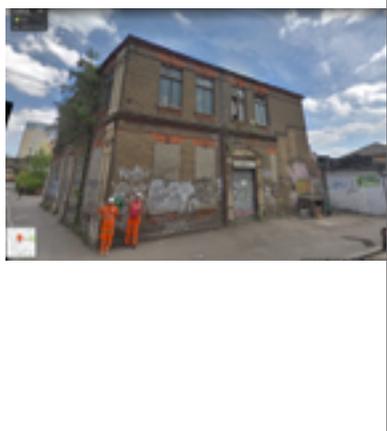


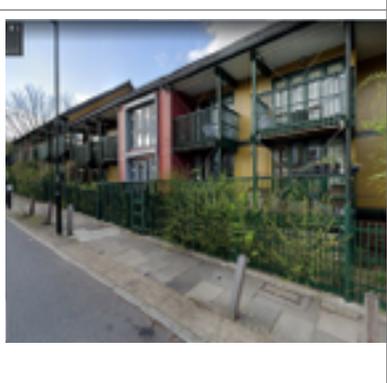
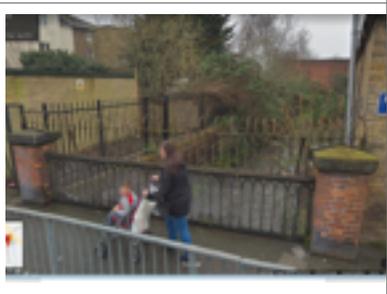
Proposed Additions to Lewisham's Local List, September 2019

Photo	Street	Name/#	Brief Description
	Aislibie Road	Lee Centre	<p>Of social historic, and architectural interest. The land which now houses Lee Centre previously housed a former large Tudor building, which is understood to have been owned by many notable figures such as; Sir George Champion, and later Sir Thomas Fludyers wife, and later left to their daughter Lady Dacre. Later owned by Sir Francis Bernard Morland, who demolished it in 1809 and replaced it with 'Lee House'. Lee House was ultimately demolished, and what is now Lee Centre bought and built by the widow of George Barnes Williams in his memory and laid its foundation stone which reads: 'For the use and benefit of the men and lads of Lee.' The building was used as a social club, institute, teaching and community space for local residents. Lee Centre was built in 1889 is two storeys constructed of yellow stock brick with red contrasting brick detailing for window lintels, entrance and quions to the corners. Decorative carved red brick pediment with pilasters, scrolls, and clovers or daisies at first floor level around the door which raises to roof level with decorative segmental arched pediment and pilasters. Red brick detailing features cut bricks, and tuck pointing in places. Tiled mosaic bears the name 'Lee Centre', which was likely installed in the C20.</p>
	Alice Thompson Close	No's 1-6, Sydenham Cottages	<p>Rare building typology in Lewisham, which are of historic, and architectural interest. Group of suburban rural Victorian cottages on banks of Quaggy River. First cottage appears in street directory in 1866, and a further three by 1867 on the land next to 'Durham Farm'. Eventually there would be eleven cottages for the agricultural labourers and their families. Known collectively as the 'Sydenham Cottages', were mainly for the people who worked on Durham Farm. Some were built as late as 1891. Notable as surviving examples of vernacular architecture of Sydenham, and are altogether rare in Lewisham, and London as a whole. Historic setting and cottage characteristics are still evident including their low timber fences and large grassy front garden. House typology and use is significant as examples of private workers cottages who worked on the land in Sydenham</p>

	Arklow Road	Astra House	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. A generally well preserved and solid example of an early twentieth century office headquarters and factory. Local historical significance as a memory of one of the area's largest and most well-known industrial employers. Astra House is a building made from very high quality materials such as brick and stone, with a handsome and proud entrance spanning the ground and 1st floor, with decorative architectural details, boundary wall, and parapet. Streetscape value as a substantial historic building on a prominent site providing a strong reference point in an area where there has been much change and re-development during the 20th century. Recently re-developed as flats by Anthology, which has embraced its architectural and townscape qualities. Important building which evokes memories of one of the area's largest and most well-known industrial philanthropic employers.</p>
	Arklow Road	28, Safa House	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. Built in 1890 as the principal social and recreational centre for the manufacturing company, J Stone and Co Ltd which significantly expanded from 1871 when the firm employed 250 workmen to 700 in 1892. The institute was built to provide social amenity to the workers originally including a concert room, gymnasium, reading room, library, coffee bar and dining rooms. Built from stock brick with ornate red brick and Bath stone dressings, arched and cambered headed windows which are flanked with applied stone pairs of Ionic piers with garlanded capitals. The two main entrances are proud and welcoming with well detailed pedimented surrounds. The building is a prominent building of townscape value, and as a group with Astra House. Strong social value as an workers institute with its associations with J Stone and Co works in the context of the formal industrial use of Deptford. The building was later used from 1920 to 1970 as a charitable trust bought and run by Lady Florence Pelham-Clinton, and later used as a Caribbean social club.</p>

