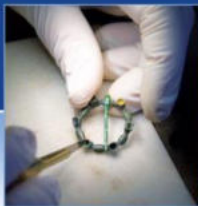


Pope's Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project No: 25026

January 2020



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

**Pope's Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth:
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

Behalf of: Trium Environment Consulting LLP
On behalf of:
AG Hondo Pope's Road BV

National Grid Reference: TQ 31277 75473

AOC Project No: 25026

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures

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**POPE'S ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Trium Environmental Consulting LLP, on behalf of AG Hondo Pope's Road BV, to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to a proposed development situated on land lying along Pope's Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth, SW9 8JB. The Site lies within the local authority administrative area of the London Borough of Lambeth.
- 1.2 National legislation for the historic environment is contained within the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. National planning policies and planning guidance are contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) 2019) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (MGHLG 2019). Local planning policies are contained within the Lambeth Local Plan (2015) outlined in Section 4.2 of this report. These legislative policies require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 1.3 There is a paucity of evidence of prehistoric remains within the Study Area. Although there is a lack of evidence for the Roman activity within the Study Area, the close proximity of the Site to the Bristol Causeway (**Site 2/61**), 115m west of the Site, suggests potential for activity. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains and a Low to Medium potential for Roman remains to survive on the Site.
- 1.4 There is no evidence of Early Historic activity within the Study Area. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for Early Historic remains to survive on Site.
- 1.5 The Site is located within the Hundred of Brixton which consisted of nineteen settlements. Four of the main streets are believed to have their origin in the medieval period; Acre Lane (**Site 52**) 290m south-west of the Site, Coldharbour Lane (**Site 60**) 80m south of the Site, Stockwell Road (**Site 62**), 208m north-west of the Site and Streatham High Road (**Site 64**), 500m south-west of the Site. There is judged to be a Medium potential for medieval archaeological remains to survive on the Site.
- 1.6 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the end of the 19th century depict three buildings (**Site 106**), associated with Midland Railway Coal Depot, occupying the Site. Map evidence indicates that these were likely completely demolished by the mid 1970s, though there is some evidence for changes prior to this, and thereafter they appear to have been replaced with the current retail unit and ramped car park. The construction of the new building is likely to have truncated any remains associated with the coal depot; however depending on the method of construction there is potential for some survival of remains associated with earlier buildings on Site. Between 1842 and 1879 Brixton and South Stockwell Railway Station was constructed to the west of the Site. The Site is depicted as being bound to north and south by east-west aligned railway lines in 1879 and to this day railway lines immediately surround the Site. Although it is possible that earlier archaeological remains have been truncated, damaged or destroyed by the construction of the station and railway lines, evidence associated with the construction and use of the railway may survive. As such there is judged to be a High potential for post-medieval and modern remains to survive on Site.
- 1.7 In line with national and local planning policies it is advised that a programme of archaeological works may be required. The programme of works could be included in an appropriately worded planning condition. Given the nature of the Site and previous development therein, these works would likely be limited to a watching undertaken on ground breaking or grubbing out works subsequent to demolition works. The exact scope and extent of any archaeological works required under the suggested planning condition would need to be agreed in advance by Lambeth Council as advised by The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) via a Written Scheme of Investigation. If significant archaeological remains were encountered, then further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting, including publication may also be required. Any such requirement will be determined by Lambeth Council as advised by GLAAS.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Trium Environmental Consulting LLP, AG Hondo Pope's Road BV, to conduct an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to a proposed development situated on land lying along Pope's Road, Brixton, London Borough of Lambeth, SW9 8PF (henceforth 'the Site').
- 2.1.2 The Site is located in Brixton, to the south of the Brixton Station Road (NGR TQ 31277 75473; Figure 1. The Site is located approximately 60 metres (m) to the east of Brixton railway station, within the London Borough of Lambeth (LBL). It is approximately 0.3 hectares (ha) in size and is also situated to the north-east of Brixton London Underground Station. The Site is located within a predominantly commercial and retail setting, including the Brixton Recreation Centre, Brixton Village Market, restaurants and bars; residential properties are also located within the surrounding context, towards the northern, north-eastern and southern areas of the Site.
- 2.1.3 To the immediate north and south, the Site is bound by elevated railway tracks and viaducts (which are currently boarded up) upon which the tracks were built, with only a single pedestrian street separating the Site from the railway tracks and viaducts. To the east, the Site is bound by an area which is currently used as a servicing yard by the existing occupiers of the Site, and Valentia Place further beyond; to the west, the Site is bound by Pope's Road, which separates the Site from Brixton railway station.
- 2.1.4 The site comprises a funnel shaped parcel of land, with its widest point bound by Pope's Road to the west and its narrowest point bound by Valentia Place to the east. Currently, the majority of the Site is occupied by an existing single storey building that is currently in use as a retail store.

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 London Clay Formation is recorded as the underlying bedrock geology on the Site (BGS 2019). This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by deep seas.
- 2.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records superficial deposits of Taplow Gravel Member, a superficial deposit formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period on the Site. This deposit is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers.
- 2.2.3 No boreholes have been recorded within the Site. There are three boreholes within close proximity of the Site; TQ/37NW477 to the west identified a made ground deposit. Borehole TQ37NW2100 to the south records a stratigraphy of tarmac, gravel and clay to a depth of 1.50m, underlain by 3.17m of terrace deposits overlying the London Clay. The third borehole to the east TQ37NW2099 recorded a similar stratigraphy.

2.3 Proposed Development

- 2.3.1 The Proposed Development comprises the demolition of the existing building and erection of a part G + 19, part G + 8 storey building comprising flexible A1/A3/B1/D1/D2 uses at basement, ground and first floor, with restaurant (A3) use on floor 8 and B1 accommodation on floors 2 to 19, with plant enclosures at roof level, and associated cycle parking, servicing and all necessary enabling works.
- 2.3.2 This assessment will inform a full planning application for submission to the local planning authority.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & CRITERIA

3.1 Assessment Methodology & Criteria

- 3.1.1 The aim of this Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is to identify the archaeological and cultural heritage value of the Site and to assess the potential direct impacts of the Proposed Development upon archaeological remains. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding the archaeological future of this site and for the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.1.2 The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives, as described below. The report aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the Site and includes an assessment of the relative value / importance of the known and potential unknown heritage resource; and (where possible) the likely magnitude of impact upon such a resource from the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.3 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance documents: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2017); Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on the Historic Environment (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2014b). Relevant statutory requirements, national, regional and local policy and guidance, including the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and regional and local planning policy have also been taken into consideration.
- 3.1.4 A Study Area of 500m from the centre of the Site has been used to assess the likely nature and extent of the archaeological resource. This was determined to be sufficient to develop the heritage baseline based on the size and scope of the Proposed Development within an area of Greater London populated with numerous known heritage assets. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER- Report No.15148) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in the Study Area. This information forms the description of the heritage baseline conditions, together with:
- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from Historic England's online National Heritage List for England;
 - Archival, cartographic and documentary sources held in house and at the Lambeth Archives; The Minet Library at 52 Knatchbull Road, London, SE5 9QY;
 - An assessment of topographical, geological, archaeological and historical information from web based and in-house sources;
 - A walkover survey to assess existing land use and potential heritage constraints within the Site;
 - Cartographic evidence for the Study Area, including old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Editions) from National Library of Scotland and pre-Ordnance Survey maps available online;
 - The Genealogist website for historic Tithe maps and apportionments;
 - An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources listed in Section 7.
- 3.1.5 The heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence, identified from the sources listed above, have been described and are presented in the Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (Appendix 2) and are mapped on Figures 2 and 3.

3.2 Assessment Criteria

- 3.2.1 The assessment aims to identify the known heritage assets and the archaeological potential of the Site and the relative value or importance of any such resource/asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are laid out in detail in Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential is expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, criteria for which are also noted in Appendix 1.

- 3.2.3 Levels of importance in the report are expressed as ranging between the scales of National, Regional, Local, Negligible and Unknown. The importance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as Nationally Important. For sites where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement.
- 3.2.4 The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the degree of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the Site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This impact can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive) and is ranked according to the scale of Major, Moderate, Minor and Negligible.

3.3 Limitations

- 3.3.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Trium Environment Consulting, AG Hondo Pope's Road BV, and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (December 2019) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 3.3.2 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Trium Environment Consulting, AG Hondo Pope's Road BV or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 3.3.3 This Desk-based Assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in Section 3.1 above; National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER- Report No. 14285) data was obtained in October 2019.

3.4 Standards

- 3.4.1. AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 3.4.2. AOC is ISO 9001:2015 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Identified Heritage Assets & Key Planning Considerations

- 4.1.1 No designated assets have been identified within the Site boundary. Within a 500m Study Area, forty-eight Listed Buildings have been identified; three of which are Grade II*; the Church of St Matthew (**Site 17**), Brixton Hill (**Site 19**) and 162 Stockwell Road, The Academy (**Site 51**). The other forty-five Listed Buildings are Grade II Listed (**Sites 4-16, 18, 20-50**).
- 4.1.2 Four Conservation Areas, Brixton (**Site 102**), Trinity Gardens (**Site 103**), Loughborough Park (**Site 104**), and Brixton Road and Angel Town (**Site 105**) are located within the 500m Study Area. The Site is bordered to the west and south by the Brixton Conservation Area (**Site 102**) and to the south by the Loughborough Park Conservation Area (**Site 104**).
- 4.1.3 Three Archaeological Priority Areas (hereafter "APA's") are situated within the Study Area; the Bristol Causeway APA (**Site 2**), located 110m to the west; Brixton APA (**Site 1**), 300m to the south; and Stockwell APA (**Site 3**), 435m to the north-west of the Site.
- 4.1.4 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the 500m Study Area.

4.2 National & Local Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on February 2019 and updated in June 2019. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for development can be produced and assessed. Chapter 16 of the document is concerned with 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. It identifies heritage assets as '*an irreplaceable resource*' and notes that '*they should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations*' (MHCLG 2019, Para 184). As such, the Local Planning Authorities should '*identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking into account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict*' (MHCLG 2019, Para 190).
- 4.2.2 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset the greater the weight should be. Any harm to or loss of significance should require '*clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
- *grade II listed building or grade II parks or gardens should be exceptional;*
 - *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional*' (MHCLG 2019, Para 194).
- 4.2.3 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration. Paragraph 197 states: '*In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*' (MHCLG 2019).
- 4.2.4 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to '*record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible*' (MHCLG Paragraph 199).

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2019

- 4.2.5 The MHCLG published Planning Practice Guidance in April 2014 and updated it in July 2019, to expand upon the NPPF published in 2019. Section 18a of the guidance is concerned with the 'Historic Environment'. The Guidance notes that '*conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest*'.

The London Plan

- 4.2.6 The London Plan (2016) is the overall strategic plan for London, and it sets out a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2036. It forms part of the development plan for Greater London.

"Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

- A *Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant 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, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.*

- B Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:*
- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making*
 - 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process*
 - 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place*
 - 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*
- C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.*
- D Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets. E Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use."*

The Draft London Plan

- 4.2.7 The Mayor of London published the Intend to Publish London Plan 2019 in December 2019. This draft will form the future London Plan, when adopted and as such the following Policies will be relevant when the new London Plan is adopted.

'Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth

A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant 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, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:

- 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making*
- 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process*
- 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place*
- 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*

C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

E. Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use'.

The Lambeth Local Plan

4.2.8 Under the terms of the London Plan, each Borough is to have its own individual Local Plan which conforms to its standards. The Site lies in the London Borough of Lambeth and as such is subject to the Lambeth Council's planning policies. Lambeth Local Plan was adopted on the 23rd of September 2015 and sets out the vision, strategic objectives and policies to 2030. This plan replaces the Core Strategy 2011 and Saved UDP policies 2007.

4.2.9 A draft of the Revised Lambeth Local Plan, Proposed Submission Version was published in January 2020.

4.2.10 The Lambeth Local Plan sets out the planning policies for Lambeth to guide the spatial development to 2030. The following policies are relevant to this assessment:

'Policy Q18 – Historic Environment Strategy

'In order to ensure that heritage assets continue to play a key role in the quality of Lambeth's environment, the council will prepare an Historic Environment Strategy, which will assist developers and other interested parties in understanding the justifications behind its approach to development management policies Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25 and Q26 and the wider local issues relating to the historic environment.' (Lambeth Council, 2015: 130)

'Policy Q20 – Statutory Listed Buildings

'Development affecting listed buildings will be supported where it would:

- Conserve and not harm the significance/special interest;*
- Not harm the significance/setting (including views to and from); and*
- Not diminish its ability to remain viable in use in the long term.'* (Lambeth Council, 2015: 132)

'Policy Q22 – Conservation Areas

'a. Development proposals affecting conservation areas will be permitted where they preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas by:

Respecting and reinforcing the established, positive characteristics of the area in terms of the building line, siting, design, height, forms, materials joinery, window detailing etc;

Protecting the setting (including views in and out of the area)

b. Façade retention with the demolition of the remaining building is generally not considered appropriate in conservation areas as it results in the loss of historic structures.' (Lambeth Council, 2015: 134)

'Policy Q23 – Undesignated heritage assets: local heritage list

'a. The council will maintain a list of undesignated heritage assets which it considers to be of local (or greater) significance. It will be known as the 'local heritage list'. It will include:

Archaeology (archaeological priority areas);

Building and structures (local list); and

Designed spaces and landscapes (local landscape register)

b. The objectives of maintaining the local heritage list are to:

- i) Raise awareness of these assets and foster a greater appreciation of them;*

- ii) *Sustain or enhance their significance; and*
- iii) *Protect their settings*

c. *The council will:*

- i) *Resist the destruction of assets on the local heritage list and expect applicants to retain, preserve, protect, safeguard and where desirable enhance them when developing proposals that affect them;*
- ii) *Require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.' (Lambeth Council, 2015: 135)*

The Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan 2020

4.2.11 Lambeth Council published a Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan (Proposed Submission Version) in January 2020, public consultation on the draft ended on 13th March 2020. The following policies are relevant to this assessment and will replace the policies set out above once adopted.

'Policy Q20 Statutory listed buildings

Development affecting listed buildings will be supported where it:

- i) *would conserve and not harm the significance/special interest;*
- ii) *would not harm the significance/setting (including views to and from);*
- iii) *would not diminish its ability to remain viable in use in the long term.; and*
- iv) *is justified and supported by a robust Heritage Statement.*

Policy Q22 Conservation areas

a) Development proposals affecting conservation areas will be permitted where they preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas by:

- i) *respecting and reinforcing the established, positive characteristics of the area in terms of the building line, siting, design, height, forms, materials joinery, window detailing etc;*
- ii) *protecting the setting (including views in and out of the area).*

b) Façade retention with the demolition of the remaining building is generally not considered appropriate in conservation areas as it results in the loss of historic structures. Development involving demolition in a conservation area will only be supported if:

- i) *the structure proposed for demolition does not make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area;*
- ii) *a suitable replacement has been granted planning permission; and*
- iii) *a planning condition and/or section 106 agreement has been made that the building shall not be demolished until a contract for the replacement building has been made.*

Policy Q23 Non-designated heritage assets: local heritage list

a) The council will maintain a list of non-designated heritage assets which it considers to be of local (or greater) significance. It will be known as the 'local heritage list'. It will include:

- i) *archaeology (archaeological priority areas);*
- ii) *buildings and structures (local list); and*
- iii) *designed spaces and landscapes (local landscape register).*

b) The objectives of maintaining the local heritage list are to:

- i) *raise awareness of these assets and foster a greater appreciation of them;*
- ii) *sustain or enhance their significance; and*

iii) protect them and their settings.

c) The council will:

i) resist the destruction of assets on the local heritage list (or harm to their settings) and expect applicants to retain, preserve, protect, safeguard and, where desirable, enhance them when developing proposals that affect them;

ii) require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.; and

iii) apply London Plan policy HC1D.'

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Report Structure

- 5.1.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, GLHER number and where applicable the NHLE number, designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 5.1.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the Heritage Assets maps (Figures 2 and 3) at the end of the report, using the assigned **Site Nos**. The location of the Site is shown outlined in red with the Study Area outlined in black.
- 5.1.3 The Study Area includes all known heritage assets within a 500m radius of the centre of the Site in order to inform the heritage baseline. The aim of this is to identify the potential for direct impacts upon known heritage assets and to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the Site.
- 5.1.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 7.

5.2 Prehistory

- 5.2.1 There are limited records of prehistoric activity within the Study Area. A single Mousterian flint find spot (**Site 67**) dating to the Palaeolithic was recovered 350m to the south of the Site.
- 5.2.2 No prehistoric evidence has been found on or in the immediate vicinity of the Site and, as such, there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains to be uncovered.

5.3 Roman Evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.3.1 Roman activity has not been found on or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 5.3.2 The Bristol Causeway (**Site 2/61**), located 115m to the west of Site, follows the route of a Roman road from London to the south coast, at Brighton. The Roman Road APA (**Site 2**) follows the line of the current Brixton Road which crosses the Study Area north to south.
- 5.3.3 Although there is no other evidence of Roman occupation within the Study Area, Roman activity cannot be discounted, especially given the proximity of the Site to the Bristol Causeway (**Site 2**). Such evidence could be related to movement of goods and people along the road and other temporary or permanent establishments. As such, there is judged to be a Low to Medium potential for Roman remains to survive within the Site.

5.4 Early Historic and Medieval Evidence (AD 410-1500)

- 5.4.1 There is no evidence of Early Historic activity recorded within the Study Area. Acre Lane, which runs south-west to north-east and bisects Brixton Road is located within the Trinity Gardens Conservation Area (**Site 103**) and is thought to have been developed in Saxon times (Trinity Gardens Conservation Area Appraisal, 2017, p.9).
- 5.4.2 There is no mention of the Site in the Domesday Book (1086), however the Site is located within the Hundred of Brixton, in which nineteen settlements were recorded in 1086. The closest recorded settlement to the Site is Clapham, a small settlement of 11 households, whose lord in 1086 was Geoffrey de Mandeville (Open Domesday, n.d.).
- 5.4.3 Acre Lane (**Site 52**), which runs south-west to north-east and bisects Brixton Road 265m south-west of the Site, follows the line of a possible earlier medieval road linking Clapham, Coldharbour and Camberwell with Camberwell Lane (HER). After Brixton Road, Acre Lane continues as Coldharbour Lane/Camberwell Lane (**Site 60**).
- 5.4.4 The medieval village centre and manor house at Stockwell is recorded as an APA (**Site 3**). Stockwell Road (**Site 62**), which was the main road through Stockwell has its origin during the Tudor period. To the south, the Streatham High Road to Brixton Road (**Site 64**) is also recorded as having a medieval origin and is depicted on Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 4).
- 5.4.5 A watching brief undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992 (**Site 65**) recorded a single small undated ditch or pit 260m west of the Site. Finds recovered from the ditch or pit (**Site 65**) included delft wasters and kiln furniture from contaminated backfill and a small fragment of vault rib which was not dated with certainty although the style indicated a 13th to 14th century date.
- 5.4.6 There is currently no evidence of Early Historic or medieval occupation within the Site. Main roads through the Study Area have their origin during the medieval period and it can be expected that farming activity and trade would have taken place along these roads. On the basis of the above, there is judged to be a Low potential for Early Historic remains and a Medium potential for medieval remains to survive within the Site.

5.5 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1500 -1900)

- 5.5.1 Historic maps tend to be schematic and lack detail, although they can give some idea of the nature of settlement in the surrounding area. Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 4) depicts the major roads still visible today; Brixton Road (**Site 2**), Acre Lane (**Site 52**), Coldharbour Lane (**Site 60**) and Stockwell Road (**Site 62**). The Site appears to have been open at the time and potentially in use as agricultural land.
- 5.5.2 Brixton Road and Angel Town Conservation Area (**Site 105**) which is within the northern portion of the Study Area, had become a landscape of open fields following the felling of local woodland to satisfy a growing demand for timber by the end of the 17th century.
- 5.5.3 The Site boundary is documented within the northern portion of Plots 1280-1284, on the 1842 Tithe map (Figure 5); plots 1280, 1282-1284 were owned by William Haines. Plots 1280 and 1284 were occupied by Isaac Potter and William Haines occupied Plots 1282 and 1283. Plot 1281 was owned by Thomas Richbell and occupied by Richard Gibbs. The Site is recorded within the rear gardens or "backs" of houses, gardens and meadows fronting onto Coldharbour Lane (**Site 60**). The Tithe map depicts these plots to be separated by

roughly north-south aligned boundary walls. Brixton Road is shown as being developed to the east of the Site and buildings are located along Acre Lane (**Site 52**).

- 5.5.4 By the OS map of 1879 (Figure 6) the Site is depicted to the east of the Brixton and South Stockwell Station. The railway line to and from the Station borders the Site to the north and south. The houses on plots 1281-1283, noted on the Tithe map, are still visible to the south of the Site along Coldharbour Lane (**Site 60**). Houses and shops are depicted along the main roads (**Sites 2, 52, 60 and 62**) in the surrounding area creating the sense of Brixton as a densely populated commuter town by the late 19th century. By the OS map of 1894-96 (Figure 7), there are three buildings (**Site 106**) depicted within the Site and a fourth associated building is located immediately east of the Site. These are annotated as the 'Midland Railway Coal Depot'. A photograph of c. 1900 (<http://www.urban75.org/blog/lost-scenes-of-brixton-the-coal-depot-at-popes-road/>) indicates that the buildings to west fronting Pope's Road were corrugated shops operating as coal merchants.
- 5.5.5 Brixton Road (**Site 2**), which follows the line of the Roman road from London to the coast, saw further development in the 18th century following a surging demand from London for agricultural and meat products, and a boom in housing development due to the commutable distance to London following the arrival of the railway (Brixton Road and Angel Town Conservation Area Appraisal). The population increased from 10,175 in 1841 to 73,405 by 1891 (Brixton Conservation Area Statement, p8). Following this population growth, Brixton grew as a retail centre with the Bon Marche Department Store opening at 442-444 Brixton Road in 1876. Thirty-six Listed Buildings area recorded from this period, of which two are Grade II* Listed Buildings (**Sites 17 and 19**).
- 5.5.6 The grounds of St Matthew Church and graveyard (**Site 55**), are depicted on the OS map of 1879 (Figure 6), 330m to the south-east of the Site. St Matthew's Church was built between 1822-4 by C F Porden in a Greek revival style and is a Grade II* Listed Building consisting of a Church and Crypt (**Site 17**). A pair of granite gate piers (**Site 20**), associated with the Church, are Grade II Listed. To the north is another Grade II* Listed Building (**Site 19**), a Mausoleum to Richard Budd, also is of Greek style. The site is currently used as a beer garden.
- 5.5.7 Brixton Road (**Site 61**) and Acre Lane (**Site 52**) saw a development in the early to mid-19th century with the construction of two and three-storey houses (**Sites 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 28**) along both sides of the roads. These buildings are now Grade II Listed. The HER records a further five Grade II Listed Buildings (**Sites 16, 36, 37, 48 and 49**) in similar style as well as three other Grade II Listed Buildings; St John's Building (**Site 31**), a Church School which was built in 1853 in a Tudor Style, located 150m north of the Site; a low brick wall (**Site 30**) with railings also dating to 1853 recorded in the south-west corner of St John's building; and further south, the Tate Library (**Site 46**), built in 1892 by Sidney R.J. Smith in a free Renaissance manner.
- 5.5.8 Five Grade II Listed Buildings (**Sites 38, 40-42 and 47**) are located in the Trinity Gardens Conservation Area (**Site 103**). **Sites 38 and 41** are both mid to late 19th Century Almshouses. Santley Street (**Site 47**) is a late 19th century boarding school, also known as the Santley Junior and Mixed Infants School. The other two Listed Buildings (**Sites 40 and 42**) are late 19th century houses.
- 5.5.9 Within the Study Area, a further four late 18th to mid-19th century houses are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings (**Sites 4, 5, 32 and 45**). **Site 5** is a row of possible late 18th century, three-storey houses with a plaque marked 'Queen's Row, 1786' and a late 19th century shop. Two mid to late 19th century public houses are recorded within the Study Area; The Marquess of Lorne Public House (**Site 35**) and The New Queen's Head Inn on Stockwell Road (**Site 50**). The Church of St John the Evangelist (**Site 14**), which was built in 1852-1853 by Benjamin Ferrey, is a Grade II Listed Building, located 419m to the north of the Site and a cast iron pillar box built in 1872 (**Site 44**) is recorded 370m to the south.
- 5.5.10 The Carlton Mansions (**Site 59**) are located 130m south of the Site and reflect the development of the Brixton area during the 19th century. The building itself is relatively unaltered with original elements such as fireplaces surviving. A mural 'Nuclear Dawn' (**Site 58**) was painted on the side of the building during the Cold War.
- 5.5.11 An archaeological evaluation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1991 (**Sites 66 and 68**) identified a post-medieval plough soil containing late 18th to 19th century wares about 170m to the north of the Site. This deposit was overlain by a mixed 'demolition' layer which included locally made, late stoneware jars (HER). Another evaluation in 1992 (**Site 73**) by the Museum of London Archaeology Services recorded the

brick foundations of a Victorian house or terrace (**Site 54**) and possible post-medieval drains (**Site 53**) to the west of Brixton Road, 280m to the west of the Site. The evaluation identified a disturbed ground deposit at 15.95m AOD which was interpreted as a demolition levelling horizon of 1m in depth.

