

Heritage Statement

Heath House, Hampstead London NW3 7ET



July 2017

Heath House Hampstead

Heritage Statement

prepared for

Adair Associates Ltd.

by

The Architectural History Practice Ltd.

July 2017

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1.0 Introduction

This report is based on a Significance Assessment which was originally commissioned by Hush Property Ltd. In 2011, to inform proposals for Heath House and its garden. The statement was revised in 2012 for Adair Associates Ltd, to accompany an application for listed building consent for an extensive programme of works. It appears that this application was not pursued. The present statement is to accompany a new application which incorporates elements of the 2012 proposals and some new elements. All the reports have been prepared by Neil Burton FSA IHBC, a director of The Architectural History Practice Ltd.

Heath House (National Grid Reference. TQ2628586484) is a handsome house, originally built in the first half of the eighteenth-century, which has a prominent position at the highest point of Hampstead Heath, with a view across the whole of London. The property occupies a large triangular site at the convergence of two roads, Spaniard's Road and North End Way. The house itself stands at the apex of the site facing south. To the north stretches a very large garden enclosed by an old brick wall, which is now in separate ownership and occupation, with new residential buildings. Heath House is listed grade II* and stands within the Hampstead Conservation Area of the London Borough of Camden.

2.0 Owners and Occupiers

The early history of ownership and occupation of the building is not clear. The property was originally copyhold, and some information about early occupiers can be gained from the manor court rolls. By 1720 three cottages on the site, the property of John Fletcher, had been converted into two dwellings, one of which was occupied by 'William Brooks, gentleman' and there is mention of, 'a good brick house about half way over the Heath with a view across nine or ten counties' in J Soames's guidebook to Hampstead Wells, published in 1734. This may have been the house to which Christopher Arnold, a goldsmith and partner in Hoare's Bank, was admitted as tenant in 1744. The property was then described as, 'two, formerly three, messuages, cottages or tenements' and also '20 rods [of land] railed in behind'. Despite the lack of firm documentation, it seems probable that the main house was built in about 1720. The style of the main front, with its red brick surrounds to the windows, is characteristic of the first decades of the eighteenth century

From the 1740s the succession of owners and occupiers is fairly well-established. Christopher Arnold, as a goldsmith and banker was clearly wealthy. On his acquisition of the property he also acquired a further 120 rods of land, which he added to the garden. On his death in 1758 he left a substantial estate, including property in Hampstead and Buckinghamshire to his wife Mary Arnold, and also left several bequests to the Hoare family.

Mary Arnold continued to live in the house, which was described in a 1762 survey of the manor lands as a 'capital messuage being the dwelling house of and belonging to Mrs Arnold, with outhouses, coach house, stabling, necessary houses, large gardens and forecourt', until her own death in 1770. It then passed to Robert Hoare as trustee

under her will, though the rate books show that the building was actually occupied by a James Marshall and Frances Marshall. In 1776 a William Guidot was admitted as tenant and he was replaced two years later in 1778 by John Fryer, who acquired a further sixty-six rods of land, 'adjoining the garden and premises fronting the courtyard'. In 1793 Fryer in turn was replaced by Samuel Hoare; the property was described as 'a copyhold messuage or tenement, coach house, stable, buildings and large garden'. In fact, the rate books show that Hoare had been living at Heath House since 1790.

Samuel Hoare was a distinguished figure in London Society, a Quaker banker with strong philanthropic instincts, who played a conspicuous part in the campaign to abolish the slave trade. During his residence, at Heath House he entertained many distinguished figures of the time, including Samuel Wilberforce. The Hoare family lived at Heath House for much of the nineteenth century, though the building was let to tenants after 1875.

In 1888 the Hoares leased Heath House to Algernon, later Sir Algernon Borthwick, the editor of the Morning Post. It was he who gave the building the name of 'Heath House', previously it seems to have been known as 'The Heath'. In 1901 the property was sold to Edward Cecil Guinness, the brewing millionaire who was created Earl of Iveagh in 1919. Lord Iveagh purchased Kenwood House in 1925 as his residence and Heath House then passed to his son Walter Edward Guinness, created Baron Moyne in 1932. Lord Moyne (or his executors for he died in 1944) retained ownership of the house until some years after the Second World War. During the war the building was slightly damaged in an air raid in 1941 and was made uninhabitable.

In the early 1950s Heath House was sold to Donald Forrester, described as a director of the Cunard shipping line and a wealthy shareholder in several major companies. Between 1952 and 1955 he and his wife restored the house and Mr Forrester continued to live in the building until 1971. The house was then sold to Mr Peter King, publisher of Screen international magazine. In 1977 it was again sold to John Sunley, a property speculator, who disposed of the property in less than a year to a Saudi owner. The house did not change hands between 1979 and 2007 but was not regularly occupied, although it was fully maintained. The house was acquired by Hush Properties in 2007 and was sold to a new owner c2012.

Since that date the building has remained empty and unoccupied through discussions over planning permission and listed building consent for a conversion into several separate dwellings. The existing consents have been implemented to a limited extent and in preliminary works the vast majority of the internal finishes to the building have been removed. The stripping out has revealed a complicated patchwork of internal fabric, much of it clearly dating from the Twentieth century, and also a considerable amount of timber decay. Continuing vacancy, the poor condition of the fabric and a long pause in building works have caused the house to be placed on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register (category C).

3.0 Development History

The Eighteenth Century

The original building date of the house is unknown. The main five-bay front looks early-eighteenth century in its detailing but the first certain evidence of its existence is a painting by T Ramsey in a private collection, possibly a Guinness collection (fig.1). Ramsey was flourishing in the 1750s, and the costumes of the figures in the picture are of that period. The painting shows the house itself looking much as now, with red brick walls, a hipped roof and dormers and with a yellow brick flat-roofed two-storey addition with a canted bay window on the east side. To the west of the house is a detached building with small pediment which was presumably the coach house and in front is a tall topiary hedge and a central gateway with brick piers topped by urns.

The accuracy of the painting is confirmed by the 1762 survey of the lands of the manor (fig.2), which shows the outline of the house together with the extension on the east side with its bay-window projection and an addition at the north west corner; in front of the house was a square forecourt, to the north west was a substantial building which was presumably the stables and also various other small buildings. This plan also shows that the garden enclosed by what was presumably a brick wall.