	<p>Brockley Park 22-34, Segal Close</p>	<p>Segal Close is of local interest as an example of the pioneering self-build schemes which developed in Lewisham, designed and conceived by Walter Segal. A similar scheme, Walters Way, is also on the Local List. The houses are each set within a plot with garden space on all sides, and are set fairly close to each other. Their piled foundations have allowed trees to remain or grow close to the buildings, giving a vegetated appearance to the site as a whole. The houses are of post and beam construction to a regular rectilinear grid which is integral to its construction method, and which allows easy alteration of partitions and room sizes internally.</p>
	<p>Bromley Road 333, Catford Police Station</p>	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. The building represents a C20 association with the large numbers of Police stations built as the role of the state expanded in Britain. Relative completeness - it appears that various functions (possible court, administration quarters, Officer accommodation, and assembly rooms) were combined in the structure and larger group of buildings to form a municipal enclave. Of group value with Army Reserves- both of which are demanding and prominent within the local townscape. Architect – unknown at the time of writing. Architectural style- Restrained neo-Georgian style, with some Dutch expressionist outlines. Institutional, classical façade, built of good quality materials. Designed to project pride and security in public service provision, with considerable resources devoted to its construction. Size and planning reflect the growing complexity of public administration.</p>

	Bromley Road	Army Reserves, Hudson House	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. Built in 1936 as part of the wider construction of barracks across Britain, as well as the construction of permanent training depots and teaching institutions. Evidence of Britain's imperial commitment growth- creation of home establishment capable of replenishing forces in the field with trained and rested replacements in WW2. Built to be in keeping with local vernacular at the time, in scale, materials and within the landscape setting. Pleasing low scale new-Georgian architecture to the front, in order to provide a sense of tradition, and helped to attract new recruits, and more utilitarian barracks and ancillary buildings to the rear. Army camps of this date typically exhibit carefully designed plans with distinct functional zones to the front and rears of buildings to invoke understanding of use to Officers etc.</p>
	Childers Street	81, Former Lord Palmerston PH	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. A well preserved and solid example of an early Victorian public house which appears on maps as early as 1850. A building of architectural quality designed as a traditional pub which still retains most of its historic features including its M-shaped roof behind high parapet, white stucco cornice moulding at first and second floor, generous fascia with corncing, and tiled front of black, white and red tiles. The building is canted around the corner and formally addresses both Childers and Arklow Road. Of high streetscape value, as a positive historic building on a prominent corner site providing a strong historic reference point.</p>
	Dacres Road	50, Dietrich Bonhoeffer Church	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. The original Lutheran Church, known as 'The German Church' which served a large German congregation for which the church was built for was destroyed during WW2 and was rebuilt in 1958, and consecrated 1959. The church was renamed in honour of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, its former pastor (1933-1935), who was executed for his public opposition to the Nazi regime and their teachings in Christianity. The current church was rebuilt in 1958 to the designs of G.S. Agar. The building is well set back from the road with generous landscaping to the front, with a pleasing large rounded bay for worship, and six large Dalles de Verre coloured glass windows. Makes a positive townscape contribution. Significant cultural interest as a building dedicated to Dietrich Bonhoeffer (DB) who preached at the previous church on this land. DB (1906-1945) was a German pastor, theologian, anti-Nazi dissident, and key founding member of the Confessing Church. DB is credited for inspiring Christians across broad denominations and ideologies, such as Martin Luther King and the Civil Rights Movement in America. DB is commemorated widely, and a sculpture of him represented in the Gallery of 20th Century Martyrs at Westminster Abbey</p>

	<p>Dermody Road</p>	<p>32, Holly Tree PH</p>	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Good example of a high quality well preserved Victorian public house fronting the London Square 'Dermody Gardens', and group of pleasing residential buildings. Three storey purpose built public house built from yellow stock brick. Well preserved building with handpainted fascia and timber corbel, decorative pilasters, timber panelled doors and stallrisers, leaded windows at ground floor, and timber sash above with decorative scrolled corbels.</p>
	<p>Drakefell Road</p>	<p>Greenstreet Hill</p>	<p>Of architectural interest. 11 residential units developed by a housing co-operative formed with the assistance of CHISEL Housing Association in the early 1990s. The site was owned by the Council, formerly occupied by 11 houses, Cleared following WW2 bomb damage. The scheme relates sensitively to the surrounding townscape by mirroring the terraced form with pitched roofs, height and repetitive pattern of the front elevation, as well as relationship to the street behind a shallow planted area. The post and frame structure with posts resting on pads allowed inexpensive construction on a sloping site and retention of many mature trees. One of several examples of community self-build developments in Lewisham following Walter Segal's 1980s timber framed method, this one constructed in early 1990s by Co-op members themselves, who were also involved in selecting architects and designing the scheme. The design promotes social interaction with access ways to the units running around the perimeter of a central car free garden area.</p>
	<p>Eastdown Park</p>	<p>Bridge over Quaggy River</p>	<p>Of historic interest. Decorative cast iron Gothic style railings between red brick piers with stone coping on both sides of the road. Original detail covered over with mesh on road side at present which restricts visibility of the architectural quality of the bridge at present. Adds visual interest to the street and highlights the course of the historic Quaggy river.</p>

