

**30, 32, 33, 37 & 39 PECKHAM ROAD,
CAMBERWELL, SOUTHWARK**

(NGR TQ 332 767)

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD



**Commissioned by
AB Heritage Ltd**



LAARC Site Code: PCK 11

Report No. 2011024

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Commissioned by
AB Heritage Ltd
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LAARC Site Code: PCK 11
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January and February 2011 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of 30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell Southwark (NGR (site centre): TQ 332 767; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Andy Buckley of AB Heritage Ltd, acting as archaeological consultant to Alumno Miller Camberwell LLP, to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent relating to the proposed redevelopment of the buildings for use as halls of residence associated with Camberwell College of Arts. The buildings have most recently been used as the offices for Southwark Council.
- 1.2 The buildings form an important element of the Sceaux Gardens Conservation Area, and with the exception of No. 33 are all listed at Grade II (see Appendix 1). In view of these designations and in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council requested that a programme of historic building recording be undertaken prior to redevelopment.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 It was agreed following consultation between Chris Constable and Andy Buckley that the buildings would be subject to recording at English Heritage Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.2 Prior to the commencement of the recording work a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Archaeology South-East, under the review of AB Heritage, was submitted to Chris Constable for his approval.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Amy Williamson and Maggie Henderson on the 24th, 25th and 31st January and 1st February 2011 in order to compile descriptions of the buildings and undertake the photographic work. The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white photography, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography and location plots (Appendix 3; Figs. 9-28). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.4 A drawn record has not been produced as part of the project although survey drawings provided by AB Heritage Ltd (produced by Laser Surveys Ltd.) have been adapted and annotated to supplement the report (Figs. 9-28).
- 2.5 The results of historic background research carried out as part of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by AB Heritage were also provided. Further research into the historical background of the site was conducted by Amy Williamson at Southwark Local History Library and included examination of primary and secondary documentary sources in

addition to available cartographic sources. The holdings of the National Monuments Record (NMR) were also consulted. Other sources were identified and/or accessed via the internet. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

The buildings forming the development site are located on either side of Peckham Road (A202), Camberwell, the main road between the historic settlements of Camberwell to the west and Peckham to the east (NGR (site centre): TQ 332 767). Numbers 30 and 32 (South House) are situated on the south side of the road, while Nos. 33, 37 and 39 (West House, Central House and East House) are situated on the north side. The numbering of the buildings is inconsistent between sources, and therefore for the purposes of this report the numbering follows that established in the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment by AB Heritage (2010) (see Fig. 2). The historic building recording has revealed that No. 33 originated as two separate dwellings, which would account for No. 35 which is now missing within the present street layout.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Owing to the buildings having been in common use for a substantial part of their history, it is difficult to extrapolate information about the individual buildings from some of the available sources. The buildings all originated c. 1800 as substantial villa residences with extensive gardens, the exception to this being No. 37 which was built as a school, originally named Alfred House. This later became the premises of the Royal Naval School and subsequently Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum. Number 37 remained the principal building throughout this period, the other buildings being brought into common use at various points, before all ultimately becoming the offices for Southwark Council.
- 4.2 The Southwark Local History Library holds a wealth of uncatalogued archive material which consists mainly of deeds relating to the various properties (file ref: A512). Given the quantity, detailed examination of these was not possible within the scope of this report; however more detailed and systematic examination of these would no doubt render it possible to furnish the history of the individual buildings with more detail relating to their ownership/occupancy over the course of time.
- 4.3 Number 37 was constructed by a Dr. Nicholas Wanostrocht (SLHL file ref: A512), a Belgian who is thought to have come to England c. 1780 and served as French tutor in the family of Henry Bathurst, second earl Bathurst (Stephen 1899). A few years after arriving in England he founded the Alfred House Academy in Camberwell, for which there is a prospectus dated 1795 (copy held at the British Library), although the building certainly existed by 1793 as an insurance document of that date held at the Guildhall library (listed on the

Access to Archives website ref: MS119/392/613077), refers to a building 'opposite Alfred House, Camberwell'. The school took 40 boarders as well as day boys (Boast, 1996). Dr Wanostrocht wrote several books, including those on the French and English languages, copies of some of which are held at the Southwark Local History Library. Upon his death in 1812 the school was continued by his nephew Vincent Wanostrocht, who in turn was succeeded by his son, another Nicholas. The latter is famous in cricketing history as 'Mr Felix' and authored 'Felix on the Bat'.

- 4.4 An early engraving shows the front elevation of the building, which survives to this day relatively altered (SLHL ref: 362.3 CAM), while Greenwood's 1830 map of London (Fig. 3) shows it together with the other individual properties on plan. The map shows the building at this time to be L-shaped in plan, although only the front east-west range now survives.
- 4.5 In 1832 the school moved to Blackheath (Boast 1996) and the site was leased to the Royal Naval School which opened on the 25th March 1833 for the board and education of 230 pupils. A booklet entitled 'Rules and Regulations for the government of the Royal Naval School at Alfred House Camberwell 1838' (SLHL ref: P373 ROY) outlines that the school was founded to enable the less affluent Naval and Maritime officers to give their sons a sound general education, combined with moral and religious instruction. A preference was given to orphans of those who had fallen in the Country's service. The school is identified on Dewhurst's 1842 map of London (Fig. 4) and can be seen in more detail on the Camberwell tithe map also of that date (Fig. 5).
- 4.6 The tithe apportionment of 1837 and accompanying map of 1842 (Fig. 5) provides a snippet-view of the ownership and occupancy of the individual properties at this date. Within the apportionment, No. 30 (plot 1351) is listed separately from the grounds to its rear (plot 1352). Both were owned by Mason (late) and occupied by Henry Catley. Plot 1351 is listed as house and yards, while plot 1352 is listed as pleasure grounds, gardens etc. No. 32 (plot 1353) adjacent, listed as house, gardens and pleasure grounds, was also owned by Mason (late), but occupied by Robert Spence. On the opposite side of the road, the tithe map shows No. 33 represented by two plots (1045 and 1046) but for reason unknown there is no entry within the accompanying apportionment for these. The landowner for No. 37 (plot 1044) is listed as the Royal Naval School; house, yards and gardens. Number 39 (plot 1042) listed as house and garden, was owned by Thomas Holcomb and occupied by Charles Lewin.
- 4.7 In 1844 the Naval School relocated to purpose-built premises in New Cross. The Access to Archives website (catalogue ref: A99/16) states that records were sent to the Royal Naval College. Other records are listed as being held at the Lewisham Local Studies and Archives including Minute Books, news cuttings and a brochure for the school.
- 4.8 By December 1845 an application was underway to obtain a licence to use the premises as a private lunatic asylum led by a Mr. John Hayball Paul, with Mr. Frederick George Aubin (Roberts 1981). This was met by opposition from the

local residents on Peckham Road, but nevertheless in 1846 the licence was granted and Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum was founded. This did not mark the end of local residents' resistance to the asylum as is illustrated by a document dated 24th July 1846 (SHLH file ref: A512) which relates to an agreement between a Freeman Roe who occupied one of the houses adjacent to Camberwell House and John Hayball Paul who was required to compensate for alleged grievances claimed to have been caused by the conversion of the property to an asylum and the mismanagement of those persons confined. The Royal College of Psychiatrists holds Volume 1 of the case books 1846-7 and the Visitors' Book of Commissioners in Lunacy 1846-65, while the Wellcome Library holds Volumes 2-3 of the case books of Camberwell House, which include details of patients admitted 1847-53 (Wellcome Library ref: GB 0120 MSS.6220-6221).

- 4.9 Camberwell House was one of two licensed lunatic asylums in Camberwell, Peckham House being the other. Peckham House was a public asylum, whereas Camberwell House was a private establishment which catered for paying patients. In 1875 it was described as the largest of its kind in the metropolis, being licensed to receive up to 483 inmates and having upwards of 80 officers and servants (Blanch 1875). The social segregation inherent in Victorian society was all-pervading and Blanch details that because the several mansions, buildings and cottages were all detached, it rendered it an easy matter to classify the inmates as their mental condition or social status may require and as a consequence the institution was able to receive patients of the upper, middle and lower classes. Blanch (1875) also records that within the asylum qualified artisans were employed to instruct, assist and support patients in various trades and occupations and there were also especially constructed shops.
- 4.10 The 1875 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (Fig. 6) shows all buildings in more detail than any other maps so far. It identifies No. 37 with its long building range adjoining at the rear as 'Camberwell House (Lunatic Asylum)'. Although this map does not clearly indicate whether any of the other properties were included at this point, No. 33 certainly was, and by the time of the publication of the 1895 Town Plan (Fig. 7), Nos. 30 and 32 are also identified as part of the asylum. The 1896 Kelly's London Suburban Directory lists John H. Paul at Nos. 31, 33 and 35 only, suggesting that in 1895 Nos. 30 and 32 may not have long been part of the asylum. In 1899 the Post Office London Directory lists John H. Paul at 34 Peckham Road and Camberwell House, suggesting that No. 34 was his private residence, and by the 20th century the directories routinely list Camberwell House at Nos. 31, 33 and 35 and 30, 32 and 34 Peckham Road. Within the directories No. 35 probably equates to present No. 37 and No. 37 probably equates to present No. 39 (as in the list descriptions). At around this time Nos. 30, 32 and 34 were also referred to as 'The Terrace'.
- 4.11 As a private institution the asylum strove to provide accommodation and facilities that were superior to its publicly-run equivalents. Two undated early 20th century prospectuses for the asylum (SLHL ref: P362.3 CAM) boast the facilities it had to offer, including fifteen (or twenty depending on the edition) acres of pleasure grounds, a large recreation field where cricket, football and

hockey matches were played, tennis and croquet lawns, a recreation hall and badminton court. It also advertised weekly garden parties in the summer months and other entertainments including dances, theatricals, concerts and billiards. There was also a purpose-built ballroom. One prospectus mentions the villas known as The Terrace saying that they are entirely removed from the main hospital, standing on the opposite side of the road, and especially adapted for the treatment of cases of neurasthenia and others admitted voluntarily, as well as for those convalescing from more serious illness. The prospectus boasts the modern forms of treatment employed as well as a modern operating, artificial sunlight and X-ray theatre, together with an up-to-date dental surgery and ophthalmic department. Both prospectuses contain several photographs showing internal and external views of the buildings and grounds. The Southwark Local History Library also holds several photographs of the exteriors of the buildings, most of which date to 1934.

- 4.12 The asylum continued to operate until 1955 when the buildings became the offices for Southwark Council, in which use they have remained until recently. The NMR holds floor plans of Nos. 30 and 32 (excluding basements) which show the buildings prior to being converted for use by Southwark Council (NMR ref: MD96/01879; Fig. 8). The plans show earlier room layouts and identify the function of individual rooms.

5.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The buildings have many common characteristics, all having been built within a relatively short period of one another c. 1800. They are constructed in Flemish-bonded yellow stock brickwork with red brick dressings to the door and window apertures; in all cases the more accomplished brickwork has been reserved for the principal elevations where the door and window apertures are also afforded finely gauged heads. The roofs are slated and set behind parapets which are generally plain. Within, the buildings retain a wealth of historic fixtures, fittings and finishes, many of which are original while others reflect later phases of modernisation. These regularly include windows, doors, architraves, shutters, staircases, skirting, picture rails and cornices. Chimney breasts can be seen but in almost all locations the fireplaces have been removed and infilled. The degree of survival varies between different areas within the buildings, while No. 39 as a whole has been subject to more heavy-handed modernisation compared to the others.

5.1 Numbers 30 and 32 (Figs. 9-13)

Exterior

- 5.1.1 Numbers 30 and 32 which are situated on the south side of Peckham Road, have their principal elevations facing north. Together with No. 34 (not included as part of this survey) they are listed as a single entity. Numbers 30 and 32 are thoroughly integrated from ground floor up to second floor levels, while No. 34 is linked to No. 32 at second floor level only, by an addition that

overshoots a passage between the two properties. Substantial later additions include a subsidiary range linking the two properties and an extension to the east end of No. 32.

- 5.1.2 In their original form, Nos. 30 and 32 each present an almost identical five-window range of three storeys plus basement (Plates 1 and 2). They are symmetrically arranged, having a central main entrance reached via three stone steps; each entrance is framed by simple pilasters surmounted by an ornate semi-circular fan-light. The door to No. 30 is of six fielded panels, each panel containing a raised oval; the door to No. 32 is similar although the four uppermost panels have been replaced by glazing. The fenestration comprises six-over-six pane double-hung sash windows which diminish in their proportions to the upper levels; the first floor windows are linked by a stucco sill band. Each house has twin hipped roofs of slate, concealed by a parapet with projecting modillion cornice. Chimney stacks rise at each gable end.
- 5.1.3 The properties are linked by a central range consisting of a two-storey plus attic section set flush with the rear elevation, and a narrower single storey section projecting forwards at the centre (Plate 3). The rear range is only visible at first floor level and above. On the first floor there is a single window, above which the brickwork corbels at the eaves. The slated roof, which is of Mansard form, is pierced by four gabled dormers containing rolled steel casement windows. The projecting single storey section has a slated hipped roof and two bay windows, although these have been rebuilt; their earlier form being shown in a photograph of 1934 held at Southwark Local History Library. Secondary features include a WC projection located within the angle created by the rear range and No. 32, while a staircase addition pierces the roof of the single storey section.
- 5.1.4 The single storey section was originally flanked on either side by an enclosed yard, the enclosing walls each having a single round-arched doorway, according to the 1934 photograph. Latterly the outer walls have been rebuilt to a greater height and roofed-over to provide additional accommodation. Each side now contains a single round-arched sash window.
- 5.1.5 Number 32 has been extended eastwards in matching style. The ground floor was added initially as a single-storey extension in the mid-19th century, while the first and second floors were constructed c. 1900 during the period of use by the asylum. There are two sash windows to each floor, plus an additional one at second floor level where the extension continues over the passage, bridging the gap between Nos. 32 and 34. Above this section there is a tile-hung gabled dormer with casement window. The opening below is framed by a round relieving arch in red brickwork. The roof is hipped and slated.
- 5.1.6 At the west end of No. 30 there is a small yard enclosed by a brick wall and accessed by a doorway on the north. A further doorway situated adjacent to the west leads into a brick-built store, now plant room, which is shown on the tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 5).

- 5.1.7 The west elevation of the building is formed by the twin-gabled flank wall of No. 30 which faces onto the small yard. There is a projecting chimney stack to each gable; the southern one now encompassed at its lower level by a three-storey WC addition of 19th century date. The floor levels are set lower than the rest of the building, corresponding with the levels of the half-landings of the staircase from which it is accessed. The northern end of the addition is canted and contains a two-leaf door at ground floor level, and a single round-arched stair window to each of the upper levels. The west face has a window set within a former doorway on the ground floor, to the south of which is a further small brick-built WC addition, and a sash window with a smaller window adjacent, on each the first and second floors.
- 5.1.8 The rear of the building overlooks Lucas Gardens, now public amenity space but formerly the extensive gardens to the two original properties. From west to east the elevation comprises: No. 30, here a four-window range; the later central range; then the rear of No. 32, here a five-window range, beyond which lies its two-window eastern extension. The ground floor of No. 30 retains its original entrance to the garden, set within a simple architrave and shielded by a moulded flat hood. There is an equivalent doorway within the fourth bay of No. 32, although here it is evident that the fourth and fifth bays are a later addition, on account of a straight joint in the brickwork between bays three and four. On the ground floor there are French doors with overlights between the two principal doorways, plus a further two located within the eastern extension to No. 32. The brickwork of the ground floor is painted and/or rendered and the entire length spanned by an iron verandah with glazed canopy of wired glass.

Interior

- 5.1.9 The floor plans of the two original house units are almost exactly a mirror-image of one-another, although subtle anomalies indicate that there were slight differences in their initial designs. Other variations are the result of later modifications largely in connection with its use by the asylum and conversion to offices in the 20th century.

Number 30

- 5.1.10 The building is entered through the principal doorway on the front elevation which leads into an entrance hall (Room G1). From here, a basket arch with panelled soffit and pilasters gives onto to an inner staircase hall (Room G2) which retains its original staircase (Plate 4). The staircase is of open well form, having two parallel flights with a half-landing to each floor. It consists of an open string with shaped brackets to the tread ends, stick balusters and a sweeping mahogany handrail which terminates in a scrolled curtail at its base and at a simple column newel on the second floor landing. The basement flight is enclosed by panelling to the under-stairs area. To the west of the staircase, an opening, which was probably originally an external doorway, leads into the 19th century WC addition, which at this level presently comprises a kitchen area with attached WC. From the hall (Room G2), four original six-panel doors within moulded architraves lead into the ground floor rooms.

- 5.1.11 Rooms G3 and G4 on either side of the entrance hall occupy the frontage of the building. Room G3 which is the larger of the two is now subdivided by a modern partition forming a corridor leading from the staircase hall into the central range. Two doors on the south side of the hall lead into what is now a single large room (G5) originally comprising two rooms on either side of a passage leading to the garden (see Fig. 8).
- 5.1.12 The basement is reached internally via the main staircase, and by way of an external door on the north side. Both means of access lead into a central passage, from which doors lead east and west into a single room on either side of the passage, while a further opening to the south leads into a small vestibule with doors to three remaining rooms. The external door opens into a basement light-well which is reached by a flight of iron steps and enclosed by iron railings. On the north side, beneath the building forecourt, there are three subterranean chambers, only one of which is now accessible. It has a barrel-vaulted ceiling.
- 5.1.13 The first floor comprises a central stair landing (Room F1), leading from which are five doorways, all original and thereby confirming the original room arrangement. There are two large rooms at the front of the building, although room F5 was originally two, there also having been a small room occupying the space over the entrance hall. The pre-1955 plan (Fig. 8) also shows that this room was at one point further subdivided to form bathrooms. The rear of the building also now has two rooms (F2 and F3), although the area occupied by Room F3 in the south-east corner was initially two rooms served by a small vestibule from the landing. The dividing wall between the two rooms has since been removed and the area partitioned for a corridor which leads into the central range.
- 5.1.14 The layout of the second floor largely reflects that of the first floor, and retains some of the original partitioning now lost on the first floor. There are six rooms, four leading directly from the landing, while the remaining two occupying the south-east corner are served by a small vestibule. One of these, Room S4 is now reduced in size by a modern partition for a corridor into the central range.
- 5.1.15 This part of the building has twin gabled roofs, although at the time of the survey, only the roof section over the front part of the house was viewed. The roof here is of double-framed bolted softwood construction, the principal trusses consisting of tie beam, from which raking queen struts extend to the principal rafters. There is a single purlin in each roof pitch, riding over the back of the principal rafters which in turn support the common rafters. There is a ridge board at the apex secured by yoke pieces located at the principal trusses.