- 5.5.12 During the post-medieval period, the Site was located in the undeveloped land of plots 1280-1284. By the end of the 19th century, four buildings were established on the Site which was bordered to the north and south by railway tracks. As such, there is judged to be a High potential for post-medieval remains to survive on the Site.

5.7 Modern Evidence (AD 1900-)

- 5.7.1 The OS maps published in 1946 (Figure 8) and 1968 (Not illustrated) appear to show the Site largely unchanged, though this map seems to indicate a portion of the eastern building associated with the coal depot lay within the Site. Further while the 1946 map shows a row of buildings still fronting onto Pope's Road, a photograph from 1956 (<http://www.urban75.org/blog/lost-scenes-of-brixton-the-coal-depot-at-popes-road/>) indicates that the corrugated shops had been replaced with more substantially built buildings. An OS map of c. 1975 (not illustrated) shows the Site clear and later 20th century mapping, from 1981 onwards, shows a single larger building within the western part of the Site.
- 5.7.2 There are eleven Grade II Listed Buildings (**Sites 6, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 29, 33, 34, 39 and 43**) and one Grade II* Listed Building (**Site 51**) of modern date within the Study Area. The Academy (**Site 51**) is a Grade II* Listed Building located along Stockwell Road, 315m to the north-west of the Site. It was built in 1929 as a cinema and is now a concert hall. The GLHER notes that that Academy (**Site 51**) is *'the best surviving example of an atmospheric in Britain, along with the Astoria Finsbury Park'*. Directly south-west, a three-storey terrace (**Site 6**) was built as an ancillary to the cinema in the same year.
- 5.7.3 The Grade II Listed Reliance Arcade (**Site 24**), was the first covered market built in Brixton following the relocation of market traders from Brixton Road in 1925-6. The arcade (**Site 51**) was built within the shell of a 19th century house. The second covered market in Market Row (**Site 34**) was constructed in 1928 and is Grade II Listed. The Grade II Listed Granville Arcade (**Site 33**) was constructed in 1935-8 and is located 40m to the south of the Site.
- 5.7.4 To the north of Brixton Station Road, 30m from the Site, the Grade II Listed Sports and Recreation Centre (**Site 29**) was designed in 1970 and built between 1974 and 1985. Following the proposal for a new motorway through inner London, Brixton was the subject of redevelopment plans. The design of the building followed year-long research to combine sports and leisure facilities with urban amenities and ensure the building materials referenced those traditionally used in the area. In 1986, Brixton Railway Station received three life size bronze statues (**Site 15**) representing the inhabitants of Brixton. These are now Grade II Listed and were commissioned as part of an improvement to the station and are located on the various platforms.
- 5.7.5 The Grade II Listed Duke of Edinburgh public house on Ferndale Road (**Site 39**) was built in 1936-7 as an 'improved' public house for the brewery Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. The building remains relatively unaltered both internally and externally. This public house is thought to sit on the site of an older Duke of Edinburgh pub from the mid-19th century. The Grade II Listed Brixton Oval (**Site 22**), 290m to the south-west of the Site, is the location of the bronze bust of Sir Henry Tate, commissioned by Jane Tate in 1905. Tate funded a number of libraries in Lambeth and his wife purchased and donated the Tate Gardens (now Brixton Oval) to the people of Lambeth.
- 5.7.6 Three non-designated assets from the modern period were identified within the Study Area. Ivor House (**Site 56**), Brixton's Co-operative Department Store on Buckner Road opened in April 1930 and was described as *'bringing English utopian socialist values to the heart of one of metropolitan London's most popular shopping districts'* (GLHER). Many of the buildings external features remain, although the conversion to council offices altered the interior of the building. Walton Lodge Laundry (**Site 57**), a purpose-built steam laundry (erected on the site of Walton Lodge in 1904) is located 50m to the south of the Site. The building made use of material seen in other local construction: red brick, stone dressing and slate roof.
- 5.7.7 The buildings which make up the 'Midland Railway Coal Depot' are depicted on the Site from at least 1894 and appears to have been cleared entirely by 1975. While it is likely that any remains related to the coal depot will

have been truncated by the construction of the current building there is judged to be a High potential for pockets modern remains relating to the previous occupation of the Site to survive on Site.

5.8 Archaeological Works

- 5.8.1 Archaeological works (**Site 69 and 96**), including a watching brief and geotechnical pits, were undertaken at Brixton Oval by the Museum of London Archaeology in 2008 and 2009 following a desk-based assessment (**Site 97**). No archaeological remains were recorded.
- 5.8.2 A desk-based assessment (**Site 95**) undertaken in 2008 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service identified a high potential for post-medieval archaeology and moderate potential for Roman remains in an area located 580m to the north-west of the Site. Following GI works (**Site 98**) and archaeological works (**Site 70 and 99**) in the area, made ground was identified to a depth of 1m and no archaeological features predating the 19th century were found.
- 5.8.3 Between 1999 and 2016, four Desk-Based Assessments (**Sites 74, 75, 91 and 100**) were conducted within the Study Area. These DBAs generally conclude that there is a low to moderate potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology and a moderate to high potential for post-medieval archaeology to survive.
- 5.8.4 A further seven archaeological investigations (**Sites 72, 80-82, 84, 86, 94**) have been undertaken within the Study Area. These works recorded no archaeological features.
- 5.8.5 In 2001, an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 372 Coldharbour Lane (**Site 101**), a site located 50m to the south, concluded that remains of all periods would have been compromised by previous development.

5.9 Walkover Survey

- 5.9.1 A walkover survey of the Site was conducted on the 18th October 2019, in order to assess the potential for heritage constraints within the Site. At the time of the survey, conditions were damp and overcast.
- 5.9.2 The Site occupies a narrow strip of land between two elevated railway lines and viaducts, to the east of Brixton and South Stockwell Station (Plates 1 and 2). The Site, formerly occupied by a coal depot in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, now contains a single storey modern brick and concrete retail unit fronting onto Pope's Road. Ramped access at the back of this unit allows car parking on its roof (Plate 2).
- 5.9.3 Only a small portion of the Site is currently undeveloped, comprising two narrow passages between the retail unit and the railway arches that form the boundary of the Site on both sides. In the southern part of the Site, an area of tarmac provides access to storage units underneath the railway arches (Plate 3). A high modern brick wall divides the south-west corner of the Site from Pope's Road (Plate 4).
- 5.9.4 The passage along the northern part of the Site is also predominantly hardstanding, providing access to the side of the retail unit. The railway arches along the northern boundary of the Site contain retail units fronting Brixton Station Road and have all been blocked up at the rear (Plate 5). The north-west corner of the Site is presently overgrown and separated from Pope's Road by a high brick wall (Plate 14).
- 5.9.5 No archaeological artefacts or features were observed at the time of the walkover survey.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Direct Impacts

- 6.9.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains which may survive relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying in situ remains and artefacts during below ground works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development) on this Site. In the context of this development, direct impacts have the capacity to result in impacts of high magnitude as they could potentially result in the destruction or removal of any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- 6.9.2 There is a paucity of evidence of prehistoric remains within the Study Area. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains to survive on the Site.

- 6.9.3 Although there is a lack of evidence for the Roman activity within the Study Area, the close proximity of the Site to the Bristol Causeway (**Site 2/61**), a Roman Road from London to the south coast, suggests potential for activity. As such, there is judged to be a Low to Medium potential for Roman remains to survive on Site.
- 6.9.4 There is judged to be a Low potential for Early Historic remains and a Medium potential for medieval archaeological remains to survive on the Site. Although the Domesday Book (1086) does not indicate any settlement in the direct vicinity of the Site, the Site is located within the Hundred of Brixton which consisted of nineteen settlements in 1086. Within the Study Area, four main streets are believed to have their origin in the medieval period; Acre Lane (**Site 52**), Coldharbour Lane (**Site 60**), Stockwell Road (**Site 62**) and Streatham High Road (**Site 64**). As such, there is the possibility for archaeological remains associated with these thoroughfares.
- 6.9.5 Historic mapping records the growth of settlements around the previously mentioned roads throughout the post-medieval period. The Site itself is located across five plots on the Tithe map (Figure 6) and there is, therefore, the possibility for domestic remains (such as boundary walls and garden deposits) to survive.
- 6.9.6 The Site is situated to the east of Brixton and South Stockwell Station, and the railway lines run directly to the north and south of the Site. Although it is possible that earlier archaeological remains have been affected during the construction of the station and railway lines, evidence associated with the construction and use of the railway may survive. In addition, later OS maps from the end of the 19th century to the mid-20th century, note four buildings covering the Site, however, modern mapping and a walkover survey have identified that the Site is currently occupied by a single structure and a car park on the rooftop accessed via a ramp to the east. Although no remains of these early buildings were visible, evidence relating to the construction and potential demolition of these buildings may survive. As such, there is judged to be a High potential for post-medieval and modern remains to survive on Site.

6.10 Mitigation

- 6.10.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (MHCLG, 2019), as well as local planning policies contained within The London Plan (2016 and Intend to Publish December 2019 plan) and the London Borough of Lambeth Local Plan (2015) outlined in Section 4.2 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.10.2 This assessment has identified a Low potential for prehistoric and Early Medieval archaeology; a Low to Medium potential for Roman remains, a Medium potential for medieval remains; and a High potential for post-medieval and modern remains to survive on the Site. Groundwork associated with the construction of the Brixton and South Stockwell Station in the mid-19th century and subsequent construction of industrial units and later 20th century changes within the Site are likely to have at least, in part, truncated or damaged any buried remains within the footprint of the Proposed Development.
- 6.10.3 In line with national and local planning policies is advised that a programme of archaeological works may be required. The programme of works could be included in an appropriately worded planning condition. Given the nature of the Site and previous development therein, these works would likely be limited to a watching undertaken on ground breaking or grubbing out works subsequent to demolition works. The exact scope and extent of any archaeological works required under the suggested planning condition would need to be agreed in advance by Lambeth Council as advised by The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) via a Written Scheme of Investigation. If significant archaeological remains were encountered, then further archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation analysis and reporting, including publication may also be required. Any such requirement will be determined by Lambeth Council as advised by GLAAS.

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**POPE'S ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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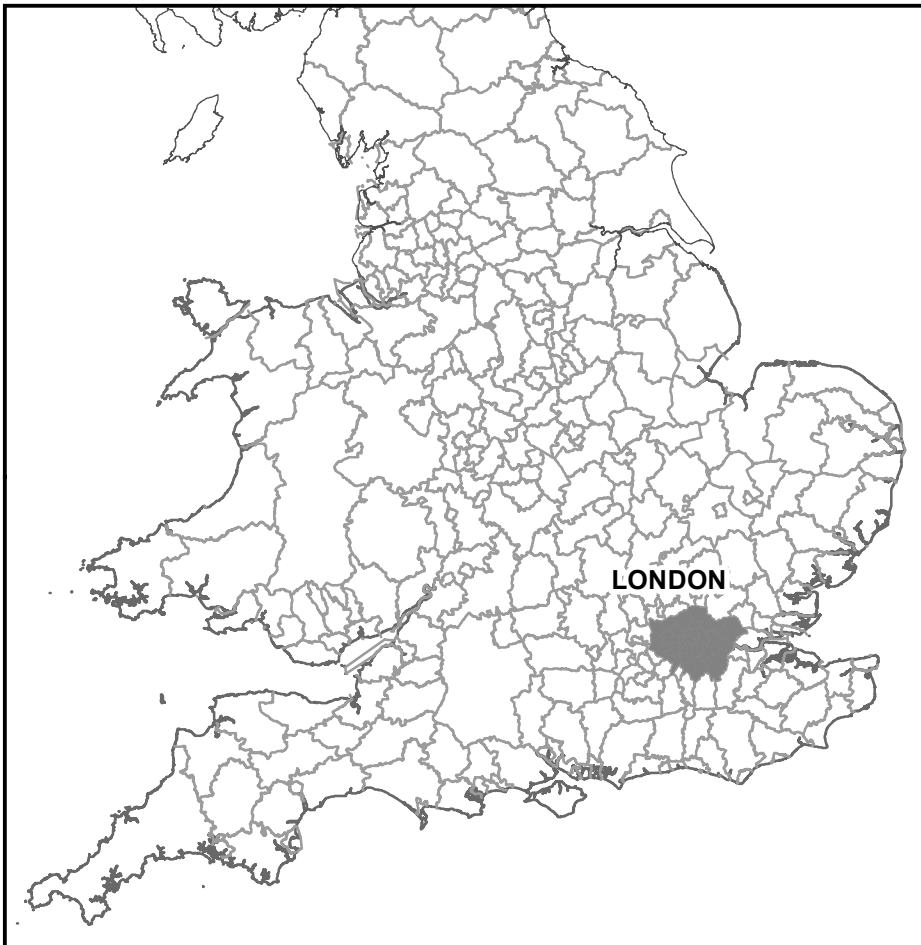
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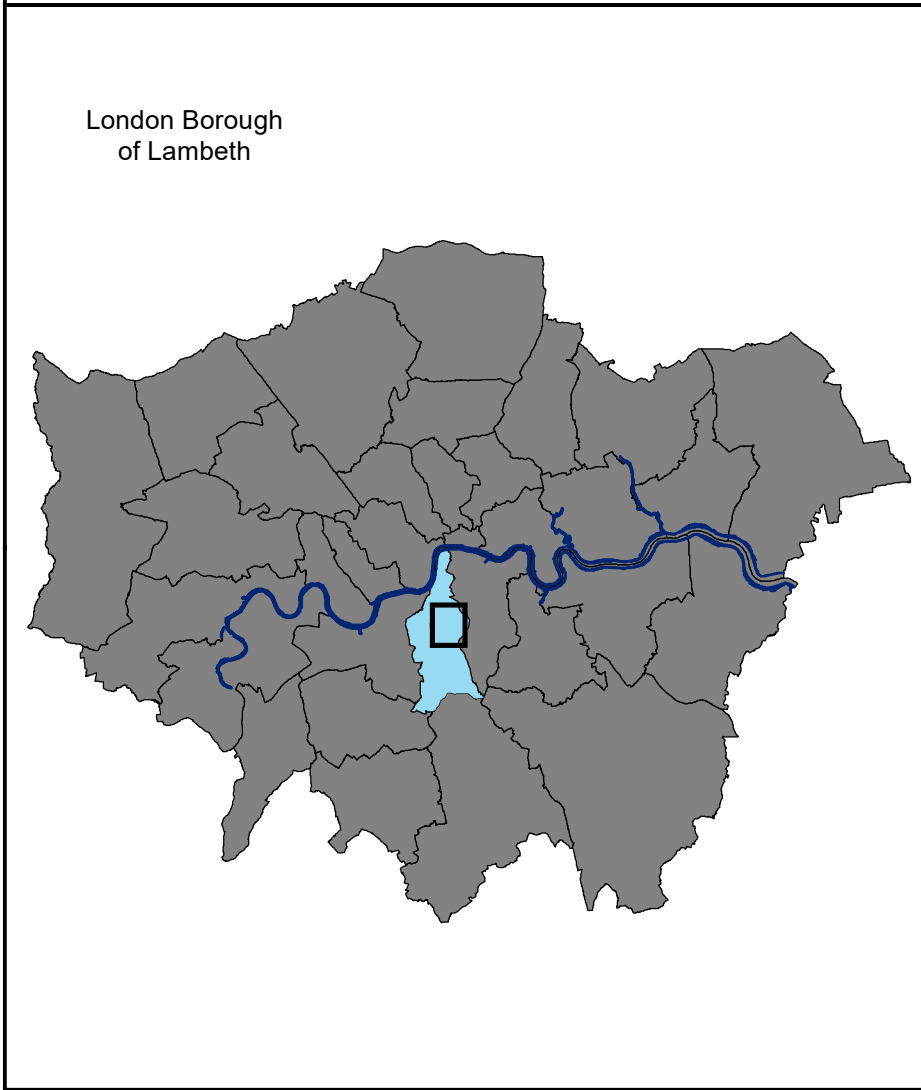
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FIGURES



LONDON



London Borough
of Lambeth

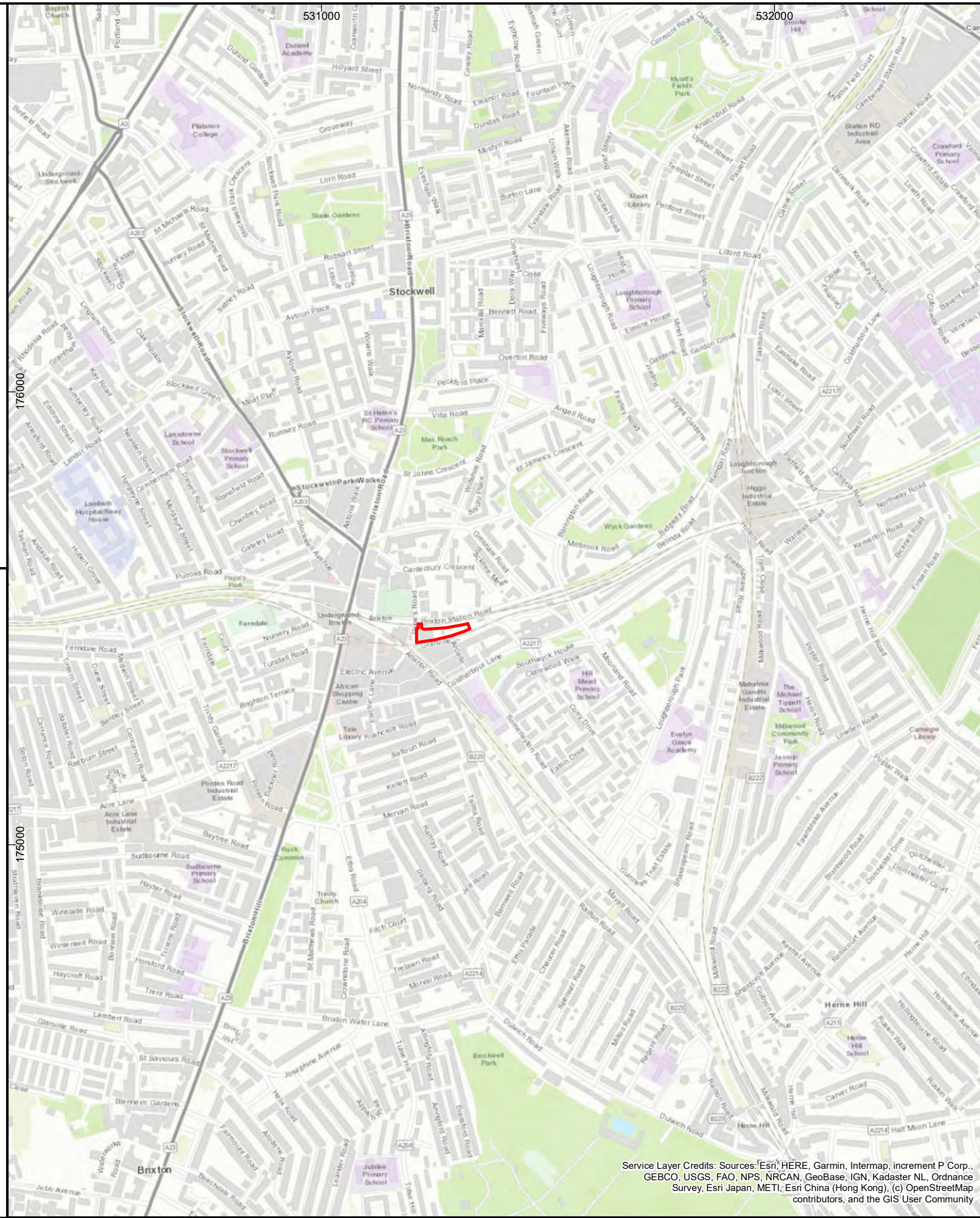


Figure	1
Site Location Map	
Legend Site Boundary	
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DWG no:	01/25026/DBA/01/01
AOC Project No.:	25026
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2020	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
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Designated Assets map and Conservation Area

Legend

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Conservation Area
- ▲ Grade II* Listed Building
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- APA