	Edward Street	Church of Saint Mark	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Church of Saint Mark, 1883 by AH Newman. A chapel of ease to St Paul's Deptford, had its own parish from 1884 till being reunited with St Paul's in 1921. The surrounding area suffered much bomb damage in WW2 and the church closed for worship in 1955. Used as a warehouse (Stones) 1955-1969 (but still with one service per month) as a youth and community centre 1971-1987, and later by the Celestial Church of Christ. Formally declared redundant 1998 and sold to the Celestial Church of Christ.</p>
	Evelyn Street	192	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Single Georgian dwelling house, seemingly orphaned from a longer group or terrace which was common for this area during the 1700's and 1800's. Symmetrical composition with gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows of 2-bays, and ground floor windows in round arched recesses, built from multi-coloured stock brick, stone cornice and parapet coping. Typical London house type but rare in the borough. Architectural character, and materials very similar to nearby Grade II listed 'The Terrace' on Grove Street.</p>
	Evelyn Street	St Luke's Church	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Constructed in 1870-2 to a design by T H Watson. The prize winning architect also designed Hendon Town Hall which is a Grade II listed building, and was once a president of the Architectural Association. The church is an imposing presence on Evelyn Street, the east elevation being articulated by a substantial tower fronted by a distinctive circular apse with five stained glass windows and articulated below these with blind arches at ground level. There are ancillary rooms to north and south of the tower, those to the north having been altered in 1927 by the addition of a new porch, the flying buttress providing some support to the tower probably having been added at the same time. There is a turret to the tower giving access to the upper stages by means of a timber and slate spiral staircase; the turret is topped by a conical stone roof. The church forms part of an important historic group with the earlier Georgian building next door (no. 192), and the Grade II listed Fire Station on the other side. Inside is an large memorial dedicated to those from Deptford who lost their lives in WW1.</p>

	<p>Fernbrook Road</p>	<p>Opposite no.1</p>	<p>Of historic interest, and as a rare surviving small stable/coach house. Brick with contrasting brick bands and pitched tiled roof. Hayloft with stable door below directly onto street. Although of modest proportions and simple traditional stable/coach house design this building is a rare survivor of a previous age in the area</p>
	<p>Grove Street</p>	<p>185, Scott House</p>	<p>Of social historic and architectural interest. Former manufacturing building, and built between c1897-1914 as an extension to the existing business premises (to the NW of Scott House, later demolished) of A.G. Scott & Co, tin box manufacturers. It later had several other uses, and is now in residential use hence there has been significant change to the building's interior and setting/relationships with other buildings. The use of classical elements in the East elevation (giant order pilasters, the central pediment) implies an air of dignity and aspiration to the building, and the extent of colourful articulation of the elevations (including the name plaque of the original owner), as well as its corner location, results in a prominent and imposing presence on the street. It is one of the last remaining buildings relating to the former industrial uses in this part of the borough, close to the river Thames and the historic docks, and provides a reminder of the former uses and character of this area. There is now a visual link of some significance between this and the Victoria PH further south on Grove Street as a result of these two buildings being the last remaining historic buildings on the site.</p>
	<p>Honor Oak Road</p>	<p>53 and boundary walls</p>	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. An important historic group in Honor Oak with two early Georgian buildings, and a later Victorian building which were are understood to be an early conversion to flats by the pioneering Ted Christmas, a local builder responsible for a an attractive C20 arts and crafts development now designated for its special interest and known as the Perry Vale and Christmas estate. Ted Christmas was an early developer in Lewisham who retained historic buildings, and converted them for use rather than demolishing them.</p>

	Kilmore Road	Kilmore Primary School	<p>Of architectural and social historic interest. Kilmore Primary School was built in 1890, on a site which had previously been both an earlier primary school and a secondary school. The west front to Kilmore Road has a five bay central hall block with a crenellated parapet, divided by brick piers with terracotta volutes and finials. This is flanked by twin stair towers with finials and shaped gables, the southern tower having a timber belfry attached to its upper stage. Link blocks, that to the south having five lower storeys, connect to gabled outer wings. The east front has similar outer wings, the left-hand gable bearing a plaque with the school's name and foundation date that frame the classroom range with tall stepped half-dormers and a central pair of triangular gables with niche finials. Similar gables and dormers appear on the shorter north and south elevations. There are small single-storey extensions on the north and south facades.</p>
	Kirkdale	89-91	<p>Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare surviving early C19 timber ship-lap boarded (weather boarded) cottages dated to 1820, which were very common throughout the C17 - C19 in the Northwood which encompassed Forest Hill and Sydenham Hill. These buildings are thought to be built from the timber of this forest; which would have been very common throughout the area, and these are some of the last examples from this time. Some other later cottages are also eft in Mount Gardens and Taylors Lane.</p>
	Leahurst Road	Trinity Primary School, and Caretakers house	<p>Of architectural and social historic interest. Prominent late C19 school with original boundary. Large three and four storey brick structure with ashlar dressings under pedimented gables. Central three storey block facing Leahurst Road of four, three bay sections divided by pilasters. Dentil cornice beneath parapet with urn finials above pilasters. Flat arched windows to ground and first floors, Gibb surrounds to second floor. The Pascoe Road elevation has more variety, the central, three storey section being of just five bays with four storey towers with slate roofs in the French style either side. The towers with decorative finials and weather vanes atop connect to the cross wings with lower four storey ranges and the cross wings themselves step forward further and are lit on all three sides. Caretaker's house to south side facing Leahurst Road.</p>

	<p>Leahurst Road</p>	<p>Brindishe Manor School and Caretakers house</p>	<p>Of architectural and social historic interest. Formerly Lee Manor Primary School and Caretakers house. Early C20 primary school comprising a group of buildings between Leahurst Road and Longhurst Road. Brick construction of one and two storeys. Pebble dashed to the first floor under highly pitched clay pan-tile roofs. Decorative details such as stone entrance signs for boys, girls and infants survive as do timber cupolas and weather vanes atop them, which provide good visual townscape interest. The utility buildings on the Longhurst Road side are of London stocks with red brick facings and boast Dutch gables. The caretaker's cottage on the Leahurst Road side is of two storeys yellow stock brick, decorated with pebble dash and timber dentil cornice, under a hipped roof.</p>
	<p>Leahurst Road (corner with Darmody Road)</p>	<p>Pillar Box</p>	<p>Of historic interest. An iconic red pillar box forming a local landmark in the area and a survivor of the area's past history and layout. Late 19th century pillar box bearing Queen Victoria's VR cypher.</p>
	<p>Lee Church Street</p>	<p>1, Former Royal Oak Public House</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. The Royal Oak is an early Victorian pub, built circa 1850. It was ultimately closed in 2003, and converted to residential. The building is decorated with traditional red tiles to the ground floor, and features deep decorative moulded cornices and pedimented windows. The historic timber glazing pattern and doors are still preserved and provide a strong reference point to this corner, and is clearly recognisable as a former pub because of the surviving architectural details.</p>



Lee Church Street (and corner of Boone Street)

Pillar Box

Of historic interest. An iconic red pillar box forming a local landmark in the area and a survivor of the area's past history and layout. It bears the cipher of George V.