Number 32

- 5.1.16 Number 32, although essentially of the same layout as No. 30 is slightly different in terms of its original design. The building was originally L-shaped in

plan and did not include the rooms now forming the south-east corner. The extent of the original build is denoted at the rear by a straight joint in the brickwork (see Section 5.1.8), and is traceable within the floor plans which preserve thicker, once external walls that are now internal to the building. The south-east corner seems to have been added not long after the initial construction of the building and was indeed in place by the time of the production of the early maps of 1830 and 1842 (see Figs. 3-5).

- 5.1.17 The building is entered through the main entrance on the principal façade. Within, an entrance hall (Room G19) leads through a basket arch, as in No. 30, to an inner staircase hall (Room G22), which itself is bisected by another basket arch. The staircase is of identical form to that in No. 30. Secondary four-panel doors now enclosing the base of the stair on the ground floor give access to the basement flight. On the south side of the hall a further archway gives onto a passage leading to the rear door to the garden.
- 5.1.18 There are three principal rooms on the ground floor; two to the front of the building which are now entered by doors on either side of the entrance hall plus a further large room (G21) at the rear which is reached from the staircase hall (Plate 5). Room G20 which occupies the north-west corner of the building and Room G21 to the south were historically joined together as one large room (see Fig. 8); each of the early 20th century prospectuses for the asylum include a photograph of this room, in one it is shown as a dining room, while in the other it is identified as a sitting room in the ladies' division (SLHL ref: P362.3 CAM). The division between the two original rooms has since been reinstated, and Room G20 subdivided to create two small rooms and a corridor which extends through the north-west corner of Room G21 into the central range. Within Room G21, the chimney stack preserves a marble chimney-piece with cast iron hob-grate.
- 5.1.19 Initially, the south-east corner addition to the building appears to have consisted of the passage to the garden plus a single room served by a chimney stack located internally on the north wall. The room was subdivided in the mid-19th century to provide an additional passage which leads into the eastern extension (Room G27), plus two small rooms (G24 and 25).
- 5.1.20 As No. 30, the basement is accessed both internally via the main staircase, and by way of an external door on the north side. The basic room arrangement reflects the layout above, having two rooms to the frontage (Rooms B10 and 11) on either side of a central passage. This passage articulates to the east at its south end whereupon a doorway leads into Room B13 occupying the south-east corner of the building. A small vestibule located at the south end of the passage (Room B12) originally gave independent access to rooms B14 and 15, though these are now linked as one room and Room B15 partitioned on its north side to create a corridor leading west. The original doorway to Room B14 is now infilled, but a surviving robust stone surround with iron base plates for hinges, together with the absence of a window to the outer wall indicate its original function as a secure storage room. As No. 30, there are also three subterranean chambers beneath the

building forecourt on the north side of the external basement access. This area was not accessible at the time of recording.

- 5.1.21 The first floor landing (Room F11) preserves three original doorways: two on the north side, one on the south side; while the west wall contains an original doorway, now blocked. A further door leading into the south-east corner addition (Room F17) is now sealed shut. There are three rooms to the frontage plus three more and a small vestibule at the rear. Room F12 at the front has had a corridor inserted on the south side to give access to the eastern extension. The west wall is modern, but a wall would have originally existed in this location. Mirroring the ground floor arrangement, the south side of Room F14 was once opened-up to form a large dormitory with Room F15 (see Fig. 8), although a modern partition has since returned it to its original extent. An additional partition has been introduced within Room F15 to create a corridor leading between the vestibule and the central range.
- 5.1.22 The layout of the second floor follows that of the first floor, including later partitioning connected with the creation of corridors. Room S15 which occupies the north-west corner of the building has been further subdivided to provide another small room (S16) and WCs (S17).
- 5.1.23 The roof consists of twin-gabled roofs, the front section of which is of comparable double-framed construction as that over the front of No. 30 (Plate 6). The rear section however is simpler, comprising softwood rafter couples to a ridge board, alternate couples each having a nailed collar (Plate 7). The reason for the difference in construction probably relates to a re-roofing of this part of the building when the south-east corner was added.

Central Range

- 5.1.24 Although the central range linking Nos. 30 and 32 would originally have been divided down the middle along the line of the property boundary, the two parts are now fully linked within. The main two-storey plus attic section which lies at the rear provides a suite of four rooms on the ground floor, each pair of rooms sharing a chimney-stack and all served by a corridor on the north side. At the west end the corridor articulates north, giving access into No. 30. This appears to have originally been matched at the east end, though here the area has been reconfigured for the provision of WC facilities and extended upwards to provide a WC projection serving the first and second floors.
- 5.1.25 The first floor also comprises four rooms, although here the corridor previously extended between only the two outer rooms (F6 and 9), rather than along the full length. In modern times, the corridor has been lengthened by the insertion of partitioning within the outer rooms. The present attic configuration dates to the 20th century but presumably reflects the original layout, comprising four rooms with corridor to the north (Plate 8). An earlier configuration, probably dating to c. 1900 which is shown on the pre-1955 plan (Fig. 8) shows six small bedrooms at this level. The roof is of Mansard form, the upper part of which is visible from a hatch within the attic corridor. It is of simple softwood construction comprising common rafter couples to a ridge board.

- 5.1.26 The ground floor corridor gives access to the rooms located on the north side within the projecting single storey section. Room G15 which is a long and fairly narrow room has two doorways from the corridor relating to an earlier room arrangement (see Fig. 8). Room G16 adjacent is smaller, with a staircase (G17) situated to the south. The staircase extends as an open-well stair between the basement and first floor; at basement level it links with the basement beneath No. 32 by means of a short corridor. It consists of an open string of cantilevered stone/concrete treads and risers, with ornate cast iron balusters linked by a continuous mahogany handrail (Plate 9). The flat roof above the stair is pierced by a roof-lantern.
- 5.1.27 The yards once located on either side of Rooms G15 and 16 were enclosed in the 20th century to provide additional Rooms G9 and 18. Each has a flat roof with roof-light.

Eastern Extension to No. 32

- 5.1.28 On the ground floor, the mid-19th century eastern extension to No. 32 comprises a large open room possibly originally added as a ball room, which now has modern partitioning for offices at the south end (Plate 10). The ceiling is divided into six sections by boxed joists, each section with a moulded cornice. The room has two fireplaces with boxed-in chimney-pieces on the east wall. The original entrance to the room is via the passage within the south-east corner extension to No. 32.
- 5.1.29 The first and second floors of the extension were added c. 1900. Each has a central landing reached through doorways inserted in Rooms F17 and S21 and corridors inserted on the south side of Rooms F12 and S14. There is a clear house-style within this part of the building formed by doors of six moulded panels set within moulded architraves, emulating the style of the original doors within Nos. 30 and 32. Similar doors and architraves elsewhere in the building denote contemporary alterations and highlight a substantial phase of alteration in connection with the building's use as part of the asylum. The first floor has two rooms at the front and two at the rear, with WCs and kitchen area (formerly bathrooms) located on the east side, all leading off the central landing. The second floor is almost identical, with an additional corridor located between the kitchen and WC linking the building with No. 34. Room S27 which occupies the north-east corner extends over the passage between the two buildings and includes a corner fireplace with timber chimney-piece. A simple timber balustrade on the landing guards a glazed light-well which offers borrowed light to the original staircase within No. 32 from a large roof-light above (Plate 11). The hipped roof above is of softwood construction, comprising rafter couples to a ridge board.

5.2 Number 33 (Figs. 14-18)

Exterior

- 5.2.1 Number 33, situated on the north side of Peckham Road, abuts the Town Hall to the west, and is joined by a single storey link to No. 37 to the east. Internally there is through-access between the three buildings at ground floor level. Aspects of the building's construction and its surviving plan form, together with cartographic evidence indicate that it originated as two separate houses that were subsequently extended and linked to form one large building. On the basis of the available evidence it is likely that this occurred c. 1830-40 probably in connection with the occupancy of adjacent No. 37 by the Royal Naval School; it is unfortunate that this cannot be confirmed by the tithe apportionment of 1837 which omits entries for the two properties.
- 5.2.2 As it stands today, the building is constructed over three storeys plus basement in Flemish-bonded yellow brick with red brick dressings. It presents an essentially symmetrical eight window range; with a further two bays slightly set back at the east end (Plate 12). Later single storey additions extend in front of the building at either end. Subtle colour variation in the brickwork of the main facade, together with a straight joint at basement level, defines the extent of the original westernmost house. The extent of the original easternmost house is not readily apparent within the brickwork, but is traceable on plan, where it is also noticeable that there is a slight difference in the alignment of the two builds. It might be the case that the façade of the easternmost house was rebuilt, or at least very carefully modified, when the two properties were linked, in order to maintain symmetry and a coherent appearance. The bay linking the two original houses is slightly set back from the original house to the east but is set flush with that to the west. The façade rises to a plain parapet, with slated roofs behind. Chimney stacks are located at the junctions of the different builds.
- 5.2.3 The windows are six-over-six pane sashes, those on the first floor being full-height and slightly recessed with a segmental arch over. Tripartite sash windows are located at either end on the first floor, within the linking bay on the ground floor, and on the upper floors of the easternmost bay. There is no principal entrance within the body of the main façade, entry only being gained through either of the single storey additions or internally from the adjoining buildings. Modification of the brickwork beneath the window of the fourth bay, indicates the location of the original entrance to the westernmost house.
- 5.2.4 The single storey additions are of early 20th century date but are constructed in similar style to the earlier work, in yellow brickwork with red brick dressings. The roofs are hipped and covered with pan-tiles. The easternmost of the two additions incorporates within its south-east corner a small, originally free-standing, late 19th century structure which on plan has rounded corners. It is constructed in pale yellow brickwork with red and yellow brick voussoirs to the windows and door, and a moulded cornice above.

- 5.2.5 The rear elevation is less coherent, comprising a mixture of sashes and other windows of various dates (Plate 13). The dominant feature is a central projecting bay of c. 1830-40, comprising the principal entrance from the garden which has a wide doorway set beneath a segmental arched head and sweeping stone steps, above which the first and second floor levels have been secondarily extended. Robust columns surmounted by a frieze support the extension, which has rusticated quoining to the outer corners and a heavily moulded projecting cornice to the parapet. The windows on the upper levels comprise twin sashes with a central stile. At the far west end of the building is an iron fire-escape, while to the east is a further c. 1830-40 extension: bow-fronted with a tripartite sash window at each level. Set back beyond this is a stair projection and adjoining unit of which the first and second floor levels are set back by c. 1m from the ground floor elevation. The east elevation of the building has been rebuilt in association with the removal of a range formerly extending to the rear of No. 37.

Interior

- 5.2.6 The interior of the building retains a wealth of architectural features, fixtures and fittings reflecting several different phases of modification. However, the closeness in dates between initial construction of the two houses c. 1800, and their subsequent remodelling which involved linking and extending them c. 1830-40, means that in places it is difficult to distinguish between original and later features. The surviving staircases, of which there are two, belong to the c. 1830-40 phase of modification.

Original Westernmost House

- 5.2.7 The extent of the original westernmost house is represented on the ground floor by Rooms G3-6 (Fig. 14) although their layout has been much altered from the original configuration. Room G3 is likely to have formed the entrance hall, although there is now no sign of this within and it is possible that there was originally an entrance bay at the west end. Modern partitioning has been inserted between Rooms G4 and G6 to create a corridor allowing through-access between the Town Hall and the rest of the building, while within Room G4 boxing within the ceiling survives as evidence for the location of an earlier wall.
- 5.2.8 The basement is arranged around four rooms (B4-7), with a central east-west passage linking the adjacent parts of the building. The first floor comprises three rooms: a large room (F4) extending the full width of the frontage (Plate 14), and two smaller rooms (F5 and 6) at the rear lying on the other side of a central corridor. There is a distinct decorative scheme within this part of the building which consists of reeded architraves to the door and window architraves, with floral or lion-head corner paterae. This scheme, which is typical of the Regency period, continues into the c. 1830-40s extension at the west end and is used for a doorway from Room F4 which leads into the c. 1830-40s addition at the centre of the building. The corridor is lit by borrowed light afforded by overlights to the doorways. The second floor is now open as one room (S4) but was formerly divided along similar lines as the floor below,

having a central corridor lit by roof-lights. Two timber stanchions support the roof above, which comprises two hipped sections running perpendicular to the building's axis; each section is constructed of softwood rafters which are supported on the outer east and west walls.

Original Easternmost House

- 5.2.9 Rooms G11-14 encompass the extent of the original easternmost house. The positioning of the fireplaces indicate four rooms originally, probably with an east-west corridor between, although at some point in the 19th century, Rooms G11 and G12, together with the corridor were joined to form one large room as defined by a surviving cornice (Plate 15). The present partitioning within this part of the building is modern. Room G14 has been extended northwards c. 1830-40 with a bow-fronted addition which rises through the first and second floors. The location of the original entrance and staircase is not apparent, and it is possible that they were located within their own projection at the east side (in the location of the existing staircase) in a similar way to that at No. 37.
- 5.2.10 The basement has been heavily modified, particularly in the western half (Rooms B12-B14) where a Fletton brick-walled room has been constructed straddling the line of an earlier wall, and the area to the north of it subdivided by modern partitioning. Rooms B16 and B17 within the south-eastern part of the basement have brick barrel-vaulted ceilings, while Room B18 to the north has been extended north as part of the bow-fronted addition. The basement light-well (B15), which is reached through a doorway on the south side of Room B14 has been enclosed by large stone flags and concrete slabs. It continues east as a passage to link up with the basement beneath No. 37. To the west, a door leads out into the light-well in front of the western part of the building. The first and second floors are similar to one another in their plan forms having two rooms on either side of a central corridor.

Circa 1830-40s Additions

- 5.2.11 Linking the original west and east units is the full-height c. 1830s-40 addition which projects at the rear as the main entrance to the garden. On each floor it comprises two main rooms, although the first and second floors have secondarily been extended north over the entrance to the garden, and partitioned to create WCs. On the ground floor, Room G1 at the front is now a room in its own right but was once open into Room G3. Room G2 at the rear forms a grand staircase hall, with entrance to the garden on the north and a later staircase leading to the basement on the west. The grand staircase, located on the east rises to the second floor in two separate open-string flights linked by a continuous barley-twist balustrade with ramped mahogany handrail (Plate 16). It terminates on the ground floor with a scrolled curtain base, while the second floor landing has a robust newel with flared cap. On the ground floor, the under-stairs area is enclosed by moulded panelling, which is matched on the first floor by a cupboard standing on the opposite side of the landing. Within the basement, Room B2 to the front has a tripartite sash window, although from the exterior a line of queen-closer bricks within the brickwork indicate this was originally the location of a wide doorway. Room

B3, which includes the staircase access from Room G2, is ceiled by a series of brick barrel-vaults springing from H-girders, which support the main staircase above. This area is now subdivided by blockwork partitions to form WCs and a shower room.

5.2.12 The 1830-40s remodelling also saw the extension of the west end of the building, which provided two additional rooms at each level, each served by a corner fireplace. On the ground floor, the original layout has been obliterated by later modifications, Room G7 having been partitioned to allow through access between the different parts of the building, whereas Room G8 is now only accessible from the Town Hall for which it provides WC facilities. The basement provides two main rooms (B8 and 10) with a small store (B9) between. Room B8 has a doorway leading to the exterior, where a flight of steps leads up to the garden. There is a further door to the west leading to a basement beneath the Town Hall. On the first and second floors, Rooms F7 and S5 have doors leading to the external fire-escape. The roof over this section is of simple hipped construction, supported on the west wall of the original westernmost house.

5.2.13 The east end of the building provides the clue as to the point at which Nos. 33 and 37 were brought into common use. It comprises two parts which lie on either side of the original boundary between the two properties. On the west side of the property boundary is a staircase projection containing an open-string staircase of dog-leg form with slender turned balusters and robust newels with flared caps and a mahogany handrail (Plate 17). The part of the building on the east side of the boundary provides a single room at each level. The ground floor room existed at an earlier date, wholly in connection with No. 37, while a ground floor link on its south side, now glazed, together with the first and second floors (Rooms F15 and S13) were added secondarily as additions to No. 33. Access to these rooms is via half-landings included within the staircase's design, indicating that the buildings on either side of the property boundary were linked at this point.

20th Century Additions

5.2.14 Two single storey additions were made to the front of the building in the early 20th century. At the west end is a small single storey structure (Room G10) which is linked to Room G9 by a wide basket arch. It has French doors on the east side and a tripartite window to the south. To the east is a slightly larger structure represented by Rooms G16-18, which incorporates the earlier late-19th century structure (Room G19). Rooms G16 and G17 have through-access into the body of the main building and Room G18 to the south. Room G18 projects forward to a point, the south-east cant containing French doors.

5.3 Number 37 (Figs. 19-24)

Exterior

5.3.1 Number 37, situated on the north side of Peckham Road has its principal elevation facing south (Plate 18). Known to have been in existence by 1793

(see Section 4.3), it was constructed from the outset as a school. The building has a non-standard plan form which has since been subject to historic and modern alterations and additions, but originally the building appears to have been divided into two self-contained parts; the larger western part presumably forming the schoolrooms and boarding accommodation; the smaller eastern part presumably Dr. Wanostrocht's private residence. The two parts are now linked on all floors by connecting doors and corridors.

- 5.3.2 The building comprises three storeys plus attic and basement. It is constructed in yellow stock brick laid in Flemish bond, with red brick dressings to the door and window apertures, finely gauged to the heads. There is an offset within the brickwork between basement and ground floor level. Despite the division of the interior into two unequal parts, the front elevation is symmetrically arranged, comprising five bays, the central three of which are slightly recessed. At either end is a single storey entrance bay, each with wide doorway with round-arched overlight above, and containing two-leaf doors with robust mouldings to the panels. Each bay has a plain parapet, that to the west also with a brick kneeler, marking it out as the principal entrance. The doorways are each reached by a series of stone steps, the west entrance now also having a wheelchair access ramp. The windows comprise an assortment of sashes beneath flat voussoired heads, with a tripartite sash window beneath a segmental arched head within each of the outer ground floor bays. The roof, which is slated, is set behind a plain parapet and is pierced by three dormers, now with gabled roofs, although the early engraving of the building (SLHL ref: P362.3 CAM) indicates that there were originally only two. There is a chimney stack located off-centre within the west gable end and a single-flue stack projecting from the east, while a further substantial stack rises from a spine wall marking the division between the original western and eastern parts of the building.
- 5.3.3 The rear elevation bears the scars of the former north range (Plate 19) which is shown on the historic mapping (Figs. 3-7); this range formed the principal part of the asylum, and before that the Royal Naval School. There is a clear distinction between the darker yellow original brickwork and the 20th century brickwork which is lighter. Again, this elevation presents an assortment of sash windows, those within the 20th century brickwork generally being of three-over-three tall panes. The roof contains three flat-roofed dormers, between the two westernmost of which is also a leaded stair projection with roof-light. A further substantial internal stack is located on the spine wall between the western and eastern sections.
- 5.3.4 The rear section of the west elevation has also been rebuilt in connection with the removal of the rear range, leaving clear distinctions within the brickwork, as at the rear. The flank wall of the ground floor entrance bay has two tall windows with round-arched head with central keystone; one contains a six-over-six pane sash, the other a fixed light of twelve panes. The roof above is covered with terracotta pan-tiles. The single storey link with No. 33 extends to the west.

