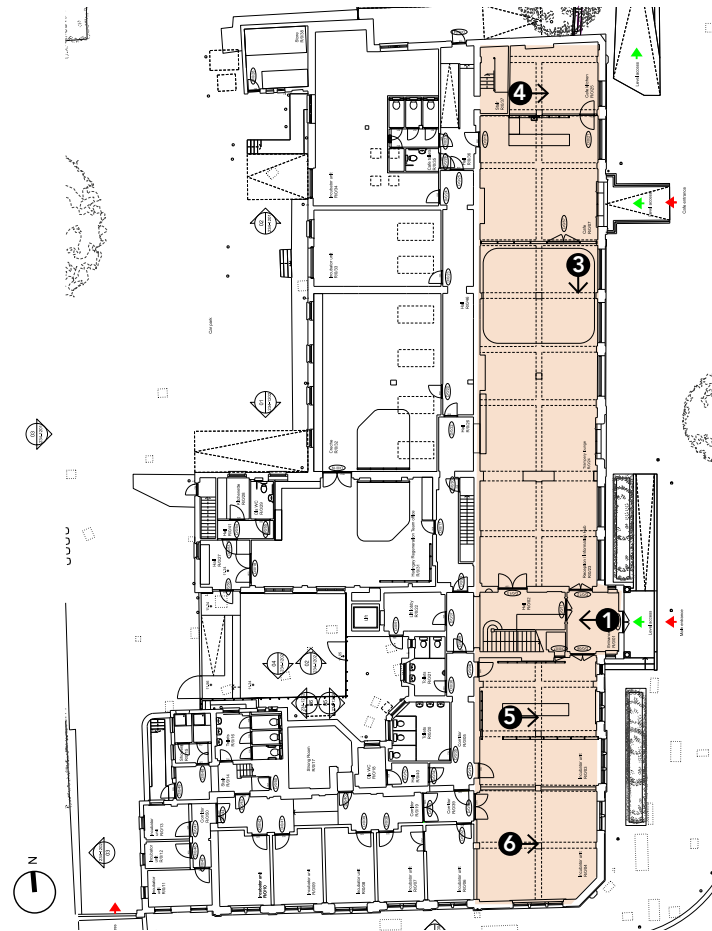


Site Description

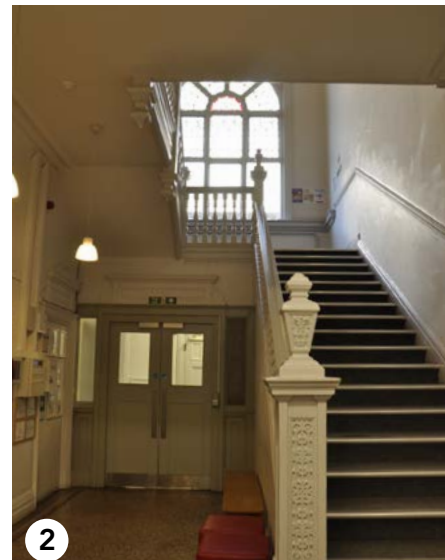
Interiors - Ground Floor (Front)



1
entrance lobby



4
cafe kitchen



2
entrance stair



3
communal space with heritage features remediated following fire damage

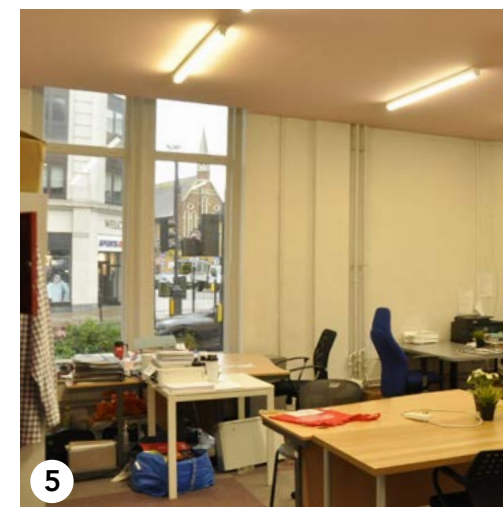
Interiors - Ground Floor - front

Rooms can be separated into three broad tiers - those with original finishes (which may have been remediated since the 2011 fire damage), those that have been heavily modified, and may have original features for e.g. hidden behind dropped ceilings, and those with little of heritage value.

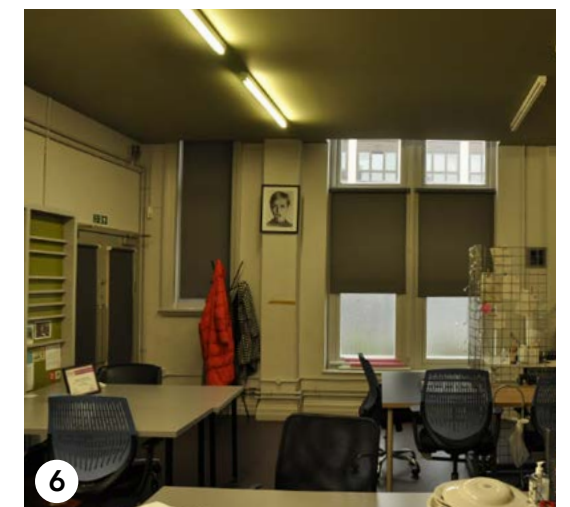
There are a range of types of historic spaces including show rooms and offices, and WC's. Most historic features survive in the stair and communal spaces (although there has been restoration following damage in 2011). Further

potential for concealed historic features to be uncovered in the southern principle rooms (5, 6).

Some historic finishes present along with potentially historic parquet floors beneath modern floor finishes and potential decorative ceilings above modern dropped ceilings. Historic sashes remain in studio spaces, partly obscured by modern secondary glazing. Several historic decorative pediments above doors remain, and some timber doors thought to be historic.



