



# What is a Local List?

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A Local List identifies buildings and structures with architectural, historical and cultural significance which enrich and enliven the character of a place.

It is one way in which local communities can record and celebrate the breadth of the local historic environment, by highlighting those buildings that make a positive contribution to their surroundings.

The buildings and structures included within a Local List are ‘non-designated heritage assets’. This means they are not ‘Listed Buildings’ on the Statutory List maintained by Historic England, but they are recognised to have significance that is important locally, and which will be taken into account when determining planning applications.

Local listing does not introduce a requirement to obtain any additional permissions over and above those that are already required. Inclusion on the Local List means that the building’s conservation as a heritage asset of historic and/or architectural importance is a material consideration when a planning authority decides a planning application. Proposals for change will be decided taking a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

## Why publish a Local List?

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Rother District Council does not currently have a Local List but other nearby local authorities do, including [Eastbourne](#) and [Hastings](#).

Local planning authorities have a duty to set out a, ‘positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’ and the Local List is one of the ways of achieving this.

A local list highlights and promotes the rich history of a place, and it is an opportunity for local councils to work with local communities to better understand what built heritage is valued by residents.

It should also act as a source of general information to those interested in the history and heritage of a place.

It also acts as a key reference document when assessing planning applications that may impact locally listed buildings.

## What is included within a Local List?

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A Local List includes built structures that have historical, architectural and cultural significance to their immediate surroundings and to the town or district as a whole, which it is considered

desirable to preserve or enhance for future generations.

They can include:

- Buildings
- Infrastructure
- Shopfronts
- Street furniture
- Walls
- Public artworks

Individual buildings within conservation areas may be included in the Local List to reinforce their individual value, and to supplement the information found in conservation area appraisal and management plan documents.

Building uses in their own right are not included, but an ongoing original use may contribute to the overall significance of a building and may support the case for local listing, if it can be demonstrated it meets the other criteria.

Buildings and structures that have been statutory listed by Historic England are not eligible for inclusion, as these buildings already have greater protection in the planning process, and inclusion in the Local List would be an unnecessary duplication. Information on statutory listed buildings within Bexhill can be found on [Historic England's website](#).

Natural landscapes, trees, habitats and views are not included as they would be subject to more appropriate designations, such as Tree Preservation Orders.

A Local List identifies buildings and structures with architectural, historical and cultural significance which enrich and enliven the character of a place.

## How can I nominate a building to be added to Bexhill Heritage's Draft Local List?

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Anyone can nominate a building, structure or open space in a local planning authority to be considered for local listing - this could include building owners and occupiers or anyone in the community. All nominations will be considered against the criteria set out below, and if it is deemed to be of sufficient significance the building, structure or open space will be added to Bexhill Heritage's Draft Local List. Once this is complete the Draft List will be submitted to Rother District Council for their assessment. Local Listing nominations should be sent to Bexhill Heritage by post or email [locallist@bexhillheritage.com](mailto:locallist@bexhillheritage.com) and should include:



The Sainsbury's Concrete Mural is an example of public artwork



Bexhill Cemetery's lodge and entrance gates

- Full address or a location map of the building, structure or open space if it has no address;
- Clear, up-to-date photographs of the main elevations of the building, structure or open space;
- Any information about the building, structure or open space (e.g. the date it was built, the name of the architect etc.);
- Details of any specialised function (such as industrial use) or historical associations;
- Details of the local listing criteria with which the building, structure or open space is considered to comply;
- How the building fits in with and enhances its location.

## **Principles of Selection criteria for additions to the Draft Local List**

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In order to more accurately reflect the full range of Bexhill's historic environment, the contributions made by all categories of heritage assets need to be taken into consideration. All unlisted buildings, structures or historic street furniture are eligible for consideration for inclusion. The criteria for inclusion will essentially be whether, by virtue of any inherent architectural or historic interest, or by forming part of an interesting group, they make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of an area. Buildings of all ages can be considered for inclusion, although the more recent their date, the more strictly the selection criteria will be applied. Contribution to the street scene can be as worthy of consideration as individual architectural merit. Particularly important will be street corner buildings, which successfully exploit their location as a focus for views.

Selection criteria for a 'Locally Listed' building - these are based upon the recommendations of Historic England in their Good Practice guidance on Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage.

1. Asset type - all heritage asset types, including buildings, monuments, sites, places, means of enclosure, parks, gardens and designed landscapes may be considered for inclusion.
2. Age - the age of an asset may be an important criterion, and the age range can be adjusted to take into account distinctive local characteristics or building traditions. Its rarity as a building type, use or architectural style may also be an appropriate reason for inclusion.
3. Architectural and Artistic Interest - the intrinsic design and aesthetic value of an asset relating to local and/or national styles, materials, construction and craft techniques, or any other distinctive characteristics.
4. Group Value - groupings of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.
5. Archaeological Interest - the local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be in the form of buried remains, but may also be revealed in the structure of buildings or in a designed landscape, for instance. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are primary sources of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
6. Historic Interest - a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures, may enhance the significance of a heritage asset. Blue Plaque and similar schemes may be relevant. Social and communal interest may be regarded as a sub-set of historic interest but has special value in local listing. As noted in the PPG: 'Heritage assets ... can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity'. It therefore relates to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social

interaction and coherence, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.

7. Landmark Status - an asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene.
8. Landscape interest - planned public open spaces may have important heritage assets such as gates, railings, walls, pavilions, bandstands, bridges, walled gardens and water features.

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# Category: All

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Complete list of local heritage assets alphabetised by house and road name.

Within each asset a reference number, construction date, architect/artist, builder, description and photo has been included (wherever possible).

## Pages in category "All"

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The following 119 pages are in this category, out of 119 total.



### #

- [1-11 Channel View](#)
- [1-15 Marina Arcade](#)
- [1-1A Cantelupe Road](#)
- [10-12 \(even\) Colebrooke Road](#)
- [11-15 \(odd\) Terminus Avenue](#)
- [17-21 \(odd\) Devonshire Road](#)
- [2 Devonshire Road](#)
- [30 St. Leonards Road](#)
- [36 St. Leonards Road](#)
- [43-49 \(odd\) Cantelupe Road](#)
- [48-52 \(even\) St. Leonards Road](#)

### A

- [Air-raid Shelter, Chantry Avenue](#)
- [Air-raid Shelter, Upper Sea Road](#)
- [All Saints Church of England Primary School, All Saints Lane](#)
- [All Saints Hall, All Saints Lane](#)
- [St. Andrews Place, Wickham Avenue](#)
- [St. Augustine's Church, St Augustines Close](#)

## B

- Bank Chambers, Buckhurst Road
- The Bell, Church Street
- Beulah Baptist Church, Clifford Road
- Bexhill Amateur Athletic Club, Little Common Road
- Bexhill Cemetery (buildings), Turkey Road
- Bexhill Hospital, Holliers Hill
- Bexhill Library, Western Road
- Bexhill Museum, Egerton Road
- Bexhill Signal Box, Station Road
- Bexhill United Reformed Church, Cantelupe Road
- Bexhill-on-Sea Delivery Office, Devonshire Square
- Birkdale Hall, Birkdale
- Boots, 14-16 Devonshire Road
- Boswell Mews, High Street
- Bowling Club Pavillion, Polegrove
- Bowness Court & Great Staughton, 10-12 Dorset Road South
- Brassey Court, Brassey Road
- Brookfield Court, Lionel Road
- Bumpkins Cottage, Normans Bay Road

## C

- C. Wells & Sons, 30 Sackville Road
- *Cantelupe Court, De La Warr Parade*
- Chantry Community Primary School, Barrack Road
- Chantry Farm, Church Street
- Christchurch Methodist Church, Springfield Road
- Clock Tower Court, Park Avenue
- The Coach House, De La Warr Road
- 1-10 Coastguard Cottages, Normans Bay Road
- Collington House, 3 Collington Rise
- Commissioners Cottages, Normans Bay Road
- Concrete Pillbox, Galley Hill
- Concrete Pillbox, Ninfield Road
- The Cooden Beach Hotel, Cooden Sea Road
- Cooden Beach Railway Station, Cooden Sea Road
- Cordova, 63 South Cliff

## D

- De La Warr Court, De La Warr Parade
- The Denbigh, Little Common Road
- Devonshire House, Devonshire Road
- Drill Hall, Down Road
- Drinking trough, Collington Lane West

## E

- Elizabeth Court Rest Home, 4 Hastings Road

## F

- Flint Cobbled Walls, Old Town
- Former Salvation Army Citadel, 87 London Road

## G

- Garage, 21 Station Road
- Grosvenor Park, 26 Brookfield Road

## H

- Heriot Lodge, 90 Belle Hill

## J

- St. John's Centre, London Road

## K

- K6 Telephone Box, Normans Bay Road
- King Edward VII Memorial Clock Tower, West Parade
- King Offa Primary Academy, Down Road

## L

- La Casa Blanca, 13 Elmstead Road
- Lake House, 68 Collington Lane West
- Little Common War Memorial
- The Lodge, 1 De Moleyns Close
- The Lodge, St Francis Chase

## M

- Malet Memorial Hall, 1 King Offa Way
- Manor Gardens (buildings), De La Warr Road
- St. Mark's Church, Little Common Road
- St. Martha's Church, Cooden Sea Road
- St Mary's School, Wrestwood Road
- Masonic Centre, 45-47 Wilton Road
- Methodist Church, Sackville Road
- St. Michael and All Angels Church, Glassenbury Drive
- Millfield, 82 Belle Hill
- Motcombe Court, Bedford Avenue

## N

- Nab Cottage, 20 Broadoak Lane
- Normanhurst, De La Warr Parade

## O

- Oceania, West Parade
- The Old Vicarage, 5 Brassey Road
- Old Granary Barn, Broadoak Lane
- Old Magistrates Court, 24 Cantelupe Road
- Old Wesleyan Chapel, Chapel Path
- Oldfield House, 144 Cooden Sea Road

## P

- Pages Gap
- Park Cottage, 15 De La Warr Road
- Peace Memorial, Sea Road
- The Pelham, Holliers Hill
- St. Peter's Stables, Church Street
- The Picture Playhouse, 36-38 Western Road
- Poachers Wood, Maple Walk
- Polegrove Grandstand, Polegrove

## R

- Rex Water Trough, Manor Gardens
- RNLI Coin Collector, Marina
- Romney Court, Jameson Road

## S

- The Sackville, 27-29 De La Warr Parade
- Sackville House, 5-11 St. Leonards Road
- Sainsbury's Concrete Mural, Buckhurst Place
- San Mirail, 13 Richmond Avenue
- Sandringham Court, De La Warr Parade
- Sports Pavilion, Egerton Park
- The Star Inn, Sluice Road
- St. Stephen's Church, Down Road
- Strathmore Court, De La Warr Parade
- Sussex House, 33 Ninfield Road

## T

- The Thatched House, Pinewoods
- Toad Hall, 9 De La Warr Road
- The Town House, 1 London Road

## U

- Upmeads, 96 Belle Hill

## V

- Victoria House, 1 Middlesex Road
- St. Vincents Rest Home, Down Road

## W

- West Lodge, 1 Hastings Road
- The Wheatsheaf Inn, 2 Barnhorn Road
- Wilton Court Mansions, Marina



## 10-12 (even) Colebrooke Road

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A well preserved and beautifully crafted pair of semi-detached Edwardian houses built soon after the road was laid out in 1905. They have prominent half-timbered gables above double-height bay windows, fine red clay tile-hung upper elevations, smaller half-timbered gables over the recessed porches and timber sash windows.



### 10-12 (even) Colebrooke Road



**LL ref:** 270  
**Start date:** 1907  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# 1-10 Coastguard Cottages, Normans Bay Road

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In 1860 the Admiralty were given powers to acquire land and establish coastguard stations. At Normans Bay land was acquired from the Dukes of Devonshire and, in 1866, the coastguard station was built and was named Pevensey Coastguard Station. Martello Towers 53,54 and 55 were all in close proximity and were used to house the families of coastguard before this terrace of 10 cottages with an officers house was built in the late 1860s.

The front doors are on the north (landward) side of each cottage, fronting on to a communal path. The sea-side elevation of the cottages had only windows and not doors originally, probably as protection from the severe weather. They have simple rendered elevations and one continuous dual-pitch slated roof with rectangular stacks and clay chimney pots. Each cottage had its own outhouse or privy with red brick gabled end elevations and slate roofs. Some of these survive to this day such as at No. 6 and 7 and are important elements of this historic terrace which should be refurbished and retained. Inside there was a kitchen with a range and one living room; upstairs were three bedrooms, one of which most people converted to part-bathrooms as piped water became available.

## 1-10 Coastguard Cottages, Normans Bay Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	394
<b>Start date:</b>	1860s
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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## Gallery

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# 1-11 Channel View

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The roads now known as Channel View East and Channel View West were originally named Pier View East and Pier View West on early development plans. They were designed specifically as approach roads for a proposed pier that was intended to extend from the Kursaal site; however, the pier never materialised, and the roads were eventually renamed. The name "Channel View" was officially established around 1901 as a descriptive name for the wide pedestrian walkway's position overlooking the English Channel. In street directories up until approximately 1915, the area was occasionally referred to as "Channel Side".

The original 1901 plans for the courtyard between the Channel View houses included a 375-foot long swimming pool with seating for 55 spectators, but this project, like the pier, was never completed.

Each terraced property contains two apartments, with the lower level having access to a front and rear garden.

## 1-11 Channel View



<b>LL ref:</b>	291
<b>Start date:</b>	1901
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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## 11-15 (odd) Terminus Avenue

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This fine row of three detached houses dates from c1912 (the archive photo of No.13 was taken soon after their completion) are well-preserved and good examples of Edwardian arts and crafts villa architecture. They all have a principal gable to the façade (no.15 is half timbered in the Tudorbethan manner, no.11 and 13 are tile hung) with cat-slide roofs of plain tile and original ball-finials, canted bay-windowed dormers tile-hung below their cills, pebble-dash elevations and multi-pane casement windows.

### Gallery

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c1912

### 11-15 (odd) Terminus Avenue



**LL ref:** 424  
**Start date:** c1912  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# 1-15 Marina Arcade

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Built in the Indian Moghul style in 1901, the Marine Arcade is of in red brick with finely detailed decorative brickwork, pointed and round arched openings, octagonal Islamic-style copper domes with a weather vanes, flagpole or finial - the arcade comprised commercial premises, the first of which to be occupied was the Bexhill Farm Produce Supply Company.

The Bexhill Observer described the store as 'the interior has been stylistically arranged in Oriental style .. [resembling].. a luxurious Eastern palace'. Visitors were served refreshments in the Farmerie Tearooms and on an open air terrace. Farm goods brought direct from the producer's farm at Little Common were on sale. There was also a 'scientific palmist' offering fortune telling.

There is a central courtyard (intended as a swimming pool) and along the esplanade is Channel View.

## 1-15 Marina Arcade



**LL ref:** 290  
**Start date:** 1901  
**Architect:** Durward Brown  
**Builder:** The Martin Wells Company  
**Original use:** Residential/commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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## Gallery

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The Albatross Club



# 1-1A Cantelupe Road

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One of the finest late Victorian properties in Bexhill built in the arts and crafts idiom in the early 1890s. Both properties were known as Church House until 1898 when the house was divided into a pair of semi-detached houses. They have a long façade with two half-timbered gables, the larger right-hand one being particularly lavish, canted bay windows, the left hand an oriel design, mostly tile-hung first floor and a long tiled projecting ground floor with tiled mono-pitch roof, all windows having leaded lights. The right-hand dwelling has a grand timber porch with hipped tiled roof, the left hand property has a set-back entrance crowned by a half-timbered turret with pinnacle roof and lead finial. 1A was used as a guest house and hotel until 2014.

## Gallery

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### 1-1A Cantelupe Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	292
<b>Start date:</b>	1892
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential/commercial
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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# 17-21 (odd) Devonshire Road

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Former Barclays Bank until the closure of this branch in 2022. Built in 1898 it has a dignified three bay facade - rendered ground floor and redbrick upper floors with horizontal stone dressings and pilasters, a full-length iron balustraded balcony supported on large console brackets and three giant pedimented dormers at third floor level, linked by arched arcades.

