

1. 4415 BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22 (South Side) Wood Green ----- No 7 TQ 3090
14/11

II GV

2. Early c19 2 storey, 3 window villa. Low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves soffit. Yellow brick. Gauged flat arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Central 4 panel door with fluted quadrant pilasters, cornice head and patterned radial fan- light. At right 2 storey, 1 bay coachhouse extension with stone-coped parapet and later sash window.

Nos 7 to 25 (odd) form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3084890606

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 201312

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

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9, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

[Enrich the List](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1079257

Date first listed: 10-May-1974

Statutory Address: 9, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

Map



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The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 26-Oct-2018 at 12:41:16.

Location

Statutory Address: 9, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30838 90611

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

1. 4415 BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22 (South Side) Wood Green ----- No 9 TQ 3090
14/12

II GV

2. Early C19 2 storey, 3 window villa. Low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves soffit. Yellow brick. Gauged flat arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Central 4 panel door with fluted quadrant pilasters, cornice head and patterned radial fanlight.

Nos 7 to 25 (odd) form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3083890611

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 201313

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

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BRAEMAR AVENUE BAPTIST CHAPEL

 [3 contributions](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1358880

Date first listed: 06-Jul-1976

Statutory Address: BRAEMAR AVENUE BAPTIST CHAPEL, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 26-Oct-2018 at 11:26:27.

Location

Statutory Address: BRAEMAR AVENUE BAPTIST CHAPEL, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30480 90778

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

1. 4415 BOUNDS GREEN ROAD, N22 (South Side) ----- Beaemar Avenue Baptist Chapel TQ 3090 14/285

II

2.

1907 (dated on foundation stone) by Geo. and R P Baines and Son, builders H Knight and Son. Decorative building in free Late Perpendicular style, of striking materials. Rough white flint rubble with proud black pointing; and dressing. of intensely red brick and terracotta. Central gabled main bay with projecting gabled porch. One enemy left bay with pyramidal tiled roof. At right a tower of four-stages and a panelled, battlemented parapet with windows. Large, paired bell openings. Mach tracery to windows and parapets. Swept roofs on returns, and transept and vestry projections. Hoodmould to door and windows, and good period woodwork.

Listing NGR: TQ3048090778

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 201520

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

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Historic England

CATTLE TROUGH

 [Enrich the List](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1249717

Date first listed: 17-Oct-1995

Statutory Address: CATTLE TROUGH, HIGH ROAD

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 29-Oct-2018 at 18:25:20.

Location

Statutory Address: CATTLE TROUGH, HIGH ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30868 90810

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TQ 3090 WOOD GREEN HIGH ROAD

800-/14/10036 Cattle trough

II

Cattle trough and drinking fountain. 1901. Grey granite trough on a moulded grey granite base. A carved Portland stone fountain head rests on the granite plinth; it is in a Roman Baroque style with a broken pediment, volutes and a prominent keystone embellished with a boar's head, and carved grotto-like vegetation below. On one side there is a semi-circular pink granite drinking bowl with the date above, 1901, and dog trough below. Inscribed 'Metropolitan Fountain and Cattle Trough Association'. The fountain and trough is of an unusually elaborate design.

Listing NGR: TQ3086890810

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 431923

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing



Historic England

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

[3 contributions](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1079255

Date first listed: 10-May-1974

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

Map



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The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 26-Oct-2018 at 12:38:46.

Location

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30883 90645

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

800/14/10 BOUNDS GREEN ROAD N22 10-MAY-1974 (North side) CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

II

Parish Church. 1843 by Sir G G Scott, altered 1865 by Curzon. Nave, aisles, chancel, square tower with stone spire in south transept position, south porch. Rubble masonry with freestone dressings. Late C13 style with plate tracery to aisle windows. Paired quatrefoil headed clerestory windows. Inside a 5-bay nave with simple round piers. Octagonal stone font at west end. Small chapel in base of tower. Narrow chancel. Chancel and tower added in 1874.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 201311

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

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Case Name: Haringey Civic Centre, Wood Green, London N22

Case Number: 1450121

Background

We have been asked to assess Haringey Civic Centre for listing.

Asset(s) under Assessment

Facts about the asset(s) can be found in the Annex(es) to this report.

Annex	List Entry Number	Name	Heritage Category	HE Recommendation
1	1454719	Haringey Civic Centre	Listing	Add to List

Visits

Date	Visit Type
24 October 2017	Full inspection

Context

Haringey Civic Centre was previously assessed for listing in 2002 and turned down in line with our advice. It stands within the Trinity Gardens Conservation Area and is on Haringey’s local list.

The building has been identified by Haringey Council as a potential redevelopment site.

Assessment

CONSULTATION

The building’s owners, the listing applicant, the local planning authority, the Greater London Historic Environment Record, the Twentieth Century Society and an interested third party were consulted on the facts of the case.

The Twentieth Century Society responded to the consultation, expressing their view that the building should be listed. The Society notes the building’s early post-war date, its expression of new ideas about civic architecture, the renown of the architects, the quality of the building’s interior, and its good level of survival.

No other substantive responses were received.

DISCUSSION

Haringey Civic Centre, 1955-1958, by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners is assessed for listing in accordance with the Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings (March 2010). Reference is also made to our Listing Selection Guide for Law and Government Buildings (December 2017), which notes that all the building types covered in the guide have some claim to historic interest, reflecting the development of national and local government and emerging civic identity. Architectural interest will therefore be key in identifying those of special interest, particularly in the case of later-C20 examples where the greatest selectivity is required. As well as the exterior quality, interiors may be a relevant consideration. These will be hierarchical, with public

and ceremonial spaces accorded more attention than administrative ones. An innovatory or creative use of planning may be a factor, and as with all buildings, the level of survival of original fabric will also be important.

Haringey Civic Centre was amongst the first civic centres to be built after the Second World War, indeed it was the first of its size to be built from scratch after the lifting of post-war building restrictions. It was designed by an architectural firm which specialised in civic buildings, their output spanning the inter- and post war periods and including the Grade II listed Friern Barnet Town Hall, London, 1939-1941, an elegant building in a modern stripped Classical style. Haringey Civic Centre displays a similarly sensitive handling of materials and proportions, but represents the beginnings of a new generation of civic centres which sought to express architecturally the values of a modern local democracy through greater informality, connectivity and transparency.

The hand of a younger designer, in this case J E S Sayers, partner in charge, is evident in the architecture of the building. It shows clear Scandinavian influences, in particular there are echoes of Arne Jacobsen and Erik Møller’s Aarhus City Hall (1938-1941), and Jacobsen’s Søllerød City Hall of 1939-1942 (with Flemming Lassen), both in Denmark. The work of Scandinavian architects had a notable influence on British architects working in the early post-war period. The term ‘New Empiricism’ was coined to describe the understated, humane form of modernism, often associated with buildings of the state which originated before the war in Scandinavia and found expression in some early post-war work in the UK, notably the Royal Festival Hall in its original form, with its mix of natural finishes on a modern frame construction. Haringey Civic Centre is a strong example of these influences; the exterior, which remains essentially unaltered, is an understated composition, accented to the front by the deep cantilevered entrance canopy, and the only nod to civic pomp being the mayoral balcony with a relief of the borough crest in the centre of the balustrade. Undemonstrative and ordered, the arrangement of the elevation is a reflection of its interior plan and is key to defining the quality of the interior spaces, particularly in the glazed walls of the entrance foyer and the council chamber, two quite remarkable spaces.

The entrance foyer reaches up three full storeys, the space broken by a first floor bridge reached by an elegant helical stair, and the curved back of the public gallery to the council chamber, which breaks into the foyer at second floor. The foyer space is an uplifting composition of straight lines and sensuous curves, filled with natural light and the soft tones of a palette of polished stone, light timber panelling, glass and aluminium fittings. The use of aluminium for metalwork, including the external glazing, is typical in a building of this date, built at a time when steel was in short supply. The council chamber is a double-height space with a striking curved acoustic ceiling and timber wall panelling. Other than the loss of the horseshoe desk and chairs for the councillors, the chamber survives very little altered and is notable for the quality of the space, use of materials and stylish detailing. Elsewhere in the building the interiors of the registry office (beneath the council chamber) and the committee room wing, survive well with good quality materials and detailing and a consistent palette of timber, polished stone and aluminium. The office wing (expressed to the front by regimented rows of generously-sized windows) survives less well, the rooms having been opened up in some areas, but as would be expected, there is a less rich quality to the original finish here.

The building was planned to be built in three distinct phases. The first phase provided accommodation for the core functions of the borough council, whereas the second and third were to provide public facilities: assembly halls and a library. The latter two were never built; shortly after the first phase was completed discussions began regarding the reorganisation of the London boroughs - the outcome of which had a direct impact on the subsequent use of this building. While the full extent of the picturesque layout proposed for the site was never realised, the building stands on its own as a creatively planned and elegantly executed early post-war civic centre.

Haringey Civic Centre was previously assessed for listing in 2002. It was turned down in line with our advice, which acknowledged that elements of its architecture were of particular note, but concluded that overall it did not meet the bar for special interest. Sixteen years later however, our contextual understanding of this building type has changed and so too, therefore, has our understanding of this particular building. Since 2002, there has been publication of major works of reference covering architecture of the post-war period and we have developed a suite of selection guides to provide broad guidance on the assessment for listing of particular building types. Internal research into post-war civic centres has revealed in council minutes that Haringey was visited by architects and councillors developing schemes elsewhere in the country into the 1970s, including Bury St Edmunds, Gravesend and Hove. Through the assessment for listing of a number of other notable civic centres of the period we have established a clear benchmark for the type. Our assessment of post-war civic centres has been, and continues to be, rigorous and highly selective. Fewer than ten examples have been listed in total, and only four of those since Haringey was last assessed.

Haringey Civic Centre reflects the important influence of Scandinavian architecture in early post-war England and adopts its subtle qualities to achieve the sense of openness and modernity which define the aspirations of the post war civic centre as a type. Research and listing assessments have made clear that post-war civic centres of high architectural quality are not common, and those which survive without substantial attrition from re-fenestration and crude internal alterations, rarer still. On the basis of our greater knowledge of the type and more developed understanding of the building's historic and architectural context, Haringey Civic Centre is considered to be of special interest and is therefore recommended for listing at Grade II.

In recommending the extent of designation, we have considered whether powers of exclusion under s1 (5A) of the 1990 Act are appropriate and consider that they are not.

CONCLUSION

After examining all the records and other relevant information and having carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of this case, the criteria for listing are fulfilled. For this reason, Haringey Civic Centre is recommended for listing at Grade II.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION DECISION

Haringey Civic Centre, 1955-1958, by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners is recommended for listing at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- * for its clear Scandinavian influence, the subtle qualities of which express architecturally the values of informality, transparency and modernity, defining aspirations of the post war civic centre as a type;
- * for its generous planning and creative use of space;
- * for its elegant and consistent application of high quality materials and detailing in the principal internal spaces;
- * for the level of survival of key aspects of the building's character and physical fabric.

Historic interest:

- * as the first civic centre of its size to be built from scratch after the end of the Second World War;
- * in the subsequent interest shown in the building by architects and councillors developing civic centre schemes elsewhere in the country.

Countersigning comments:

Agreed. We have carefully considered the architectural and historic interest of Haringey Civic Centre, in particular its overall composition which reflects the ideals of the period, combined with the quality in finishes and creative interior planning. It was influential in the design of post-war civic centres conferring a high degree of historic interest and merits listing at Grade II.
SG
8 June 2018

Annex 1

List Entry

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: Haringey Civic Centre

List Entry Number: 1454719

Location

High Road, Wood Green, London, N22 8ZW

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Greater London Authority	Haringey	London Borough	Non Civil Parish

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed:

Date of most recent amendment:

Legacy System Information

This section only relates to older records, created before the introduction of the National Heritage List for England in 2011.

Legacy System: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy Number: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Civic Centre of 1955-1958 by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners, partner in charge, J E S Sayers.

Reasons for Designation

Haringey Civic Centre, 1955-1958, by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- * for its clear Scandinavian influence, the subtle qualities of which express architecturally the values of informality, transparency and modernity, defining aspirations of the post war civic centre as a type;
- * for its generous planning and creative use of space;
- * for its elegant and consistent application of high quality materials and detailing in the principal internal spaces;
- * for the level of survival of key aspects of the building's character and physical fabric.

Historic interest:

- * as the first civic centre of its size to be built from scratch after the end of the Second World War;
- * in the subsequent interest shown in the building by architects and councillors developing civic centre schemes elsewhere in the country.

History

Opening in 1958, Wood Green (now Haringey) Civic Centre was the first town hall of its size to be built from scratch after the Second World War. A first design for the civic centre was awarded to Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners in 1939 after a national competition. It was to be built at the site of the former town hall at Woodside Park. However, the scheme was postponed due to the outbreak of the Second World War and then by post-war building controls. During this hiatus, Wood Green Borough Council altered the specification: the petty sessional courts were omitted from the scheme, and two public halls and a public library added. These new requirements led to the purchase of an alternative site - a parallelogram of land bounded by Wood Green High Road to the east, Trinity Road to the north and Bounds Green Road to the south-west.

