

MAYOR AND CABINET		
Report Title	Proposed Lewisham Park Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Article 4 direction (SPD)	
Key Decision	Yes	Item No.
Wards	Lewisham Central	
Contributors	Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration (Head of Planning and Head of Law)	
Class	Part 1	Date: 21 November 2018

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This report describes the architectural and historic significance of the area known as Lewisham Park, and sets out why a conservation area designation, appraisal and article 4 direction are considered appropriate and necessary. The content and scope of the draft Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) and Article 4 Direction are also considered.

2 Summary

- 2.1 The report seeks approval to carry out public consultation on the designation of a new conservation area at Lewisham Park, and invites the Mayor and Cabinet members to note the contents and scope of the draft Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) and Article 4 Direction.
- 2.2 The CAA and Article 4 Direction appended to this report are consultation drafts. Comments received during public consultation will be considered and the appraisal will be amended appropriately. It is anticipated that a revised version will be brought back to Mayor and Cabinet in Spring 2018/19.
- 2.3 The CAA will then be recommended for adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and will form part of the Council's local planning framework. It will be used to inform development proposals and decision making on planning applications within the Conservation Area.
- 2.4 The draft Article 4 Direction, if made, will remove specified permitted development rights to single dwelling properties in order to preserve the special character of the conservation area.

3. Law and Policy Context

- 3.1 The Appraisal, once adopted, will be a supplementary planning document. The role of SPDs is to provide further details on the policies and proposals contained in Lewisham's development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance

for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design and conservation. Supplementary planning documents are a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

3.2 The National Planning Policy Guidance states at Paragraph 28 that SPDs 'should not add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development'. Regulations 11 to 16 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set out the requirements for producing Supplementary Planning Documents.

3.3 The SPD will play a role in delivering the Council's Corporate Priorities at all stages of its development. Through early engagement with local residents in producing the draft, public consultation, and by using the SPD to help the Council apply its policies appropriately and secure high quality development the proposal will help deliver the following Priorities

- community leadership and empowerment – developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community
- clean, green and liveable – improving environmental management, the cleanliness and care for roads and pavements and promoting a sustainable environment
- active, healthy citizens – leisure, sporting, learning and creative activities for everyone
- inspiring efficiency effectiveness and equity – ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and equity in the delivery of excellent services to meet the needs of the community

3.4 SPDs play an important role in the implementation of the Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020) vision 'Together we will make Lewisham the best place to live, work and learn' and all of the six strategic priorities, which are:

- Ambitious and achieving – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential
- Safer – where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse
- Empowered and responsible – where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities
- Clean, green and liveable – where people live in high quality housing and can care for their environment
- Healthy, active and enjoyable – where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and well-being
- Dynamic and prosperous – where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond.

- 3.5 Lewisham's Core Strategy Policy 16, states that *'the Council will continue to review its conservation areas, designating new ones and preparing associated management plans and policies to conserve their character'*.

It continues *'the Council will ensure that the value and significance of the borough's heritage assets, such as conservation areas, will continue to be monitored, reviewed, enhanced and conserved according to the requirements of government planning policy guidance, the London Plan policies, local policy and English Heritage best practice'*.

'The Council will work with its partners, including local communities, to ensure that the borough's heritage assets and those yet to be identified will be valued positively and considered as central to the regeneration of the borough.....'

- 3.6 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that the local planning authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; and shall designate those areas as conservation areas.
- 3.7 Under Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the local planning authority has a duty from time to time to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.
- 3.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) identifies the protection of the historic environment as one of the key elements of its drive for sustainable development. It also asks local authorities under paragraph 186 when considering the designation of conservation areas, to *'ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest'*.
- 3.9 Paragraph 185 of the NPPF requires Local planning authorities to set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