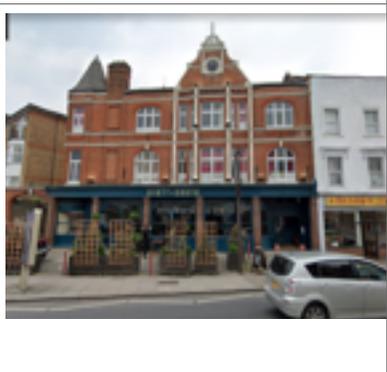
Lee Church Street

39, Former Public House

Of architectural and social historic interest. A former public house of c1900, which although converted to residential retains much of its original historic character. Its architectural expression is that of a proud and high quality Edwardian public house with its green glazed tiles, and some surviving original fenestration. Symmetrical facade with two entrances and dark glazed tiled pilasters at ground floor level, facing brick and stone canted oriel bay at first floor level and slate mansard with front dormer at roof level; brick chimney stack with terracotta pots. It was originally stepped forward of a small terrace, standing promptly in the local townscape.

	Lee Road	Lee Green Bridge, over River Quaggy	Of historic interest. Single span bridge of yellow stock brick with red brick recessed panels and stone parapet. Forms one of a pair with that on the opposite side of the road in the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Adds visual interest to the street and highlights the course of the historic Quaggy river.
	Lee Road	120-128	Of architectural and historic interest. This late 19th century parade of five shops with flats above is possibly Scots Baronial Arts and Crafts style in origin. It is separated from the Old Tiger's Head by a single storey building with a recessed doorway and an arched pediment on top. The small latter building was formerly the entrance to the function room of the pub and still operates as a bar. The parade, with its prominent tall chimney stacks, is built of brick with contrasting brick quoins and window arches, and a steeply pitched tiled roof. It is of two storeys with shops on the ground floor and attic windows in the front gables and under the half hipped gable ends. The facade is symmetrical with a central timber clad dormers flanked by decorative brick Dutch gables, with three windows under flat arches followed by bay windows on the first floor. One unusual and rare feature to the side of no. 128 is its timber dormer placed between the chimneys which provides views of the historic Quaggy river. Of high townscape interest to Lee.
	Lee High Road	Lee Green Telephone Exchange	Of architectural and social historic interest. An imposing built for purpose 1947 neo-Georgian inspired three-storey corner building constructed of high quality red brick with a raised parapet and large small paned painted windows, arched on the first floor. A string course continues the length of the building at first floor level. The decorative main entrance door with window above, in a stark drum-like corner section of the building, has a rusticated surround and carries a decorative keystone above, bearing the cypher of George VI. This building would have replaced the earlier telephone exchange in Eastdown Park. Painted metal boundary railings set in stone plinth also of high quality design and materials.

	Lee High Road	1, Lewisham Tavern	Of architectural and historic interest. The building formerly known as a Ind Coope pub, now Lewisham Tavern is still in use as a pub. The building dates to 1860, and forms an integral key piece of the local townscape on the corner of Lee High Road, Lewisham High Street, and Belmont Hill. Built from yellow London stocks, of three bays with pedimented arched windows at first floor, and stone quoins on the corner. Some of th historic pub frontage has been preserved.
	Lee High Road	2	Of historic and architectural interest. The building dates to 1840, built from yellow stock brick and delicate architectural detailing across the frontage, with an ordered fenestration of four bays, with cut brick lintel and central stone keystone, and timber cornicing under a historic mansard roof. Historic example of well detailed and high quality residential housing with storefront at ground floor once more common throughout Lewisham town centre.
	Lee High Road	73-85	Of architectural interest to the townscape of Lewisham town centre. Group of buildings which provide much visual interest to this very visible townscape which contains groups of varying dates; 73-77 are late Victorian of about 1890 and are red brick with rising pilasters to roof level which features carved ornamental brickwork and decorated parapet, and original mansard extension behind. No. 79 has a date stamp dating the building to 1886, and features a highly visible and characteristic dutch gable roof typology in the middle of the group, with stone dressings and pedimented window surrounds. Nos 81-85 are earlier and date to 1850 and are more simple and traditional in style with a curved corner meeting Belmont Hill. This group is one of a few groups that were not harmed by any major bomb damage.