At some unknown date, probably shortly after Ramsey's painting was executed, both the main house and the eastern addition were raised by one storey. Early photographs of the house (figs. 3 & 4) show that both the main block and the eastern extension then had three full storeys, with a narrow full-height addition on the west side of the main house as well.

The Nineteenth Century

There appears to have been very little change in the buildings during the nineteenth century. Newton's 1814 map of Hampstead (fig.5) shows just the house and the stable block. By the time of the first ordnance survey of 1879 (fig.6) the square forecourt to the house had been enlarged and given a curving sweep, the main house had been enlarged by the addition of a new block at the north east corner and a new building had been erected on the west side of the stable yard, backing onto what was then called North End Road (now North End Way). The stable yard was now entered from North End Road, through an opening in the boundary wall. The east side of the garden was landscaped with planting and irregular paths; the west side was more regular, with greenhouses and what was presumably a gardener's cottage at the north west corner. By the time of the 1895 ordnance survey (fig.7) most of the garden had been returned to grass, but the greenhouses and gardener's cottage remained.

The Twentieth Century

Shortly after acquiring Heath House Edward Guinness employed the building and decorating firm of George Trollope & Sons to make various unspecified improvements to the building. A plan of the basement made in 1902 in connection

with these works survives in the Camden drainage records (fig.10). Trollope's were a well established firm with a large and upmarket domestic practice and they specialised in the creation of new interiors in 'traditional styles. Further alterations were made by Lord Moyne in the 1930s. Moyne was keen on both architecture and antiques. In the mid 1920s he commissioned the antique dealer Amyas Fleming to design a neo-mediaeval house for him at Climping in Sussex. In the mid 1930s he was making improvements to the amenities of Heath House. The extent of the works is not clear but comparison of the present first floor layout with a 1935 plan preserved in the Camden drainage records (fig.12) suggests that they were substantial and included the insertion of the present main staircase, which was certainly in existence by 1950 when it was photographed by the London County Council.

After the Second World War Heath House was purchased by Mr Forrester and his wife, who employed the architect R.C.N Golding LRIBA to oversee its restoration. In January 1952 Golding made an application seeking the Borough Council's permission for 'alterations and reconstruction of parts of the drainage system, consequent on the reconstruction of the premises'. Although the application refers to 'drawings in roll D7322' which were submitted to the council, there are now apparently no drawings and no other information about these works in the records of the Camden Planning Department.

In the 'restoration' works, the upper storey was removed from the main house and the front elevation of the building was returned to something like its external appearance in Ramsey's painting of the 1750s. The extent of the rebuilding of other parts of the house is unclear. The brickwork of the south east wing with the bay window looks quite modern and the fenestration of the south front has been altered. On the west side of the house a full-height projection containing a secondary stair and lavatories, which is shown on a drainage plan of 1902 (fig.10) was completely removed and the end wall of the house rebuilt.

Inside the house the existing main stair was retained but alterations were made to the plan of the building and many of the finishes were renewed. It was at this time that the stable block and other buildings around the stable yard were cleared away; presumably many of them had suffered bomb damage.

Roland Claude Neville Golding, the architect for the reconstruction of the house, is an obscure figure. According to his application in 1943 to become a Licentiate of the RIBA, he trained at the Regent Street Polytechnic and University College, commenced practice in 1926 and worked for nine years in the office of George Coles, a well-known cinema architect. Coles noted on the application form that Golding had been 'responsible for several theatres built under my name' and was an extremely competent architect. After 1935 Golding worked in several other commercial practices before joining Hendon Borough Council in 1937 as Deputy Borough Engineer. His later career is unknown and there is no mention of him or his work in the usual documentary sources, although a note in his RIBA file states that he continued practice until about 1970.

In the thirty-five years since the sale of the building by Donald Forrester in 1971 there have been a number of minor additions and alterations. To the west of the main building a utilitarian garage was built and what was probably intended as a chauffeur's house. Inside the main house there have clearly been a series of improvements to the amenities of the building, especially in areas like the kitchen and bathrooms.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Heath House faced south over a forecourt enclosed from the road junction by a dwarf brick wall with railings and two gates with pairs of square brick piers on either side. In 1922 a war memorial was erected in the centre of the road junction in front of the house. Immediately following the restoration of Heath House in 1953, the war memorial was moved from its position in the middle of the road in front of Heath House to a new position nearer the house, on land which was donated by the Forresters; the memorial was also extended

4.0 Building Analysis

It is clear that Heath House has been considerably altered during its life. Given the lack of readily available documentation about the house itself and its reconstruction in the early 1950s, any building analysis must rely partly on stylistic evidence.

The original house was presumably the five-bay two-storey building with a tall hipped roof shown on Ramsey's painting of the 1750s, which was probably built between 1700 and 1720. To this was added a two-storey eastern extension with a canted bay window commanding the view south over Hampstead Heath to London. Canted bay windows were fashionable in the 1750s and it seems likely that this eastern block was added by Christopher Arnold between his acquisition of the house in 1744 and his death in 1758. The original extent of this block is unclear. At present the block appears to be of two builds, partly because of the differing appearance of the brickwork, and the rear or northern part of the block looks like early nineteenth century work (recent stripping-out has revealed that the northern part of the eastern block is clearly secondary to the southern part).

It was presumably around the middle of the eighteenth century that both the main house and the eastern extension were raised by one storey. This entailed the loss of the original hipped roof and of the balustraded parapet on the eastern extension (see Figs. 3 & 4). It may have been at this time that the eastern block was enlarged to engulf the eastern half of the rear facade of the original house, although the architectural character of this part of the building is still late Georgian.

The external appearance of the house today is substantially a product of the rebuilding of the early 1950s, which removed the whole of the upper storey of the main house and its eastern extension, and re-created the appearance shown in Ramsey's painting, with a hipped roof with wide eaves over the main block, three dormers in the front roof slope and even the tall chimney at the north end of the west end wall. The balustrade on the eastern block was re-created in concrete, as was the

modillion cornice round the whole building. The whole building also appears to have been re-windowed.

On the whole, and especially given the very severe constraints on building in the early 1950s, the reconstruction is very creditable, and shows an assured handling of Georgian detailing.