## 17-21 (odd) Devonshire Road



**LL ref:** 296  
**Start date:** 1898  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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## 2 Devonshire Road

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Former HSBC bank until its closure in 2023, this three-storey building built in 1888 stands on the corner of the town's two principal shopping thoroughfares, Devonshire Road and Western Road. The grand ground floor elevations are classical in design with paired stone pillars and ionic capitals, arched windows with iron railings on the stone plinth and first floor balustrade. The upper floors are faced with a warm red brick with a profusion of pediments to the two bay windows on the Devonshire Road elevation topped by hipped slate roofs, their eaves supported on brackets which continue the length of both frontages. The same design extends south to form a terrace including Nos 4-6 (the Co-op store) and 8.

### 2 Devonshire Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	295
<b>Start date:</b>	1888
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Commercial
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



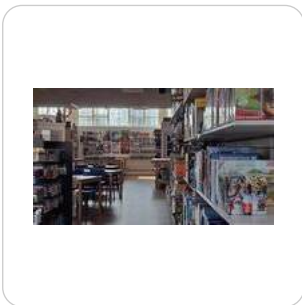
# 30 St. Leonards Road

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A good example of Edwardian architecture, rebuilt in 1912 with an exquisite white faience façade, mullioned windows with leaded light panes and a central steep triangular pedimented gable with a richly decorated oeil de boeuf centrepiece. At the rear of the shop the fine leaded light high level window extends the full width of the establishment.

## Gallery

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Interior

### 30 St. Leonards Road



**LL ref:** 90  
**Start date:** 1912  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential/commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# 36 St. Leonards Road

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Edwardian Arts & Crafts style four storey red brick building with traditional shop front comprising display cases either side of a central lobby, Canted bay to upper two floors with lead spandrel panels and multi-pane sash windows, deep eaves with central gable and either side a pair of dormer windows to 3rd floor above.

## Gallery

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### 36 St. Leonards Road



**LL ref:** 359  
**Start date:** 1917  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential/commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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## 43-49 (odd) Cantelupe Road

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A fine quartet of large three-storey late Victorian houses built in c1895 with unusual full-height half-width projecting bays - the ground floor and first floor canted tile-hung bay windows surmounted by half timbered gabled top floor rooms, the main gables being tile-hung above red brick lower elevations, the entrance porches being set well back from the façade.

### 43-49 (odd) Cantelupe Road



**LL ref:** 272  
**Start date:** 1899  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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## 48-52 (even) St. Leonards Road

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This imposing late Victorian commercial building was built in 1896 – an outstanding façade displaying the architectural device known as blocking which frames the tripartite windows on the upper floors. The first floor fenestration is particularly interesting, composed of asymmetrical designs – conventional single and paired windows to No.48, a central recessed bay to No.50 and triangular oriels framing the central pair of windows to No. 52. The dormers have the same blocking treatment, the central one to No.50 topped by a broken segmental pediment. This trio are so distinctive and high quality that they could be worthy of statutory listing.

### 48-52 (even) St. Leonards Road



**LL ref:** 87  
**Start date:** 1896  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential/commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# Air-raid Shelter, Chantry Avenue

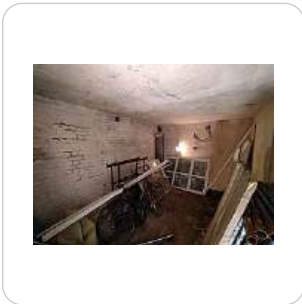
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Surface air-raid shelter made of brick with a flat concrete roof. Located within the property of 1 Chantry Avenue.

Maximum capacity for 40 persons. Room for 12 bunk-beds.

## Gallery

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Interior

### Air-raid Shelter, Chantry Avenue



**LL ref:** 284  
**Start date:** 1939  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Air-raid shelter  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# Air-raid Shelter, Upper Sea Road

Surface air-raid shelter made of brick with a flat concrete roof. Located along a public highway.

Maximum capacity for 42 persons. Room for 12 bunk-beds.

## Gallery



Interior



### Air-raid Shelter, Upper Sea Road



**LL ref:** 287  
**Start date:** 1939  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Air-raid shelter  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# All Saints Church of England Primary School, All Saints Lane

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Opened as a National School in 1865 and enlarged in 1910. Red brick with steeply pitched tiled roof, picturesque bargeboards – described by Antram in Buildings of England as 'Tudor cottage orné style'.

## All Saints Church of England Primary School, All Saints Lane



**LL ref:** 110  
**Start date:** 1865  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# All Saints Hall, All Saints Lane

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The same architect as the church, Granville Edward Stewart Streatfeild who completed the first phase of the church in 1909, the hall was added in 1912.

Roughcast render elevations in the Arts and Crafts style, battered piers, clay tile dual-pitch roof and a Diocletian window on the facade.

**All Saints Hall, All Saints Lane**



**LL ref:** 169  
**Start date:** 1912  
**Architect:** Granville Edward Stewart Streatfeild  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Communal/social  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# Bank Chambers, Buckhurst Road

Built in 1898 for the London & County Bank as their Sussex head office. Designed by Zephaniah King (c1834-1906), its majestic façade is of banded red brick and stone in the late Victorian/Edwardian streaky bacon style.

Following a company merger in 1909 it became a branch of the London & Westminster Bank, becoming the Westminster Bank in 1923 and the National Westminster (later rebranded NatWest) in 1968. The branch closed in 1992 and it became a Rother District Council advice centre and offices for voluntary organisations. The upper floors were converted to flats in 2015 and the ground floor in 2020.

The square corner ground floor entrance portal is surmounted by an octagonal tower with a flattened ogee copper dome and weather vane which still has its original "LCB" inscribed on the fletch. The elevations flanking the corner tower both have three bays but have different fenestration at ground and first floors (the same round-headed windows to the second floor). Large windows lit the banking hall, manager's office and cashiers space. All of the windows to the upper floors either side of the corner tower have stone balustrade balconies, The ground floor windows to the former banking hall retain their original varnished hard-wood window frames with multi-pane top-lights. The building retains its fine chimney stacks and pots and steep slate roof.

The painted timber door to the bank manager's flat is the original staff entrance. The main entrance doors to the former banking hall were modified as part of the conversion of the advice centre to residential. The inscribed lettering 'Bank' remains over the main entrance. The original boundary wall and piers also survive - also of banded brick and stone with moulded stone copings as do the two pairs of gate piers. The rear elevation is also little altered – given its high visibility from Amherst Road it was given a high quality elevation instead of the customary plain elevational design - the brick and stone banding of the principal street elevations employed here too.

**Bank Chambers, Buckhurst Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	3
<b>Start date:</b>	1898
<b>Architect:</b>	Zephaniah King
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Bank
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Beulah Baptist Church, Clifford Road

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Completed in 1898, this local landmark was designed by Resta W. Moore, funded by the widow of the famous Baptist preacher Charles Spurgeon.

*The chapel stands in a fine central position at the corner of Clifford-Road, near the Town Hall and Railway Station... Externally it is a handsome and imposing structure of attractive design and dominated by a tower. The style is 14 century Gothic, of red brick with tiled covering and Bath stone dressings. The tower is covered with oak shingles. The chapel has an open timber roof, and is constructed to seat about 600 persons. The cost has been about £3700, plus the ground which is paid for before the chapel was erected. The woodwork and sides and bench ends of the pews of Colombian pine, the remainder being yellow deal, stained and varnished. The interior walls are covered with composition known as 'Serepite', which dries as hard as cement, and, therefore, is well adapted from acoustic purposes. here is a light gallery at the north end in front of which is a clock of pleasing design, the gift of a local watchmaker. The windows, of which there are six on each side of the chapel, up of cathedral tent glass, and were designed by the architect.*

**Beulah Baptist Church, Clifford Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	281
<b>Start date:</b>	1898
<b>Architect:</b>	Resta William Moore
<b>Builder:</b>	Charles Thomas
<b>Original use:</b>	Church
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

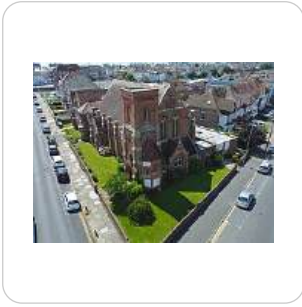
[Missing details? Email us.](#)

- Bexhill Observer

The church has been the subject of several demolition and attempts to which Bexhill Heritage has objected stating: "If the church is demolished, Bexhill will suffer a very significant and permanent loss for which future generations will not thank us."

## Gallery

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Aerial view



Foundation stone



Interior



Stained glass

Retrieved from [https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Beulah\\_Baptist\\_Church,\\_Clifford\\_Road&oldid=1564](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Beulah_Baptist_Church,_Clifford_Road&oldid=1564)

"<https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?>



# Bexhill Amateur Athletic Club, Little Common Road

Planned and designed in the mid 1930s, the foundation stone having been laid by the Mayor of Bexhill in 1937, the Second World War delayed its completion and it was finally opened in May 1946, 8 months after the war ended in 1945. This is a very early example of an urban sports centre, a rare building type until the 1960s. It was built for the Bexhill Amateur Athletic Club and continues in its original fitness use as a gym and judo club.

Its design is very much in the 1930s fusion of modern movement and neo-Georgian idioms, the latter most evident in the rather whimsical square-section cupola with clock face on the front elevation facing Bexhill Down. The double-height gymnasium (lit by full height steel windows) and two stories of offices stand to the rear with a lower frontage to Little Common Road, the entrance incorporating a simple art deco-inspired porch. On the right hand side the last bay has a wall of bricks inscribed with the names of those who donated a shilling to help fund the construction of the building. The elevations are of a dark red brick with broad concrete tiles of the hipped roof.

## Bexhill Amateur Athletic Club, Little Common Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	189
<b>Start date:</b>	12 May 1937
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Leisure
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Gallery



Rear elevation



Foundation stones





Wall of names of those who donated a shilling to help build the sports centre.

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# Bexhill Cemetery (buildings), Turkey Road

Bexhill Cemetery was opened by the Corporation in 1901 and covers 34 acres. Buildings meriting local listing include the **chapel** (1902, designed by WH Alton and built by Frederick William Parker - built of flint cobbles with ashlar dressings, stepped lancets and four-light window to the east with Geometric tracery), the **lodge** and the **gates and railings**.

## Gallery



Aerial view



Chapel foundation stone



Chapel porch



Lodge, gates and railings

### Bexhill Cemetery (buildings), Turkey Road



**LL ref:** 167  
**Start date:** 1902  
**Architect:** William Herbert Alton  
**Builder:** Frederick William Parker  
**Original use:** Part of cemetery  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Cemetery gates, 1911

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[title=Bexhill\\_Cemetery\\_\(buildings\),\\_Turkey\\_Road&oldid=1388"](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Bexhill_Cemetery_(buildings),_Turkey_Road&oldid=1388)

["https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Bexhill Hospital, Holliers Hill

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This cottage hospital was opened in 1933 by Princess Helena Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, a cousin of King George V, in the presence of the Borough Mayor, the Earl de la Warr. The hospital was designed by the Bexhill architect JE Maynard (who also designed the Grade II listed Saxons at 58 South Cliff in Collington) advised by the accomplished architectural practice and hospital building design specialists Adams, Holden & Pearson in an elegant neo Georgian style. Its construction was funded by a successful appeal for donations from the people of Bexhill. It was expanded over the years, having a 62 bed capacity by 1939, a three-storey nurses home in the grounds to the south which was completed in 1934 (in the same neo Georgian style) and a flat-roofed outpatients department at the northern end of the site opened in 1938.

It has an H-plan - the ends of the wings were originally open verandas for patients to be wheeled out in their beds for fresh air and sunshine. The elevations are of dark red brick with lighter red brick dressings in the Georgian manner, as are the multi-paned sash windows. The hipped red-tile roofs are crowned by tall chimney stacks and at the centre of the composition above the original main entrance is a copper-clad cupola with clock and very fine weathervane. The clock was erected in memory of Charles Anson who was a cousin of King George V. Anson was considered Bexhill hospital's 'founding father' and his wife ceremonially started the clock in October 1934.

The nurses home is now the Community Health Centre and is included in the local listing designation.

## Futher Reading

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[Bexhill Hospital: 50 Years of Caring 1933-1983 \(booklet\)](#)

## Gallery

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### Bexhill Hospital, Holliers Hill



**LL ref:** 103  
**Start date:** 13 May 1933  
**Architect:** Adams, Holden & Pearson  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Hospital  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



In-patients ward



Clock tower



Community Health  
Centre

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# Bexhill Library, Western Road

---

Designed by Architect W. C. Richardson of Leeds and built by Padgham and Hutchinson of St. Leonards in 1893. The library is an important town centre heritage landmark. Built of warm red brick with Gothic styling, fine brickwork detailing including a continuous frieze with trefoil-headed arches repeated in the tympanum of the 1st floor window under the gable on the Western Road façade.

Opened as a mixed infants school in 1893, a girls school opened on the upper floor of the building in 1897, amalgamating in 1928. It was converted into Bexhill's public library in 1951 and has provided this vital community use for over 70 years.

## Further Reading

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[Bexhill Museum: St. Barnabas' Infants' and Girls' School](#)

## Gallery

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Aerial view

### Bexhill Library, Western Road



**LL ref:** 97  
**Start date:** 9 October 1893  
**Architect:** W. C. Richardson (Leeds)  
**Builder:** Padgham and Hutchinson (St. Leonards)  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Bexhill Museum, Egerton Road

---

Bexhill Museum was opened in 1914. The Reverend J.C. Thompson FGS and Kate Marsden FRGS were instrumental in the setting up of the museum and the Reverend Thompson was Hon Curator until 1924.

The museum was housed in the Egerton Park Shelter Hall, built in 1903 by George Ball. This had been a small entertainments pavilion for the use of visitors to the park.

The Bexhill Corporation owned the building and leased it to the museum as well as proving a small grant.

The museum was extended in 2009 by John McAslan Architects to house the Costume & Social History Gallery.

## Bexhill Museum, Egerton Road



**LL ref:** 105  
**Start date:** 1903  
**Architect:** George Ball  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Communal/social  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Further Reading

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[Bexhill Museum website](#)

[The Bexhill Museum: A Handbook to the Collections \(1929, booklet\)](#)

## Gallery

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Aerial view



1914



1929



# Bexhill Signal Box, Station Road

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This signal box pre-dates the Grade II listed Edwardian station buildings by over 25 years and is a good example of a small mid-Victorian London, Brighton & South Coast Railway signal box. It was built in 1876 when the station was located on its original site opened in 1846 to the west of the existing station, fronting Station Road where the present-day Sainsbury's supermarket car park is. The station was then re-sited to the east in 1891 to face Devonshire Square before moving to its present location facing Sea Road in 1902.

It is very similar in design to Berwick Signal Box also in East Sussex built 3 years later in 1879 by the same railway company which was listed Grade II in 2013<sup>[1]</sup>. It is also of the Saxby and Farmer Type 5 design patented in 1856 but the Bexhill box has retained its timber windows and round arched window openings at the lower level unlike the Berwick one which has PVCu replacements and bricked up lower windows. The Bexhill Signal Box closed in February 2015.

It has an important group value with the already Grade II listed station buildings<sup>[2]</sup>, it is not known how much of the interior survives.

Another box in Rother district was listed Grade II in 2013 at Rye station<sup>[3]</sup>, this was constructed 20 years later than Bexhill, in 1896.

## Gallery

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**Bexhill Signal Box, Station Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	71
<b>Start date:</b>	1876
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Part of railway
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



c1910



Modern day view

1. [Historic England: Berwick Signal Box](#)
2. [Historic England: Bexhill Central Railway Station](#)
3. [Historic England: Rye Signal Box](#)

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Bexhill United Reformed Church, Cantelupe Road

---

Formerly St George's Presbyterian Church, this beautiful building was completed in 1901, the architect was George Herbert Gray. The flint-faced church has a central turret and is attached to the former manse which has a prominent half-timbered gable. The large front lawn is key to its setting.

George Herbert Gray (1856-1929) was articled to Edward Burgess and moved from London to Bexhill-on-Sea in the 1880s where he established his own practice. He was appointed architect and surveyor to Earl de la Warr's Bexhill and Cooden estates in 1889 and became Mayor of Bexhill in 1918-19.

## Gallery

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North exterior



Altar



Stained glass

### Bexhill United Reformed Church, Cantelupe Road



**LL ref:** 144  
**Start date:** 8 April 1901  
**Architect:** George Herbert Gray  
**Builder:** Levy Murrell  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

[title=Bexhill\\_United\\_Reformed\\_Church,\\_Cantelupe\\_Road&oldid=1394"](#)



# Bexhill-on-Sea Delivery Office, Devonshire Square

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Bexhill Delivery and Post Office was built in 1931 by Richard John Barwick and is a good example of the larger inter-war post offices built by the Office of Works in what came to be known as "Post-Office Georgian". The architect of this building was David Nicholas Dyke, who designed a significant number of similar buildings, his Hastings Post Office (1930) on Cambridge Road is on an even monumental scale.