- 5.3.5 The east elevation embodies several phases of construction and alteration (Plate 20). At its centre, extending upwards as far as the first floor is a narrow stair projection which at its upper level has been extended northwards. The whole of the ground floor is encompassed by a single storey addition which straddles the line of the former property boundary shown on the historic maps. This addition is of more than one phase, most of it dating to the c. 1920s-30s, although according to the mapping a small part, essentially corresponding with Room G13, may have originated in the 19th century. The bulk of the structure is constructed in a mock-Tudor timber-framed style, with a central gabled entrance with shaped barge boards and timber finial. An oblique view of the central section is captured by a photograph within one of the early 20th century prospectuses for the asylum in which it is identified as Ye Tuck Shoppe 'where sweets, tobacco and permissible luxuries may be procured' (SLHL ref: P362.3 CAM. The wings on either side of the entrance, which are not shown in the photograph and must therefore be slightly later, each have a central French door flanked on either side by a two light casement window. The roof is covered with terracotta pan-tiles.

Interior

- 5.3.6 The interior of the building represents the culmination of several different phases of use and their associated modifications which are reflected in the many surviving historic fixtures and fittings. On the ground floor, the principal doorway at the west end of the building leads into a light and airy entrance hall (Room G1) lit by the two tall windows on the west wall. On the north side of this area a once-external doorway which would have provided the principal means of access to the garden leads down a series of steps into the link between Nos. 37 and 33. To the east, a round-headed arch joins Room G1 east with Room 2, a grand staircase hall which retains an elegant well stair (Plate 21). The staircase is formed of an open string with shaped brackets to the tread ends, and two stick balusters per tread. The balustrade is linked by a simple ramped mahogany hand-rail which terminates as a scroll at the base, and is supported at the turns by slender Tuscan-style newels, the two uppermost of which having delicate pendants. Beyond the first floor, the staircase construction is of a later date and continues to the second floor as a closed string in similar but simpler style. It may originally only have served the ground and first floors. A subsidiary staircase which was enclosed by a curved partition wall located adjacent to the main staircase, now survives only between the second floor and attic. A central corridor extends east from the hall.
- 5.3.7 The western end of the building has two principal rooms to the street frontage; Room G4, the larger of the two has a basket-arched recess in the north wall with built-in cupboard adjacent, this room possibly once serving as a schoolroom (Plate 22). At the rear of the building, the original configuration of the area labelled as Room G5 (Fig. 19) is difficult to ascertain as it has been much altered with modern partitioning and modern finishes, but included the base of the subsidiary stair at the west end. Adjacent, Room G6 originally extended further to the south, but has been truncated by the extension eastwards of the central corridor to allow through-access between the two

parts of the building. An opening in the east wall of the room on the side of the chimney-stack is either original or early, while a further opening has been inserted between Rooms G4 and G7.

- 5.3.8 The principal entrance to the eastern end of the building leads into a staircase hall (Room G9). This end has two principal rooms on the ground floor, each originally entered independently from one another by doorways from the hall, although the doorway into Room G7 at the front is now blocked, and the doorway which originally led into Room G8 at the rear now leads into an extension of the west-east corridor. The original extent of Room G8 is denoted by its cornice which extends into the corridor. Historically, Room G8 has been extended eastwards into a smaller area adjacent which probably originally provided through-access from the hall to the rear garden: steps are shown in this location on the 1875 map (Fig. 6) although the doorway has since been replaced by a window.
- 5.3.9 The hall (Room G9) encloses an original open string stair which is identical in style to the main staircase in the western end of the building (Room G2). It ascends initially as a straight flight, turning west towards the top and terminating at a small landing between the first floor rooms. Beyond this point the staircase continues within the building in a space devoted to it between the front and back rooms. The first to second floor flight has latterly been replaced with a longer flight which partially extends into the originally separate western part of the building, although an original section survives between the second floor and attic.
- 5.3.10 Through a door on the east side of the hall, a flight of steps lead down to a short passage and into the c. 1920s-30s single storey addition. Room G10, which lies at the centre forms the entrance to the structure, on either side of which lie Rooms G11 and 12 in the flanking wings. Two steps up on the west side of Room G10 lead to Room G13, which may encompass a small 19th century structure identified on the Ordnance Survey mapping. A glazed partition on the south side separates this room from the stair passage, while a door to the north leads into a further room (G14). A WC lies on the south side of the stair passage.
- 5.3.11 The basement beneath the larger western part of the building has two rooms located to the frontage, another at the rear, and a further long, narrow area beneath the entrance bay (Rooms B1-5). The basement staircase has been reconfigured, but is located in the correct area, beneath the main staircase. A door at the base of the stair leads east into Room B1, where a further short flight of steps on the north side leads to the exterior. This area extends east into an irregularly shaped corridor, formed on its north side 19th/early 20th century match-line partitioning, which links this part of the building with the basement beneath the eastern end.
- 5.3.12 The basement beneath the eastern part of the building is reached through an oblique aperture inserted within the spine wall at the division of the two, and via a staircase located at the east end. The stair here consists of a straight timber flight which becomes a tight winder of concrete towards the base. A

small vestibule leads west into the two main rooms (B6 and 7), and north and south into small rooms/stores (B9 and 10). Both the main rooms are now subdivided to provide a continuation of the corridor giving through-access between the two parts of the building. The partitioning within Room B7 consists of 19th/early 20th century match-lining with glazing above. Large stone flags are visible within the floor at the eastern end of the basement.

- 5.3.13 The first floor of the building is arranged in much the same way as below, except the rooms at the western end (F2-7) are served by a small landing (F1) rather than a central corridor between the front and back rooms. Many original door architraves survive in this area, together with some doors. On the north side of the landing, A WC has been inserted within the area formerly occupied by the subsidiary stair.
- 5.3.14 Within the eastern end, the two main first floor rooms (F8 and 9) lie on either side of the staircase to the floor above, each with a cupboard which utilises the under-stairs space. A doorway and partition inserted in the south-east corner of Room F9 give access to a further room (F10) which has been created by extending the single storey entrance bay upwards.
- 5.3.15 The second floor has been more extensively modernised, and as a result it is more difficult to identify the original layout. Within the western end, there are now five rooms (S2-6), with a central corridor that links both parts of the building. The corridor is clearly a modern intrusion, as is a partition lying between Rooms S4 and S5. However, the attic section of the original subsidiary staircase is preserved. It is formed of a closed string with stick balusters and Tuscan style newels with small roundels atop, all linked by a simple hand-rail (Plate 23). The stair clearly extended to the floor below as the newel post on the second floor landing incorporates a redundant block to house the handrail of the descending flight.
- 5.3.16 The eastern end again comprises two rooms (S7 and 8) on either side of the staircase. A surviving section of the original staircase at this point rises as a closed string, with stick balusters, Tuscan style newels and simple handrail in similar style to the subsidiary stair in the western part of the building. From here it originally ascended as a dog-leg to the attic, but the uppermost section has latterly been altered and now terminates in a quarter-turn. The second floor landing balustrade is later and relates to the reworking of the lower flight.
- 5.3.17 The western end attic is divided into two rooms (A2 and 3) entered independently from one another by a small landing at the top of the subsidiary staircase, while a third attic room (A4) is served by the staircase in the eastern end. The ceilings over the western end are vaulted (Plate 24), interrupted only by the openings for the dormer windows, while the eastern end has a flat ceiling. The eaves are enclosed to form cupboards.

5.4 Number 39 (Figs. 25-28)

Exterior

- 5.4.1 Number 39, situated on the north side of Peckham Road has its principal elevation facing south (Plate 25). It comprises three storeys over a basement, constructed in Flemish-bonded yellow-brown stock brick with red brick dressings to the door and window apertures, finely gauged to the heads. There is an offset in the brickwork between basement and ground floor level. The front elevation consists of a five-window range, having a main three-window block separated from the outer bays, which are secondary, by a full-height narrow recess within the brickwork. The left-hand bay is considerably wider than the rest, while the right-hand bay which forms a stair-projection is narrower. The central bay, which includes the main entrance to the building, breaks forward slightly. The entrance is reached by a series of stone steps and now also by a wheelchair access ramp sited to the west. The doorway, which contains a six-panel door is surmounted by a plain-glazed semi-circular overlight, has a simple raised brick entablature with cornice above, and is flanked on either side by a small round-arched blind recess. The ground floor windows are of tripartite sash form and have deep segmental arches springing from a stucco band, with a relief stucco fan pattern to the tympana. The right-hand window to the stair projection differs slightly, comprising a single six-over-six pane sash with round arch, also with stucco fan to the tympanum. On the first floor, the central window is enhanced by a round-headed arch with stucco band, and a further band at sill level. With the exception of the ground floor windows, the apertures have flat voussoired heads and generally contain sashes of eight-over-eight pane form, with the upper windows being of diminished four-over-eight pane type. The roof, which is slated, is set behind a plain parapet with tall chimneys rising at each gable end. The western addition has a shallow-pitch hipped, slated roof behind a plain parapet.
- 5.4.2 The rear elevation (Plate 26) essentially mirrors the arrangement at the front. The central block is dominated by a secondary stair projection with doorway to the garden. This is served by a series of stone steps and comprises a wide doorway with round-arched head springing from a stucco band. Above, the brickwork has been modified, and a short window now takes the place of a taller predecessor. It has a fully-glazed mono-pitch roof. External access to the basement is gained via steps on the east side of the doorway.
- 5.4.3 The western addition to the building projects forwards from the main block. It too has an entrance to the garden served by a series of steps. The door, which is of two leaves, is flanked on either side by narrow side lights in accordance with the tripartite windows which exist on the upper floors.
- 5.4.4 The west elevation is formed by the flank wall of the addition. It presents three windows on each floor with red brick dressings to most of the apertures. The central windows on the first and second floors are treated slightly differently to the rest and may originally have been architectural 'blinds', as that below at basement level.

- 5.4.5 The east elevation is plain with the exception of the stair projection which extends roughly halfway towards the rear. It has a small window to the upper level and a door at the rear.

Interior

- 5.4.6 The interior of the building is the most altered in comparison with the other buildings and far fewer original fixtures and fittings now survive. Despite this, the basic general layout of the original house can still be gleaned within the present configuration. In its original form, the building consisted of the central three-window block, which on the ground floor comprised a central staircase hall (G1) probably with a single large room extending the full depth of the building on the west (G4) and two rooms on the east (G2 and G3). The staircase, which is entirely modern, is located at the rear of the hall and extends between all floors. It is of dog-leg form with half-landings, and consists of a closed string, with square newels and stick balusters. The original staircase would have been similarly located, except it would not have extended into the rear projection which appears to be a secondary feature. The wall between the hall and Room G4 has been largely replaced by modern partitioning and a reception desk (Plate 27), while a passage inserted on the south side of Room G4 leads into the western extension. Room G2 at the rear of the building has been heavily subdivided to create WCs and a shower room.
- 5.4.7 There are six basement rooms within the confines of the original block: three leading off a passage located beneath the hallway which also has a door leading to the exterior, the other three reached via a small vestibule to the west of the passage.
- 5.4.8 Accommodation on each the first and second floors originally comprised four principal rooms, with a smaller room located between the two main rooms at the front. The first floor has suffered much alteration, with the introduction of modern partitioning and some removal of original walls. The second floor is a little more intact but has not escaped unscathed. Within the south-west room on each floor (F4 and S3), a corridor has been inserted on the north side to provide access to the western extension.
- 5.4.9 The roof was viewed from a hatch above the stair landing. It is of double-framed construction, having two principal trusses each comprising tie beam, joggled king post and raking struts to principal rafters. A single purlin in each pitch is trenched into the back of the principal rafters; the common rafters are notched over the back of the purlins. There is a ridge board at the apex. In the south roof pitch between the two trusses, there survives a curved section of panelled plaster which must have formed part of the original ceiling over the stair landing (Plate 28).

Western Extension

- 5.4.10 The western extension is an early addition to the building and appears to have been in place by the time of the production of Greenwood's map of 1830, but

certainly by the time of the tithe map of 1842 (Figs. 3-5). The ground floor originally comprised a single large room, which is now subdivided by modern partitioning. It is entered at the south-east corner from the passage inserted within Room G4. The north wall of Room G6 contains the doorway to the garden, which together with the windows on the ground floor have wide splays with panelled shutters. The basement provides two rooms reached through an opening inserted in the west wall of the original building.

- 5.4.11 The upper floors each feature a single large room (F6 and S5), although it is not clear whether this was always the case; the likelihood is that they were each originally divided into two – the central windows on the west wall probably forming architectural ‘blinds’. The east wall has two internal chimney stacks which would have served the individual rooms. There are two access points into each of the upper rooms, situated on the north side of each of the stacks. The different phases of construction are highlighted by a change in floor levels between the two parts of the building. The second floor has a coved plaster ceiling (Plate 29), the remaining roof-space above which is not accessible.

Stair Projection

- 5.4.12 The stair projection at the east end of the building is also a later addition, possibly added at the same time as the western extension. Stylistically, the staircase contained within it would sit comfortably with a date of c. 1830, although the historic map evidence for 1875 and 1895 suggests a later 19th century date (compare Figs. 6 and 7), although the outline of the building may have been simplified on the earlier of the two maps.
- 5.4.13 The staircase (Plate 30), which would have been provided a service stair, rises from the ground floor through to the second floor as a dog-leg with half-landings. It consists of an open string, with stick blusters linked by a ramped handrail of toad’s-back form. It has stout column newels with flattish caps and ball pendants. It gives access to the south-eastern room on each floor through doorways introduced on the south side of the chimney stack, while a door on the north side gives access to the exterior. There is a buff and terracotta tiled floor at the base of the stair and an under-stairs cupboard. At the top of the staircase is a pair of high-set cupboards with panelled doors.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The buildings, all constructed c. 1800, share many characteristics both in terms of their construction and their history. Numbers 30, 32 and 39 each originated as individual villa residences, while No. 33, now one large building originated as two detached residences. Number 37 differs from the rest in that it was built from the outset as a school, known originally as the Alfred House Academy and founded by Dr. Wanostrocht. This building has a well-documented history, becoming the premises of the Royal Naval School from 1833 until 1844 at which time it moved to purpose-built premises elsewhere. In 1846 it became the principal site for the Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum,

by which point or at least very soon thereafter, the two buildings making up No. 33 were linked and brought into common use. By the late-19th century Nos. 30 and 32 were also part of the asylum, and by the early 20th century – if not before, so was No. 39.

- 6.2 All the buildings have been subject to historic alterations, some in relation to their original use as private dwellings, while others were carried out in connection with institutional use. During their domestic phase, Numbers 30 and 32 were substantially enlarged by the addition of the central range, and No. 32 also by the addition of the south-east corner, and then further by the large single storey-addition spanning the east side. Number 39 was similarly extended early-on in its history.
- 6.3 Alterations relating to the buildings' conversion for institutional use in many instances have involved linking previously separate buildings or parts of buildings, and the associated creation of corridors within these. Some of the alterations have made aspects of their original designs hard to unravel, particularly where they have occurred at an early date in the building's history, a good example being No. 33 where the two original dwellings were extended and linked throughout with the purpose of creating a single coherent building. Here, the alterations have been carefully accomplished, with particular attention paid to matching existing brickwork and external detailing; the brickwork bonding pattern to the additions on either side of the original westernmost house having been skilfully continued from the original unit, rather than leaving a straight joint at the junctions. There was presumably also a conscious effort to match the style of No. 37 adjacent with which it became linked at this time.
- 6.4 Further modifications were carried out from 1955 until the present during the phase of use by Southwark Council. These largely involved the introduction of partitioning to form offices, WC and kitchen facilities within the existing room layouts, but also the replacement of some doors with fire doors or the flushing-over of historic doors for the same purpose. Despite these alterations, the buildings as a whole retain a wealth of historic fixtures, fittings and finishes which reflect the different phases of use and modification and thereby provide a valuable aid to interpretation.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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Wellcome Library Catalogue

<http://catalogue.wellcome.ac.uk/>

Accessed 8th February 2011

Documents and files held at the Southwark Local History Library

A512 Four boxes of uncatalogued archive material, mainly deeds, relating to the individual properties, 18th – 20th centuries.

Camberwell tithe apportionment (copy of that held at the Public Record Office, ref: IR30/34/21), 1837

Camberwell tithe map (copy of that held at the Public Record Office, ref: IR30/34/21), 1842

P362.3 CAM Two prospectuses: *Camberwell House Established 1846*

P373 ROY Booklet: *Rules and Regulations for the government of the Royal Naval School at Alfred House, Camberwell 1838*

Various books authored by Dr. N. Wanostrocht (not consulted)

Various photographs, most dating to 1934

Drawing held at the National Monuments Record

MD96/01879 Measured drawing of Camberwell House (Nos. 30 and 32), undated (pre-1955)

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) has been prepared in accordance with the LAARC guidelines *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London* (Museum of London, 1999). The archive has been assigned the Museum of London site code PCK 11. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and sketches.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Andy Buckley for commissioning this Historic Buildings Record and Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council for his input in the project.

Appendix 1 List Descriptions

Source: Listed Buildings Online

Numbers 30, 32 and 34 (South House)

Listing Text:

SOUTHWARK

TQ3376 PECKHAM ROAD 636-1/11/584 (South side) 30/06/54 Nos.30, 32 AND 34
Camberwell House and attached area railings
(Formerly Listed as: PECKHAM ROAD (South side) Nos.30-34 (Even) Camberwell House)

GV II

3 houses, now linked offices. c1790. Multi-coloured stock brick with red brick and stucco dressings. Stucco cornice and blocking course to each, that to No.30 with paired modillions, that to No.32 with regularly spaced modillions.