- 3.10 Paragraph 187 of the NPPF requires Local planning authorities to have up to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.
- 3.11 Policy 7.4 Local Character, London Plan (July 2011) requires Boroughs to consider the different characters of their areas to identify landscapes, buildings and places, including on the Blue Ribbon Network, where that character should be sustained, protected and enhanced through managed change.
- 3.12 Policy HC1 A of the draft London Plan (2018) states that boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England and other relevant statutory organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London’s historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.
- 3.13 Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology of the London Plan (July 2011) states that London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including conservation areas and archaeological remains, should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- 3.14 Policy HC1, paragraph 7.1.3 of the draft London Plan (2018) states that ‘Ensuring the identification and sensitive management of London’s heritage assets in tandem with promotion of the highest standards of modern architecture will be essential to maintaining the blend of old and new that gives the capital its unique character’.
- 3.15 With regard to **Article 4 Directions**, paragraph 53 of the NPPF states;
- ‘The use of Article 4 directions to remove national permitted development rights should be limited to situations where this is necessary to protect local amenity or the well-being of the area (this could include the use of Article 4 directions to require planning permission for the demolition of local facilities)’.
- 3.16 Article 3 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (“the Order”), grants planning permission for the classes of development described as Permitted Development in Schedule 2 of that Order. Article 4 of the Order states that if the Secretary of State or the local planning authority is satisfied that it is expedient that development (described in any Part, Class or paragraph in Schedule 2, other than Class K, KA or M of Part 17) should not be carried out unless permission is granted for it on an application, the Secretary of State or local planning authority may bring development into its control by making a direction under this paragraph that the permission granted by article 3 does not apply to—

(a) all or any development of the Part, Class or paragraph in question in a specified area; or

(b) any particular development, falling within that Part, Class or paragraph, which is specified in the direction,

and the direction must specify that it is made under this paragraph.

3.17 The procedure to be followed in making an Article 4 direction is set out in Schedule 3 of the Order.

4. Recommendations

4.1 The Mayor and Cabinet are asked to:

- a) note the proposed designation of a new Conservation Area and the making of an Article 4 direction;
- b) note the content of the draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Article 4 direction schedule, and
- c) approve a 6 week period of public consultation on the designation of a conservation area, the draft Appraisal document, and the making of an Article 4 Direction.

5. Background

5.1 The Lewisham Park Residents Association proposed the designation of Lewisham Park as a Conservation Area in 2012.

Nos 15-52 Lewisham Park and the Park itself was added by Officers to the list of Areas of Special Local Character in 2013. This list identifies areas that are considered to be of particular local architectural and historic importance, and are treated as non-designated heritage assets under local DM policy 37.

5.2 The residents drafted a history of the area and an Appraisal (dated 2015) to support the proposal to designate the area. Officers agreed that the area should be progressed to designation but were not able to incorporate this into their strategic work programme at the time and so it was put into abeyance until resources allowed it to be prioritised.

5.3 The appraisal drafted by the residents has been redrafted and updated by Officers (Appendix 1) in line with current Historic England guidance. It sets out the history, architectural interest and character of the area, explains why it is considered to be of special interest in the context of Lewisham, and why it warrants designation.

5.4 The Appraisal format follows best practice guidance by Historic England: 'Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management', (February 2016). The appraisal also includes a Management

Plan containing proposals for the future management and enhancement of the area. Once adopted, it will be used by the council in considering proposals for alteration or demolition of buildings, and for any new development within the area or affecting its setting.

6 The draft Lewisham Park Crescent Conservation Area Appraisal and proposed Article 4 Direction

6.1 The draft Conservation Area Appraisal has been written in two parts. Part one is the character appraisal and part two is a management plan.

6.2 The purpose of the Appraisal is to be used:

- As a tool to understand the area's special interest, and not as a tool to prevent development
- As an explanation to owners, businesses and inhabitants of the reasons for designation
- As educational and informative documents created with the local community, expressing what the community particularly values about the area
- To give greater understanding and articulation of its character which can be used to develop a robust policy framework for planning decisions
- To inform those considering investment in the area in guiding the scale, form and content of new development
- To underpin the accompanying management plan by providing the analysis of what is positive and negative, what could benefit from enhancement, and the need for additional protection and restraint, including the use of Article 4 directions.