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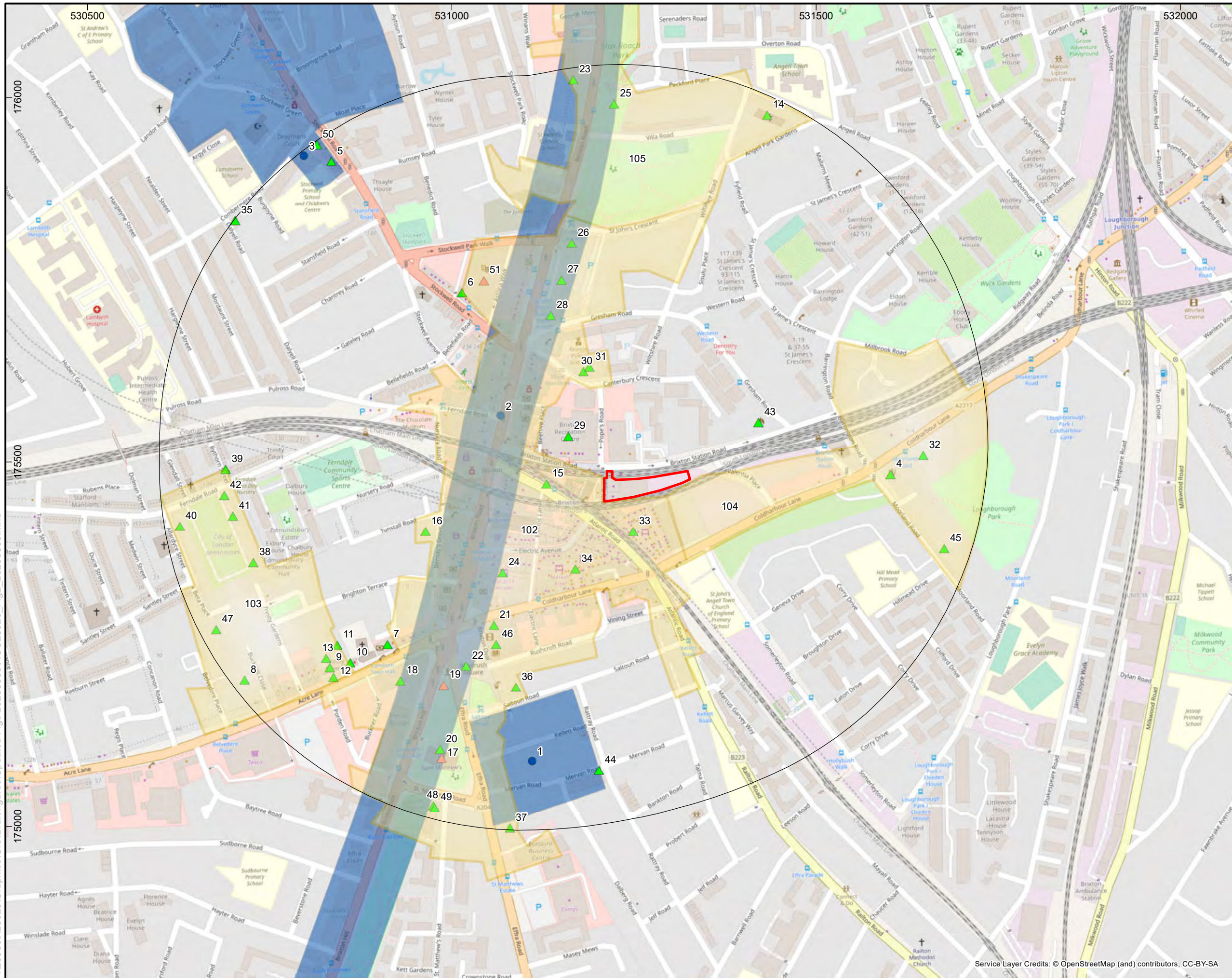


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Non-Designated Assets Map

- Legend
- Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area
 - Non-Designated
 - Event

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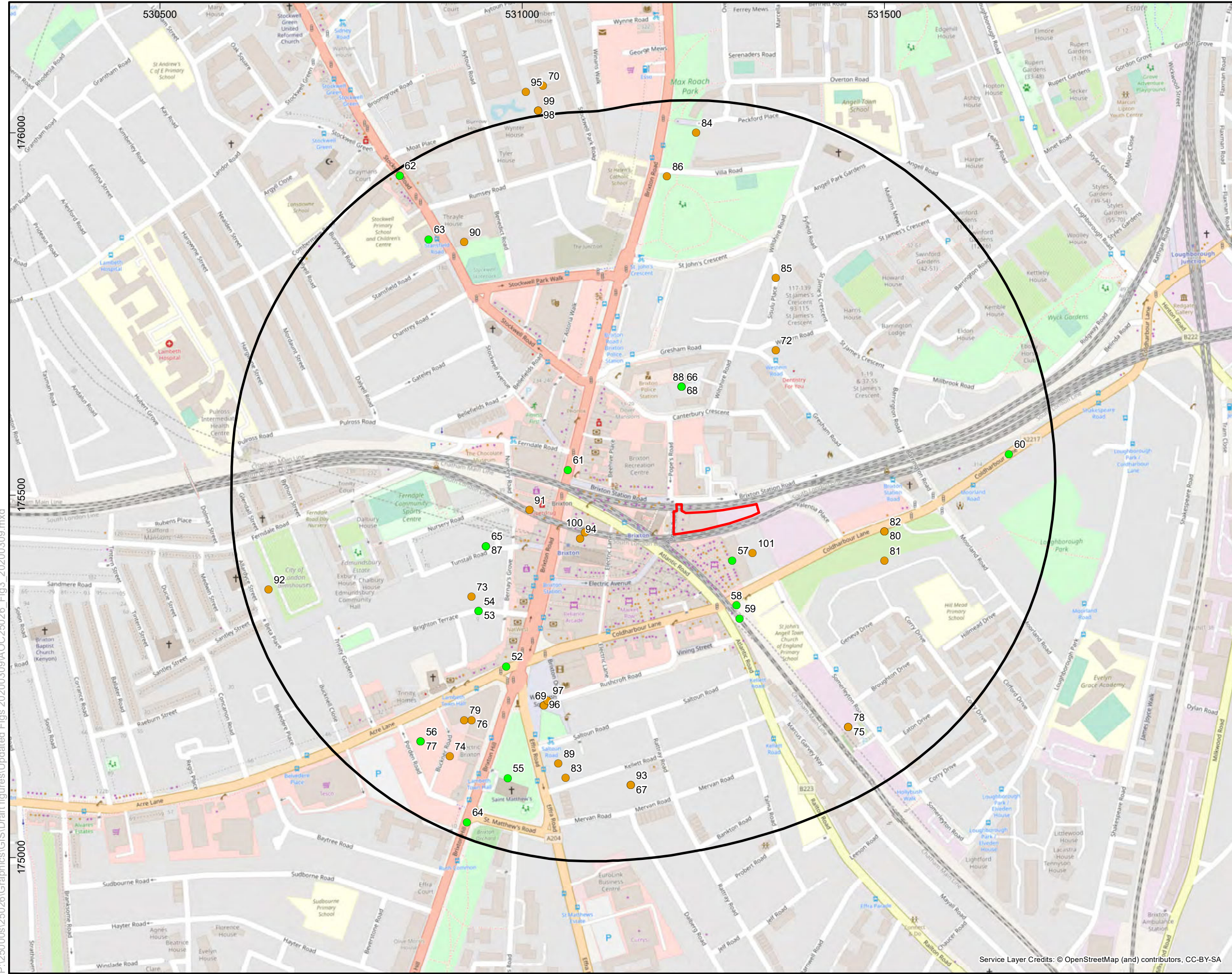
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Figure 4

Extract from Rocque's map of 1746

Legend
 Site Boundary

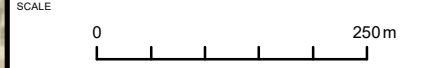
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Extract from the Tithe map of 1842

Legend
 Site Boundary

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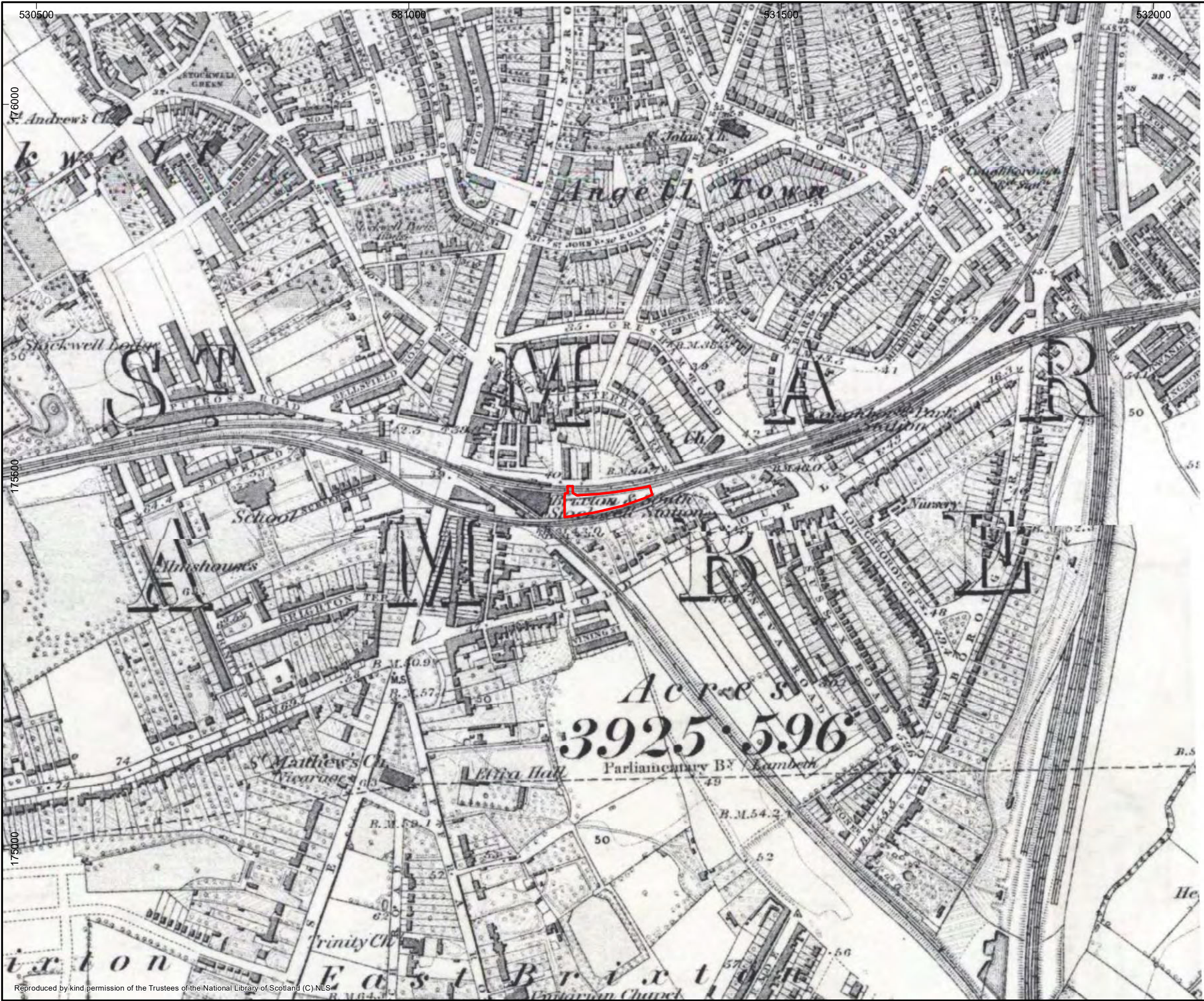


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Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map of 1879

Legend
 Site Boundary

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 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:5,000 @ A3



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Figure

7

Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-1896

Legend

Site Boundary

FOR
 Trium Environment Consulting LLP
 69-85 Tabernacle Street
 London
 EC2A 4BD
 on behalf of
 AG Hondo Pope's Road BV

Drawn/checked:	AM/SO
DWG no:	01/25026/DBA/07/01
AOC Project No.:	25026



(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2020



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:800 @ A3





Extract from the Ordnance Survey Map of 1946

Legend
 Site Boundary

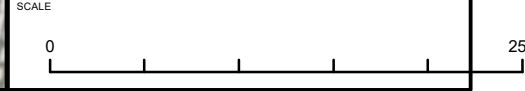
FOR
 Trium Environment Consulting LLP
 69-85 Tabernacle Street
 London
 EC2A 4BD
 on behalf of
 AG Hondo Pope's Road BV

Drawn/checked:	AM/SO
DWG no:	01/25026/DBA/08/01
AOC Project No.:	25026



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
 1:4,000 @ A3



PLATES



Plate 1: View towards the Site from Valentia Place, facing west



Plate 2: General view of the Site and the rear of the retail unit, facing west



Plate 3: General view of the southern part of the Site, facing east



Plate 4: View of the south-west corner of the Site, facing west



Plate 5: General view of the northern part of the Site, facing west



Plate 6: View of the north-west corner of the Site, facing west

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the site and surrounding study area. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from the Proposed Development, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and/or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required) and provide advice upon the scope and design of the Proposed Development.

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map Heritage Assets and other relevant find spots or evidence within the site and defined study area. Heritage assets are defined in national planning policy and guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

**POPE'S ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Adjustments to the classification (Table 2, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

TABLE 1: Assessing the Significance of a Heritage Assets

HERITAGE ASSET IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of asset, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
REGIONAL	Designated or non-designated assets; well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Non-designated assets with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include assets such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

The likely magnitude of the impact of the Proposed Development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the Proposed Development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 3 below.

TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION
	ADVERSE

**POPE'S ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

HIGH	Considerable impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden. Considerable impacts to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites,
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of an asset that would result in detrimental changes to character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable impact on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
BENEFICIAL	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
LOW	Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
MEDIUM	Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.
HIGH	Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.

In certain cases, it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETEER

Site Number	1
Site Name	Brixton
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	DLO35579
Status	APA
Easting	531110
Northing	175090
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Post-medieval manor house known as 'Khightes' of 'Hetherowe'. APA 10 090146/00/00 Find Spot: EFFRA RD 091833/00/00 Negative Evidence: 4-17 EFFRA RD SW9 091848/00/00 Negative Evidence: 9-17 EFFRA RD SW2 MLO88853 Listed Building: Mervan Road, Brixton, Lambeth, SW2 1DR {19th century pillar box}

Site Number	2
Site Name	Roman Road (Bristol Causeway)
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	DLO35922
Status	APA
Easting	531067
Northing	175563
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Line of Roman road linking London and Lewes. APA 4

Site Number	3
Site Name	Stockwell
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area

NHLE Number	
HER Number	DLO35577
Status	APA
Easting	530797
Northing	175920
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Medieval Village Centre and manor house. APA 8

Site Number	4
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane (Nos 297 and 299)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88440
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531602
Northing	175483
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Listed Building (II) - 204182 HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD) Mid C19 pair with Tudor detail. Each 2 storeys, 2 windows, large scale. Stucco with incised lines. Slated roof with 2 returned gables flanking central chimney corbelled out at first floor level. COLDHARBOUR LANE SW9 1. (south side) 5023 Nos 297 and 299 TQ 3175 18/307 II 2. Mid C19 pair with Tudor detail. Each 2 storeys, 2 windows, large scale. Stucco with incised lines. Slated roof with 2 returned gables flanking central chimney corbelled out at first floor level. Casement windows with bars, inner first and outer ground floor windows under hoodmoulds, the latter with headstops. Inner ground floor windows small canted bays with central sashes. No 279 entrance on left return, No 299 in one-storey entrance extension; hoodmoulds over doors. Set back outer extensions. Listing NGR: TQ3160675487

Site Number	5
Site Name	152-166 Stockwell Road
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88714
Status	Grade II Listed Building

Easting	530835
Northing	175912
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Listed Building (II) - 204688 TERRACE (Georgian - 1767 AD to 1799 AD) TERRACED HOUSE (Georgian - 1767 AD to 1799 AD) PLAQUE (Georgian - 1786 AD) TERRACED HOUSE (Georgian to Unknown - 1800 AD) SHOP (Victorian - 1867 AD to 1899 AD) Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details STOCKWELL ROAD SW9 1. (west side) 5023 Nos 146, 146A, 148 to 166 (even) TQ 3075 17/928 15.5.80 II GV 2. Possibly late C18, with alterations. Each 3 storeys, one window. Painted brick with stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course, the latter largely removed. No 146A slightly set back. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars, some vertical only. Windows of centre and end buildings tripartite. Second floor centre window is a lunette. Below this a plaque: QUEEN'S ROW, 1786. Late C19 shop fronts with modern glazing all along ground floor. Listing NGR: TQ3083675913

Site Number	6
Site Name	209 Stockwell Road
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO86095
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531014
Northing	175732
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Listed Building (II) - 204690 CINEMA (Edwardian to Mid 20th Century - 1909 AD to 1949 AD) SHOP (Edwardian to Mid 20th Century - 1909 AD to 1949 AD) TERRACE (Edwardian to Mid 20th Century - 1909 AD to 1949 AD) TERRACED HOUSE (Edwardian to Mid 20th Century - 1909 AD to 1949 AD) STOCKWELL ROAD SW9 1. (north-east side) 5023 Nos 201 to 209 (odd) TQ 3175 18/930 II GV 2. Circa 1929. Three-storey symmetrical terrace in pale terra-cotta built as an ancillary feature to the Astoria Cinema. Ground floor shops. Bays defined by pilasters resting on ground floor cornice and supporting entablature whose coved cornice has a feather pattern. Panelled parapet ramped up from low ends. Wide tripartite upper windows. Shop fronts divided by plain pilasters. Included for group value. Listing NGR: TQ3101575733

Site Number	7
Site Name	Acre Lane (No 13-16) Brixton, Lambeth, SW2 5SG
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88509
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530912
Northing	175250
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Listed Building (II) - 203969 ARCH (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) CORNICE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) FLATS? (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING PORCH (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) WALL (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE (Former Type) WASH HOUSE (Georgian to Mid 20th Century - 1822 AD to 1960 AD?) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building. 1822. Two blocks, each of 2 storeys, 3 windows, with linking walls to small central building originally the wash-house. Stock brick with stone cornice and blocking course. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars; and paired doors under wood prostyle Doric porch. Central block of one storey, one bay, blank in front with stone cornice and pediment; and central door under console bracketed cornice. Door openings in links. (1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080559 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	8
Site Name	Acre Lane (No. 46) Brixton, Lambeth, SW2 5SP
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88512
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530716
Northing	175201
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Early 19th century substantial three-storey house.

Listed Building (II) - 203973

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

Early 19th century substantial three-storey house, three windows wide and deep. Stock brick with full height stone-capped pilasters supporting stone frieze, cornice and blocking course. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars in stucco-lined reveals, those on ground floor in round-arched recesses. On right return, double door with rectangular fanlight in tetrastyle Ionic porch with fluted columns. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080562 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	9
Site Name	Acre Lane (Nos 1-12) [Trinity Homes], Brixton
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88508
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530833
Northing	175218
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	A row of semi-detached buildings, dated as 1822 on a plaque below frieze.

Listed Building (II) - 203968

PLAQUE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD)
TERRACED HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

1822 dated on plaque below frieze. Stock brick building of two storeys, nine windows, the central three projecting under pediment. Stone first floor cill band and plinth. Side parapets rebuilt in modern brick, with tiled drip mould. In first floor centre moulded architraves to sash windows with glazing bars, the middle one with cornice. Similar windows under flat gauged brick arches on ground floor, these in elliptical arched recesses. Above at left, arches rebuilt and glazing partly altered. Central door of eight panels in moulded architrave. Prostyle Doric porch up four stone steps. Rear elevation also pedimented. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080558 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	10
Site Name	Acre Lane (Nos 24 and 26)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	

HER Number	MLO88507
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530861
Northing	175225
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Early C19 pair, each 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows in main block with 2-storey slightly set back entrance links</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 203967</p> <p>HOUSE (Georgian to Hanoverian - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)</p> <p>ACRE LANE SW2 1. (north side) 5023 Nos 24 and 26 TQ 3075 17/1 II</p> <p>2. Early C19 pair, each 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows in main block with 2-storey slightly set back entrance links. Stock brick with stuccoed cornice and parapet and first floor cill band. Stuccoed basement. Gauged brick window arches, those on ground floor round, in round-arched recesses. Sash windows, lost bars. Four stone steps, with ornamental side rails, to doors with fielded panels and raised borders flanked by square quasi-Corinthian fluted pilasters with cornice head and plain fanlight under round gauged brick arch. Enriched round hood on console brackets above.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ3085675226</p>

Site Number	11
Site Name	Acre Lane [Trinity Homes] (Nos 17-20)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88510
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530843
Northing	175249
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>HOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1860 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 203970</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.</p> <p>Four two-storey houses built in 1860, but similar to the earlier buildings. Stock brick with stone cornice and parapet. Eight windows, Sash windows with glazing bars and plain paired doors in set-book panels, the paired windows above them being narrower. Included for group value. (1)</p> <p><1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080560 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

Site Number	12
Site Name	Acre Lane, [Trinity Homes] Brixton
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88511
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530838
Northing	175205
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>The wall to the front of Trinity Homes is dated to circa 1822.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 203972</p> <p>GATE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) PIER (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) RAILING (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) WALL (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) Main Building Material BRICK Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.</p> <p>Circa 1822. Stock brick walls with stone coping and taller stone-coped piers at ends and flanking central section. Lower wall between with later wrought iron railings, 2 lower stuccoed piers and an iron gate. On inner pier copings inscription: WEST BRIXTON. (1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080561 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

Site Number	13
Site Name	Acre Lane, Brixton, Lambeth
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89062
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530828
Northing	175231
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Built in 1860 the washroom building is part of Trinity Homes.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 203971</p> <p>CHIMNEY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1860 AD to 2050 AD) LOGGIA (Victorian to 21st Century - 1860 AD to 2050 AD)</p>

WASH HOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1860 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Probably circa 1860 stock brick building. Gabled roof with projecting eaves resting on wood posts to form outer loggia. Stonecoped chimney on ridge. Included for group value.(1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358185 (Website).
SLO81837

Site Number	14
Site Name	Angell/Wiltshire Road
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88519
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531433
Northing	175976
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The Church of St John the Evanelist was built between 1852-3 by Benjamin Ferrey.

Listed Building (II) - 203993

CHURCH (Victorian to 21st Century - 1852 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

Church built in 1852-3 by Benjamin Ferrey. Kentish ragstone rubble, with Bath stone dressings, in Perpendicular style. Nave with clerestory, lower chancel. Nave aisles continue to become chancel aisles but stop short of east end. Plain parapets to body of church, but a battlemented parapet of stone chequerwork to tall west tower of four stages with angle turrets, paired bell-openings and clock below. Plain plastered interior has four-bay nave with tall octagonal arcade piers. Original pews. West gallery and organ in tower behind. Chancel east end walled off leaving only a short sanctuary. Some fragments of heraldic glass in south aisle. North transept of 1876. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080569 (Website).
SLO81837.

Site Number	15
Site Name	Atlantic Road [Brixton Railway Station]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107929
Status	Grade II Listed Building

Easting	531130
Northing	175470
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	SCULPTURE (Late 20th Century - 1986 AD) Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE Main Building Material BRONZE

Listed Building (II) - 1438640

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS points for this site are approximate only.

The period after 1945 saw a shift from commemorative sculpture and architectural enrichment to the idea of public sculpture as a primarily aesthetic contribution to the public realm. Sculpture was commissioned for new housing, schools, universities and civic set pieces, with the counties of Hertfordshire, London and Leicestershire leading the way in public patronage. Thus public sculpture could be an emblem of civic renewal and social progress. By the late C20 patronage was more diverse and included corporate commissions and Arts Council-funded community art. The ideology of enhancing the public realm through art continued, but with divergent means and motivation.