EXTERIOR: No.30: 3 storeys and basement, symmetrical 5 bays. Round-arched central entrance with 6-panelled door, reeded pilasters and decorative fanlight over cornice head. Cambered, gauged red brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars (replaced). 1st-floor stucco sill band. No.32: identical; linked to No.30 by 4-bay extension. No.34: 3 storeys and basement, 3 bays with further 1 bay extension to left. Round-arched entrance with stucco band at spring continuous with break-front cornice head of 6-panel door flanked by attached, fluted Tuscan columns, and with decorative fanlight. Sash windows with glazing bars, those to ground floor round-headed in round-arched recesses with stucco band at spring; those to 1st and 2nd floors with flat, gauged red brick arches. 1st-floor stucco sill band. Link with No.32 in similar style consists of ground- and 2nd-floor 1-bay section with tile-hung dormer above, extended further to right in 3 storeys, 2-bay section.

INTERIOR: all houses much altered.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: cast-iron area railings, hand rail to No.34 with overthrow with lamp-holder.

Number 37 (Central House)

Listing Text:

SOUTHWARK

TQ3376 PECKHAM ROAD 636-1/11/585 (North side) 27/09/72 No.33 Central House
(Formerly Listed as: PECKHAM ROAD (North side) Nos.33 AND 35 Camberwell House)

GV II

House, now offices. c1800. Brown brick with red brick dressings; parapet, now with 3 pedimented dormers in pitched roof behind. 3 storeys, attic and sunk basement; 5 bays, centre 3-bay section slightly recessed. Round-arched entrances in 1-storey extensions to left and right. Gauged, flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars, those in outer ground-floor bays tripartite and in shallow, segment-headed recesses.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

Number 39 (East House)

Listing Text:

SOUTHWARK

TQ3376 PECKHAM ROAD 636-1/11/587 (North side) 27/09/72 No.35 East House
(Formerly Listed as: PECKHAM ROAD (North side) Nos.33 AND 35 Camberwell House)

GV II

House, now offices. c1800. Brown brick with red brick dressings; parapet. 3 storeys and basement; 5 bays, front broken by narrow recesses to inner side of each end bay; central bay slightly projecting and right-hand bay much narrower than others. Round-headed central door with plain architrave and fanlight, flanked by small blind round arches and with brick panel with moulded cornice above. Ground-floor sash windows with glazing bars are tripartite with segmental heads (except right-hand one which is round-headed) and have stucco fan pattern in tympana; stucco string at spring. 1st- and 2nd-floor sash windows with glazing bars have gauged flat brick arches, that to the central 1st-floor bay in a round-arched recess with stucco string at spring and sill band.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-96367

Project details

Project name 30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell: Historic Buildings Record, March 2011

Short description of the project In January and February 2011 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of 30, 32, 33, 37, and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark. The work was required in order to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent relating to the proposed redevelopment of the buildings for use as halls of residence associated with Camberwell College of Arts. This report provides a Level 2 record (as defined by English Heritage) of all buildings. The buildings were all built c. 1800 as villa residences, with the exception of No. 37 which originated as a school known as Alfred House Academy. From 1833 to 1844 No. 37 was used as the premises of the Royal Naval School, after which time it became the principal site for the Camberwell House Lunatic Asylum. The other buildings were gradually brought into common as part of the asylum, before ultimately becoming the offices for Southwark Council in 1955.

Project dates Start: 24-01-2011 End: 18-03-2011

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type STRUCTURES Post Medieval

Significant Finds NOT APPLICABLE None

Methods techniques & 'Photographic Survey', 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH
30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell

Postcode SE5 8PX

Study area 1700.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 332 767 51.4730599820 -0.08190909437090 51 28 23 N 000 04 54 W
Point

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East
Organisation

Project brief Southwark Council
originator

Project design Archaeology South-East
originator

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Amy Williamson

Type of Student accommodation development company
sponsor/funding body

Name of Alumno Miller Camberwell LLP
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID PCK 11

Physical Contents 'other'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID PCK 11

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID PCK 11

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper Media 'Photograph','Plan','Report'
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark

Author(s)/Editor(s) Williamson, A.

Other bibliographic details 2011024

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East

Entered by Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 18 March 2011

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



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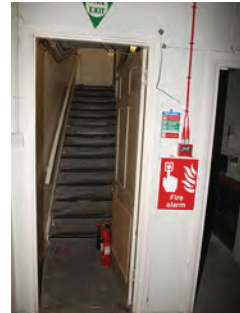
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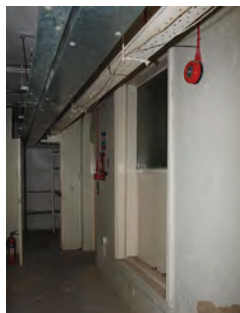
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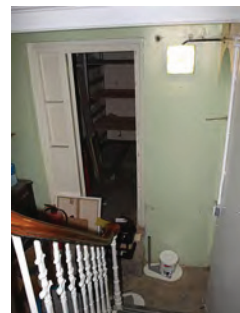
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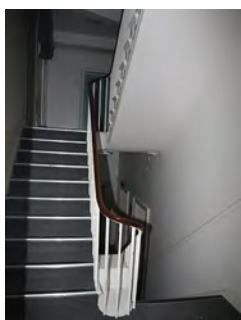
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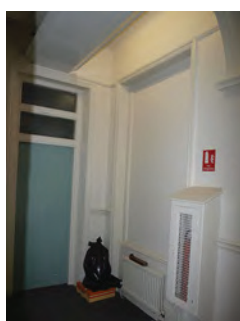
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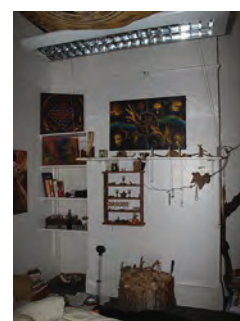
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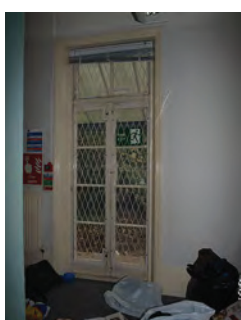
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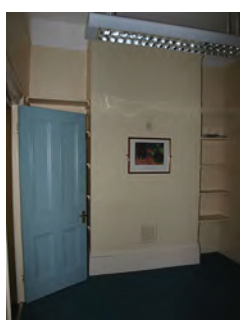
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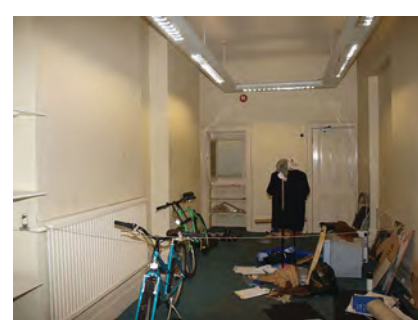
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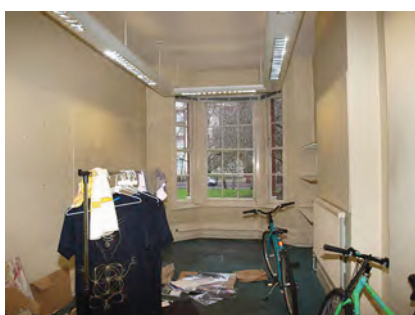
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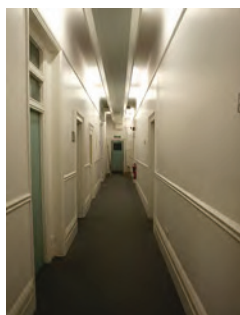
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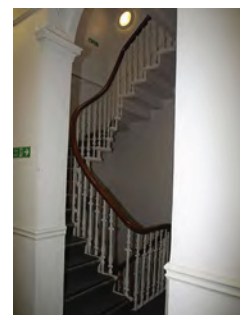
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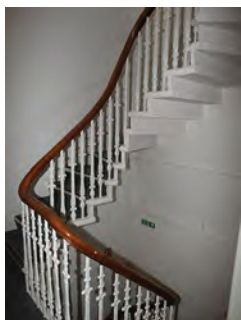


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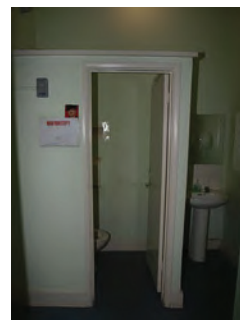
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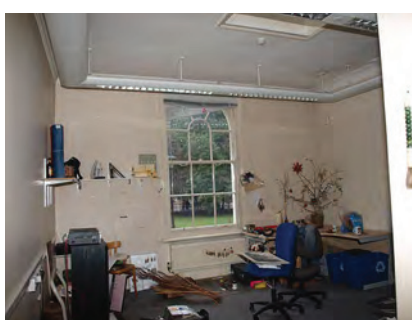
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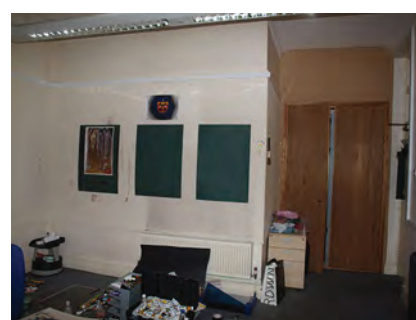
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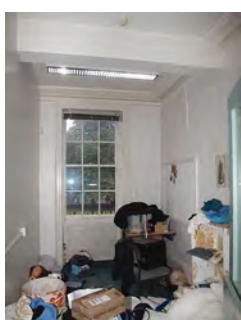
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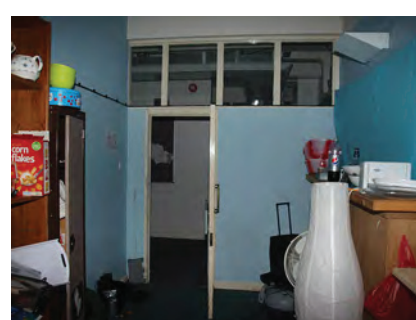
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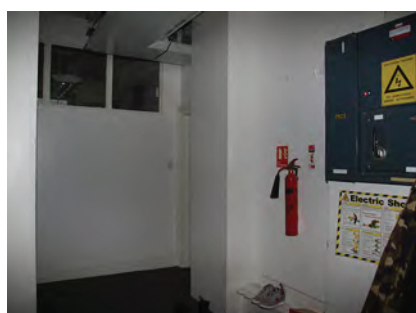
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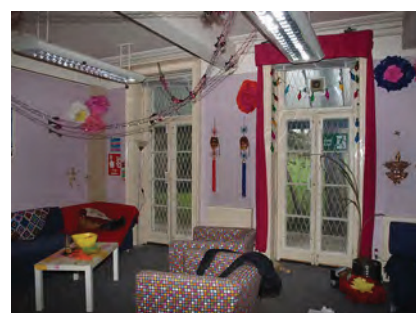
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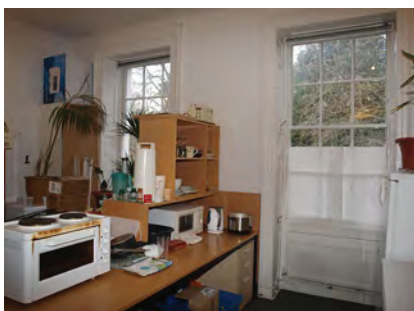
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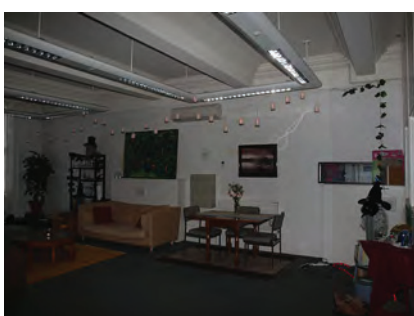
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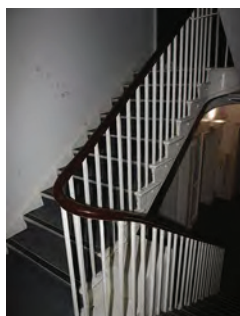
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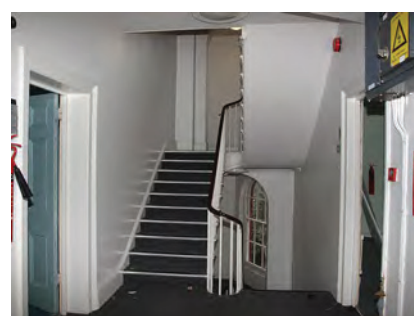
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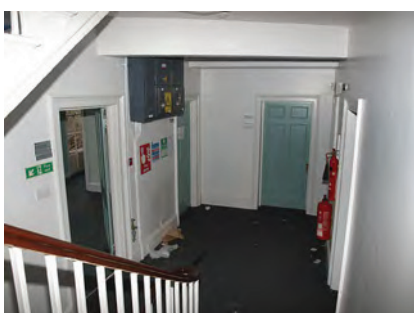
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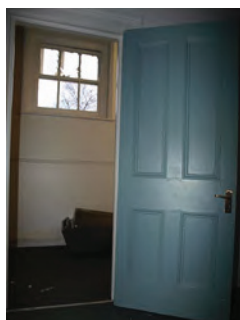
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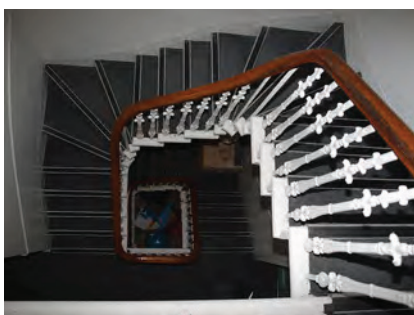
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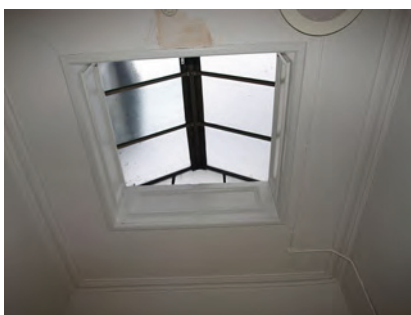
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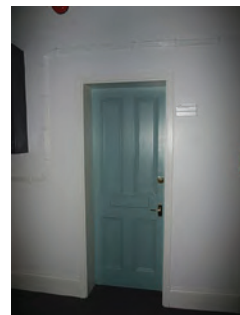
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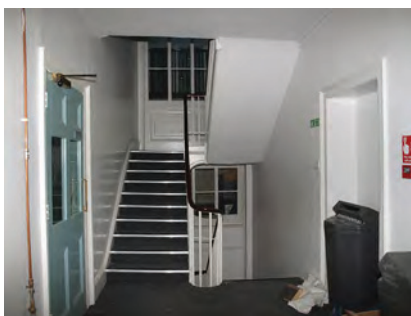


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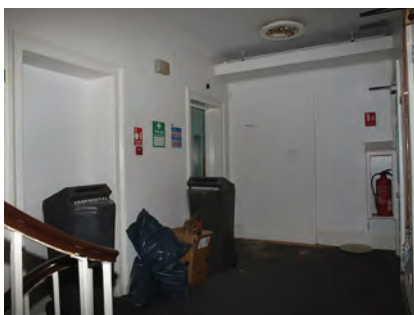
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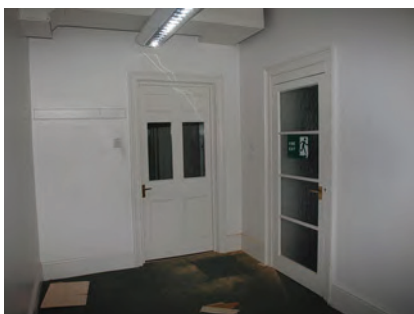
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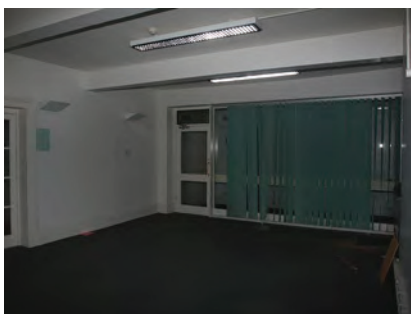
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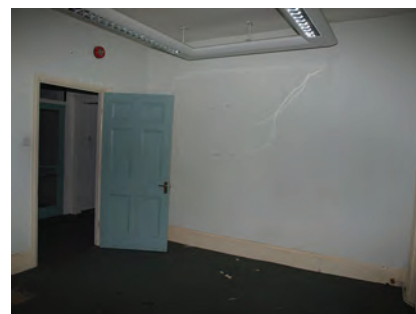
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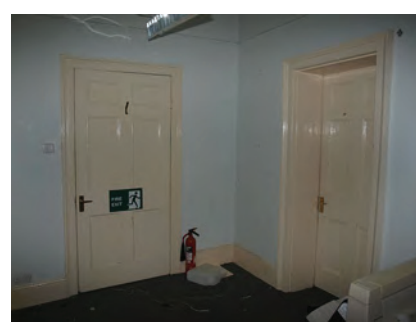
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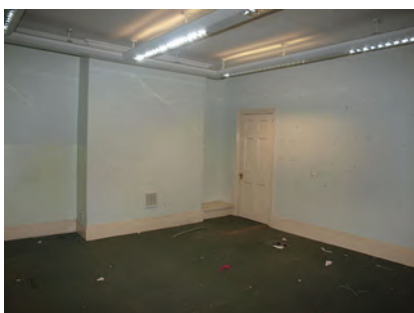
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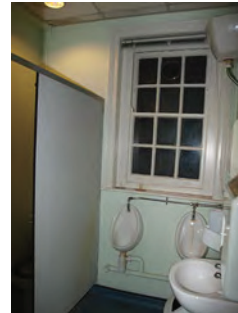
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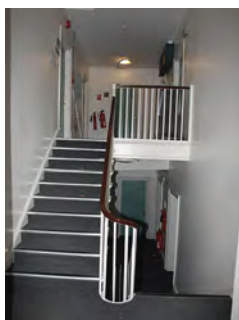
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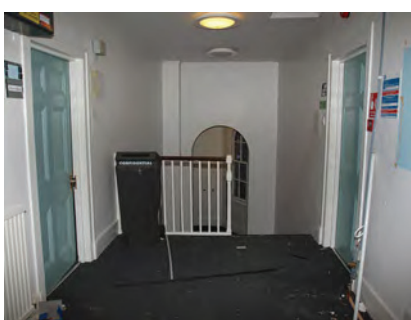
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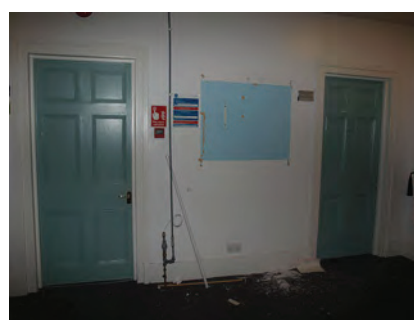
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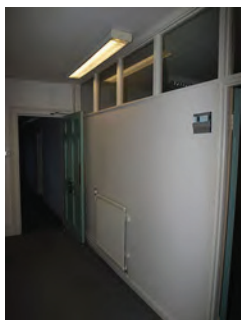