David Dyke was arguably the most important Office of Works (OoW) architects designing post offices in the inter-war years, both by virtue of the sheer volume of his work and his architectural prowess which is so evident in his commissions. He began work at the OoW at the eve of the First World War and was completing the last of his projects at the outbreak of the Second War.

Built in red brick with limestone dressings Bexhill Post Office has a beautifully decorated doorcase with its triangular pediment and Greek columns. Note also the incorporation of the caduceus motif, the symbol representing Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

## Bexhill-on-Sea Delivery Office, Devonshire Square



**LL ref:** 100  
**Start date:** 14 November 1931  
**Architect:** David Nicholas Dyke  
**Builder:** Richard John Barwick  
**Original use:** Commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Gallery

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Motif above the main door

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# Birkdale Hall, Birkdale

---

Former chapel built in 1922 in what were the grounds of Collington Rise Preparatory School (now Collington House). Used as a children's nursery from 1990 to 2020 then converted into a residential property.

Attractive brick elevations – gable to façade with dual pitch tiled roof behind, gabled entrance porch, three narrow arched windows to front, four on the side elevation, hipped roof at western end.

**Birkdale Hall, Birkdale**



**LL ref:** 124  
**Start date:** 1922  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Chapel  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Boots, 14-16 Devonshire Road

---

A striking streamlined Moderne design of 1934 by Percy Bartlett (1895-1933) who was appointed the company architect in 1927 - the chamfered corners are particularly good as are the striped horizontal bands framing the small upper floor windows and pilotis in front of the shopfront. His extension to Boots of 1929 in Kingston-upon-Thames is Grade II listed.

## Boots, 14-16 Devonshire Road



**LL ref:** 94  
**Start date:** 1934  
**Architect:** Percy Bartlett  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Boswell Mews, High Street

---

The Mews yard was owned for 200 years up to the end of the twentieth century by the Pocock family, who occupied Boswell House, 22 High Street and a butchers shop at Stafford House, 24 High Street. The coach house and barn presumably functioned as outbuildings to these premises.

Tucked behind the main frontage, intrinsic in nature to the historic form and development of the Old Town core Boswell Mews is a yard with a narrow access from the High Street containing three buildings:

1. The Coach House, 1 Boswell Mews. Brick construction, two floors, upper floor within the pitched clay tiled roof structure. Hayloft type door at upper floor level.
2. The Barn, 2 Boswell Mews. Single storey with slate pitched roof and dormer. Also with hayloft type door at upper level.
3. Outbuilding, former abattoir. Inside, are two long beams which still retain the meat hooks. Also of interest is the shape of the beam on the left hand side which is round and, looks as though it might originally have been a ships mast. Unlike the other two buildings, this falls within the curtilage of Boswell House and so already enjoys protection through the Listing of the house itself<sup>[1]</sup>.

The Mews is part cobbled and part brick surfaced.

This small space behind the High Street frontage is typical of a traditional village heart and important to the character of the Old Town. The retained brick, flint cobble, tile, slate and wood finishes all contribute to its value to the conservation area.

Justifications for local listing are its history, group value and contribution to the Old Town Conservation Area.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Gallery

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**Boswell Mews, High Street**

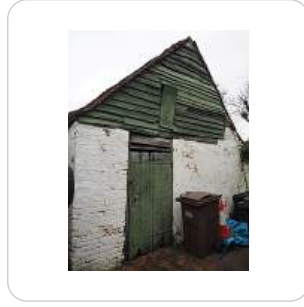


<b>LL ref:</b>	411
<b>Start date:</b>	C18
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Yard & outbuildings
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

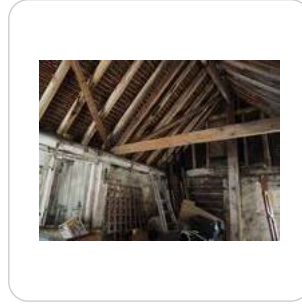
[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Coach House



Former abattoir



Supporting beam  
possibly made from a  
ships mast



Original meat hooks

## 1. Historic England: Boswell House

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# Bowling Club Pavillion, Polegrove

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Borough Surveyor William Pearce designed the modernist Art Deco building in 1935 at a similar time to the De La Warr Pavilion.<sup>[1]</sup> Originally only centre section was covered by a roof, which was extended on either side during the 1960s.

1. Bexhill-on-Sea Observer, Saturday 16 March 1935, Page 7

## Bowling Club Pavillion, Polegrove



**LL ref:** 343  
**Start date:** 1935  
**Architect:** William Pearce  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Leisure  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Bowness Court & Great Staughton, 10-12 Dorset Road South

---

Built in 1898, Pevsner and Antram in Buildings of England describe this unusual and substantial semi-detached pair of houses as fanciful, symmetrical, Gothic, with castellated bays and towers with corbelled-out corner turrets at each end.

## Bowness Court & Great Staughton, 10-12 Dorset Road South



**LL ref:** 190  
**Start date:** 1898  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Brassey Court, Brassey Road

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## Gallery

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c1911

### Brassey Court, Brassey Road



**LL ref:** 276  
**Start date:** 1898  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Brookfield Court, Lionel Road

---

Designed by the well-known architectural firm based in Eastbourne H Hubbard Ford, this apartment building dates from 1934. Ford was a pupil of Sir Albert Richardson and was responsible for much post-war planning and reconstruction in Brighton, and well-mannered mid-20th Century Modern style buildings such as Barclays Bank in Eastbourne.

This block has simple white-rendered elevations, the façade well-articulated by a recessed central bay with curved sides giving it an art-deco flavour, brise-soleil style canopies project above the entrance and above the central recess, the lift tower above the parapet forming a third streamlined feature. The sage-green painted quadrant and semi-circular fluted vertical features add to the deco appearance.

## Brookfield Court, Lionel Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	279
<b>Start date:</b>	1934
<b>Architect:</b>	Hugh Hubbard Ford
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Bumpkins Cottage, Normans Bay Road

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One of a pair of semi-detached former railway cottages adjacent to a footpath crossing the mainline between Hastings and London via Eastbourne, likely to have been built by the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway company in c1890 to accommodate its employees who worked on this line.

The cottage has an L-shaped plan with dual pitch slated roofs, tall chimney stacks, rendered elevations and an attractive open porch in the corner of the L with hipped slate roof and timber supporting posts. It is attached to another dwelling built at the same time (Railway Cottage) but this is too altered to include in this designation.

## Bumpkins Cottage, Normans Bay Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	396
<b>Start date:</b>	1890s
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



## C. Wells & Sons, 30 Sackville Road

---

Historic England have listed several shops that retain significant historic fabric – one example is in Bexhill, No. 6 St Leonards Road (1898). There is no point locally listing a building where the principle interest is its interior, though this could enable the planning authority to refuse an future application to remove its c1950s shopfront.

Built in 1903, and founded a year later, this extraordinarily intact example of an historic shoe shop merits assessment for a Grade II Listing given its fine stained glass window, early post-war shopfront and interior fittings.

### C. Wells & Sons, 30 Sackville Road



**LL ref:** 75  
**Start date:** 1903  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Commercial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Chantry Community Primary School, Barrack Road

---

In 1885, in the very early days of the building of the new town of Bexhill, a new school was built in Barrack Road to cater for girls and infants of St Peter's Parish. The school was enlarged in 1895 and moved to the new St Peter's and St Paul's School on Buckhurst Road opened in 1956. It then became Chantry Infant School. The attractive late Victorian schoolhouse has a steeply pitched slate roof and simple yellow brick elevations with red brick dressings.

## Gallery

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c1950, police cottage  
on the right

### Chantry Community Primary School, Barrack Road



**LL ref:** 107  
**Start date:** 1885  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Chantry Farm, Church Street

Set back from Short Lane at the end of Church Street within a garden enclosed by flint cobbled walls it lies within the setting of St. Peter's Church and forms part of the Old Town village core.

Large detached building on a sloping site with 1-2 floors and a full-width lower-ground floor room. The elevations are of stone and red brick with variations in bonding suggesting different periods of construction, the most recent being the later Victorian north wing. Slate roof comprised of several pitched elements with hips and gables; one single, one paired and one triple chimney stacks. Wooden casement windows, non-original.

Chantry Farm was originally the farmhouse to a large farm, throughout the 19th century, owned by prominent local family, the Brooks. It was in agricultural use until the early 1950s, becoming the rectory to St. Peter's Church when the original Georgian rectory to the north of the church was sold to become a rest home (demolished in the 1960s to make way for St Peter's Park care and nursing home). It was sold by the Church when a new rectory was built on the northern half of its garden in 1995, reverting to its pre 1954 name, Chantry Farm.

## Chantry Farm, Church Street



<b>LL ref:</b>	413
<b>Start date:</b>	C18
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Farmhouse
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

*It is a fair assumption that to say that Chantry Farm (or Church Farm as it was known), with its southern boundary touching the boundary of St. Peter's, was once closely aligned with, if not owned by, the church parish. There are no records of its tenement in the Court Rolls, marking it as one of the few independent properties from the Manor of Bexhill in the 16th century.*

*Before the close of the 18th century the farm had passed into the hands of William Lucas Shadwell. He sold the farm in 1802 to Arthur Elphick Brook for the sum of £2200. At the time the farm covered 52 acres that stretched north along Holliers Hill. Son of the prominent Arthur Brook (of Brook Lodge, now The Grange), he managed the Farm with his brother Stephen, along with Stephen's farm at Collington and much of the Dorset Estate. In total they managed 990 acres until 1824 when the partnership was dissolved. The farm was inherited by his son, Arthur Sawyer Brook in 1836 who*

*continued to manage the land for William Pitt Amherst, and rose to such high esteem in the town he was awarded the nominal title of "Squire". However, Bexhill was changing - the development of the seaside resort was swallowing up huge areas of agricultural land once owned by the manor. At the time of Squire Brook's death in March 1890 his management of the farmland had shrunk to 120 acres. He was buried at Barrack Road cemetery. Chantry Farm stayed in the Brook family, passing first to Arthur John Brook in 1890, and then to Arthur Farncombe Brook in 1928. The farm's tenant during this period was Thomas Morris, who lived there with his wife Sarah and four children and later Mr Leonard Pocock. The Brook's ownership of the farm came to an end in 1928 when a large portion of the land to the north was sold off for the development of Chantry Avenue. The cottage and remaining farm land was put up for sale at the same time.*

*The working farm ceased in 1954 and the land was further developed. A new rectory was built in the grounds in 1995 and the cow barn was converted into a very desirable residence containing many original features.*

- Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

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# Christchurch Methodist Church, Springfield Road

---

1907 by Henry Harper of Nottingham, designed to seat 300 worshippers. Red brick with Ashlar dressings in the Free Perpendicular style. Atop the front gable is a Maltese cross above a beautiful stained glass window with the inscription Occupy To Come. Built by Edward Godwin and Sons.

The hall to the rear was added in 1939.

The founding of the church followed a struggle between the temperance movement and the brewers in the town who drew up a scheme for this site to build a new public house. The Methodist congregation secured the site after winning financial backing from Marshall Jay, a London churchman.

## Gallery

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Stained glass

### Christchurch Methodist Church, Springfield Road



**LL ref:** 145  
**Start date:** 20 March 1907  
**Architect:** Henry Harper  
**Builder:** Edward Godwin and Sons  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Church hall



Church hall foundation stone

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# Clock Tower Court, Park Avenue

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Designed by one of Bexhill's most prominent post-war architects Kenneth Higgs (1928-2021) and completed in 1960.

*Symmetrical, the centre raised a storey. Bands of windows with tile-hanging in between. Concrete balconies with railed fronts. Stair-tower with alternate yellow and blue panels.*

- In Buildings of England; East Sussex, Antram

## Clock Tower Court, Park Avenue



**LL ref:** 269  
**Start date:** 1960  
**Architect:** Kenneth G. Higgs  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Collington House, 3 Collington Rise

---

Built in 1912 as St Celine School founded by Miss Salters Byrne, it was taken over by Collington Rise Preparatory School for boys in 1923 who occupied it until 1940 when the school was evacuated to Cornwall, never to return.<sup>[1]</sup>

After the war the Co-Operative Youth took on the building as a holiday guest house. It was also the base during this time for the Sussex Association of Boys' Clubs. In 1962 it was taken over by the Workers Travel Association, an offshoot of the Workers Education Association and carried on in this role up to 1970 when it was sold to Reg Larkin a local developer. He converted the property into housing association flats after selling it to Gwen Emslie, a small private developer and also a local councillor in Bexhill.<sup>[2]</sup>

It is an attractive three-storey building with both neo-Georgian and arts and crafts influences in the spirit of Edwardian garden suburb architecture of Hampstead and Letchworth. It has brown brick elevations with red window headers and quoins, mansard roofs with gables, hipped-dormers and tall chimneys, recessed central porch with stained glass windows over.

A chapel was built into the playing fields for the boys school around 1925 (seen behind in the aerial photo), now a residence known as Birkdale Hall.

## Gallery

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Collington House, 3 Collington Rise



**LL ref:** 118  
**Start date:** 1912  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Co-Operative Youth  
Centre, c1950s

1. Bexhill Museum: The Story of Bexhill's Independent Schools 2006
2. History | Collington House

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Retrieved from  
[title=Collington\\_House,\\_3\\_Collington\\_Rise&oldid=1713"](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Collington_House,_3_Collington_Rise&oldid=1713)

["https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Commissioners Cottages, Normans Bay Road

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The semi-detached pair of cottages were built for the Commissioner of the Levels in the late 19th Century. It was his job to oversee the complicated business of maintaining the water levels and preventing flooding. Their height makes it easy to view all around from the top floor - over the adjacent Waller's Haven, the sluices and the beach.

The cottages are now one property. It has rendered elevations (currently pink) with unusually high solid to void ratio having small paired sash windows on the seaward façade (4 over 2), a gabled enclosed porch, a steep slated roof with gables at each end and a pair of dormers with gable ended roofs. The south-west facing side elevation is clad in weatherboard.

## Gallery

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North-west elevation



South-west elevation

### Commissioners Cottages, Normans Bay Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	389
<b>Start date:</b>	1890s
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Concrete Pillbox, Galley Hill

---

Square World War 2 pillbox defence emplacement (possibly a Type 26). Covering the Glyne Gap beach area.

In the event of invasion the pillbox would have been manned by infantry and the Home Guard for the purpose of close combat engagement with the disembarked enemy troops.

Note: Contrary to popular belief, Spike Milligan was not stationed at this Pillbox. Spike was a gunner (trade of Signaller) with the artillery. He spent time at several Observation Posts in Bexhill - one being at Galley Hill. There are clues as to the site being by the Coastguard Cottages, well to the rear of the present Coastguard Station, almost up against the railway line (there is a sketch of this in Spike's book - Adolf Hitler: My Part in his Downfall). His duty was to be a lookout for an invasion fleet and call 'fall of shot' for his comrades manning the cannons sited in rear positions.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Concrete Pillbox, Galley Hill



<b>LL ref:</b>	288
<b>Start date:</b>	1940
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>Original use:</b>	Pillbox
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Further Reading

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[Historic England Research Records: Monument Number 1541775](#)

## Gallery

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Interior

## 1. Dave Hatherell, Bexhill Museum

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# Concrete Pillbox, Ninfield Road

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Octagonal World War 2 pillbox defence emplacement (possibly a Type 24).

When paired with a roadblock, the pillbox would have been staffed by infantry and the Home Guard, serving as a defensive stronghold for engaging enemy troops in close combat during an invasion.

## Gallery

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Shown with a tank trap



Interior

### Concrete Pillbox, Ninfield Road



**LL ref:** 283  
**Start date:** 1940  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** Ministry of Defence  
**Original use:** Pillbox  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Cooden Beach Railway Station, Cooden Sea Road

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Built by the Southern Railway, one of the big four railway companies created in 1923 which operated all of the rail services to Bexhill until the nationalisation of the railways and the creation of British Railways in 1948.

This station is typical of the Southern Railway's 1930s architecture - a plain interwar Modern style red-brick building with hipped roof. The station had opened as Cooden Golf Halt in 1905, renamed Cooden Halt by 1922, and Cooden Beach in 1935 after the station's enlargement and reconstruction.