J E S Sayers was the partner in charge for the new scheme and the design suggests the work of a younger generation, influenced by Danish design. The building has echoes of Arne Jacobsen and Erik Møller's Aarhus City Hall (1938-1941), and Jacobsen's Søllerød City Hall of 1939-1942 (with Flemming Lassen). The term 'New Empiricism' was coined to describe the understated, humane form of modernism, often associated with buildings of the state which originated before the war in Scandinavia and found expression in some early post-war work in the UK, notably the Royal Festival Hall in its original form, with its mix of natural finishes on a modern frame construction. Haringey Civic Centre shows the influence of this, and in its subtle qualities expresses architecturally the values of a modern local democracy through greater informality, connectivity and transparency. The building marked the beginnings of a new generation of civic centres in England which aspired to this more open approach and was visited by architects and councillors later developing civic centre schemes elsewhere in the country into the 1970s, including Bury St Edmunds, Gravesend and Hove.

The scheme was planned to be built in three phases: the town hall and council offices first, followed by an auditorium and small hall and in the final stage, a public library. However, only the first phase was completed. The auditorium and small hall of the second phase were to be positioned along the western boundary of the site, running parallel to the council offices and connected to the earlier building by an extension of the colonnaded walkway. The public library was to be built at the north of the site, thus the buildings would enclose a central square with a pool and terraces. Shortly after first phase was completed however, discussions began regarding the reorganisation of the London boroughs. This came into effect in 1965 and Wood Green Civic Centre became the administrative centre for the London Borough of Haringey. While the full extent of the picturesque layout proposed for the site was never realised, the building stands on its own as a creatively planned and elegantly executed early post-war civic centre.

Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners came to be something of a specialist in the design of civic centres, also designing Friern Barnet Town Hall, London, 1939-1941 (Grade II), Crawley Civic Centre in 1964, and Walton Town Hall (demolished), Walton-on-Thames, 1963-1966.

Details

Civic Centre of 1955-1958 by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners, partner in charge, J E S Sayers.

MATERIALS: the structural frame and foundations are of reinforced concrete. Portal frames give a clear span of 47ft to the council chamber and carry the former caretaker's flat above. Large cylindrical columns supporting the public gallery of the chamber also serve as a plenum duct and boiler flue. The exterior is faced in hand-made golden brown two-inch brick and precast reinforced stone. Windows and glazed screens are aluminium-framed.

PLAN: the plan is divided into three zones: to the north are offices, to the south are public-facing and civic spaces, namely the council chamber and registry office, and in a wing to the west are the mayoral suite, members' rooms and committee rooms. The building is principally formed of a four-storey elongated rectangular block; its long main elevation facing west with the entrance positioned off-centre towards the south.

The entrance opens into a triple-height foyer spanning the depth of the building's footprint and intersecting a corridor extending along the centre of the north-south axis. This grants access to a series of cellular offices to the north, and the rooms of the registry office on the ground floor to the south. Over the registry office is a double-height council chamber with viewing gallery on the first and second floors. The fourth floor contains a caretaker's flat over the council chamber and further office rooms and the former staff canteen to the north. Extending westwards from the entrance foyer, at right-angles to the main block, is a long narrow first-floor range, supported on square piloti. This contains the mayoral suite, members' and committee rooms over a covered walkway.

The basement contains utility rooms and a bomb shelter designed to withstand a nuclear attack, along with escape tunnels leading to the external gardens.

EXTERIOR: the exterior of the building remains essentially unaltered with the principal elevation being an understated composition comprising three storeys clad in brick and a recessed attic level clad in stone. The civic and public part of the principal elevation is defined by a projecting stone frontispiece with full-height glazing and an off-centre entrance canopy supported by a pair of square columns. At first floor level a projecting balcony opens from the council chamber and is embellished with a metal relief sculpture depicting the civic shield of the Municipal Borough of Wood Green. To the right of the frontispiece on the main elevation, the portion of the civic centre containing council offices is clad in brick and marked by nine evenly-spaced bays with large windows with un moulded stone surrounds.

To the rear of the building the ground and first floors project slightly and are faced in stone, with panels of multiple small square pierced openings with glazed blocks, and continuous bands of floor-to-ceiling glazing held in metal frames. The third storey returns to the evenly-spaced bays of the principal elevation and the stone attic storey, set behind a balcony that runs through the west, north and east elevations, shows an irregular arrangement of glazing and open voids. The west wing is clad in stone and has continuous bands of floor-to-ceiling glazing to the north and south, with an open ground-floor colonnade. The south elevation of the main block is marked by glazing at ground floor level within a stone surround, with a central entrance door. The north elevation of the main block features full-height glazing within a stone surround.

INTERIOR: the interior decorations and fittings were designed by the architects and feature a number of high quality materials. The two interiors of particular architectural note are the entrance foyer and council chamber, but the quiet elegance of the registry office and west wing are also of interest.

The walls of the entrance foyer are lined with Florentine Travertine marble and include fixed bench seating. A helical staircase towards the back of the space rises to a bridge on the first floor, reinforced to take up the torsional effects of the stair, connecting the council chamber with offices to the north and the mayoral suite and members' and committee rooms in the west wing. The curved, glazed back wall of the public gallery of the council chamber breaks into the foyer space at second floor level. The floor of the entrance foyer, and of the helical staircase, is faced in gritted Serpegient marble. Timber panels to the rear of the foyer, behind the stair, are edged in gold. The staircase handrail and balcony balustrade in the foyer are of anodised aluminium, as are door surrounds. There has been some partitioning to the left of the stair, behind the reception desk, including the insertion of a lift up to the bridge. Access into the office corridors to the north have been restricted by the insertion of sets of glazed aluminium doors.

The panelling throughout the building, such as in the registry office, committee rooms, mayoral suite, and the council chamber, is in English straight grained elm, and other joinery in guarea. In the council chamber, the wall panels are slotted, for acoustics, and arranged in overlapping vertical fins with lighting in between, and the curved acoustic ceiling is similarly arranged as overlapping fins with lighting between. The Mayor's dais remains in situ, panelled behind with dark green Verte de Fre marble and with a stepped canopy over. The horseshoe seating in the body of the council chamber was removed in 1965 but the bench seating with green leather cushions in the public gallery all survives.

The committee rooms, members' rooms and mayoral suite are accessed from a glazed corridor in the west wing. Here there is further use of Florentine Travertine, large dish-like aluminium uplighters, and elm panelling in the rooms, some of which have large sliding doors to join the spaces together. Travertine is also used on the end wall and columns of the main room of the registry office, shown as the 'large marriage room'

on original plans, with elm panelling elsewhere. As would be expected the offices to the north of the building have a more modest finish, progressively so towards the top of the building, and some of these spaces have been modernised, for this reason these spaces are not of particular note. The two staircases in this part of the building have terrazzo steps and handrails of glass, timber and aluminium.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Harwood, E, Space, Hope and Brutalism, English Architecture 1945-79, (2015), pp. 543

Other

Architecture & Building, May 1958, pp. 165-171

Official Architecture & Planning, June 1958, pp. 259-26

The Builder, 13 June 1958, pp.1074-1078

Wood, August 1958, pp. 326-331

Map

National Grid Reference: TQ3085090706



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Historic England

Haringey Civic Centre

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: Haringey Civic Centre

List entry Number: 1454719

Location

High Road, Wood Green, London, N22 8ZW

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey

District Type: London Borough

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Jul-2018

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Civic Centre of 1955-1958 by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners, partner in charge, J E S Sayers.

Reasons for Designation

Haringey Civic Centre, 1955-1958, by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

* for its clear Scandinavian influence, the subtle qualities of which express architecturally the values of informality, transparency and modernity, defining aspirations of the post war civic centre as a type; * for its generous planning and creative use of space; * for its elegant and consistent application of high quality materials and detailing in the principal internal spaces; * for the level of survival of key aspects of the building's character and physical fabric.

Historic interest:

* as the first civic centre of its size to be built from scratch after the end of the Second World War; * in the subsequent interest shown in the building by architects and councillors developing civic centre schemes elsewhere in the country.

History

Opening in 1958, Wood Green (now Haringey) Civic Centre was the first town hall of its size to be built from scratch after the Second World War. A first design for the civic centre was awarded to Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners in 1939 after a national competition. It was to be built at the site of

the former town hall at Woodside Park. However, the scheme was postponed due to the outbreak of the Second World War and then by post-war building controls. During this hiatus, Wood Green Borough Council altered the specification: the petty sessional courts were omitted from the scheme, and two public halls and a public library added. These new requirements led to the purchase of an alternative site - a parallelogram of land bounded by Wood Green High Road to the east, Trinity Road to the north and Bounds Green Road to the south-west.

J E S Sayers was the partner in charge for the new scheme and the design suggests the work of a younger generation, influenced by Danish design. The building has echoes of Arne Jacobsen and Erik Møller's Aarhus City Hall (1938-1941), and Jacobsen's Søllerød City Hall of 1939-1942 (with Flemming Lassen). The term 'New Empiricism' was coined to describe the understated, humane form of modernism, often associated with buildings of the state which originated before the war in Scandinavia and found expression in some early post-war work in the UK, notably the Royal Festival Hall in its original form, with its mix of natural finishes on a modern frame construction. Haringey Civic Centre shows the influence of this, and in its subtle qualities expresses architecturally the values of a modern local democracy through greater informality, connectivity and transparency. The building marked the beginnings of a new generation of civic centres in England which aspired to this more open approach and was visited by architects and councillors later developing civic centre schemes elsewhere in the country into the 1970s, including Bury St Edmunds, Gravesend and Hove.

The scheme was planned to be built in three phases: the town hall and council offices first, followed by an auditorium and small hall and in the final stage, a public library. However, only the first phase was completed. The auditorium and small hall of the second phase were to be positioned along the western boundary of the site, running parallel to the council offices and connected to the earlier building by an extension of the colonnaded walkway. The public library was to be built at the north of the site, thus the buildings would enclose a central square with a pool and terraces. Shortly after first phase was completed however, discussions began regarding the reorganisation of the London boroughs. This came into effect in 1965 and Wood Green Civic Centre became the administrative centre for the London Borough of Haringey. While the full extent of the picturesque layout proposed for the site was never realised, the building stands on its own as a creatively planned and elegantly executed early post-war civic centre.

Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners came to be something of a specialist in the design of civic centres, also designing Friern Barnet Town Hall, London, 1939-1941 (Grade II), Crawley Civic Centre in 1964, and Walton Town Hall (demolished), Walton-on-Thames, 1963-1966.

Details

Civic Centre of 1955-1958 by Sir John Brown, A E Henson and Partners, partner in charge, J E S Sayers.

MATERIALS: the structural frame and foundations are of reinforced concrete. Portal frames give a clear span of 47ft to the council chamber and carry the former caretaker's flat above. Large cylindrical columns supporting the public gallery of the chamber also serve as a plenum duct and boiler flue. The exterior is faced in hand-made golden brown two-inch brick and precast reinforced stone. Windows and glazed screens are aluminium-framed.

PLAN: the plan is divided into three zones: to the north are offices, to the south are public-facing and civic spaces, namely the council chamber and registry office, and in a wing to the west are the mayoral suite, members' rooms and committee rooms. The building is principally formed of a four-storey elongated rectangular block; its long main elevation facing west with the entrance positioned off-centre towards the south.

The entrance opens into a triple-height foyer spanning the depth of the building's footprint and intersecting a corridor extending along the centre of the north-south axis. This grants access to a series of cellular offices to the north, and the rooms of the registry office on the ground floor to the south. Over the registry office is a double-height council chamber with viewing gallery on the first and second floors. The fourth floor contains a caretaker's flat over the council chamber and further office rooms and the former staff canteen to the north. Extending westwards from the entrance foyer, at right-angles to the main block, is a long narrow first-floor range, supported on square piloti. This contains the mayoral suite, members' and committee rooms over a covered walkway.

The basement contains utility rooms and a bomb shelter designed to withstand a nuclear attack, along with escape tunnels leading to the external gardens.

EXTERIOR: the exterior of the building remains essentially unaltered with the

principal elevation being an understated composition comprising three storeys clad in brick and a recessed attic level clad in stone. The civic and public part of the principal elevation is defined by a projecting stone frontispiece with full-height glazing and an off-centre entrance canopy supported by a pair of square columns. At first floor level a projecting balcony opens from the council chamber and is embellished with a metal relief sculpture depicting the civic shield of the Municipal Borough of Wood Green. To the right of the frontispiece on the main elevation, the portion of the civic centre containing council offices is clad in brick and marked by nine evenly-spaced bays with large windows with unmoulded stone surrounds.

To the rear of the building the ground and first floors project slightly and are faced in stone, with panels of multiple small square pierced openings with glazed blocks, and continuous bands of floor-to-ceiling glazing held in metal frames. The third storey returns to the evenly-spaced bays of the principal elevation and the stone attic storey, set behind a balcony that runs through the west, north and east elevations, shows an irregular arrangement of glazing and open voids. The west wing is clad in stone and has continuous bands of floor-to-ceiling glazing to the north and south, with an open ground-floor colonnade. The south elevation of the main block is marked by glazing at ground floor level within a stone surround, with a central entrance door. The north elevation of the main block features full-height glazing within a stone surround.

INTERIOR: the interior decorations and fittings were designed by the architects and feature a number of high quality materials. The two interiors of particular architectural note are the entrance foyer and council chamber, but the quiet elegance of the registry office and west wing are also of interest.

The walls of the entrance foyer are lined with Florentine Travertine marble and include fixed bench seating. A helical staircase towards the back of the space rises to a bridge on the first floor, reinforced to take up the torsional effects of the stair, connecting the council chamber with offices to the north and the mayoral suite and members' and committee rooms in the west wing. The curved, glazed back wall of the public gallery of the council chamber breaks into the foyer space at second floor level. The floor of the entrance foyer, and of the helical staircase, is faced in gritted Serpegient marble. Timber panels to the rear of the foyer, behind the stair, are edged in gold. The staircase handrail and balcony balustrade in the foyer are of anodised aluminium, as are door surrounds. There has been some partitioning to the left of the stair, behind the reception desk, including the insertion of a lift up

to the bridge. Access into the office corridors to the north have been restricted by the insertion of sets of glazed aluminium doors.