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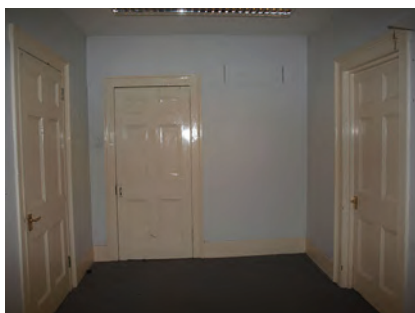
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4599 (107).JPG



4599 (108).JPG



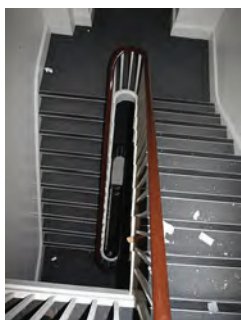
4599 (109).JPG



4599 (110).JPG



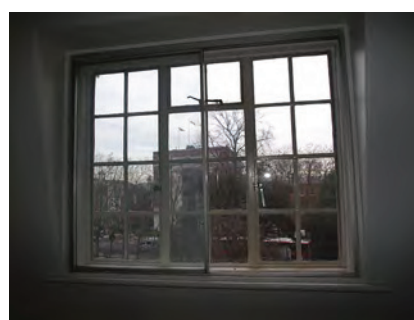
4599 (111).JPG



4599 (112).JPG



4599 (113).JPG



4599 (114).JPG



4599 (115).JPG



4599 (116).JPG



4599 (117).JPG



4599 (118).JPG



4599 (119).JPG



4599 (120).JPG

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4599 (121).JPG



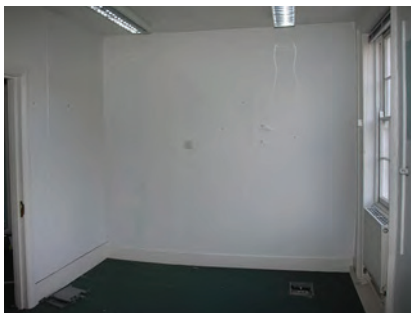
4599 (122).JPG



4599 (123).JPG



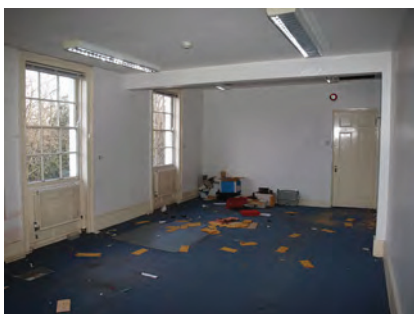
4599 (124).JPG



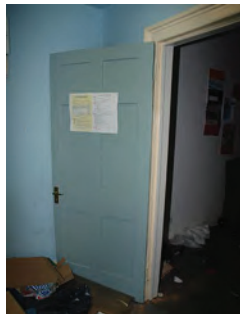
4599 (125).JPG



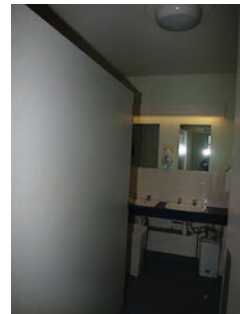
4599 (126).JPG



4599 (127).JPG



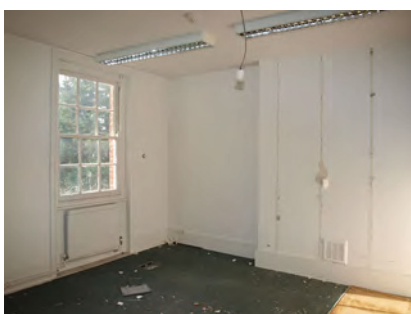
4599 (128).JPG



4599 (129).JPG



4599 (130).JPG



4599 (131).JPG



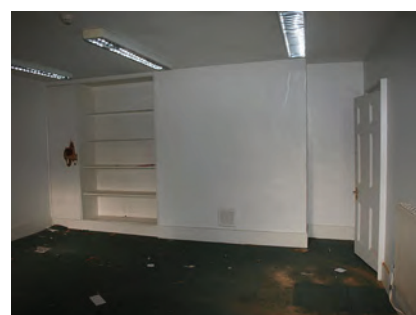
4599 (132).JPG



4599 (133).JPG

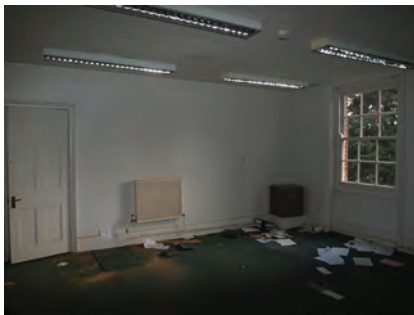


4599 (134).JPG

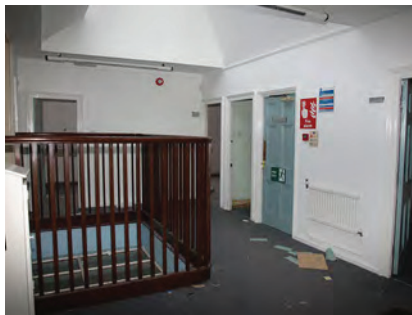


4599 (135).JPG

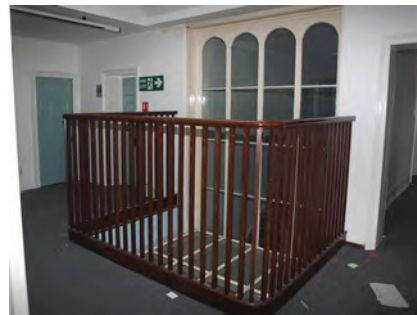
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4599 (136).JPG



4599 (137).JPG



4599 (138).JPG



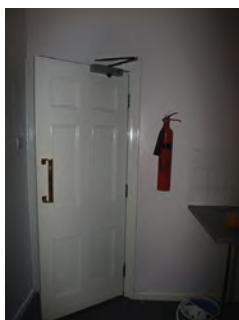
4599 (139).JPG



4599 (140).JPG



4599 (141).JPG



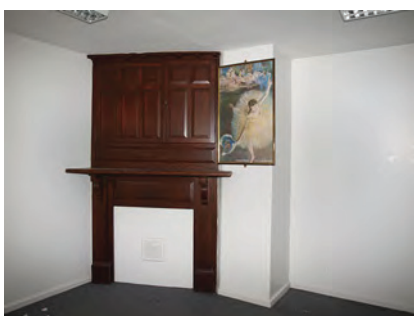
4599 (142).JPG



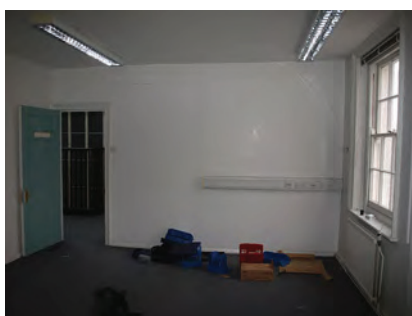
4599 (143).JPG



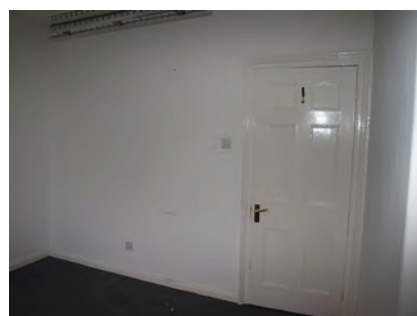
4599 (144).JPG



4599 (145).JPG



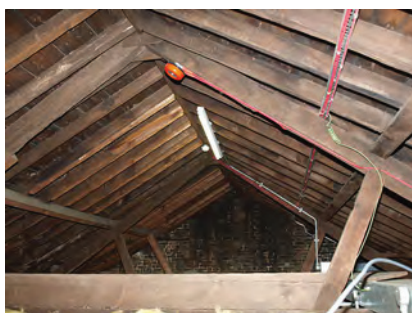
4599 (146).JPG



4599 (147).JPG



4599 (148).JPG



4599 (149).JPG



4599 (150).JPG

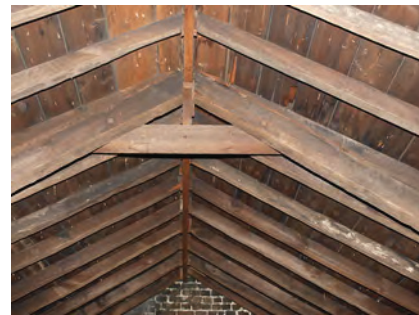
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4599 (151).JPG



4599 (152).JPG



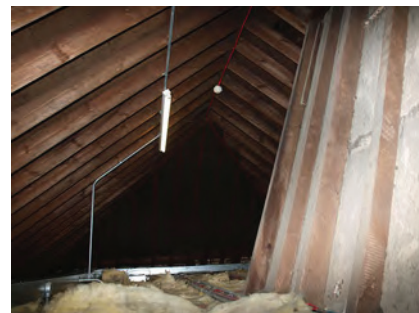
4599 (153).JPG



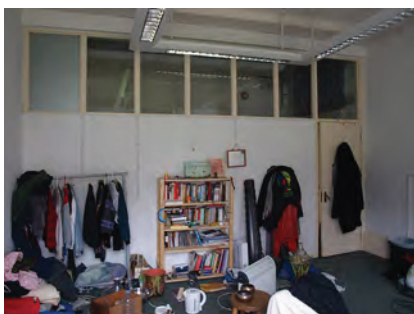
4599 (154).JPG



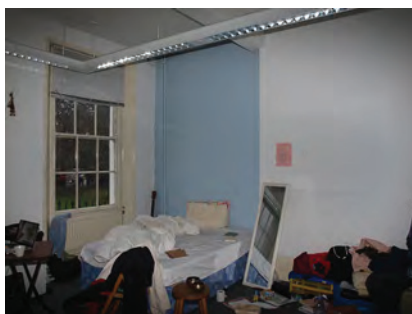
4599 (155).JPG



4599 (156).JPG



4599 (157).JPG



4599 (158).JPG



4599 (159).JPG



4599 (160).JPG



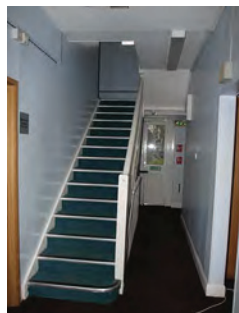
4599 (161).JPG



4599 (162).JPG



4599 (163).JPG



4599 (164).JPG



4599 (165).JPG

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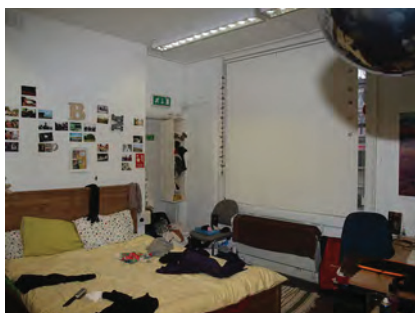
4599 (166).JPG



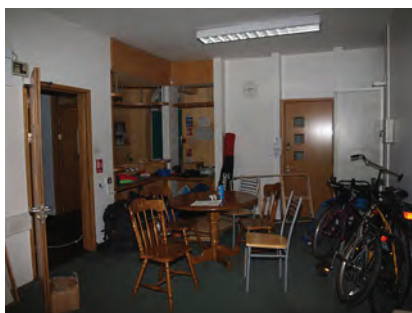
4599 (167).JPG



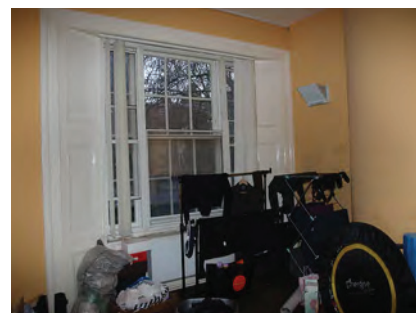
4599 (168).JPG



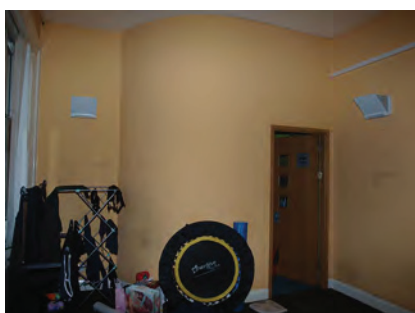
4599 (169).JPG



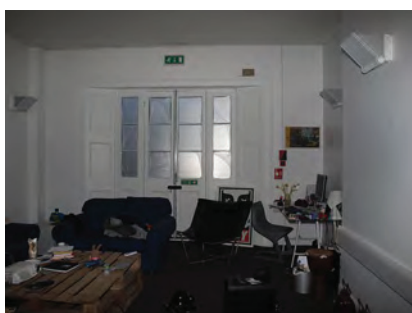
4599 (170).JPG



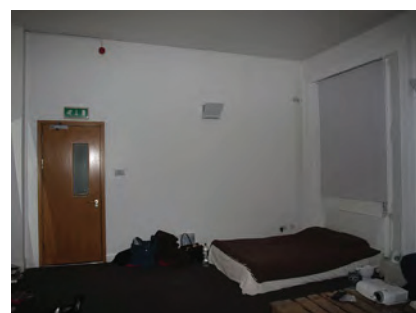
4599 (171).JPG



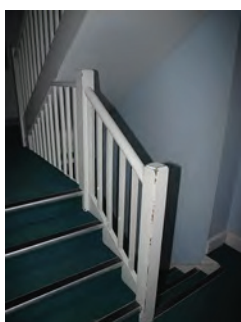
4599 (172).JPG



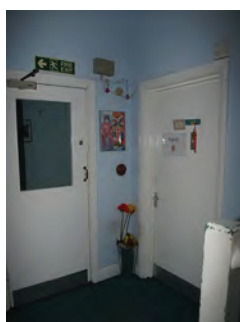
4599 (173).JPG



4599 (174).JPG



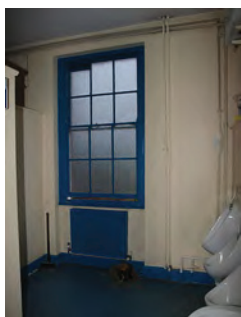
4599 (175).JPG



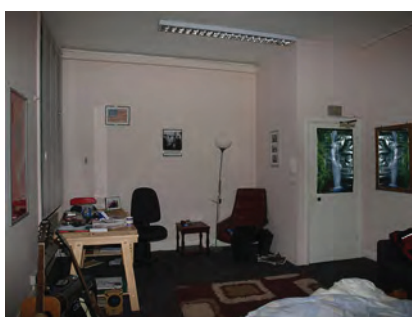
4599 (176).JPG



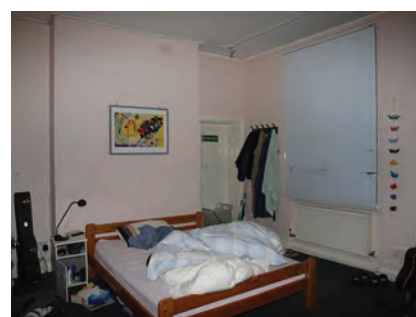
4599 (177).JPG



4599 (178).JPG

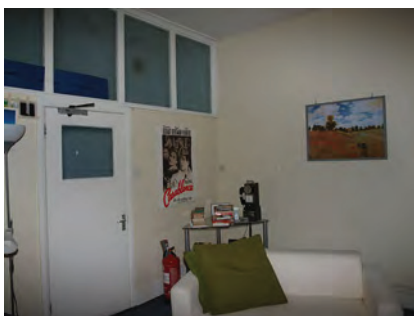


4599 (179).JPG



4599 (180).JPG

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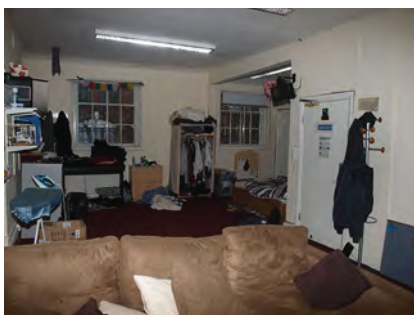
4599 (181).JPG



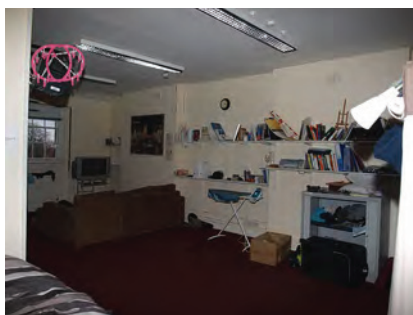
4599 (182).JPG



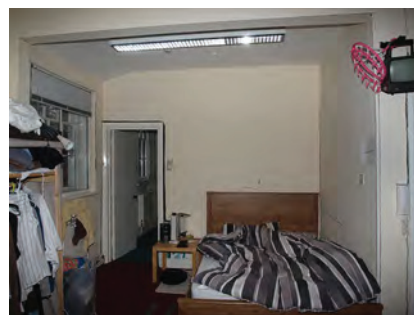
4599 (183).JPG



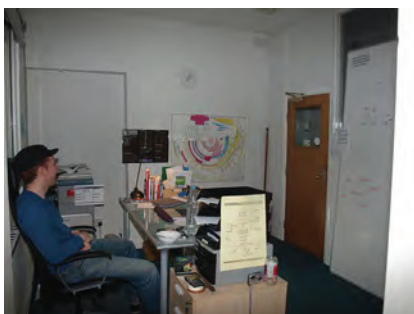
4599 (184).JPG



4599 (185).JPG



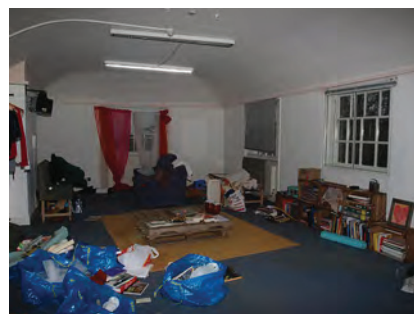
4599 (186).JPG



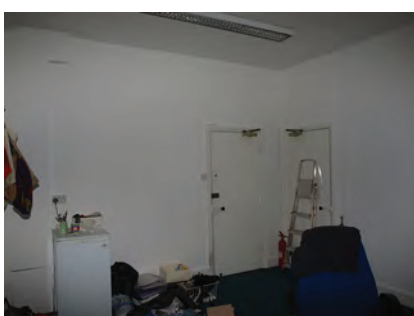
4599 (187).JPG



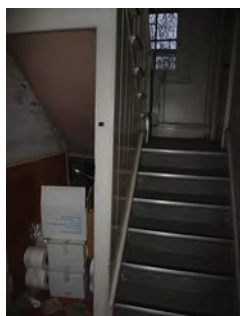
4599 (188).JPG



4599 (189).JPG



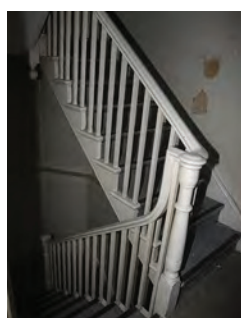
4599 (190).JPG



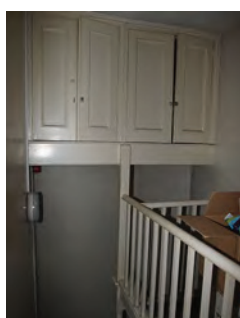
4599 (191).JPG



4599 (192).JPG



4599 (193).JPG



4599 (194).JPG



4599 (195).JPG

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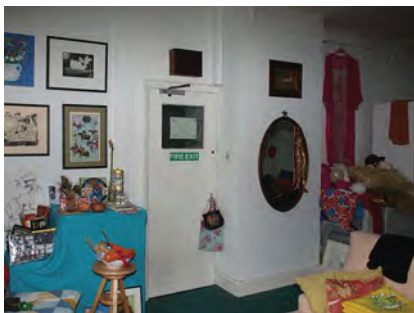
4599 (196).JPG