A piece was commissioned for Brixton railway station by British Rail, at the suggestion of, and with advice from, the Public Art Development Trust in 1985. The sculpture was intended to serve as a focal point to the £1m Brixton Station Improvement Scheme, a collaboration between British Rail, the London Borough of Lambeth and the Department of the Environment. Artist Kevin Atherton pitched an idea for a sculptural group of three figures to a selection panel, including the noted architect and designer, Sir Hugh Casson. Atherton was interested in the fleeting interactions of urban life, and his life-size figures, positioned in a straight line across three platforms, played with the notion of fixed points in the fast-paced, transitory station environment. Atherton was concerned that his three figures represent the real inhabitants of Brixton, and took much time seeking the right models. The three he chose were Peter Lloyd, Joy Battick and Karin Heistermann, each of whom had a particular connection to Brixton. An old ticket office on the station platform was converted into a studio for use by Atherton to make plaster moulds of his three volunteers, which were cast in bronze using the 'lost wax' process. Local residents and schools were invited to watch the sculptor at work and in addition there was an accompanying exhibition at the Brixton Recreation Centre, opposite the station. A and A Sculpture Casting produced the pieces.

The sculptures were unveiled by Sir Hugh Casson on 30th June 1986 upon the completion of the station's renovation.

Platforms Piece is believed to be the first sculptural representation of black British people in the United Kingdom. It was the winner of the Association of Business Sponsorship of the Arts Industry Year award for the best commission in any medium in 1986.

MATERIALS: bronze, cast using the lost wax technique.

PLAN: the figures are positioned on separate platforms toward the west end of Brixton Railway Station; they stand in a line at right-angles to the tracks.

DESCRIPTION: the life-size figures stand on the platforms as if waiting for trains. On the London Victoria-bound platform, a casually dressed black man stands at the back of the platform leaning against a wall, with his bag next to him on the platform.

Opposite, near the edge of the Orpington-bound platform is a white woman holding a shopping bag in her left hand. Standing on the third platform, facing the Brixton Recreation Centre, her back to the previous figure, is a black woman with her sports bag on the platform at her side. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1438640 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Name	Bernay's Grove/Tunstall Road
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88846
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530964
Northing	175405
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>An early-mid 19th century villa, now know as either Brixton Lodge or Carlton Hall.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 431832</p> <p>VILLA (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.</p> <p>Early-mid 19th century villa of two storeys and basement. Three windows, stock brick; low pitched hipped slate roof with wide bracketted eaves. Gauged brick arches to sash windows, segmental on first, floor. Centrally placed front door with round headed fanlight, and framed by porch with fluted columns approached by seven steps. Glazing bars to all windows. Originally fronted Brixton Road. (1)</p> <p><1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1249622 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

Site Number	17
Site Name	Brixton Hill, [Church of St. Matthew]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88484
Status	Grade II* Listed Building
Easting	530986
Northing	175094
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>A church built between 1822-4 by C F Porden.</p> <p>Listed Building (II*) - 204008</p> <p>CRYPT (Georgian to Victorian - 1822 AD to 1900 AD?) Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE CHURCH (Georgian to 21st Century - 1822 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation</p>

only. Church built between 1822-4 by C F Porden. Greek revival preaching box with east tower. Pale yellowish brick with dressings of stone and Roman cement. West portico tetrastyle in antis with fluted Doric columns. Three tall battered doors, with enriched panels, in eared moulded architraves. Cast iron boot-scrapers by doors. Five-bay sides with pilasters of Roman cement and entablature. Battered windows with eared architraves. Stone plinth. On each side, stairs with side walls down to crypt entrance, a pedimented doorway enclosed by strong, double wrought iron gates. Stone-faced east end with wide projecting central tower bay with window. Doors in recessed side bays. Above the entablature, tower has square bell stage with Doric screens below on octagonal "Tower of the Winds" whose low conical top has crown and cross. Inside, a wide gallery around three sides has Doric organ case at west. Tall screen of two Doric columns before east window. Original pewing. Some pleasing memorial tablets. (1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080532 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	18
Site Name	Brixton Hill, [Lambeth Town Hall]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88486
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530930
Northing	175200
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	An early 20th century building extending in 1930's.

Listed Building (II) - 204011

ARCHITRAVE (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 BALUSTRADE (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 BUTTRESS (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 CORNICE (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 PARAPET (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 TOWER (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 TOWN HALL ((Extended 1935), Edwardian to 21st Century - 1905 AD to 2050 AD)
 Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
 WAR MEMORIAL (Second World War to 21st Century - 1945 AD to 2050 AD)
 Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximatr to the outline of the building. Town Hall. 1905-8 by Septimus Warwick and H Austen Hall, raised and extended 1935-8 by Whinney, Son and Austen Hall, job architect E R Silver. Red brick with Portland stone dressings in modified Baroque style. L-shaped plan abutting the angle between Brixton Hill and Acre Lane, with a rounded corner over which rises tall square, brick tower with wide stone quoins and heavy cornice on square brackets. Stage above has clock faces under open pediments with sculptured figures, representing Justice, Science, Art and Literature, at angles. Top stage has scrolled angle buttresses supporting crown finial on plinth. Main body of building of red brick banded in stone and with high stone plinth and heavy modillioned cornice with balustraded parapet. Windows in stone architraves with elaborate keystone, those on ground floor round arched. Rusticated stone angle section with Ionic Order through slightly set back first floor. Three windows in rebated bay at either side of doorway under coat of arms with supporting figures

and crown crest. This part raised a storey in 1935-8. Western extension in simplified style, with firstly a symmetrical five-bay composition of three set-back tripartite casements - those to the ground floor rich round arches and those to the first and second floors with keystones - between projecting single-range wings with stone plinths and quoins, that to the east incorporating a door with large fanlight and moulded keystone. All with second floor band, bolection-moulded cornice and parapet. Finally a five-bay range with ground floor of Portland stone, double height metal casements, and projecting metal canopy over double doors leading to assembly hall, culminating in corner tower with aediculed openings, pediment and chimney. Blind rear elevation particularly handsome, relieved by a single figure of 'youth' by Denis Dunlop. Interior reached through long, narrow entrance hall flanked by stairs to council chambers, relieved with plaques to Violet Szabo, the 'Windbush' and other important local residents and events, also memorials to the fallen of both World Wars. Plaque of a wheelwright's shop by Tinworth. Former rates hall, now meeting room at rear, reached off vaulted corridors. From entrance hall, staircases to either side with metal balustrades, brass rails and marble dado panels lead to civic suite. This survives little altered, with original cornices and panelled interlinking doors to committee rooms. Council chamber in rear angle (over rates hall) is a double-height rectangular space with public gallery over, original fixed horseshoe seating and deep coved ceiling. Original light fittings. Assembly hall with original raised panelling and stage, reached also by separate entrance which has marble-lined vestibule, trabeated ceiling, paybox and original glass light fittings.

(1)

Illustrated history of the site and building (2)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080534 (Website). SLO81837.

<2> Cartwright Pickard, 2015, Juvenile Court Room Internal Record, Lambeth Your New Town Hall (Digital Report).

SLO85368.

<2> Donald Insall Associates Ltd, 2015, Your New Town Hall, Site 1: The Triangle Lambeth Town Hall Historic Building Report (Digital Report). SLO85300.

Site Number	19
Site Name	Brixton Hill, Brixton, Lambeth
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88524
Status	Grade II* Listed Building
Easting	530989
Northing	175194
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	VOLUTE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1824 AD to 2050 AD) MAUSOLEUM (Georgian to 21st Century - 1824 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT STRUCTURE
	Listed Building (II*) - 204007

A large tombstone to Richard Budd in a Greek style.

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building. Deceased 1824. Large monument in 3 stepped square stages on plinth, with Greek revival ornament. First stage has urns in

rebated angles, pediments and acroteria and inscribed side panels. Second stage also has symbolic ornament. Top stage has segmental pediments and a large finial consisting of a low urn with anthemion ornament on 4 sides over angle volutes.

(1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080574 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	20
Site Name	Brixton Hill/Effra Road [Church of St. Matthew]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89080
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530984
Northing	175106
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	GATE PIER (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD) Listed Building (II) - 204009 This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only. Early 19th century pair of gate piers at the west end, at east end one pair, of giant granite gate piers, plain but with plinth and cornice. (1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358213 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	21
Site Name	Brixton Oval [Ritzy Cinema]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88866
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531058
Northing	175276
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Listed Building (II) - 432147 DOME (Early 20th Century to Second World War - 1911 AD to 1945 AD) CINEMA (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1911 AD to 2050 AD) Evidence EXTANT BUILDING CORNICHE (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1911 AD to 2050 AD)

IONIC COLUMN (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1911 AD to 2050 AD)
PILASTER (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1911 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is approximated on the outline of the building only. Cinema. Opened as the Electric Palace on 11 March 1911, architects EC Homer and Lucas with some minor alterations by George Coles in 1954. Classical style with some Modern Movement alterations to the front. Stuccoed and painted brick with slate roof. Front has ground floor with raised lines to imitate masonry. Rounded corner to Coldharbour Lane. Three sashes with glazing bars intact to left, one altered to right and central recessed panel between pilasters for display. Band between floors. Ground floor window has keystones. Two original 1911 panels with two cherubs with drapery and the initials EP. Late 20th century flat canopy and double doors. Originally the corners had domes but these were removed following war damage.

Side elevation has nine bay divided by pilasters with moulded cornice and nine round-headed arches with keystones and impost blocks and deep plinth. The Foyer has a false ceiling but the original plasterwork is said to survive underneath it.

Stairs with scrolled cast iron and chrome railings probably dating from the 1954 alterations. The auditorium is remarkably little changed since 1911. Cambered proscenium arch with Ionic columns with partial reeding and auditorium of nine bays with ribbed ceiling with moulded fruit motifs and Ionic columns with cherubs' heads and floral drops. Top panels with scrolls and larger moulded panels beneath. Rear has two entrances flanked by elaborate Ionic pilasters with floral swags. The raking of the auditorium has been altered recently and the seating has been brought in from another cinema. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1249916 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	22
Site Name	Brixton Oval, Lambeth
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107761
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531020
Northing	175220
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The bronze bust of Sr Henry Tate by Sir Thomas Brock, dated 1905, and commissioned by Jane Tate is Grade II listed Listed Building (II) - 1434203 BUST (Edwardian - 1905 AD)

Sir Henry Tate (1819-1899) was born at Chorley in Lancashire, the son of a Unitarian minister and schoolmaster. Apprenticed to his older brother, who was a grocer in Liverpool, Tate presently bought his own business, which expanded to several shops as well as wholesale trade. From 1859 Tate went into the sugar refining business, making a huge success by introducing new technologies to his refineries, first in Liverpool, and from 1878, in Silvertown, East London. From 1894, the refinery used a process of making sugar cubes, first patented in Cologne, to which Tate had bought exclusive British rights. Tate retired in 1864.

As a philanthropist, Tate was responsible for a large number of benefactions of an educational

and artistic nature, as well providing for the Tate Institute in Silvertown, a non-sectarian and apolitical meeting place for working people. Tate, who lived at Park Hill, Streatham Common, from 1880, built an attached gallery, housing his art collection, which was opened to the public on Sundays, before the establishment of his Tate Gallery (originally the National Gallery of British Art) in 1897. Tate funded a number of libraries in Lambeth: Tate South Lambeth (1888), and Streatham (1891), and Brixton (1892). Tate was knighted in 1898.

Following Sir Henry Tate's death in 1899, his wife, Jane Tate, daughter of Charles Hislop of Brixton Hill, bought the space to the west of Brixton Library, now Brixton Oval, which she landscaped as Tate Gardens and gave to the people of Lambeth in 1905 as a memorial. The bust, commissioned from Thomas (later Sir Thomas) Brock, was erected by public subscription in that year; and placed at the centre of the gardens. The gardens have since been replaced by hard landscaping; the bust, with its pedestal, was moved to its present position some time before 1980.

Other versions of Brock's sculpture are in the Tate Gallery (now Tate Britain, exhibited 1898, presented by subscribers) and in Streatham Tate Library.

Memorial sculpture, by Thomas Brock, 1905.

MATERIAL: bronze bust and socle, on a limestone pedestal.

DESCRIPTION: over life-size portrait bust of Sir Henry Tate in contemporary dress, looking to left. The front of the bronze

socle bears a cartouche with the subject's initials, H and T, overlaid. To the rear of the socle are laurel branches.

The tall pedestal has shell carving to the base, and frames, cartouches and acanthus to the top. To the west (front) face, is

inscribed: 'SIR HENRY TATE / BARONET / VPRIGHT MERCHANT / WISE PHILANTHROPIST / BORN 11 MARCH 1819 /

DIED 8 DEC 1899. On the rear (east) face is inscribed: 'ERECTED BY / PVBLIC SVBSCRIPTION / 1905'.

Selected Sources

Websites

Historic photographs of Brixton Oval, accessed 7 March 2016 from

<http://landmark.lambeth.gov.uk/>

Public Monuments and Sculpture Association National Recording Project, accessed 7 March 2016 from <http://www.pmsa.org.uk/pmsa-database/986/>

Other

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography: Sir Henry Tate [1]

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	23
Site Name	Brixton Road (No 320)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88943
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531167
Northing	176024
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	A 19th century villa now used as the local Registry Office.
	Listed Building (II) - 204048
	REGISTER OFFICE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1832 AD to 2050 AD)

(Former Type) VILLA (Georgian to Hanoverian - 1801 AD to 1832 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building. Early 19th century villa of 3 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Stock brick with stucco frieze cornice and blocking course.

Gauged brick arches to sash windows, that in first floor centre round and those on ground floor in elliptical inched recesses with stone impost string. Eight steps, with curved cast iron handrail, to prostyle Ionic porch holding half-glazed 4-panel door with cornice head and plain fanlight. Stuccoed basement.(1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1300503 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	24
Site Name	Brixton Road (No 455)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO103025
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531070
Northing	175348
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Reliance Arcade is a Grade II listed building and is one of three 20th century covered markets which form the Brixton Markets

Listed Building (II) - 504957

CORNICE (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1923 AD to 2050 AD)

MARKET HALL (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1923 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approximated on the outline of the building.

RELIANCE ARCADE is a straight, narrow arcade running east-west from Electric Lane to Brixton Road, bisecting an architecturally-unrelated block of mainly inter-war buildings. It comprises a narrow avenue of covered market accommodation running from Brixton Road to Electric Lane with entrances at either end. The west elevation is of two storeys, the upper floor rendered with brightly-coloured modern signage. The ground floor entrance has a modern frontage with metal roller shutters.

This elevation is of lesser interest. The east elevation forms the primary external interest. The façade is in buff faience with red, green, yellow and blue Art Deco Egyptian-style detailing in the small columns to the upper-floor window and a coved, fluted cornice and above the ground floor door and windows. There is an original sign identifying 'Reliance Arcade' in the transom above the entrance. The ground floor has been painted, masking the original faience surrounds, and the two small flanking shop windows blocked.

The interior consists of numerous shallow shops to each side of the avenue. These are divided by wooden pilasters with black vitrolite, which is also used on the deep soffits, although this has been replaced in some places. Roof is pitched, carried on simple curved steel arches with replaced glazing, now mostly obscured by a dropped ceiling.

HISTORY The cluster of covered markets in Brixton were begun in the early C20 when market traders were relocated from Brixton Road. The first built was the Reliance Arcade, built in 1925-

6 on the site of a large C19 house occupying a long plot of land (bizarrely, the shell of the house was retained and straddles the centre of the arcade). The choice of an Egyptian frontage was an early one in the fashion for this style that emerged following the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922 and the Paris Exhibition of 1925. Market Row was built c1928 to the design of RS Andrews and J Peascod. The third market, Granville Arcade, was built in 1935-8 to the east of the site to the design of Alfred and Vincent Burr and is named after the builder/developer, P Granville Grossman. The markets were refurbished in 1996, involving alterations to some of the façades.

The post-war history of the markets is particularly relevant to the listing. Brixton is widely recognised as the pre-eminent district of Afro-Caribbean settlement and culture in both the capital and the country. This identity emerged quickly from the 1950s when immigrants from the West Indies, in particular Jamaica, settled in this South London suburb, largely due to cheap housing in this once salubrious, but increasingly down-at-heel and Blitz-damaged, neighbourhood. With hundreds, then thousands, of newly-arrived immigrants lodging in boarding houses, the new community settled with a considerable presence in the area.

The Oxford Companion to Black British History, which includes the district of Brixton with its own entry, comments that "Brixton Market, with its jumble of stalls selling plantains, Jamaican patties, yams, green bananas, and an array of Caribbean foodstuffs, rapidly became an important focal point for the new arrivals, many of whom made their homes in the adjacent environs of Atlantic Road, Electric Avenue, Coldharbour Lane, and Railton Road. By the late 1960s much of this area had become one of the largest and most important sites of Caribbean settlement in the United Kingdom, and word of Brixton's reputation as 'the spiritual home of Caribbeans in Britain' spread 'back home', encouraging new generations of Caribbean settlers." As the focal point of this community, the most visible manifestation of the important cultural foodstuffs of the new settlers, the market has an important cultural role. Furthermore, that there was confidence and critical mass enough to display it openly, in what was not always a welcoming and gentle home population, gives the presence of the market added meaning. A white stall-holder in the mid-1950s commented that it was the pioneering market holders, mostly grocers and butchers in and around Brixton Market, that began to cater for the West Indian residents, and that their arrival was 'a shot in the arm for local trade'. As white custom decreased, those who began to sell rice, dried cod fish, dried pork and ackee, spices, beans, tinned yams and coconut butter, and more exotic fruits and vegetables like mangoes, pineapple and avocados, prospered.

The markets were increasingly frequented by black customers and residents in the late 1950s and 1960s. In 1956 when the wife of Jamaica's Chief Minister, Mrs. Edna Marlene, wanted, on her visit, to meet as many Jamaican migrants as possible, she asked to go to Brixton Market on a Saturday morning and 'ended up shaking hands with fifty West Indians who recognised me. I was surprised to see them buying sweet potatoes and tinned ackee...it was like a little bit of home'. By the late 1950s, Brixton Market was the commercial and cultural heart of a new and growing community in England.

Site Number	25
Site Name	Brixton Road (Nos 309, 311 and 313)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88496
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531223
Northing	175991
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Early C19, part of a terrace. Each 2 storeys, attic and basement, 2 windows. Slated mansard

roof with dormers. Stock brick with stone-coped parapet.

Listed Building (II) - 204027

TERRACE (Georgian to Hanoverian - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

TERRACED HOUSE (Georgian to Hanoverian - 1800 AD to 1832 AD)

TERRACED HOUSE (Victorian - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)

TERRACED HOUSE (Victorian to Late 20th Century - 1900 AD to 1981 AD)

Early C19, part of a terrace. Each 2 storeys, attic and basement, 2 windows. Slated mansard roof with dormers. Stock brick with stone-coped parapet. First floor cill band. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows, some with glazing bars. No 311 has ground floor openings under elliptical gauged brick arch with mask on keystone. Tripartite window with classical decorative frieze on fluted column jambs. Similar decoration to half-glazed door with rectangular fanlight up 8 steps with wrought iron handrail. Rusticated stucco basement. No 313 has later C19 rear extension, and modern right front extension.

Listing NGR: TQ3123375998

Site Number	26
Site Name	Brixton Road (Nos 337 and 339)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88784
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531165
Northing	175800
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Outlying pair flanking a long, symmetrical mid-C19 terrace: all one composition. Each 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows in main block; with 2-storey slightly set back entrance bays.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204028</p> <p>TERRACE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)</p> <p>TERRACED HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)</p> <p>Outlying pair flanking a long, symmetrical mid-C19 terrace: all one composition. Each 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows in main block; with 2-storey slightly set back entrance bays. Hipped slate roof with central chimney rank and bracketed eaves soffit. Grey brick with stuccoed basement; and pilasters at angles and centre running through main entablature at second floor level. Sash windows in moulded architraves above, panelled pilasters with console bracketed cornices below. Six steps to 4-panel doors with plain fanlights, set back behind round-arched openings. Short side walls hold entrances to backs.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ3117075807</p>

Site Number	27
Site Name	Brixton Road (Nos 341 to 361 (odd))
Type of Site	Listed Building

NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89084
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531151
Northing	175750
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Large, symmetrical mid-C19 terrace with projecting features and set back links. Four storeys and basements, 6:2:9:2:6 bays.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204029</p> <p>TERRACE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD) TERRACED HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)</p> <p>Large, symmetrical mid-C19 terrace with projecting features and set back links. Four storeys and basements, 6:2:9:2:6 bays. Some houses are 2 and 3 windows wide. Grey brick with rusticated stucco quoins. Former entablature replaced by plain rendered parapet. Lower floor of banded rusticated stucco with enriched Doric entablature, matching that of prostyle porches. Sash windows in moulded architraves with scrolled feet and, on first and second floors, console bracketed cornices and a rhythmic arrangement of triangular and segmental pediments. Listing NGR: TQ3116475786</p>

Site Number	28
Site Name	Brixton Road (Nos 363-365)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88785
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531136
Northing	175701
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>363-365 are a flanking pair of mid 19th century houses with a symmetrical composition.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204030</p> <p>ARCHITRAVE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD to 2050 AD) ENTABLATURE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD? to 2050 AD) SEMI DETACHED HOUSE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD? to 2050 AD)</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approximated on the outline of the building only. Flanking pair to mid-19th century symmetrical composition. Each three storeys and basement, three windows, the outer entrance bay slightly set back. Grey brick with stucco basement, pilasters and second floor entablature. Hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves soffit. Moulded architraves to sash windows; dentil cornices first floor; console bracketed cornices ground floor and cast iron</p>

guards. Seven steps to four-panel doors with plain fanlights in rusticated stucco panel. Modern right extension to No 365. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1183561 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	29
Site Name	Brixton Station Road (No 27)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107956
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531160
Northing	175535
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Sports and recreation centre with shops, designed in 1970 by a design team led by George Finch for Lambeth Borough Council, with Ove Arup and Partners as consultant engineers. Construction began in 1974 and was completed in 1985.

Listed Building (II) - 1436440

ATRIUM (SECULAR) (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1974 AD to 2050 AD)
RECREATION CENTRE (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1974 AD to 2050 AD)
SHOP (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1974 AD to 2050 AD)
SWIMMING POOL (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1974 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approximate only.

The Greater London Council (GLC) published the Greater London Plan in 1969, which proposed a new motorway, Ringway 1, through inner London. Brixton was to become a major traffic hub, as the point at which the new road would link with the A23 to Brighton. A strategic redevelopment plan for Brixton was devised by Ted Hollamby, at that stage the Director of Development Services for the Borough of Lambeth, who conceived a new town centre with raised walkways linking shops, offices and houses to a central hub, a recreation centre, for the area's fast-growing population. The centre was first phase to be implemented, and its design was led by Hollamby's most trusted assistant, George Finch, of the Lambeth Borough Council Architects' Department. Finch, a specialist in public housing, had no experience in designing and building leisure centres, and so a year was spent on research. Carole Crane, a member of the design team, recalls teams of two visiting numerous sports halls and sports centres, mostly based in the new universities. The architects tested a multitude of facilities in order to assess the qualities of activity spaces, whether or not they would be suitable for Brixton, and if they could be incorporated into the design of the centre.

