

Appendix 2

Local List Descriptions – Proposals March 2011

1.

Albion Villas, 3&4

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



This pair of semi-detached stuccoed villas are on the site of the former Sydenham Reservoir. They were built in 1847 by Robert Harrild a printer and printing machinery manufacturer. Two over one bay with flanking, stepped entrance porches. Round-arched entrances. Channelled stucco at ground floor. Flat-arched tripartite/one over one sashes at ground floor. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor, with drip-moulds and consoles. Blind window to first floor centre. Enriched panel to attic centre. Dentilled eaves beneath deep eaves cornice.

2.

Albion Villas, 5 & 6

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



These semi-detached stucco villas were built in 1847 by Robert Harrild on the site of the drained Sydenham Reservoir. They are similar in style to 3 & 4 Albion Villas Road but have central entrances. 5 & 6 Albion Villas were bought in 1872 and reopened as the 'Sydenham Home and Infirmary for Sick Children'. A new wing was added in 1878. Three storeys with lower ground floor. Three bays. Round-arched central, stepped entrances.

Channelled stucco at ground floor. Round-arched, one over one pane sashes at ground and second floor, with drip-moulds and consoles. Flat arches to second and lower ground floor windows. Eaves cornice and pedimented parapet.

3.

Charlecote Grove, 2

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



House. Originally a single house with Bounds Cottage circa 1830s and later sub-divided. Now semi-detached. Late C19. Two storeys. Brick and plain clay tile. Pitched roof. Multi-paned casements with flat stone arches with chamfers. Projecting, timber-framed entrance bay to left, gabled, of stock and red-brick herringbone. Ornate barge-boards. John Scott Russell (1880 – 1882) lived here c. 1847 – 52.

4.

Charlecote Grove, 8

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



House. Detached. 1830s. Stock brick and slate. Two storeys. Three bays flanked by two-storey gabled wings. Pitched roofs. Plain barge-boards. Projecting porch to centre with pitched roof and entrance with pointed arch. Blind window over. Cantled stucco bay to right. Flat splayed arches over two over two sashes.

5.

Dartmouth Road, 149 & 151

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park

Locally Listed:



Villas. Semi-detached. 1840s. Stock brick with stucco dressings. Two storeys with attics and lower ground floor. One bay with flanking entrance bays. Principal bay projects and rises through eaves; surmounted by pedimented gable. Ground floor tripartite sash with splayed brick arch and keystone. Round-arched four over four sashes with stucco architrave at first floor. Three over six sash with splayed brick arch at attic level. Brick string courses at first and second floor level. Round-arched entrance with stucco architrave.

6.

Dartmouth Road 165 to 175

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:





Villas. Terrace. Built 1843, originally called York Terrace. Stock brick and slate with stucco dressings. Stucco lower ground floor. Two storeys with lower ground floor. Two bays flanked by recessed entrance porches. Hipped roof behind parapet. Round-arched entrances recessed in stucco. Stucco architraves to six over six sashes at ground and first floor. Shaped stucco aprons top first floor windows. Eared architraves to ground floor windows. Stucco eaves cornice. Decorative ironwork to ground floor cills. Group value.

7.

Bricklayers Arms, 189 Dartmouth Road

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



Public House. Rebuilt 1924. Red brick and stucco. Two storeys with parapet of brick with stucco balustrade. Six bays. Distinctive 'wedge' footprint. Six over six sashes with gauged brick arches at first floor. Brick 'rustication' throughout elevations. Stucco eaves cornice. Dentilled fascia supported by engaged Tuscan columns, in turn flank large multi-paned windows with over-casements. Stucco panel with Bricklayer Arms motif at first floor.

8.

Courtside, Dartmouth Road
Photographed: February 2009
Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Formerly detached villas, now apartment block. 1850s, altered c.1925. Three storeys with lower ground floor. Stock brick and stucco dressings. Brick 'rustication' to ground floor. Projecting stucco portico. Stucco architraves to surviving two over two pane sashes. Classical adornments include consoles, urns, ionic columns and segmental pediments. Built as two houses by Robert Harrild of Round Hill House, a local printer, for his sons. Originally known as Round Hill Villa and Newark Lodge. In c.1925 a connecting range linked the houses, which were converted into 25 flats and then known as Courtside. Local builder E. C. Christmas undertook the conversion, being one of the leading builders in Forest Hill, whose offices were at 55 Dartmouth Road from the 1880s.