6.3 The Appraisal includes a description of elements recommended in Historic England's guidance on character appraisals which includes the following:

- History of the Area
- Spatial Character of the Area
- Architectural Character of the Area
- Views and landmarks
- Open Spaces, gardens and trees
- Locally important buildings and elements which make a positive contribution
- Assessment of condition

The Management Plan contains information concerning proactive approaches to the areas conservation, including the review of the boundary, use of Article 4, guidance on alterations to buildings or demolitions within the CA, identification of Public Realm and Traffic issues, Management of Tree and Open Space, and opportunities for enhancement.

Summary of the Architectural and Historic Interest of the Area

- 6.4 Lewisham Park Conservation Area lies close to the historic town centre of Lewisham near St Mary's church. The Viscount of Lewisham, Lord Dartmouth, took ownership of 'Southfield' at enclosure in 1810, and laid out a prestigious development of large houses for wealthy City merchants around a bucolic central park, in the popular style of a rural retreat.
- 6.5 Initial development was in the form of large detached and semi-detached houses with spacious gardens along the northern and western edges. The southern and eastern edges were then developed: firstly with a group of tall and closely spaced semi-detached villas in local yellow stock brick between 1880 and 1888, and secondly a group of semi-detached and detached red brick Edwardian houses between 1904-06. Both groups are of high quality with finely detailed elevations and gain much of their significance from their relationships with their gardens and the central park opposite.
- 6.6 The larger houses on the north and west side were demolished after the war and replaced by the Council with flat blocks and towers. Despite the different architectural approaches, they retain a relationship with the historic development by virtue of being set within and behind spacious lawns with several large canopy trees behind the front boundary, which maintains the 'green buffer' around the edge of the Park. This is therefore an important element of the setting of the Conservation Area.
- 6.7 The substantial Victorian and Edwardian houses on the southern and eastern edges remain, and it is these that comprise the architectural significance of the conservation area. The Victorian houses are of massive stature and sit behind their front gardens with a rather reserved appearance and a striking consistency of detailing albeit with subtle variations between the houses. The Edwardian houses have a more genial appearance with warm tones, textures and playful details which, along with the rather more human scale, contributes to their continued appeal as single family dwellings.
- 6.7 The Park, originally a private space for the residents, became a public amenity in 1965 and it retains much of its original layout and many of the original trees, which are now enormous, including ornamental species such as a weeping ash, tulip trees, horse chestnuts and variegated hollies. The Memorial Garden at the western end, on the site of former semi-detached villas, provides a green visual link between the High Street and the Park and allows views through to the trees and mature vegetation beyond.

Need for Article 4 Direction and programme for its introduction

- 6.9 The proposed conservation area is very well preserved, and there has been relatively little harmful alteration of the external faces of the building. Windows in particular have been remarkably well preserved.
- 6.10 Development that has eroded the special character chiefly comprises

- the loss of historic boundary treatments and their replacement with non-traditional boundaries or lack of boundaries (23% have lost a substantial part or all of their boundary wall);
- the creation of areas of hardstanding for parking in front gardens (47% have large areas or total coverage of hardstanding, not including driveways to the side);
- the construction of large or high side extensions (40% of the Edwardian houses have side extensions of varying sizes and positions. There gaps between the Victorian houses are generally not wide enough to construct a side extension that would cause visual harm).
- The insertion of rooflights in front roof slopes as attics have been converted and brought into habitable use (45% of the Edwardian houses have rooflights on front roof slopes; it is less easy to see rooflights on the Victorian houses).

6.11 Only 21 properties in the conservation area are single family dwellings and hence have full permitted development rights. All other dwellings in the conservation area are flats and therefore do not enjoy the same permitted development rights.

6.12 It is considered better practice to introduce smaller directions more often than attempting to cover everything in one large direction. At this stage it is considered expedient on the basis of existing and likely change to remove PD rights only for those items which appear to be frequently or likely to be undertaken, and monitor the situation as regards other items of PD.

