

= Ruislip @-@ Northwood Urban District =

Ruislip @-@ Northwood was an urban district in west Middlesex , England , from 1904 to 1965 . From its inception Ruislip @-@ Northwood fell within the Metropolitan Police District and from 1933 it was part of the London Passenger Transport Area .

The urban district council presided over a huge increase in population as the Metropolitan Railway gave rise to many new development opportunities . This created many challenges to improve public services and housing while preserving the area 's heritage sites . In 1931 King 's College , Cambridge sold their final plots of land to the council , having been owners of much of the land in the manor of Ruislip since the mid @-@ 15th century .

The urban district was abolished in 1965 and its former area was incorporated into the newly established London Borough of Hillingdon , as part of Greater London .

= = History = =

= = = Creation = = =

The urban district was created on 30 September 1904 , covering the parish of Ruislip , which had previously been part of Uxbridge Rural District . The parish of Ruislip included Ruislip Manor , South Ruislip , Eastcote , and Northwood . The new Urban District council held its first meeting at Northwood School on 1 October , the day after the district 's formation .

An urban district council had been considered a year previously , in light of the expansion of areas within the parish , particularly Northwood . A report was prepared in 1903 which noted the population in Northwood ? 2 @, @ 700 by that time , with 530 houses ? compared with the largely rural character of the rest of Ruislip parish . The Metropolitan Railway extension from Harrow to Uxbridge was also discussed at the meeting on 28 October 1903 , as a station was to be opened in Ruislip on the line . Kings College , Cambridge , owners of much of the land in the parish , were planning to sell some for development in light of the new line . As a result of these events , the council voted in favour of becoming an urban district .

= = = Governance and developments = = =

The urban district council consisted of nine councillors in 1904 : the Chairman William Page Edwards ; F. M. Elgood ; H. J. Brewer ; H. Ewer ; William Gregory ; S. Matheson ; Rev. Harvey Roe ; J. Westacott , and A. M. Hooper . A clerk was appointed , E. R. Abbot , for £ 100 per year . He remained in the position until 1931 . By 1920 the number of councillors had reached 15 .

The expansion of the Metropolitan Railway caused the district to experience a sharp rise in population ? from 6 @, @ 217 in 1911 to 72 @, @ 791 in 1961 ? and an increase in suburban house @-@ building , especially in the area termed Metro @-@ land . Consequentially , the district was one of the first in England to devise a statutory planning scheme in 1914 , following the Housing and Town Planning Act 1909 . The council had been prompted to follow this new act by the Chairman of the Council , Mr. Elgood , an architect , and the Clerk to the Council , Mr. Abbot . Members of the council had already raised concerns over some of the new building work around Eastcote and South Ruislip and the new development near Northwood station , which they described as " badly arranged and closely @-@ packed " .

Three divisions were established within the new council : Finance and General Purposes ; Public Health , Buildings and Sewerage ; and Highways . The council sought to save money from the outset ; reducing the number of workmen employed on the highways from ten to seven and cancelling the cleaning of ditches beside the roads . The lowest @-@ paid man working on the sewers was informed he would need to move within the district and take a pay cut from £ 1 : 6s to £ 1 : 3s or be made redundant . He accepted .

The urban district council worked with King 's College to establish plots of land for development

around Ruislip and Ruislip Manor . A town planning competition was held , won by A & J Soutar , town planners from Wandsworth , who sought to create a symmetrical design spreading across Ruislip parish . Many of the woods and historic sites including Manor Farm were to be demolished and cleared as part of the plan , making way for a projected total of 7 @, @ 642 homes , enough for 35 @, @ 000 residents . Only the church in Ruislip , St. Martin 's , would have been spared . An outline map was made public on 30 November 1910 with few objections . A local board inquiry followed on 17 February 1911 , which required negotiations with landowners to allow for a full planning scheme to be compiled . This was presented in February 1913 with an adaptation of the original Soutars plan and received approval from the Local Government Board in September 1914 .