5

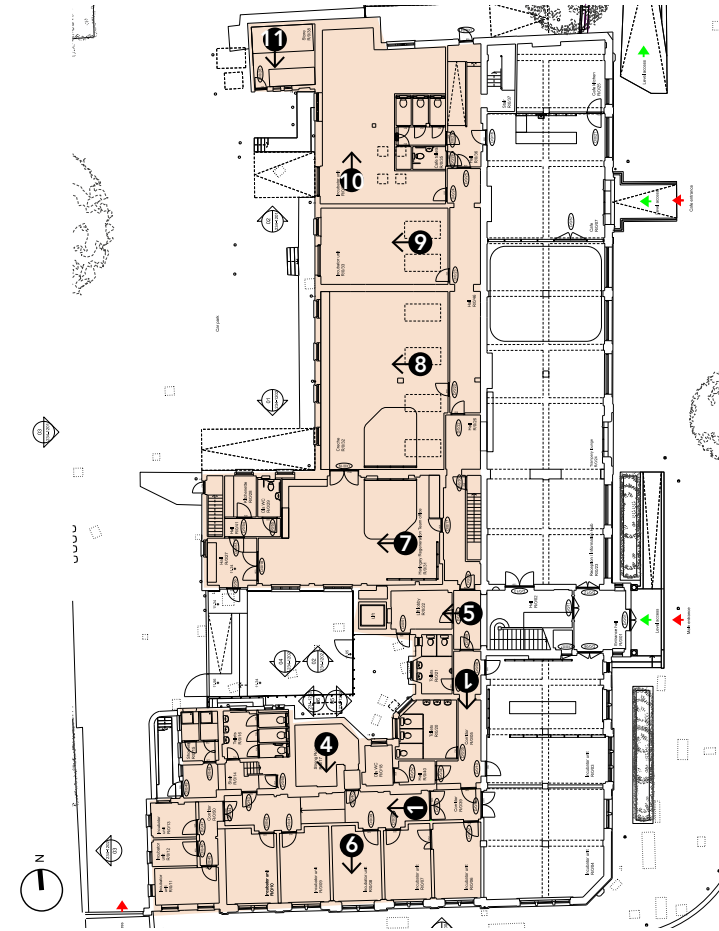


6

rooms converted to studios with dropped ceilings

Site Description

Interiors - Ground Floor (Rear)



Ground Floor - rear



strong room with historic finishes



modern additions: lift



spaces converted into studios with dropped ceilings



dropped ceilings



8



modern roof and rooflights



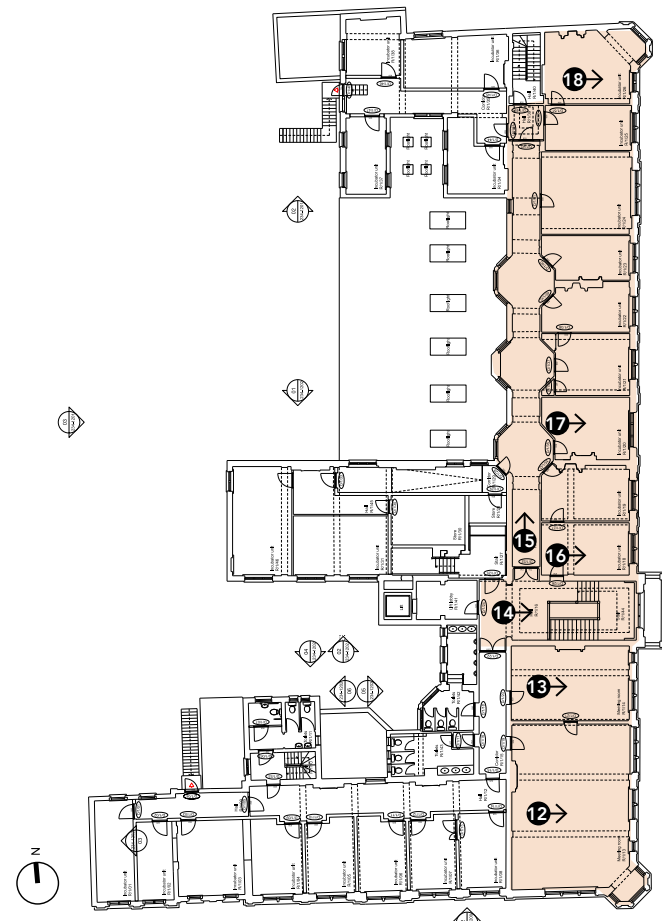
no heritage finishes thought to remain



bike shed

Site Description

Interiors - First Floor (Front)



Interiors - First Floor - front

The loggia and its adjoining studios (15-18) contains historic plasterwork decorations to walls and ceilings, and historic stained glass door terminates the corridor. Historic arched stained glass windows sit within the stairwell (14) and single studio (17). Stair balustrade thought to comprise original mahogany from previous opening up works in 2012.

Corner rooms have projecting bays beneath the clock tower and lantern. Some historic fireplaces and their decorative surrounds remain.

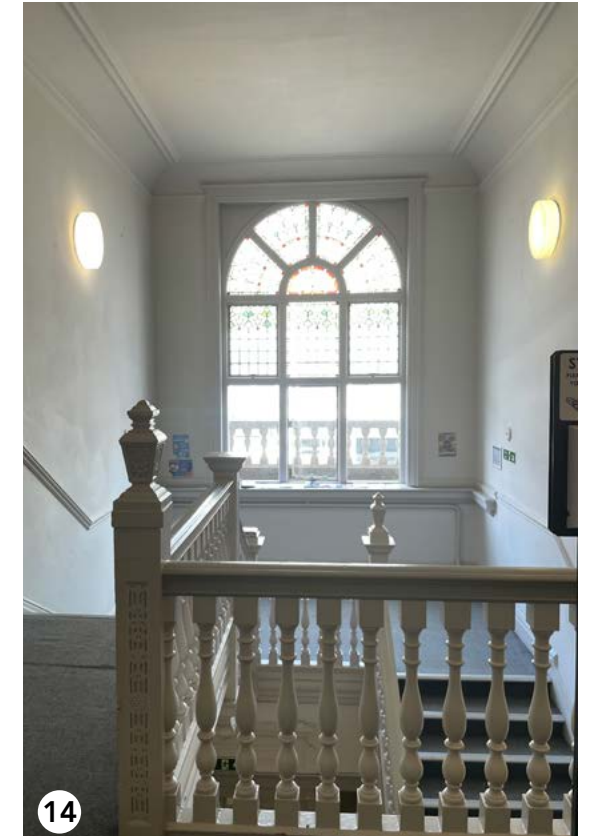
Historic offices to the south retain some historic finishes and features, with the potential to uncover historic ceilings above the modern dropped ceilings (12, 13)