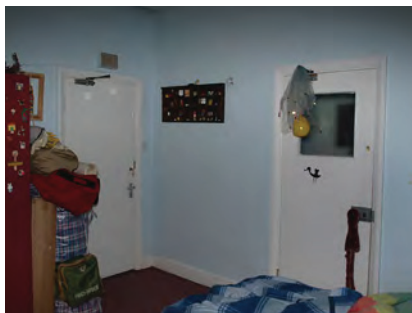
4599 (197).JPG



4599 (198).JPG



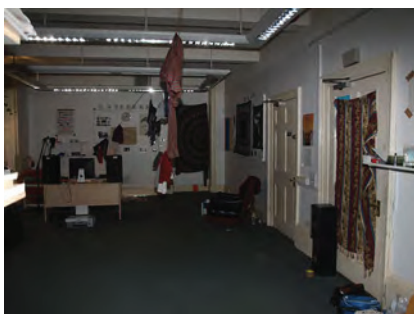
4599 (199).JPG



4599 (200).JPG



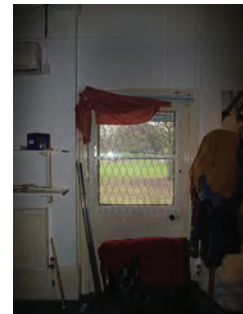
4599 (201).JPG



4599 (202).JPG



4599 (203).JPG



4599 (204).JPG



4599 (205).JPG



4599 (206).JPG



4599 (207).JPG



4599 (208).JPG



4599 (209).JPG



4599 (210).JPG

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4599 (211).JPG



4599 (212).JPG



4599 (213).JPG



4599 (214).JPG



4599 (215).JPG



4599 (216).JPG



4599 (217).JPG



4599 (218).JPG



4599 (219).JPG



4599 (220).JPG



4599 (221).JPG



4599 (222).JPG



4599 (223).JPG



4599 (224).JPG



4599 (225).JPG

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4599 (226).JPG



4599 (227).JPG



4599 (228).JPG



4599 (229).JPG



4599 (230).JPG



4599 (231).JPG



4599 (232).JPG



4599 (233).JPG



4599 (234).JPG



4599 (235).JPG



4599 (236).JPG



4599 (237).JPG



4599 (238).JPG



4599 (239).JPG



4599 (240).JPG

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4599 (241).JPG



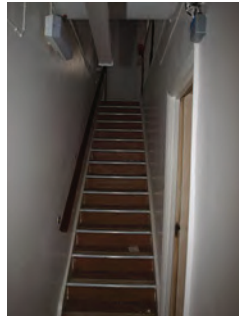
4599 (242).JPG



4599 (243).JPG



4599 (244).JPG



4599 (245).JPG



4599 (246).JPG



4599 (247).JPG



4599 (248).JPG



4599 (249).JPG



4599 (250).JPG



4599 (251).JPG



4599 (252).JPG



4599 (253).JPG



4599 (254).JPG

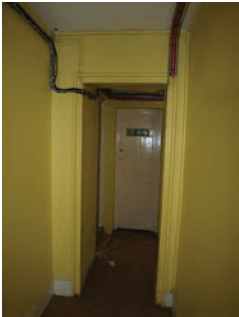


4599 (255).JPG

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4599 (256).JPG



4599 (257).JPG



4599 (258).JPG



4599 (259).JPG



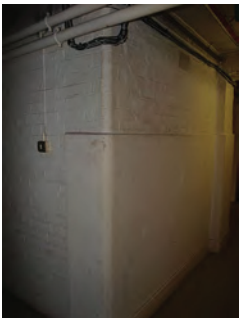
4599 (260).JPG



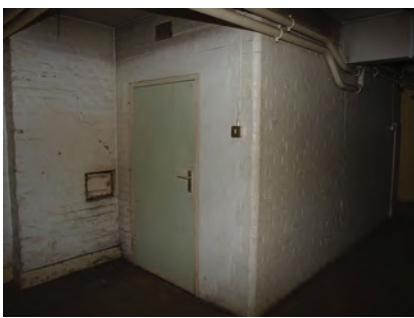
4599 (261).JPG



4599 (262).JPG



4599 (263).JPG



4599 (264).JPG



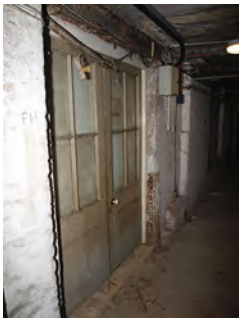
4599 (265).JPG



4599 (266).JPG



4599 (267).JPG



4599 (268).JPG



4599 (269).JPG



4599 (270).JPG

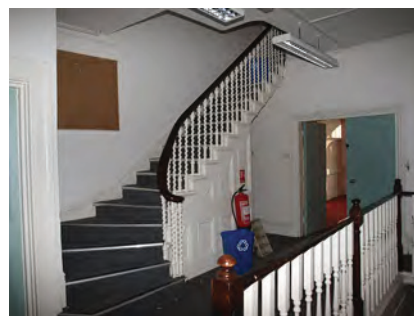
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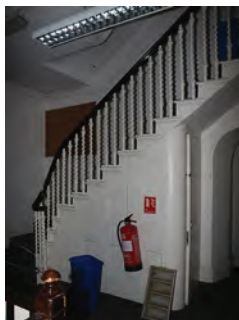
4599 (271).JPG



4599 (272).JPG



4599 (273).JPG



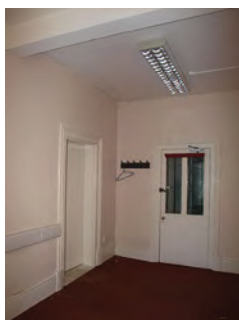
4599 (274).JPG



4599 (275).JPG



4599 (276).JPG



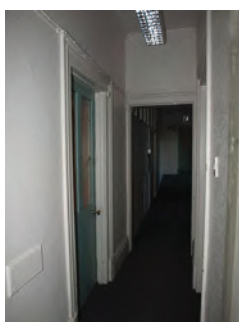
4599 (277).JPG



4599 (278).JPG



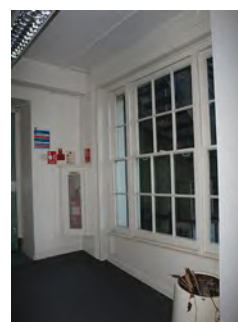
4599 (279).JPG



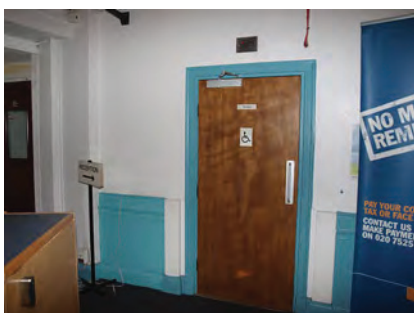
4599 (280).JPG



4599 (281).JPG



4599 (282).JPG



4599 (283).JPG



4599 (284).JPG



4599 (285).JPG

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4599 (286).JPG



4599 (287).JPG



4599 (288).JPG



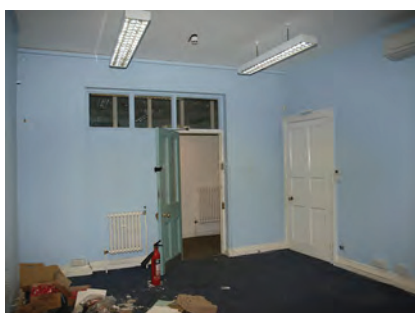
4599 (289).JPG



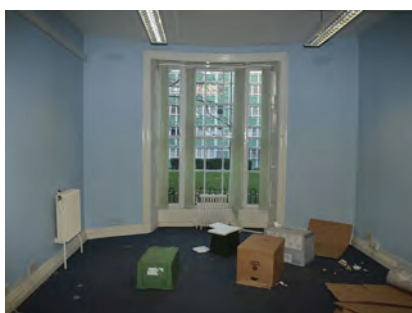
4599 (290).JPG



4599 (291).JPG



4599 (292).JPG



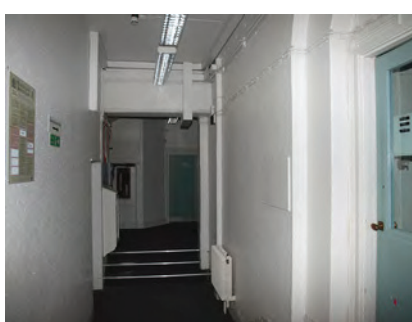
4599 (293).JPG



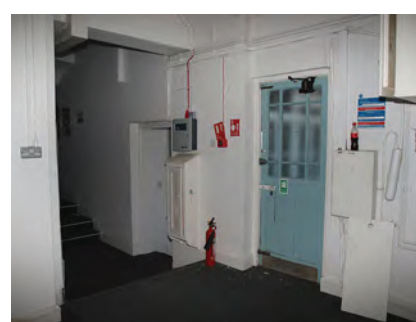
4599 (294).JPG



4599 (295).JPG



4599 (296).JPG



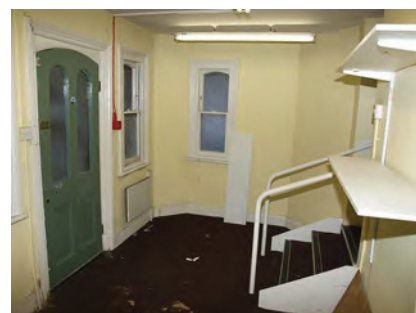
4599 (297).JPG



4599 (298).JPG



4599 (299).JPG



4599 (300).JPG

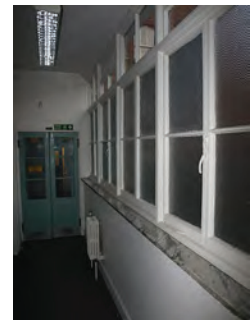
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4599 (301).JPG



4599 (302).JPG



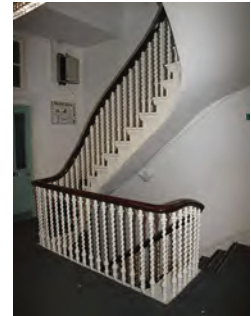
4599 (303).JPG



4599 (304).JPG



4599 (305).JPG



4599 (306).JPG



4599 (307).JPG



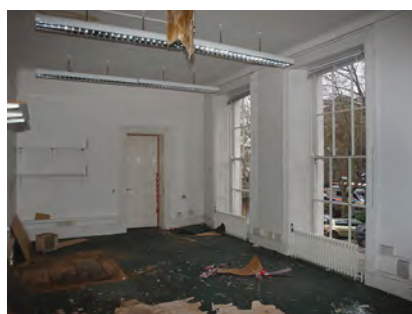
4599 (308).JPG



4599 (309).JPG



4599 (310).JPG



4599 (311).JPG



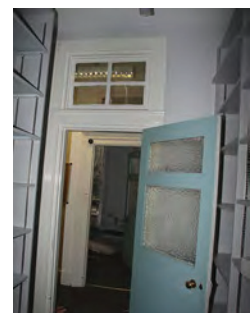
4599 (312).JPG



4599 (313).JPG

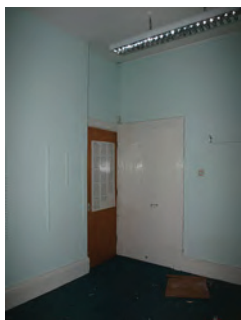


4599 (314).JPG

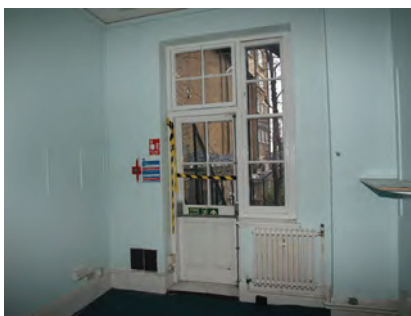


4599 (315).JPG

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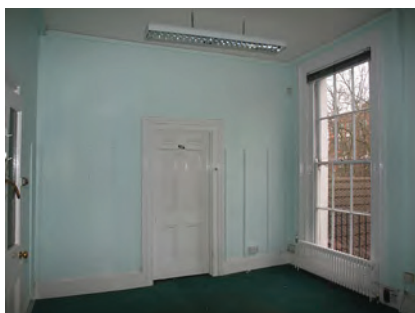
4599 (316).JPG



4599 (317).JPG



4599 (318).JPG



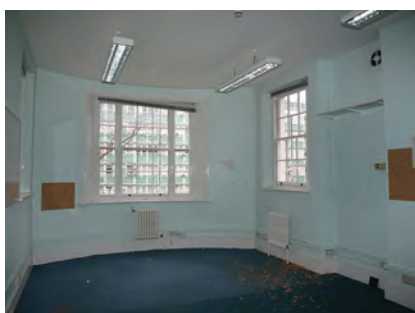
4599 (319).JPG



4599 (320).JPG



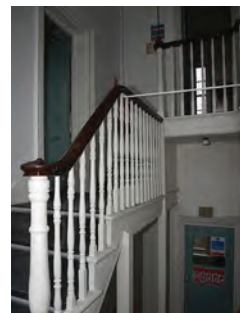
4599 (321).JPG



4599 (322).JPG



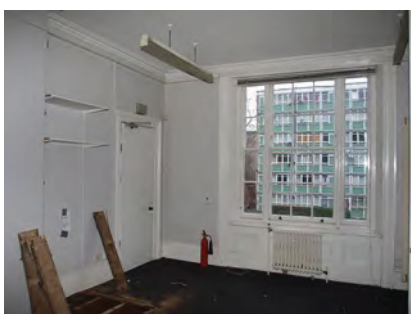
4599 (323).JPG



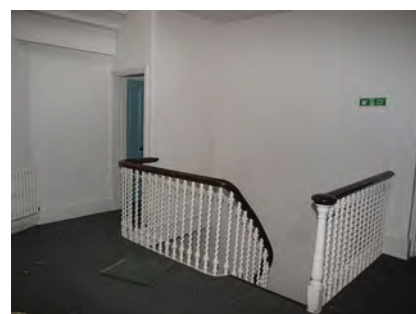
4599 (324).JPG



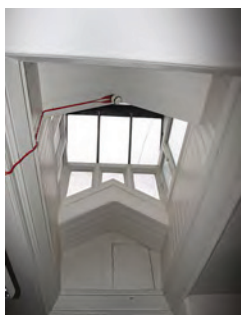
4599 (325).JPG



4599 (326).JPG



4599 (327).JPG



4599 (328).JPG

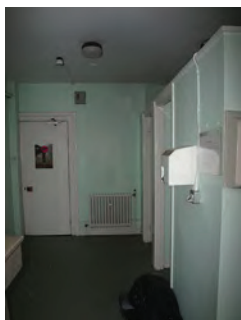


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4599 (330).JPG

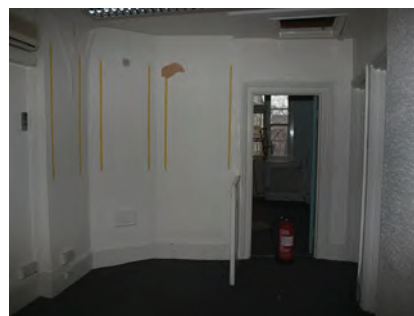
Appendix 3 Photographic Index



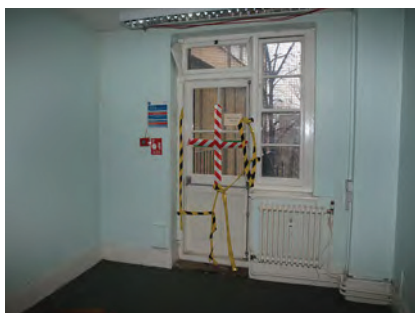
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4599 (333).JPG



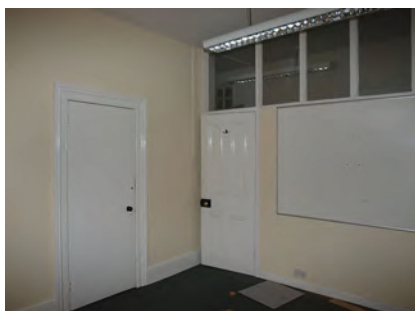
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4599 (335).JPG



4599 (336).JPG



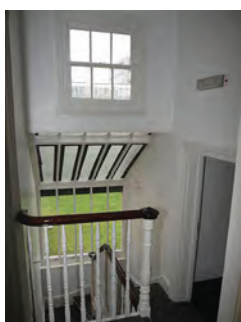
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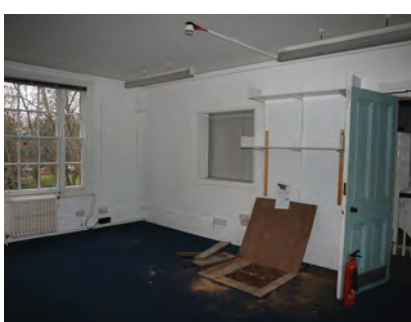
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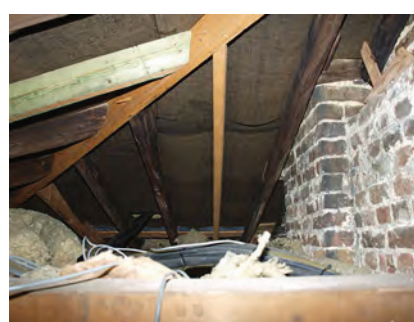
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4599 (340).JPG