The interior now appears almost devoid of historic features. The present main stair, despite its Georgian character, was installed some time between 1935 and 1950, probably in the later 1930s. Photographs taken in 1950 by the London County Council show that much of the panelling was already installed, probably by Lord Moyne or possibly by his father and other Georgian-style detailing was inserted in the 1950s. It has become clear from the opening-up which has been done recently in connection with remedial works, that almost all of the visible internal surfaces and detailing date from the twentieth century. (Further stripping has been carried out and few finishes now remain).

The original outbuildings to the house have all gone, presumably removed in the 1950s. The brick wall enclosing the large garden is probably of eighteenth century date, and certainly eighteenth century maps show a wall on this line.

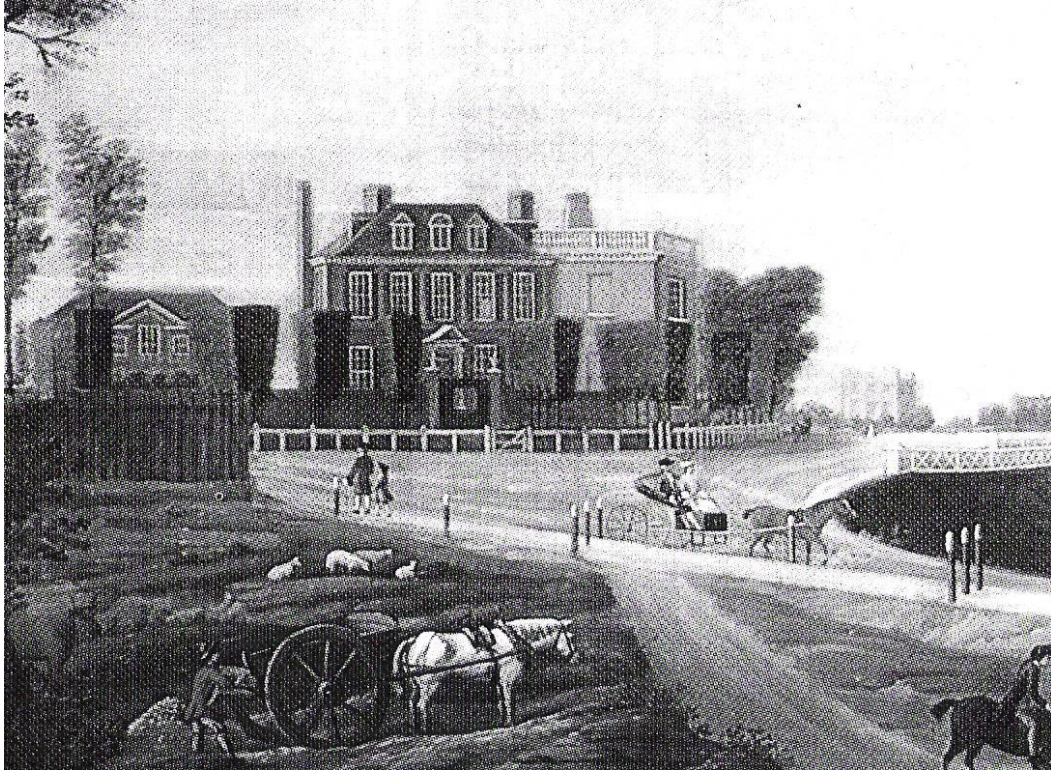


Fig.1 A detail from a painting by T. Ramsey (fl. 1750s) of Hampstead Heath, showing Heath House with its stable block

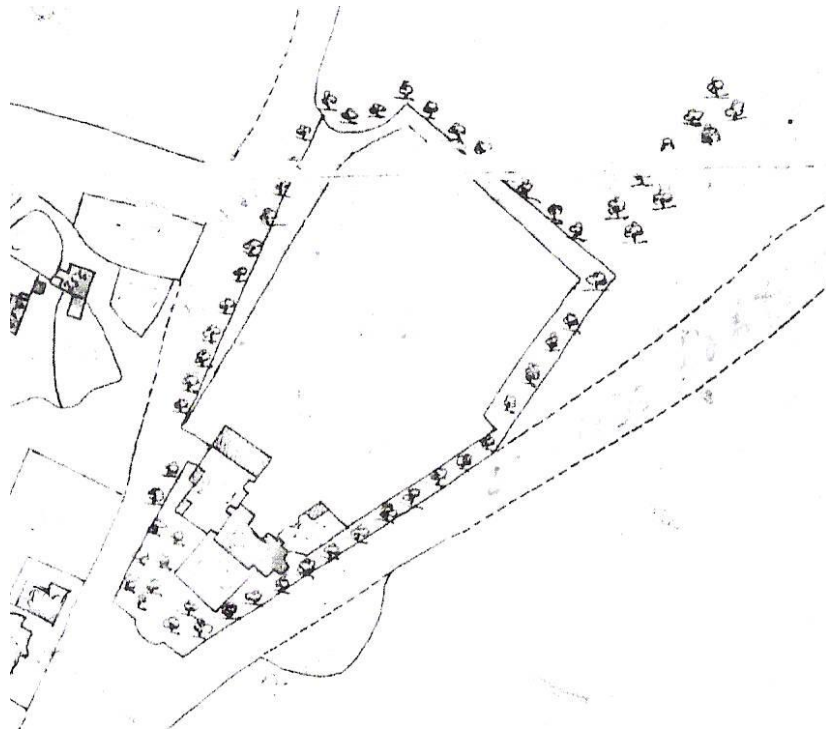


Fig. 2 Detail from the survey of the manor of Hampstead 1762 (Camden Local Studies library)