The panelling throughout the building, such as in the registry office, committee rooms, mayoral suite, and the council chamber, is in English straight grained elm, and other joinery in guarea. In the council chamber, the wall panels are slotted, for acoustics, and arranged in overlapping vertical fins with lighting in between, and the curved acoustic ceiling is similarly arranged as overlapping fins with lighting between. The Mayor's dais remains in situ, panelled behind with dark green Verte de Fre marble and with a stepped canopy over. The horseshoe seating in the body of the council chamber was removed in 1965 but the bench seating with green leather cushions in the public gallery all survives.

The committee rooms, members' rooms and mayoral suite are accessed from a glazed corridor in the west wing. Here there is further use of Florentine Travertine, large dish-like aluminium uplighters, and elm panelling in the rooms, some of which have large sliding doors to join the spaces together. Travertine is also used on the end wall and columns of the main room of the registry office, shown as the 'large marriage room' on original plans, with elm panelling elsewhere. As would be expected the offices to the north of the building have a more modest finish, progressively so towards the top of the building, and some of these spaces have been modernised, for this reason these spaces are not of particular note. The two staircases in this part of the building have terrazzo steps and handrails of glass, timber and aluminium.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Harwood, E, Space, Hope and Brutalism, English Architecture 1945-79, (2015), pp. 543

Other

Architecture & Building, May 1958, pp. 165-171

Official Architecture & Planning, June 1958, pp. 259-26

The Builder, 13 June 1958, pp.1074-1078

Wood, August 1958, pp. 326-331

National Grid Reference: TQ3085090706

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 30-Aug-2018 at 02:48:35.

End of official listing

26/10/2018

OBELISK MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Haringey - 1359592 | Historic England



Historic England

OBELISK MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN

[2 contributions](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359592

Date first listed: 18-Feb-2002

Statutory Address: OBELISK MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD

Map



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Location

Statutory Address: OBELISK MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30562 90799

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

800/0/10075 BOUNDS GREEN ROAD 18-FEB-02 Obelisk Memorial drinking fountain

II

Memorial drinking fountain. Circa 1880. Grey granite. Tapering tall obelisk with pyramidal terminal on two stepped intermediate base, standing on a square pedestal with inscribed sides sporting semi-circular basins, cornice, cavetto moulding above torus and base; two stage octagonal base with shallow steps below each of the basins. Main inscription on east face reads 'Erected in affectionate remembrance of Mrs Catherine Smithies of Earlham Grove, Wood Green, Founder of the Band of Mercy Movement, and presented by her family and friends for the use of the public'. Inscription on north face: 'Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again, but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst. John IV, 13-14'. Inscription on west face reads: 'Add to temperance - godliness. II Peter I, 6'. Inscription on south face reads God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. John III, 16'. A handsome and example of this practical type of religious memorial.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 488455

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

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TRINITY PRIMARY SCHOOL INCLUDING ATTACHED SCHOOL HOUSE

 [Enrich the List](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1385282

Date first listed: 04-Oct-2000

Statutory Address: TRINITY PRIMARY SCHOOL INCLUDING ATTACHED SCHOOL HOUSE, BOUNDS GREEN ROAD

Map



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Location

Statutory Address: TRINITY PRIMARY SCHOOL INCLUDING ATTACHED SCHOOL HOUSE,
BOUNDS GREEN ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference: TQ3075590741

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 06/02/2014

TQ 3090 800/14/10068

BOUNDS GREEN ROAD, Haringey Trinity Primary School including attached School House

(Formerly listed as Nightingale Primary School including attached School House)

04-OCT-00

11

Built as secondary schools, later girls grammar school, later primary school. Built 1899 by Mitchell and Butler as Tottenham Higher Grade Schools. Queen Anne Revival style. Built of yellow brick with red brick dressings and tiled roof. Irregular fenestration, mainly sash windows. Principal front facing west has central projecting hall range of two storeys and attics

with three flat-roofed dormers and five multi-paned sashes. This is flanked by one bay towers with deep stone attics with small round-headed windows and stone entrances below approached by steps. To either side are five storey three bay square towers with pyramidal roofs with circular wooden cupolas with weathervanes. The top three floors have arcading with pivoting Diocletian windows to top floor and cambered casements below. This elevation terminates in two storey blocks of three bays with gables with Venetian windows to first floors, cambered sashes to ground floor and stone console brackets above side pilasters. The right side block has a further section of two storeys three windows with wooden and glazed verandah to first floor of south side. North side is of two storeys 10 windows with late C20 metal and glazed lean-to extension. East or rear elevation has two storey four bay centre flanked by gabled wings of three bays with Venetian windows to first floor and three cambered sashes to ground floor. Projecting wings to either side. Attached to the south east is a former schoolmaster's house, an L-shaped building also of stock brick with red brick bands and dressings. Casement window to first floor, sash window to ground floor and simple doorcase in L-wing.

[Pevsner BOE London: North p579.]

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 485744

Legacy System: LBS

Sources

Books and journals

Cherry, B, Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: London 4, North, (1998 revised 2001), 579

Legal

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End of official listing

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WAR MEMORIAL

[1 contribution](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359588

Date first listed: 18-Feb-2002

Statutory Address: WAR MEMORIAL, HIGH ROAD

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 26-Oct-2018 at 12:38:24.

Location

Statutory Address: WAR MEMORIAL, HIGH ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Haringey (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 30933 90646

Summary

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

800/0/10076 HIGH ROAD 18-FEB-02 War Memorial

GV II

Wood Green War Memorial. 1920, designer unknown. Portland stone with gold mosaic panels above, bronze inscription panels below; York stone steps. A tripartite screen with projecting central pedimental section and projecting wings. The upper register, divided by Ionic pilasters sports round tablets with bay wreaths, listing Great War battle honours: Salonika, Mesopotamia, Egypt; Belgium, France, Italy, Gallipoli; Jutland, Heligoland, Falklands, Zeebrugge; and Palestine, India and Africa. In the centre, a roundel with w relief of ST George and the Dragon, and the inscription ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION BY THE INHABITANTS OF WOOD GREEN 1920. The tablets either side of the centre are set against a ground of gold mosaic. Along the frieze above is inscribed in Roman capitals 'GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS'. The frieze at mid-height is inscribed 'AND IN MEMORY ALSO OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES 1939-1945'. Central lower panel, with a garland above, is inscribed 'TO THE UNDYING MEMORY OF THE MEN OF WOOD GREEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918 1939-1945'. The lower register is divided by fluted Doric pilasters, and sports six renewed bronze tablets with the names of the dead. Two convex steps are below the central panel; the whole memorial is placed upon a three-stepped stone base with convex steps. A dignified Greek-inspired memorial screen, commemorating the 990 men of Wood Green who lost their lives in the First World War.

This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 16 February 2017.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 488451

Legacy System: LBS

Sources

Websites

War Memorials Online, accessed 16 February 2017 from <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/111647> ↗
War Memorials Register, accessed 16 February 2017 from <http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/11986> ↗

Legal

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End of official listing

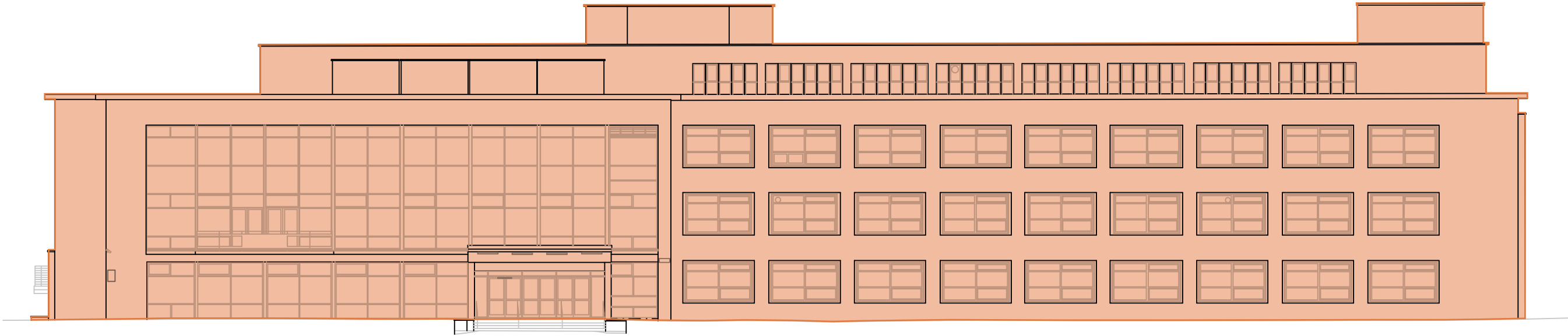
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APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANCE PLANS

HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE

SIGNIFICANCE
ELEVATION 01

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



Elevation 01

LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

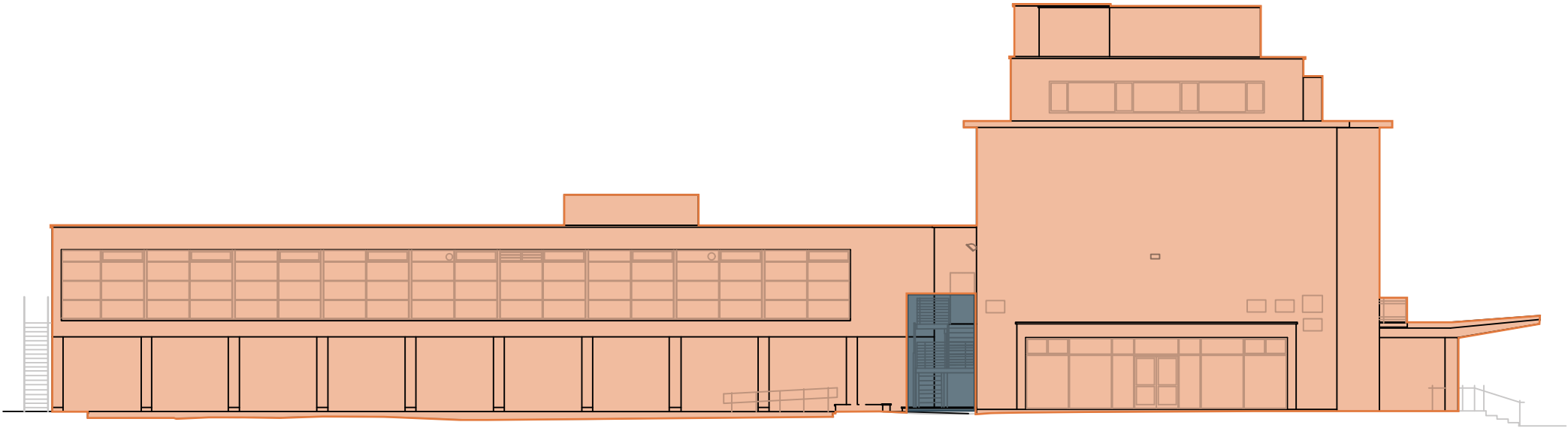
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SIGNIFICANCE
ELEVATION 02

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



Elevation 02

LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

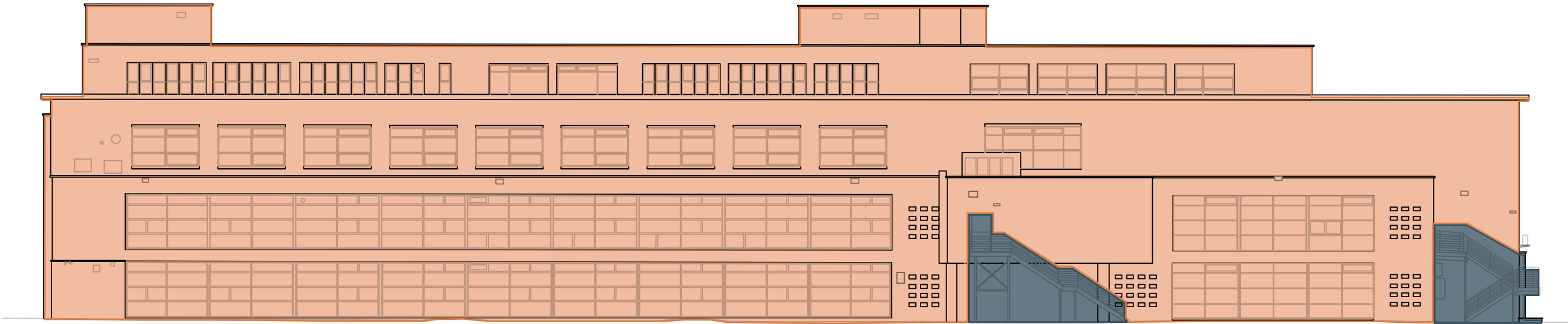
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SIGNIFICANCE
ELEVATION 03

