

**Falmer Road, The Bowling Green Old Cart Lodge and Barn, Rottingdean****Historic Building****Rottingdean****Agricultural****ID 49****Description:**

Long, low barn, which at one end abuts Challoners Mews. The cart lodge is located at the other end of the barn. The building appears to be shown on the 1839 tithe map. Within living memory this was a farm cart lodge/repair structure. The lodge is now used as a public shelter, whilst the barn forms part of the Bowls Clubhouse. Both retain flint walls and tiled roofs. The lodge is timber framed, although the original padstones have been replaced with concrete. The buildings appear largely unaltered from the road.

**B Historic and Evidential Interest**

ii An important reminder of the agricultural antecedents of the area

**C Townscape Interest**

i Within a conservation area, but one of very few little-altered agricultural buildings clearly visible within the streetscene. The cart lodge is a particularly unusual survival.

iii A notable feature marking the entrance to the historic village from the north

iv Some historic association with Challoners – the original manorial farm. However, this is not immediately apparent within the streetscene and insufficient to meet this criteria

**E Rarity and Representativeness**

i A good example of an uncommon survival (cart lodge)

**F Intactness**

i Largely unaltered agricultural building, especially when viewed from the road

**Recommendation:**

Include on the local list

**Falmer Road, Boundary wall to The Rotyngs, Rottingdean**

<b>Historic Building</b>	<b>Rottingdean</b>
<b>Boundary</b>	<b>ID452</b>

**Not included on current local list**



**Description:**

Flint wall with brick dressings, between the pathway to the playing fields and Burnes Vale. Originally the boundary wall to Rottingdean School, built 1894 and demolished in 1964 following a fire. Site now housing. Straight length of wall, abutting pavement edge, with two inserted openings. Original entrance to the south formed of concave walls and brick piers with stone coping. The original entrance has been modified to accommodate access to Burnes Vale and The Rotyngs, although survives in part. Source: [http://www.rggj.net/Rottingdean/old\\_pc/](http://www.rggj.net/Rottingdean/old_pc/), <http://www.rottingdeanvillage.org.uk/around-about/history-environment/rottingdean-time-douglas-denno/rottingdean-time-chapter-6>

<b>A</b>	<b>Architectural, Design and Artistic Interest</b>
ii	A good example of a late Victorian flint and brick wall, with well designed entrance and detailing
<b>B</b>	<b>Historic and Evidential Interest</b>
ii	Surviving reminder of the former Rottingdean School, which played a key part in the development of the village and its education provision
<b>F</b>	<b>Intactness</b>
i	Much of the wall survives intact
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Include on local list

**Farm Road, Farm Mews, Hove**

**Historic Building**

**Brunswick Town**

**Mews**

**IDI18**

**Not included on current local list**



**Description:**

Mews, built c.1854, accessed from beneath 11 Farm Road. Two storey properties surrounding all sides of central courtyard; further courtyard accessed to south, now garages. Rendered and weatherboarded with pitched roofs. Garage doors to ground floor. External access by stair to first floors, with windows and doors at this level.

**Recommendation:**

Do not include on local list. One of a number of mews within the Brunswick Town conservation area, and neighbouring conservation areas. Although the area partly retains its 'backland' character, the properties have been altered over time. Its interest is more appropriately protected through inclusion in the conservation area.

**Farm Road, Lansdowne Mews, Hove****Historic Building****Brunswick Town****Mews****ID119****Not included on current local list****Description:**

Mews, built 1850-4, accessed from beneath 4 Farm Road. Two storey properties surrounding all sides of central hard surfaced area. Rendered with a series of hipped roofs. Garage doors to most of ground floor. External access by stair and gangway to first floors, with windows and doors at this level.

**Recommendation:**

Do not include on local list. One of a number of mews within the Brunswick Town conservation area, and neighbouring conservation areas. Although the area partly retains its 'backland' character, the properties have been altered over time. Its interest is more appropriately protected through inclusion in the conservation area.