12 workroom showing arched window, and historic fireplace



13 meeting room showing historic fireplace and pediment over door



14 stair and stained glass window



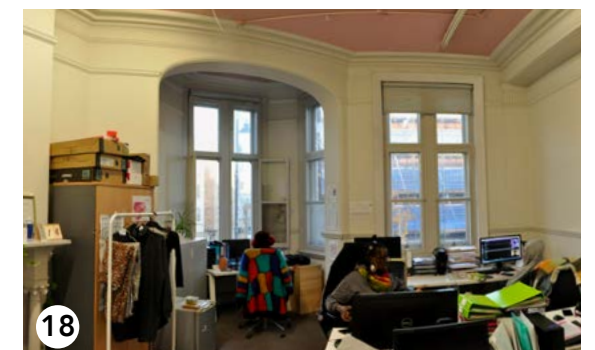
15 ceiling decorations and stained glass door



16 loggia studio with ceilings intact

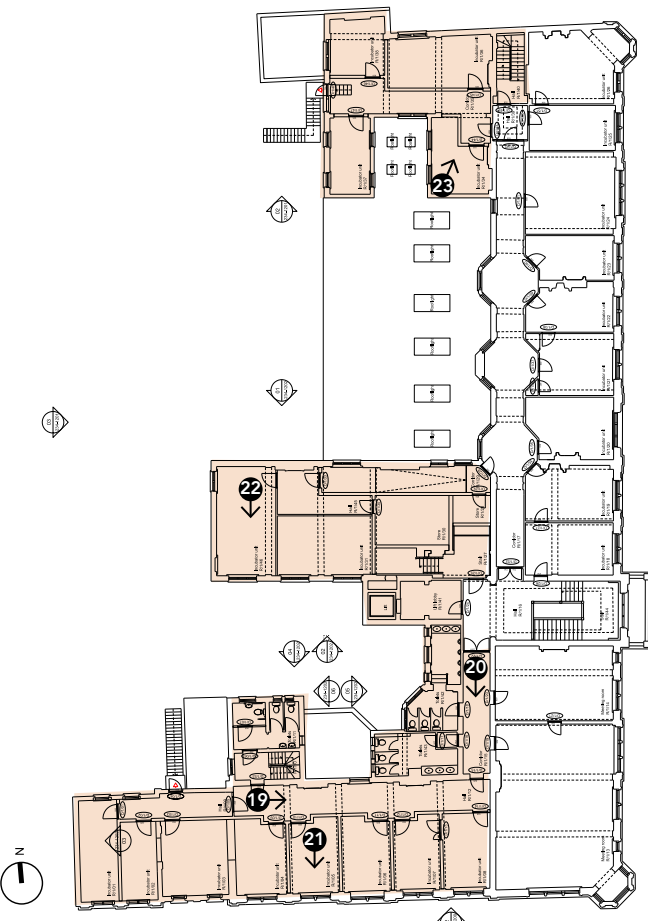


17 loggia studio with historic stained glass



18 corner room with projecting bay

Site Description Interiors - First Floor (Rear)



19
corridor



20
corridor - heritage elements to historic walls



21
wall decorations partially obscured by new partitioning



22
some decorative plasterwork, dados and pediments



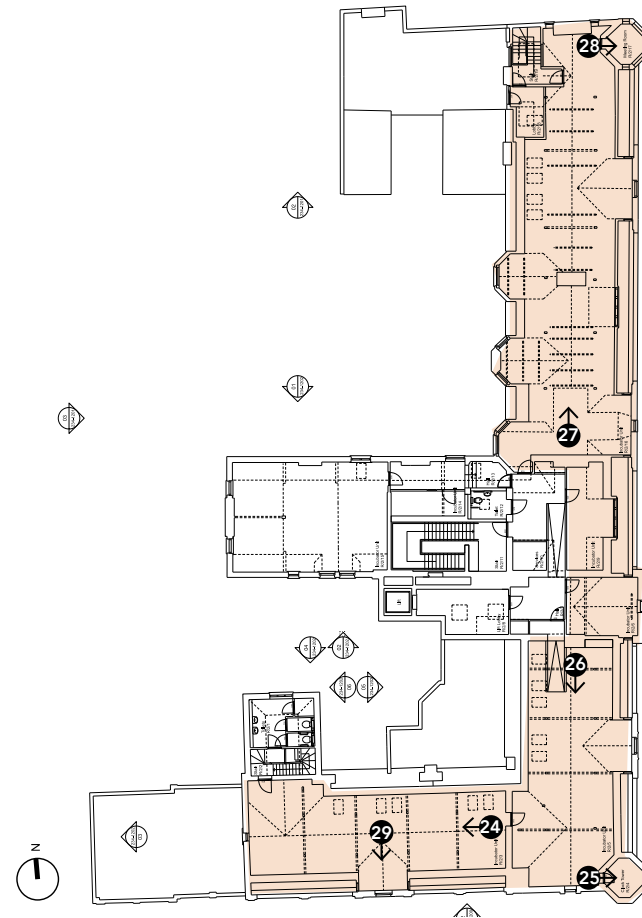
23
historic arched opening within studio

Interiors - First Floor - rear

The rear of the building has been subdivided into studios, and historic decorations remaining are fragmentary.

Many windows are historic sashes, but partially obscured by dropped ceilings. Some minor decorative plasterwork to corners of rooms, presence of some historic cills and window architraves, dado rails, and some potentially historic skirting in areas.

Site Description
Interiors - Second Floor (Front)



Interiors -Second Floor - front

The roof space had been converted into primarily larger studios. Historic timber roof structure present, modern rooflights, gable end potentially historic windows, and historic decorative oval windows to east facade. Historic clock tower room with functioning clock.