**Fig.3 Heath House in 1900 , from *The Sphere Magazine*
(Camden Local Studies Library)**



**Fig.4 The main front of Heath House in 1942
(London Metropolitan Archives)**

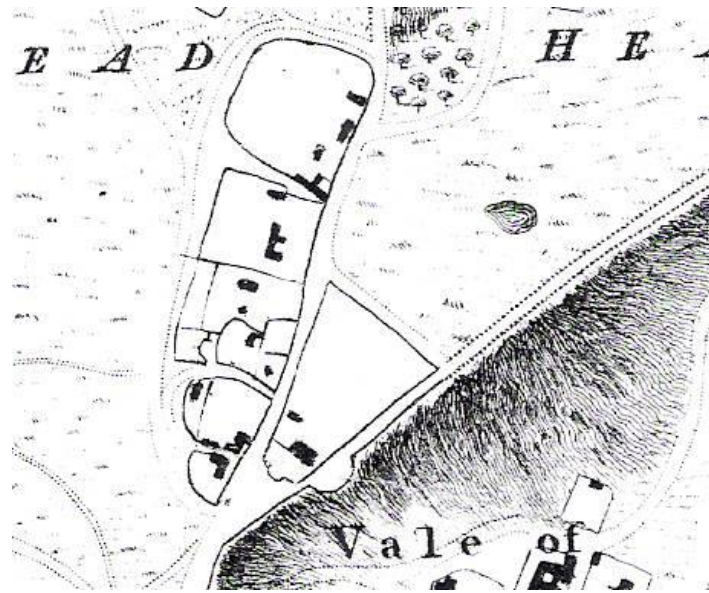


Fig.5 Newton's map of Hampstead 1814

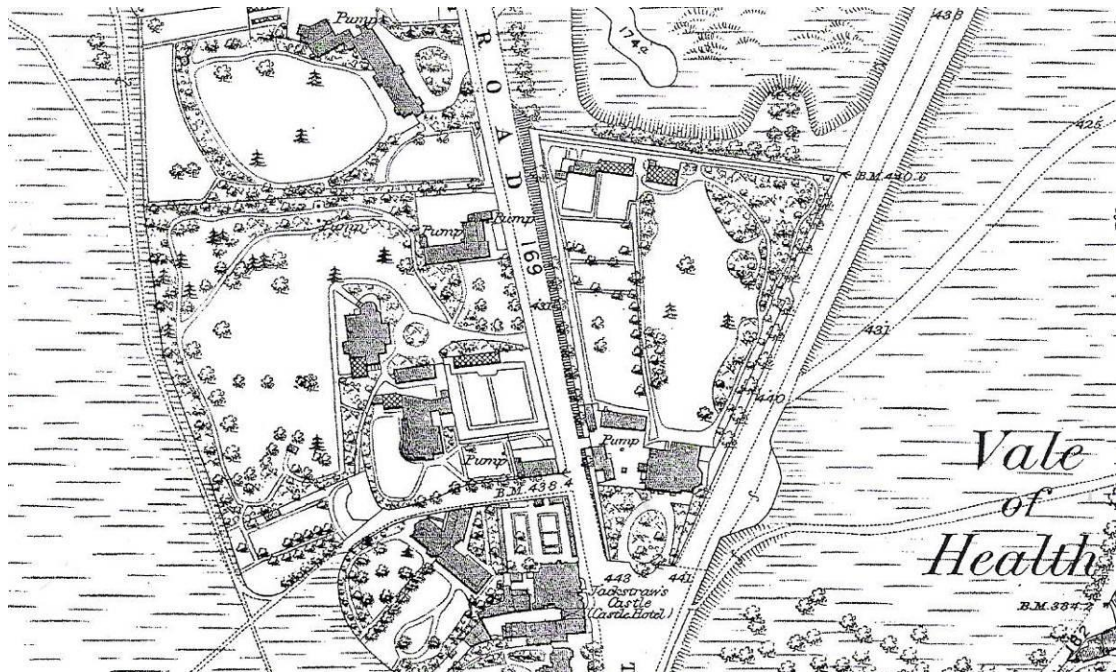


Fig.6 Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile 1879