**Florence Place, Jewish Burial Ground, Brighton**

<b>Park &amp; Garden</b>	<b>No CA</b>
<b>Landscape of remembrance</b>	<b>ID 451</b>

**Not included on local list**



**Description:**

The Freehold Burial Ground was given to the Brighton Synagogue congregation in 1826 by T.R.Kemp for use as its cemetery. The cemetery was extended to the south and north in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, approximately doubling its overall size. At around the same time, the entrance with remodelled with a new gate, piers and rendered walls. The chapel was built in 1893 to the designs of Lainson and Son; it is likely the other works were undertaken at the same time. The remainder of the walls are of flint with red brick dressings. The space is rectangular and slopes slightly to the south, with gravestones of varying design arranged in rows with central pathway. The ground is overgrown. On raised ground, it originally overlooked the dust yard and abattoir; now the Hollingdean Depot and Waste Transfer Station. Source: Carder 1990

<b>B</b>	<b>Historic and Evidential Interest</b>
i	The ground was originally given to the Jewish congregation, by T.R.Kemp; a notable local figure.
ii	The cemetery is illustrative of Jewish history in the city.
<b>C</b>	<b>Townscape Interest</b>
ii	Not within a conservation area, the space contributes positively to the area
iv	The space is closely associated with the listed chapel, gate and walls.
<b>F</b>	<b>Rarity and Representativeness</b>
i	A rare example of a minority faith burial ground of this date
<b>F</b>	<b>Intactness</b>
i	The space remains largely unchanged from its late 19 <sup>th</sup> century format.

<b>Recommendation:</b>	Include on local list
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**Florence Road, Baptist Chapel, Brighton****Historic Building****Preston Park****Place of Worship - Nonconformist****ID 471****Not included on current local list****Description:**

Knapped flint Baptist Church with terracotta dressings. 1894-5 by George Baines. Early English Style; similarities to their work at Gloucester Place, but with slightly different architectural detailing. Corner location, with tower surmounted by shingle spire addressing the corner. Large site with complex plan form. Set back from the road with flint and terracotta wall to the boundary. Source: Carder 1990

**A Architectural, Design and Artistic Interest**

- i Distinctive architectural style, very much characteristic of the Scottish-born architect, but unusual for nonconformist church buildings in the locality
- iv National architect George Baines & Son specialised in designing Baptist churches, usually in a distinctive Free Perp style. A number of their churches are listed such as Trafalgar Street Evangelical Church, Hull and Bury Park URC, Luton

**C Townscape Interest**

- i Within the Preston Park Conservation Area, but atypical of it in architectural style and function.
- iii Its prominent corner location, contrasting materials and tower make it a focal point in the streetscene.

**F Intactness**

- i The church survives largely intact

**Recommendation:**

Include on local list

<b>Fonthill Road, Dubarry Building (comprising Fonthill Road, Hove Business Centre and Hove Park Villas, Microscape House and Dubarry House), Hove</b>	
<b>Historic Building</b>	<b>No CA</b>
<b>Factory</b>	<b>ID 458</b>
<b>Not included on current local list</b>	
	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The Standard Tablet Company was established in 1901 by Harry William Kilby Pears, son of a retail chemist. The company produced a limited range of cosmetics. It gradually acquired the Fonthill Road site between c.1907 and 1923. A number of extensions were approved during this period, with the factory housed within four separate buildings. During the First World War, Kilby Pears launched Dubarry cosmetics, named in honour of French allies (the glamorous Madame du Barry was a favourite of Louis XV). The Standard Tablet Company went into liquidation in 1923. Its assets were purchased and a new company established, called Dubarry, with Kilby Pears as managing director. The company became particularly well-known for its packaging – specifically glass bottles – which have now become collectible items. The current building was designed by E Wallis Long in 1930. Of three and four storeys, it appears to be formed of a number of different sections of slightly differing designs; it is possible that these relate to some extent to previous buildings on site. The building incorporates large panels with green mosaic lettering. These, in combination with the crittal windows, create a strong horizontal emphasis. Some of the windows have been replaced with upvc, although some of the original crittal windows also survive. The roof is mainly flat, with some later additions. One 6-bay section has a decorative parapet, incorporating curved pediments over each individual bay, with a larger pediment over the two central bays. Dubarry moved away in the 1960s, with the building then put to a variety of different uses. Source: Middleton 2002</p>	
<b>A</b>	<b>Architectural, Design and Artistic Interest</b>
ii	An original design of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century factory building / perfumery
v	The decorative mosaic panels are of particular artistic interest
<b>B</b>	<b>Historic Interest</b>
i	Close association with the Dubarry firm, which became a household name in the mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century. This association is directly reflected in the building's fabric
<b>C</b>	<b>Townscape Interest</b>
ii	Not within a conservation area, the building – particularly the mosaic panels – add interest to the streetscene and views from Hove Railway Station
<b>E</b>	<b>Rarity and Representativeness</b>
i	A relatively rare example of a perfumery / early 20 <sup>th</sup> century factory of particular artistic quality
ii	Representative of the legacy of the Dubarry firm
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Include on local list

**Fonthill Road, Railway Bridge, Hove****Historic Building****No CA****Transport - Railway Bridge****ID 240****Not included on current local list****Description:**

The Brighton to Shoreham-by-Sea line was completed in May 1840 (before the main line), and therefore the bridge likely dates to this time. Built in buff brick, with a low, segmental-arched opening and projecting piers to either side. Red brick dressings, including string course. Recessed panels of flint above.