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



Elevation 03

LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

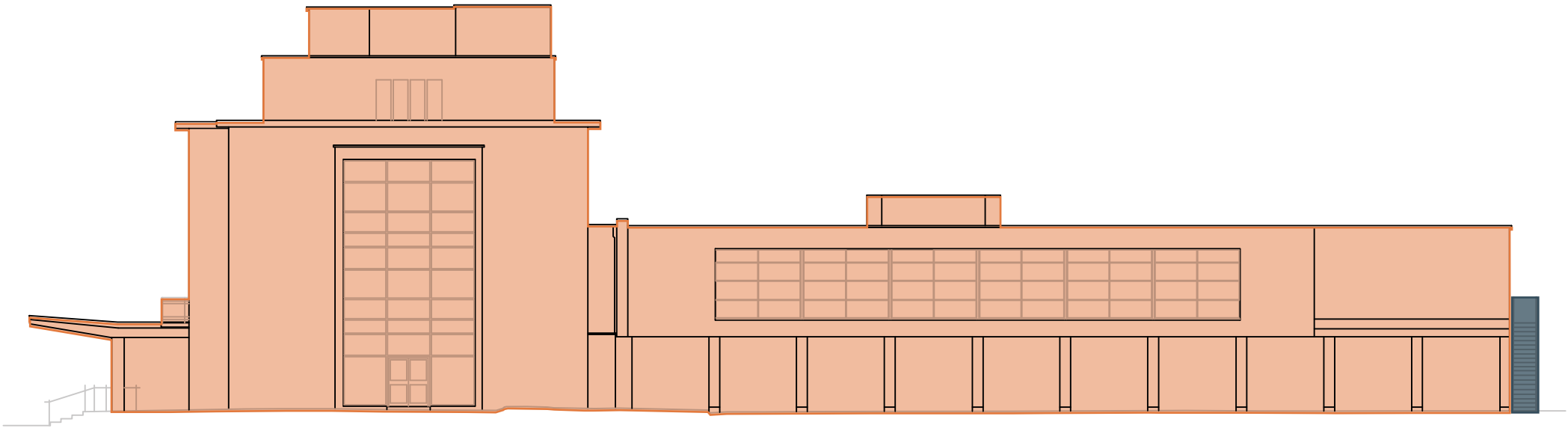
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SIGNIFICANCE
ELEVATION 04

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



Elevation 04

LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

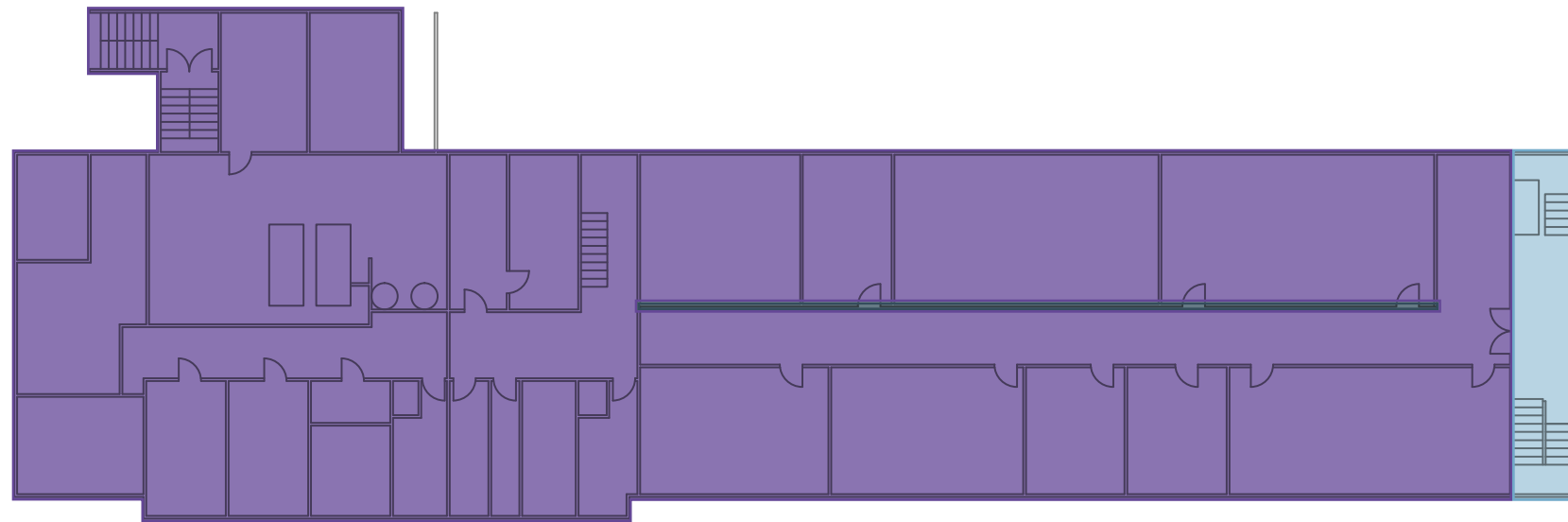


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SIGNIFICANCE BASEMENT FLOOR

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



BASEMENT

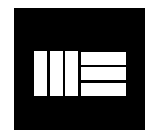
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Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

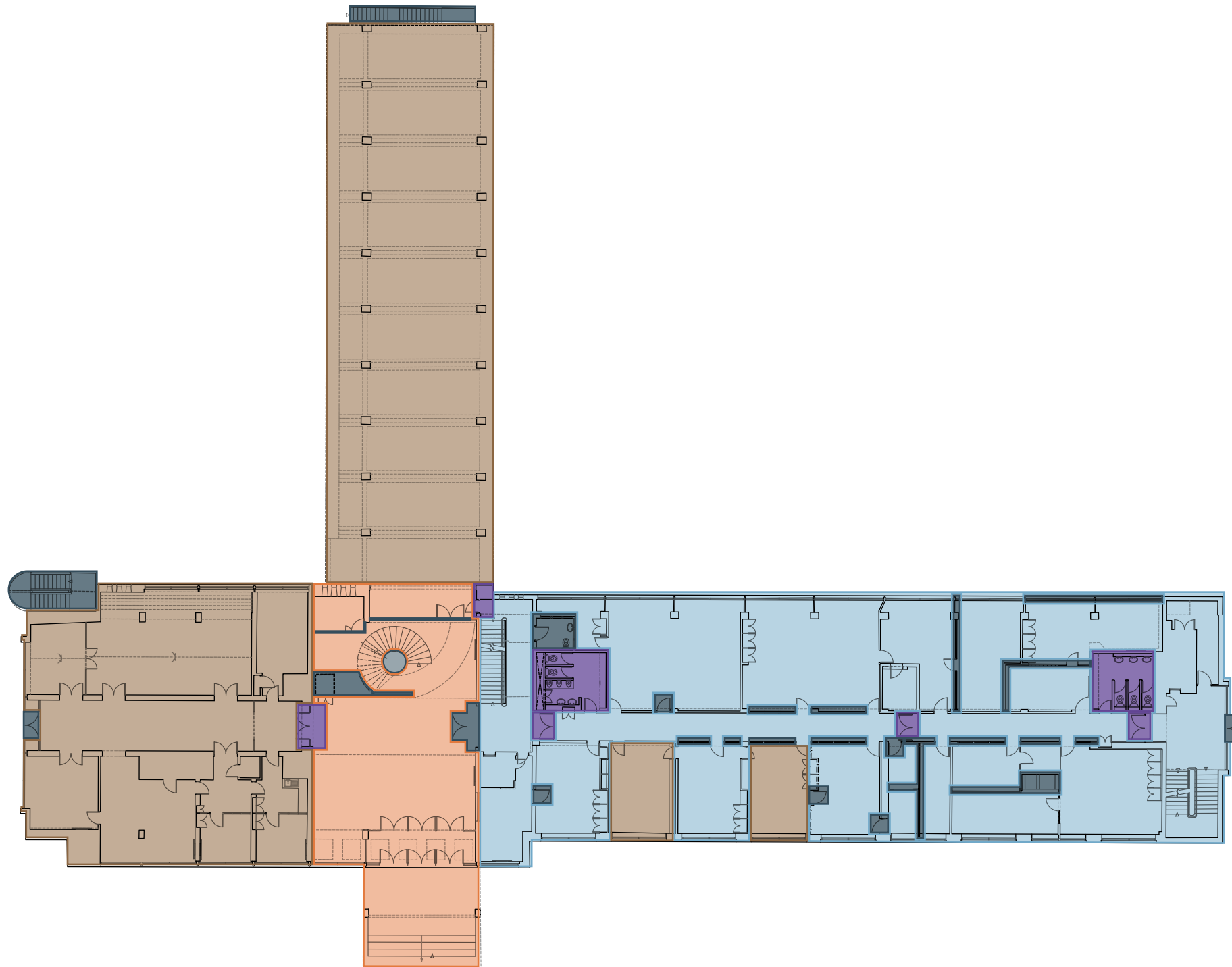


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SIGNIFICANCE GROUND FLOOR

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



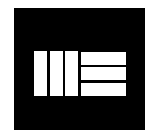
LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

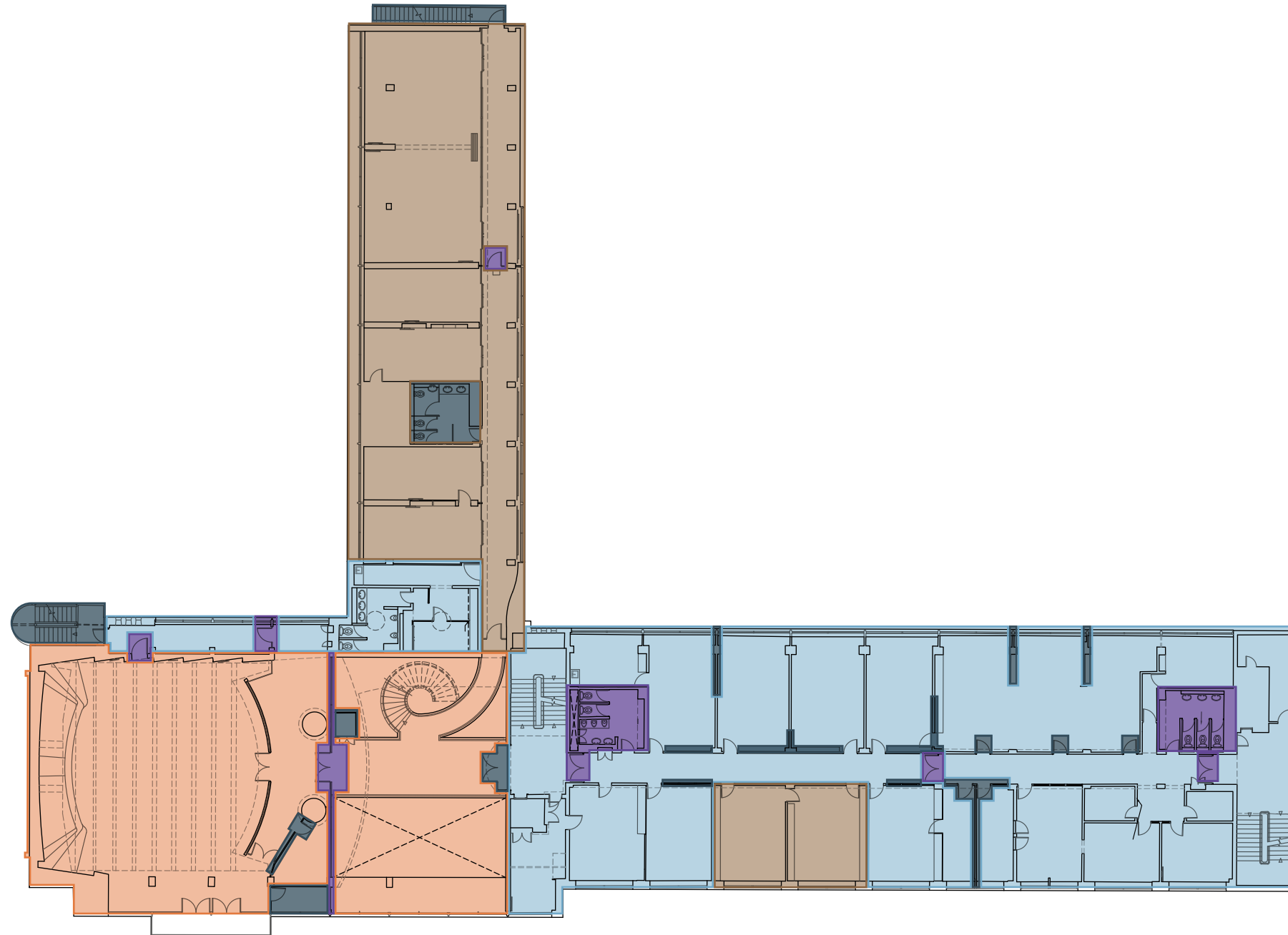


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SIGNIFICANCE FIRST FLOOR

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



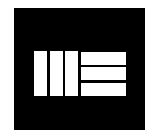
LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