9.

Belle Vue Court, Devonshire Road
Photographed: November 2009
Conservation Area: Forest Hill

Locally Listed



Built as 'Bellevue Mansions' in 1903 by James Grundy of Forest Hill. Four storey brick construction with stone dressing to the window apertures and dentil decoration to the eaves. Timber Queen Anne revival windows and part glazed timber panel doors. There is decorative ironwork to the central balconettes and banisters.

Purpose built flats became more common in the interwar years and there are many examples in Lewisham. There are also earlier examples of conversions of Victorian properties into flats but this Edwardian mansion block is very unusual and believed to be the only example in the Borough of Lewisham. In Central London, mansion blocks were for those who could expect an income of at least £500 per annum which greatly exceeded the average middle class income of £150 per annum. This block was an aspirational development, self-styled as a 'Mansion', bringing the sophistication of central London into this emerging suburb and aimed squarely at the local middle class.

This building has an important local significance being unique as a building type within the area. It is illustrative of the development of this suburb and retains most of its original architectural features including, happily its timber windows and doors and the decorative ironwork.

10.

Ladywell Lodge, Dressington Avenue

Photographed: March 2010

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Ladywell Lodge is the former administrative block and dining rooms of St Olaves Workhouse. The work house was built in 1897 as a satellite to the Southwark workhouse of St Olaves Union. This workhouse was built to accommodate the needs of the sick and aged inmates and was designed with maximum light and space. The original site was spread over a large area of the former Slagrove Farm with the entrance and ancillary buildings to the north of the site and the workhouse to the south. The site has been greatly eroded with only Ladywell Lodge and the stables and gatehouse remaining. Ladywell Lodge is no longer accessed via the original entrance on Malyons Terrace, although the gates still survive having been re-hung on replica piers.

The building has two symmetrical houses connected by the former dining rooms. The houses are two storey and have turrets to each corner of the front elevation and a large pediment with an elliptical window. The main entrance to each building is decorated dressed stone with large double timber and part glazed entrance doors. The buildings are

made from stock brick with red brick detailing to the quoins and windows eaves and pediments. The roof is covered in slate with clay ridge tiles and the turret ridges capped in lead. The timber sash windows remain.

The dining rooms are double height with additional lighting from louvred windows. This space has been sub-divided but remains unaltered externally.

This is an important local building charting the development of the workhouse and its high status architecture is unusual for this building type.

11.

Oak Cottage, Eliot Bank

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



House. Early 1850s. Red brick and plain clay tiles with stucco dressings. One and a half storeys. Steep-pitched roof with six gables. Gable dormer to left. Stucco quoins and quoined window surrounds to mullioned casements (at ground floor). Gabled dormes to the front and rear. Plain barge-boards. Canopy over door. Stucco canted bay. Formerly Lodge to Eliot Bank. Building extended away from Kirkdale in the 1880s and thought to be why the well is located directly outside the present front door.

12.

36 Honor Oak Road

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. 1898-9. Architect Edward Hide. Red brick and slate with stone dressings. Built to two storeys and three bays plus domed corner turret with round-arched windows at first floor. Right hand bay projects through full height. Stone surrounds and mullions to flat-arched windows. Three stone bands over stone string at first floor level. Now Hamilton House. Presently a retirement home.

13.

Honor Oak Road, Walter's Way

Photographed: February 2010

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



A development of thirteen timber frame clad houses with flat roofs from 1987. The buildings vary in layout and plan but all are built of the same materials and to the same design. Walters Way was named after the architect, Walter Segal.

One of four phases of a pioneering self-build initiative by Lewisham Council for Borough residents which began in the 1970s and was the brainchild of the architect Walter Segal. Segal's vision was a simple modular design that avoided the use of the 'wet trades' like bricklaying and plastering and utilised a timber frame clad in standard size materials that were available from builder's merchants. The simplicity of the design and the use of standard material sizing was to enable easy alterations and enlargements. The beauty of his design meant that these houses, built on deep but narrow concrete foundations, could be built on ground not traditionally suitable for development. The houses were designed to be built by one to two people with extra help required for larger jobs like frame lifting.