The platforms retain their historic 1930s steel canopies, weatherboard buildings and the concrete covered ramps leading down to ticket hall and street level.

## Cooden Beach Railway Station, Cooden Sea Road



**LL ref:** 131  
**Start date:** 1935  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Railway  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Cordova, 63 South Cliff

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Spanish hacienda style villa built in 1938 by architect Hubert A. Hambling.<sup>[1]</sup>

It had an unfortunate modernisation in 2011 which has eroded some of its original charm but could be sensitively restored again.

1. [Bexhill Observer, 27th April 1974](#)



**LL ref:** 267  
**Start date:** 1938  
**Architect:** Hubert A. Hambling  
**Builder:** Reg A. Larkin & Bros  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Devonshire House, Devonshire Road

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This imposing building on the corner of Devonshire Road and Devonshire Square (formerly Station Square) was built as a hotel in 1886. It is of four storeys, brick walling with rendered on the ground floor and window and door surrounds on other floors. An impressive porch was included to the main entrance to Devonshire Road. The top storey was partially within the roof space. A full four-storey extension was added to the east side in 1929.

This was one of the major buildings of the Egerton Park Estate laid out by John William Webb in the 1880s on land acquired in part payment for construction of the sea wall for the Earl de la Warr. As the town developed, the hotel became more commercial in character as opposed to the sea-front hotels that catered purely for visitors. Both the 'Devonshire' and 'Castle' hotels were used extensively for the early social functions of the town. After the opening of the larger sea-front hotels such as the The Sackville and Metropole, they continued to provide venues for tradesmen's events as opposed to the more prestigious events. Three brothers shared the ownership of the Devonshire – Sydney George, Frederick Charles, and Richard Cecil Sewell.

**Devonshire House, Devonshire Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	180
<b>Start date:</b>	1886
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	John William Webb
<b>Original use:</b>	Hotel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Drill Hall, Down Road


Designed by Major H. W. Sanders and constructed in 1914 at a cost of £4,000. Sanders was the Surveyor to the Territorial Association in the county of Sussex, he also designed and built other drill halls around Sussex including halls in Newhaven, Brighton and Rye, which have since been demolished.

The Drill Hall resembles a toy fort by virtue of its castellated roofscape, arrow slits, decorative heraldic shield and castle-like arched entrance. The façade is of a robust red brick with stone dressings including quoins to the central bay.

Built for the local Territorial Artillery, Engineers, Rifles and Yeomanry in the First World War. It was used as an extension to an existing Drill Hall built 1901 by Joseph Barker Wall to the east; this was demolished in 2006.

## Gallery

**Drill Hall, Down Road**



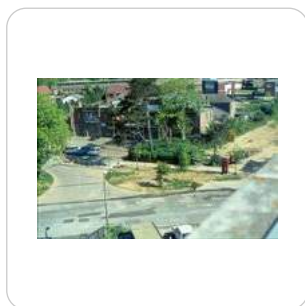
**LL ref:** 29  
**Start date:** 23 May 1914  
**Architect:** Major H. W. Sanders  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Drill hall  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



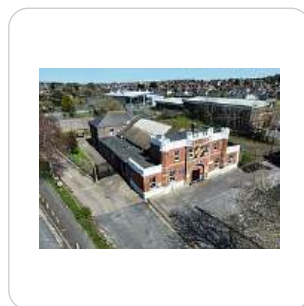
1966



From Bexhill Fire Station, 1972



Showing existing and demolished Drill Halls



Aerial view



Royal Sussex Regiment  
emblem

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# Drinking trough, Collington Lane West

Large granite horse drinking trough, with the inscription 'Presented by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association', now planted with flowers. Installed in 1905 to replace a way-side pond.

## Further Reading

[Wikipedia: Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association](#)

## Gallery



Bexhill Observer

### Drinking trough, Collington Lane West



**LL ref:** 344  
**Start date:** 1905  
**Architect:** Metropolitan Drinking Fountain & Cattle Trough Association  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Drinking trough  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Elizabeth Court Rest Home, 4 Hastings Road

Based on map evidence, part at least of the building appears to be pre-1805. It was enlarged during the nineteenth century, with the core part of the building in place by the beginning of the twentieth century. Flat roof extensions were added in the second half of the twentieth century. The residential property was converted into an old peoples home in 1967.

Hastings Road is the original route between Hastings and Bexhill until the construction of the more direct De La Warr Road in the 1900s. Unlike the rest of Hastings Road, this section is narrow and lane-like. The building, together with East and West lodges, trees and flint boundary walls, helps to define its character. Indeed Dorset Lodge is referred to in the 1975 Old Town Conservation Area Appraisal as helping to define the north eastern entrance to De La Warr Road<sup>[1]</sup>.

Originally called Dorset Cottage.

Part weatherboarded, part rendered. Two storeys with three over-sailing canted bays on street frontage and more on the rear elevations. Mainly casement windows, some sash. Ornamental porch entrance. Complex tiled roof with 7 separate pitched sections and some flat areas to rear and side. A mixture of hips and gables. Two chimney stacks - one of ornamented brick design. Flint and brick wall along most of street frontage.

Taking into account the complex footprint and roof form, the building looks to have grown almost organically over its lifespan, now being significantly larger than the original building. It seems likely there have been many alterations over its lifetime and it is difficult to separate new from original. However, its complicated form and traditional materials lend a scale and charm that contributes to the significantly to the character of the street and that part of the conservation area.

The principal justifications for local listing are therefore its age and group value.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Elizabeth Court Rest Home, 4 Hastings Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	408
<b>Start date:</b>	C18
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	unknown
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## 1. Bexhill Old Town Conservation Area Appraisal, p16 111

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# Flint Cobbled Walls, Old Town

Various Ages. Some are certainly pre-1800 but there will have been alterations to them or partial replacement over time. Others are even quite modern, for example, the boundary wall to Manor Gardens car park, but are nevertheless worth identifying as a positive contribution to the traditional Old Town character.

By defining property boundaries and street or footpath edges they have important group value and are a key element of the hard landscape of the Old Town.

Flint and red brick are vernacular materials characteristic of much of Sussex and therefore part of its history.

The flint walls are a defining characteristic of the Old Town Conservation Area. They were identified thus in the Conservation Area Appraisal carried out in 1975:

*These walls occur throughout the Old Town and are reminiscent of settlements further west on the chalk. They are an essential feature of the Old Town and are therefore a valuable element in its character.*

- Bexhill Old Town Conservation Area Appraisal, p9 2.3

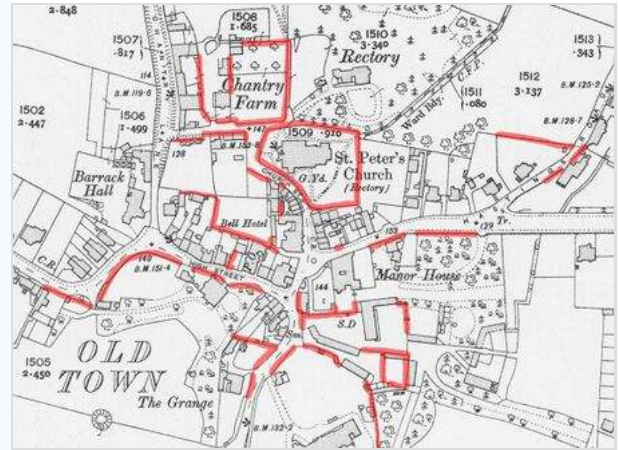
The ages, heights and detailed styles vary. Some have even been incorporated into subsequent buildings: e.g. St. Peter's Stables and nos.92 & 94 Belle Hill.

The predominant style is cobble flints with red brick band courses every fourth or fifth course.

Some are already protected by Grade II listing<sup>[1][2]</sup>. The front walls to Linkwell house in High Street are listed in their own right. Others, more commonly, enjoy some protection by being within the curtilage of protected buildings, for example the boundary walls to St. Peter's Church. Nevertheless, identification and recognition of the walls' importance will help to preserve them.

A definitive map of all the flint walls may not be easy because of the extent of locations and changes taking place over time. It may be best to specify them as any wall within the Conservation Area predominantly constructed of flint. Having said that, the Conservation Area

## Flint Cobbled Walls, Old Town



**LL ref:** 422  
**Start date:** pre-1800  
**Original use:** Enclosure  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

Appraisal plan published in 1975 provides a very good reference point to start with.

Justifications for local listing are its history, group value and contribution to the Old Town Conservation Area.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Gallery

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Lychgates Close to Church Street, 1870



Glazed bricks forming the initials HE, possibly linking to Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, who was born at the Manor House in 1900



Walls surrounding the grave and church yard



Walls surrounding the grave and church yard



Garden House garage and walls



Chantry Farm



Harmony Cottage

1. [Historic England: Garden Wall to the East and West of Linkwell](#)
2. [Historic England: Garden Wall to the North East and to the East of the Grange](#)

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# Former Salvation Army Citadel, 87 London Road

This former Salvation Army meeting hall is a good example of Edwardian faith architecture. The foundation stone was laid in May 1914 by Viscount Hythe, Thomas Brassey, who had been Mayor of Bexhill in 1909.

The classical façade of red brick with stone dressings has a Diocletian window over the pair of entrance doors, porthole windows either side and a shaped gable above.

The Salvation Army closed the hall in 2006 and it has been in commercial uses since then, most recently Centre Stage, an events venue.

## Gallery



Foundation stones

### Former Salvation Army Citadel, 87 London Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	170
<b>Start date:</b>	23 May 1914
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Communal/social
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Garage, 21 Station Road

This is a rare example of a surviving 1920s motor car garage premises. Caffyn's was a large car sales and repair company founded in Eastbourne in the 19th Century.

Built in 1924 and designed by Wall Callow and Callow<sup>[1]</sup>, the art deco style façade on Station Road reflected the very latest architectural trend when it was erected. It has a stepped pediment above a giant arch and a concave frontage at ground floor level. The portal was originally flanked by display windows and the arch contained an elegant fanlight window.

The company also had a showroom on Devonshire Road (now an Iceland store). They closed the Station Road site in 1980 and moved to a new showroom on the newly-built bypass, King Offa Way in 1982 (now the Sussex Bed Centre).

## Further Reading

[Caffyn's Limited - Bexhill Museum](#)

## Gallery



1930s



2008

### Garage, 21 Station Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	133
<b>Start date:</b>	1924
<b>Architect:</b>	Wall Callow and Callow
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Commercial
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

1. Bexhill-on-Sea Observer, Saturday March 31 1923, Page 8

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# Grosvenor Park, 26 Brookfield Road

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Originally the Alf Evans Memorial Home built as a convalescence home for the National Union of Printing, Bookbinders and Paper Workers.

Opened in October 1958 by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Denis Truscot, a leading figure in the printing industry. It was named after Alf Evans, an important trade union leader in the Edwardian era who was a strong advocate of women's trade unionism, actively encouraging the growth of female membership.

A bust to the union leader stood in the gardens facing the sea but has been lost. The union closed the home just 5 years later when it became a care home, Homewarr House being added to its east flank in 1986 (not proposed for local listing).

## Further Reading

[Alf Evans Convalescent Home Bexhill-on-Sea \(booklet, 1958\)](#)

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### Grosvenor Park, 26 Brookfield Road



**LL ref:** 280  
**Start date:** 3 October 1958  
**Architect:** Francis Daly  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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"<https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?>



# Heriot Lodge, 90 Belle Hill

The two storey gable-ended original property has decorated bargeboards, a dormer window with matching bargeboards and single external chimney stack running up the street facing elevation. It is rather dominated by a very large two-storey extension to the rear built in the c1990s. The lodge retains its tall beautiful flint cobbled boundary wall along the street frontage with substantial brick piers to the gateway, topped with elaborate terracotta finials.

*As part of the construction of Linkwell, Richard Day built a large coach house and stables to service the Estate. By 1925 the coach house had been converted into a residential dwelling.*

*The plot was separated from the Linkwell estate and sold off in 1927 and from that point on it was known as Heriot Lodge.*

*The term 'Heriot' refers to an ancient Saxon feudal duty paid to the Lord of the Manor on the death of one of his tenants. Payment would normally be the best horse, and so a fitting title bearing in mind the property's origins.*

- [Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society](#)

Justifications for local listing are its history and contribution to the Old Town Conservation Area.

Note: The building has modern extensions and alterations which diminish its architectural integrity somewhat and are except from the listing.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Heriot Lodge, 90 Belle Hill



<b>LL ref:</b>	405
<b>Start date:</b>	1808..1839
<b>Architect:</b>	Richard Day
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Coach House
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# K6 Telephone Box, Normans Bay Road

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The red telephone kiosk was the result of a competition in 1924 to design a telephone box and the K2 design by Giles Gilbert Scott, a noted architect, was selected. They were installed across the country from 1926. Later Scott designed the K6 which was introduced in 1935, to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V. It was a smaller version of the K2, and went on to be installed prolifically around the country from the mid 1930s to the 1960s.

This example in Norman's Bay had deteriorated to a poor condition until it was rescued by Bexhill Heritage who restored it. The completion of the restoration was marked in April 2025 with a ceremony when the author broadcaster David Dimbleby cut the ribbon.

## Further Reading

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[Bexhill Heritage: Restoration of the K6](#)

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### K6 Telephone Box, Normans Bay Road



**LL ref:** 368  
**Start date:** 1940s  
**Architect:** Giles Gilbert Scott  
**Builder:** W. Macfarlane & Co. Ltd  
**Original use:** Telephone box  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

"[https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=K6\\_Telephone\\_Box,\\_Normans\\_Bay\\_Road&oldid=1622](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=K6_Telephone_Box,_Normans_Bay_Road&oldid=1622)"



# King Edward VII Memorial Clock Tower, West Parade

Built to commemorate King Edward VII's Coronation in August 1902, its completion was delayed due to inadequate funds, being inaugurated in 1904.

Designed by Robert Hembrow of Hastings. It is made of imitation bath stone and originally would not have been painted; this colour scheme was chosen by the council in 1992. The clock face is not original and attributed to Andrew Kemp and Norman Holmes. In July 2004, a plaque was unveiled by the Mayor Stuart Earl to finally put King Edward's name on the memorials south face. The clock mechanism itself was made by Wright & Sons, a local watch and clockmaker.

## Gallery



Lit at night



Aerial view



Plaque



Clock mechanism

### King Edward VII Memorial Clock Tower, West Parade



**LL ref:** 25  
**Start date:** 19 July 1904  
**Architect:** Robert Hembrow  
**Builder:** Benjamin Gaston, F. Ransome  
**Original use:** Clock tower  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

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# King Offa Primary Academy, Down Road

Built in 1907-12 as Down Elementary School, the design was won in a competition by the architect Henry Philip Burke (1865-1947) of London.

He was a noted architect specialising in church and school building. Many of his buildings elsewhere are Grade II listed including: St Barnabas Church and its church hall in Mitcham, war memorials at Hildenborough in Kent and Merton Park, Ravensbourne School (Bromley) and Singlegate School in Mitcham.

Antram in Buildings of England describes it thus: brick and pebbledash with banded brick and stone quoins. Contemporary brick and stone piers and railings with overthrows, originally incorporating lanterns.

This was Bexhill's first state (rather than church) school, the northern wing and entrance block with its elegant bell tower cupola was completed first, in 1907, the south wing was added in 1912. By 1937 it had a roll of 335.

## King Offa Primary Academy, Down Road



**LL ref:** 8  
**Start date:** 1907  
**Architect:** Henry Philip Burke  
Downing  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Gallery



East elevation

West elevation



Relief



Interior



Tiling

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"[https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=King\\_Offa\\_Primary\\_Academy,\\_Down\\_Road&oldid=1430](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=King_Offa_Primary_Academy,_Down_Road&oldid=1430)"



# La Casa Blanca, 13 Elmstead Road

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Built in 1929 and named The Close until the c1990s. It is a rare survivor of the Colonial Spanish style popular in England and the United States of America (particularly Florida and California) in the 1920s. It is a substantial two-storey villa with a hipped clay pantile roof, white smooth rendered walls and chimneys. The principal (south-facing) five-bay garden elevation has multi-paned windows with green shutters on the arched ground floor windows (sadly those to the first floor windows have been lost in recent years) and an elegant balcony over the ground floor centre window. The two bay west elevation faces the sunken garden and the east elevation faces the road with Spanish-style ironwork over the three slit-windows and an arched front entrance (the shutters at first floor level survive on this façade). The property is enclosed with white rendered walls surmounted by beautiful honey-brown ceramic tiles, highly ornate iron Spanish style gates lead into the front courtyard and side passage.