	<p>Lee High Road</p>	<p>Lampposts outside of no's 143-157 (odd)</p>	<p>Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare surviving Victorian lampposts. Pair of cast iron lamp standards with barley sugar shafts and decorative frames. Lamps missing. The bases bear the legend JOHN BLAIN RELIANCE WORKS BETHNAL GREEN RD.</p>
	<p>Lee High Road</p>	<p>162</p>	<p>Of architectural and social historic interest. 162 Lee High Road is a public house c1900, previously called the Rose of Lee. It is three storeys with a corner turret, feature chimney stack and broken pedimented gable with central clock, constructed of red brick with render banding and detailing and a slate tiled roof. Some arched headed casement windows and some plain. There is a continuous original decorative glazed frontage with ornate fanlights at ground floor level with two entrances. To the left of the building there is an arched entrance providing access to the rear of the building. Distinctive features of the building are the Dutch gable featuring a clock and a turret to the south-western corner of the building. British singer Kate Bush made her first public performance here, fronting the KT Bush Band in March 1977. It is also a local landmark in this section of Lee High Road and is prominent in views in both directions.</p>

	<p>Lee High Road</p>	<p>181, Former Woodman PH</p>	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Fine architectural and decorative detailing to former public house of 1887 on the site of a previous public house. Three storeys in red and yellow brick with stone dressings. The building retains its timber pub frontage and glazing pattern to the ground floor with a dentil cornice above and a cast iron balustrade to the terrace above that. Decorative frieze with corbels under the eaves with a high parapet above topped with pediments bearing the former Woodman's pub's name.</p>
	<p>Lee High Road</p>	<p>343-349</p>	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. This tall four storey terrace including a former bank is a key piece of the townscape in Lee, and provides important historic character as an entrance into the town centre. The building is highly uniform and turns the corner well, leading to the locally listed Old Tigers Head which is adjacent. Built from yellow stock brick, it features red lintels and central keystones, with a central stone bay. Rounded Dutch gables characterise the building, and its timber coach entrance and some historic shopfronts.</p>



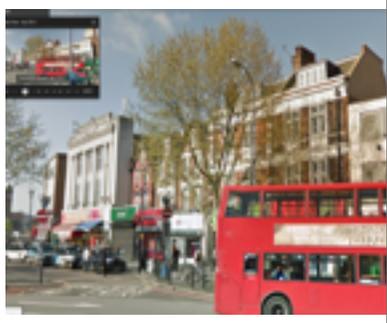
Lee High Road
368-370,
New
Testament
Church

Of historic and architectural interest. The New Testament Church stands prominently on Lee High Road with its tall steeple it forms an important landmark and focal point on the bend in the local area. Built in a Gothic revival style. The nave and chancel are built from brick with tall gothic windows separated by pilasters while the tower and east end appear to be built from Kentish ragstone with ashlar dressings and steeple. The facade has been painted which has disguised its decorative historic material and architectural detail. The church was built in the late 19th century as a Bible Christian Chapel.



Lee High Road
Lee Court
and Estate
Office

Of architectural interest. Lee Court is an Art Deco purpose-built mansion block, probably dating from the early 1930s, and a relatively rare building type in the borough. This four storey building articulates itself along Lee High Road and is in six sections. There are eight flats in each section. Each section is of five bays. The two outer bays and the two inner bays feature pairs of windows, originally *style moderne* Crittall steel framed windows of which some remain for each flat. The central bay constitutes of a stair tower. These are approached under a half moon canted reinforced concrete canopy. The staircase towers form vertical accents in the street façade and feature raised, grouped vertical banding in reinforced concrete. The main façade is of red brick under a flat roof with stepped parapet. Mansion blocks were frequently located on main roads and were designed to be best appreciated when sweeping by in the car, the movement creating a fuller appreciation of their massing and articulation. The building is a good example for its time and has landmark and streetscape value.

	<p>Lee High Road (north of Brightfield Road)</p>	<p>Bridge over River Quaggy</p>	<p>Single span bridge of yellow stock brick with red brick recessed panels and stone parapet. Forms one of a pair with that on the opposite side of the road in the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Adds visual interest to the street and highlights the course of the historic Quaggy river.</p>
	<p>Lee High Road</p>	<p>Milestone, outside of 340-342</p>	<p>Of historic interest as a surviving milestone to the city of London which was once commonplace in Lewisham with few remaining. It is located between the junctions of Lenham Road and Old Road.</p>
	<p>Lewisham High Street</p>	<p>90-98 (even)</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Important group part of the local townscape as well preserved group. 94-98 with front facing dutch gables and yellow stock brick. 90-92 well detailed Victorian Italianate architectural detailing and original mansard roof.</p>

	<p>Lewisham High Street</p>	<p>100-104 (even)</p>	<p>Of historic , architectural, and as a rare building type is of local interest to Lewisham. Stone fronted C20 building built as a cinema, which was once a common building type in throughout Lewisham and Catford, however only three remain; one in Catford which has been converted to a church, a grade II listed well preserved one in Forest Hill, and another in Honor Oak which has recently been converted to residential.</p>
	<p>Lewisham High Street</p>	<p>226-230 (even), The Camden villas</p>	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Built in 1830-1840, of classical orderly architecture, and represents building type previously more common in Lewisham town centre. Large residential houses of its time, with large front gardens. Rare typology in Lewisham, but more common throughout London. Unsympathetic front extension which blocks the front elevation of the group. Located on a prominent corner before Lewisham town centre which could be positively enhanced to bring this building back into the local townscape.</p>
	<p>Longhurst Road</p>	<p>Adj to 45</p>	<p>Of rarity and historic interest. Row of stable buildings with haylofts above, stock brick with pitched and slated roofs, set perpendicular with the road. Rare remnant of this building type, in poor condition but could be refurbished.</p>

