Appendix 6 - Description of Locally Listed Buildings

The Cottage, 9 Kitters Green
Early 19th Century modest detached red brick and slate roofed cottage that is sited at the entrance to Kitters Green from the High Street. Decorative bargeboards to the gabled entrance and dormers add to the charming outlook. Some of the villages most skilled craftsmen have resided at this address and their services were invaluable to the local people.

The Royal Oak PH, Kitters Green
Established in 1827, this building was initially a house. Owned by the Lewin family from 1717 to 1827, Sarah Lewin then converted the house and barn into a public house and sold the property to Ralph Quested Dimsey. It was then brought by Edmund Fernley Whittingstall, in 1846, a local brewer who resided at Langleybury House. The building has an unusual design and layout.

93 Kitters Green
Terraced two-storey cottage, built in the late 18th Century. Constructed of red brick with a slate roof. Contains a gabled porch with a slate roof. The name ‘Kitters Green’ is derived from Roger Kytter, who owned this local land in 1440. Group vale with 95 & 97 Kitters Green.

95 Kitters Green
Terraced two-storey cottage, built in the later 18th Century. Constructed in flint and has a gabled porch with a slate roof. Group value with 93 & 97 Kitters Green. Innovative and appealing design (flint with redbrick windows), helps bring diversity to the Conservation Area.

97 Kitters Green
Terraced two-storey cottage, built in the late 18th Century. This building has been constructed in flint with redbrickwork detail around the windows and door, has a gabled porch with a slate roof. Group value with 93 & 95. This property (along with No. 95) has an attractive design comprising flint and redbrick detail to the windows. These features are rare in the Conservation Area.

3 High Street
Later 18th/early 19th Century. Small, terraced 2 storey property with a simple white brick painted ground floor exterior and a pebbledash exterior on the first floor. Hipped tiled roof. The property is Locally Listed primarily for its group vale. Converse design-hipped tiled roof and tall narrow plan is similar to The Boy’s Home.

27 High Street
Early 19th Century origin. Single Storey building with a red brick construction and old tiled roof. Set back from street landscape by a low brick wall and slightly hidden by greenery. Group value with Nos 29, 31 and The Boy’s Home, which all have similar projections onto the streetscape.

29 - 31 High Street
19th Century, 2 storey properties, both constructed in yellow stock brick with red brick detail to the windows and doors. Symmetrical design. Have a similar projection onto the street as the Boys Home and have important group value with No 29 and The Boy’s Home. Both properties have been conserved well and minimal alterations to their exterior has enhanced their value as a pair.
Appendix 6 - Description of Locally Listed Buildings

71, 73, 75, 77 and 79 High Street
Terrace of 2 storey, slat-roofed Victorian cottages built in 1880. Built from gaunt brick with redbrick detail. Date of construction is displayed in red brick on the front facing exterior. Each cottage contains a bay window. Part of the less modernised end of the village. Despite these 4 dwellings being well conserved, No.73 was granted permission in 2001 for a loft conversion, which also involved the addition of a velux window which interrupts the consistency of the properties. Group Vale. These houses are the best representatives of their era in the locality.

The Boys Home, High Street
Narrow 2 storey yellow brick Public House with a hipped slate roof and a large panelled window facing the road. The building projects forward onto the street scene and contributes group vale to the Conservation Area. The public house was established in 1842 and is named to celebrate the return of soldiers from the First World War. Group vale with No. 3 High Street due to the narrow plan and hipped slate roof. Its character and design contribute to the variety of the Conservation Area.