## La Casa Blanca, 13 Elmstead Road



**LL ref:** 435  
**Start date:** 1929  
**Architect:** Charles Crofton Black (Jr)  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

The house was designed, most unusually by its first occupier Mr Charles Crofton Black, a barrister and liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Wheelwrights in the City of London. Educated at Chigwell public school and Emmanuel College Cambridge he was called to the bar at the age of 23. He was an advisor to the Parliamentary Committee on Land Taxation, legal advisor to the Land Union and author of several works on land and agriculture. He showed a keen interest in the development of Bexhill until his early death aged only 56 in 1937.<sup>[1]</sup>

1. Bexhill-on-Sea Observer - Saturday 30 January 1937, page 2



# Lake House, 68 Collington Lane West

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Built in 1902 for the Lake House school, a boys preparatory school, renamed Beechmont in 1929, the school like so many was evacuated during World War II never to return.

It is a substantial and imposing Edwardian property with Arts and Crafts architectural influences – gables, dormers, tile-hung and half-timbered upper floor elevations, an octagonal turret, very full-height large stained glass window to the hall and stone-mullioned bay windows.

## Lake House, 68 Collington Lane West



**LL ref:** 121  
**Start date:** 1902  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Little Common War Memorial

A 17 foot high stone Celtic Wheel Cross set on a granite plinth and base of flint cobbles sited on a garden on a roundabout with leaded lettering, unveiled on 20th November 1920 by Major-General Sir John Longley KCMG with 1000 people in attendance. The sculptor was Louis Frederic Roslyn (1878 – 1934).

## Gallery



### Little Common War Memorial



**LL ref:** 282  
**Start date:** 21 November 1920  
**Architect:** Louis Frederick Roslyn  
RBS  
**Builder:** R. Francis & Sons  
**Original use:** Memorial  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Malet Memorial Hall, 1 King Offa Way

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Built in 1913 in an Edwardian Tudor Revival style with castellated octagonal turret - formerly a worship hall on the first floor with the Malet Memorial Hall on the ground floor used for meetings.

The building was commissioned by Lady Ermyntrude Malet as a memorial to her husband, Sir Edward Malet, 4th Baronet (1837-1908). He was a high-ranking British diplomat who retired with his wife to Wrestwood on Hastings Road (now St Mary's Special School and College). He was Consul General in Egypt in the 1880s and then the British Ambassador to Germany. Malet Street in the heart of Bloomsbury was named after his honour.

The Church of the Good Shepherd was designed by GH Gray and was dedicated by Bishop Ridgeway in October 1913. Its purpose was to provide a meeting place for working men, giving religious instruction, as an alternative to the public houses. There was also provision at the rear of the building to support a soup kitchen during times of need. The Church of the Good Shepherd closed with a Farewell Service held on 14th January 1995. It has been a restaurant for over 20 years.

The large stone memorial plaque over the main entrance doors is now badly effaced but originally read: *In memory of the Rt Hon Sir Edward Malet 4th Bart. This building was erected and given to the church by Ermyntrude his wife. October 1913.*<sup>[1]</sup>

## Gallery

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**Malet Memorial Hall, 1 King Offa Way**



<b>LL ref:</b>	138
<b>Start date:</b>	11 October 1913
<b>Architect:</b>	George Herbert Gray
<b>Builder:</b>	J. Rogers and Son
<b>Original use:</b>	Church
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Colourised photo,  
c1970

## 1. Paul Wright, Bexhill History Trail

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Retrieved from  
[title=Malet Memorial Hall, 1 King Offa Way&oldid=1434](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Malet_Memorial_Hall,_1_King_Offa_Way&oldid=1434)

["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Manor Gardens (buildings), De La Warr Road

It is imperative that the existing listing description in the National Heritage List for 'the ruins of the former manor house' which has not been revised since 1976 is reviewed and expanded to refer to all of the historic structures within the present-day gardens rather than just a 3-line passing reference to the 'planned ruin in the public garden' - the remains of the Manor House (built in the 13th Century, rebuilt in the 17th and late 19th centuries) which was demolished by Bexhill Borough Council in 1968 despite having been awarded listed status by the government in 1949.

Important heritage assets on this historic site are not mentioned in this archaic listing description and should be - namely the Manor Barn, the attached cloister facing the rose garden, the walled garden, the linear former agricultural building in the south-east corner of the site and the BLODS hall.

The whole gardens are of such importance they merit being assessed for inclusion on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

## The Manor Barn

Originally a farm building, converted in the 1890s to a games room, in c1910 to a ballroom and c1930 a private library.

## Former stables to the Manor House

Now Bexhill Light Opera and Dramatic Society (BLODS), previously the Costume Museum.

## Outbuildings to the east of the Manor Barn along the path to the pond

Mid 19th Century dual-pitched, clay tile roofed former agricultural building with a windowless north elevation of flint cobbles with red brick string courses facing the gardens, timber doors on

### Manor Gardens (buildings), De La Warr Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	45
<b>Start date:</b>	various
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Farm auxiliary
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

the similar south elevation facing the descending path. Originally a cow shed, now gardeners storage.

## Walled Garden

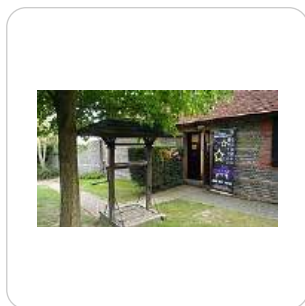
Enclosed by tall flint walls, this rectangular garden on the southern boundary of Manor Gardens provides a very sheltered subtropical environment for exotic plants.

## Gallery

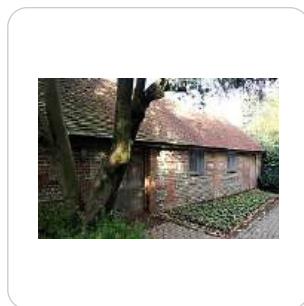
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Manor Barn



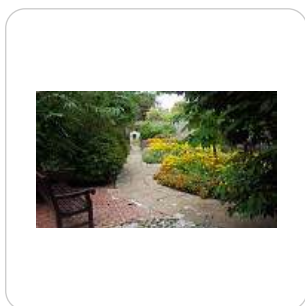
BLODS Hall



Gardeners storage



Entrance to Walled Garden



Walled Garden



# Masonic Centre, 45-47 Wilton Road

Although the Hadrian Lodge began using the building by dispensation on 14th October 1931, it was formally dedicated for Masonic use on 12th May 1934. Designed by a Mr G. Cash and built by a lodge member, William McCormick, for a total cost of £3,537-8s-8d. This distinctive red rusticated brick classical façade is an interesting example of inter-war architecture. The projecting portal centre-piece has an air of grandeur, especially with the flanking globe luminaries on circular section columns.

The building is also known as the Masonic Lodge or Masonic Temple. Three craft lodges each hold a one-third interest in the property: Hadrian Lodge No. 2483 (est. 1893), Bexhill Lodge No. 4898 (est. 1927), and the Royal Sovereign Light Lodge No. 6630 (est. 1947).

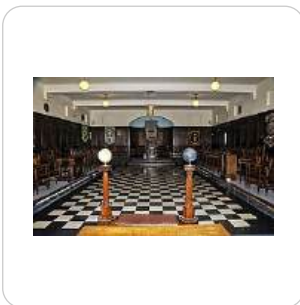
## Gallery

### Masonic Centre, 45-47 Wilton Road



**LL ref:** 187  
**Start date:** 12 May 1934  
**Architect:** G. Cash  
**Builder:** William McCormick  
**Original use:** Masonic lodge  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Interior



Foundation stone



# Methodist Church, Sackville Road

Completed in 1896 and designed by William Willmer Pocock (1813-99) this polychromatic brick neo-gothic church is an attractive and distinctive local landmark with its quaint corner turret topped by a spirelet. Pocock was a distinguished national architect, his works include Carpenters' Hall, City of London, Dartford Methodist Church and the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Elephant and Castle (all Grade II listed buildings).

Vestries were added to the church in 1924 and a new street entrance in 1961. To the rear, fronting on Parkhurst Road is the Parkhurst Hall (1892) designed by Philip H Tree, used as the chapel before the church was built and then as a meeting hall and schoolroom.

## Further Reading

Sackville Road Methodist Church Bexhill-on-Sea (booklet, 1996)

## Gallery



South elevation



Interior



### Methodist Church, Sackville Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	147
<b>Start date:</b>	29 July 1896
<b>Architect:</b>	William Wilmer Pocock
<b>Builder:</b>	Pagham & Hutchinson
<b>Original use:</b>	Church
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Motcombe Court, Bedford Avenue

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Motcombe Court is a Moderne style white-rendered block of flats designed by the architect Henry Tanner F.R.I.B.A. in 1938. Tanner was one of the most celebrated architects of the pre-war period. He held the post of President of the Architectural Association and completed some of the most important commissions of the time in London including the Dickens & Jones Department Store, Strand Palace Hotel, Oceanic House for the White Star Line at Pall Mall and others. The Park Lane Hotel in London is perhaps Tanner's best known work and is frequently described as one of the finest 1930s buildings in London.

Motcombe Court was built by the eminent company Walter Lawrence and Co. Just before erecting Motcombe Court they had built the Masonic Hall at Great Queens Street, London, Surrey County Hall at Kingston and the Odeon Cinema at Muswell Hill.

They also built the laboratories for Metropolitan Water on Roseberry Ave and the Royal London Mutual Insurance building in Finsbury Square (at the time the tallest building in London).

It has a T-plan with its tail facing the seafront giving flats at the rear sea views, five storeys with the balconies are stacked at the corners. The main entrance is on Bedford Road – elegant fluted pilasters crowned with rectangular urns frame the doorway.

A 500kg bomb demolished three upper floors of the east wing in 1943. The building was unoccupied apart from the caretaker who suffered superficial injuries. Rebuilt in 1946.<sup>[1]</sup>

1. [Bexhill-OSM: WWII Incident Map](#)

## Motcombe Court, Bedford Avenue



**LL ref:** 277  
**Start date:** 1938  
**Architect:** Henry Tanner  
**Builder:** Walter Lawrence & Son  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Nab Cottage, 20 Broadoak Lane

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Wat Clark's farm dates to about 1840. The farm had a mixture of livestock and arable fields. The land extended to 50 acres. Some of the original farmyard walls are still standing. They have deep foundations to make the walls robust enough to keep livestock away from the house. Wat Clark's farm was one of the original farms that made up the lower part of Bexhill. The lane its on, Broadoak Lane, winds up to the Old Town, in one direction, and to Broad Oak Park in the other direction.

Nab Cottage retains its Victorian façade, including the original wooden casement windows. The mortar has recently been replaced by lime mortar, as it would have been when the building was first built, and retains its old wooden windows. The wall in front of the house, and the wall between no. 22, are the original farm walls with deep foundations (to keep animals away from the house). The main living room and the bedroom above have their original fireplace. Wat Clark's farm is recorded back in the 17th century, so the Victorian house would have replaced an older farmhouse. The farm continued its farming activities until the early part of the twentieth century. There are records of the land being auctioned off before the house became a private dwelling.

**Nab Cottage, 20 Broadoak Lane**



<b>LL ref:</b>	360
<b>Start date:</b>	1840s
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Farm
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

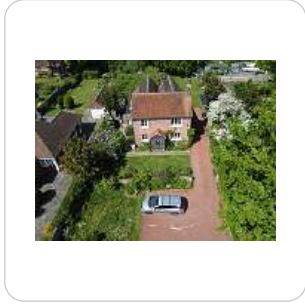
## Further Reading

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[Nab Cottage Blog](#)

## Gallery

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Aerial view

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[title=Nab\\_Cottage,\\_20\\_Broadoak\\_Lane&oldid=1446](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Nab_Cottage,_20_Broadoak_Lane&oldid=1446)"

["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Normanhurst, De La Warr Parade

Built in 1893 by James Gold, Normanhurst was an hotel until 1968 when it closed and became a nursing home. It was named after the country house of the famous Brassey family, Normanhurst Court at Catsfield. Thomas Brassey, 1st Earl Brassey (1836-1918) was the Liberal MP for Hastings (1868-1886), raised to the peerage in 1886, Governor of Victoria in Australia (1895-1900) and Mayor of Bexhill in 1907-08.

The five-storey building has an octagonal corner turret and a wide triangular pediment on the Brassey Road elevation, embellished with an elaborately decorated plaster relief. A second relief featuring the sun at its centre adorns this façade at 3rd floor level. On the De La Warr Parade elevation it has three gables topped by triangular pediments which continue west in the form of **Sandringham Court**, **Cantelupe Court** and **De La Warr Court** all built at the same time (and included in this local listing).

On Brassey Road the three-storey bay windows are linked at first floor level by a balcony sheltered by a roof supported on two columns, bottle balustrades topping the bays. The three blocks of flats have grand projecting porches with pediments supported on paired columns. All four buildings retain their front boundary walls and substantial piers topped by dentilled coping stones, some also urns.

## Normanhurst, De La Warr Parade



<b>LL ref:</b>	174
<b>Start date:</b>	1893
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	James Gold
<b>Original use:</b>	Hotel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Sandringham Court,  
Cantelupe Court and De  
La Warr Court.

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[title=Normanhurst, De La Warr Parade&oldid=1526](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Normanhurst,_De_La_Warr_Parade&oldid=1526)

["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Oceania, West Parade

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Sources say the house was built by a gentleman to commemorate the sinking of a ship called Oceania, which he had personally witnessed.<sup>[1][2]</sup> The architect was Arnold Bidlake Mitchell (1863-1944) and the builder was William McCormick with work being completed in 1903.

It has polygonal bay windows, a large triangular pedimented gable and extensive use of terracotta.

Once a single residence Oceania has now been converted into 5 flats.

1. This is sometimes wrongly linked to the P. & O. liner Oceana, which sank off the coast after a collision in 1912 - after the house was already built.
2. Bexhill-on-Sea: It's Beginning, the People & District by H. G. Carey (1983)

## Oceania, West Parade



<b>LL ref:</b>	54
<b>Start date:</b>	1903
<b>Architect:</b>	Arnold Bidlake Mitchell
<b>Builder:</b>	William McCormick
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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# Old Granary Barn, Broadoak Lane

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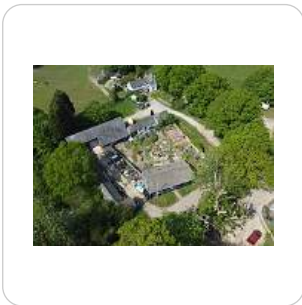
There were two farms in Broadoak Lane, the one on the north side was Great Broadoak and opposite on the south was Little Broadoak. It is difficult to differentiate between the two on some old documents as they are sometimes just called Broadoak.

The Granary Barn first appears at a similar time to Broadoak Manor which built by Henry Snaith Lane (father of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lane) in the 1850s. This house later became The Beehive School before being demolished in 1972.

There is a history of community use (the BATS - Bexhill Amateur Theatrical Society - used the barn for many years to store costumes and to rehearse their plays). The barn is currently owned by Rother District Council for storage.

## Gallery

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### Old Granary Barn, Broadoak Lane



**LL ref:** 367  
**Start date:** 1850s  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Farm  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Old Magistrates Court, 24 Cantelupe Road

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The Magistrates Court at Cantelupe Road were opened on the 10th January 1903.

The new police-station and the courthouse were built as a single unit in an aristocratic, private residential part of the town, which, as one can imagine, originally raised objections from those in the neighbourhood.

The building's main block was of dark red brick, relieved here and there with white stones. It consisted of the Sessions House with Superintendent's dwelling and Sergeant's house on either side. The roof was tiled the same dark, red colour and had symmetrical chimneys. The other buildings, consisting of three cottages and the coach-house and stable, were of uniform design. The whole establishment was enclosed with a tall iron railing and substantial brick piers.<sup>[1]</sup>

The entrance to the Sessions House was under an imposing stone archway, in which the arms of the County had been skilfully worked.