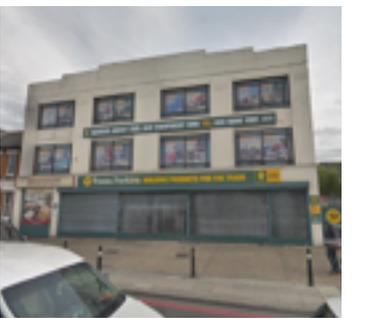
	<p>Longton Avenue</p>	<p>17a and 17b</p>	<p>Of architectural interest. Excellent example of high quality private self-build homes designed and built to Walter Segal's designs. Timber framed on the original topography of the site without piles, the buildings take full advantage of outlook to the large park across which is also an Area of Special Local Character, and are set within generous open landscaped grounds with integral garages to the landscaping. The buildings make a positive contribution to the high quality C20 townscape here.</p>
	<p>Longton Avenue</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>Of architectural interest, and a rare building type to LBL. It is considered to be of good design, and follows traditional principles as it has a strong relationship and response to its typography, setting and immediate context and within the streetscene, irrespective of who built the building.</p> <p>The character of the area to the north of the building is very much in the spirit of the garden suburb, but here they are carried out in an entirely unconventional way. The house makes clever use of a butterfly plan to effectively turning the corner in its plot, taking full advantage of the bend in the road to increase the amount of daylight within the house throughout the day. The Butterfly plan form is a rare but distinctive architectural style associated particularly with the turn of the C20 and the arts and crafts movement. It is considered that the building contributes significantly to the grain of the local area and is considered to be reflective of the spirit of the garden suburb movement.</p>
	<p>Manor Park</p>	<p>Bridge over River Quaggy</p>	<p>Feature bridge with substantial two-tone brickwork emphasising recessed panels, quoins and decorative stone pillar coping. Adds visual interest to the street, highlights the course of the Quaggy and the streetscape gap between houses on both sides.</p>

	<p>Marvels Lane</p>	<p>Grove Park Youth Club</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic social interest. Built in 1966, the Youth Club was commissioned by the London County Council (LCC) Education Department, and designed by a group of architects from the LCC Architect's Department. The LCC Architect's Department designed many globally acclaimed buildings in the early post-war era, including the Alton West estate (1952-3, Grade II* listed).</p> <p>Grove Park Youth Club, originally built as part of the Chinbrook housing estate, is a historic example of the LCC's community-focused approach to residential design. Following the Albermarle report in 1960, there was a call for fully integrated community facilities and amenities in new residential estates. A high level of consideration was taken to plan access roads and paths, green spaces and community facilities within the estate, alongside the mixture of high-rise and low-rise blocks. As well as the Youth Club, an Old People's Clubhouse was also provided, however this building has since been demolished.</p> <p>The integration of the Youth Club into the wider estate was also carefully planned. Although nominally a Youth Club, the space was flexible to suit the needs of all residents, incorporating a coffee bar, a main function hall, a workshop and garages. Many features of the building were designed to minimise noise impact on the neighbouring residents, such as the inward-facing roof level windows, and use of shuttered concrete panels to the exterior. This attention to material has been recognised by the Bauhaus University in Weimar, who praise the LCC architects' adoption and interpretation of Bauhaus stylistic principles in the Youth Club. The interior material finishes were chosen carefully, including many hardwood surfaces which are still intact today.</p> <p>The exterior of the building aids its integration into the surrounding setting, with the dominant red brick exterior creating a strong visual link to the residential elements of the wider estate. The limited range of materials to the exterior, narrow vertical glazing panels at the ground and first floors, and the split-pitched angular roof are exemplary features of post-war modernist design.</p>
	<p>Molesworth Street</p>	<p>Riverdale House</p>	<p>Of architectural interest. Riverdale House is an innovative office development designed by Frederic Gibbard & Partners, and constructed in 1981 as a dynamic office block and complex for Citibank. This followed the shift in this period of moving the commercial office market from the centre of London to periphery areas such as Lewisham. Built from dark brown bricks, and designed in an unimpeded open setting next to the river, the architecture takes full advantage of the surrounding topography by introducing a bold and contrasting post-modern building. With its unusual and playful curved bays, hidden windows and proud entrance the building is a high quality example of post-modern architecture built for purpose, and is an important landmark in the local town centre (and surrounding natural environment which it seems to have been inspired by).</p>

	<p>Molesworth Street</p>	<p>Riverdale Mills</p>	<p>Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare surviving building type in Lewisham. Riverdale Mill is understood to date from around 1830, and is believed to have been built on the site of an earlier mill with possible medieval origins, and was likely built by John Penn Senior. Penn was noted engineer and millwright who owned a large engineering works in Lewisham. One of his mills, at Denham in Buckinghamshire (1836), is listed at Grade II. There is a long history of mills in Lewisham, with some mentioned in the Domesday Book. There were 11 mills between Lewisham and Catford in the 19th century, and Riverdale Mill is the last surviving mill building in Lewisham, which stands as a reminder of the rural past of the borough. Although converted to residential, the building itself is a good example of early nineteenth century industrial architecture within a picturesque setting in central Lewisham. The weather-boarded housing for the hoist with a small multi-paned sash window and hipped slate roof, and water wheel to the rear remain (albeit the later C20 water wheel).</p>
	<p>Mountsfield Park</p>	<p>The Bandstand</p>	<p>Of historic interest. The bandstand is located within Mountsfield park which was original part of Mountsfield, a substantial house and grounds built in 1845 for the noted micro lepidopterist Henry Tibbats Stainton (and one of Hither Green's most famous citizens) by his father as a wedding gift. The house and some 2.5 hectares (6 acres) of parkland lying to the south of it were bequeathed for a park by his widow in 1903 with the park opening to the public in August 1905. The house itself, which stood in the north-east corner of the park, was demolished in 1905, but stables and outbuildings were retained and used as park keepers' buildings until a fire destroyed them in 1969. The park also included a bandstand, community garden, meadow grassland, and Edwardian rose garden, while areas of high ground offer views west over Catford and towards Crystal Palace. The bandstand is the last remaining structure to be retained from this period, and stands as a reminder of the parks Edwardian origins.</p>
	<p>New Cross Road</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare building type in Lewisham. Three storey early -mid 19th century villa, part of group with a number of Grade II listed buildings, in total; nos. 3-39 to the west. Remnant of Georgian development that formerly ran along either side of New Cross Road. Unsympathetically treated but could be restored to enhance the setting of the listed buildings.</p>