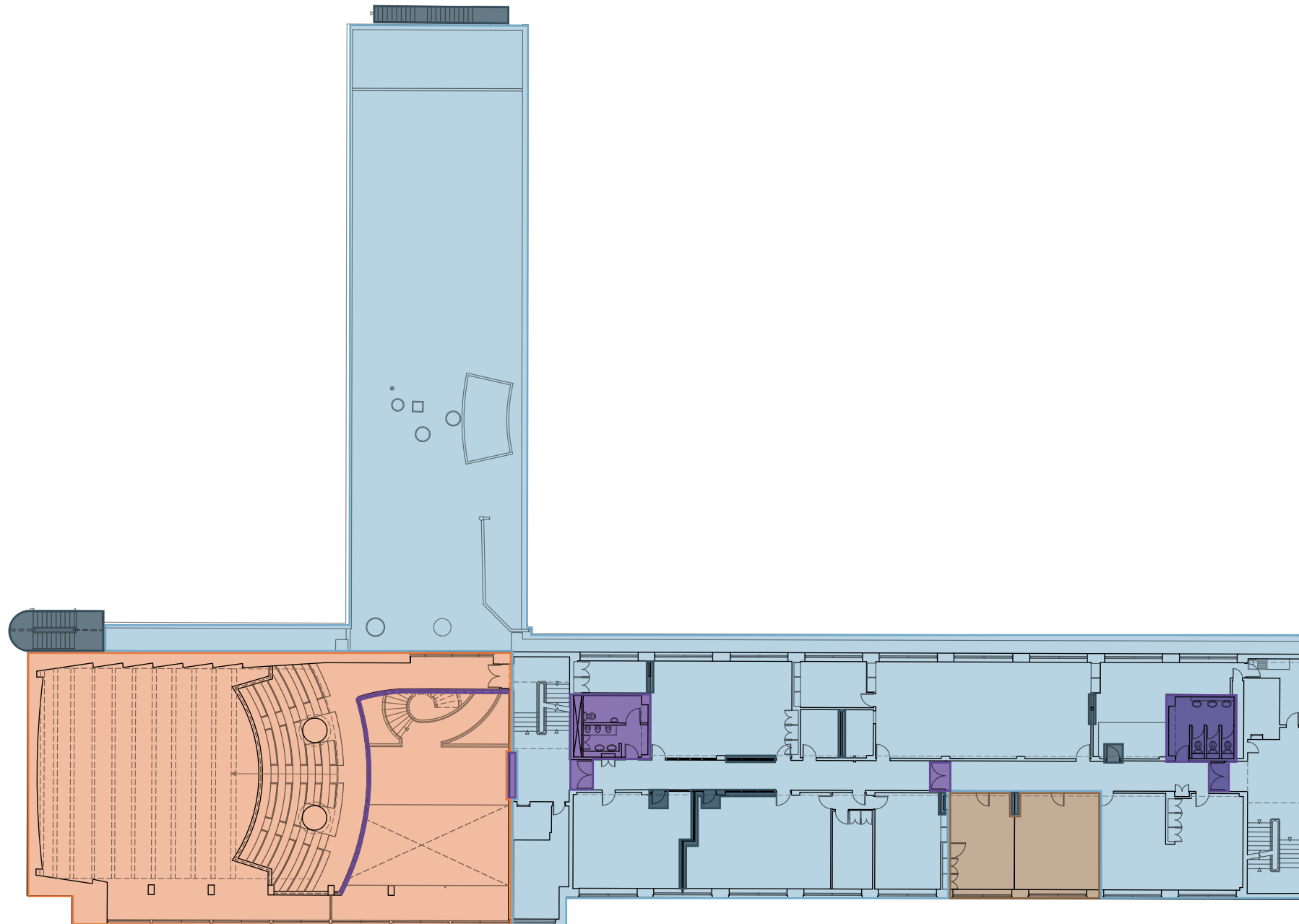


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SIGNIFICANCE SECOND FLOOR

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



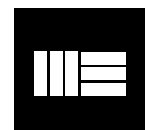
LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

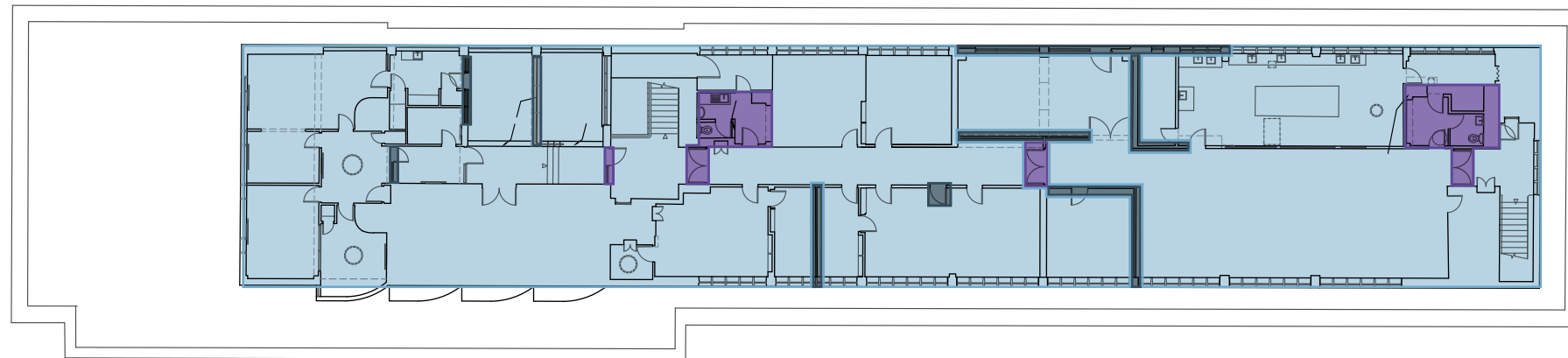


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SIGNIFICANCE THIRD FLOOR

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



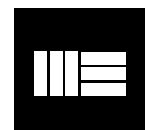
LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH

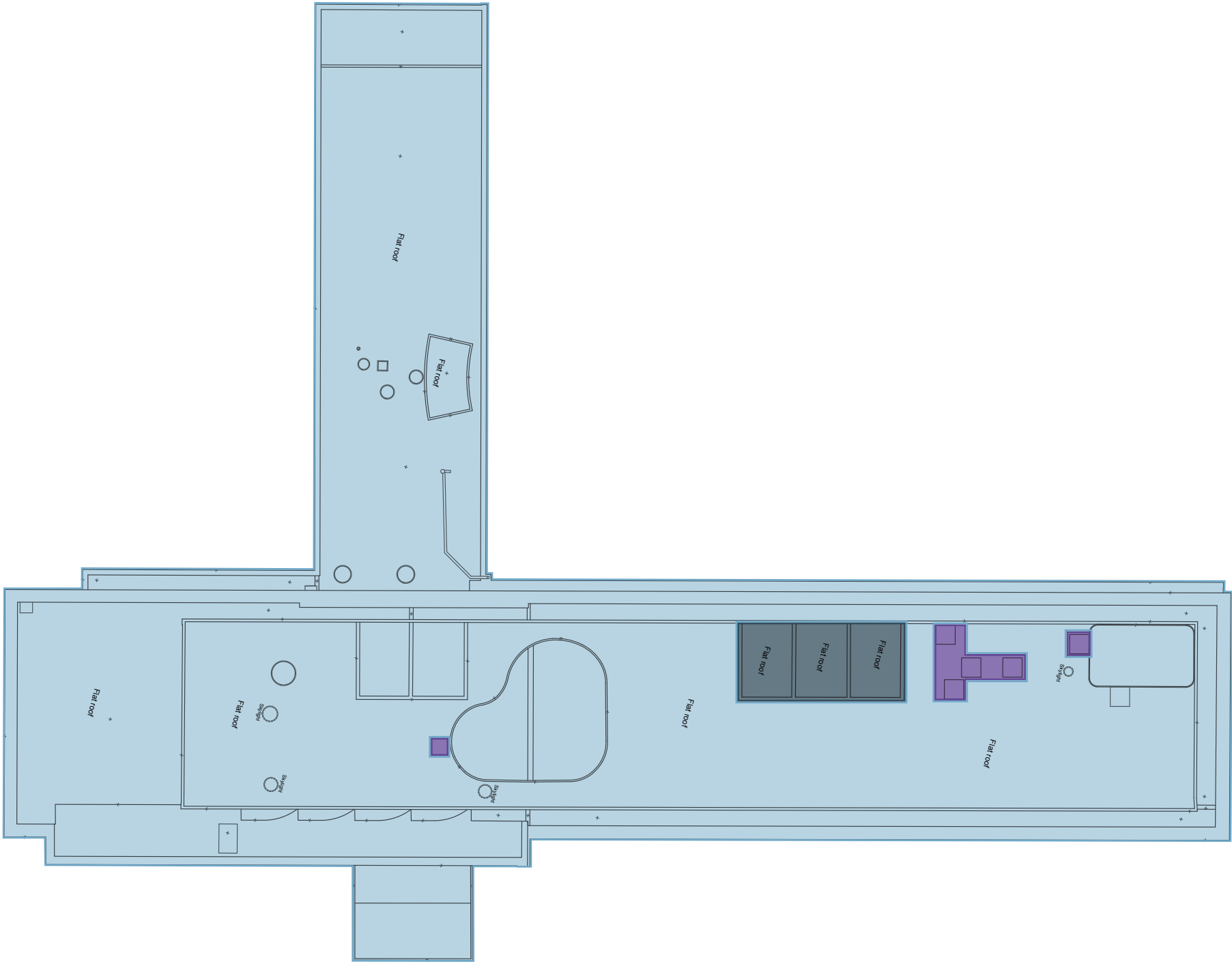


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**SIGNIFICANCE
ROOF**

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detracting



LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
February 2023

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH



MONTAGU EVANS
CHARTERED SURVEYORS
70 ST MARY AXE,
LONDON, EC3A 8BE
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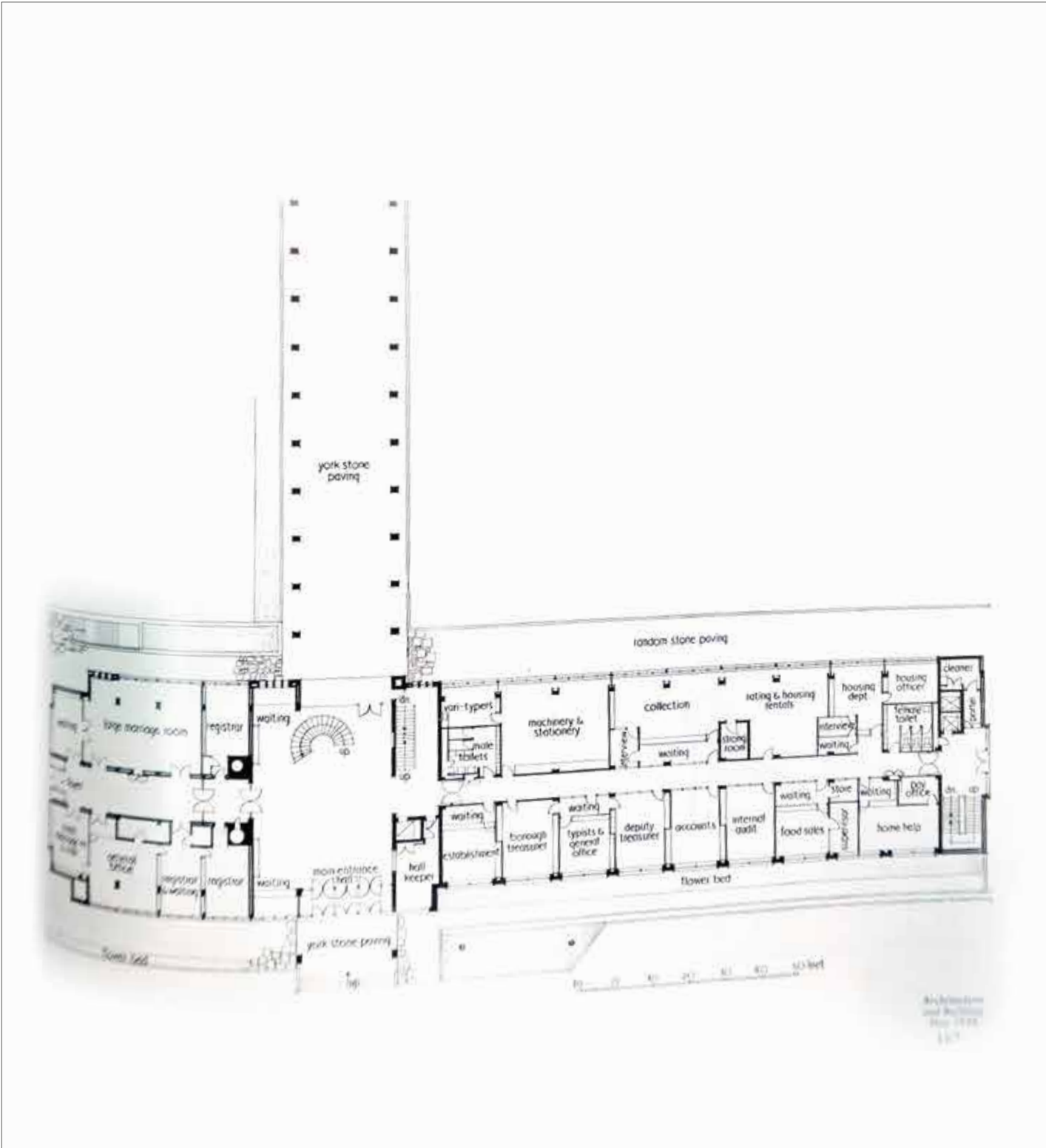
APPENDIX 5: HISTORIC ALTERATIONS PLANS

HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE

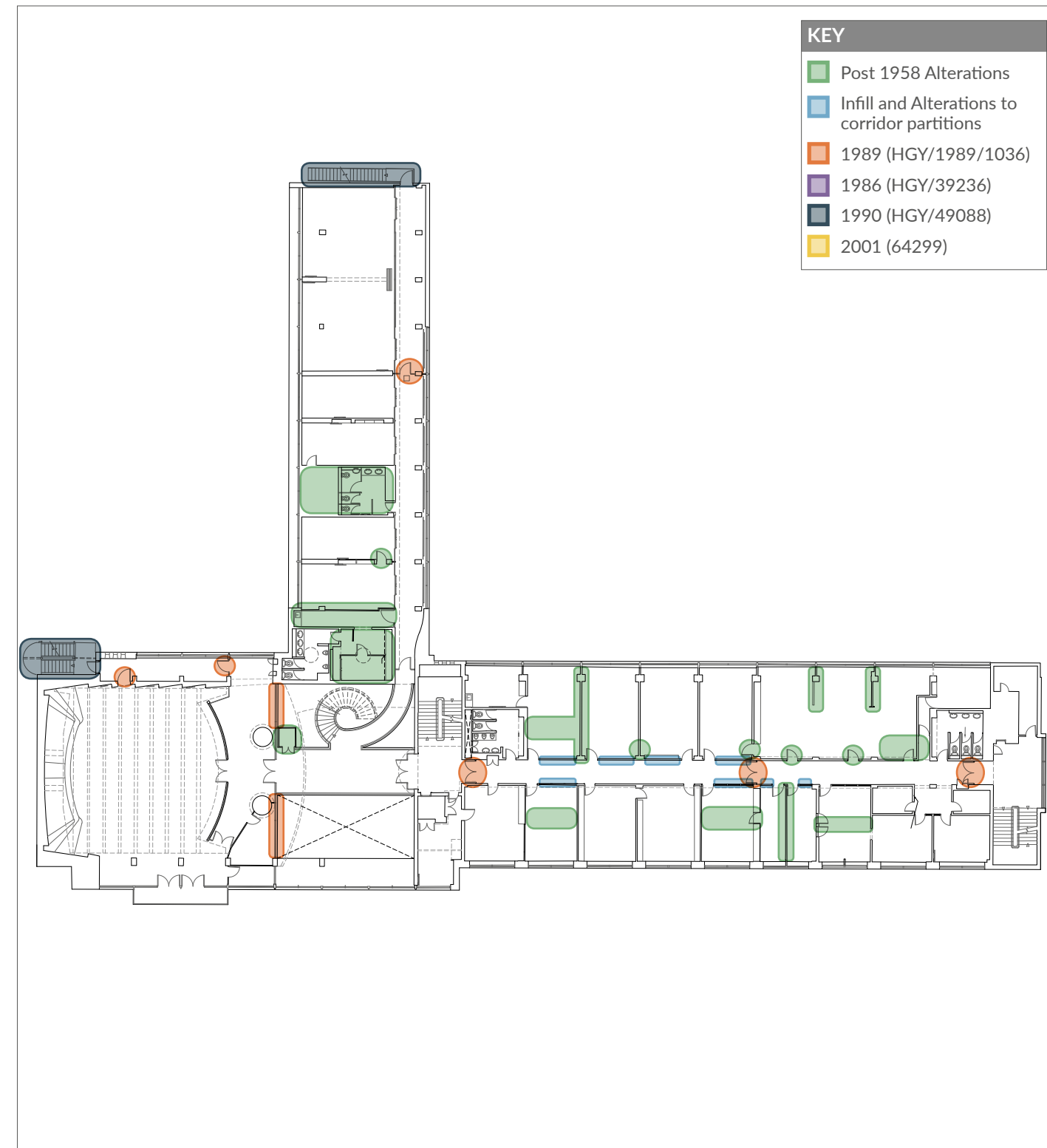
HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - PRESENT - GROUND FLOOR PLAN



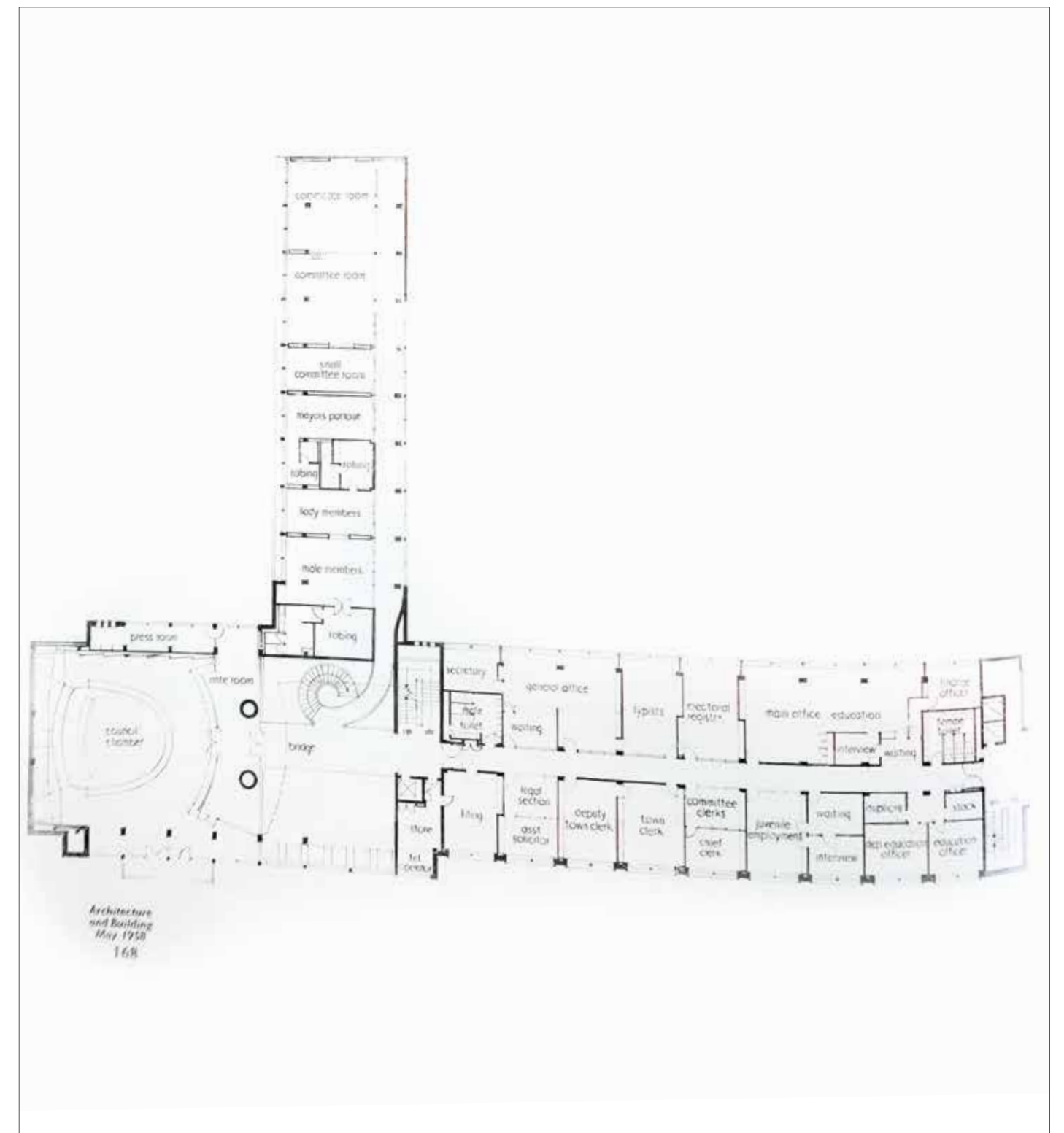
1959 (EXTRACT FROM ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING, MAY 1958)



HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE – PRESENT – FIRST FLOOR PLAN



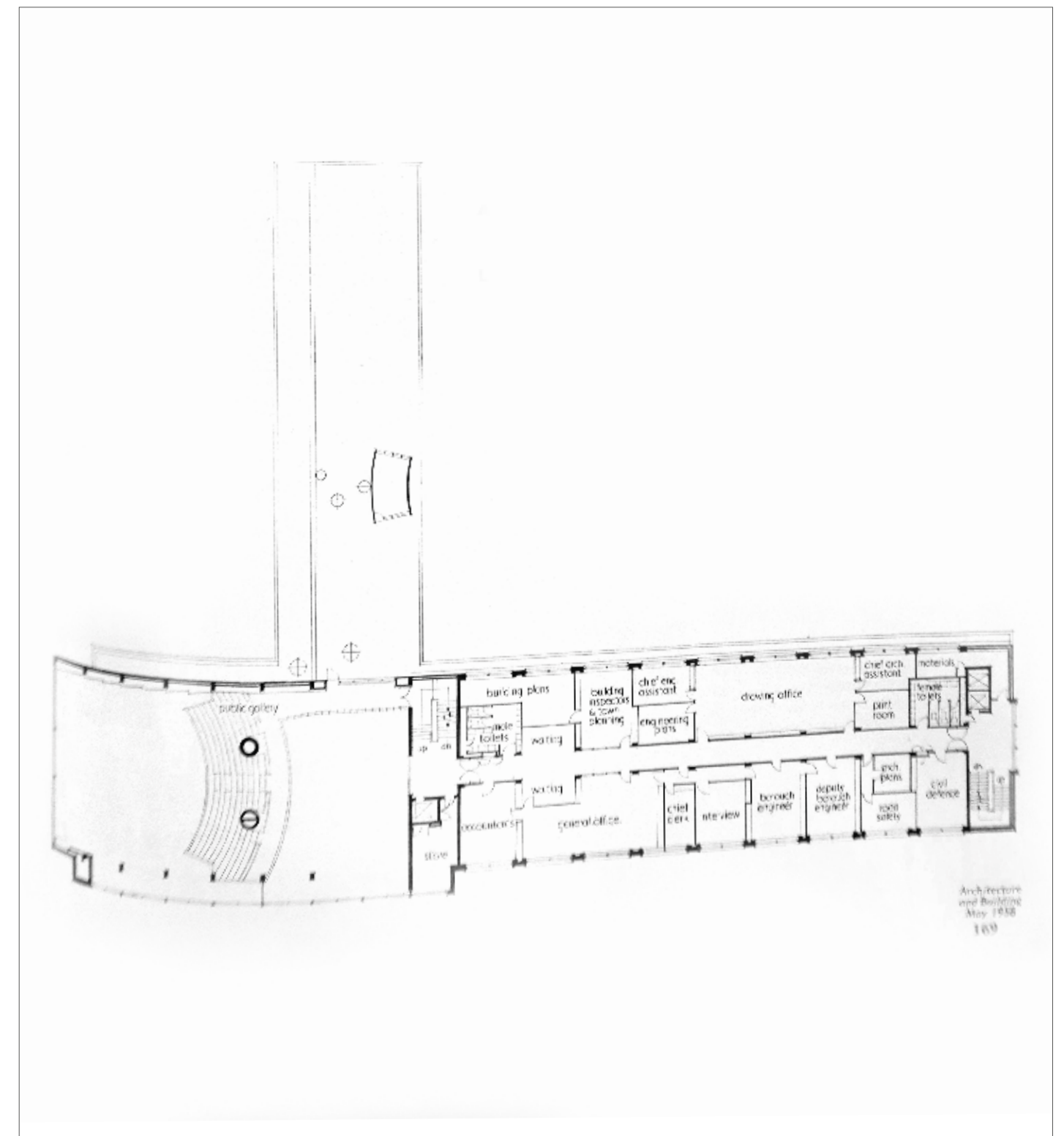
1959 (EXTRACT FROM ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING, MAY 1958)



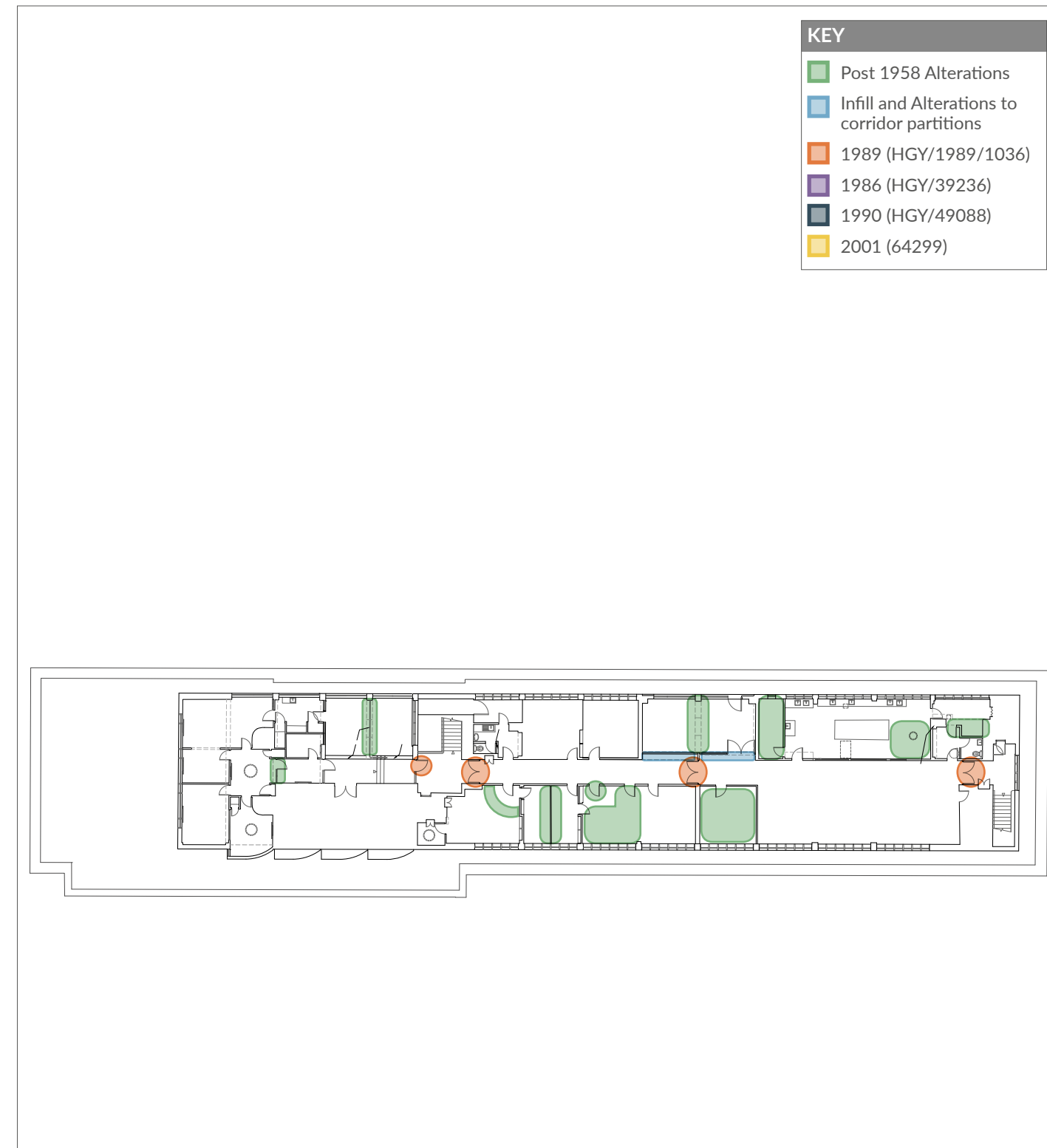
HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE – PRESENT – SECOND FLOOR PLAN