Three roads with residential housing ? Manor Way , Windmill Way , and Park Way ? were completed before the outbreak of the First World War . All construction work was halted , and did not resume until 1919 . The Ruislip Manor Cottage Society had been set up in 1911 to facilitate the construction of cottages and small housing in the area , though it did not manage to build as much as had been planned . As the council took on several plots in Eastcote , only four houses could be built by the society there . In Northwood , eighteen cottages were later built in 1926 .

= = = Development after the First World War = = =

Manor Farm and the local woods were eventually saved from new developments in January 1930 , after a member of the Royal Society of Arts visited to choose the buildings that should be conserved . The Great Barn and Little Barn were singled out , together with the old Post Office , the Old Bell public house , and the Priest 's House of the local church . The woods were included in a sale by King 's College to the district in February 1931 . Park Wood was sold for £ 27 @, @ 300 , with Manor Farm and the old Post Office included as a gift to the people of Ruislip . King 's had wished to also present the wood as a gift but was required by the University and College 's Act to receive payment , as it was the trustee of the land . Middlesex County Council contributed 75 per cent of the cost , as the urban district council argued that many of those who would make use of the land would be recreational day @-@ trippers from outside the district . Under a 999 @-@ year lease , the council agreed to maintain the wood and ensure no new building was constructed without the permission of the county council . An area of the wood to the south was not included in the lease agreement and three residential roads were later constructed on it .

Copse Wood was purchased by Middlesex County Council and London County Council in 1936 for £ 23 @, @ 250 , joined by Mad Bess Wood in the same year . The urban district council purchased the 186 acres ( 75 ha ) wood together with Middlesex and London County Councils for £ 28 @, @ 000 in a compulsory purchase from Sir Howard Stransom Button . Sir Howard became High Sheriff of Middlesex in 1937 .

The council purchased Haydon Hall and its 14 @. @ 7 acres ( 5 @. @ 9 ha ) of ground in 1936 , planning to build a civic centre there . The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 caused the plan to be suspended , and it was never continued .

During the war , the urban district saw a high number of bombing raids by the Luftwaffe during The Blitz , between 8 September 1940 and 9 May 1941 . A total of 57 raids were recorded with 241 high explosive bombs , 2000 incendiary bombs and 4 parachuted landmines falling on the area ; 27 people were killed and a further 231 were injured .

A public hall was built on part of the Manor Farm site in 1965 and named Winston Churchill Hall . The land upon which it was built had been Barn Close and was bought by Councillor T. R. Parker in 1932 from King 's College . He presented the land to the Ruislip Village Trust as the site of a future public hall and the Trust gave it to the urban district council in 1964 stipulating that that would be the sole use .

= = = Abolition = = =

The urban district was abolished in 1965 and its area formed part of the London Borough of Hillingdon in Greater London . By this time the population within the district had reached 75 @, @

000 .

The Ruislip @-@ Northwood name survived in the Ruislip @-@ Northwood parliamentary constituency until 2010 , when it was incorporated into the Ruislip , Northwood and Pinner constituency .

= = Coat of arms = =

A coat of arms was granted in 1937 . It is described as " argent , a hurst of oak @-@ trees proper growing out of a grassy mount , and above them a roundel azure charged with a star of five points or ; on a chief gules a silver mitre between two fleurs @-@ de @-@ lis or " . It also had a crest , described as " on a wreath or the colours in front of two ears of rye slipped in saltire proper a boar passant sable armed and unguled . "

The hurst of trees with a representation of the Pole Star above are a play on the name Northwood . The mitre and fleurs @-@ de @-@ lys refer to the Abbey of Bec Herlewin in Normandy , to whom the Lordship of Ruislip was granted , where there was a cell of the Order . The Manor was later seized by Henry V and granted as part of the endowment of King 's College , Cambridge . The Abbey and the College were dedicated to St. Mary , one of whose symbols is a fleur @-@ de @-@ lis . The ' rye slips ' are a play on the name Ruislip . The wild boar shows that the Lordship was an ancient one , granted when the land was forest roamed by wild boars .

The present coat of arms of the London Borough of Hillingdon use the Pole Star , fleur @-@ de @-@ lis , and rye stalks from the coat of arms of the former Ruislip @-@ Northwood Urban District on its coat of arms .