	Old Road	50	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Built in the late C19, and is a distinctively designed red brick 1 1/2 storey building with its gable end facing the street. Porch lit by windows either side with gable above and oculus above that. Dentil cornice beneath heavy bargeboards. Stock brick construction to side elevations. The building was first used as a local girls school and later as a Parish Room in the mid C20.</p>
	Old Road	87 and boundary walls	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. The former building on this site of an unknown date was known as the Lee Working Men's Institution which instead of a typical men's institution was created more as a means of sharing knowledge through lectures, a lending library, music room and billiard room to all men rather than just those of a wealthy class. The Institution was home to a variety of meetings including the Deptford and Greenwich Unemployment Relief Fund, and the Lee and Blackheath Horticultural Society. Later in 1866 the Institution moved to a larger premises in Blackheath due to high membership. By the early C20 the institution was again located back at no.87, however in a new industrial building which was also used as local Chiesman's depository and warehouse. Chessman's was a local drapery which quickly expanded due to popularity throughout London, it was ultimately purchased by House of Fraser in 1976. The building has now been converted into flats, however much of its external elevations well preserved. It's boundary wall is understood to be earlier, and possibly belonging to the old Lee House, or Boones estate, dating to C17.</p>

	Pascoe Road	1, Railway Man's house	Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare building type in Lewisham, which helps to illustrate the history of the railways. End of terrace two-storey railwayman's house of yellow brick with red brick details and a pitched slate roof with end gables. The main elevation faces Ennerdale Road and is three bays wide with segmental red brick arches above the windows and a porch that steps forward slightly to the street. The side elevation to Pascoe Road features a canted bay window to the ground floor.
	Perry Rise	52, Prince of Wales PH	Of architectural and historic interest. A relatively rare building type an early C20 suburban , with Catford Tavern and the Fellowship Inn, the Forest Hill Hotel and the Prince of Wales as other historic examples with are all locally listed or nationally listed (Fellowship Inn). The building appears to be built in 1926, and is designed in keeping with this period with its domestic scale and the picturesque qualities of its volumes and detailing.
	Perry Rise	53, The Forresters Arms	Mid 19th century purpose built Public House, in place by 1855. Associated with the brewery that originally lay on the north side of Hindsley's Place, and latterly on the south side of no. 53 on the currently vacant site facing the road, which was bombed during the war and cleared soon after. It is a handsome building whose upper levels provide visual and physical evidence of the Victorian extent of the town centre on this side of the railway, which has otherwise been quite comprehensively re-developed following WW2 bombing. The ground floor level has been altered with a 1930s façade which reflects pub use at this period. It also forms part of a small townscape group with the mid 19th cottages on Hindsleys (8 houses on the north side of which nos 7, 19-27 are locally listed).

	Rokeby Road	73-83 (odd)	<p>Of architectural and social historic interest. Built in 1928 as artists studios and dwellings, which is an early example in Lewisham, with large open windows, and a shared communal garden to the side and rear, which is still shared today.</p> <p>The buildings are two stories with original roughcast render, and unusual polygonal porches/bays which project forward with two entrances, one at ground and a second at first floor in the central bay up a curved staircase of the same material. These buildings are identified in the Blockley Conservation Area appraisal as being 'negative contributors' to the conservation area, which is considered to be an oversight, as they provide much visual interest and are clearly designed to be in keeping with the character of the surrounding historic context.</p>
	Rollins Street	Guild House	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. Guild House was built between 1894 and 1914, for use as a industrial warehouse. Up to 1937 Guild House was owned by Ebonestos Industries Limited, the building was used for moulding plastic and synthetic composites. In 1937 Field & Co Fruit Merchants acquired Guild House to use as a food packing facility. In 1940s they installed a steam room and service hoist. During WWII Guild House suffered structural damage in the blitz. However Field & Co remained in the building until they sold it in 1961. The building forms part of the wider site known as Excelsior Works which is now being converted to residential and mixed use. The building is three storeys with large Crittal windows and is clearly legible as a industrial building with typical large entrances and hard wearing and functional architecture.</p>
	Sangley Road	26	<p>Of Architectural interest as a high quality brick built large Art Deco inspired building built between 1920 and 1932 as a joinery and warehouse and shop at ground floor fronting Sangley road. To the front is a regimented Art Deco building with Egyptian flourishes, and to the sides and rear yellow stock brick and large well preserved Crittal windows. At ground floor retains its pleasing shopfront with well-crafted stained glass windows bearing the trades available at the shop for tradesmen and the general public.</p>