**Old Magistrates Court,  
24 Cantelupe Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	114
<b>Start date:</b>	10 January 1903
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Magistrates Court
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

*On entering one finds himself in the corridor, on the left side of which of the doors leading into the court house, and on the other side of the waiting-rooms and apartments for solicitors. The public entrance to the Court is immediately on the left, solicitors and others using the second door further along the hall. Oak-ceiling, oak-panelled, oak-benched, oak dock, and oak witness-box with a large stained glass window at either end, that behind the magistrates bench being both beautifully impressive, bearing the County Arms and the words on either side below, 'Virtus, Honor, Justitia', the Hall of Justice represents an appearance which must command the respect of the most hardened offender.*

- Bexhill Observer, 1903

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## Further Reading

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## Gallery

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County Arms above the doorway

1. Bexhill Observer, 10th January 1903 (via Bexhill Museum)

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"[https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Old_Magistrates_Court,_24_Cantelupe_Road&oldid=1665)



# Old Wesleyan Chapel, Chapel Path

This is a modest stuccoed chapel with round headed windows founded in 1825, built on land previously part of former barracks. It was extended in 1887. It has a simple classical south facing elevation with a set of tall, round headed windows, a projecting porch and a raised decorative date stone mounted in the gable.

A Sunday School was added in 1869 and enlarged in 1892 to seat 180.

The chapel was closed in 1938 when the congregation merged with Springfield Road Methodist chapel and it was bought by Bexhill council. It was used as a children's nursery for many years before its conversion to four flats in 2019.

## Old Wesleyan Chapel, Chapel Path



<b>LL ref:</b>	148
<b>Start date:</b>	1825
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Chapel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Oldfield House, 144 Cooden Sea Road

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It is a major omission for a house by an architect of such international renown as Mackay Hugh Baillie Scott to have been omitted from the National Heritage List especially when it was identified in a revised Pevsner volume published over 10 years ago.

Over 50 of his houses are listed including one at Grade I and several at Grade II\*. Scott designed in a variety of styles including Arts and Crafts, Tudor and Neo Georgian.

Pevsner describes this property thus: 1913-14. Extended in 1920. A weekend cottage for Sir Boverton Redwood, a petroleum chemist, a successful essay in the Sussex vernacular and one of picturesque accretive appearance. The garden front has a Wealden recess with exposed timber frame to the upper floor. Cobble with brick dressings to the bay on the left, tile hung to the right. Informal entrance elevation of painted brick with a large external chimney stack. The interior has the familiar inglenook and settle.

## Oldfield House, 144 Cooden Sea Road



**LL ref:** 36  
**Start date:** 1914  
**Architect:** Mackay Hugh Baillie Scott  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Pages Gap

Built on land forming part of the former Pages Estate. Although the gap was formally laid out in 1923 it wasn't tarmacked until 1959.

A new trackway was commissioned by Stars Organisation for Spastics (located at Colwall Court) and built by the Royal Engineers 36 Field Squadron, opened July 1964. It was opened by comedian Harry Secombe and the Countess of Westmoreland.

The Home closed in 1980.

## Gallery




Superimposed image of Royal Engineers building the slope



Interpretation board



**Pages Gap**



**LL ref:** 127  
**Start date:** 1959  
**Builder:** Royal Engineers 36 Field Squadron  
**Original use:** Beach access  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Park Cottage, 15 De La Warr Road

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Group value, being in the Old Town Conservation Area and, more specifically, the group that forms the De La Warr Road Street frontage between Church Street and Hastings Road.

Two storeys, painted brick walls with hung clay tiles at first floor level. Porch with heavy piers and round arch, understood to have been added in 1807. Two round bays on front facade which were added in 1910. Casement windows, part wooden, part plastic replacement. Clay tiled roof with gabled transverse pitch at front and double pitch "m" shaped hipped roof to rear. Plus modern extensions side and rear.

Originally called Park Cottage it was owned by the Rogers family at the beginning of the 19th century. By 1873 it had been renamed Eton Cottage. Rother District Council currently has it named as Park Cottage.

Planning permissions were granted in 1987-88 for the conversion of the house into a pharmacy with a dental surgery on the first floor. At the same time outbuildings to the rear were demolished and the new Old Town Surgery was built.

A cast-iron hand-cranked drill can be found to the rear of the property, now an artwork piece, it is likely of Victorian era when the site was a carpenters workshop.

Justifications for local listing are its history, age and group value.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Gallery

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**Park Cottage, 15 De La Warr Road**



<b>LL ref:</b>	410
<b>Start date:</b>	C18
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Vintage drill sculpture

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=Park_Cottage,_15_De_La_Warr_Road&oldid=1645)



# Peace Memorial, Sea Road

It was designed by the then Mayor of Bexhill, Alderman George Herbert Gray in 1919 and dedicated by the Roman Catholic Bishop William Keatinge.

It is a Gothic shrine with an altar and bronze crucifix within, protected by a dual pitch tiled roof. At the apex of the roof is a carved relief of a pelican feeding her young. Dedicatory plaques are inset in the left and right walls commemorating the names of 102 servicemen lost in the First World War.

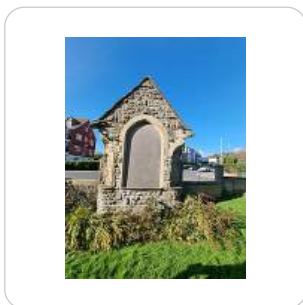
Whilst St Mary Magdalene has been listed since 1976 and the memorial could be construed as being part of the curtilage of the listed church, it richly deserves its own listed status.

On the reverse is a Latin inscription dedicated to the Belgian refugees of WWI.

## Gallery



Detail



Belgian refugee memorial

### Peace Memorial, Sea Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	32
<b>Start date:</b>	2 November 1919
<b>Architect:</b>	George Herbert Gray
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Memorial
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Poachers Wood, Maple Walk

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A house built in 1965 designed by Gordon Dixon of Lancing.

Buff brick with large glazed features and a mono-pitched roof. Living rooms on the first floor, the main room a double height space (N Antram in Buildings of England; East Sussex).

## Poachers Wood, Maple Walk



**LL ref:** 266  
**Start date:** 1965  
**Architect:** Gordon Dixon  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Polegrove Grandstand, Polegrove

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It has a dual pitch tiled roof supported by steel columns with half-timbered Tudor-style gable ends and glazed screens, a shaped vallance to the front and simple timber benches. The south elevation has a central gable and white-rendered walls. It also houses teams changing rooms and an officials room. A clubhouse was added on its south (seafront) side in 1987.

## Gallery

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Interpretation board

### Polegrove Grandstand, Polegrove



**LL ref:** 342  
**Start date:** 7 September 1929  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Leisure  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Rex Water Trough, Manor Gardens

Rex was a dog and this stone water trough was donated in his memory in 1901. Horses would drink from the top and dogs from the bottom. The rectangular stone trough is inscribed "A Gift From Rex to His Friends". It was located at the junction of De La Warr Road and Hastings Road but later moved to the Manor House in April 1957, it can be now be found adjacent to the car park public conveniences.

This charming heritage feature deserves a far better location where it can be widely appreciated and ideally restored to its original purpose of providing water for dogs.

## Gallery



1900s



Bexhill Observer

### Rex Water Trough, Manor Gardens



<b>LL ref:</b>	399
<b>Start date:</b>	1901
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Drinking trough
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# RNLI Coin Collector, Marina

---

This cast iron pedestal on Marina was installed in 1935 at the Colonnade and was moved to the present site in the 1960s just to the west of the town war memorial on Marina. Its purpose was to collect money for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The square section collecting box is constructed of cast iron and is approximately 1m in height. It is painted in the RNLI dark blue. The north side has a door for emptying the coins collected. The side facing south has a foundry-maker's plaque which reads Preston & Bishop, Victoria Foundry, Clement St, Birmingham.

It was restored in 2017 and 2023 and is now in the custodianship of Bexhill Heritage.

## Further Reading

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[Bexhill Heritage: 2023 restoration](#)

[The Bexhill History Trail: RNLI coin collector](#)

## Gallery

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West of The Colonnade,  
1930s

### RNLI Coin Collector, Marina



<b>LL ref:</b>	400
<b>Start date:</b>	1935
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	Preston & Bishop
<b>Original use:</b>	Coin collector
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Romney Court, Jameson Road

---

Designed by the well-known architect Eric Lyons (1912-80) and built in 1951 for the developer Geoffrey Townsend. Identified in Pevsner as a notable building and described as 'arranged as three because the flats replaced three war-damaged houses and the War Damage Commission required reinstatement. The main stacks of windows arranged with in a projecting concrete frame. Elegant Festival of Britain-style porches'.

Lyons worked for Walter Gropius and Maxwell Fry, joining the Span estates development company in 1948 which built 73 housing estates in the UK – several of Lyon's estates are now Grade II listed buildings. Romney Court is a highly significant early work of his.

## Romney Court, Jameson Road



**LL ref:** 275  
**Start date:** 1951  
**Architect:** Eric Lyons  
**Builder:** Geoffrey Townsend Paulson  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Sackville House, 5-11 St. Leonards Road

---

A splendid late Victorian building graces the western end of St Leonards Road – Sackville House was built in 1897. The canted upper floor bays, decorative plaster frieze and deeply overhanging eaves supported on carved console brackets stand above broad flattened arch shopfronts with borders of egg-and-dart mouldings.

**Sackville House, 5-11  
St. Leonards Road**



**LL ref:** 92  
**Start date:** 1897  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Commercial/residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Sainsbury's Concrete Mural, Buckhurst Place

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Three sculpture relief mural panels that were installed in 1976 on a new J Sainsbury store, designed by Henry and Joyce Collins (1912-1994 and 1912-2003) who worked on a number of large scale concrete murals in Britain the 1960s and 70s.

Their commissions included artworks at the Shell Centre, London, Harlow New Town, GPO Tower, another Sainsbury's store in Southampton, British Home Stores and Gloucester.

They represent beach scenes, a coins from the eras of William the Conqueror and King Olaf of Mercia, and a Norman longship on the Sussex coast.

All superbly restored by volunteer members of Bexhill Heritage in 2024.

## Further Reading

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[Bexhill Heritage: Sainsbury's Concrete Mural](#)

[The Bexhill History Trail](#)

[Wikipedia: Henry and Joyce Collins](#)

## Gallery

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### Sainsbury's Concrete Mural, Buckhurst Place



**LL ref:** 78  
**Start date:** 8 June 1976  
**Architect:** Henry and Joyce Collins  
**Original use:** Artwork  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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Panel 1



Panel 2



Panel 3



Information board

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# San Mirail, 13 Richmond Avenue

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Architect JE Maynard, built c1928. Maynard designed another house 400m away at No.58 South Cliff (Saxons) built in 1935 which is in the very different modern-movement style. It was listed Grade II by English Heritage in 1998<sup>[1]</sup>.

San Mirail is one of only a few precious remaining Spanish-inspired villas in Bexhill (see also La Casa Blanca, 13 Elmstead Road and Cordova, 63 South Cliff) and is a very good example of this genre with roundel turrets and a red clay pantile roof. The five bedroom residence has five bedrooms, a grand galleried reception hall, drawing room, dining room and sun terraces to the rear. The villa is set within nearly 0.3 acres of Mediterranean-inspired, south facing gardens.

1. Historic England: 58, South Cliff

## San Mirail, 13 Richmond Avenue



<b>LL ref:</b>	268
<b>Start date:</b>	1928
<b>Architect:</b>	John E. Maynard
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Sports Pavilion, Egerton Park

---

An attractive example of interwar leisure architecture was designed by architect William Pearce and built in 1935 by local builders Edward Godwin & Sons (who also built St Martha's RC Church Little Common and Christchurch Methodist Church, Sidley).

It has a plinth of red brick with rendered upper elevations, half-timbered gables and a clock-within-a-gable on the south elevation. It served as a pavilion for both tennis and bowls, once home to the Spartan Bowling Club and the Lakeside Ladies Bowling Club who amalgamated in 2016, the club closed in 2024.

## Sports Pavilion, Egerton Park



**LL ref:** 365  
**Start date:** 1935  
**Architect:** William Pearce  
**Builder:** Edward Godwin and Sons  
**Original use:** Leisure  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# St Mary's School, Wrestwood Road

---

A very large late Victorian house built in 1897 by GH Gray for Sir Edward Malet, the distinguished ambassador. It had 46 rooms and extensive beautifully landscaped grounds, woodlands and a Japanese garden. Sir Edward died in 1908 and Lady Malet in 1927, the house becoming Lindores girls boarding school in 1928 and then St Mary's School for handicapped children in 1946.

It is now St Mary's has fine half timbered gables, two-storey timber balconies and red brick elevations. The historic lodge fronting Wrestwood Road is also a good candidate for local listing but not the post-war school buildings.

## Gallery

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1920s

### St Mary's School, Wrestwood Road



**LL ref:** 285  
**Start date:** 1897  
**Architect:** George Herbert Gray  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# St. Andrews Place, Wickham Avenue

Built in 1900 and designed by noted Bexhill architect Joseph Barker Daniel Wall (1849-1923) who designed the Colonnade on the seafront for the builder John Webb's Egerton Park Estate.

Cruciform in plan, knobbly flint elevations with cement faced lancet window openings, porch on eastern side. Interior with aisles separated by iron piers, panelled roof, short chancel. White painted bell-turret with pyramidal roof. Interior has cast-iron columns.

It closed for worship in 2011 and survived several developer attempts to demolish it before being converted into flats in 2020.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Gallery



1910



2010 as a church



2018 pre-development

### St. Andrews Place, Wickham Avenue



**LL ref:** 142  
**Start date:** 4 March 1900  
**Architect:** Joseph Barker Wall  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

1. [Planning Application RR/2018/273/P](#)

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# St. Augustine's Church, St Augustines Close

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Designed by William Henry Randoll Blacking (a pupil of Sir J Ninian Comper) and built by Edward Godwin and Sons, the first part, consisting of the chancel and the two east bays of the nave, completed in 1933 and consecrated the year later. Blacking planned a further three bays of the nave and a north west tower, but when construction was resumed in 1960 it was to a revised design by Hugh Hubbard Ford which was completed in 1963. He added only two more bays, resembling the earlier ones, with a west gallery. In place of the tower is a large two-storeyed porch with a cross-gable.

The material is brick with stone dressings and the windows have a simplified form of early 17th Century-style Perpendicular gothic tracery. The tympanum bears an inscription under a large niche, containing a figure by John Skelton of St Augustine standing in the prow of a boat.

The light and airy interior has round-arched nave arcades, panelled piers and pairs of keyed blind oeil de boeuf windows. The vaulted and panelled roof has pendants above the arcades. It has good chancel furnishing and an octagonal font in the free gothic style. The fine stained glass windows of c1920, probably by Comper, were relocated here from St Thomas's, Hove in 1993. The striking east window depicting The Creation is by the well-known artist Marguerite Douglas-Thompson (1910-94) installed in 1979. Blacking's other works include St John's Church, West Bay, Dorset (1930) and Rockhampton War Memorial, Gloucestershire (both Grade II listed).

## Gallery

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**St. Augustine's Church,  
St Augustines Close**



**LL ref:** 62  
**Start date:** 20 May 1933  
**Architect:** William Henry Randoll Blacking, Hugh Hubbard Ford  
**Builder:** Edward Godwin and Sons  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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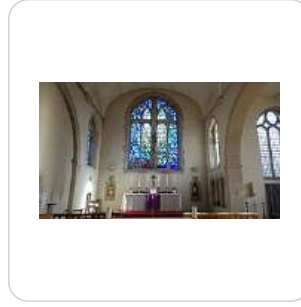
[Missing details? Email us.](#)



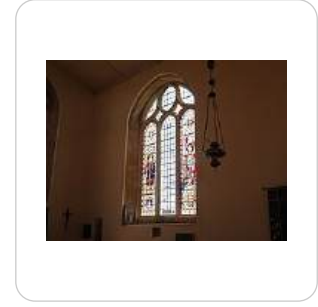
Aerial view



Frontage



Altar



Stained glass

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# St. John's Centre, London Road

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Built by P. Jenkins in 1897 as St John's Congregational Church, Bexhill's second place of worship, designed by the accomplished architect Henry Ward (see St. Stephen's) in the Free Perpendicular style.

The finely crafted façade on London Road has a polygonal tower (which has sadly lost its slender original spire) and polygonal turret at each corner framing the tall arched east window. The entrance is flanked by buttresses with a pronounced batter (angle).

## Further Reading

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The History of St. John's United Reformed Church Bexhill (booklet, 1997)

## Gallery

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Interior

### St. John's Centre, London Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	136
<b>Start date:</b>	30 June 1897
<b>Architect:</b>	Henry Ward
<b>Builder:</b>	P. Jenkins
<b>Original use:</b>	Church
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# St. Mark's Church, Little Common Road

St Mark was built in 1842 as a chapel of ease in the parish of St Peter for the hamlet of Little Common. It was designed by Major Vidler and comprised an aisleless nave with a west tower. Much of the material is said to have come from a nearby Martello tower. In 1857 the chapel became a district church and Henry Woodyer (1816-96) designed a new chancel with lancets, again using Martello stone.