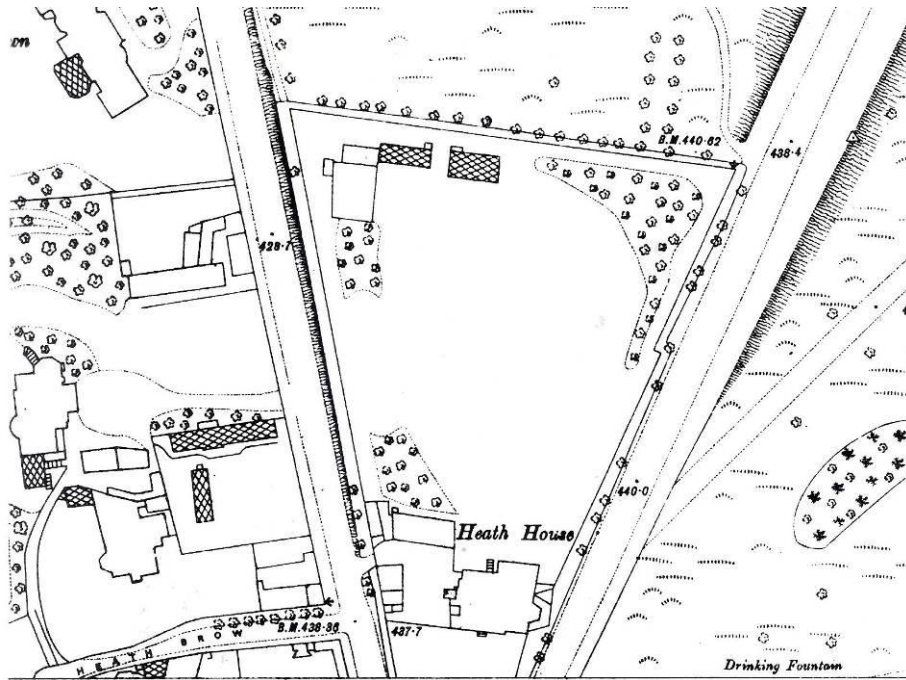


Fig.7: detail from Ordnance Survey 5':1 mile 1895, sheet II:79

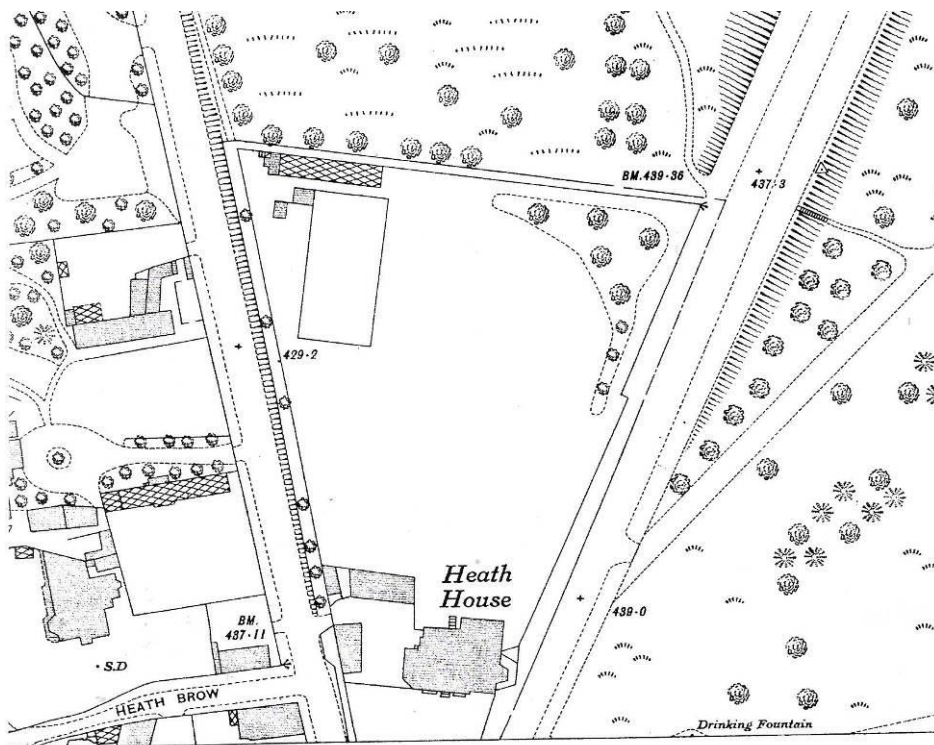


Fig.8: detail from Ordnance Survey 5':1 mile 1935 sheet II:79

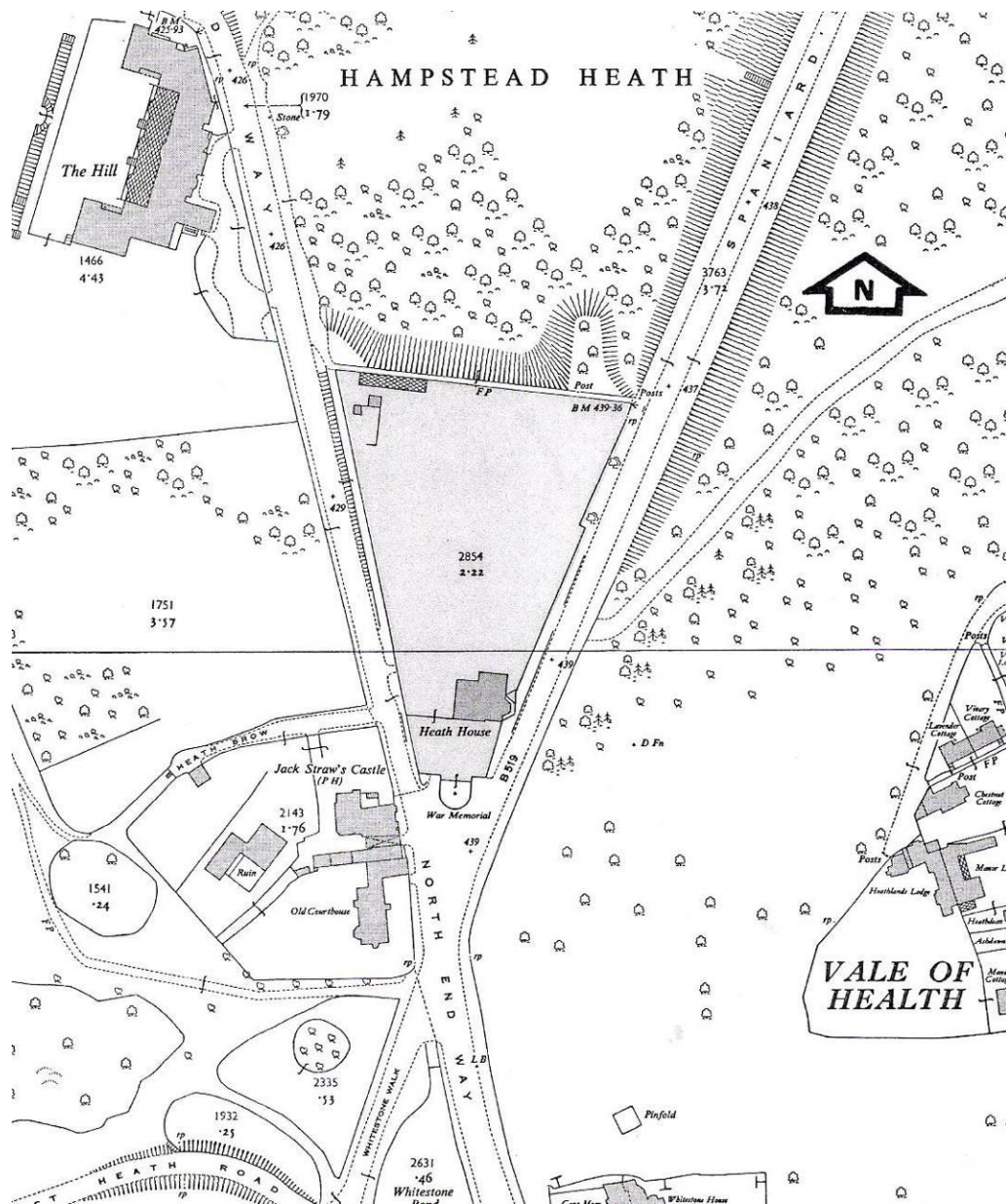


Fig.9 Detail from the Ordnance plan of the Heath House site from the sale catalogue of c1979 (Camden archives)

