



The dormer window and the lintel stretching above the bay window are also typical 1950s features.

Three section metal windows are typical of this period.

At this time architects are happy to use bricks of random colours.

Horizontality is the theme of the design.

The design of this 1950s house reflects the austerity of the immediate post war period – there is little ornamentation even around the front door.



Parapet roof detailing.

The windows on the main part of the house and in the left wing are vertically symmetrical.

The semi-circular tops to the windows on the ground floor distinguish Morven House from Georgian houses in North Hill.

Doric capitals to the front door pillars, reflect an enthusiasm for Greek culture.

The incisions to the stucco plasterwork on the lower storey visually distinguishes it from the "pediment" of the first and second floors and illustrates typical Palladian features.



This building is a good example of what is often referred to as "Provincial Georgian" architecture. The term "provincial" is not pejorative. It is used to describe houses built in a place which did not require buildings to comply with building regulations that were introduced specifically for London houses.

The house was probably built by a speculative developer without the assistance of an architect but using a standard pattern book. The design is well thought through, not over elaborate and incorporates a standard 1 : 1 ratio between the width of the windows and the intervening walls.



According to the plaque on this house it is the oldest surviving building on North Hill, dating from the 16th century.

Its appearance is distinctively Tudor by the use of black painted diagonal timbers, white plasterwork and windows with small panes of leaded glass.



The penthouses have exceptional views over London.

Highpoint I (1935), on the right, in particular remains a symbol of the energy and hope that spread throughout Europe between the wars.

Designed by Lubetkin and Tecton Highpoint is an internationally celebrated example of the architectural philosophy known as International Modernism. It is listed Grade 1.

NORTH HILL

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BROADLANDS ROAD



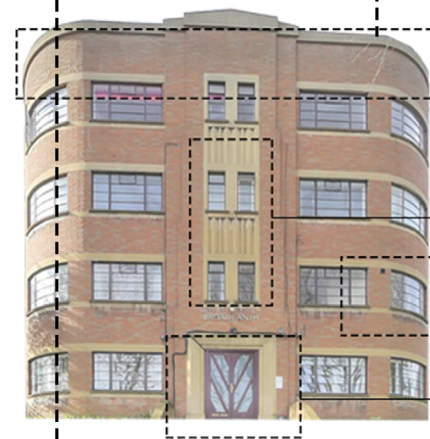
The pitch of the roof is very low, as was now possible with the use of slate. Unlike earlier Georgian designs the roof overhangs the front facade.

There are fewer but larger windows than in North Hill's earlier houses.

The inclusion of a veranda in the front elevation is a particular feature of this period. Like the "bungalow" it is an architectural concept imported from British India.

This house is a classical example of a suburban Regency villa, thought to date from 1813.

It is set further back from the road than earlier houses on North Hill is faced with stucco.



By contrast with the asymmetry of many Victorian designs, this block is self consciously symmetrical.

As is the case with Rowlands Close and North Hill Court the design incorporates horizontal banding but this is delicately counter-balanced by the very strong vertical element above the entrance door.

Examples are the diagonal glazing on the entrance doors and the curved metal windows, both fashions peculiar to the 1930s.

This block of flats dates from around 1930. Its design introduces to North Hill a number of features characteristic of the Art Deco movement.



This house exhibits features from many different periods and styles of domestic architecture.

Although Georgian in origin, the dimensions of the glass panes on the first floor window show that the window is unlikely to be the original Georgian one – its panes would have been much smaller.

The protruding oriel window on the first floor is both too heavy in design and too ornate in detail than the Georgian upper floor window would have been suggesting later modifications.



A medieval roof would have been constructed of thatch, and a Georgian roof of tiles, the arrival of the railways now made North Wales slate a viable alternative as roofing material.

The sills protrude beyond the brickwork and the roof projects beyond the front wall of the house which are more modern elements of design that the Georgian type it first seems.

This small house shares similarities with Suburban Georgian but there are a number of features which indicate it is likely to be of later construction.



The mansard roof is also a key design feature – a roof incorporating a shallow and then a steeper gradient. This device enables the space under the eaves of the roof to be used for accommodation.

The exterior reflects design features possibly resulting from the imposition by the government of a window tax to fund the cost of the Napoleonic wars. This incentivised builders to incorporate fewer but larger windows in order to maximise the light whilst minimising tax liability.

The windows have lead flashing. Lead had been used as a roof material even in medieval times principally for churches. But it was expensive and could be afforded only for use in the more prestigious buildings, as for instance in the grand "leaden hall" from which Leadenhall Street in the city of London derives its name.