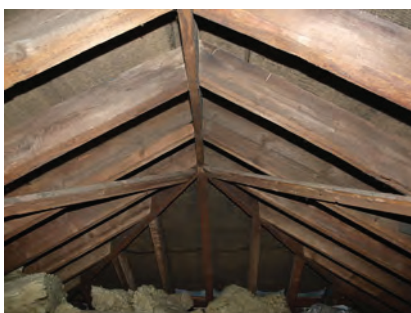
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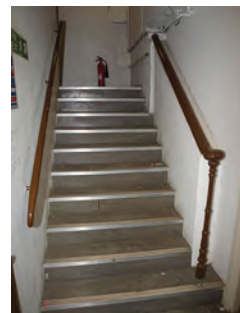
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4599 (343).JPG



4599 (344).JPG



4599 (345).JPG

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



4599 (346).JPG



4599 (347).JPG



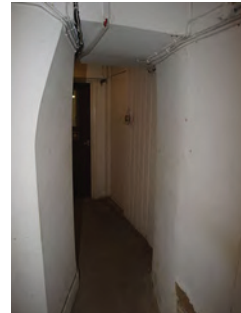
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4599 (349).JPG



4599 (350).JPG



4599 (351).JPG



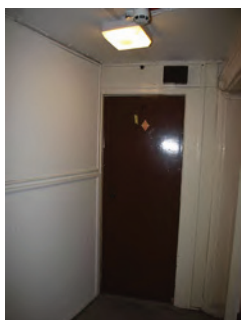
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4599 (353).JPG



4599 (354).JPG



4599 (355).JPG



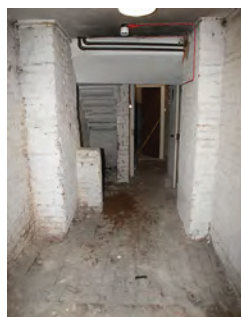
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4599 (357).JPG



4599 (358).JPG



4599 (359).JPG



4599 (360).JPG

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



4599 (361).JPG



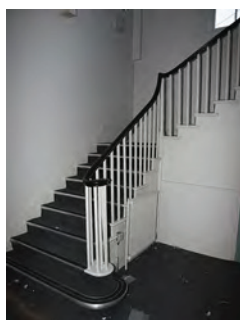
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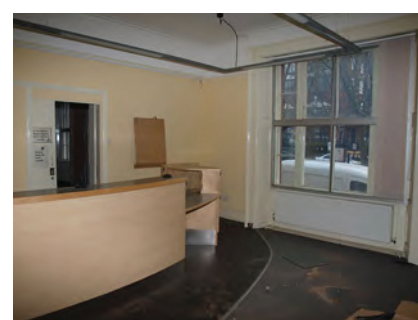
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4599 (364).JPG



4599 (365).JPG



4599 (366).JPG



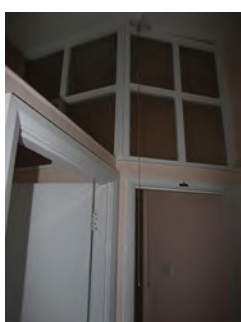
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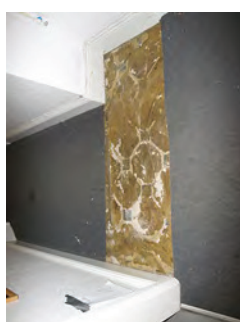
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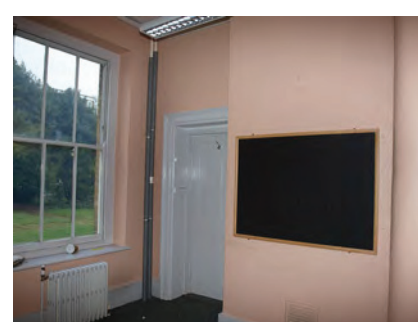
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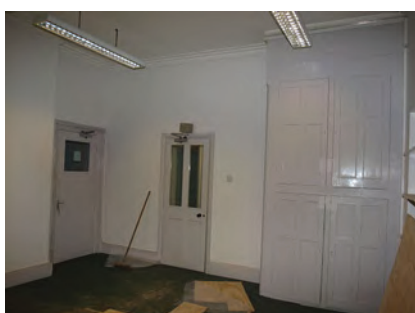
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4599 (371).JPG



4599 (372).JPG



4599 (373).JPG

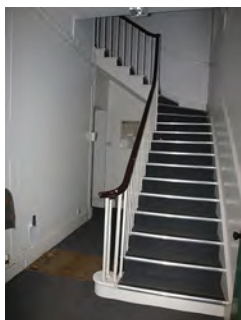


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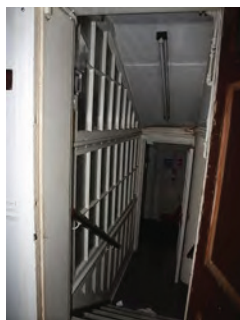


4599 (375).JPG

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



4599 (376).JPG



4599 (377).JPG



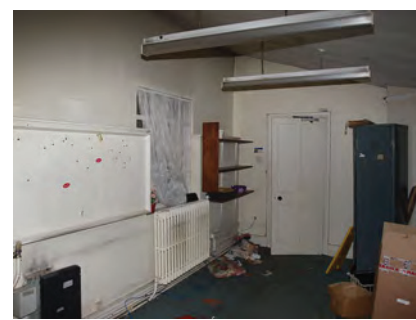
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4599 (379).JPG



4599 (380).JPG



4599 (381).JPG



4599 (382).JPG



4599 (383).JPG



4599 (384).JPG



4599 (385).JPG



4599 (386).JPG



4599 (387).JPG



4599 (388).JPG



4599 (389).JPG



4599 (390).JPG

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



4599 (391).JPG



4599 (392).JPG



4599 (393).JPG



4599 (394).JPG



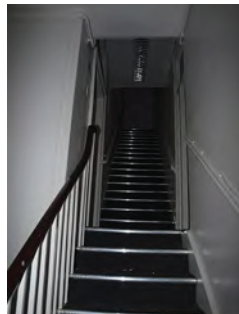
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4599 (396).JPG



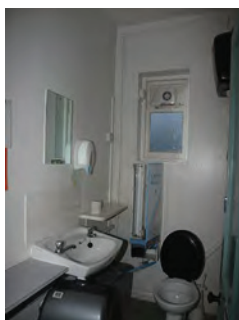
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4599 (398).JPG



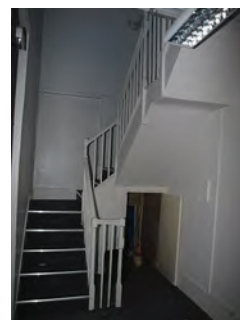
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4599 (400).JPG



4599 (401).JPG



4599 (402).JPG



4599 (403).JPG

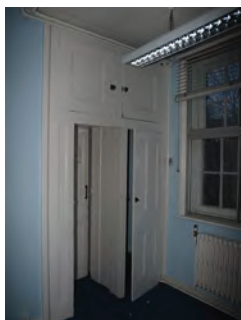


4599 (404).JPG



4599 (405).JPG

Appendix 3 Photographic Index



4599 (406).JPG



4599 (407).JPG



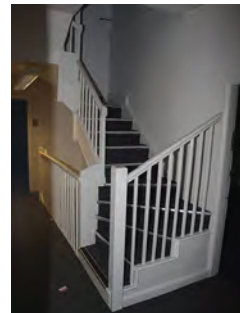
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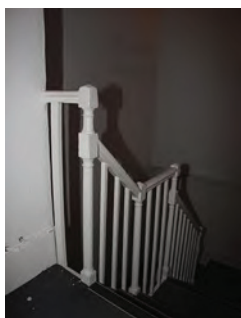
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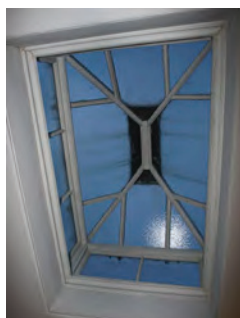
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4599 (411).JPG



4599 (412).JPG



4599 (413).JPG



4599 (414).JPG



4599 (415).JPG



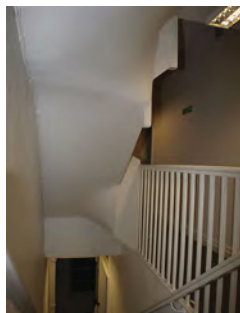
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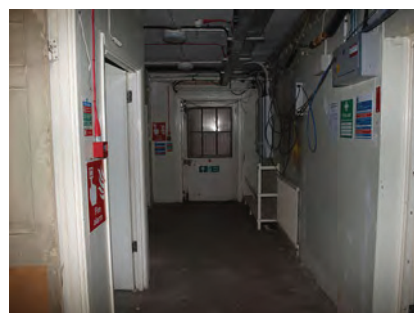
4599 (417).JPG



4599 (418).JPG



4599 (419).JPG



4599 (420).JPG



Plate 1 Principal elevation of No. 30 (210)



Plate 2 Principal elevation of No. 32 plus its eastern extension (213)



Plate 3 Central range linking Nos. 30 and 32 (211)



Plate 4 Staircase within No. 30, Room G2 (18)



Plate 5 No. 32, Room G1 showing surviving chimney-piece (44)



Plate 6 Roof construction over front of No. 32 (154)



Plate 7 Roof construction over rear of No. 32 (151)



Plate 8 Attic corridor within central range of Nos. 30 and 32 (113)



Plate 9 Staircase within central range of Nos. 30 and 32 (31)



Plate 10 Eastern extension to No. 32, Room G27 (54)



Plate 11 Eastern extension to No. 32, second floor landing (S22) (137)



Plate 12 Principal elevation of No. 33 (226)



Plate 13 Rear elevation of No. 33 (239)



Plate 14 No. 33, Room F4 (311)



Plate 15 No. 33, Room G12 (288)



Plate 16 Grand staircase in No. 33, Room G2 (273)

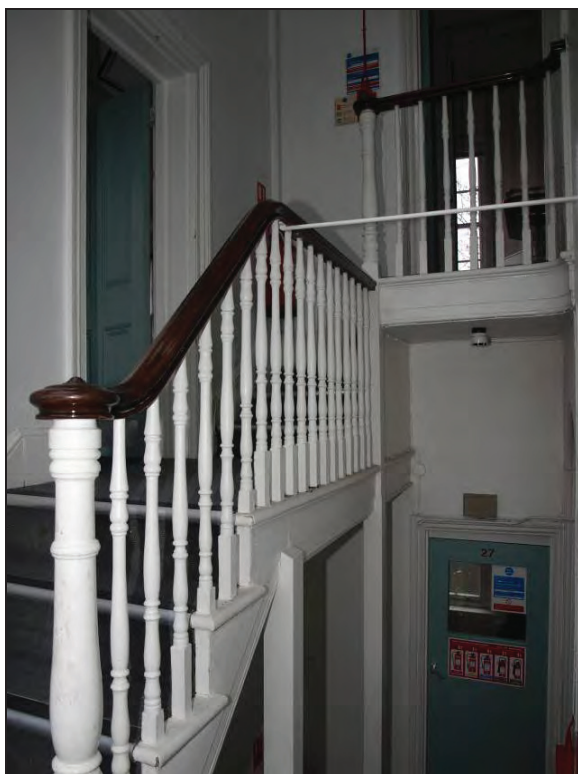


Plate 17 Staircase within east end of No. 33 (324)



Plate 18 Principal elevation of No. 37 (231)



Plate 19 Rear elevation of No. 37 (237)



Plate 20 East elevation of No. 37 (244)

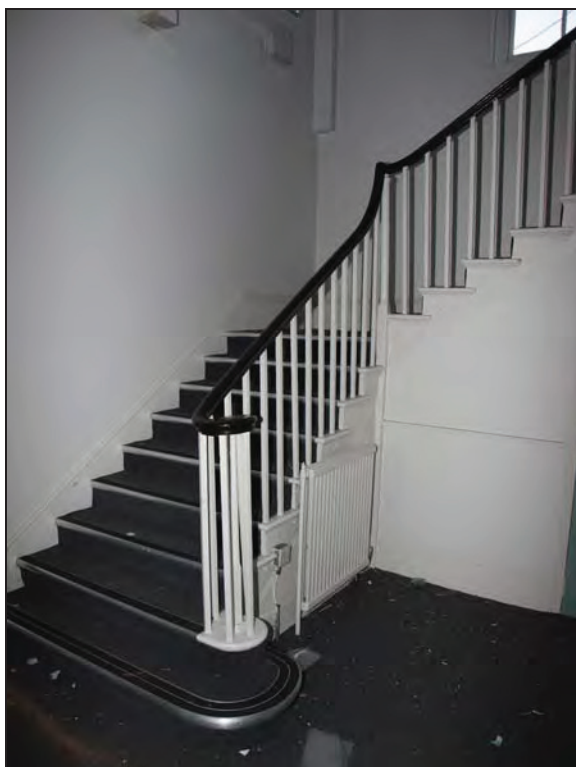


Plate 21 Grand staircase within western end of No. 37, Room G2 (365)



Plate 22 Room G4 within the western end of No. 37 (368)



Plate 23 Subsidiary staircase in western end of No. 37 (S1) (402)



Plate 24 Room A3 within western end of No. 37 (416)



Plate 25 Principal elevation of No. 39 (233)



Plate 26 Rear elevation of No. 39 (243)



Plate 27 No. 39, Room G4 (170)



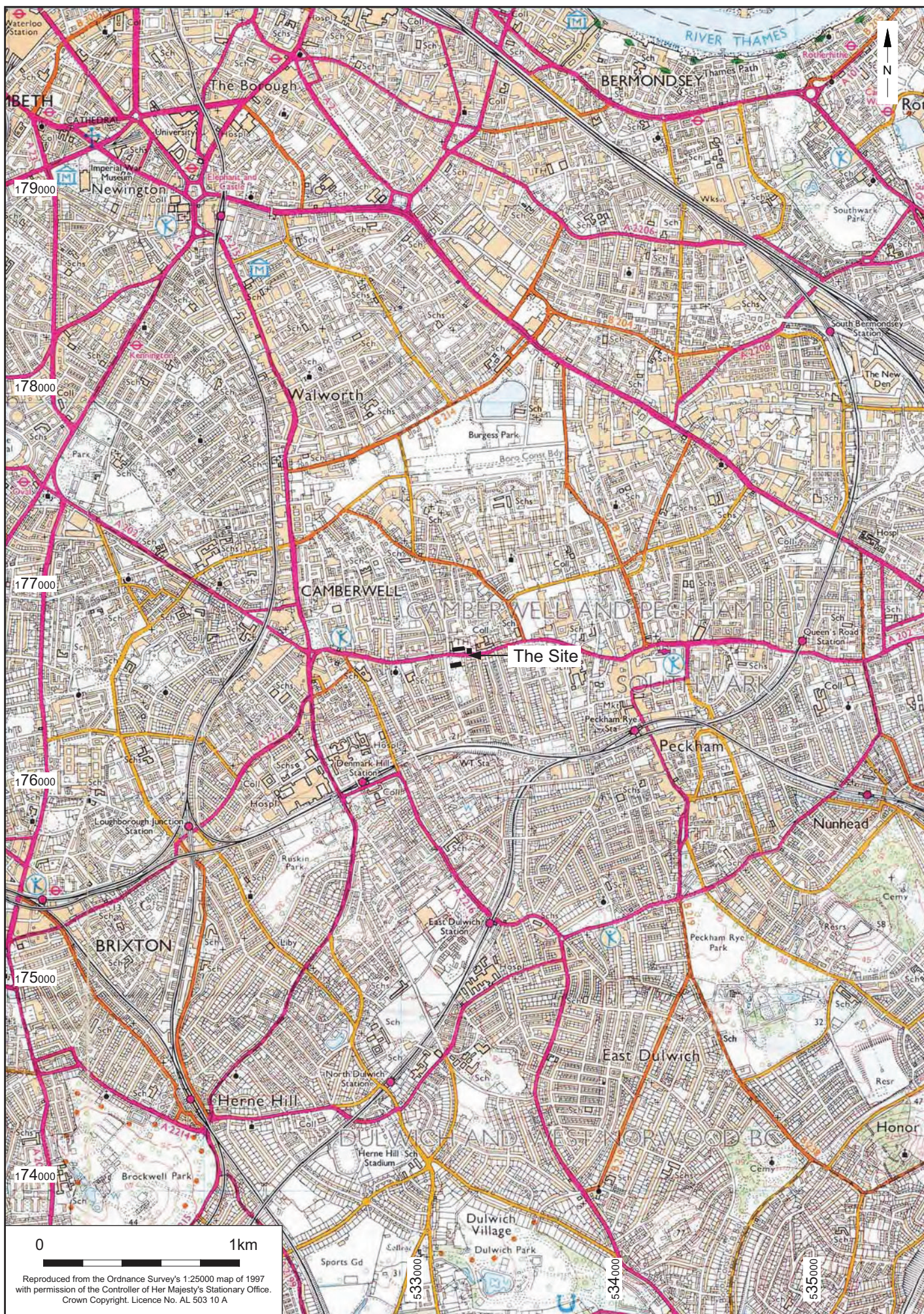
Plate 28 Section of former ceiling surviving within the roof of No. 39 (197)