Walter's Way is one of the self largest self-build sites in the Borough and is significant as a representation of Lewisham's innovative schemes that launched social self-build housing in England. The houses on Walter's Way have been largely altered which is entirely in the spirit of the original concept and in no way detracts from their local historic and illustrative significance.

14.

1 & 3 Jews Walk

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: Jews Walk

Locally Listed:



Semi - detached villas (now apartments). 1850s. Stock brick with red and blue brick detailing and stucco. Two storeys. Gables. Steep pitched roofs. 1 has plain clay tiles; 3 has concrete replacement tiles. 1 extended to left. Both have stucco surrounds to mullion and transom windows; one and three-light windows with quoins and dagger heads. 3 has additional two and six-light arrangements. 1 has principal pointed-arch entrance with drip-mould and boss terminations. 3 more enriched with red brick chimney breast and two-storey bay window with blue brick diapering and stucco quoins. Chimney breast also with coped buttress and three-trefoil detail in stucco.

15.

13 Jews Walk

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: Jews Walk

Locally Listed:



Villa. c.1850. Red brick and slate with stucco and grey brick dressings. Two storeys with central tower built to three storeys, flanked by gables. Central entrance with pointed arch set into stucco surround with enriched tympanum; surmounted by two-light, flat-arched window with trefoil heads and drip-mould. Square, full-height bay window in enriched stucco with pyramidal roof to left. Canted bay window to right with pierced parapet; surmounted by three-light, flat-arched window with trefoil heads and drip-mould. Diaper-work in grey brick throughout elevation. Central tower has pyramidal roof with scalloped

slate roof and tripartite, pointed-arch lights with trefoil detail and string courses to cill and impost.

16.

57 Kirkdale, Bounds Cottage

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Formerly part of a large house with 2 Charlecote Grove. 1830s with later extension from the 1880s. Red-brick plain clay tiles with stock-brick dressings. Two storeys, one bay. Canted bay window in stock brick. Surmounted by twinned four over four sashes set into stock brick surround with flat gauged arch (obscured by shades). Stock brick quoins. Decorative barge-boards. To right, entrance set into return with slate covered porch. To left, projecting chimney breast, again with stock-brick quoins. Originally part of a single large house with 2 Charlecote Grove built in 1830s, the current Bounds Cottage is mainly an extension from 1880s.

17.

Kelvin Grove Adult Education Centre (Formerly Kirkwood School) and gate piers

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area:



Central block built 1859 – 61. Architects Sir Joseph Paxton and Henry Dawson. Opened by Paxton in 1861. Originally central block was Sydenham Public Lecture Hall with later additions and alterations. The wings were added by the LCC in 1904. Brick, slate and rough-cast render. Built to two storeys, with ten over five bays. Hipped roof. Central chimney stack. Deep eaves with red and black brick eaves. Round arched windows of

black and grey polychromatic brick. Red and black brick string with 'zig-zag' motif at first floor. Flanking wings running contrary to main block. One storey, glazed-roof subsidiary block situated forward of principal building. Entrance porch comprised of tower with hipped roof. Splayed entrance of double-doors with red-brick surround and four-centred arch. Flanked by six windows with red brick surrounds and keystone details. On lower storey roofs, interlocking clay tiles. Now dressed in pebble dash, there is evidence that Paxton's original design had striking structural polychrome stripes.

There are substantial historic dressed gate piers and iron gates to the front elevation on Kirkdale. One glass lantern light remains.

18.

150 Kirkdale, Fox & Hound's (now Fox's)

Photographed: February 2009 and May 2010

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Public House. 1889 by Thomas Haliburton Smith for E. W. White. Stock brick, red brick and stucco. Corner building. Built to three storeys with three bays and splayed corner entrance with oriel over. Principal facade (on Kirkdale) has at much-altered ground floor dentilled cornice over fascia supported on volutes and surmounted by ball finials. First floor has central oriel flanked by multi-pane over one sashes with flat gauged arches. Central oriel surmounted by balustrade at second floor. Substantial second floor red-brick stringer. This surmounted by multi-pane over one sash set into elliptical recessed arch in red-brick. Fine red-brick stringer run from impost level. In turn flanked by multi-pane over one sashes with flat gauged arches. Stucco parapet over shallow red-brick eaves cornice.