The recreation centre was billed to be the most sophisticated in the country, being one of the earliest designed to combine sports and leisure facilities with urban amenities, with architectural pretension, robust detailing and an ingenuity of planning not found in other examples of comparable date. Built over six levels, it incorporated two linked swimming pools and a learner pool, a main sports hall, a large bowls halls, eight squash courts, gymnasium and facilities for other activities including judo, shooting and cricket. It also had a restaurant, a bar, two cafes, a disco, and a three-bedroom caretaker's flat, as well as changing rooms, offices and a substation. Shops lined the Brixton Station Road elevation, and a twelve-storey office block,

International House, rises from the Northeast corner of the site (not of special interest). The building materials reference those traditionally used in the area: red brick, copper cover roofs, and stone dressings interpreted in concrete. In anticipation of the implementation of elevated town centre walkways throughout Brixton, the first of these passed through the middle of the building, and would have linked up on the North and West sides. One such walkway, demolished in 2011, led from the first floor of the Southeast corner of the recreation centre to a multi-storey car park across Pope's Road.

Finch's intention was for interior spaces to be as interconnected and un-forbidding as possible, so that all visitors to the building experience the bustle and activity, whether taking part in sports or not. A full-height atrium rises through the core of the building, with galleries leading to facilities and spectator areas. A climbing wall rises up one side of the atrium, allowing spectators to rise in altitude with the climber, but from the safety of the solid ground.

The Architects' Journal reported in 1971 that the development of the site would be undertaken by Limmer Holdings, the company that was working on the Victoria Line extension to Brixton. The predicted cost was £2.76m. Limmer Holdings was bought up first by Fitzpatrick and Sons, and then by Tarmac Ltd, with whom Lambeth negotiated a deal in which Tarmac would build the office block for use as their own headquarters, subsidising the cost to Lambeth for building the rest of the complex. Construction began in 1974, by which time Finch had left Lambeth. The oil crisis and a series of labour and cashflow problems created setbacks, though the office block was completed to schedule and promptly sold. Such were the delays to the recreation centre that Lambeth took control of the construction in 1979. By 1981 the costs had risen to over £10m, and the options of abandoning or mothballing the project were considered, though further funding was rallied. The GLC acquired the building in 1984 before its completion in 1985, nine years behind schedule and many times over budget; in 1986, with the disbanding of the GLC, the building was transferred back to Lambeth Borough Council. During the delays in construction changes were made to sports and building standards, meaning elements of the design had to be changed. The swimming pool, only the second in the country to be built at first-floor level, had to be lengthened by 30.5cm to meet international standards, and access passages for maintenance staff had to be modified to meet health and safety standards. On 12th July 1996 Nelson Mandela, on a detour from the official calling points on a first state visit to Britain, visited Brixton.

Accompanied by Prince Charles, the recreation centre, known locally as the Rec, was the venue at which he met his thousands of supporters. Mandela chose Brixton for its place at the heart of black British culture, and the neighbourhood most closely identified with black Britons and the struggle for equality. Brixton had been scarred by its own history of racial violence, notorious for the riots of the 1980s, and was central to Britain's own anti-apartheid movement. Mandela was hailed as a hero, even a godhead; around 10,000 people lined the streets to see him, and his car upon leaving was followed by a stream of devotees leaving a trail of shoes in their wake. His visit was in recognition of injustices suffered by the local community, and symbolised his allegiance with the struggle for racial equality in Britain, epitomised in Brixton. The memory of Mandela's visit continues to resonate today, and is marked with a plaque in the leisure centre lobby.

The recreation centre is little altered. As tastes in sports and activities and use of the building have changed, so the facilities have been adapted. The café overlooking the pool is now a gym, the cricket nets have become a five-a-side pitch, and two squash courts given over to a soft play area. There was originally a pub, for the less vigorous, reached from the SE terrace. That terrace, until 2011 was linked by a footbridge to a multi-storey car park to the east, now demolished.

STRUCTURE and MATERIALS: a reinforced concrete frame with pre-cast and in-situ elements, with red brick cladding, exposed concrete structural elements and stairs, blue brick paviers, and a copper covered roof and copper dressings.

PLAN: the building occupies an irregular plot of 0.46ha. Its principal elevation faces South onto Brixton Station Road, with Pope's Road to the East and Beehive Place to the West.

The main, six-level range of the recreation centre stands to the E; a circulation atrium rises towards the rear, from the basement to the roof, providing access to, and views into, the various activity areas. The pool is to the W and is linked internally via the main changing rooms at second-floor level. Between the main range and the pool are the first-floor-level walkway – the first of many planned in Brixton's redevelopment

scheme – and a pedestrian ramp. Shop units, with basement storage, line the Brixton Station Road elevation at the ground floor.

International House and an electricity substation* stand adjoining to the North; neither are of special interest.

EXTERIOR: the building consists of three principal elements: the main, E range, the central entrance concourse, and the swimming pool hall to the West. Each section has a distinct appearance, and all are linked by common materials, architectural motifs and features. The main range of the leisure centre is monumental and of brick, the blind upper storeys of which overhang the South elevation and are supported at second floor level by five narrow stilts, their upper halves tapering upwards meeting the heavily coffered soffit. A modern light box has been added on the left angle. A row of shops stands recessed from the stilts, and is topped with a concrete band, the balustrade to a first floor terrace. The terrace meets a dog-leg fire-escape stair at the Southeast corner, which has a chunky geometric concrete balustrade adjoining external walkways on the east elevation. The first-floor walkway meets a single-storey brick projection overhanging Pope's Road and supported by a colonnade of concrete posts. There are large windows on the ground floor lighting the bowls hall, and a strip on the projection above; the elevation is otherwise blind. Windows, which vary in proportion throughout, have narrow black metal frames. A second external stair cascades from fourth to first floor, and turns onto the North elevation of the leisure centre, where it meets a second dog-leg stair rising the height of the building. The first stage of the low mansard roof rises behind the parapet, displaying the regular ribs of copper seams.

The pool, like the main range, overhangs the street, though is cantilevered and so has no interruption in front of the groundfloor shop units. The soffit of the overhang, and the wall above it on the West elevation, have plastic light boxes set at slight inclines to create a wave-like form, which is illuminated at night. On the first-floor cantilever are eight square openings with recessed full-height glazing providing views between the first-floor swimming pool and elevated railway platforms on the opposite side of the road. Ribbed copper flashing forms a band framing the tops of the windows. The W elevation, blind but for door openings, has a large, irregular projecting plane of brick at the first floor. The saw-tooth roof with north lights is visible behind the parapet, which rises towards the rear of the building, terminating in a curve. There is a concrete fire-escape stair towards the rear.

Between the main range and the pool the main entrance projects deeply onto Brixton Station Road; shop units continue on either side. Two flights of stairs rise from the East and West, parallel with the building line, and meet with a quarter turn flight rising to a first-floor level walkway. There are terraces along the south front of the building, and from the central walkway, which passes between the main range and the pool, large windows light the internal entrance concourse on the right and the former cricket nets on the left. Brick volumes link the main range and the pool at second-floor level, bridging the walkway.

There is a dog-leg stair on the left, adjacent to a brick block with a pitched glazed roof, the glazing bars of which echo the ribs of the copper roofs and flashings.

INTERIOR: internally, the materials of the exterior are carried through: red brick walls, brick paviers, concrete coffered ceilings, and ribbed glazing. Entrance, into the main range via the first floor walkway, is into a foyer area with modern fittings, which leads to one of the principal features of the interior – the circulation atrium – which rises through six floors from the basement. Galleries and stairs surround the wide void and move in and out at each level; they have low brick balustrades topped with wide steel handrails, and there are troughs, now painted green, intended for planting. An escalator links the first and second floors, envisaged to be the most-trodden route. The atrium is lit from above by a pyramidal lantern supported on metal trusses. The atrium is the principal method of circulation, providing opportunities for spectating and access to all floors and most activity areas, and encouraging interaction between users. It has a climbing wall built into the south side of the fourth and fifth floors, and is open down to the double-height bowls hall in the basement. The bowls hall is studded with the posts of the structural frame, which form six lanes. Offices, toilets and changing rooms, a café, and lockers surround the green. The main changing rooms stand between the main range and the pool on the second floor; their fittings are not included in the listing.

The interiors of the individual activity areas within the main range are not of special interest, hence the listing extends to all open areas surrounding the atrium, including the foyer and bowls hall, and the glazed top-floor gallery.

A ramped pedestrian entrance passage leads from Brixton Station Road to the first-floor

walkway. The passage has windows providing a view through the bowls hall. The first-floor entrance concourse passes from the front steps on Brixton Station Road, giving access to the main range of the sports centre, and with routes to the N and W intended to link up with the wider elevated walkway system planned for Brixton. The double-height pool hall, at first floor-level, has three pools: a main pool, a shallower adjoining pool, and a learner's pool, separated from the main pool by a glazed screen. The saw-tooth roof is fully expressed, and it, and the upper walls of the hall, are clad in timber match-boarding. Galleries on either side of the hall provide spectator areas, and there is a sun deck on the East, enclosed within a pitched roof with a fully-glazed S side. Walls and other areas are brick, tile or brick paviors.

There is a glazed bridge above the division between the shallow pool and the learner's pool. It is tiered and originally contained a restaurant, and is now a gym. Its terraced soffit has deep cross beams, painted white. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1436440 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	30
Site Name	Canterbury Crescent (No 1-6)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88481
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531181
Northing	175624
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	A brick wall with railings dated to circa 1853. Listed Building (II) - 204095 FINIAL (Victorian to 21st Century - 1853 AD to 2050 AD) RAILING (Victorian to 21st Century - 1853 AD to 2050 AD) WALL (Victorian to 21st Century - 1853 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Circa 1853. From south-west corner of building to east end of property a low brick wall, with stone coping, supports cast iron railings with fleur-de-lys finials. Pair of stone gate piers support taller wrought iron gates to match, with double standards to half rail. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080529 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	31
Site Name	Canterbury Crescent, [St John's Buildings] Brixton
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88938

Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531189
Northing	175630
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>The St John's Buildings were built in 1853 and in a Tudor style</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204094</p> <p>ESCUTCHEON (Victorian to 21st Century - 1853 AD to 2050 AD) (Former Type) CHURCH SCHOOL (Victorian to 21st Century - 1853 AD to 2050 AD)</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.</p> <p>1853 by Benjamin Ferrey. Irregular building in Tudor style. Central range with projecting south-east and north-west wings.</p> <p>One storey and attics. Red brick with Portland stone quoins and dressings. Fairly high pitched slated roofs, now bitumen-coated.</p> <p>Tall brick chimneys breaking eaves. Several gabled porch projections. Entrance doors pointed-arched with hoodmoulds. Doors and windows have irregular-block stone jambs. Chimneys project with offsets and are quoined. Blank stone escutcheons in gable ends. Later north-west extensions. (1)</p> <p><1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1300390 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

Site Number	32
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane (Nos 289 and 291)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88812
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531647
Northing	175509
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Mid C19 pair with Tudor detail. Each 2 storeys, 2 windows, large scale. Stucco with incised lines.</p> <p>HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204181</p> <p>COLDHARBOUR LANE SW9 1. (south side) 5023 Nos 289 and 291 TQ 3175 18/306 II</p> <p>2. Mid C19 pair with Tudor detail. Each 2 storeys, 2 windows, large scale. Stucco with incised lines. Slated roof with 2 returned gables flanking central chimney corbelled out at first floor level. Casement windows with bars, inner first floor and outer ground floor windows under hoodmoulds, the latter with head stops. Inner ground floor windows small canted bays with central sashes. Entrances on returns in chamfered reveals</p>

with hoodmoulds. Outer set back rear extensions.
Listing NGR: TQ3164675514

Site Number	33
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane/Atlantic Road
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO103027
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531249
Northing	175405
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The Granville Arcade, now called Brixton Village is a Grade II listed building and is the latest of three covered markets dating to the 20th century which make up the Brixton Markets. It was constructed in 1935-8.

Listed Building (II) - 504957

BAY WINDOW (Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1935 AD to 2050 AD)
MARKET HALL (Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1935 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approximated on the outline of the building.

GRANVILLE ARCADE (now called BRIXTON VILLAGE) occupies a trapezoidal plot between Coldharbour Lane to the south, the railway viaducts to the north and west, and the 1904 steam laundry to the east. The twin main entrances to the south form an integral part of a four-story block of flats with ground-floor shops, known as Granville House. This is faced in brown brick and render, of seven bays, with modern fluted detailing to the narrow central bay. The ground-floor shop fronts have been replaced. The entrances have large, flat, slightly stepped arches, with full-height shallow canted bay windows above. From the entrances runs a pair of long arcades (First and Second Avenues) which diverge to fit the site, joined laterally by four more arcades of increasing lengths (Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Avenues) creating a ladder-like plan. There is a western entrance under the viaduct in Atlantic Road but this has no architectural treatment, and a further one to the north with a simple square arch. Originally the entrance was a wide arch with 'Granville Arcade' in blocky lettering, but this was reconfigured and the modern lettering of 'Brixton Village' was applied.

The interior has shops on the ground floor, some enclosed with shop fronts, others open fronted with roller blinds. The upper floor contains office. Some shop fronts retain original elements but are generally much altered. The arcades have pitched glazed roofs carried on curved steel trusses.

HISTORY The cluster of covered markets in Brixton were begun in the early C20 when market traders were relocated from Brixton Road. The first built was the Reliance Arcade, built in 1925-6 on the site of a large C19 house occupying a long plot of land (bizarrely, the shell of the house was retained and straddles the centre of the arcade). The choice of an Egyptian frontage was an early one in the fashion for this style that emerged following the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922 and the Paris Exhibition of 1925. Market Row was built c1928 to the design of RS Andrews and J Peascod. The third market, Granville Arcade, was built in 1935-8 to the east of the site to the design of Alfred and Vincent Burr and is named after the builder/developer, P Granville Grossman. The markets were refurbished in 1996, involving alterations to some of the façades.

The post-war history of the markets is particularly relevant to the listing. Brixton is widely recognised as the pre-eminent district of Afro-Caribbean settlement and culture in both the capital and the country. This identity emerged quickly from the 1950s when immigrants from the West Indies, in particular Jamaica, settled in this South London suburb, largely due to cheap housing in this once salubrious, but increasingly down-at-heel and Blitz-damaged, neighbourhood. With hundreds, then thousands, of newly-arrived immigrants lodging in boarding houses, the new community settled with a considerable presence in the area.

The Oxford Companion to Black British History, which includes the district of Brixton with its own entry, comments that "Brixton Market, with its jumble of stalls selling plantains, Jamaican patties, yams, green bananas, and an array of Caribbean foodstuffs, rapidly became an important focal point for the new arrivals, many of whom made their homes in the adjacent environs of Atlantic Road, Electric Avenue, Coldharbour Lane, and Railton Road. By the late 1960s much of this area had become one of the largest and most important sites of Caribbean settlement in the United Kingdom, and word of Brixton's reputation as 'the spiritual home of Caribbeans in Britain' spread 'back home', encouraging new generations of

Caribbean settlers." As the focal point of this community, the most visible manifestation of the important cultural foodstuffs of the new settlers, the market has an important cultural role. Furthermore, that there was confidence and critical mass enough to display it openly, in what was not always a welcoming and gentle home population, gives the presence of the market added meaning.

A white stall-holder in the mid-1950s commented that it was the pioneering market holders, mostly grocers and butchers in and around Brixton Market, that began to cater for the West Indian residents, and that their arrival was 'a shot in the arm for local trade'. As white custom decreased, those who began to sell rice, dried cod fish, dried pork and ackee, spices, beans, tinned yams and coconut butter, and more exotic fruits and vegetables like mangoes, pineapple and avocados, prospered.

The markets were increasingly frequented by black customers and residents in the late 1950s and 1960s. In 1956 when the wife of Jamaica's Chief Minister, Mrs. Edna Marling wanted, on her visit, to meet as many Jamaican migrants as possible, she asked to go to Brixton Market on a Saturday morning and 'ended up shaking hands with fifty West Indians who recognised me. I was surprised to see them buying sweet potatoes and tinned ackee...it was like a little bit of home'. By the

late 1950s, Brixton Market was the commercial and cultural heart of a new and growing community in England.

SOURCES Sheila Patterson, *Dark Strangers* (1965) Alan Piper, *A History of Brixton* (1996) Mike and Trevor Phillips, *Windrush: The Inevitable Rise of Multi-racial Britain* (1998) David Dabydeen, John Gilmore and Cecily Jones, Eds. *Oxford*

Companion to Black British History (2007) British Pathe short film set in Granville Arcade, 1960s. (1)

Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design, 2015, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, SD7- Heritage Assessment (Digital Report).

SLO85354.

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1393881 (Website). SLO81837.

<2> Lambeth Council, 2012, Conservation Areas for Lambeth, Brixton (Website). SLO1390.

Site Number	34
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane/Atlantic Road/Electric Lane
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO103026
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531170

Northing	175353
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Market Row is a Grade II listed building and is one of three covered markets dating to the 20th century which make up the Brixton Markets. It was constructed in 1928 by Andrews and Peascod.

Listed Building (II) - 504957

DIOCLETIAN WINDOW (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1928 AD to 2050 AD)
MARKET HALL (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1928 AD to 2050 AD)
OCULUS (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1928 AD to 2050 AD)
PARAPET (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1928 AD to 2050 AD)
T SHAPE PLAN (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1928 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon for this site is approximated on the outline of the building.

MARKET ROW occupies an infill site between the buildings on Electric Avenue to the north, Atlantic Road to the east, Coldharbour Lane to the south and Electric Lane to the west. There are three entrances and the arcades form a broad T-plan.

The east and west entrances were originally similar, of two storeys and three bays with a shop to either side of the entrance, with a Diocletian window and oculus above, with small semi-circular windows to either side. The glazing has been in-filled and the shop fronts replaced to the east; the west entrance has been heavily altered. Photographs indicate that the parapets have been raised. The south entrance is rendered, again of two storeys and three bays; the parapet may have been altered. Here, the neo-classical idiom of the other two entrances is not repeated (this may be due to alterations); there is horizontal glazing to the upper floor in the moderne style but the glazing looks replaced. The curved glazed canopies and ceramic roundels to each entrance date from the 1996 refurbishment.

The interior is of more architectural interest than the exterior. Here, the shops line both sides of the T-shaped shopping avenues and are of two-storeys-plus-attics divided by a concrete pilaster frame. Some of the ground floor shops are enclosed with shop fronts, others open fronted with roller blinds, and there are offices on the upper floor. Some shop fronts retain original elements but they are generally much altered. The avenues benefit from natural light cast through the glazed and exposed roof structure. The pitched glazed roofs are carried on reinforced concrete open-arched trusses with roundels aligned on each shopping bay.

HISTORY The cluster of covered markets in Brixton were begun in the early C20 when market traders were relocated from Brixton Road. The first built was the Reliance Arcade, built in 1925-6 on the site of a large C19 house occupying a long plot of land (bizarrely, the shell of the house was retained and straddles the centre of the arcade). The choice of an Egyptian frontage was an early one in the fashion for this style that emerged following the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922 and the Paris Exhibition of 1925. Market Row was built c1928 to the design of RS Andrews and J Peascod. The third market, Granville Arcade, was built in 1935-8 to the east of the site to the design of Alfred and Vincent Burr and is named after the builder/developer, P Granville Grossman. The markets were refurbished in 1996, involving alterations to some of the façades.

The post-war history of the markets is particularly relevant to the listing. Brixton is widely recognised as the pre-eminent district of Afro-Caribbean settlement and culture in both the capital and the country. This identity emerged quickly from the 1950s when immigrants from the West Indies, in particular Jamaica, settled in this South London suburb, largely due to cheap housing in this once salubrious, but increasingly down-at-heel and Blitz-damaged, neighbourhood. With hundreds, then thousands, of newly-arrived immigrants lodging in boarding houses, the new community settled with a considerable presence in the area.

The Oxford Companion to Black British History, which includes the district of Brixton with its own entry, comments that "Brixton Market, with its jumble of stalls selling plantains, Jamaican patties, yams, green bananas, and an array of Caribbean foodstuffs, rapidly became an important focal point for the new arrivals, many of whom made their homes in the adjacent environs of Atlantic Road, Electric Avenue, Coldharbour Lane, and Railton Road. By the late 1960s much of this area had become one of the largest and most important sites of Caribbean

settlement in the United Kingdom, and word of Brixton's reputation as 'the spiritual home of Caribbeans in Britain' spread 'back home', encouraging new generations of Caribbean settlers." As the focal point of this community, the most visible manifestation of the important cultural foodstuffs of the new settlers, the market has an important cultural role. Furthermore, that there was confidence and critical mass enough to display it openly, in what was not always a welcoming and gentle home population, gives the presence of the market added meaning. A white stall-holder in the mid-1950s commented that it was the pioneering market holders, mostly grocers and butchers in and around Brixton Market, that began to cater for the West Indian residents, and that their arrival was 'a shot in the arm for local trade'. As white custom decreased, those who began to sell rice, dried cod fish, dried pork and ackee, spices, beans, tinned yams and coconut butter, and more exotic fruits and vegetables like mangoes, pineapple and avocados, prospered.

The markets were increasingly frequented by black customers and residents in the late 1950s and 1960s. In 1956 when the wife of Jamaica's Chief Minister, Mrs. Edna Marling wanted, on her visit, to meet as many Jamaican migrants as possible, she asked to go to Brixton Market on a Saturday morning and 'ended up shaking hands with fifty West Indians who recognised me. I was surprised to see them buying sweet potatoes and tinned ackee...it was like a little bit of home'. By the late 1950s, Brixton Market was the commercial and cultural heart of a new and growing community in England.

SOURCES Sheila Patterson, *Dark Strangers* (1965) Alan Piper, *A History of Brixton* (1996) Mike and Trevor Phillips, *Windrush: The Inevitable Rise of Multi-racial Britain* (1998) David Dabydeen, John Gilmore and Cecily Jones, Eds. *Oxford Companion to Black British History* (2007) British Pathe short film set in Granville Arcade, 1960s. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1393881 (Website). SLO81837.

<2> Lambeth Council, 2012, Conservation Areas for Lambeth, Brixton (Website). SLO1390

Site Number	35
Site Name	Dalyell Road (No 3)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88410
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530703
Northing	175831
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The Marquess of Lorne Public House dated to the mid 19th century.

CAPITAL (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD to 2050 AD)
 CORNICE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD to 2050 AD)
 PILASTER (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD to 2050 AD)
 PUBLIC HOUSE (Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1833 AD to 2050 AD)

Listed Building (II) - 204207

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Mid 19th century 3-storey, 4-window building with canted corner to 3-window front on Combermere Road. Stock brick. Stucco rusticated quoins and entablature (missing cornice). Segmental second-floor and round-arched first floor windows in deep reveal surrounds of terracotta with leafy and geometrical patterns; dentil cornices over first floor windows. Ground

floor wall panels, pilasters and entablature (including lettering of fascia) in green, gold and brown glazed tiles. Arabesque pattern on pilasters, paterae in capitals and leafy patterns in relief tiles on stallrisers. An interesting example of architectural use of glazed tiles.(1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080455 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Effra Road (Nos 1-3)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89121
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531088
Northing	175191
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Early 19th century three storey house of substantial size and later alteration.