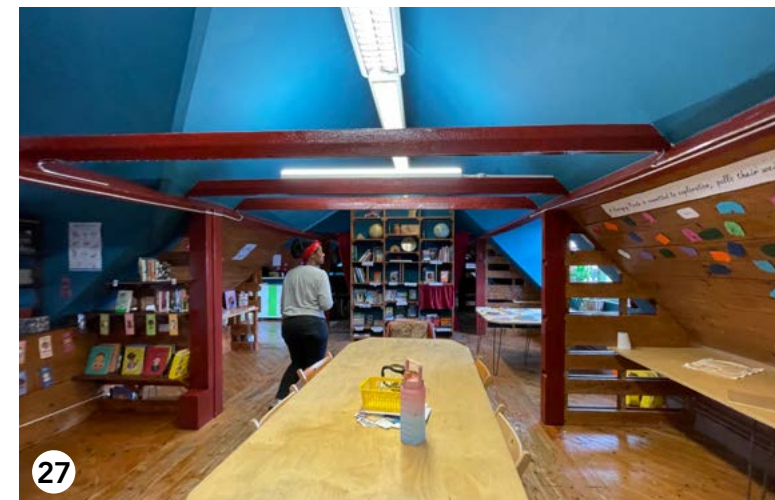
29
oval windows



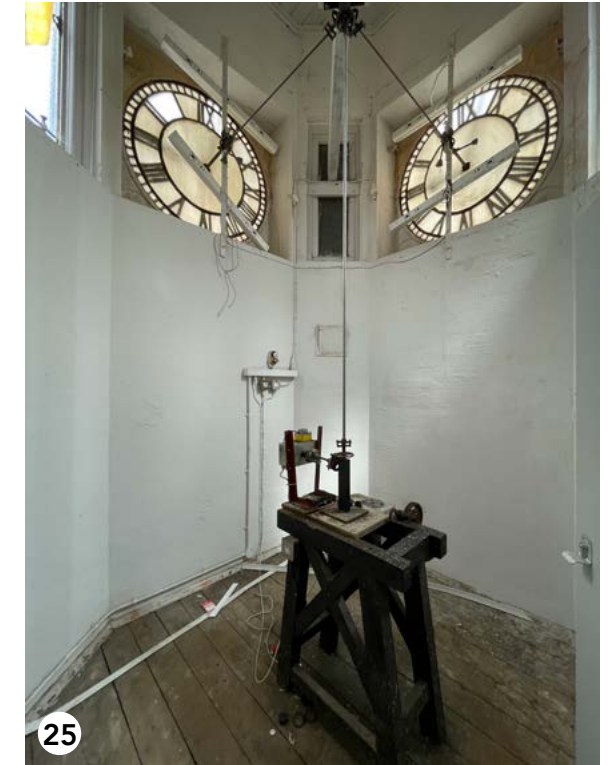
24
large studios with original roof timbers



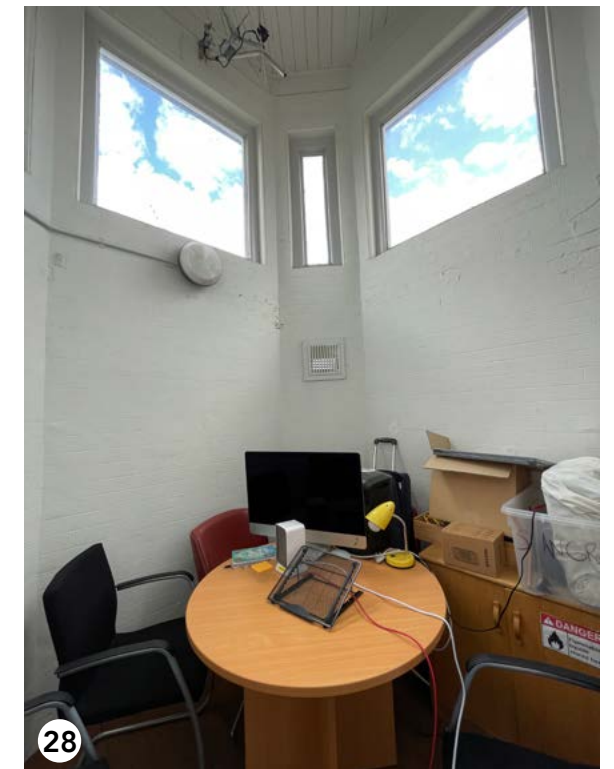
26
loft studios



27
loft studios - modern finishes

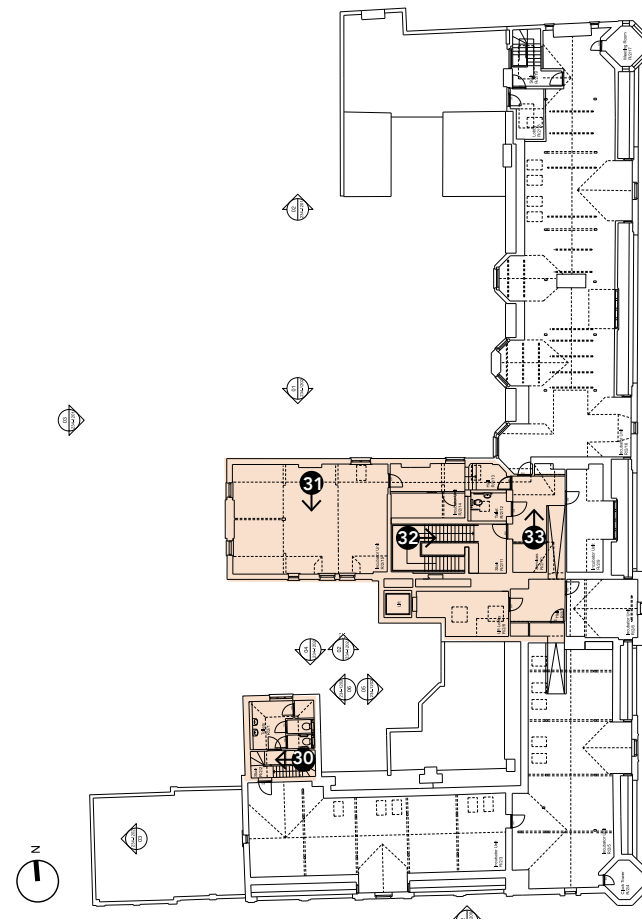


25
clock room



28
lantern room -modern finishes covering original fabric

Site Description Interiors - Second Floor (Rear)