This building has group value with the parade of shops, 'High Street Buildings' (Grade II) which are adjacent on Kirkdale.

19.

168-178 Kirkdale

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: Jews Walk

Locally Listed:



Villas. Semi-detached. 1850s. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Built to two storeys and four bays. Hipped roof. Projecting central bay contains bay windows surmounted by either three or two light round-arched window arrangement. Stucco architraves with keystones surround one over one sash windows. First floor cornice string. Bracketed eaves, bracketed cills. 'Fielded' stucco panels beneath first floor windows.

20.

183 Lawrie Park Gardens

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Detached. Late 1850s. Stucco and slate. Built to two storeys and eight over four bays. Pitched roof. Deep eaves. One flat-roofed central dormer. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor with shallow raised surround and keystone detail surmounted by fine string. Corbelled cornice at first floor. Bracketed canopies at ground floor. Steps up to round-arched entrance flanked by round-arched casement windows. Decorative cast iron balustrade at ground floor. Previously called St Hilda's, then Woolwich House after the Bishop of Woolwich, whose 'palace' it was in the early twentieth century.

21.

115 to 123 Lawrie Park Gardens

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Detached. Built 1866, formerly Dorchester House. Stock brick and slate with red brick and stone dressings. Built to two storeys with four asymmetrical bays. Pitched roof with twin gables running contrary to front. Right-angled plan. To left, canted bay; to centre entrance; to right, two bays set into return with veranda running from front, to return to rear. One over one sashes with cambered arches in red brick with stone dressings. Stone cill strings with finer string running from imposts at both ground and first floor.

22.

191 Lawrie Park Gardens

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Detached. Late 1850s. Stucco and slate. Built to two storeys with eight over three bays. Pitched roof. Central projecting porch. Central dormer. Flanking one storey extensions with flat-arched one over one sashes. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor with shallow surrounds and keystone detail surmounted by fine string; round-arched casements at ground floor with bracketed canopies. Red brick chimney stacks. Deep bracketed eaves. Corbelled string at first floor. Decorative cast iron balustrade at ground floor.

23.

Lawrie Park Gardens, 48 – 56

Photographed: February 2010

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



A good example of the work of local builder Edward (Ted) Christmas. Five detached houses built between 1929 and 1931 on the former 'Westwood Road'. Lawrie Park Gardens was extended to include Westwood Hill in 1949. Built in a suburban Arts and Craft style, double fronted with a side extension to include a garage. Mock-Tudor decorative timbers to the upper level and a porch supported by a decorative ironwork. There is a central gabled bay with a timber door. The original windows are timber with leaded panes.

Ted Christmas was a local business man turned prolific builder in the Forest Hill/Sydenham area. His work is characterised by Arts and Crafts influenced suburban homes. His homes have very good attention to detail and despite of his lack of formal architecture training are of high design and build quality.

These buildings have both historic and architectural significance to the local area. They make a positive contribution towards the streetscape of Lawrie Park Gardens which reflects a variety of architectural styles from a range of periods.

24.

H E Olby Building, Lewisham High Street

Photographed: March 2010

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: St Mary's



Built to replace older premises, this striking Art Deco showroom for the builders merchant H.E.Olby was designed by Percy B Dannett F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A. who also designed the John Roan (Upper) School with Banister Fletcher. It was erected in 1935/1936 by the builders N.H. Gage & Sons of High Street, Kingston upon Thames. The building is occupied by the original builders merchant who built it. Although the ground floor has been altered and the shop fronts removed, the upper storeys are well preserved. The building is faced in stone to the front and north elevation with a wall of stock bricks visible to the south elevation. The windows are all regularly spaced with bronze, leaded multi-paned windows, some with bulls eye glass giving a dignified façade and maximum internal light. Simple decorative corbels to the second floor support uplighters and there is a flagpole which is centrally placed on the parapet in an Art Deco fan-style stand. The original signage also remains in part. This building makes a dramatic contribution to the streetscene and has significant local value as a landmark.

Buildings of this quality and style are uncommon in Lewisham and it's provenance affords it significant local historical and architectural interest.

25.