Listed Building (II) - 204216

ARCADE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)
ARCHITRAVE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)
BALUSTRADE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)
CORNICE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)
DETACHED HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)
PORCH (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS is approximate to the building only.

Early 19th century with alterations. Three storeys and basement, 6 windows in main block, with extra left bay having balustraded ground floor bow; 2-storey right bay. Original stucco now covered with modern textured plastic paint. Main cornice with dentils conceals roof. Moulded architraves, eared on first floor, to replaced sash windows with glazing bars and to ground floor arcadng with impost string. In the arcade recesses, round-arched windows. Plain door at right. Saltoun Road front of 2 bays, the right one a full height three-quarter round bow having its original sash windows with glazing bars. A porch extension with, modern doors projects on left. This is a substantial enough house to be included despite the alterations. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358256 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Effra Road (Nos 43 and 45)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88926
Status	Grade II Listed Building

Easting	531080
Northing	174998
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	BALCONY (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD) SEMI DETACHED HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD) Listed Building (II) - 204217

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

Early 19th century pair of semi-detached houses, each three storeys high with a basement, two windows in main block; twostorey and basement, one-window entrance extension in two planes, receding. Stock brick with stone-coped parapet; cornice and blocking course in wings. Stuccoed basements. No 45 has banded stuccoed ground floor forming voussoirs to roundarched window recesses. No 43 has segmental ground floor recesses. Gauged brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars above, long casements with transoms on ground floor. No 45 has moulded architraves on second floor, panelled pilasters and bracketed entablatures on first floor. Cast iron window guards on ground floor. Six steps to prostyle Doric porches. No 43 has patterned fanlight and 6-panel door; ornamental cast iron first floor balconies. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1299916 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	38
Site Name	Ferndale Road (No 1-8)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89125
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530728
Northing	175362
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The almshouses are dated to 1882 on a foundation stone. One-storey range in red brick with stone dressings and highpitched tiled roofs. Listed Building (II) - 204235 DATE STONE (Victorian - 1882 AD) ARCHITRAVE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1882 AD to 2050 AD) PARAPET (Victorian to 21st Century - 1882 AD to 2050 AD) PORCH (Victorian to 21st Century - 1882 AD to 2050 AD) ALMSHOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1882 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

1882 dated on foundation stone. One-storey range in red brick with stone dressings and high-pitched tiled roofs. Projecting square bay windows, with hipped roof projections, alternate

with paired entrances of round-arched doors well set back in porches with paired round-arched openings having impost blocks, moulded architraves and keystones; brick parapet over. Roof has tall ridge stacks and stone coped dividing walls with ball finials; a variety of ornamental terra-cotta finials decorate roof ridge and hip ends, some with wolves' masks. Stone-coped plinth.(1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1358260 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	39
Site Name	Ferndale Road (No 204)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107496
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530690
Northing	175490
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	This Grade II listed 'improved' public house was built in 1936-7 by A E Sewell for the Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. Ltd brewery.

Listed Building (II) - 1427801

ATTIC (Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
BAR ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
BILLIARD ROOM ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
CELLAR ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
DORMER WINDOW ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
FANLIGHT ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
FIREPLACE ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
INGLENOOK ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
MULLIONED WINDOW ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
PANELLING ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
STAINED GLASS ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)
PUBLIC HOUSE ((between) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1936 AD to 2050 AD)

The Duke of Edinburgh public house, Ferndale Road, Brixton, built 1936-7, to the designs of A E Sewell as an 'improved' public house for the brewery Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. Ltd, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Architectural interest: handsome and stylistically restrained, with extensive use of good-quality materials and careful, understated detailing, the building exemplifies the character of the inter-war 'improved' public house; * Planning interest: the building's layout of public rooms of varying function and status, arranged around a continuous bar, remains readily legible and illustrates a key tenet of the 'improved' typology; * Level of survival: the building survives very little-altered internally and externally, its light oak joinery and coloured leaded-light windows reflecting elements of the Truman's 'house style'; * Architect and client: the building was designed for Truman's, one of the breweries most prolific in their inter-war pub building, by their in-house architect A E Sewell, a pub designer of considerable note.

History

Inter-war 'improved' or 'reformed' pubs stemmed from a desire to cut back on the amount of drunkenness associated with conventional Victorian and Edwardian public houses. Licensing magistrates and breweries combined to improve the facilities and reputation of the building type. Improved pubs were generally more spacious than their predecessors, often with

restaurant facilities, function rooms and gardens, and consciously appealed to families and to a mix of incomes and classes.

Central, island serveries with counters opening onto several bar areas allowed the monitoring of customers and also the efficient distribution of staff to whichever area needed service.

Many, although not all, of the new pubs were built as an accompaniment to new suburban development around cities, and a policy of 'fewer and better' was followed by magistrates both in town and on the outskirts. A licence might be granted for a new establishment on surrender of one or more licences for smaller urban premises. Approximately 1,000 new pubs were built in the 1920s – the vast majority of them on 'improved' lines - and almost 2,000 in the period 1935-39. Neo-Tudor and Neo-Georgian were the favoured styles, although others began to appear at the end of the period. Brixton emerged as a suburban centre in the middle of the C19, and by the 1880s Brixton Road had become an important commercial area in suburban South London, with Electric Avenue (built 1888) becoming the first electrically-lit street in London. The Duke of Edinburgh is situated on Ferndale Road (formerly Shepherd's Lane), a residential street off Brixton Road to the west of Brixton Market and the railway station. The original Duke of Edinburgh pub – on the same site as the current pub - is thought to have dated from c1860. Across the road, Ferndale Court (now the Edmundsbury Court Estate) was built in 1927-29 as flats for members of the City of London police force; its construction probably provided the stimulus for the rebuilding of the pub shortly after.

The new Duke of Edinburgh was completed in 1937, to the designs of A E Sewell (1872-1946), principal architect for the East London-based brewers Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co, founded in c1666. Plans, sections and elevations of the pub – signed by Sewell and dated March 1936 – survive in Lambeth Archives. As designed, the pub had a public bar and interconnecting games room to the south end, entered via Ferndale Road; and a saloon bar and lounge and billiard room, entered from the west, via Bythorn Street. In between the two set of rooms was a small self-contained outdoor department (or off licence), also entered via Bythorn Street. At some point the ground floor rooms of the building were opened up, with the glazed screens (and in one case a short piece of wall) which separated the spaces, removed; otherwise the pub is largely unaltered. To the rear The Duke of Edinburgh has an extensive garden, accessed via the passage at the north of the building, opening off Bythorn Street. It retains crazy paving and low stone retaining walls, which may be original to the 1930s garden scheme.

Details

The Duke of Edinburgh, 1936-7, by A E Sewell, built as an 'improved' public house for the brewery Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. Ltd.

MATERIALS: the building is faced in thin red bricks laid in English bond, with sparing use of stone dressings. The windows are metal casements with square leaded lights, set within moulded brick mullioned and transomed surrounds. The roof is covered in clay tiles.

PLAN: the building occupies a narrow rectangular plot on the corner of Ferndale Road and Bythorn Street, with the main elevation facing southwards onto the former. On the Ferndale Road frontage the pub joins the two-storey terraced housing of c1860 and on the Bythorn Street elevation it is separated from further terraced housing by a passage accessing the pub's private entrance and the rear garden.

The pub consists of two main storeys, in addition to a cellar, and an attic in the steeply pitched hipped roof. The ground floor of the Ferndale Road façade projects forward and has a distinctive splayed corner, common in Truman's pubs built on corner plots between the wars. Internally the original pub rooms have been opened up to one another and wrap around a long Lshaped bar.

EXTERIOR: both the south and west frontages are characterised by flat brick elevations with symmetrically ordered chamfered brick mullion and transom windows, the roof being punctuated by dormer windows along with three substantial brick chimneystacks. The survival of Sewell's original elevation drawings, along with an early photograph, shows that the exterior of the Duke of Edinburgh survives as built. The central doorway on the Ferndale Road front (originally serving the public bar), and that at the centre of the Bythorn Street elevation (serving the saloon bar), are both topped by wrought iron screened fanlights, and above these are decorative sculpted stone relief panels, with Baroque style roundels inset with the Truman's eagle emblem. To the north side of the Bythorn Street frontage is a set of rolling-in doors, beneath a window, which are paired with a set of internal cellar flaps, which would have allowed brewery draymen to

deliver barrels of beer directly from the street. Throughout, the windows are original – retaining their decorative leaded and stained glazing – and all of the pub’s doors remain, though that which originally led into the saloon bar is no longer in use.

INTERIOR: as with the exterior of the Duke of Edinburgh, the pub’s interior survives very little altered and is a typical example of Truman’s inter-war ‘house style’, with features such as embossed branded mirrors, light-coloured oak panelling, and brick and moulded timber fireplaces. Although most of the internal divisions between the rooms have been lost, the 1937 plan form remains apparent in the retention of original doors to the formerly separate bars, remnants of the dividing screens, and the varied treatment of the rooms.

The public bar and games room on the south are the most rudimentary of the pub’s rooms, with simple Truman’s matchboard panelling to dado level, the bar counter being panelled in the same fashion. A shallow arched brick fireplace is retained in the public bar along with all of the original fixed benching. Behind the counter is the original tripartite oak bar back, with a set of three recessed mirrored panels serving as back boards. The bar back has thin octagonal-faced columns set beneath a trio of shallow four-centred arches. The bar back in this section serves to screen off a private office which is accessed through a door on the west side of the servery. The office arrangement remains as built. The public bar and games room were served by lavatories for men and women, placed at the pub’s south-west corner. The toilets survive in this location today, though for women only, and with modern fittings.

The former division between the public bar and the games room is clear from the remaining upper glazed portion of a screen, which runs perpendicular to the counter across the room, and from the supporting piers. The bar counter continues (forming the return of that serving the public bar). The room also has original matchboard panelling and there is a short stretch of original fixed oak benching. From this room there is now access through the former off sales department to the saloon bar.

The space which was formerly used as the off sales department is retained, and the original doorway remains in use as the main route of access to the west side of the pub. The counter which served this area, along with two of the screens which sectioned it off from the saloon bar and games room, have been removed. However, the stretch of bar counter which now serves this space matches that in the games room and public bar, suggesting the off sales counter may simply have been moved back in line with the rest of the bar.

The fittings and fixtures in the saloon bar identify it as of a higher status than the public bar and games room. This area is fitted with picture-rail height fielded panelling throughout and has its original bar counter, also featuring fielded oak panelling, as well as counter doors and a chequer-pattern tiled border. Behind the counter, the three-part bar back matches that in the public bar. To either side of the bar back a leaded glazed screen projects diagonally across the space behind the counter (though allowing a through-way for staff), marking the bar counter divide between the saloon bar and the lounge and billiard room on one side, and what was the off sales department to the other. The saloon retains a fireplace with a moulded oak surround and overmantel and an inset Truman’s embossed mirror. This fireplace adjoins an L-shaped section of fixed settle-type benching beneath a leaded window through to what was the adjoining off sales department.

The north end of the building is occupied by what was formerly the large lounge and billiard room. This was accessed via the saloon bar through a door in a glazed screen, now largely lost, though remnants of the side and upper portions survive. As a class of room, lounge bars were a new development of inter-war pubs, constituting the most socially elite portion of the building. The lounge and billiard room was served by a short counter, formed of the return of the long saloon bar counter (separated by the diagonal screen mentioned above). The room features picture-rail height panelling throughout and has an inglenook fireplace on the east wall. This contains a broad central stone fireplace, the fielded panelling above being inset with an embossed Truman’s mirror, flanked by leaded stained-glass windows on either side, with fixed settle-type benching set into the splayed, oak panelled, returning walls. The room was served by male and female toilets, both of these surviving (although now solely for men’s use), flanking the inglenook. The far end are double doors leading out to the passage and garden. The current doors are modern replacements, but they retain their original fanlights, with leaded and stained glazing.

The upper floors of the pub were not inspected but house a kitchen and staff accommodation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Cole, Emily, The Urban and Suburban Public House in Inter-War England, 1918-1939', Historic England Research Report Series, no. 4/2015, (2015), section 12.16
National Grid Reference: TQ306937549
[1]
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	40
Site Name	Ferndale Road [Rathcoole House]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88925
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530627
Northing	175412
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Circa 1870, the main house of a scheme designed by T Collcutt and built by Jennings, using terracotta as a main building material.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204230</p> <p>ARCHITRAVE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) CORNICE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) DORMER (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) QUOIN (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) HOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD).</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.</p> <p>Circa 1870, the main house of a scheme designed by T Collcutt and built by Jennings, an enthusiast for the newlyfashionable terra-cotta as a building material. Two storeys, attic and basement, irregular fenestration. Three bays to Ferndale Road. One-bay left return to Bedford Road gives impression of startling height. Red brick with exuberant terra-cotta dressings. High pitched tiled roof with fancy ridge tiles and fishscale tiling to cheeks of wide dormer gables, breaking eaves, one on each face. Pale terra-cotta dressings include random block quoins (!) eaves cornice, strings, and architraves to segment-headed windows and round-arched doorway. Style mixes classical and Jacobean motifs. An elliptical full height oriel bay above entrance had strapwork and balustrading; similar ornament is applied to a 2-storey canted bay on the Bedford Road front and to the gable above it.(1)</p> <p><1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1299868 (Website). SLO81837</p>

Site Number	41
Site Name	Ferndale Road, [Roger's Almshouses]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	

HER Number	MLO88419
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530700
Northing	175426
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Mid to Late 19th century almshouses as a set of three linked pairs.

Listed Building (II) - 204234

CHIMNEY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)
COPING (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)
QUOIN (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)
ALMSHOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Third quarter of 19th century. Set of 3 linked pairs, each cottage 2 storeys, one window in main bay under gable paired with its neighbour and with chimney between; and a window in set-back narrow entrance link of one storey and attic. Stock brick with stucco quoins and window dressings, stone gable copings, high pitched slated roofs. Tall, narrow dormers in entrance sections. Three-light casement windows with transoms. Doors of 4 long panels in alternating block surrounds. Included for group value.(1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1080464 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	42
Site Name	Ferndale Road, Brixton, Lambeth
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88924
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530688
Northing	175454
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	19th century two storey lodge styled in traditional Tudor manner.

Listed Building (II) - 204233

EAVE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)
LODGE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS is approximate to the building only.

Two-storey, 3-window Tudor-style lodge of third quarter of 19th century. Stock brick, roof of moderate pitch in large slates with overhanging eaves resting on pierced, curved brackets. Two and 3-light casements with 4-centred heads to lights and square hoodmoulds. Gabled porch at

centre has single Tudor-arched light and entrance in left side. Eight-panel door in chamfered reveal with 4-centred gauged brick head. (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1299840 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	43
Site Name	Gresham Road (No 84)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88895
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531421
Northing	175554
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Brixton Fire Station built in Edwardian Baroque municipal style.

Listed Building (II) - 434018

FIRE STATION (Edwardian to 21st Century - 1904 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

Fire station with firemen's flats above, 1904-6, London County Council (LCC) Architect's Department. Red brick with stone dressing. Grey slate roof. Rectangular block, four storeys plus attic with single-storey extension at rear. Five prominent stacks. Seven bays. Central stone-clad bay flanked by three bays on either side - the central bay of the three forming a shallow, canted bay. All windows flat-arched unless otherwise stated. Rusticated ground storey, stone quoins and rusticated central bay with triangular pediment above modillion cornice. Flat Diocletian window at third-storey level above two-storey canted bay surmounted by stone balustrade. A partial stone balustrade set within brick parapet runs entire length of the building. Alternate triangular- and segmental-headed wooden dormer windows. 'Queen Anne' small-paned sash windows.

Ground storey has segmental stone hood with prominent keystone above entrance. To right, pair of windows with elongated keystones in heads; to left, single window and appliance opening. Two adjacent openings for appliances to right of entrance.

All openings have ornamented stone surrounds. Distinctive iron railings on low wall enclosing front entrance. Rear elevation: single-storey extension red and blue brick surmounted by iron railings. Main rear elevation: segmental-headed windows.

Projecting central bay enclosing staircase, with hose-drying apparatus at the top. Balconies at levels two, three, and four give access to firemen's quarters.

INTERIOR. Ground floor: two appliance bays, office at rear. Another appliance bay for turntable ladder. Corridors divided by round-headed arches in brick. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1251337 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	44
Site Name	Mervan Road, Brixton, Lambeth

Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88853
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531202
Northing	175077
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Built in 1872 the pillar box is made from cast iron.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 431886</p> <p>FINIAL (Victorian to 21st Century - 1872 AD to 2050 AD) PILLAR BOX (Victorian to 21st Century - 1872 AD to 2050 AD)</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.</p> <p>Pillar box. 1872. Cast iron. Hexagonal with acorn finial.(1) <1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1249680 (Website). SLO81837</p>

Site Number	45
Site Name	Moorland Road, (Nos. 5 to 23 odd)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88700
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531676
Northing	175381
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204469</p> <p>HOUSE (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD) STEPS (Hanoverian to Victorian - 1833 AD to 1866 AD)</p> <p>In the entry for 1. LOUGHBOROUGH PARK SW9 5023 Nos 52 to 70 (even) TQ 3175 18/666 II The address shall be amended to read: MOORLAND ROAD SW9 Nos 5 to23 (odd) LOUGHBOROUGH PARK SW9 1. 5023 Nos 52 to 70 (even) TQ 3175 18/666 II GV 2. Mid C19 villas, each two storeys, attic and basement, three windows. Stucco with incised lines. Slated roof with dormers, end chimneys and eaves soffit above egg and dart cornice</p>

resting on side pilasters. Ground and first floor cill bands, some with guilloche moulding. Sash windows with margin lights (some also with glazing bars) in moulded architraves, some eared; friezes and console bracketed cornices on ground floor; some pediments and some patterned cast iron guards. Eight steps to four-panel doors half glazed in prostyle porches with square columns, modillion cornices and filled sides. Round or pointed entrance arches.

Listing NGR: TQ3169075362

Site Number	46
Site Name	Rushcroft Road (Nos 1-2) [Tate Library]
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89180
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	531061
Northing	175250
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Public library built in 1892 by Sidney R.K. Smith.

Listed Building (II) - 475229

BALCONY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1892 AD to 2050 AD)
GARGOYLE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1892 AD to 2050 AD)
PUBLIC LIBRARY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1892 AD to 2050 AD)
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (Early 20th Century - 1901 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation. A Public library built in 1892 by Sidney R.J. Smith, endowed by Henry Tate. Free Renaissance manner. Red brick and Portland and Beer stone, slate roofs. Symmetrical two storey seven bays. Central pedimented entrance bay in stone of superimposed orders of paired columns the third order carrying pediment above roof line. Paired doors panelled as an aedicule. Flanking piers and spandrels to entrance arch heavily enriched. Upper storeys break forward with small balustraded balcony. Outer bays and right return pedimented, supported at upper floor on diminishing pilasters, with tripartite window under complex arches. Similar windows in simpler architraves to central bays. Ground floor of rusticated brick on deep stone plinth. Tripartite windows under simple brick arches. Stone storey band. Left return tripartite window with arched heads, small leaded panes, some with armorial glass. Hipped slate roof on carved brackets, grotesque animal gargoyles feeding into rainwater pipes. Small central timber cupola. Lower simpler two storey rear bay. Attached iron railings to front and right return. Interior. Grand staircase with iron balustrade to upper floor reference library running across the front of the building.

Cornice embellished with shell like brackets, also on stair window architrave. Clerestory lunettes on rear wall of reference room. Ground floor formerly newspaper room to right, magazine room to left, lending library to rear. Some suspended ceilings. Stone tablet, dated 1892, commemorating Henry Tate. Bronze medallion of King Alfred, dated 1901, commemorating Queen Victoria. A Survey of Pre-War Libraries in London, R.Bowdler, S.Brindle, 1992 Pre 1940 Public Libraries in London, R.Bowdler, S.Brindle, E. Harwood, 1992, updated 1994 The Architect. January 13,1893 (1)
<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1387287 (Website).
SLO81837

Site Number	47
Site Name	Santley Street
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88908
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530677
Northing	175270
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Santley Junior and Mixed Infants School is a late 19th century school.

Listed Building (II) - 431746

BOARD SCHOOL (Victorian - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)
GABLE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1867 AD to 2050 AD)
PARAPET (Victorian to 21st Century - 1867 AD to 2050 AD)
PILASTER (Victorian to 21st Century - 1867 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Late 19th century Board School by team of architects under E R Robson. Symmetrical building has main block of three storeys and attic, five windows; flanked by staircase towers of six shorter storeys and attic gable, and side wings of five lower storeys with parapet. Stock brick with dressings of red brick and terra cotta; and stone coped black brick plinth. Main block has high pitched hipped tiled roof with two dormers and central bell cupola; top floor is red brick as is the shaped battlemented parapet crowned by ball finials of the pilasters dividing the bays, around which breaks a second floor cornice.

Gables of staircase towers are concave and have small pedimented windows flanked by lenses; medallions above with monogram: LSB. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1263679 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	48
Site Name	St Matthew's Road (Nos 3 and 5) Brixton
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO89032
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530975
Northing	175029
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Early-mid 19th century pair of houses.

Listed Building (II) - 204617

SEMI DETACHED HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. The GIS polygon is an approximation only.

Early-mid 19th century pair of houses, each two storeys and basement, three windows, wide proportions. Stock brick; low pitched hipped slate roof with eaves soffit, broken forward slightly at ends over projecting outer entrance bays. Gauged flat brick arches to replaced sash windows. Five steps to doors of six panels, with engaged fluted columns, cornice head and wide patterned fanlight in moulded architrave with impost string, the whole in panel with entablature and blocking course. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1357941 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	49
Site Name	St. Matthew's Road (No.1), SW1
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88593
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530977
Northing	175026
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Early-mid 19th century villa of two storeys and basement, three windows

Listed Building (II) - 204616

HOUSE (Georgian to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1866 AD)

STEPS (Georgian to Victorian - 1800 AD to 1866 AD)

ST MATTHEW'S ROAD SW2 1. (east side) 5023

No 1 TQ 3074 and 3174 22 and 23/835 8.2.79

II GV

2. Early-mid C19 villa of two storeys and basement, three windows. Stucco with incised lines and first floor cill band. Rebuilt hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves soffit. Five stone steps to door of six ornamental panels, with engaged fluted columns, cornice head and wide patterned fanlight, in moulded architrave and blocking course. On north return a one-storey bow with entablature and balustrade. Sash windows with glazing bars; moulded architraves on ground floor.