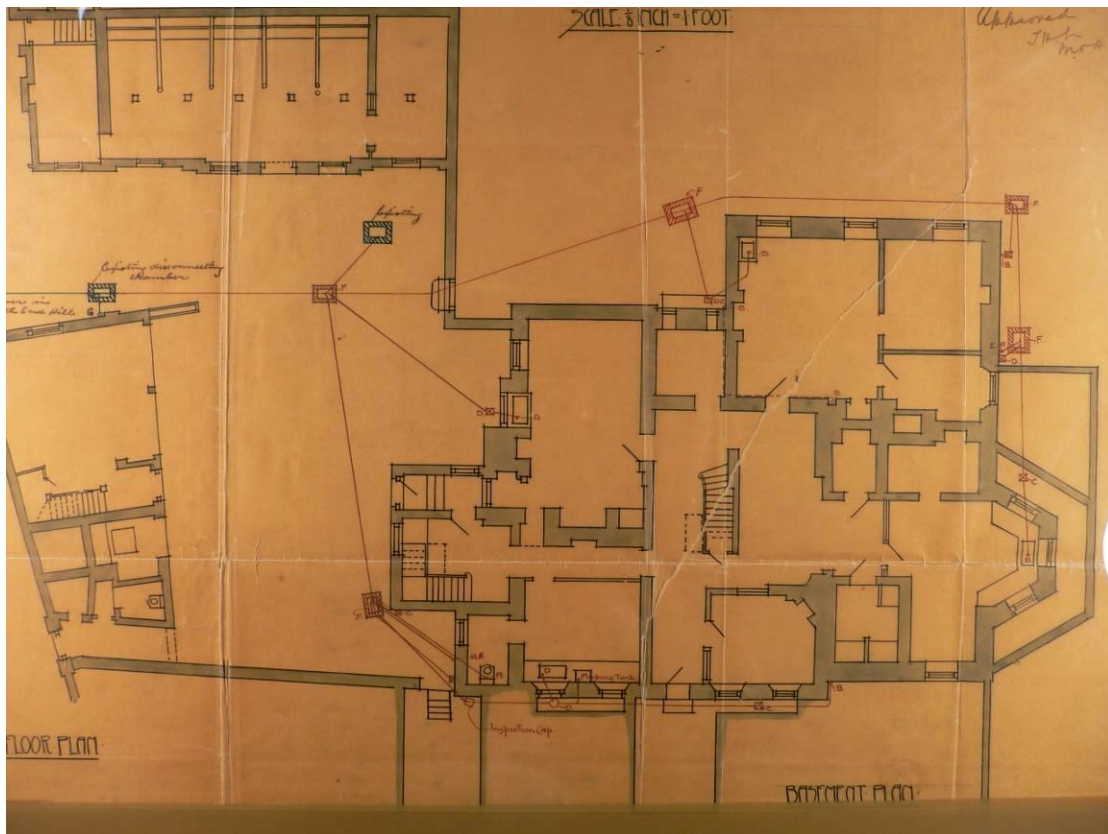


Fig.10 Basement plan of Heath House, from a drainage plan of 1902 (Camden Archives)

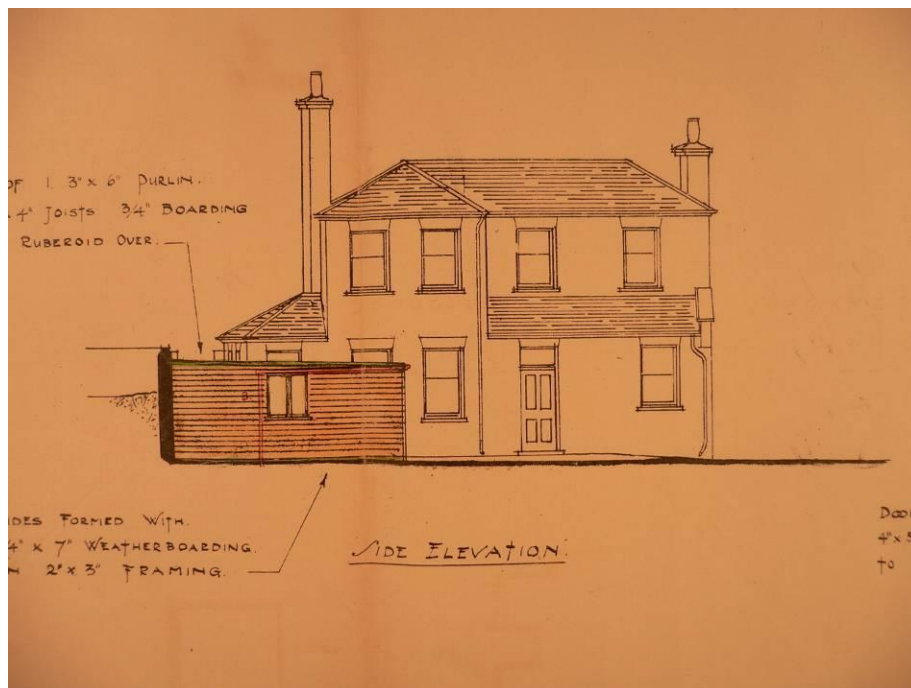


Fig.11 elevation of the former building on the west side of the stable yard from a drainage plan of 1937 (Camden archives)