Longton Avenue, 7

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Detached. Late C19. Red brick and plain clay tile with stucco dressings. Two storeys, three bays. Hipped roof with pyramidal element surmounting canted projecting bay to right. To left, flat arched, three light casements. Central canopied entrance surmounted by oriel that rises through eaves. Projecting bay has hung tiles. Primarily of historic interest, formerly being C.S. Forester's house.

26.

2-10 Longton Avenue

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:





Villas. Semi-detached and detached. 1860s. Stock brick, slate and stucco. 2 and 4 semi-detached. Two storeys, two bays. Central flat-roofed dormers. French door in stucco surround with bracketed canopies at ground floor; margin pane sashes with cambered arches at first floor. Deep eaves, hipped roof. 6 is detached. Two storeys, three bays. Central stucco portico with Tuscan columns. Two over two margin sashes with flat gauged arches. Deep eaves, hipped roof. 8 and 10 also detached. Three storeys with basements, two bays. Right hand bow window through two storeys and basement. Deep eaves, pyramidal roof. Steps up to entrances in stucco surround with pilasters. First and second floor windows one over one sashes in tripartite arrangement with flat gauged arches.

2 – 10 Longton Avenue have group value and the wide tree lined road contributes towards the historic setting.

27.

70-72 Longton Grove

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villas. Semi-detached. Late C19. Stock brick, slate and stucco. Two storeys, two bays. Side entrances. Hipped roof, deep bracketed eaves. One over one sashes at ground floor with corbelled canopies over cambered arches and stucco surrounds. String course at arch level. Two over two sashes at first floor with cambered stucco arches and keystone feature. 72 has square bay window in stucco.

28.

Marvels Lane, Grove Park Hospital

Photographed:

Locally Listed

Conservation Area: n/a



Grove Park Hospital was designed by Thomas Dinwiddy and the foundation stone was laid in 1899. Much of the site has been redeveloped and what remains today is the gate house buildings, gate piers and a portion of the main block of a u-shaped plan. The grounds have been redeveloped for housing.

The buildings are of red brick construction with stone detailing and mullion and transom windows to the gate house and wooden casement windows throughout. The roof covering is slate and there are decorative copper bell roofs to the gate house single storey turrets. The main block has three storeys and protruding gables. The designs for this building were exhibited at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1900 and earned the Local Government Board a diploma of merit.

Grove Park Hospital first opened in 1904 as a Workhouse subsequently becoming a mobilisation and training centre for the Army Service Corps in the First World War and then, in 1926, a TB hospital for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. From the 1970s until the mid-1990s the building was a residential home for those with learning difficulties. Much of the site was demolished in the 1990s, including the chapel, to make way for a modern housing development. The administrative block was converted into flats and the frontage and gatehouse became a health centre. What remains of the original site is the Administrative block and frontage, including gates, walls and stables.

In spite of the erosion of much of the site and original setting, these buildings make a strong contribution to the townscape and are a local landmark, with the scale and nature of design in stark contrast to the surrounding 1930s suburban landscape. There is a group value to these buildings with the view from Marvels Lane being largely unaltered since the building was built in 1900. The significance of this building lies in its polite architectural style, contribution towards the townscape and its strong communal value to the local community.

29.

The Orchard, Mount Gardens

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale



Detached villa originally circa 1830s with subsequent additions set within substantial gardens. Stock brick with a stucco block and slate roof. Two storeys. Irregular plan reflecting periods of development, including a conservatory and terrace. Unusual grand order bay window with timber sashes. To rear, stock brick wing of two storeys, three bays.

30.

New Cross Road, 116 – 118, Carnegie Library

Photographed:

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Hatcham



A red brick three bay two storey building with green slate roof and Portland stone dressings to the two protruding bays and window apertures. This building is classically inspired with exaggerated dentil eaves detailing. The original cast iron rainwater goods remain and are dated 1912. This building is interestingly adorned with sculpture detail including an addorsed putti with books flanking the Carnegie presentation tablet above the main entrance. There are metal windows with external hinges and rectangular leaded panes. The Library also retains the front cast iron railings to the front.

The building was built in 1911 by F.J. Forham and the architects were Castle and Warren. The library was the result of a generous donation by Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries round the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries. The London Borough of Deptford, established by the 1899 Act, adopted the Library Acts of 1900-1914 with this library being built at this time. This library was the Central Library and his gift also built two additional branch libraries in the Borough. The building is no longer a library, having been sold by Lewisham Council in 1993.