Listing NGR: TQ3097775027

Site Number	50
Site Name	Stockwell Road (No 144)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	

HER Number	MLO88583
Status	Grade II Listed Building
Easting	530815
Northing	175935
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>A 19th century public house with a Regency appearance.</p> <p>Listed Building (II) - 204687</p> <p>CORNICE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) PARAPET (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD) PUBLIC HOUSE (Victorian to 21st Century - 1870 AD to 2050 AD)</p> <p>This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.</p> <p>Building of Regency appearance with alterations. Three storeys; 2 windows which are canted oriels running through 2 upper floors and having wood moulded and dentilled cornices and sash windows. Another central window on second floor. Painted brick with parapet. Late 19th century ground floor public house front with panelled stallrisers but modern glazing. Included for group value.(1)</p> <p><1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1064933 (Website). SLO81837.</p>

Site Number	51
Site Name	Stockwell Road (No 162)
Type of Site	Listed Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO88585
Status	Grade II* Listed Building
Easting	531044
Northing	175749
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Built in 1929 the former cinema is now a concert hall, known as the Brixton Academy.</p> <p>Listed Building (II*) - 204691</p> <p>BALUSTRADE (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1929 AD to 2050 AD) COLUMN (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1929 AD to 2050 AD) PAVILION (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1929 AD to 2050 AD) PORTICO (Early 20th Century to 21st Century - 1929 AD to 2050 AD) AUDITORIUM (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) BALCONY (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) BALUSTRADE (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) COLUMN (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) PARAPET (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) PILASTER (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD) TOWER (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD)</p>

CONCERT HALL (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1972 AD to 2050 AD)
(Former Type) CINEMA (Early 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1929 AD to 1972 AD)

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. GIS is approximate to the outline of the building.

Cinema, now Concert Hall. 1929 by Edward Stone and T R Somerford. Steel frame clad in cream and green faience. Plan of double-height auditorium with balcony, reached by 2-storey hall from single-storey entrance foyer on corner site. Two-storey front, with moulded faience panels and parapet, is dominated by copper half-dome over entrance foyer with double doors. Interior: very fine entrance foyer with banded square columns and bold terrazzo flooring to ground floor, and fluted columns and pilasters to first floor surrounding octagonal well with Art Deco metal balustrade to balcony and double staircase; channelled rustication of ground floor walling contrasts with decorative plaster panels framed by fluted pilasters to first floor; fine original light fittings; coffered ceiling with decorative glazing to square and octagonal skylights. Auditorium designed as an 'atmospheric' based on an Italian Renaissance garden with monumental Renaissance-style architecture ground proscenium and along side walls; towers flank miniature loggia based on the Rialto bridge across the proscenium arch; towers are fronted by balconies set on Composite half-columns framing statues and central round-arched niche; series of domes, pilastered walls, balustrades, pediments and statues to rest of side walls, all surmounted by artificial trees; decorative plaster decoration to front of circle balcony. Noted as the best surviving example of an atmospheric in Britain, along with the Astoria Finsbury Park. (1)

<1> Historic England, 2015, The National Heritage List for England, 1064934 (Website). SLO81837.

Site Number	52
Site Name	ACRE LA
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	
HER Number	090463/00/00 - MLO114
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530978
Northing	175264
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	ROAD (Tudor to 21st Century - 1485 AD to 2050 AD) ACRE LANE, POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL ROAD LINKING CLAPHAM, COLDHARBOUR & CAMBERWELL WITH CAMBERWELL LANE IMBER D, LAMBETH LOST & FOUND (Article in monograph). SLO19830. RENTALS & SURVEYS: AUDITORS OF LAND REVENUE (Article in monograph). SLO19832. THE CALENDER OF SURREY DEEDS (Article in monograph). SLO19831.

Site Number	53
Site Name	BRIGHTON TERRAC
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	

HER Number	091989/00/00 - MLO639
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530940
Northing	175340
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	DRAIN (Unknown date)

Evaluation undertaken by I Blair for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Oct'92; site code BGT92. Natural brickearth was cut by drains. Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (091989), post-medieval (091990)
GREENWOOD P & MALONEY C, EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1992 (Article in monograph). SLO58479.
Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1992, An Archaeological Evaluation carried out in October 1992 at The Former Granada Cinema Site, Brighton Terrace, Brixton (Unpublished document). SLO58480

Site Number	54
Site Name	BRIGHTON TERRAC
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	
HER Number	091990/00/00 - MLO639
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530940
Northing	175340
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	BUILDING (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evaluation undertaken by I Blair for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Oct'92; site code BGT92. The brick foundations of a Victorian house or terrace aligned with the buildings to the west of the site was found. A Yorkstone slab surface was probably an associated external surface. Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (091989), postmedieval (091990)
Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1992, An Archaeological Evaluation carried out in October 1992 at The Former Granada Cinema Site, Brighton Terrace, Brixton (Unpublished document). SLO58480..

Site Number	55
Site Name	Brixton Hill [St Matthew's Churchyard]
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO104643
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530980

Northing	175110
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>This church was built in 1822-4. A memorial remains but otherwise this site is laid out as a Brixton beer garden. It was closed before Holmes's visit</p> <p>(Former Type) CHURCHYARD (Georgian to Victorian - 1813 AD to 1854 AD) Evidence DESIGNED LANDSCAPE</p> <p>This church was built in 1822-4. A memorial remains but otherwise this site is laid out as a Brixton beer garden. It was closed before Holmes's visit. (1-2) <1> Holmes, Arabella (Mrs Basil Holmes), 1896, The London Burial Grounds: Notes on their history from the earliest times to the present day...Illustrated. Historical collection from the British Library, p.306, no.193 (Monograph). SLO11791. <2> Orme, Daniel, 2012, The London Burial Grounds, Lambeth (Website). SLO69044.</p>

Site Number	56
Site Name	Buckner Road [Ivor House]
Type of Site	Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107969
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530860
Northing	175160
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>Former Co-operative department store designed by Frank Bethell and built in 1930.</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE (Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1975 AD to 2050 AD)</p> <p>(Former Type) DEPARTMENT STORE ((throughout) Early 20th Century to Late 20th Century - 1930 AD to 1968 AD)</p> <p>(Former Type) GROCERS SHOP ((between) Late 20th Century - 1968 AD to 1975 AD)</p> <p>Large department stores first appeared across Britain in the later decades of the nineteenth century. Ivor House in its former use as Brixton's Co-operative Department Store opened in April 1930. The building was designed by Frank Bethell, the inhouse architect of the South Suburban Co-operative. It is described as bringing English utopian socialist values to the heart of one of metropolitan London's most popular shopping districts. The building has been designed in a 'stripped-down' Baroque style with hints of modernism. The building currently retains many of its original external features such as ground level plate glass windows in polished stone surrounds, large metal windows on the upper floors, and classical ornament. The interiors were designed to facilitate frequent display changes. The building's conversion to council offices has meant that little original fabric survives in the former retail floors. Significant interiors are limited to the decorative tiled staircase (including the original doors) and metal lift cage. (1) <1> Donald Insall Associates Ltd, 2015, Your New Town Hall, Site 1: The Triangle Lambeth Ivor House Historic Building Report (Digital Report). SLO85301.</p>

Site Number	57
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane (No 374) [Walton Lodge Laundry]
Type of Site	Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107044
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	531290
Northing	175410
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	A steam laundry with offices and a flat built in 1904 on the site of Walton Lodge.

LAUNDRY ((between) Edwardian to 21st Century - 1904 AD to 2014 AD)

A steam laundry was erected on the site of Walton Lodge in 1904, replacing an earlier residential building on the plot. The business, CW Newland's domestic laundry service begun in 1880, had outgrown the home operation, hence a purpose-built steam laundry was built. London County Council pronounced Walton Lodge the most sanitary laundry in South London, and the business expanded rapidly: there were nine branches by c.1910.

The principal elevation facing south onto Coldharbour Lane formed the main service entrance and lobby to the laundry, with offices and a flat in the upper two floors. The laundry itself was housed in a lower linear building adjoining the rear. The laundry ceased trade in 2014 since which the machinery and plant have been removed.

Details:

Steam Laundry with offices and a flat, 1904.

MATERIALS: red brick laid in Flemish bond, stone dressings and slate roofs.

PLAN: a long narrow range orientated roughly north to south, with the former offices and flat forming the south elevation and the open-plan laundering accommodation to the north.

ELEVATIONS: the symmetrical principal elevation has four bays, the inner two of which rise to a three-storey gable, and the outer two of which are two storeys; it has a tiled plinth, now painted. The ground floor has a central double door with a window to either side; all windows are one-over-one sashes, and all openings to the ground floor have dressed stone segmental arches with keystones and chamfered architraves. To the left is a door with a rectangular overlight, and to the right a double door. The first floor has two oriel windows with three lights and stone mullions, and a single flat-arched window to the outer bays. The second floor has two, two-light flat-arched windows with stone mullions. The gable has scrolled consoles at the junction with the outer, two-storey bays, and at the apex is a clock in a dressed stone surround with a bell-shaped pediment with the tympanum inscribed '1904'. Between each storey is a faience plaque, inscribed 'WALTON / LODGE', 'SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY', 'SHIRT AND COLLAR DRESSING AND DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS'. There are four brick chimneystacks.

Other elevations are utilitarian and are without architectural elaboration. The roof of the rear laundry is a pitched structure with roof lights running its length. The returning elevations of the residence are blind. The east side wall has clerestory lighting beneath corrugated sheet roofs; the west wall abuts another building. To the north the pitched range terminates in a lower, flat-roofed range, formerly the boiler house, which has a tall, truncated square chimneystack.

INTERIORS: the double doors lead to a foyer with a timber-framed reception partitioned off on the right; it has simple fielded panelling and match-boarding. Some parquet flooring remains in this area, elsewhere floors are concrete.

The main range is a lofty single storey with timber roof trusses reinforced with iron straps, supported by a series of plain cast iron columns, with aisles to the length of either side. Toilets and stores are built into the aisles, and on the east side a passage runs north to south along the external wall. There is a mezzanine-level staff room and office, potentially a later addition. All machinery related to the laundering process, water

storage and power generation has been removed.

The residence and former offices occupy the upper floors of the southern block, accessed by the single front door of the main façade, or from the laundry itself. The stairwell has fielded panelling to the under-stair, and the stair itself has slender turned balusters and a thick newel post, typical of the date. The stairwell is lit by a pitched roof lantern with narrow glazing bars. Rooms to the upper two floors have simple cornices, picture rails and skirtings. Some original doors survive, with four fielded panels, and in a couple of instances, decorative metal fingerplates. Most chimney pieces have been removed, except for a matching pair in the principal rooms on the first floor: these are marble with floral relief mouldings to the architraves and a deep mantel shelf, with cast iron fireplaces with a beaten metal hood and decorative tile surrounds. Curiously, the dividing wall between the rooms is designed to slide upwards into a cavity above, turning the two rooms into one. (1)

<1> Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Delisting and Listing Rejections, Walton Lodge (Unclassified). SLO31582.

<2> Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design, 2015, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, SD7- Heritage Assessment (Digital Report). SLO85354.

Site Number	58
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane (No 387) [Carlton Mansions]
Type of Site	Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO104035
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	531296
Northing	175348
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>The 'Nuclear Dawn' mural was painted in 1981 on the site of the Carlton Mansions in Brixton. The painting was done during a period in the Cold War when the threat of nuclear attack was considered very real.</p> <p>The 'Nuclear Dawn' mural was painted in 1981 on the site of the Carlton Mansions in Brixton. The painting was done during a period in the Cold War when the threat of nuclear attack was considered very real.</p> <p>The 25 square meter depicts an large skeletal figure standing astride the City of London as a nuclear bomb goes off behind him. Below him safely sheltered in bunkers below the Houses of Parliament sit the Government including leaders of the political parties of the time, the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan and Prince Charles. The skeletal figure is swathed in flags from countries with nuclear weapons; bombs fall out of his hand with one hovering just above Brixton. To the left, a dove flies up and becomes the CND symbol. Behind him the double mushroom cloud shows a map of the world in the main cloud and images of screaming faces in the lower cloud. In the cityscape, Brixton landmarks can be picked out including a mini version of the mural. (1)</p> <p><1> 2013, London Mural Preservation Society, Nuclear Dawn (Website). SLO6870</p>

Site Number	59
Site Name	Coldharbour Lane (No 387) [Carlton Mansions]
Type of Site	Building

NHLE Number**HER Number** MLO107979**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 531300**Northing** 175330**Parish****Council** LAMBETH**Description** Four storey Late 19th Century Mansion Flats with an ornate elevation fronting on to Coldharbour Lane and a 1980's Mural.

MANSION FLATS (Victorian to 21st Century - 1891 AD to 2050 AD)

The Brixton area remained largely undeveloped until the opening of Vauxhall Bridge in 1816 improved access across the Thames. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1877 shows empty sites along the south side of Coldharbour Lane and Carlton Mansions, dated 1891, was possibly the first building to occupy the site, acting as the "bookend" to a slightly earlier terrace of houses which ran along Coldharbour Lane to Somerleyton Road.

Carlton Mansions occupies a roughly rectangular plot running south from Coldharbour Lane, alongside the east side of the railway (figure 2.2). The building has two courtyards, making an overall elongated "E" plan facing east. The three projections each contain staircases. It is predominantly of brick with a flat roof behind a parapet. The internal floors above ground level are of conventional timber construction. Each of the four storeys comprises four flats, sixteen in total, all of which have a kitchen, living room, single bedroom and bathroom, except for the three on the upper floors at the north end which have two bedrooms.

The north elevation to Coldharbour Lane (figure 2.3) is of red brick with sandstone ornaments forming a grid of applied pilasters of odd proportions, linked string courses, blind arcading in rubbed brick, and panels of swags and foliage. This is all crowned by a small central pediment bearing the date 1891, between two sets of iron railing guarding the roof terrace. A plaque commemorates "Julian Wall, Totter, Squatter, A True Individual" who was one of the people who set up the Carlton Mansions Housing Cooperative and lived here from 1979 to 1989.

The original plan and layout of the flats in the block is still readily understood, since it survives with a few minor alterations.

The interesting relative social hierarchy of each part of the building can also be easily grasped, through the survival of original fireplaces and through the presence or absence of other decorative elements (1).

The 'Nuclear Dawn' mural was painted in 1981 on the site of the Carlton Mansions in Brixton. The painting was done during a period in the Cold War when the threat of nuclear attack was considered very real (2)

<1> Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design, 2015, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, SD7- Heritage Assessment (Digital Report).

SLO85354.

<2> 2013, London Mural Preservation Society, Nuclear Dawn (Website). SLO6870.

Site Number 60**Site Name** Coldharbour Lane/Camberwell Lane {Medieval roa**Type of Site** Monument**NHLE Number****HER Number** 090464/00/00 - MLO762**Status** Non-Designated**Easting** 531672

Northing	175557
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	ROAD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL ROAD, WITH ACRE LANE LINKING CAMBERWELL, COLDHARBOUR AND CLAPHAM IMBER D, LAMBETH LOST & FOUND (Article in monograph). SLO11300.

Site Number	61
Site Name	Line of Roman Road Roman from London to Brighton
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	
HER Number	MLO107771
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	531063
Northing	175535
Parish	
Council	MULTI
Description	Line of Roman Road Roman from London to Brighton. ROAD ((at some time) Roman to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 43 AD to 410 AD) A radial road from London to the south coast, at Brighton. Leaving Stane Street at Streatham, the road passed through Croydon and Purley, continuing over Riddlesdown to the Rose and Crown Inn at Kenley.(1-3) <1> Historic England/Exegesis SDM Ltd, 2016, NRHE to HER data supply and reconciliation project website (Website). SLO84574. <2> Margary, I. D., 1973, Roman Roads in Britain, RR150 (Monograph). SLO2494. <3> ANON, 1973, National Record of Industrial Monuments, SU38 (Index). SLO84585.

Site Number	62
Site Name	STOCKWELL RD
Type of Site	Monument
NHLE Number	
HER Number	090467/00/00 - MLO762
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	530831
Northing	175941
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	ROAD (Tudor to Elizabethan - 1485 AD to 1600 AD) 'THE MAIN ROAD' THROUGH STOCKWELL

IMBER D, LAMBETH LOST & FOUND (Article in monograph). SLO11301.
ROCQUE J, PLAN OF LONDON WESTMINSTER & SOUTHWARK (Published map/plan). SLO11302.
RENTALS & SURVEYS: AUDITORS OF LAND REVENUE LR2 (Article in monograph). SLO11303

Site Number 63
Site Name Stockwell Road, (No 170-172)
Type of Site Monument
NHLE Number
HER Number MLO89458
Status Non-Designated
Easting 530871
Northing 175853
Parish
Council LAMBETH
Description The site of a pair of 19th century houses.

TERRACED HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD to 2010 AD?)

A substantial early 19th century pair, each three storeys and basement, three windows. Stock brick with parapet. Some rebuilding on second floor but original gauged brick window arches remain below. Sash windows with glazing bars, some replaced. Seven steps to 6-panel doors with patterned radial fanlight over panelled head continuous with impost blocks of fluted architrave, on stuccoed panel, whose keyblock supports a cornice. Obscured by forecourt shops which use same numbers but are not of special interest. (2)

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Delisting and Listing Rejections, 170-172 Stockwell Road (Unclassified).

SLO31582.

<1> English Heritage, 2010, Listing Amendment - English Heritage Volume 963, Lambeth, Brixton, 204689 (Listing Record). SLO81439.

SHINE Candidate (Possible)
Previous HER/SMR reference - MLO89584
Historic Environment Record - MLO89458
Delisted - 204689

Site Number 64
Site Name Streatham High Road/Streatham Hill
Type of Site Monument
NHLE Number
HER Number MLO13553
Status Non-Designated
Easting 530924
Northing 175049
Parish
Council LAMBETH

Description ROAD (Medieval to 21st Century - 1066 AD to 2050 AD)

Streatham High Road to Brixton Road is thought to be a route with medieval origins. The road probably continued south, but it is not shown on the map. (1)
<1> Imber, D., 1979, Lambeth Lost and Found (Monograph). SLO6545

Historic Environment Record - MLO13553
SHINE Candidate (Possible)
Previous HER/SMR reference - 090975/00/00
Previous HER/SMR reference - 090979/00/00
Previous HER/SMR reference - 090978/00/00
Site of Archaeological Interest - Y

Site Number 65

Site Name TUNSTALL RD

Type of Site Monument

NHLE Number

HER Number 092007/00/00 - MLO639

Status Non-Designated

Easting 530950

Northing 175430

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description DITCH (Unknown date)

Watching brief undertaken by S Blatherwick for Museum of London Archaeology Service, May'92; site code TRB92. A single small undated ditch or pit was recorded but otherwise the site proved to be archaeologically sterile. Small fragments of delft wasters and kiln furniture was observed to the NE of the site but these were within a diesel contaminated backfill to a concrete encased sewer pipe. From the rubble overburden deposited on the site, a small fragment (c.250mm long) of a radiused vault rib was recovered. The is cut in the style of a late C13th or C14th vault rib but may be a 19th century copy; it's original source is not known. No further periods recorded under this site code.

GREENWOOD P & MALONEY C, EXCAVATION ROUND-UP 1992 (Article in monograph). SLO58511.

Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1992, Report on a Watching Brief at Tunstall Road, Brixton (TRB 92), London, SW9 (Unpublished document). SLO64433.

Site Number 66

Site Name WILTSHIRE ROAD

Type of Site Monument

NHLE Number

HER Number MLO58377

Status Non-Designated

Easting 531220

Northing 175650

Parish**Council**

LAMBETH

Description

CULTIVATION SOIL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

AN EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY Department of Greater London Archaeology BETWEEN 12/8/91 AND 22/8/91 (SITE CODE WIS91). THE Post Medieval PERIOD WAS REPRESENTED BY HOMOGENEOUS MIXED PLOUGH SOIL OVERLYING THE NATURAL. THIS CONTAINED LATE 18TH CENTURY TO EARLY TO MID 19TH CENTURY WARES.

THIS SOIL ALSO FILLED A SHALLOW GARDEN FEATURE. IT WAS OVERLAIN BY THE "DEMOLITION" LAYER (MLO58378).

DGLA STEELE A, WILTSHIRE RD (Excavation archive). SLO51005.

DGLA STEELE A, WILTSHIRE RD (GLSMR recording form). SLO51008.

Department of Greater London Archaeology, 1991, Report of Archaeological Evaluation:

Wiltshire Road, Brixton (Unpublished document). SLO51009

Site Number

67

Site Name

EFFRA RD

Type of Site

Find Spot

NHLE Number**HER Number**

090146/00/00 - MLO114

Status

Event

Easting

531150

Northing

175100

Parish**Council**

LAMBETH

Description

FINDSPOT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)

MOUSTERIAN FLINT

ROE D, GAZETTEER OF BRITISH LOWER & MIDDLE PALAEO. SITES (Article in monograph). SLO19553.

IMBER D, LAMBETH LOST & FOUND (Article in monograph). SLO19552.

MOUSTERIAN ? FLINT ARTEFACT (Artifact). SLO19554.

SMITH RA, THE STURGE COLLECTION (Article in monograph). SLO19551.

Site Number

68

Site Name

WILTSHIRE RD

Type of Site

Find Spot

NHLE Number**HER Number**

MLO58378

Status

Event

Easting

531220

Northing

175650

Parish**Council**

LAMBETH

Description FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

AN EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY Department of Greater London Archaeology FROM 12/08/91 TO 22/8/91 (SITE CODE WIS91). A Post Medieval PLOUGH SOIL (MLO58377) WAS OVERLAIN BY A VERY MIXED 'DEMOLITION' LAYER WICH INCLUDED A LOT OF LATE STONEWARE JARS (MADE IN LAMBETH) AND SOME VITRIFIED BRICKS & SLAG WICH WERE PROBABLY KILN WASTE.
DGLA STEELE A, WILTSHIRE RD (GLSMR recording form). SLO51006.
DGLA STEELE A, WILTSHIRE RD (Excavation archive). SLO51007.
Department of Greater London Archaeology, 1991, Report of Archaeological Evaluation: Wiltshire Road, Brixton (Unpublished document). SLO51009.

Site Number 69

Site Name Brixton Oval/Saltoun Road/Effra Road

Type of Site Backlog Report

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO10457

Status Event

Easting 531030

Northing 175210

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description 12/06/2009 - 23/09/2009, between (2009)
Museum of London Archaeology

OASIS - OASIS molas1-64670

A watching brief report was carried out at Brixton Central Square by Museum of London Archaeology in 2009.
No archaeological features or deposits were found and no remains of a coach station which used to be on the site were discovered.
Natural deposits of gravel were found at 14m OD

Site Number 70

Site Name Stockwell Park Road/Benedict Road/Robsart Street

Type of Site Backlog Report

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO13284

Status Event

Easting 531029

Northing 176065

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description 18/07/2013 - 19/07/2013, throughout (2013)
Museum of London Archaeology

An evaluation was undertaken by Musuem of London Archaeology between the 18th and 19th July 2013 on the Stockwell Park Road and Robsart Street Village Estates. The site comprised five evaluation trenches.
The evaluation revealed no archaeological finds or features.
Natural gravel was observed between 7.76m and 7.90m OD

Site Number 71

Site Name South London Overground line

Type of Site Backlog Report

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO14950

Status Event

Easting 531200

Northing 176360

Parish

Council MULTI

Description 01/02/2008 - 29/02/2008, at some time (2008)
Transport for London

Transport for London undertook a heritage audit trail of the stations on the London Overground South London line in February 2008. Railway assets at each station were identified ahead of improvements to passenger facilities. Stations assessed in Part 5 were: Brixton, Clapham High Street, Clapham Junction, Denmark Hill, East Brixton, Old Kent Road and Hatcham, Peckham Rye, Queen's Road Peckham and Wandsworth Road.