30
wtair



31
some potentially historic structure



32
rear stair



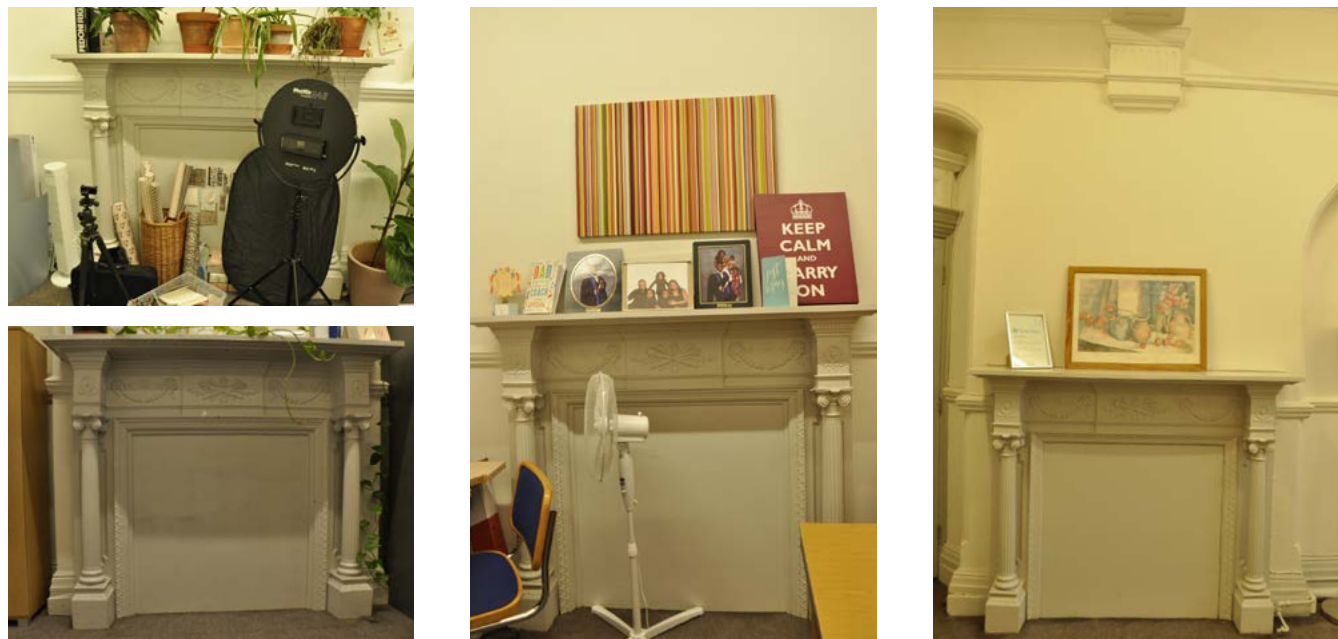
33
circulation spaces - potentially historic timbers exposed at roof hips.

Interiors - Second Floor - rear

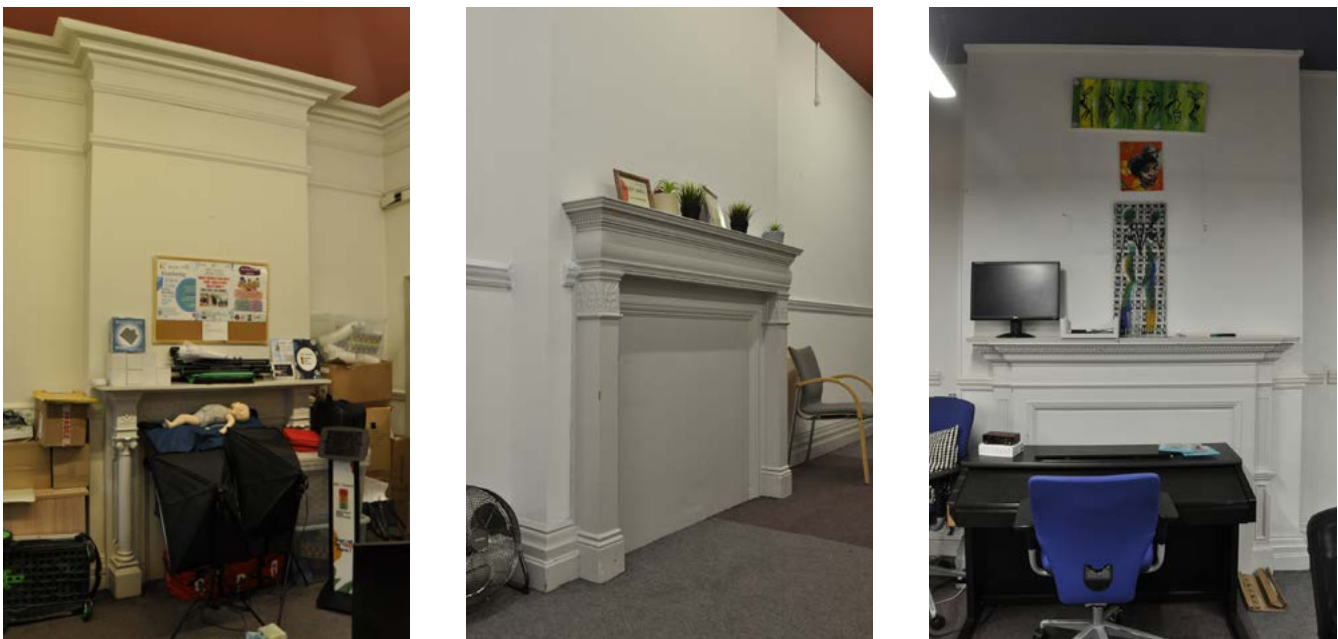
Little historic decorations remain. Some potentially historic skirting to south stair, and exposed roof timbers.