This building has local historic significance as an early library and local architectural value in the ostentatious style often adopted when generous benefactions facilitate civic buildings.

31.

Perry Vale, 2 – 14

Photographed:

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Built between 1875 and 1880 and formerly known as 'The Pavement'. This building is made up of seven individual units. The building is located within a triangular space, known locally as the Waldram Triangle. The building is Venetian Gothic in style popular in the Victorian era and championed by the architectural critic and social thinker, John Ruskin. This style can be identified by the gothic lancet windows and steep pointed gables with a Byzantine/Arab influence, like the Venetian windows, decorated pedimental arches and carved stonework.

Built in stock brick with red brick and carved stone detailing and a slate roof. This building has landmark quality fronting the bend of Stanstead Road as it approaches the centre of Forest Hill.

32.

Rose Cottage, 118-118a Perry Vale

Photographed: February 2009

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Villa. Detached. Core from after 1774 with later additions in C19 and C20. Stucco and slate. Large south wing dates from 1925. Pitched roof building with flat-roofed extension to left. Two storeys. Original element five bays. Stucco string at first floor. Large modern/alterd portico/port cochere. Much altered ground floor has canted bays with French doors alternated with smaller square bays, irregularly spaced and sized. Margin panes at first floor.

33.

Redberry Grove – Gate Piers

Photographed:

Locally Listed

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



Painted gates and gate piers at the entrance to Redberry Grove. A very unusual feature that contributes towards the historic character of the streetscene and the historic context of Redberry Grove.

34.

1 Redberry Grove

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



Villa. Detached. C. 1870. Stock-brick, red-brick and stucco with clay tiles. Two storeys, three bays. Square bay with twin lights. Pitched roof and coped parapeted gable with kneelers. Wide red-brick string at ground-floor (transom level). One over one sashes. Scalloped clay tiles. Chamfered stone arches and cills.

35.

2 Redberry Grove (3 already locally listed)

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



Villas. Semi-detached. 1840s. Two-and-a-half storeys, two bays. Stucco and slate. Pitched roof, right-angled plan with gables. Coped parapet with kneelers. Ground floor canted bay with French doors. Shallow surround to two over two pane sashes.

36.

4 Redberry Grove

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



Villa. Detached. 1840s. Stock brick and slate. Two storeys, three bays. Hipped roof. Recessed aediculated entrance porch flanked by round arched, four over four pane sashes. First floor stucco string. Two over two pane sashes at first floor set close under eaves. Stone cills.

37.

Round Hill, 2 – 10

Photographed: March 2010

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



A terrace of five brick suburban houses with slate roofs and clay ridge tiles. Built by Edward. C. Christmas in 1927/28, No. 2 Round Hill was first occupied by his son, Edward Hayward Christmas.

These house are simple bay fronted terraces with leaded windows. The canopies above the front doors have decorative iron brackets.

Edward Christmas was a local business man turned prolific builder in the Forest Hill/Sydenham area. His work is characterised by Arts and Crafts influenced suburban

homes. His homes have very good attention to detail and are of high design and build quality notable because of his lack of formal architecture training.

Externally largely unaltered and of excellent group value. They are opposite the flats that Christmas converted called Courtside.

38.

Railway Telegraph Public House, Stanstead Road

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



Public House. Mid to Late C19, first licensed 1853. Stucco and slate. Two storeys with dormered attics, three bays. Hipped roof. Projecting ground floor with parapet and central bow window flanked by large windows. Cantled corner entrances flanked by pilasters accessed by steps. First floor windows have cambered arches and set into elliptical reveals with keystone feature. Fine stucco strings at first floor arch and keystone levels.

39.

Stanstead Road, St Dunstan's College Dining Room

Photographed:

Locally Listed

Conservation Area: n/a



Satellite dining room for St Dunstan's College. Erected in 1961 and designed by Verner, Rees, Laurence and Mitchell Architects working with the engineer Jan Bobrowski. The building was designed to accommodate 860 diners in two sittings as well as incorporating kitchens and service accommodation. It is largely glazed with metal frames (mtg this week!)