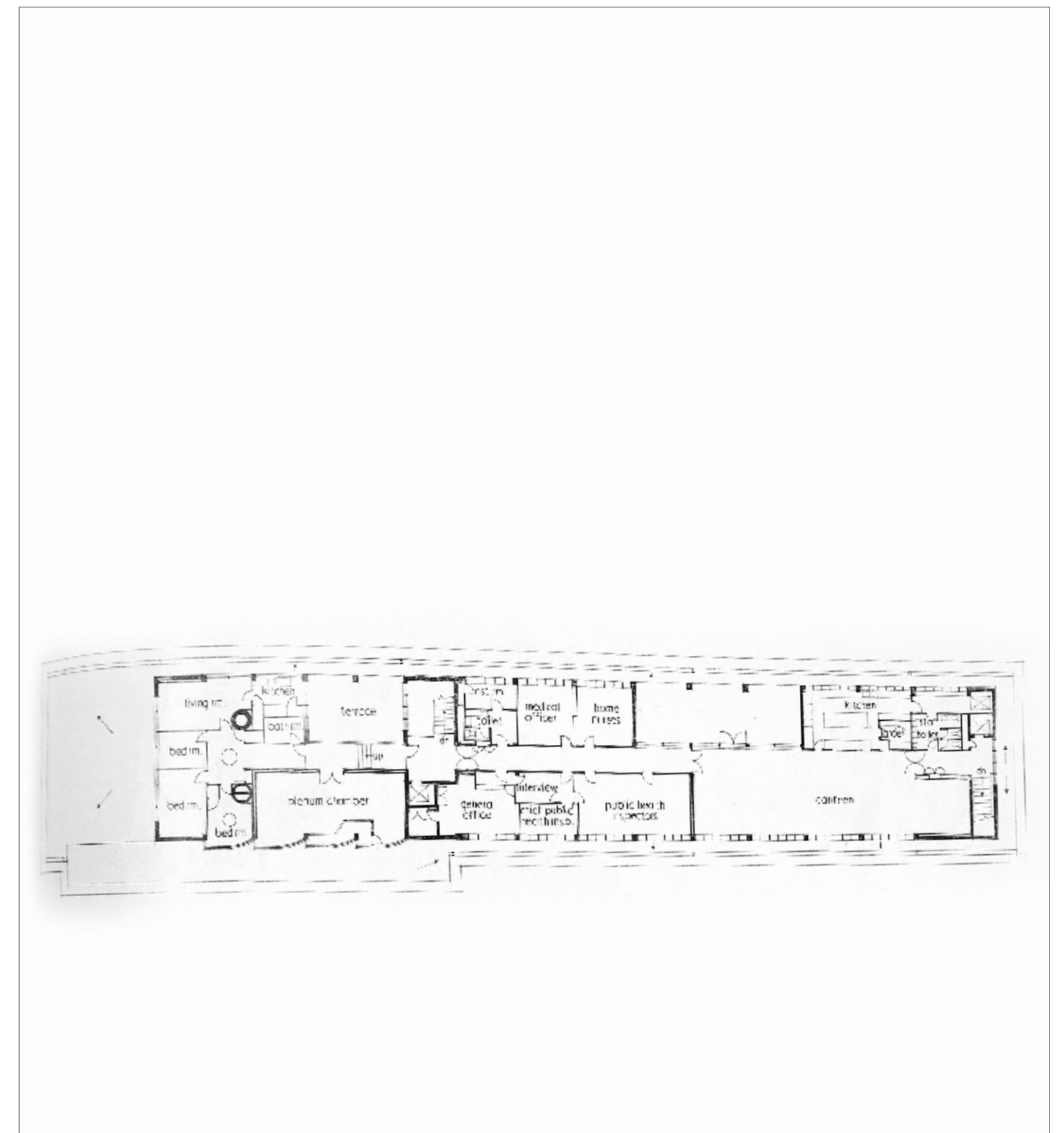
1959 (EXTRACT FROM ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING, MAY 1958)



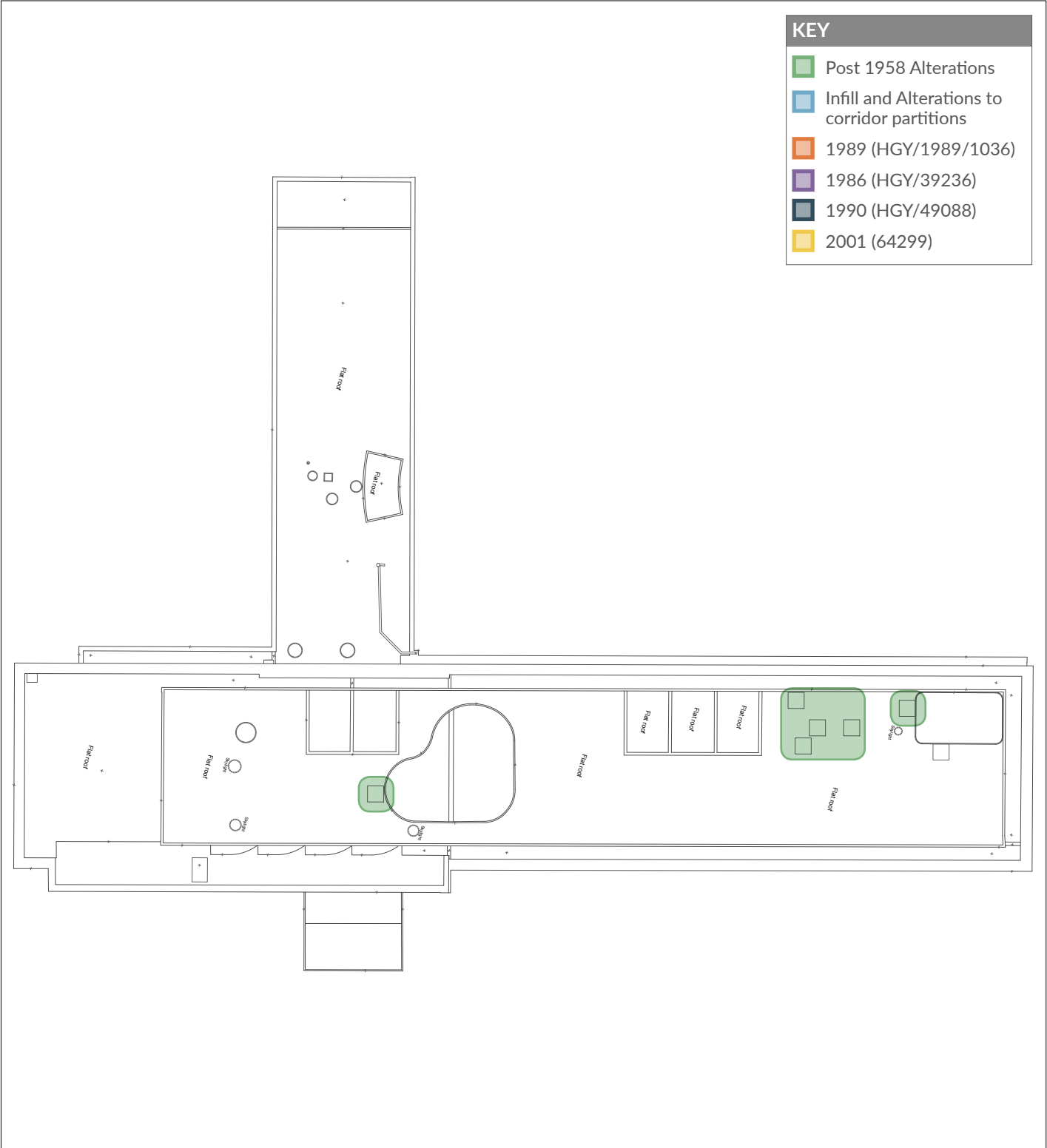
HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE – PRESENT – THIRD FLOOR PLAN



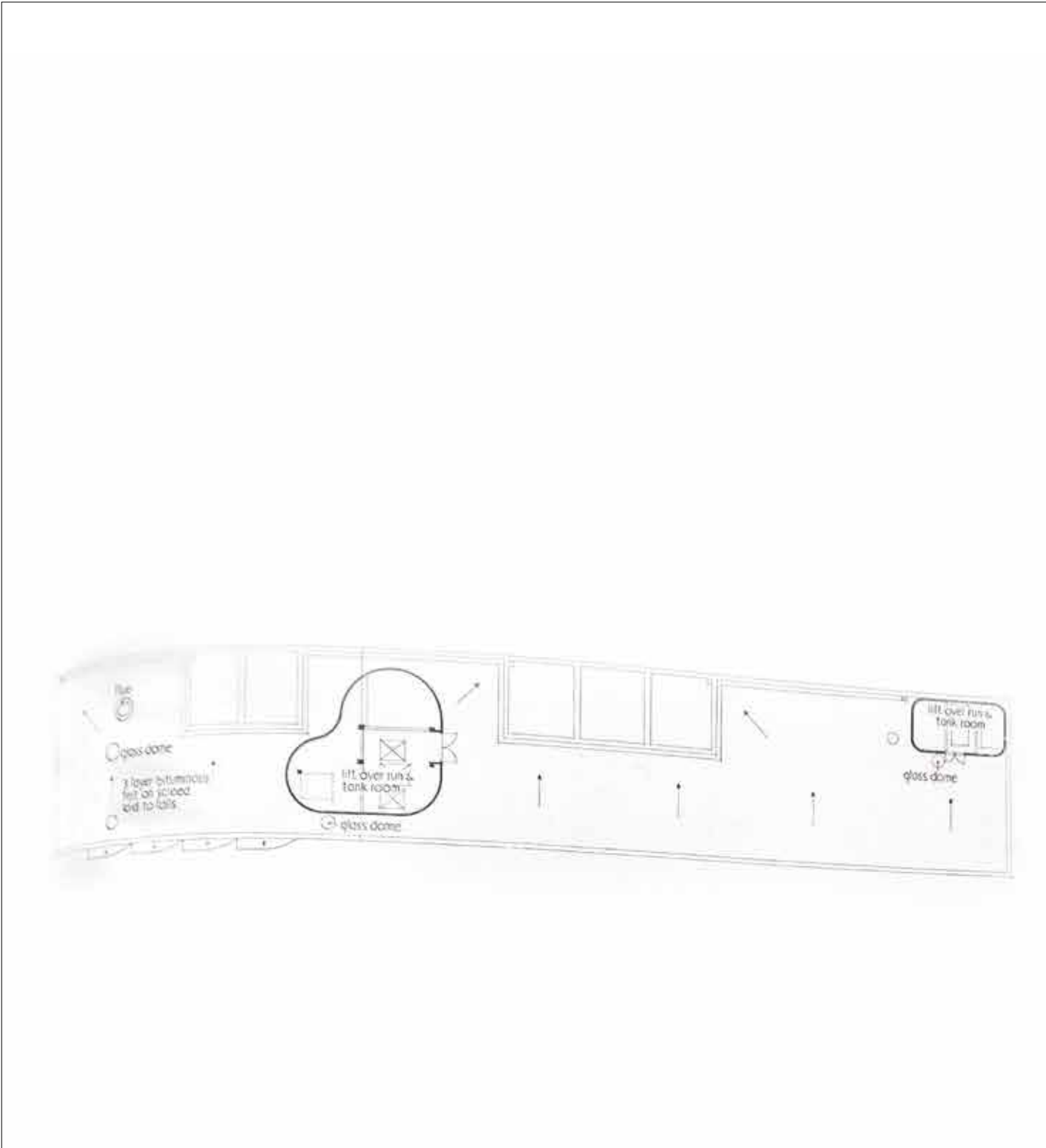
1959 (EXTRACT FROM ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING, MAY 1958)



HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - PRESENT - ROOF PLAN



1959 (EXTRACT FROM ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING, MAY 1958)