Site Description

Fireplaces



Highly decorative fireplaces to first floor east-facing rooms (central and north end of building)



First floor fireplaces to east-facing rooms (southern end of building)

Fireplaces

While a number of existing fireplaces have been boarded over, and their mantle pieces and surrounds have been lost, some remaining at first floor within rooms and corridors with historic surrounds.

The fireplaces can be separated in to three broad categories - the more elaborately embellished fireplaces being to the central and north end of first floor east facing rooms, those within the east facing rooms toward the southern end of the building, and the most modest being those in the southern wing, within what is currently a corridor.

Where fireplaces are evident, they have been indicated on the plans within Significance chapter.



Historic fireplaces within south wing corridors at first floor with simpler surrounds

Site Description

Setting

Setting

Views are important in assessing heritage value as they help to understand the historic and current role a heritage asset plays in a townscape. This informs an understanding of which views are important and which should be protected, and aids in the understanding of townscape character.

639 High Road forms part of a key gateway to the north. It is surrounded by mixture of retail and housing, and forms part of the approach to the stadium to the north.



Site Description

Setting



View along Tottenham High Road approaching 639 building, demonstrating its part of a pair of buildings forming an important gateway to the north of the High Road



View from the corner junction of Tottenham High Road and Landsowne Road showing the significant elevations, clock tower and lantern forming part of the High Road and Lordship Lane

Site Description

Setting



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre approaching from the south, the building is partially obscured by trees and the adjacent mid-late 20th century housing block, Millecent Fawcett Court



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre looking east from Lansdowne Road. The significant elevations are framed by the 1930 Co-op building to the right and the former Red Lion pub to the left



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre looking north from Hampden Lane highlighting the 2012 Gort Scott timber street facing addition



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre from the High Road looking south, forming part of a fairly consistent street line



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre from the High Road looking south, its lantern visible above the shopfronts



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre from the car park looking east. The north elevation sits opposite a line of terraced houses

Site Description

Setting



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre looking east from Pembury Road. The rear of chimney stacks and lantern are framed in the distance between modern housing blocks



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre looking east from Pembury Road. End gable and lift tower are visible over garden fences



View of the 639 Enterprise Centre from Lordship Lane looking east, forming a significant terminus to varying styles of lower rise housing



View of the 639 Enterprise centre looking north. The south elevation adjoins a monolithic red brick wall which is not part of the site ownership

Historic Development

Historic Development

Tottenham

Introduction

The following describes the history and evolution of Tottenham and the 639 building. Informed by primary and secondary research and architectural analysis of the historic building fabric.

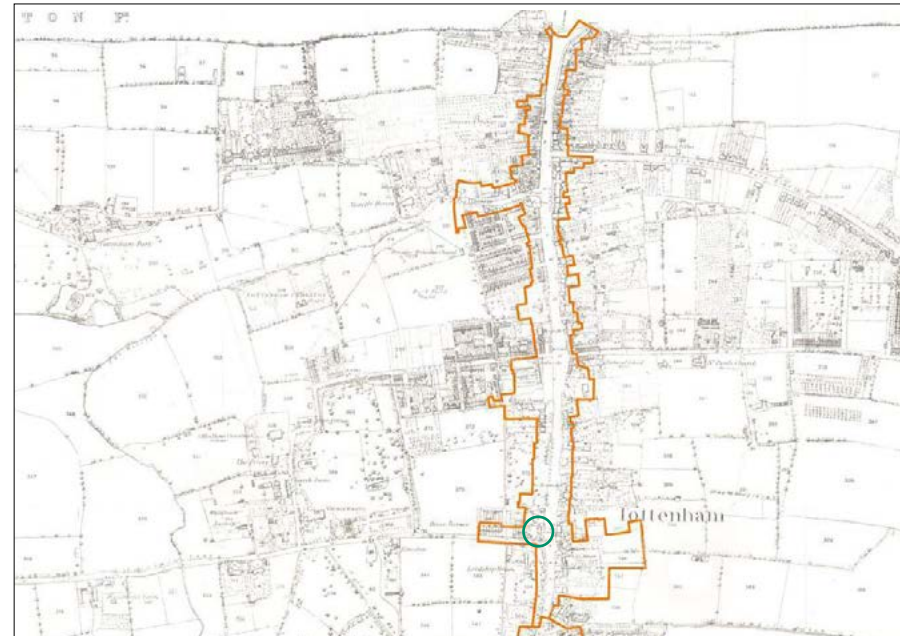
Historic development of Tottenham

The earliest written evidence of Tottenham's existence is in the Domesday Book of 1086. The existence of a weir by 1086 and a mill by 1254 also suggests early habitations at the Hale (later Tottenham Hale) midway between High Road and Mill Mead. Other Manors included Bruce Castle, recorded in 1134 and 14th Century sub-manor of Mockings on the south side of Marsh (later Park) Lane. ⁴

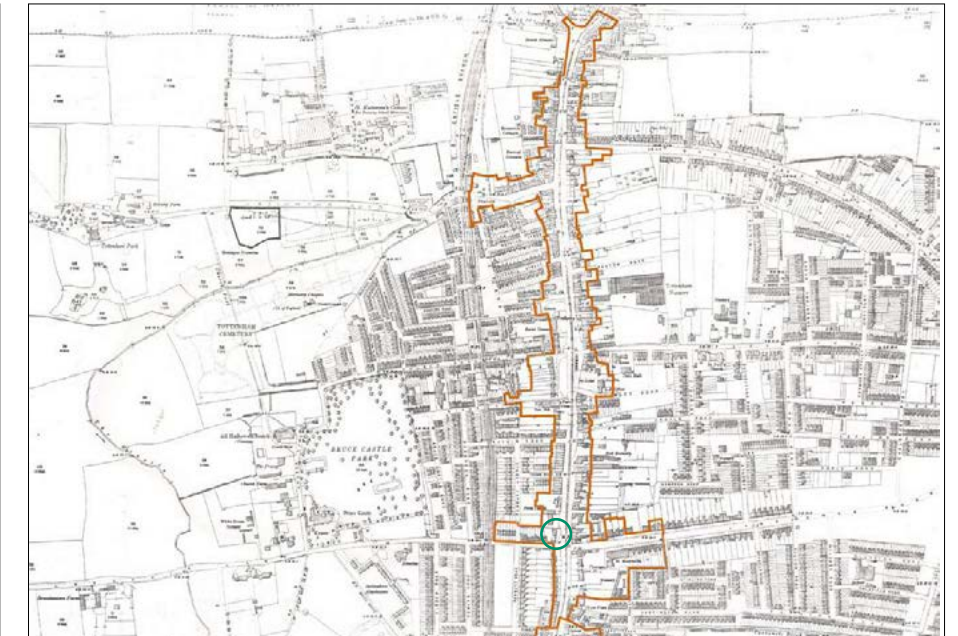
The London Borough of Haringey historically lay within the County of Middlesex. The borough is situated in north London and covers an 11.5 square mile area. It was created in 1965 following the London Government Act 1963, from the former boroughs of Hornsey, Tottenham and Wood Green. The name of the borough is derived from the Saxon settlement of Hareng and the eastern part of the borough is situated on the western bank of the River Lea. ⁵