The building has a striking hyperbolic paraboloid concrete roof described by Interbuild magazine as, "a soaring quoit of a roof on slender columns".(1961) The building is mainly

glazed, brickwork and Fural aluminium sheeting. The hall stands on stilts to align with the ground floor of the main school building. There is a glass bridging corridor connecting the modern structure to the Victorian school. The building is in stark contrast to the historic brick main school building which is also locally listed. This is a significant piece of modern design in the Borough and as such has significant local architectural value.

40.

14 Sydenham Hill

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



Villa. Detached. Circa 1845. Red brick with blue-brick and stucco dressings, and slate. Two-and-a-half storeys, three bays with two storey element to left. Pitched roofs. Central projecting porch with pitched roof. To left, canted bay window set onto projecting bay. Stucco quoins. Decorative barge-boards. Flat arched, mullioned casements. Diaper work in blue brick. Originally called 'The Firs'.

41.

The Cedars, 34 Sydenham Hill

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale



Villa. Detached. 1898-9. For Charles Ash Body, architect John Donkin. Stock brick with stone dressings and slate. Three storeys with two and one storey wings to left, and small one storey wing to right. Asymmetrical façade. Canted bay window rising through two storeys to left, with balustrade. Surmounted by twin-light dormer rising through eaves with pediment. Dentilled eaves. Coloured, leaded stair lights with ornate stone surrounds

culminate in asymmetrical Venetian window. At first floor "CAB" monogram. Ornate projecting stone porch with round-arch surmounted by balustrade with ball finials. To right, projecting, three-light square bay surmounted by balustrade. This surmounted by twin sashes, in turn surmounted by segmental pediment with swags set into pedimented gable with dentils.

The Cedars was purchased by the Salvation Army in 1944 initially to accommodate a children's home although this did not come to fruition. The property became the war offices of the Salvation Army Fire Insurance Corporation Ltd and later, in 1950, the International Staff College. The building is still in the ownership of the Salvation Army and is a residential in-service training centre.

42.

34a Sydenham Hill

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale



Villa. Detached. 1899. Built for Theodore Schlund, architect Lionel Littlewood. Red brick with stone dressings and plain clay tiles. Three to four storeys. Irregular plan form. To left, oriel rising through two storeys with parapet. Surmounted by gable. Numerous stone strings. Stone entrance bay, with round-arched entrance. Again with two-storey oriel, crenulated. Surmounted by square tower with stone balcony. One-and-a-half storey element to right of entrance, surmounted by off-set storey with further stone balcony. To right-hand corner, two-storey window tower with parapet. Gable is surmounted by segmental pediment.

43.

Castlebar, 46 Sydenham Hill

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Hill/ Kirkdale



Large detached high status Victorian villa, built 1879 for Walter Lazenby a fish sauce manufacturer and wine and spirits merchant in Wigmore Street, London. His widow lived in the house until 1931 when, upon her death, the house became the home of the National Children's Adoption Association and the Princess Alice Nursery Training School. In the 1960s it became an old peoples home.

Striking Gault brick, stucco, and stone. Plain clay tiles. Two-and-a-half to three storeys. Irregular plan, varied roof-forms. Bracketed eaves. Stone portico with Ionic columns. Slightly projected entrance bays have flat stone arches with curved and rebated intrados to first floor windows, and rebated reveals to second floor windows. One over one sashes. Fine stone strings. Windows of flanking bays have flat arches and profiled mullions and transoms. Gate piers have ornate carved capitals.

44.

Sydenham Park Road, 14

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: Sydenham Park



Villa. Detached. Late 1840s. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Two storeys with attics, three bays. Pitched roof, two pitched roof dormers and central gable over slightly projected bay. Quatrefoil panel set into gable with decorative bargeboards. Projecting stucco porch with crenulated pinnacles and drip-mould over four-centred arch. Porch flanked by three-light mullioned windows with drip-moulds and flat arches. Three two-light, two over four sashes at first floor, again with drip-moulds and flat-arches.

45.

Park Cottage, 59 Sydenham Park Road

Photographed: February 2009

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



Villa. Detached. 1843. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Two storeys with attic and basement, three bays. Pitched roof. Deep eaves. Central entrance bay slightly projected with stucco string at first floor and pedimented eaves-line. Projecting stucco porch with pitched roof. Stucco quoins. Round-arched stucco window heads to ground floor two over two sashes. Flat, splayed brick arches to flanking, first floor six over six sashes with corbelled cills.