Site Number 72

Site Name 33 GRESHAM RD

Type of Site Event - Intervention

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO1541

Status Event

Easting 531350

Northing 175700

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description 01/01/1976 - 31/12/1976, at some time (1976)
Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee

Watching brief found evidence for natural topography

Site Number	73
Site Name	Brighton Terrace
Type of Site	Backlog Report
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1557
Status	Event
Easting	530930
Northing	175360
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/10/1992 - 31/10/1992, between (1992) Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Trial Trench TRIAL TRENCH Museum of London Archaeology Service

In October 1992 Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological evaluation at the former Granada Cinema Site.

One trench, measuring 6x5m, was excavated. A disturbed ground surface, at 15.95m OD, was found to be 1m depth and was a demolition levelling horizon. This overlay a thin ash and charcoal layer, which contained Victorian pottery. This was within the central bay of a series of brick foundations in the eastern part of the trench. The footings survived between 14.91 to 15.11m OD. At a similar level was a truncated Yorkstone slab surface. The foundations formed part of a Victorian house or terrace, with the Yorkstone slabs forming an associated external surface. Two ceramic drains were identified beneath the brick foundations. The drains cut into natural brickearth, which lay at between 14.78 to 14.85m OD.

Site Number	74
Site Name	Brixton Hill (No 18)
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16004
Status	Event
Easting	530900
Northing	175140
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/03/2015 - 31/03/2015, between (2015) Desk Based Assessment

AOC Archaeology Group

In March 2015 GL Hearn in association with AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment in advance of development at 18 Brixton Hill, Olive Morris House, London.

The report concludes that there is low potential for Prehistoric to Iron Age archaeology, Moderate potential for Roman archaeology, Low potential for early medieval archaeology, low-moderate potential for medieval archaeology, and moderate potential for post-medieval archaeology.

Site Number	75
Site Name	Somerleyton Road/ Coldharbour Lane
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16017
Status	Event
Easting	531450
Northing	175180
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/10/2014 - 31/10/2014, between (2014)

Desk Based Assessment
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

In October 2014 Archaeological Solutions was commissioned to produce an archaeological desk based assessment for Somerleyton Road, Brixton.
The report concludes that there is low potential for Saxon and Medieval archaeology, low to moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology, and high potential for post-medieval to modern archaeology.

Site Number	76
Site Name	Brixton Hill [Lambeth Town Hall]
Type of Site	Event - Survey
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16050
Status	Event
Easting	530930
Northing	175190
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/03/2015 - 31/03/2015, between (2015)

Field Survey / Building Recording
Donald Insall associates Ltd

In March 2015 Donald Insall Associates Ltd was commissioned to compile a historic building report in advance of development at Site 1: The Triangle, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, London, and alterations to the building which is Grade II Listed.
The investigation was informed by previous research undertaken by the Architectural History Practice (AHP) and comprises historical research and site visits. The investigation establishes the historical and architectural significance of the building.
The report concludes that Lambeth Town Hall is an outstanding example of an Edwardian civic building in a 'Baroque' style with high-quality sculptural ornament and grand interior

decoration. The special architectural and historic interest of the listed building would be preserved and enhanced by the proposed works.

Site Number	77
Site Name	Buckner Road/ Acre Lane [Ivor House]
Type of Site	Event - Survey
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16051
Status	Event
Easting	530860
Northing	175160
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/03/2015 - 31/03/2015, between (2015) Field Survey / Building Recording Donald Insall associates Ltd

In March 2015 Donald Insall Associates Ltd was commissioned to compile an historic building report in advance of development at Site 1: The Triangle, Ivor House, Brixton Hill, London, and alterations to the building which is a Locally Listed Building.

The investigation comprises historical research and site visits. The investigation establishes the historical and architectural significance of the building.

The report concludes that proposed developments will serve to enhance the setting of nearby heritage assets and contribute positively to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Potential harm to the significance of the building as a 'non-designated heritage asset' would be 'less than substantial'.

Site Number	78
Site Name	Somerleyton Road Brixton
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16136
Status	Event
Easting	531450
Northing	175180
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/08/2015 - 31/08/2015, between (2015)

Desk Based Assessment
Heritage Statement

In August 2015 Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design was commissioned to produce a heritage assessment for Somerleyton Road, Brixton.

The report describes the historical development of the area and assesses the significance of

designated and non-designated heritage assets on and adjoining the site.

Site Number	79
Site Name	Brixton Hill [Lambeth Town Hall]
Type of Site	Event - Survey
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO16166
Status	Event
Easting	530920
Northing	175190
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/03/2015 - 31/03/2015, between (2015) Field Survey / Building Recording

In September 2015 Cartwright Pickard was commissioned to compile an historic building recording of the Juvenile Courtroom, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, London. The Juvenile Court room was one of the first new juvenile courts to be established under the 1920 Juvenile Courts (Metropolitan) Act. The court is located in the in the basement of the Town Hall and no longer functions as a juvenile court. A photographic record was undertaken and a drawn record completed.

Site Number	80
Site Name	129-131 COLDHARBOUR LA SE5
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1620
Status	Event
Easting	531500
Northing	175450
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Evidence of natural topography only.

Site Number	81
Site Name	Loughborough Park Development
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	

HER Number	ELO1629
Status	Event
Easting	531500
Northing	175410
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Evidence of natural topography only.

Site Number	82
Site Name	Chevron Service Station
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1630
Status	Event
Easting	531500
Northing	175450
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Evidence of natural topography only.

Site Number	83
Site Name	9-17 EFFRA RD SW2
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1657
Status	Event
Easting	531060
Northing	175110
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief There is no description for this event

Site Number	84
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Site Name	Brixton Road (Nos. 309-313), SW9: watching brief
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1661
Status	Event
Easting	531240
Northing	176000
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Evidence of natural topography only.

Site Number	85
Site Name	Wiltshire Road (Nos. 51-81), SW9: watching brief
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1712
Status	Event
Easting	531350
Northing	175800
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/01/1986 - 31/12/1986, between (1986) A watching brief undertaken by the Department of Greater London Archaeology (Southwark and Lambeth) in 1986 at 51-81 in 1986. No further information available. (3)

Site Number	86
Site Name	Wiltshire Road and Villa Road
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1723
Status	Event
Easting	531200
Northing	175940
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/01/1978 - 31/12/1978, between (1978)

Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief

A watching brief undertaken by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee in 1978 at Wiltshire and Villa Roads, revealed evidence of natural topography only.

Site Number	87
Site Name	Tunstall Road
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1786
Status	Event
Easting	530950
Northing	175430
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief 14/05/1992 - 22/05/1992, between (1992) Museum of London Archaeology Service In May 1992 Museum of London Archaeology Service conducted an archaeological watching brief at land at Tunstall Road. The excavation of trenches on the site were monitored from the centre of the site eastwards. One trench small ditch or pit was recorded in one of the east-west foundation trenches running along the northern side of the site at c.13.65m OD. The feature was interpreted as possibly having been recut at some time before silting up naturally. A possible plough soil or garden soil was recorded to the south of this feature at an upper level of 13.50m OD. Other garden soil deposits were found to survive along the northern edge of the site to a maximum thickness of 0.40m. It was concluded that the construction of basements along Tunstall Road had destroyed almost all archaeological deposits.

Site Number	88
Site Name	Wiltshire Road, Brixton
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1797
Status	Event
Easting	531220
Northing	175650
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Trial Trench 12/08/1991 - 22/08/1991, between (1991) Department of Greater London Archaeology (Southwark & Lambeth)

An evaluation carried out by the Department for Greater London Archaeology across several sites identified a Post Medieval plough soil (SMR 091387) which was overlain by a very 'mixed' demolition layer which included a lot of later stoneware jars (made in Lambeth) and some vitrified bricks and slag which were probably kiln waste.

Site Number	89
Site Name	4-17 EFFRA RD SW9
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO1838
Status	Event
Easting	531050
Northing	175130
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief DGLA (SW)
	There is no description for this event

Site Number	90
Site Name	Benedict Road
Type of Site	Backlog Report
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO18842
Status	Event
Easting	530920
Northing	175850
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/08/2016 - 31/08/2016, at some time (2016) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT CgMs Consulting

CgMs Consulting conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment at Thrayle House, Stockwell Road in August 2016, in order to assess the archaeological impact of the proposed development. This found there to be low archaeological potential for this site.

Site Number	91
Site Name	Brixton Road

Type of Site Backlog Report

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO18878

Status Event

Easting 531010

Northing 175480

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

01/10/2016 - 31/10/2016, at some time (2016)

In October 2016 Pre-Construct Archaeology conducted a desk based assessment in advance of a proposed development on the land at 452-456 Brixton Road and 1-11 Dorrell Place, London Borough of Lambeth. This found there to be high potential for post-medieval remains to be present.

Site Number 92

Site Name FERNDALE RD

Type of Site Other

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO2108

Status Event

Easting 530650

Northing 175370

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description Unknown

Site Number 93

Site Name EFFRA RD

Type of Site Event - Intervention

NHLE Number

HER Number ELO2299

Status Event

Easting 531150

Northing 175100

Parish

Council LAMBETH

Description Non Archaeological Intervention

There is no description for this event

Possibly same as Site 67

Site Number	94
Site Name	Central Site, Brixton SW9
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO63
Status	Event
Easting	531080
Northing	175440
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	22/04/1999 - 25/11/1999, between (Sept 2000) Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Museum of London Archaeology Service MoLAS carried out an archaeological watching brief at Central Site, Brixton, SW9 commissioned by Swan Hill Properties, to monitor the footprints of the proposed development. Three engineering test pits were excavated by contractors and monitored by an archaeologist within the footprint of the proposed development. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken on the ground reduction. No archaeological remains were encountered due to severe truncation of the site in the recent past. Natural river gravels were found to survive at 11.50m OD to the west and gravel at 10.95m OD to the east. In the eastern area the gravel was still sealed by a deposit of natural brickearth, which survived at 12.30m OD in places. The natural slope of the gravel may reflect the natural drop of the valley of the River Effra, which flowed past the site to the east until the later postmedieval period

Site Number	95
Site Name	Stockwell Park Road and Robsart Road
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO7943
Status	Event
Easting	531005
Northing	176057
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008, between (2008) Desk Based Assessment

Museum of London Archaeology Service

A desk based assessment was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2008 in advance of proposed works in the Stockwell Park/Robsart Road estates. The works involve demolition of five buildings, construction of a building and service improvements. The area has a high potential to contain Post Medieval remains as part of the site lies within grounds of a manor house, whilst there is a moderate potential for Roman remains. It is thought that new foundations necessary might remove any archaeological deposits present, whilst service trenches may disturb such remains where penetrating beneath any of the made ground present.

Site Number	96
Site Name	Brixton Oval
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO7978
Status	Event
Easting	531030
Northing	175210
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	07/04/2008 - 08/04/2008, between (2008) Archaeological Intervention / Watching Brief Museum of London Archaeology Service An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the 7th and 8th of April 2008 for Transport for London. Groundworks on geotechnical pits were monitored and no significant archaeological deposits of features were discovered

Site Number	97
Site Name	Brixton Oval
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO7992
Status	Event
Easting	531035
Northing	175217
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/01/2008 - 31/01/2008, at some time (2008)

Desk Based Assessment

Museum of London Archaeology Service

An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2008 on the Tate Library Garden and Rushmore Square site.

The development proposals, known as 'Brixton Central Square', are to link the two existing spaces by paving over Rushcroft Road, redesigning the complex into a larger public space.

The site has an uncertain, possibly low, potential to contain archaeological remains dated from the prehistoric period; a moderate potential for the Roman period; a low potential for the earlier and later medieval period; and a high potential for remains dated to the post medieval period.

Early remains from the prehistoric to the early medieval period are likely to reflect the use of resources from the nearby River Effra and surrounding marshes. Remains from the Roman period may reflect road-side activity associated with Brixton Hill, a major Roman road. In the later medieval period the site lay within common land, part of which was still marshy, and was used for communal pasturing.

The proposed works are likely to completely remove archaeological remains within the footprint of the deeper intrusions (pump room, services, etc). Shallower works will truncate underlying remains, though the impact will be limited to upper strata. As a result the contractor recommended a watching brief on the works to ensure no archaeological remains are removed without recording.

Site Number	98
Site Name	Stockwell Park Road and Robsart Road
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO8222
Status	Event
Easting	531022
Northing	176031
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/04/2008 - 30/04/2008, between (2008)

Subsoil Survey / Borehole Survey

RSA Geotechnics Ltd

A borehole survey was carried out by RSA Geotechnics Ltd. across the area of the proposed developments at the Village Estates, Stockwell Park Road and Robsart Road, in 2008.

24 boreholes and window samples were taken for non-archaeological reasons to characterise the ground present. The borehole logs note that there is made ground across the site, which, archaeologically, may relate to the later 19th or earlier 20th century. The modern made ground, in only a few of the sampling locations, was found generally to be less than 1.0m in depth. The undated made ground was found generally to be between 1.0 and 3.0m below the current ground surface, though again not evenly located across the site. The site overlies gravel natural soils.

Site Number	99
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Site Name	Stockwell Park Walk and Robsart Street
Type of Site	Event - Intervention
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO8288
Status	Event
Easting	531022
Northing	176031
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	20/10/2008 - 31/10/2008, throughout (2008) Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Trial Trench Museum of London Archaeology An archaeological evaluation was conducted in 2008 by Museum of London Archaeology at two sites in the Village Estates, one situated to the north on Robsart Street and one to the south near Stockwell Park Walk. Site code SKV08. Trenches one to four were excavated, with one more trench planned for Phase II of the works. No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the 19th century were found during the evaluation. It was established that over most of the site between 1m and 1.3m of made ground overlay natural gravel which was recorded at between 6.11m and 9.35m OD. The contractor therefore did not recommend any further archaeological work.

Site Number	100
Site Name	Brixton Road
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO9886
Status	Event
Easting	531087
Northing	175449
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/01/1999 - 31/01/1999, at some time (1999) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT In January 1999 Museum of London Archaeology Service compiled an archaeological desk based assessment of the Central Site, Brixton Road. It was concluded that there was a moderate potential for Roman archaeological remains (mainly for the road and associated roadside features). There was thought to be a low potential for remains of all other periods although there is some potential for prehistoric remains due to the sites location on the edge of the Terrace Gravels and close to the River Effra.

Site Number	101
Site Name	Coldharour Lane (No 372)
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NHLE Number	
HER Number	ELO9925
Status	Event
Easting	531318
Northing	175420
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	01/03/2001 - 31/03/2001, at some time (2001) DESK BASED ASSESSMENT In March 2001 CgMs Consulting compiled an archaeological desk based assessment of land at 372 Coldharbour Lane. It was concluded that the site had a low potential for archaeological remains of all periods as the survival of deposits is thought to have been compromised by previous development. The site was found to have been agricultural land until the early 19th century when a house was constructed on the site on deep strip footings. The demolition of this house and construction of a new building will have had a severe and widespread impact on the survival of remains.

Site Number	102
Site Name	Brixton CA
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	531093
Northing	175399
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	The Brixton Conservation Area covers most of Brixton's Victorian town centre. The conservation area is located in the very heart of Lambeth extending along Brixton Road from St Matthew's Road in the south to St John's Crescent to the north. The side streets off either side of Brixton Road are included in part along with large parts of Atlantic Road, Coldharbour Lane and Effra Road. It is characterised by mostly 19th and early 20th Century commercial development, impressive public buildings, the covered and open markets and the railway lines elevated on viaducts which dictated the historical development of the area and are integral to its special interest. There are also residential enclaves, mostly mansion blocks on Electric Avenue, Coldharbour Lane and Rushcroft Road. It is understood that Brixton Hill and Brixton follow the route of a Roman road running from London to the coast. Brixton is said to take its name from 'Brixi's Stone' which may have been a Saxon monument commemorating a man by the name of Brixi or a marker stone. It is believed to stood much further up Brixton Hill to the south of the current conservation area. In the late 18th Century Brixton Road / Brixton Hill became a turnpike. However, scope for development was inhibited until the enclosure of Rush Common (from 1806) and Stockwell

Common (from 1813). Even then the Act to enclose Rush Common restricted buildings on certain parts of the common land. This restriction greatly influenced the first phases of development and still define much of central Brixton today.

The northern-most point of Rush Common was at 417 Brixton Road (now the corner with Brixton Station Road) and in response houses were erected along the perimeter of Rush Common and utilising the common land as their front gardens. By 1841 Brixton had a population of 10,175. A major spur to its development came with the arrival of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway in the mid 1860s linking Brixton to London and thus securing its future as a commuter suburb. Railway viaducts sliced across Brixton Road, cutting through the grand terraced houses. It is likely that the arrival of the railway viaducts and the noise of the trains compelled many of the upper middle-class residents of central Brixton to move away and allowed the area to develop into a town centre. Atlantic Road was laid out to follow the railway viaduct and some of the earliest phases of post-railway development can be seen in the modest two-storey buildings along Atlantic Road and Coldharbour Lane.

Brixton Conservation Area Statement 2012

Site Number	103
Site Name	Trinity Gardens CA
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	530714
Northing	175298
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>An Archaeological Priority Area (Roman Road) runs along the length of Brixton Road, immediately to the east. There are no scheduled monuments within the conservation area.</p> <p>Acre Lane is thought to have been first developed in Saxon times as part of a network of east-west tracks. The area formed part of the Manor of Stockwell, one of the ten manors of Lambeth; the character was agricultural and farming was the predominant activity. At the beginning of the 19th century the Manor of Stockwell was auctioned off in lots; improvements in turnpike roads and the opening of the Vauxhall Bridge in 1816 created opportunities for residential development and dwellings began to be erected along the main roads, attracting those with adequate means to escape the congestion of inner London. The earliest developments within the conservation area are the houses built along Acre Lane in the 1810s. No. 46 Acre Lane is thought to be one of the earliest surviving, along with Nos. 48-50 Acre Lane (The Cedars) which were completed by Thomas Bailey in 1819. He also financed the building of the adjoining Trinity Asylum in 1822, living in the area and managing these almshouses until his death in 1828. A parish map of 1841 shows detached or paired villas extending along both sides of Acre Lane, but still with several gaps and with open fields to the rear.</p> <p>The City of London Corporation purchased a sizable portion of the fields to the north in the 1830s in order to erect almshouses for elderly poor residents of the City. Initially 16 almshouses were built, using funds subscribed to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.</p> <p>Trinity Gardens was originally named Trinity Square, built in 1849-50 with conventional terraced housing arranged around a square, and linked to the earlier Brighton Terrace to the east, where none of the original houses have survived. The OS map of 1871 shows Trinity Gardens fully built out with long rows of terraces, centred on a garden laid to lawn with trees.</p>

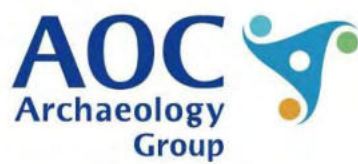
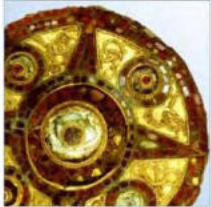
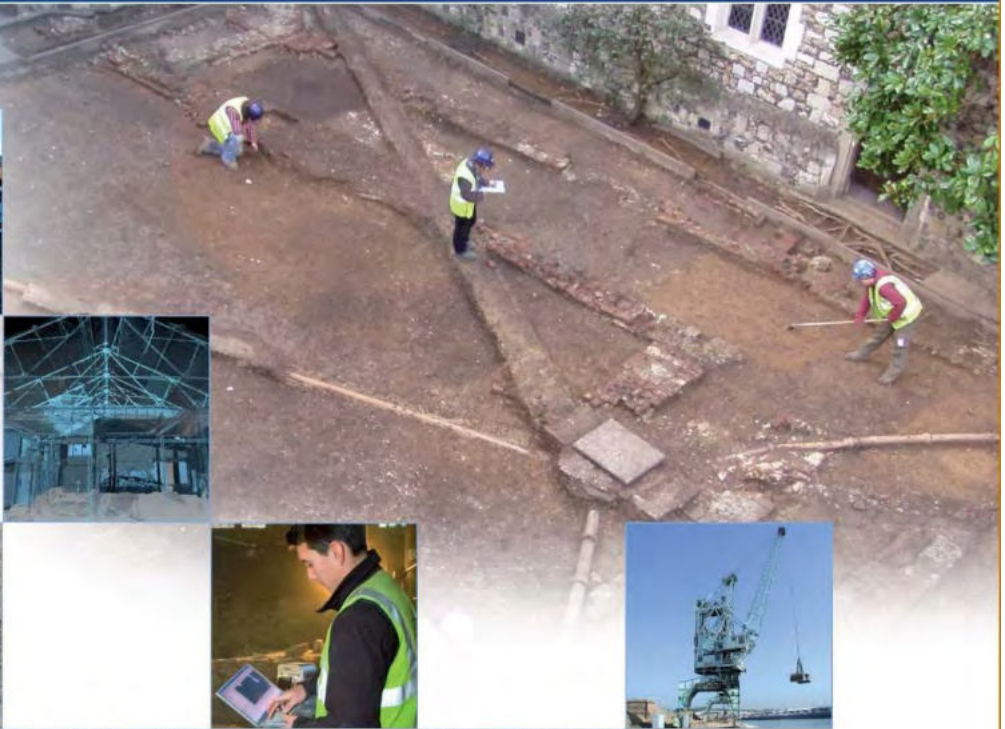
Trinity Gardens Conservation Area Character Appraisal, 2017

Site Number	104
Site Name	Loughborough Park CA
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	531368
Northing	175432
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>The area originally formed part of the southern portion of the Lambeth Wick Estate, which just before its development in the early 19th century was land used chiefly for pasture and market gardening.</p> <p>Coldharbour lane was the only wad running east-vest across this part of the estate.</p> <p>The layout and development of Loughborough Park dates from about 1844 when Lady Holland began to grant building leases, and thereafter until 1857.</p>

Site Number	105
Site Name	Brixton Road and Angel Town CA
Type of Site	Conservation Area
NHLE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	531241
Northing	175908
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	<p>The character of this conservation area is clearly defined by the arterial nature of Brixton Road - large terraced, detached or paired townhouses set back from the main road behind generous front gardens. In the middle section this character changes markedly with later C19th and C20th buildings extending to back of pavement or set back behind later bungalow shop units.</p> <p>Brixton Road to this day forms part of the main route from London to Brighton that may date back to Roman times. This manor formed a part of the original Manor of Lambeth acquired by the Archbishop of Canterbury – Hubert Walker - from the Prior of Rochester, in exchange for estates in North Kent. From the end of the 13th century, the Manor of Lambeth Wick was administered separately and from 1480 it was let to various tenants. By the C17th London's growing demand for timber meant that the local woodlands in this area were felled leaving a landscape of largely open fields. During the Civil War, Parliament lead by Oliver Cromwell seized the Archbishop's estates and sold them off, but they were returned to the Church after the Restoration. On the east side of Brixton Road stood a magnificent country mansion – Loughborough House. It was built at the beginning of the C17th and named after Henry</p>

Hastings, 1st Baron Loughborough, becoming an academy for young noblemen in 1785. It was demolished in 1854.

Site Number	106
Site Name	Midland Railway Coal Depot
Type of Site	Building
NHLE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	531247
Northing	175461
Parish	
Council	LAMBETH
Description	



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