**A Architectural, Design and Artistic Interest**

i Good example of a regional approach to railway bridge design, incorporating local materials

**C Townscape Interest**

ii Not within a conservation area, the bridge contributes greatly to the streetscene

**F Intactness**

i The design of the bridge survives largely intact

**Recommendation:**

Include on local list

**Foredown Road, 50 and 52, Old Forge Building and Forge Cottage, Portslade**

**Historic Building**

**No CA**

**Rural industrial**

**ID 232**



**Description:**

Brick one-storey forge building with steep tiled roof, gabled to the north and hipped to the south. Adjoining this to the south is a two storey rendered cottage with shallow hipped slate roof. Both buildings are evident on the c.1840 tithe map, and in 1841 blacksmith Abel Cooms worked there and lived in the adjoining cottage. At this point, they were surrounded by open common land, to the northeast of Portslade Village. The forge was converted to residential use in c.1990, through the insertion of windows and doors within existing openings. The roof has not been compromised by this conversion. The cottage has been altered through the insertion of upvc windows and the alteration of the original door to form a window. The buildings are now located within an entirely suburban setting. Source: Middleton 2002

**B Historic and Evidential Interest**

ii Acts as a reminder of the rural origins of the area, which is now wholly suburban. The relationship between the forge and blacksmith's cottage is interesting.

**C Townscape Interest**

ii Makes a positive contribution to an otherwise wholly late 20<sup>th</sup> century streetscene.

**E Rarity and Representativeness**

i Representative of this building type, which would have played a key role in rural life on the Downs and downland villages. Few examples survive.

**Recommendation:**

Retain on the local list

**Foredown Road, Flint wall to former Isolation Hospital, Portslade**

**Historic Building** No CA

**Boundary (hospital)** ID 231

**Included on the current local list**



**Description:**

The Foredown Isolation Hospital was opened in c.1887 for the treatment of infectious diseases. The development of the site is shown on successive historic Ordnance Survey maps. The boundary for the large site was set out from the outset, although a number of buildings were added to the site over time. The surviving flint wall marks the extent of the west boundary to the site. It is of field flint construction, with regular red brick quoining, and steps down the hill. The hospital closed in the 1980s, and was largely demolished to make way for housing soon afterwards. The stretch of flint wall and tower, which has been converted to community use and houses a camera obscura, are the only survivals. Source: Middleton 2002, EH Selection Guide

**B Historic and Evidential Interest**

ii Historic interest as the surviving boundary wall to the Foredown Isolation Hospital. The hospital, predates the 1893 Isolation Hospitals Act, and therefore the majority of hospitals of this type. Purpose-built isolation hospitals were a relatively short-lived building type, and rapidly declined after the rise of antibiotics in the 1940s. The boundary wall likely dates from 1887.

**C Townscape Interest**

ii Located where the city meets the Downs (and immediately outside the South Downs National Park), the flint wall lines the approach to the Foredown Tower, and the access route to the Downs. Its location on the edge of the city acts as a reminder of its history as an Isolation Hospital.

**E Rarity and Representativeness**

ii Representative of the former Isolation Hospital, and the development of care and treatment for disease