46.

Woolstone Road, 18

Photographed: February 2010

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



A late Victorian villa dating from 1890-1892. Built by R.H. Walker of Catford Hill, a prominent local builder who built much of Woolstone Road. The villa was originally named 'Greythorp' and the first occupier was Captain W.R. Martin.

This building is a traditional red brick detached villa with a protruding gabled bay to the right. The windows are plane timber sash on the lower floor and Queen Anne revival sash

windows to the upper level. This building is notable for its distinctive pargeting detail to the front elevation. The pargeting has been picked out in terracotta and white paint. This pargeting is particularly unusual because of the extent and pattern with this being the only house in the street to be thus decorated. Smaller amounts of pargeting is evident on a few other houses, although nothing to this extent. It can not be established if the house was built with this pargeting, although the evidence of the par getting to the adjacent houses would support it being so.

Pargeting was popular in the late nineteenth century and saw a resurgence in the late Victorian era with the rise in popularity of the Arts and Crafts movement which championed the return to pre-industrialised craftsmanship. Traditionally the plaster was moulded by hand in situ although the resurgence sometimes resulted it being formed from moulds before being mounted onto the wall. Pargeting by this method results in repetitions of pattern but the uneven nature of this pattern suggests that it was moulded in situ making this particularly unusual.

This house, now converted into flats, is unique to the area and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.

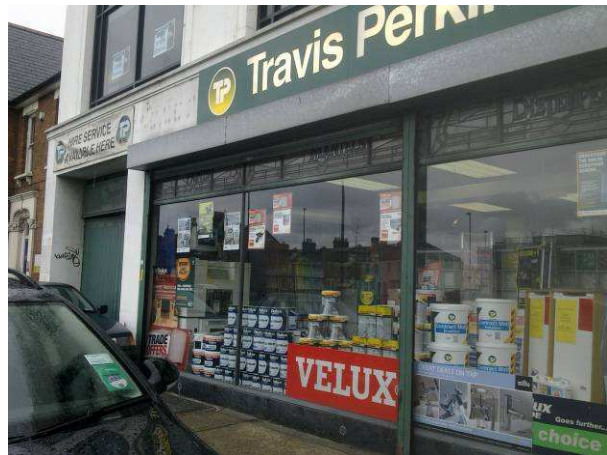
47.

Sangley Road, 22 – 26 (currently Travis Perkins)

Photographed:

Locally Listed:

Conservation Area: n/a



Excellent historic shopfront for a builders' merchants within a rendered block. The building was originally built as a warehouse in 1904 by James Watt a local builder and subsequently expanded and remodelled. Shopfront thought to date from 1933 when a large front extension was built doubling the front elevation. It is a metal shopfront with low level stallriser, painted dark green. Stained glass transom lights state the products sold.

48.

Sydenham Road, Sydenham Library

Photographed: January 2011

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



The library was built in 1904 by Perry Brothers and the architect was Albert L Guy who also designed Crofton Park Library. It was built with a donation from Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries around the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries.

The building is single storey red brick with stone detailing including to quoins and windows. It has a double plan with the gables forming the front elevation. There are large venetian windows with leaded panes. The original portico entrance was reduced in depth and became a large window in 1973 when a new side extension incorporated a new entrance. The former entrance retains a decorated segmented pediment, columns and carved 'Public Library' sign.

Sydenham Library is locally important and has historical value as a Carnegie library and also architectural value as a piece of well studied architecture in a municipal building.

49.

Brockley Road, Crofton Park Library

Photographed: March 2011

Conservation Area: n/a

Locally Listed:



Formerly known as the Brockley Branch Library, Crofton Park Library was opened in 1905. The architect was Alfred L Guy, who also designed Sydenham Library and it was built by FJ Gorham of Greenwich. It was built with a donation from Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries around the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries.

The building is made from red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. It is in an ornate style with decorative dutch gables, an entrance tower with ogee dome and a large pillared entrance. Lewisham's coat of arms is carved above the door.

The building has been altered several times, notably after bomb damage when the adjacent station, Crofton Park, was hit in 1940 and 1945. Refurbishment work was carried out in the 1950s. The original fixtures no longer survive.

This building makes a handsome contribution towards the streetscape and is a locally significant building.