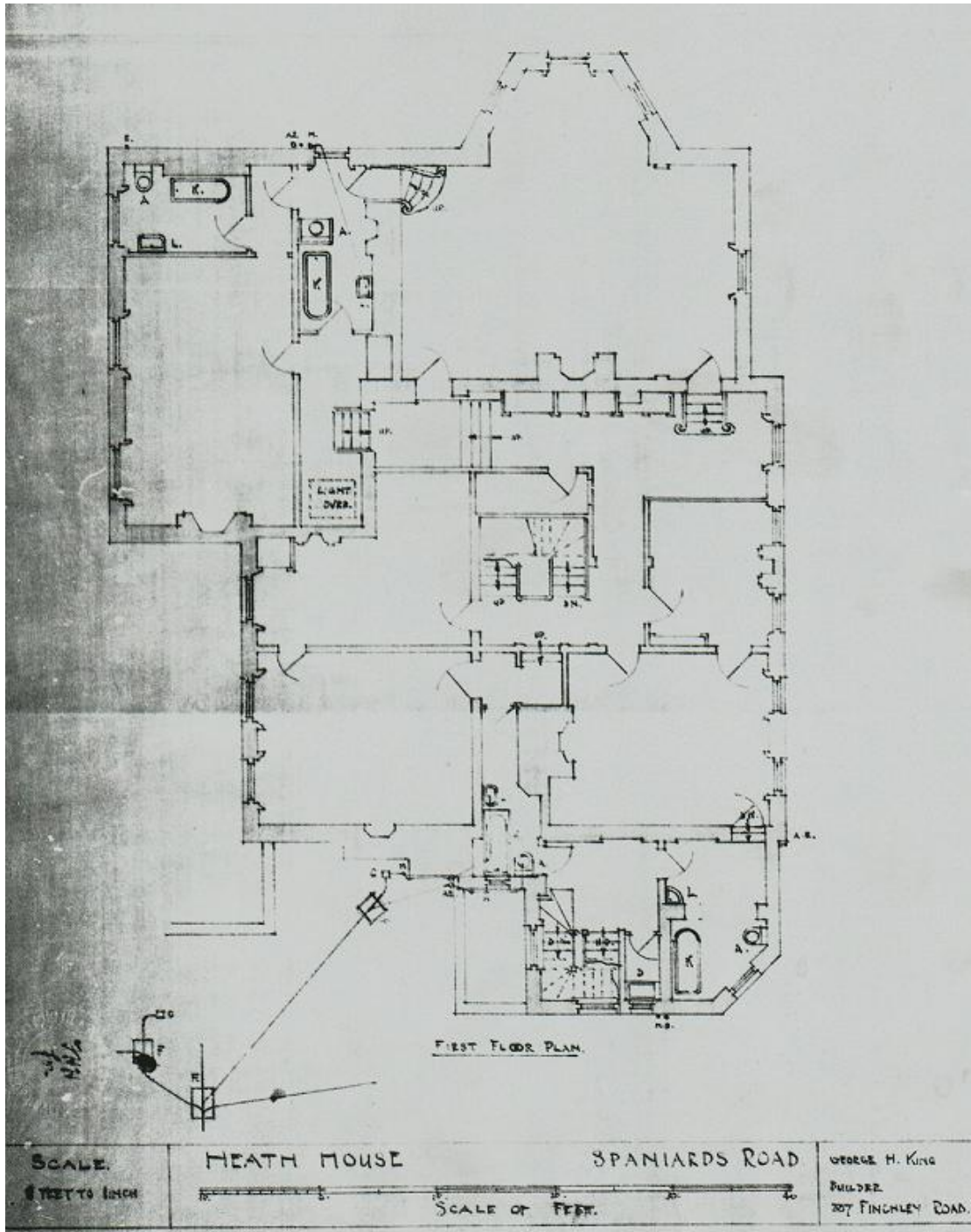


Fig. 12 A plan of the first floor of Heath House as existing in 1935 (Camden Drainage records)

5.0 Assessment of Significance

The assessment of the significance of historic buildings and their settings is not an exact science. The assessment of the significance of buildings is based on detailed knowledge of the building type, a comparison with what exists elsewhere, and the extent to which it may be distinctive or have special meaning for different groups of people.

Statutory designations provide some guide to the importance of historic buildings. Heath House is listed Grade II*. This means that the building is considered to be of particular importance and more than special interest. Only 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*. The list description is included in the Appendix.

In 2008 English Heritage published *Conservation Principles*, which identified four principal heritage values which might be taken into account when assessing significance and which can be used to amplify the assessments in the statutory lists. These values are *Evidential*, deriving from the potential of a place to yield (mainly archaeological) evidence about past human activity; *Historical*, deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present; *Aesthetic*, deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; *Communal*, deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience and memory.

In 2012 the Department of Communities and Local Government issued the National Policy Planning Framework which suggests that for planning purposes, the significance of historic buildings should be assessed under the headings of *archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic* (which are closely related to the English Heritage values) and points out that significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting.

Heritage Significance is essentially a hierarchical concept, using descending levels of value. These follow guidelines established by James Semple Kerr, which have been adopted by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic England and others. The levels of significance are:

- *Exceptional* - important at national to international levels
- *Considerable* - important at regional level or sometimes higher
- *Some* - usually of local value only but possibly of regional significance for group or other value
- *Little* - of limited heritage or other value
- *Neutral* - features which neither enhance nor detract from the value of the site
- *Negative/intrusive* - features which detract from the value of the site

Evidential value

The house was apparently constructed on a site previously occupied by three cottages but there is probably little below-ground archaeology of any value. The building was very considerably reconstructed in the 1950s. The fabric of the standing structure, in its present stripped-out state, is of *some evidential value* because it shows clearly the extent of the modern changes.

Historical value

The house is of *considerable historical value* as a conspicuous minor gentry house on the edge of Hampstead Heath, which was presumably built on its present site to take full advantage of the view. The occupation of the house by a succession of bankers from 1744 onwards provides relatively early evidence of the importance of Hampstead as a place of retreat from the City.

Aesthetic value

Heath House has *considerable aesthetic value*, principally for its external appearance, which is largely the result of a 1950s rebuilding following a 1750s oil painting. The interior spaces are now a muddle, the result of repeated alterations and rebuildings over the course of two centuries. They have also lost most of their fittings and detailing, of whatever date. The present interiors are of *little aesthetic value*

Communal value

The house has always been a private residence and has *little communal value*, but it is a conspicuous element in the group which includes Jack Straw's Castle and Whitestone Pond

Setting

The immediate setting of the house has changed very considerably since the mid-twentieth century. The original stable yard buildings were damaged in 1941 and removed in the 1950s. The very large garden to the north of the original house had reached its present extent by the 1760s and the red brick wall which encloses the garden is probably of mid-eighteenth century date, but much of the garden is now in separate ownership and occupation and a large new structure has been erected within it. The original frontage to the south has also been altered and obscured by the re-positioning of the war memorial in the 1950s directly in front of the main house.

6.0 The Proposed Works and their Impact on the Built Heritage

The current proposals are detailed in the drawings and statements prepared by Clive Chapman Architects. In sum, the proposals consist of relatively minor alterations to works consented in 2009.

Exterior:

On the south front, the only change proposed is the insertion of a new rectangular sash window in the centre of the new single-storey western addition. The new window would match the existing windows on either side.

On the west front, new window openings will be formed on the west-facing return of the north block at ground and first floor level. The new openings will have sash windows of traditional form. There will also be a new window on the west return of the lower ground floor underneath the existing terrace on the north side of the house.

On the north front, the external ground level next to the house will be dropped by about 1.2m to allow direct access from the lower ground floor rooms to the exterior. The existing lower ground floor windows will have their cills dropped and three new straight-headed full-height openings will be formed in modern brickwork under the existing terrace. It is proposed that the whole of the exterior of the lower ground floor on this elevation, and also the western return, should be faced with render, partly to hide changes in the brickwork and partly to provide visual coherence.