Woodyer was a leading Victorian architect, designing new churches such as St Martin's Dorking and Holy Trinity, Southampton, rebuilding and restoring others, designing institutional buildings such as Cranleigh School in Surrey, buildings at Eton College and All Saints Hospital Eastbourne together with domestic buildings throughout the South of England. Many of his buildings are listed. Vidler also designed memorial tablets in churches at Battle, Winchelsea, Beckley and Hastings.

A separate parish was constituted in 1867 and Woodyer returned in 1885 to add a broad, gabled south aisle, also with lancets and a five-bay arcade with round piers into which the moulded heads merge. He also heightened the chancel arch, building a replacement stone belfry at the west end. In 1931 a vestry was added at the north east corner of the nave, replacing one of 1885. Its arch resembles that opposite on the south side and it was intended as the start of a north aisle by T Moore and Moore, however, no more was done until 1962, when J D Wylson added an aisle, separated from the nave by a long single very depressed arch with simplified gothic detail, effectively incorporating the vestry of 1931 as a transept to the east of the aisle. Wylson died during the work, which was completed by his partner, R C Cox. Cox also probably designed the south porch added in 1970.

## Fittings

Font: Big and round with squat shafts and a deep bowl of quatrefoil section with a scalloped base, designed by Woodyer. It is said to be of Caen stone. Glass: The church contains a remarkable range of glass, largely of the C20. Much reflects the various building campaigns, but

### St. Mark's Church, Little Common Road



**LL ref:** 39  
**Start date:** 1842  
**Architect:** Major Vidler, Henry Woodyer  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

there have been further additions since.

1. (East window) Clayton and Bell, 1885 ([www.stainedglassrecords.org](http://www.stainedglassrecords.org), retrieved on 22/2/2013)
2. (South aisle, east) C E Kempe, 1896.
3. (West lancets) By 'Drake' with Christ with the children ([www.stainedglassrecords.org](http://www.stainedglassrecords.org), retrieved on 22/2/2013), 1890. From the date this is probably F Drake.
4. (West window) C E Kempe, 1898.
5. (South aisle, fourth window) Christian symbols by H Wilkinson, 1928 (WSRO Fac 2708).
6. (South aisle, first window) H V Milner, 1931 (CDG Jan 1931).
7. (North transept) four lights showing Christ and the Doctors by J Powell and Sons, designed by E L Armitage, 1961 (Order book).
8. (North transept, five lights) Raising of Lazarus by C J Edwards, 1964 (ESRO Par 245/4/1/24).
9. (South chancel, two pairs of lancets) Scenes from the Passion in an expressionist style by C J Edwards, 1966 (one signed).
10. (South chancel) Two-light window showing two saints, clearly influenced by early Victorian examples by C M Benyon, daughter of C J Edwards, 1986 ([www.stainedglassrecords.org](http://www.stainedglassrecords.org), retrieved on 22/2/2013).
11. (North aisle) Five lights depicting the Life of St Peter by C M Benyon, 1993 (ibid).
12. (South aisle, fifth window) Mostly engraved glass with addition of muted colouring, commemorating RAF Wartling, a radar station in World War II and subsequently, by J Campbell, 2001 (ibid)

Reredos: It consists of a row of stone arcading under the east window and was probably part of Woodyer's design. However, in that case the tiled and mosaic angels within the arches are later, for the later of the couple commemorated died in 1915. This is almost certainly the work of 1922 by J Powell and Sons, designed by E Penwarden, as noted on Dennis Hadley's list.

Rood-screen: Designed by H Read, 1926 (1 p80). It is well carved and the names of the saints depicted are said to spell out ALGERNON, the name of the person commemorated. However, the figure of St Mark in the centre (identified beyond doubt by his lion) might cast doubt on this.<sup>[1]</sup>

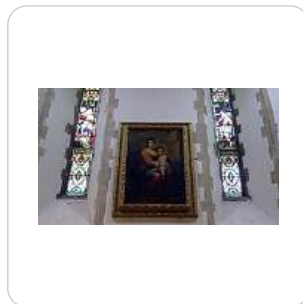
## Gallery

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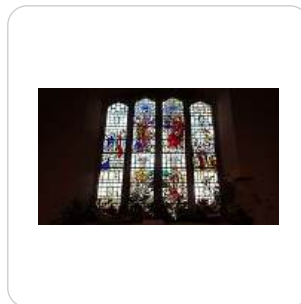
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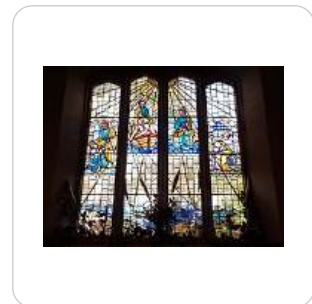
Interior

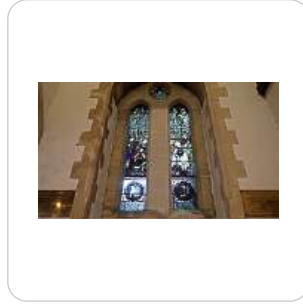
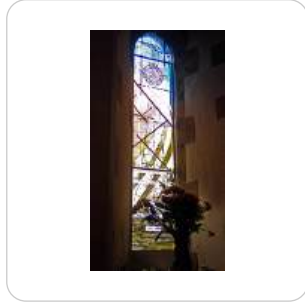
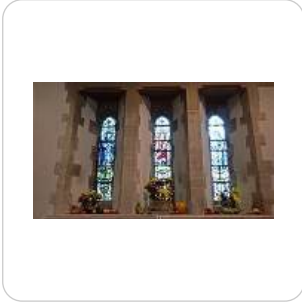


Painting of 'Maddona and Child'



Stained glass





## 1. Bexhill – St Mark, Little Common – Sussex Parish Churches

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=St._Mark%27s_Church,_Little_Common_Road&oldid=1436)



# St. Martha's Church, Cooden Sea Road

The foundation stone was laid on 11 August 1939 and the building was completed the following year. The cost was £7,114. The architect is recorded as one Marshall Wood of Hooe (a village near Little Common), who was a government architect in Hong Kong. It is a simple brick church but with a striking west (ritual) end reminiscent of Spanish or Italian Romanesque, though the tiled bell stage and pyramid roof give a distinctively Sussex flavour.

The base of the tower combine with the narthex into a single composition with soaring blind arches and a Calvary of crosses. The single roof spanning nave and aisles, together with the aisle windows rising into dormers, contribute to the Sussex vernacular character. Inside the nave forms the main space, with a short chancel and narrow aisles.<sup>[1]</sup>

## St. Martha's Church, Cooden Sea Road



**LL ref:** 66  
**Start date:** 1940  
**Architect:** Marshall Wood  
**Builder:** Edward Godwin and Sons  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Gallery



Foundation stone



Sculpture of St Martha



Interior



1. [Taking Stock - Catholic Churches of England and Wales](#)



# St. Michael and All Angels Church, Glassenbury Drive

---

Designed by John Mendham (1866-1951) this church was built in 1930 in a simplified C13th Gothic style in brick with bath dressings. It comprises a nave, chancel, south aisle and south west tower with a pyramidal roof and tile hanging added in c1970 which complements its original design. The south aisle has transverse roofs giving a saw-tooth profile. The etched glass east window is by Marion Cantrell.

Two churches by Mendham have been listed elsewhere: St Anthony of Padua in Rye and St Anselm's, Tooting, both Roman Catholic. He also designed the eminently listable Church of St Ethelburga, St Leonards, 2 miles east.

## Further Reading

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Waging War Upon the Dragon: St Michael's Church in the Community (booklet, 2010)

### St. Michael and All Angels Church, Glassenbury Drive



**LL ref:** 57  
**Start date:** 28 May 1930  
**Architect:** John Bernard Mendham  
**Builder:** Pool & Sons  
**Original use:** Church  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

## Gallery

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Entrance



Windows



Interior



Foundation stone

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# St. Peter's Stables, Church Street

---

The present footprint and form of the building seems to date from the Victorian era but parts of its fabric appear to be older.

A traditional building retained within the general setting of St. Peter's Church. Within the Old Town Conservation Area.

Rectangular building with a pitched half hipped clay tiled roof. Flint walls on north and east elevations, lower sections of which look older and may have been flint boundary walls originally. The south, main, elevation is red brick with decorative grey headers among the stretchers. Most door and window openings are retained from the original stable use, with brick arches. More modern window openings to left. There is a gabled hayloft type door to upper level above the central main entrance. The west elevation also red brick.

The building underwent a conversion and modernisation to a church based community use in the mid 1980s.

The justification for local listing is its history and contribution to the Old Town Conservation Area.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## St. Peter's Stables, Church Street



<b>LL ref:</b>	417
<b>Start date:</b>	C19
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Stables
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# St. Stephen's Church, Down Road

Built in 1898 and designed by Henry Ward (1852-1927) who also designed Bexhill Town Hall listed in 2022, URC Hastings Cambridge Road listed in 2010, Hastings Town Hall listed in 1999 and South Street Free Church Eastbourne listed in 2009. The church was funded by John Lambert Walker.<sup>[1]</sup>

It has a Perpendicular Gothic South West tower, aisled nave, transepts and polygonal chancel. Brick with stone dressings.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Gallery



Aerial view



South elevation



Foundation stone



Interior



Stained glass



### St. Stephen's Church, Down Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	56
<b>Start date:</b>	15 October 1898
<b>Architect:</b>	Henry Ward
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Church
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



Henry Ward and John Lambert Walker during construction

1. Bexhill Museum: John Lambert Walker (1821-1903)
2. Antram & Pevsner's Buildings of England: East Sussex

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"[https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=St.\\_Stephen%27s\\_Church,\\_Down\\_Road&oldid=1485](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=St._Stephen%27s_Church,_Down_Road&oldid=1485)"



# St. Vincents Rest Home, Down Road

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## St. Vincents Rest Home, Down Road



**LL ref:** 293  
**Start date:** 1907  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)

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["https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://locallist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?)



# Strathmore Court, De La Warr Parade

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Three storey block of flats built in 1932 – flat roof, modest plain red brick elevations – central bay projects slightly with recessed centre bay over the an art deco style entrance portal. Balconies and French windows to the upper floor flats either side of the central bay. Open fronted covered access staircase on the rear elevation, block of 7 lock-up garages to the rear facing Lionel Road.

## Strathmore Court, De La Warr Parade



**LL ref:** 278  
**Start date:** 1932  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# Sussex House, 33 Ninfield Road

---

Designed by noted local architect Henry Ward and constructed in 1900, this landmark building is of red brick with painted stone dressings. Described by Antram in Buildings of England as 'on an urban scale and quite flamboyant with its corner turret, keyed window surrounds and pair of canted stone oriels beneath a half-timbered gable.

Henry Ward (1852-1927) also designed Bexhill Town Hall listed in 2022, URC Hastings Cambridge Road listed in 2010, Hastings Town Hall listed in 1999 and South Street Free Church Eastbourne listed in 2009.

## Sussex House, 33 Ninfield Road



**LL ref:** 182  
**Start date:** 1900  
**Architect:** Henry Ward  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Hotel  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Bell, Church Street

---

Possibly 17th Century - Antram in Buildings of England records the first mention being in 1751. By then it was a coaching inn with stables and lodgings on the journey from Hastings to London.

The ballroom with its grand Venetian window, and brewhouse were added in 1811. It was remodelled and re-fronted in 1887, when it was renamed the Bell Hotel. The public house closed in 2013 and it was converted to flats, retaining the corner saloon bar in beverage use.

The three-storied building is a key landmark in the Old Town - the upper floors are of red brick above an ashlar rendered ground floor, the first floor piano nobile has windows with elegant classical architraves, a moulded bell on the rounded street corner sits within a triangular pediment. The shallow pitched roof is slated, hipped on the corner and retaining its four chimney stacks

## The Bell, Church Street



<b>LL ref:</b>	50
<b>Start date:</b>	c1673
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Commercial
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Coach House, De La Warr Road

Commissioned the 8th Earl de la Warr (1869-1915) in 1886 now a House of Prayer.

The 1975 conservation area character appraisal identifies the importance of this building, describing

*...its modelled roof containing a large gable, gables and barn hips. The original hoist door and beam survive and the elevation facing Manor Gardens is enriched by an octagonal turret capped by an ogee lead dressed cupola.*

- Bexhill Old Town Conservation Area Appraisal, p18 4.6b

## The Coach House, De La Warr Road



**LL ref:** 47  
**Start date:** 1886  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Coach house  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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Front elevation



Aerial view



Rain hopper with the monogram 'CM'



# The Cooden Beach Hotel, Cooden Sea Road

---

Opened in 1931, expanded in 1935, this hotel was once the private home of the De La Warr family where they entertained many notable guests including King George V and Queen Mary, the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Simpson, Winston Churchill and the young Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. It was perfectly sited between the railway station and the beach.

It is an attractive building with wings either side the butterfly plan central entrance block which has interwar Tudor half timbering, square bay windows and hipped tiled roofs.

## The Cooden Beach Hotel, Cooden Sea Road



**LL ref:** 186  
**Start date:** 1931  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Hotel  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Denbigh, Little Common Road

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This public house dates back to between 1843-1863 and appears to have been remodelled in the c1890s. Its name is proudly displayed in a plasterwork relief under a projecting bay with a gable adjacent to the entrance. It has painted brick elevations with a red clay-tiled roof and tall chimneys.

The centre building has rendered walling and a higher eaves line than the building to the east. The eastern building forms the main part of the public house and features a large porch to the north-east corner. The gable of the porch has a very decorative plasterwork incorporating the word 'Denbigh'. The east and north faces of the building have been extended in later years and the porch incorporated into the bar area.

## The Denbigh, Little Common Road



**LL ref:** 364  
**Start date:** mid C19  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Public house  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Lodge, 1 De Moleyns Close

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This attractive late Victorian lodge is all that remains of the vast Metropolitan Convalescence Home built in 1881 which was a key catalyst for the development of the town. Patients discharged from London hospitals came here to recuperate until its closure in 1970 and its most regrettable demolition in 1988. Half timbered gable, tile-hung first floor, lean-to porch canopy.

**The Lodge, 1 De Moleyns Close**



**LL ref:** 286  
**Start date:** 1881  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Lodge, St Francis Chase

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This distinctive local landmark fronting Bexhill Down was built in 1905, designed by Luck Brothers architects as a stables and lodging for a coachman serving Down Villa. It has a white-rendered elevations with a characterful crenellated parapet with taller central bay over the former archway, later infilled. In 1909 it became the lodge for a German school, the Deutches Pedagogium until the outbreak of the First World War and then for Garth Place School after the war. It then became part of St Francis School for Girls who occupied this site between 1946 and 1972. It is now a mental health residential home for adults.

**The Lodge, St Francis Chase**



**LL ref:** 366  
**Start date:** 1905  
**Architect:** Luck Brothers Ltd  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** School  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Old Vicarage, 5 Brassey Road

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## The Old Vicarage, 5 Brassey Road



**LL ref:** 274  
**Start date:** 1930  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# The Pelham, Holliers Hill

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Designed by Joseph Barker Wall and built in 1900 by John Pelling Goodwin, the Pelham Hotel opened in 1902. It is a landmark building with a commanding presence standing at a road junction. Three storeys, elevations of red brick with tile-hung second floor, five gables over double height canted bay windows, tall chimney stacks, classical style porch and heraldic-style plaque at the second floor level emblazoned with the hotel name and date under a pedimented pediment.

Originally a railway hotel for the Bexhill West Branch line facing Sidley station, the station closed in 1964 and was regrettably demolished in 1970.

It was designed to be a 'family and commercial hotel' with lounge, reception, coffee room, kitchen and meeting room on the ground floor with bedrooms on the upper floors.

It later became a public house until its closure in 2009 and is now a community hub and coffee lounge run by a Christian charity.

**The Pelham, Holliers Hill**



<b>LL ref:</b>	185
<b>Start date:</b>	1900
<b>Architect:</b>	Joseph Barker Wall
<b>Builder:</b>	John Pelling Goodwin
<b>Original use:</b>	Hotel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

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## Gallery

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Interior



# The Picture Playhouse, 36-38 Western Road

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The Picture Playhouse was opened by the Duchess of Norfolk on 8th July 1921 (see photo below) with 800 seats. It was built adjacent to the Cinema de Luxe and was operated by Randolph E. Richards (the Cinema de Luxe was closed in February 1924 and became a garage and then printworks of the Bexhill Observer, it now forms part of the Weatherspoons pub).