Following the introduction of the Great Eastern Railway in 1872 the area's population grew at an unprecedented rate. The introduction of affordable early morning tickets encouraged workers to commute. Accordingly, artisans and clerks began to move to Tottenham during this period and the area's streets became lined with terraced housing to accommodate the growing population of lower middle and skilled working class residents.

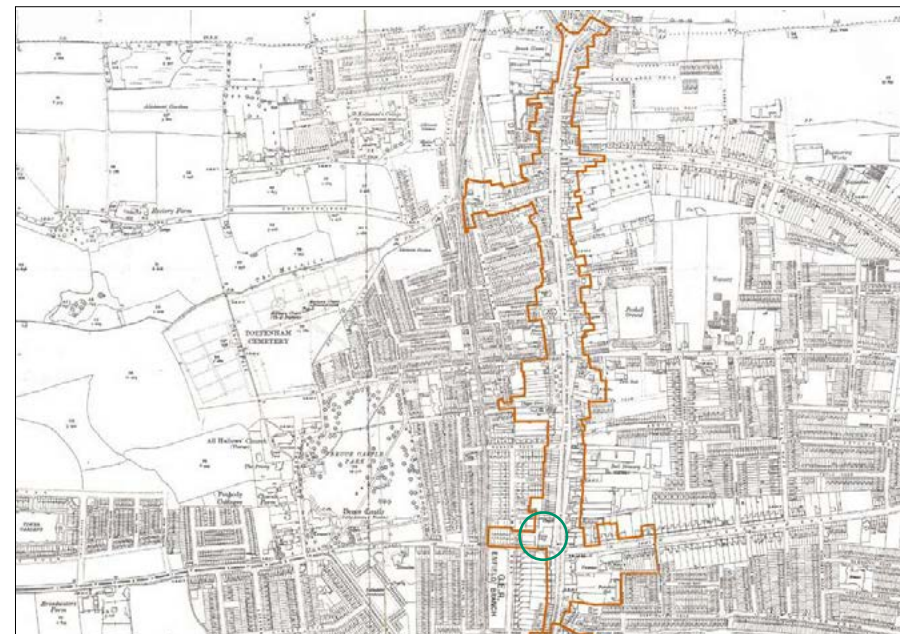
By the 18th century a range of residential, commercial and philanthropic buildings lined Tottenham High Road, especially its eastern side. There were few significant buildings away from the ribbon development along the High Road, especially at Tottenham Hale. The spread of villas along some of the lanes branching off High Road was more noticeable than the growth of separate hamlets.



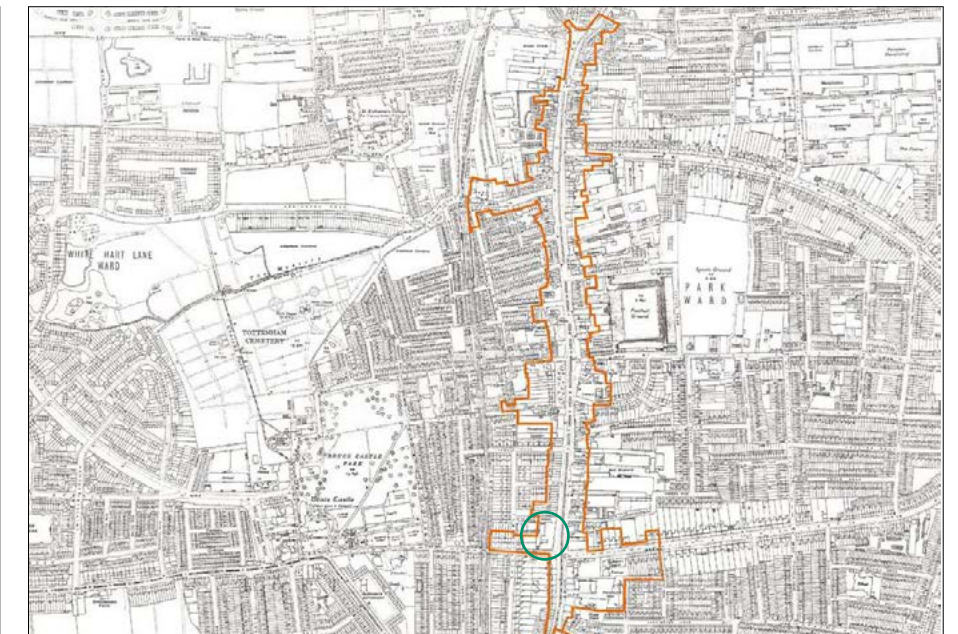
the area in 1864



the area in 1894



the area in 1913



the area in 1935

maps - source - North Tottenham Conservation Area Appraisal, courtesy of Bruce Castle Museum, Haringey Libraries, Archives and Museums service

Historic Development Tottenham High Road

Tottenham High Road

Tottenham High Road is a principle road in the borough leading north towards the north circular, and follows the route of a historic road leading to Cambridge.