6.10 The fee for minor applications such as those required by the Article 4 Direction is £172.00. A copy of the proposed Article 4 direction is attached as Appendix 2 to this report.

6.11 An Article 4 direction does not apply to development permitted by Prior Approval where such approval was given before the direction came into force, or development permitted under schedule 2 in an emergency.

6.11 Article 4 Directions can be made either as non-immediate or immediate directions.

a) A non-immediate direction may be served if the LPA is satisfied that it is expedient that development (described in any Part, Class or paragraph in Schedule 2, other than Class K or M of Part 17), should not be carried out unless permission is granted for it on an application. This direction comes into force once the direction has been confirmed by the LPA.

b) An immediate Direction would come into force on the serving of the statutory notices but would lapse six months after being made unless it is confirmed by the LPA. To be able to use an immediate direction the LPA have to establish that to continue to allow the PD rights would be prejudicial to the proper planning of their area or constitute a threat to the amenities of their area.

- 6.12 Section 107 as applied by Section 108 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provides for property owners to claim compensation where permitted development rights have been withdrawn and planning permission for the development formerly permitted by those rights is refused or is granted subject to conditions other than those that would have applied to that PD right. The compensation payable comes within two heads, abortive expenditure and any other loss or damage directly attributable to the loss of PD rights, which can include any depreciation in the value of the land.
- 6.13 A person who makes a planning application for a development which would have been permitted development in the absence of the Article 4 direction has a right to claim compensation if that planning permission is refused. However, compensation can only be claimed if the planning application is made within a period of 12 months following the initial notification of an intention to adopt an Article 4 direction.
- 6.14 Therefore if the local planning authority gives 12 months' notice before the Article 4 Direction comes into force, no compensation is payable.
- 6.15 It is proposed that an Article 4 direction *without immediate effect* is made under Schedule 3 and that 12 months' notice of the introduction of an Article 4 Direction will be given. The Council will not, therefore, be liable for any compensation as a result.

7 Public Consultation Programme

- 7.1 The consultation process for Local Development Framework documents such as this SPD is set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. It is a legal requirement to undertake the consultation stated in the SCI. The consultation process will run for six weeks and will involve:
- A public event to be held in or near to the Lewisham Park area where people will be able to meet officers to discuss the appraisal and management proposals;
 - The document will be made available on the Council's website as well as in a number of convenient locations including Planning reception, local libraries and local cafes if agreeable;
 - Notification of the SPD and its exhibition will be published in the press;
 - Consultation with all addresses located within the proposed area by post, as well as those immediately adjacent;
 - Consultation with local and national amenity societies such as The Ladywell Society, Historic England, the Victorian Society, and the Twentieth Century Society.
 - A questionnaire will be provided with all consultation methods to elicit responses on thoughts and opinions about the designation of the area, and the removal of permitted development rights through an Article 4 Direction.
- 7.2 When/if an Article 4 direction is made, it will also have to follow the statutory consultation procedures as set out within Schedule 3, section 1 of the Order.

- 7.3 After the consultation period, all representations received will be considered and reported to the Mayor and Cabinet, for consideration alongside the recommendation to serve an Article 4 Direction.

8 Programme for Designation of the CA and adoption of the SPD

- 8.1 Comments from the public consultation exercise will be taken into consideration and the document adjusted accordingly. Comments will also be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal where appropriate and a summary of the final Sustainability Appraisal in plain English will be incorporated in the SPD.
- 8.2 A report detailing the outcome of the consultation, accompanied by the Appraisal and draft Article 4 Direction (revised as necessary) will be brought to Mayor & Cabinet in Spring 2018/19 for adoption.
- 8.3 The character appraisal will be published as a number of hard copies as well as on the Council's website. The SPD will become part of the Local Development Framework portfolio.
- 8.4 The consultation will be advertised in the London Gazette and The News Shopper. All street properties within the Conservation Area will be advised in writing of the proposed designation and Article 4 direction, and posters will be put up at each of the blocks. The proposed designation will be added to the Local Land Charges Register for these properties.