In 1966, it was taken over by the Classic Cinemas chain and was re-named Classic Cinema. Upon the retirement of Classic Cinemas chairman Eric Rhodes, he was 'given' the Classic Cinema to operate, and he re-named it Curzon Picture Playhouse. The building was twinned, with a bingo hall in the former stalls area and a small 300 seat cinema in the former circle. It was closed in June 1988. The ground floor then became a shop and antiques market with a cinema on the upper floor.

The theatre was last operated as the Redstack Playhouse which hosted films and live entertainment. The Redstack Playhouse closed in 2008. There were hopes in the local community that it could be re-opened by the Bexhill Community Playhouse group, but eventually the empty building was purchased by the J.D. Wetherspoon chain of pubs in 2014.

Planning permission for conversion into a pub was granted in 2015 and it opened as the Picture Playhouse pub in 2017. It has an imposing façade – its entrance bay canted forward with set-back bays either side – richly decorated with classical motifs such as plaster swags and rusticated piers, leaded light windows.

## Gallery

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**The Picture Playhouse,  
36-38 Western Road**

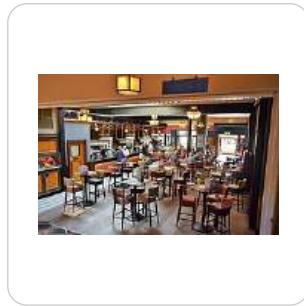


<b>LL ref:</b>	84
<b>Start date:</b>	8 July 1921
<b>Architect:</b>	Peter Dulvey Stonham
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Cinema
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

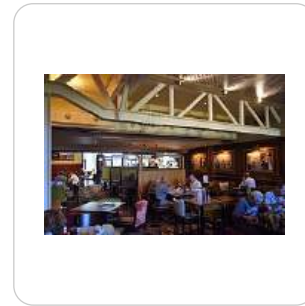
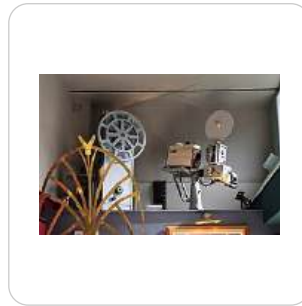
[Missing details? Email us.](#)



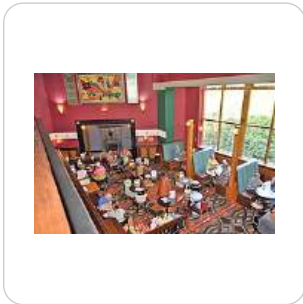
Bar



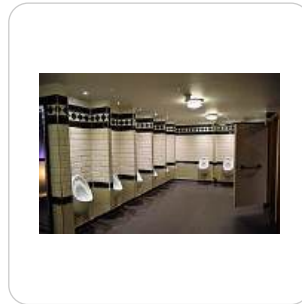
Decoration



Dining



WC



Plaque



Redstack Playhouse  
2014



Playhouse Cinema  
1938



Picture Playhouse 1921

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"[https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?](https://localist.bexhillheritage.com/index.php?title=The_Picture_Playhouse,_36-38_Western_Road&oldid=1457)



# The Sackville, 27-29 De La Warr Parade

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The Sackville Hotel was, originally, a row of four dwellings incorporated into one large building. It has an octagonal corner tower and continuous roofed 1st floor balconies forming canted bays. The hotel was designed by a Mr. Audrey and opened by Lord Delaware in July 1890 and marked the beginning of the fashionable resort which flourished until the First World War. Viscount Cantaloupe and his family resided here until they moved into the restored Manor House, in 1892.

In 1897, the family sold the Sackville to Frederick Hotels Ltd who owned it for the next 60 years. It had 155 bedrooms and a suite of stately public rooms added in 1900 formed the setting for most of the town's principal social functions. In 1920, a lounge and promenade was added to the main frontage. In the post Second World War years the Sackville declined as the traditional seaside holiday was replaced with holidays abroad.

In 1956 it was announced that the hotel was to close and in 1963 it was bought for conversion into flats, its present day use.

## The Sackville, 27-29 De La Warr Parade



<b>LL ref:</b>	173
<b>Start date:</b>	23 July 1890
<b>Architect:</b>	Mr. Audrey
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Hotel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Star Inn, Sluice Road

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Built in 1402, it was originally known as Sluice House used for accommodating men who controlled the flood gates diverting the river Ash Bourne (Wallers Haven) towards what is now known as Normans Bay. In 1597 it was first mentioned as local 'watering hole' of shepherds, earning it the name of 'The Star of Bethlehem', which in time got shortened to 'The Star'.

Throughout the 18th century The Star was a well known haunt for smugglers, with local gangs fighting customs men in front of the inn.

## Further Reading

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[The Star Inn: Story](#)

[Normans Bay: A Fragment \(2015, book\)](#)

## Gallery

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1958

### The Star Inn, Sluice Road



**LL ref:** 381  
**Start date:** 1402  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Commercial/residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

[Missing details? Email us.](#)



# The Thatched House, Pinewoods

Mr. John Benjamin Sainsbury, the Chairman of the well-known supermarket chain between 1928 and 1956, commissioned this house to be built for his retirement. In reality JB Sainsbury never actually retired, remaining the company chairman until his death, although he passed many responsibilities down to his two sons Alan and Robert in 1938 as joint general managers of the company. From an early age John Benjamin was trained to take-over the company by his father John James who founded the Sainsbury retail dynasty in 1869. John Benjamin Sainsbury joined the board of the company in 1915.<sup>[1]</sup>

The house and an accompanying cottage (now The Lodge, Collington Rise) were built for him in the late 1920s by the builder H.R. Farnfield. The contract for the house was for £17,000, which was noted as a significant sum for a single-house contract at that time. Mr. Sainsbury spent an additional £1,000 on landscaping. This included converting an existing footpath into a small road lined on both sides with rhododendrons.<sup>[2]</sup>

His head gardener, Mr. Osbourne, lived in the cottage in the grounds (demolition of this cottage was proposed in 2015 to make way for a new development of a block of six flats<sup>[3]</sup> but this was refused by Rother DC), and he also employed a chauffeur, Bill Leary.

Following the death of Mr. Sainsbury in 1956 the house was converted into five flats with over a dozen houses built in the former very extensive gardens (all granted planning permission in 1956-57), but it retains many of its external features.

This is apparently one of only three thatched houses in Bexhill (the others are the former gardener's cottage, now The Lodge and 39 Clavering Walk). It is a substantial and very attractive rural vernacular style property with an elaborate thatched roof, multiple rustic-style feathered weatherboard-hung gables, diamond lattice style leaded light casement windows, tall brick chimneys and simple white painted rendered walls.

It is included on this register not only for its significant architectural interest as an interwar cottage style residence but also for its historical associations as a residence of the Chairman of

## The Thatched House, Pinewoods



<b>LL ref:</b>	431
<b>Start date:</b>	1927
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	H.R. Farnfield
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

the Sainsbury grocery company during a period of enormous growth in the 1920s-1950s when it was (and still is to this day) one of Britain's leading retailers.

1. John Benjamin Sainsbury - Sainsbury Archive
2. Bexhill-on-Sea: It's Beginning, the People & District by H. G. Carey (1983)
3. Decision due on cottage plans - Bexhill Observer, 15th Jan 2016

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title=The\_Thatched\_House,\_Pinewoods&oldid=1707"

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# The Town House, 1 London Road

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Previously known as the Castle Hotel, it was purpose-built as a hotel in 1886. It was one of the first buildings in the 'new town' north of the railway line.

According to the records, at the ESRO, planning permission for the hotel was, probably, obtained in April when a Mr. G Leighton made an application for Stables, at the "Windsor Castle Hotel". It appears that the intention was to name the hotel "Windsor Castle" but it was shortened to The Castle before it opened in 1887. Advert above left dated 1894.

George Leighton was the first licensee and, according to L.G. Bartley, in his book, "The Story of Bexhill" (Parsons, Bexhill, published 1971) the premises first catered for holiday visitors as well as professional and business men concerned with building the new town but, as the seafront hotels were built, holiday visitors were attracted to those, so the Castle became more of a commercial hotel. It appears that it ceased being a hotel in the early 1950s.

There are full page advertisements for the hotel in the street directories of 1888 and 1889, the latter repeated for some years. The later advert includes an engraving of the building from the south-east clearly showing an advertisement for 'Ballard & Cos Pale & Mild Ales' around the top parapet of the building and the detached coach house and stable building to Buckhurst Place. Both advertisements boast 'tea, coffee, chops, steaks and cold luncheons on the shortest notice'!

## The Town House, 1 London Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	181
<b>Start date:</b>	1886
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Hotel
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

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# The Wheatsheaf Inn, 2 Barnhorn Road

Situated in the hub of the settlement of Little Common, adjacent to the main Eastbourne to Bexhill road, A259. The present building is mid Victorian, rebuilt in 1887.

It is an attractive local landmark with its red tile-hung upper elevations, half-timbered pair of gables at each end and double-height bay window at the south end counterbalanced by a rustic gabled porch towards the other end. Lower storey of brickwork, upper storey clay hanging tiles. Clay tiles to roof. Gable with timber bargeboards each end of building with timber framing to upper section (false). Gable to south end has two storey bay window with clay tile roof. Brick and timber porch towards north end with clay tile gabled roof. Windows evenly distributed except narrow frame by north 'cross wing'. All timber double hung sashes with glazing bars in 4x4 arrangement except bay and above mentioned narrow frame which are 3x4.

To the rear of the property are areas of two storey extensions with flat and pitched roofs most of which appear to have been constructed between 1909 and 1930, with a further north extension between 1930 and c1950. The extensions changed what was a plain side elevation into a second main elevation, probably coinciding with the upgrading of Barnhorn Road to today's main coast road (c1930). Within the period 1909-1930, the outbuildings to the west are also rebuilt, former stabling being replaced by a garage.

The east front appearance dates from a major rebuilding of the external fabric in 1887. A photograph prior to this shows a building of the same basic ground plan with one cross wing to the south. All walls were of painted brickwork, clay tiles to roof. The south cross wing roof had a 'Sussex' hip. The door and window openings are in identical locations to today but smaller proportions with glazing bars of a 3x2 arrangement except to the two storey bay where they were as today, 3x4. At this time the bay had a flat roof. The chimney stacks are also in the same positions although of plainer and smaller proportions.

Prior to about 1876, the coast road from Bexhill to Eastbourne turned southwards at Little Common to Cooden before turning east along the present lane across the Pevensey Marshes. This road was called the Pevensey Trade, the Sluice Trade or Bexhill Trade. The inn was

## The Wheatsheaf Inn, 2 Barnhorn Road



<b>LL ref:</b>	376
<b>Start date:</b>	1887
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Public house
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

therefore positioned on this corner to be visible coming down the hill from White Hill and from the south. From the records seen so far, it would appear that this property was built in the late 18th century (shown on Yeakell & Gardner's map of Sussex of 1783), as part of the enclosure of Slyders Common which was formerly 'waste' of the Manor of Bexhill. The inn was a popular meeting place for the local hunt. In c1832 the coastal coach service is given as 'The Hero' running from Hastings to Brighton via Bexhill, Westham, Pevensey, Eastbourne, Seaford, Newhaven and Rottingdean, running westwards on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, eastwards Monday, Wednesday and Friday.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Gallery

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1886, prior to  
modification



1950s

1. Bexhill Museum Property History: The Wheatsheaf Inn, P5/202, DG Phillips (2002)

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# Toad Hall, 9 De La Warr Road

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Group value, being within the Old Town Conservation Area and more specifically the group that forms the De La Warr Road street frontage between Church Street and Hastings Road.

The house was owned at one time by a bricklayer, John Crowhurst, who sold it to Richard Day, a builder, in 1832.

Became known as Alma Cottage before being renamed Toad Hall.

Having been much altered during its lifespan, it has a somewhat quirky appearance but full of character. Brick construction with clay hung tiles above ground floor and clay roof tiles. Wooden casement windows. The section nearest the road has a pitched roof with dormered roof first floor living space. Also a gable ended garage with ornamental barge boards. The two storey part of the building further from the road is taller and has a flat roof with hung tiles above ground level. Its current appearance looks to be the result of more than one extension and alteration over the years.

Justifications for local listing are its history, age and group value.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Toad Hall, 9 De La Warr Road



**LL ref:** 418  
**Start date:** C19  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Coach house, stables and cottage  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# Upmeads, 96 Belle Hill

Originally lodge at the former entrance to Linkwell House.

The main drive left Belle Hill on the outside of the bend and passed to the south side of this property, going through the grounds to end on the south side of the main mansion. To the west the drive passed through a walled gateway to the stable yard and coach house, later converted to a house called Heriot Lodge. Sold off from estate, probably between 1917 and 1925 as it is not separately listed in street directories before 1925. It was greatly extended in the second or third quarter of the 20th century.<sup>[1]</sup>

*The original property on this site was standing before the Duke of Dorset's survey map of 1808. At that time it was most likely the lodge house for Rosiers.*

*Later maps show a much larger building, and so it seems it was expanded or rebuilt in 1839 when Richard Day bought Rosiers and built Linkwell on the original site. Called The Lodge, this enlarged dwelling provided accommodation for the Estate workers and for the Head Gardener. The original Linkwell drive passed along the south side of the lodge, before coming out onto Belle Hill in between the building and Heriot Lodge.*

*In 1925 the property was passed to Comm. John Leonard Cather (a relative of the Day family) and henceforth known as Upmeads. He remained at the property until 1966.*

- Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

The justification for local listing is its history and contribution to the Old Town Conservation Area.

Note: The building has several modern extensions – on the eastern side and to the rear although the elevations viewable from the street are relatively unaltered.

Nominated by the Bexhill Old Town Preservation Society

## Upmeads, 96 Belle Hill



<b>LL ref:</b>	419
<b>Start date:</b>	1839
<b>Architect:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	unknown
<b>Original use:</b>	Residential
<b>View on map:</b>	<a href="#">Local List</a>   <a href="#">Bexhill-OSM</a>

[Missing details? Email us.](#)

1. Bexhill Museum Property History: 'The Lodge' or 'Upmeads' No.96 Belle Hill, B38, DG Phillips (2004)

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# Victoria House, 1 Middlesex Road

A large red, black and white wall plaque on the east wall records that this house was built in 1897 to commemorate the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. There is also a red 1897 stone date plaque on the south wall. The house has some black and white as well as knobbly flint features and a decorative carved plaster design above one bay window.

The house, which was built for A Marshall Jay, a leading London churchman and philanthropist, was originally known as The Queen's Cottage. From 1934-38 the house served as a private nursing home and a private hotel from 1939-70s. It is now a private residence.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Gallery



Plaque

### 1. The Bexhill History Trail: Victoria House

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### Victoria House, 1 Middlesex Road



**LL ref:** 352  
**Start date:** 1897  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** Residential  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# West Lodge, 1 Hastings Road

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A handsome c1850 mid Victorian detached villa on the now truncated Hastings Road, standing in its own grounds in a commanding elevated position.

It is said the stone elevations are actually mathematical tiles.

**West Lodge, 1 Hastings Road**



**LL ref:** 271  
**Start date:** c1850  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Original use:** {{{use}}}  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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# Wilton Court Mansions, Marina

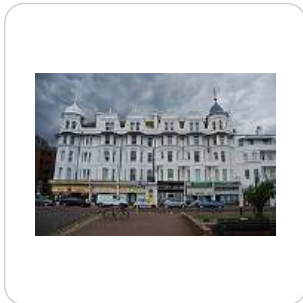
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Formerly the Wilton Court Hotel, this survived the mass demolitions of large late Victorian and Edwardian hotels that occurred in the 1950s-2000s. It opened August 1900 and closed in 1970.

The architect was William Cooper and it was funded by William Meads, a dentist, property developer and Bexhill councillor. This fine five-storey edifice has a superb roofscape of octagonal corner turrets with ogee caps, broken segmental pediments with obelisk finials, rusticated first floor and a continuous verandah-style canopy over the bays at third floor level. Built by Padgham and Hutchinson.

## Gallery

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### Wilton Court Mansions, Marina



**LL ref:** 171  
**Start date:** 23 July 1900  
**Architect:** William Cooper  
**Builder:** Padgham and Hutchinson  
**Original use:** Hotel  
**View on map:** [Local List](#) | [Bexhill-OSM](#)

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