The High Road is the successor to Ermine Street, the Roman road from London to Lincoln and York.⁶ The Roman road appears to have continued in use through the medieval and post-medieval periods, becoming the modern High Road. The importance of the road as a communication link in the 15th and 16th centuries led to the development of inns, almshouses and residential properties at strategic points along the road⁷.

A settlement is recorded at Tottenham in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and a manor house existed by 1254, on or near the site of Bruce Castle.

Known historically as Tottenham Street, the High Road was an important northern route into London, reflected in the number of inns that existed to service travellers. The linear settlement grew along the High Road and the village centre, as such, was marked by the adjacent Green and the High Cross, commemorating the medieval wayside cross that stood there.

By the 16th century Tottenham was a favoured rural retreat for city merchants, a number of whom had mansions along the High Road, including the Black House, on the site of Northumberland Terrace, and Sir Abraham Reynardson's house in The Green. The High Road's development over the next two centuries reflects Tottenham's continuing

attraction as a place of residence for wealthy Londoners. It also became noted for its schools, including several private boarding schools, and numerous charitable and religious foundations.

Thomas Clay's map of Tottenham (1619) for the Earl of Dorset, owner of Tottenham Manor, depicts the High Road with intermittent buildings along its frontage, others set back within enclosed grounds, and concentrations around High Cross and near the northern parish boundary. Farmland or private grounds bordered much of the road, with no buildings between Stamford Hill and Tottenham Green. The main east-west thoroughfares linking Tottenham with Hornsey and Wood Green were established: the present White Hart Lane, Philip Lane, Berry Lane (Lordship Lane); Blackhope Lane (West Green Road) and Chisley Lane (St Ann's Road). The then unnamed, Marsh Lane (Park Lane) ran eastwards and High Cross Lane (Monument Way) and Broad Lane respectively linked High Cross and Page Green with The Hale. Wyburd's parish map shows that by 1798 much of the High Road north of High Cross was bordered by buildings, many within spacious grounds.⁸



Thomas Clay's map of Tottenham 1619



Wyburd's parish map 1798

maps - source - North Tottenham Conservation Area Appraisal

Historic Development

Tottenham High Road's evolving character



Tottenham High Road circa 1930. Photograph courtesy of the Bruce Castle Museum Archive

Tottenham High Road's evolving character

The High Road today has a mixture of Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian buildings, some of which are Listed by English Heritage as having special architectural and historical interest.

639 High Road sits within the Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor (THRHC) / North Tottenham Conservation Area (sub area D) and is referenced as an 'impressive portal into North Tottenham' and 'an exuberant Neo-Jacobean composition in red brick and terracotta, whose corner clock turret is a prominent feature at the crossroads.'⁹

Whilst the High Road has been in decline over the latter half of the 20th Century and has suffered from physical and environmental neglect, in recent years there has been significant regeneration work in the area and a number of improvements have been made to the buildings in this area, in response to the identification of this road as an historic corridor with many important buildings.



Tottenham High Road streetscape today

Historic Development

Tottenham & Edmonton Gas Light & Coke Company Building

Tottenham & Edmonton Gas Light & Coke Co. Building

The building was constructed on a plot of land formerly of Fair Lawn Villa with its extensive gardens. This corner villa with extensive gardens sat alongside the adjoining property 'The Ferns' which forms roughly the footprint of the site boundary occupied by 639 High Road today.

Both buildings were bought by the Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Light & Coke Company as the site for their new headquarters¹⁰. The offices and showrooms were built, in stages, between 1901 and 1914 including construction of a Stove Repair Works in 1904¹¹ and extension of the showrooms in 1913¹². These phases were designed by John Sherwell, an Ipswich based architect¹³, and are designed in a Neo-Jacobean style. It was known affectionately by locals as the 'The Gas House'¹⁴.

In 1914 the company absorbed neighbouring undertakings to become Tottenham District Light, Heat & Power Company, before being renamed as the Tottenham & District Gas Company in 1922.

The purpose-built showrooms at no 639 Tottenham High road were used to promote and sell gas appliances to the local communities. The opening of the premises coincided with shift to houses being lit and heated by gas and the emergence of first gas cooking appliances.

The layout of the organisation spanned across a showroom and cashiers all at ground level. Members of the public would come to the premises to pay their bills. The public facing extent of building is understood to be entirely at ground level with private company offices upstairs.

In 1969 the Tottenham & District Gas Company supplementary gas showrooms opened at no. 476 Tottenham High Road. By 1974 the Gas offices and showrooms moved to Woodhall House on Lordship Lane, Wood Green which is now the Wood Green Crown Courts.



Painting of Fairlawn Villa by Edith Emily Saunderson Hibbert (1869-1949) - courtesy of Bruce Castle Museum



Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Light and Coke Company building Architect John Sherwell



Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Light and Coke Company showroom circa 1914 - courtesy of Bruce Castle Museum



Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Light and Coke Company offices and showrooms - courtesy of <https://tottenham-summerhillroad.com>

Historic Development

Tottenham & Edmonton Gas Light & Coke Company Building

In 1976 the premises appear in the Tottenham & Stamford Hill Directory as Haringey Environmental Health and it is believed to have remained within Haringey Council's ownership as council offices¹⁵, housing the borough's planning offices.

Adaptations have been undertaken to the building, both externally and internally. The majority of the significant external adaptations took place in the 1980s, whilst more modest adaptations occurred between 1990 and the 2010 to bring the building up to building regulation compliance.

The additions undertaken in 1980s are legible, although this assumed to not have been the intention of the author, as the distinctions between original building fabric and new are difficult to discern aside from subtle changes in brickwork and detailing.

As noted, throughout the 1990s adaptations took place to both the exterior and interior that focused on improving accessibility, compliance with health and safety legislation, fire safety, security and the quality of internal accommodation. The most significant of these works was the erection of a new lift core at the rear, western elevation of the building. The lift core serves all floors of the building and is clad in distinct but complementary brickwork with arch inset detailing at high level to reflect the ornamentation of the adjacent existing roof line.



subtly different brickwork detailing above windows on Lordship Lane



1990s lift tower to west facade