On the east front a small window immediately north of the canted bay at lower ground floor level will be lengthened and made into a louvred door opening for access to internal services and plant. It is proposed to match the height of the parapet balustrade on the east wing to the height of the current balustrade (a previously-approved LBC application proposed a lower balustrade height).

These alterations will have no significant effect on the character of the listed building. Many of them are in the modern western extension. The new window opening in the west elevation of the north block of the main house will be made through a wall which is probably of c1800 date originally, though it may have been reconstructed in the 1950s. The new window will be of traditional form and appearance and will have no adverse effect on the significance or architectural character of the listed building. The alterations at lower ground floor level, including the new openings under the north terrace and the rendering of the external elevation will improve the appearance of this part of the building, which has been subjected to much alteration.

Interior:

The lower ground floor has already been re-arranged several times to suit different patterns of use and most of the internal partitions on the lower ground floor have already been removed under previous consents. The principal changes on this floor will be the formation of a swimming pool in the large north east room and other minor changes to the surviving partition walls. The main access to the new cinema will be routed through the former strong room, with a new opening formed in the west face of the room.

On the ground floor, three new openings will be made on the north side of the house. Two of the openings will be made in the west wall of the proposed reception room; one to the terrace and one to the Garden Room vestibule. The reception room is not part of the original house but was added in the later eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The walls were previously panelled with neo-eighteenth century panelling (the panelling is currently stored and will be reinstated). The internal wall surface is soft red brick laid in English bond, with timber levelling pieces for the attachment of panelling. There are currently no openings in the wall. The new openings will

improve the proposed circulation and will have appropriately detailed surrounds and doors.

The third new opening will be at the north end of the east wall of the proposed dining room and will open into the Garden Room Vestibule opposite the new opening from the Reception Room. The inner face of this wall is also of red brick laid in English bond. The brick is of very poor quality, of the kind often used in the eighteenth century for internal work, and most of the bricks have lost their face. The timber levelling pieces have been removed and replaced by modern brickwork.

It seems likely that both the walls where new openings are proposed date from the early nineteenth century. Both spaces have modern ceiling timbers and both have already seen a considerable amount of alteration, as evidenced by the fabric which contains many traces of previous arrangements. Making the proposed new openings will entail the loss of a small amount of old fabric, but will not destroy anything of value and will have no impact on the historic significance or special interest of the listed Building.

On the first floor, some minor alterations are proposed to the arrangement of the master suite on the east side of the house and also to the two bedroom suites on the west side. This will require the formation of a new opening in what is probably the original external wall of the mid-eighteenth century bay-fronted east wing. With the addition of the northern extension in c1800 this wall became an internal partition. At present, there is a single opening in the centre of the wall, which was formed in the 1950s. Consent was given in 2009 for a single opening in a different location. The present scheme also proposes a single new opening at the west end of the north wall and the blocking-up of the existing door opening. The revised arrangement retains most of the original fabric of the original external wall.

The north east room will be subdivided by new partitions to make a dressing room with a large *ensuite* bathroom and shower room. This is an alteration to the consented arrangement.

It is proposed to form new window opening on the west wall of the master dressing room. The 1935 plan shows a chimney in this location, but the chimneybreast has been removed, which suggests that the wall here may have been at least partly rebuilt in the 1950s restoration. The new opening will be of traditional form and will contain a timber sash window in keeping with the character of the building. The alteration will not adversely affect the significance the house or of the internal space.

On the western side of the house, new partitions will be inserted in the south west room for form a dressing room and *ensuite* and further partitions will be inserted to the north of the secondary stair to form new closets and a new bathroom space for the north west room.

Conclusion

The cumulative effect of these alterations on the character and special interest of Heath House would be insignificant. Most of the alterations are proposed for the lower ground floor where the original layout has already been lost and many of the existing partitions appear to be of 20th century date. The alterations elsewhere are minor in nature. The changes will help to secure the 'optimum viable use' for the building in order to preserve it for future generations, and this benefit outweighs any 'less than substantial harm' in the terms of Section 132 of the NPPF.

7.0 Sources

Archive Sources

Camden Archives

- Drainage Plans
- Manorial Records
- Maps
- Photographs
- Sale Catalogues
- Press Cuttings

Camden Planning Department
Record files

RIBA
Licentiate Applications

Published Sources

Victoria County History of Middlesex, Vol IX 1989
Christopher Wade *The Streets of Hampstead* (2000)
C & D Smith *Hampstead Past and Present* (2002)

Appendix: List Descriptions

HEATH HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: HEATH HOUSE
List entry Number: 1113183
Location: HEATH HOUSE, NORTH END WAY
County: Greater London Authority
District: Camden
District Type: London Borough
Grade: II*
Date first listed: 14-May-1974
UID: 477608

Details

CAMDEN

TQ2686SW NORTH END WAY 798-1/16/1215 (East side) 14/05/74 Heath House

GV II*

Substantial detached house. Early C18 with early C19 extension to right. Later addition to the rear. Multi-coloured stock brick with red brick dressings and band at 1st floor level. Hipped tiled roof with segmental headed dormers and late C19 terracotta bracketed cornice. 2 storeys, attics and semi-basement. Double fronted with 5 windows. Extension has 2 windows. Ionic pedimented portico; radial patterned fanlight and panelled door. Gauged red brick flat arches to slightly recessed sashes with exposed boxing. Extension with tripartite sash at ground floor level. Terracotta cornice surmounted by cement balustraded parapet. Right hand return with canted bay rising full height of house. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORICAL NOTE: from 1790 the home of Samuel Hoare, Quaker banker and philanthropist. The house has associations with William Wilberforce and Elizabeth Fry.

Listing NGR: TQ2628586484

HEATH HOUSE GARDEN WALL AND RAILINGS

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: GARDEN WALL AND RAILINGS TO HEATH HOUSE

List entry Number: 1113184

Location: GARDEN WALL AND RAILINGS TO HEATH HOUSE, NORTH END WAY

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden

District Type: London Borough

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-May-1974

UID: 477609

Details

CAMDEN

TQ2686NW NORTH END WAY 798-1/8/1216 Garden wall and railings to Heath 14/05/74 House

GV II

Garden wall & railings. C18. Brown brick garden wall with buttress piers along Spaniard's Road. Extension with cast-iron railings and urn finials.

Listing NGR: TQ2630986515



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