9 Financial Implications

- 9.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the designation of a conservation area. The survey and drafting of the conservation area appraisal was carried out by residents and Council staff and the costs of printing, publishing and consulting on the draft appraisal will be met from the existing Planning budget.
- 9.2 There are no direct financial implications arising from the making of an Article 4 Direction, providing that the procedures set out in para 6.15 is followed.

10 Legal Implications

- 10.1 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires the Council from time to time to determine which parts of the borough are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They should designate those areas as conservation areas and review this designation periodically. Section 71 of the same Act places a duty on local planning authorities to from time to time formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of their conservation areas; to hold a public meeting to canvas views; and to take into consideration the views expressed at that time.

- 10.2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the main steps in the procedure for the production and adoption of supplementary planning documents.
- 10.3 Section 9D of the Local Government Act 2000 states that any function of the local authority which is not specified in regulations under subsection (3) is to be the responsibility of an executive of the authority under executive arrangements. The Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities (England) Regulations 2000 does not specify that the certain functions proposed here are by law the responsibility of the Council, and therefore they are an executive function.
- 10.4 The Equality Act 2010 introduced a public sector equality duty. It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 10.5 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimization and other conduct prohibited by the Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 10.6 It should be noted that it is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimization or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; rather it is a duty to have due regard to the need to achieve these goals.
- 10.7 The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. This is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. The Mayor must understand the impact or likely impact of the decision on those with protected characteristics who are potentially affected by the decision. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in each circumstance.
- 10.8 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled "Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice". The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are

legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

10.9 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

1. The essential guide to the public sector equality duty
 2. Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making
 3. Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities
 4. Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities
1. Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for public authorities

10.10 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

11. Crime and Disorder Implications

11.1 There are no direct implications relating to crime and disorder issues.

12 Equalities Implications

12.1 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) brings together all previous equality legislation in England, Scotland and Wales. The Act includes a public sector equality duty which covers the following nine protected characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation

12.2 The Council must in the exercise of its functions, have regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

12.3 The Council's Comprehensive Equality Scheme for 2016-20 provides an overarching framework and focus for the Council's work on equalities and helps ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

12.4 The proposed Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and introduction of Article 4 do not have any direct equalities implications. The consultation process will be in line with the Council's Equality and Diversity Policy (2002), and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement in identifying hard to reach groups which are relevant in the local context.

13 Environmental Implications

13.1 We have considered the need to prepare a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). An earlier HRA report that considered the policies in the 2011 Core Strategy concluded that no options have been found to have a likely significant effect on any designated European sites. As this SPD gives effect to the policy in the Core Strategy and does not introduce new policy, there is no need to prepare another HRA in this instance.

We will however prepare a screening report to identify if a Strategic Environmental Assessment will be required and we will consult three statutory bodies Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England at the same time as the SPD goes out for public consultation.

Background documents and originator

Short Title Document	Date	File Location	File Reference	Contact Officer	Exempt
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	May 2004	2 nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
Localism Act 2011	November 2011	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	June 2018	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No

Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)	March 2012	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
The London Plan (and current draft London Plan 2018)	March 2016	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
The Core Strategy	June 2011	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
Lewisham Development Management Plan	November 2014	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
Statement of Community Involvement	July 2006	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
Equality and Diversity Policy	2002	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No
Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management Historic England Advice Note 1	February 2016	2nd Floor Civic Suite	Strategic Planning Team	Joanna Ecclestone	No

If you have any queries about this report please contact David Syme, Strategic Planning Manager, 2nd floor Civic Suite, Catford Road, Catford, SE6 4RU, telephone 020 8314 7400.

Appendix 1: Draft Lewisham Park Conservation Area Appraisal

Appendix 2: Draft Article 4 direction

Appendix 3: Proposed Conservation Area Boundary map