**Recommendation:** Retain on local list

<b>Foredown Road, Foredown Tower</b>	
<b>Historic Building</b>	<b>No CA</b>
<b>Water tower (hospital)</b>	<b>ID 233</b>
<b>Included on the current local list</b>	
	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>The Foredown Isolation Hospital was opened in c.1887 for the treatment of infectious diseases. A number of extensions were soon required, and in 1909 this included the construction of a water tower in order to provide sufficient pressurised water for the most recent extensions. The building was constructed on the highest part of the site, and with capacity to hold 27,500 gallons of water. Square in plan, it is of yellow brick with semi-circular arches, surmounted by a cast iron tank. The brick walls supporting the cast iron water tank had to be 27 inches thick in order to support its weight. The water tower was disused by the 1960s, and the hospital closed in the 1980s. The hospital was largely demolished to make way for housing soon afterwards, although a stretch of flint wall survives as well as the tower, which has been converted to community use and houses a camera obscura. Its new use has required the construction of a new roof and glazing over the tank. Source: Middleton 2002, EH Selection Guide</p>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Historic and Evidential Interest</b>
ii	Historic interest as the last surviving building associated with the Foredown Isolation Hospital. The hospital predates the 1893 Isolation Hospitals Act, and therefore the majority of hospitals of this type. Purpose-built isolation hospitals were a relatively short-lived building type, and rapidly declined after the rise of antibiotics in the 1940s.
<b>C</b>	<b>Townscape Interest</b>
ii	Located where the city meets the Downs (and immediately outside the South Downs National Park), the building contributes positively to the streetscene. Its location on the edge of the city acts as a reminder of its history as an Isolation Hospital.
iii	Its distinctive form means the building forms a local landmark for the north of Portslade
<b>E</b>	<b>Rarity and Representativeness</b>
ii	Representative of the former Isolation Hospital, and the development of care and treatment for disease
<b>F</b>	<b>Intactness</b>
i	Despite conversion to an alternative use, requiring alterations to the roofscape of the building, the original form and function of the building is still evident.
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Retain on local list

**Foundry Street, 1-24, 33-37 consecutive, Brighton**

**Historic Building**

**North Laine**

**Houses, industrial, pub**

**ID 81**

**Not included on current local list**



**Description:**

Street of predominantly two storey Victorian terraced houses, industrial buildings and a pub. Mainly rendered elevations with some brick. Hung sash windows. Industrial buildings retain evidence of their original uses, such as hoists/pulleys and loading doors. Source: North Laine Study, <http://www.mhms.org.uk/content/street-history-foundry-street>

**Recommendation:**

Do not include on local list. Foundry Street comprises a very good example of the type of street and mix of uses that characterise the North Laine conservation area. It is, however, typical of the area in this respect. Its interest is most appropriately protected through inclusion in the conservation area and its associated Article 4 Direction. These area-based designations provide a greater level of protection than local listing would.

<b>Furze Hill, Furze Croft, Hove</b>	
<b>Historic Building</b>	<b>No CA</b>
<b>Flats</b>	<b>ID 113 + 235</b>
<b>Included on current local list</b>	
	
<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>7 storey moderne block of flats, 1936 by Toms &amp; Partners, on the site of The Wick/Wick House. The building was designed and built for London developers Bell Modern Flats, who also developed neighbouring Wick Hall. Walls of gault brick, below a flat roof with heavily projecting eaves. The crittal windows survive, including curved glass to the bays. The overall design has a horizontal emphasis. Source: Antram &amp; Morrice 2008, Middleton 2002</p>	
<b>A</b>	<b>Architectural, Design and Artistic Interest</b>
ii	A good example of a moderne block of flats.
<b>C</b>	<b>Townscape Interest</b>
ii	Outside a conservation area, the building contributes greatly to the streetscene in the immediate surroundings of St Ann's Well Gardens.
<b>F</b>	<b>Intactness</b>
i	The building retains its original overall design and features such as the crittal windows, such that it retains a sense of completeness.
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Retain on local list

<b>Wick Hall, Furze Hill, Hove</b>	
<b>Historic Building</b>	<b>No CA</b>
<b>Flats</b>	<b>ID 234</b>
<b>Included on the current local list</b>	
	
<b>Description:</b>	
<p>Seven storey block of flats, built 1936 for London developers Bell Modern Flats, who also developed Furze Croft. Seventh floor set within tile-hung mansard style roof. Brick with crittal windows and balconies, set in its own mature grounds. Built on the site of a former early 19th century mansion, also called Wick Hall. It was originally constructed as upmarket rental apartments with a roof garden, pitch and putt, hot water and heating, porters and restaurant. Source: Middleton 2002, <a href="http://www.cmpcaonline.org.uk/page_id__254.aspx">http://www.cmpcaonline.org.uk/page_id__254.aspx</a></p>	
<b>C</b>	<b>Townscape Interest</b>
ii	Not within a conservation area, the building and mature grounds contribute to the streetscene, both in association with Furze Croft in views along Furze Hill, and as a visual focal point along Lansdowne Road. This is emphasised due to the large massing of the building.
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Remove from local list. Of some architectural interest due to its art deco design, it is of lesser architectural quality than its neighbour Furze Croft. This interest is insufficient to meet the criteria. As such, it does not meet the two of the criteria for 'Interest'.