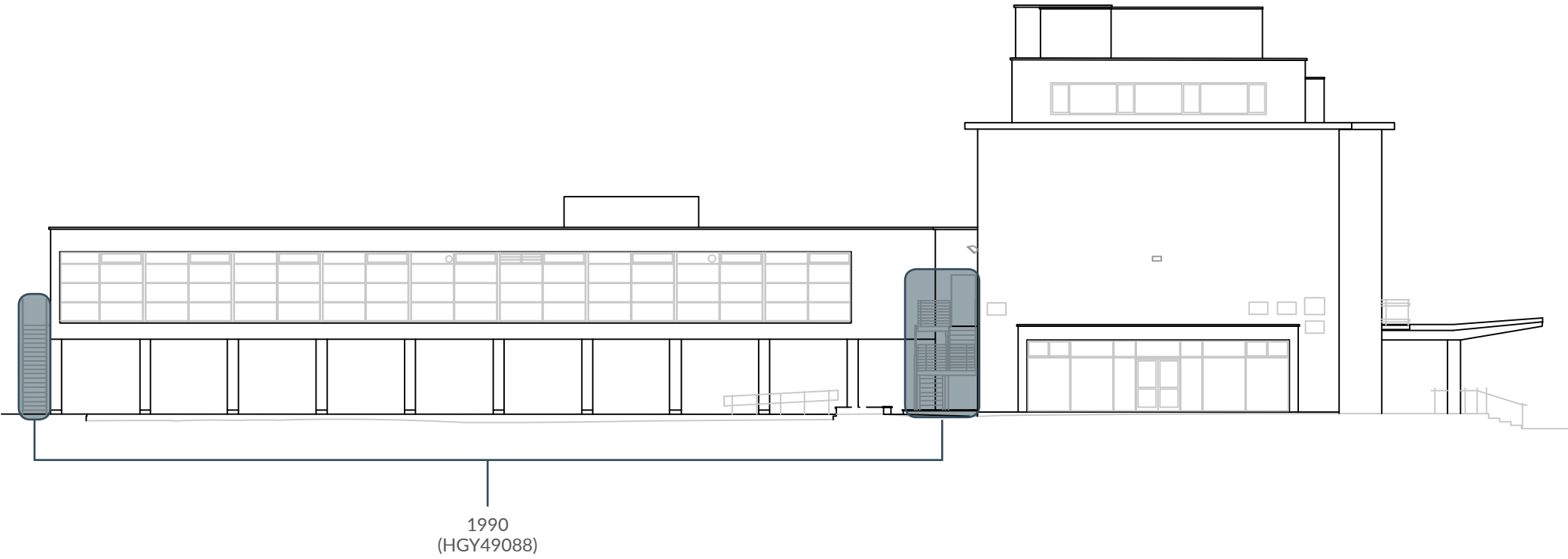


HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - ELEVATIONS - ELEVATION 01



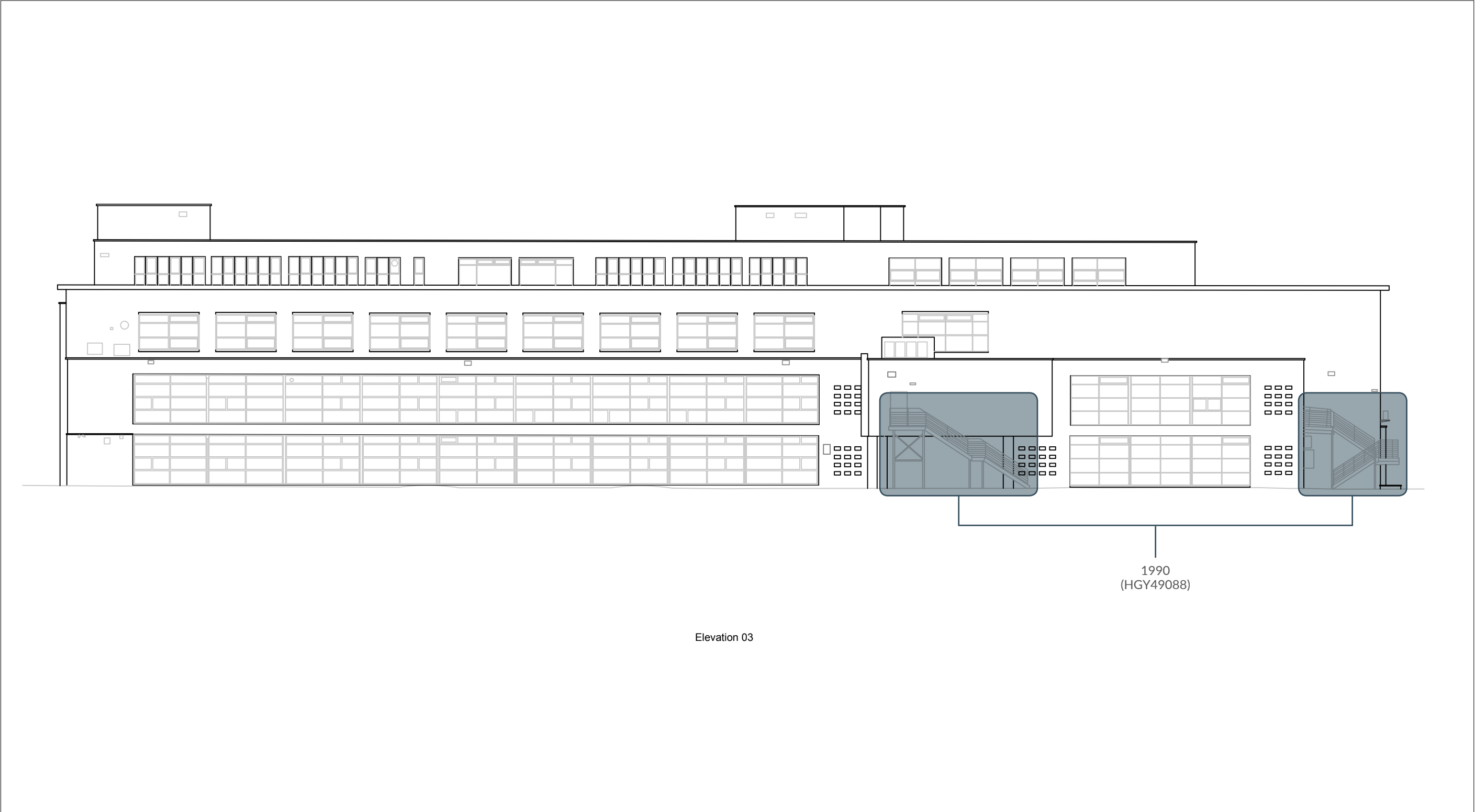
Elevation 01

HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - ELEVATIONS - ELEVATION 02

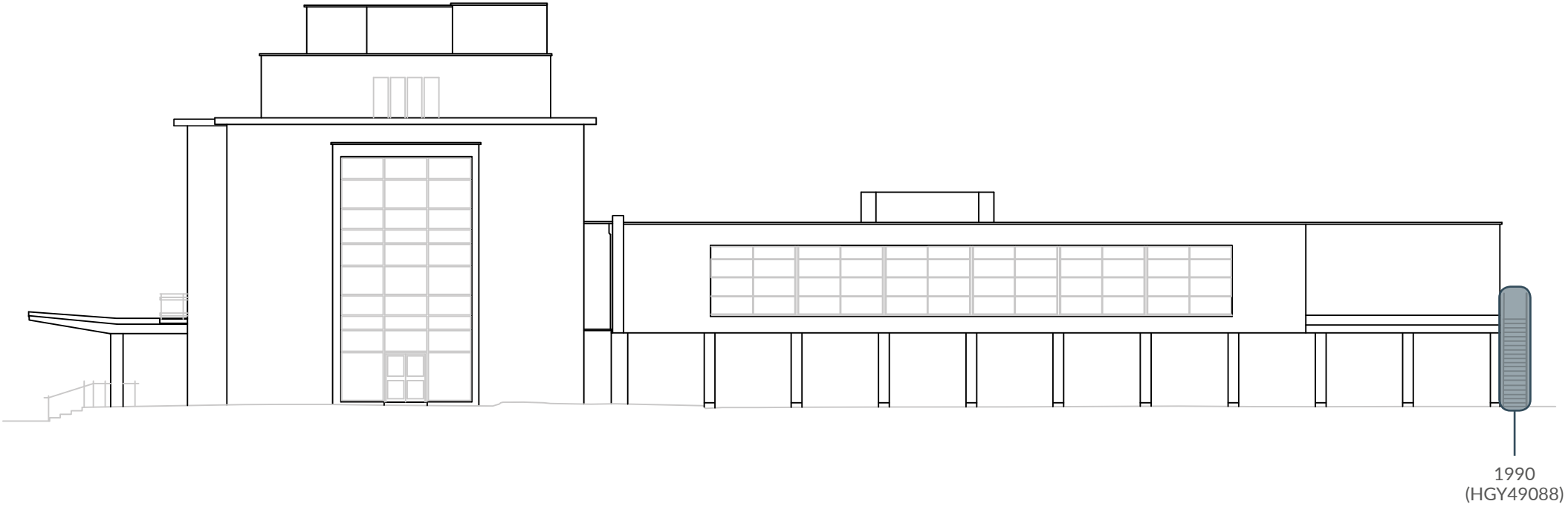


Elevation 02

HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - ELEVATIONS - ELEVATION 03



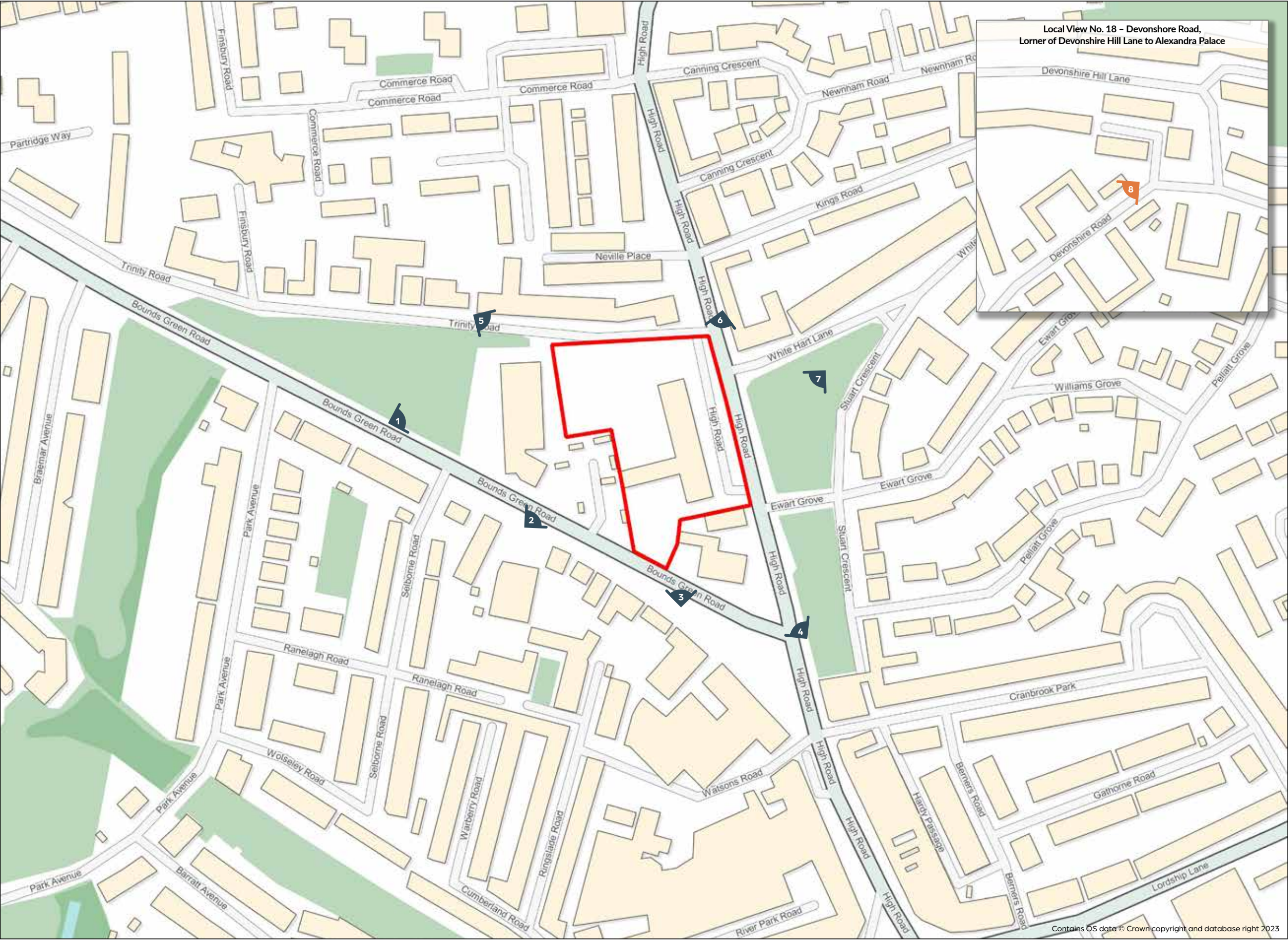
HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE - ELEVATIONS - ELEVATION 04



Elevation 04

APPENDIX 6: VIEWPOINT LOCATION PLAN

HARINGEY CIVIC CENTRE



VIEW LOCATION PLAN

- 1. Bus Stop BE looking east toward the site
- 2. Pedestrian crossing St Michael's Primary School looking north east toward the site
- 3. Bus Stop BH looking north toward the site
- 4. Pedestrian crossing at junction of High Road and Bounds Green Road looking north east toward the site
- 5. Trinity Road looking south east toward the site
- 6. Corner of Trinity Road and High Road looking south west toward the site
- 7. Crescent Gardens looking west toward the site
- 8. Local View No. 18 – Devonshire Road, Lorner of Devonshire Hill Lane to Alexandra Palace

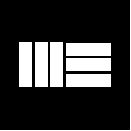
LOCATION:
Haringey Civic Centre

DATE:
January 2023

SCALE:
1 to 2,500 @ A3

FIGURE:

▲ NORTH



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