	St Mildreds Road	St Mildred's Church	<p>Of historic and architectural interest. The church was dedicated in 1878 and probably built in 1877 to 1879. Then architect is registered on the Diocese of Southwark's website as H. Elliot. A generally well preserved and good example of a late Victorian suburban church, in the Gothic revival style of assured architectural quality with unusual and striking elements such as its small east bell turret. The church sits back from the major South Circular road in a very visible location. It dominates the plot through the substantial nave massing. The architecturally more elaborate apsidal chancel provides interest to the local street scene, and is considered to be a landmarker within in the local townscape. The use of stone for the church adds a sense of quality and architectural status to the building, and provides an interesting and deliberate visual contrast and clear functional and architectural distinction between the church and neighbouring residential properties. An impressive C20 stained glass window by Wilhemina Geddes installed after bomb damage is also well-preserved internally.</p>
	Stansted Road	Headmaster's House, St Dunstan's College	<p>Of architectural and historic importance. Of group value with the surrounding locally listed buildings, such as St Dunstan's college, lodge building, and C20 gymnasium extension. The Schoolmaster's house to its west is an attractive building which continues the idiom of the main school in its materials, elevational treatment and gabled roof, and provides a flanking role in views from Stanstead Road. In views from the west this building is particularly significant, as it is seen in the foreground of the main building; its western elevation screens the main school building, its southern gable end continues the pattern of the main building's gables. Its west elevation is a principal elevation, also seen in long views across the playing fields.</p>
	Staplehurst Road	11-17 (odd), Station parade	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Two-storey parade of four units. Shop fronts mostly modern but console brackets between fascias retained. Stock brick to first floor with segmental arched window to each unit with red brick surrounds, the windows to Nos. 11 and 13 are original. Red brick pilasters rise from the console brackets to the top of a deep parapet. Decorative red brick band along top of parapet with stone ball finials above each pilaster. Stone plaque with date inscription 1905 in a decorative brick frame above each window.</p>

	<p>Staplehurst Road</p>	<p>14, Station Hotel</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Architecturally imposing 1906 public house on the corner of Staplehurst Road and Leahurst Road. Stuccoed ground floor retains original timber features including main entrance on corner, three other entrances, fenestration pattern and windows with pilasters with dentil cornice above. First and second floors of stock brick with red brick dressings and decorative brickwork to the gables. Slate roof, brick chimney stacks with Tudor style barley twist chimney pots in yellow terracotta The Staplehurst Road elevation is the wider of the two. Five bays, the outer two rising through large ornamented windows on the first and second floors, those on the second floor with ornate pediments under gables. Bays 2 and 3 with plain sash windows. The central bay has a canted bay window to full height with a Dutch gable above. The main entrance on the corner is beneath a plain, semi-circular arch with a transom above double-leaf doors. Double light window with broken pediment to first floor, plain sash window to second. Cartouche bearing the hotel's name above the dentil cornice. The Leahurst Road elevation is of three bays. The outer two contain windows similar to the main elevation. The central bay rises from a round-headed niche on the ground floor through a chimney stack with stone ornamentation. To the right of the Leahurst Road elevation is a single storey addition in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings.</p>
	<p>Staplehurst Road</p>	<p>24-28 (even)</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Prominent corner building c1900 with decorative architectural detailing; it addresses its setting successfully in the form of a splayed corner turret with timber traditional shopfront beneath. Contrasting brick and stucco banding, tiled pitched roofs, gables facing Staplehurst Road with residential entrance to upper floors on Leahurst Road. Chimney stacks to apex of roof. This prominent and architecturally pleasing building makes an important contribution to the local Staplehurst Road parades and is also a focal point when seen from Manor Park.</p>

	<p>Sydenham Road</p>	<p>120-122</p>	<p>Of architectural, historic interest, and as a rare building type in Lewisham. Pair of Georgian dwelling houses, which is the last remaining of five others. Historically it featured a long ornamental front garden which is still evident, despite being changed to a car park. Symmetrical composition with gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows of 2-bays, and ground floor windows in round arched recesses, built from multi-coloured stock brick, stone cornice and parapet coping Typical London house type but rare in the borough. Pevsner mentioned no. 122 as a well preserved plain house of c.1800</p>
	<p>Sydenham Road</p>	<p>211-213, Wesley Hall Methodist Church</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. Also of interest in terms of rarity as a rare architectural style in Lewisham. Highly expressive Art nouveau building built in 1906 building built as a Methodist church. Internally and externally well preserved with little alteration or change. Front of the building in red brick with stone dressings, and large entrance with the buildings name embellished in stone, rear and side elevations in yellow stock. WW1 war memorial also inside</p>
	<p>Wells Park Road</p>	<p>114, The Talma PH</p>	<p>Of architectural and historic interest. The Talma PH is a mid-Victorian public house occupying the corner of Wells Park Road and Coombe Road. It is understood to be built around 1860. Primarily of yellow London stock brick, with red brick detailing, the building has three storeys, with two bays facing Wells Park Road and three bays facing Coombe Road. The roof is of low pitch, behind a parapet wall which features a white rendered frieze at high level. The building is canted around the corner with an original entrance on the corner and curved brick feature, inset, which, together with the frieze probably once had advertising lettering applied. The pub front has had some alteration (possibly to the windows and the corner doorway) but tiling and a large cornice survive. The windows are historic timber double hung timber sashes with horns and central glazing bars, set in reveals with cills and curved window arches embellished with composition stone springings. The building retains many original chimneys and there is a pub sign on a pole of traditional painted type. Streetscape value as a positive historic building on a prominent corner site providing a strong reference point in an area where there has been much change and re-development during the 20th century</p>



Woodyates Road (corner with Pitfold Road)

Pillar Box

Of historic interest. An iconic red pillar box forming a local landmark in the area and a survivor of the area's past history and layout. A pillar box bearing the cypher of Elizabeth II on the corner of Woodyates Road and Pitfold Road.