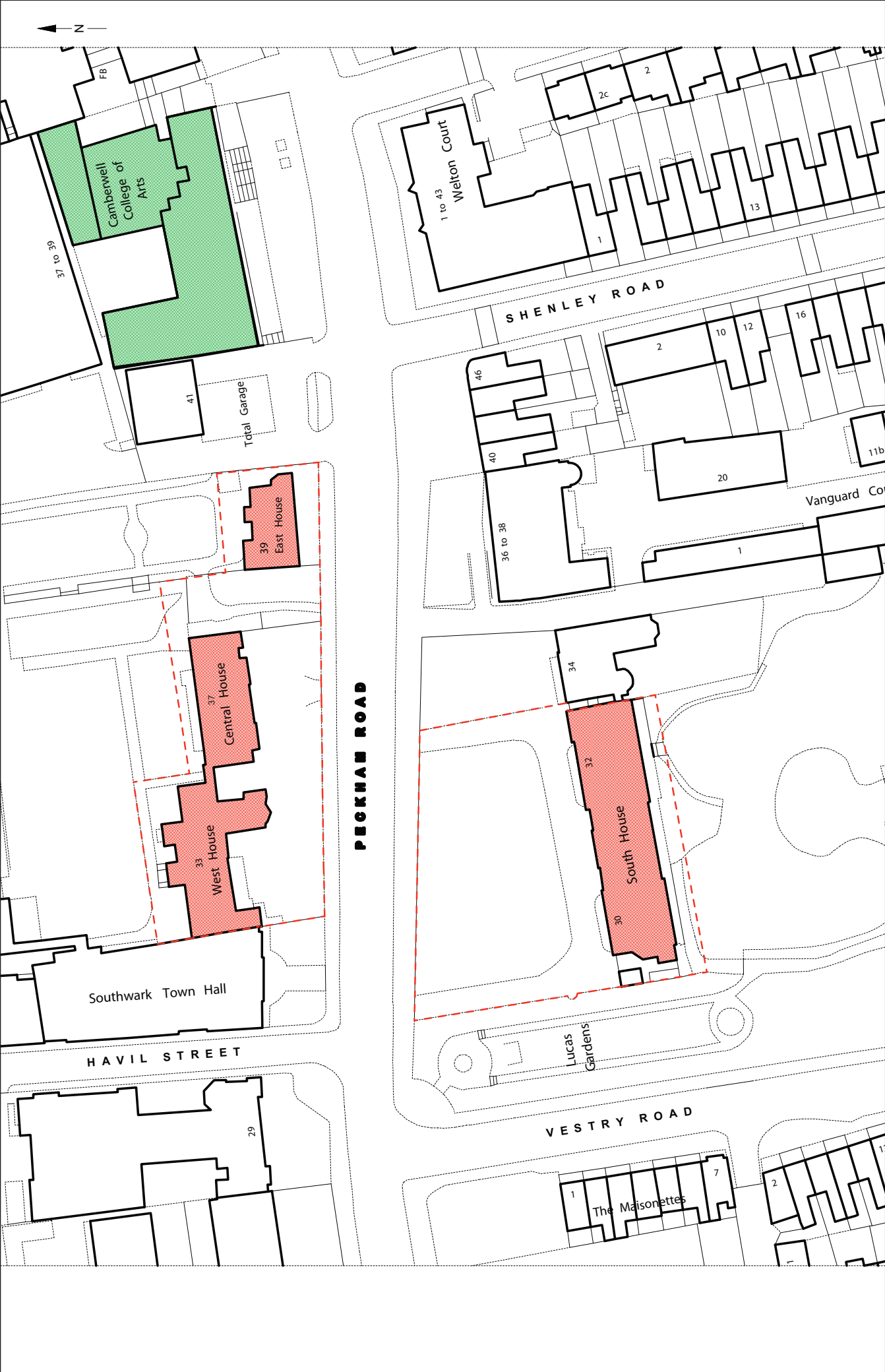
Plate 29 Western extension to No. 39, Room S5 (188)



Plate 30 Staircase at east end of No. 39 (193)



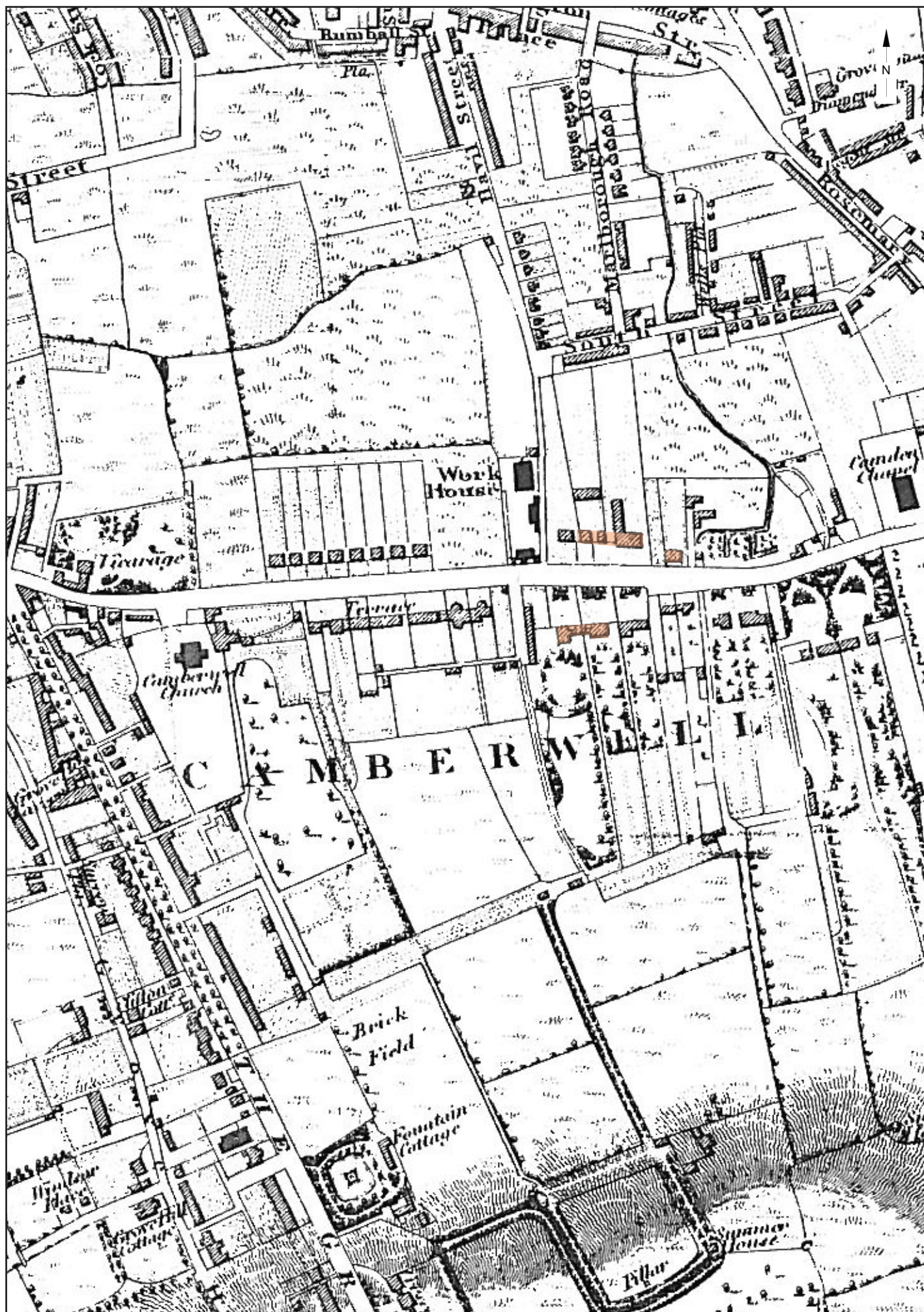
© Archaeology South-East		30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark	
Project Ref: 4599	March 2011	Site location	Fig. 1
Report Ref: 2011024	Drawn by: JLR		

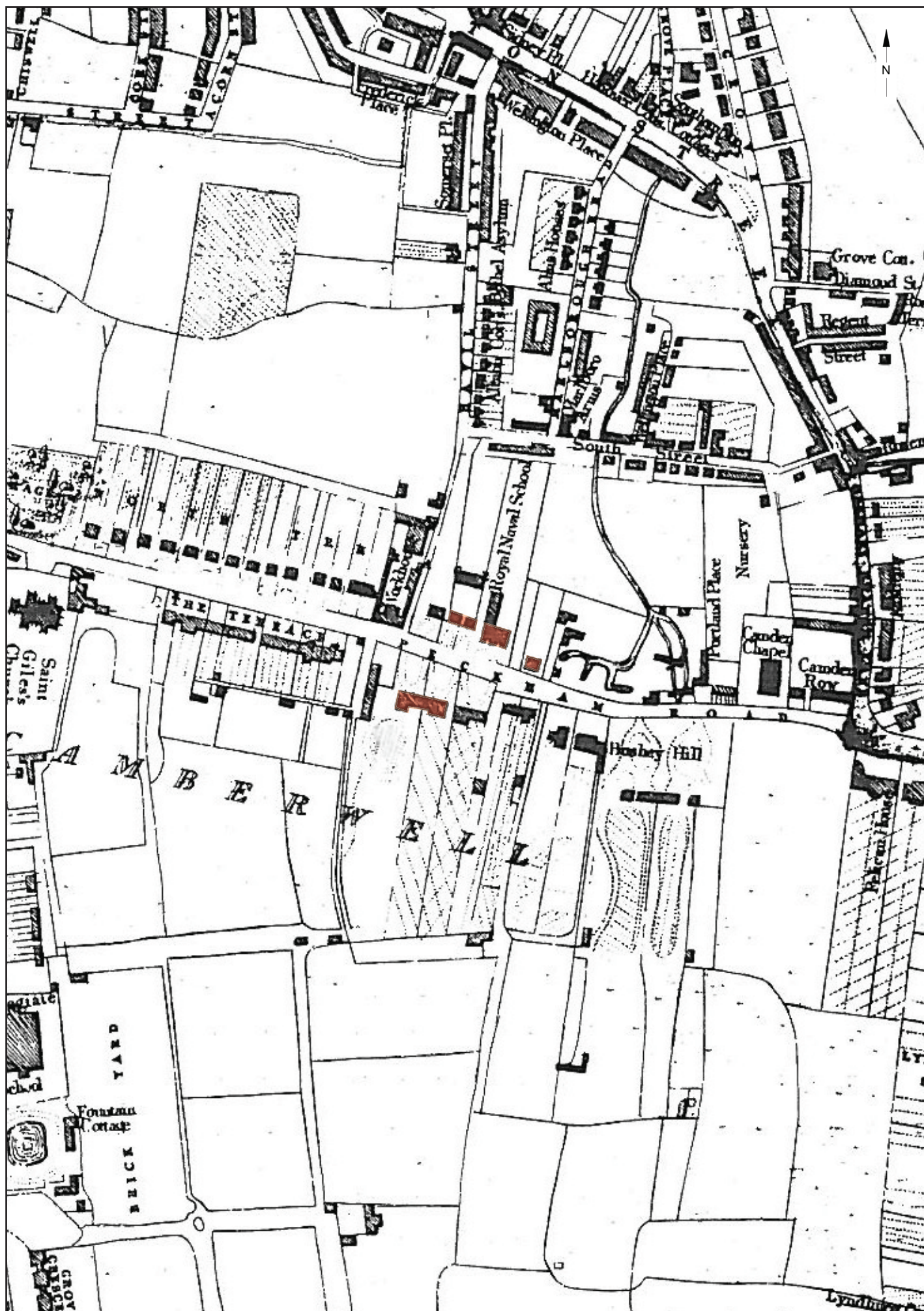


© Archaeology South-East		30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark	
Project Ref: 4599		March 2011	
Report Ref: 2011024		Drawn by: JLR	

Fig. 2

Detailed site location



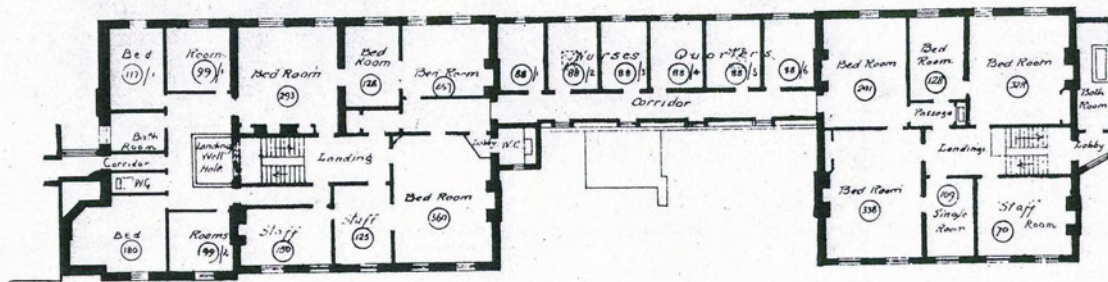




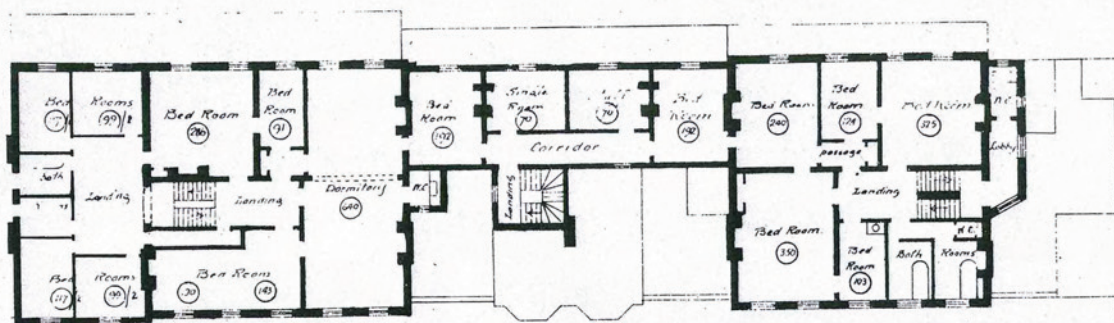




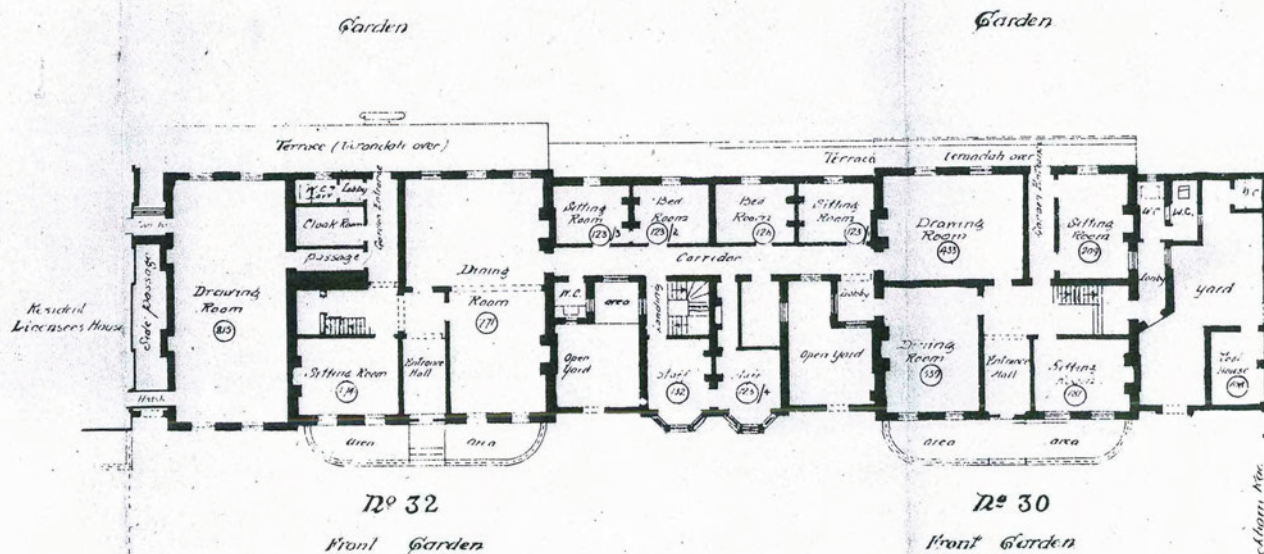
© Archaeology South-East		30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4599	March 2011	Ordnance Survey Town Plan, 1895	
Report Ref: 2011024	Drawn by: JLR		

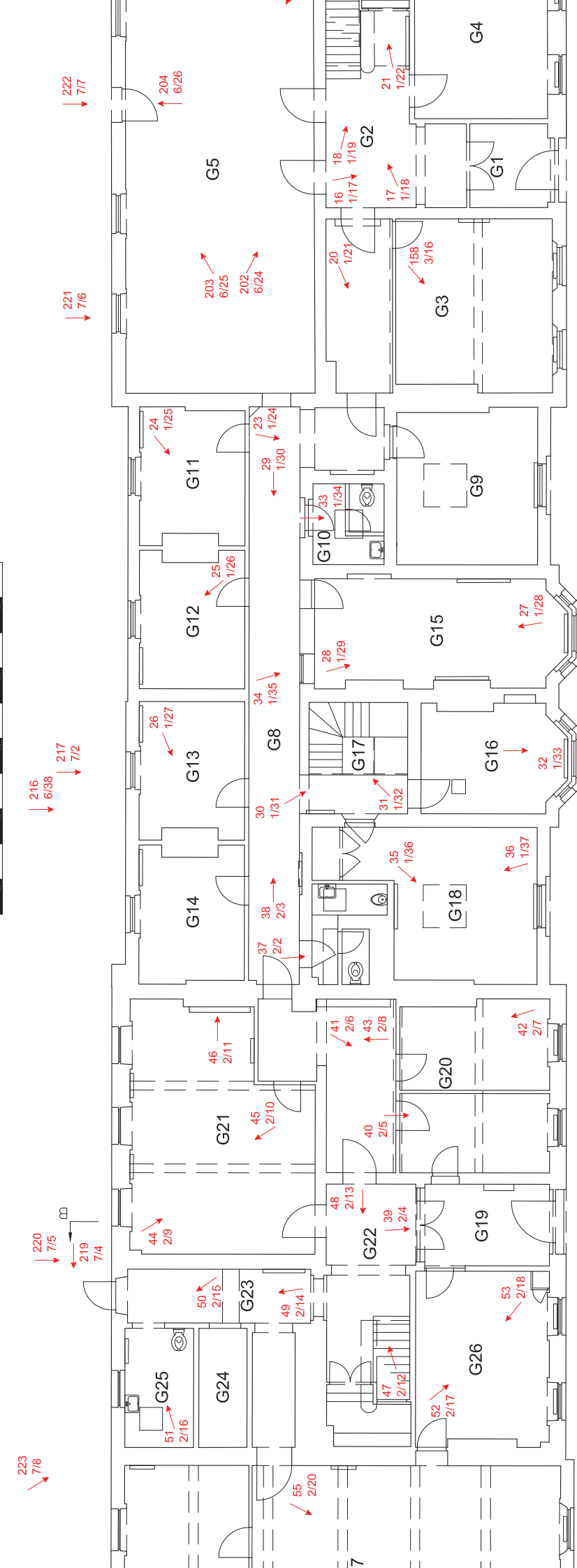
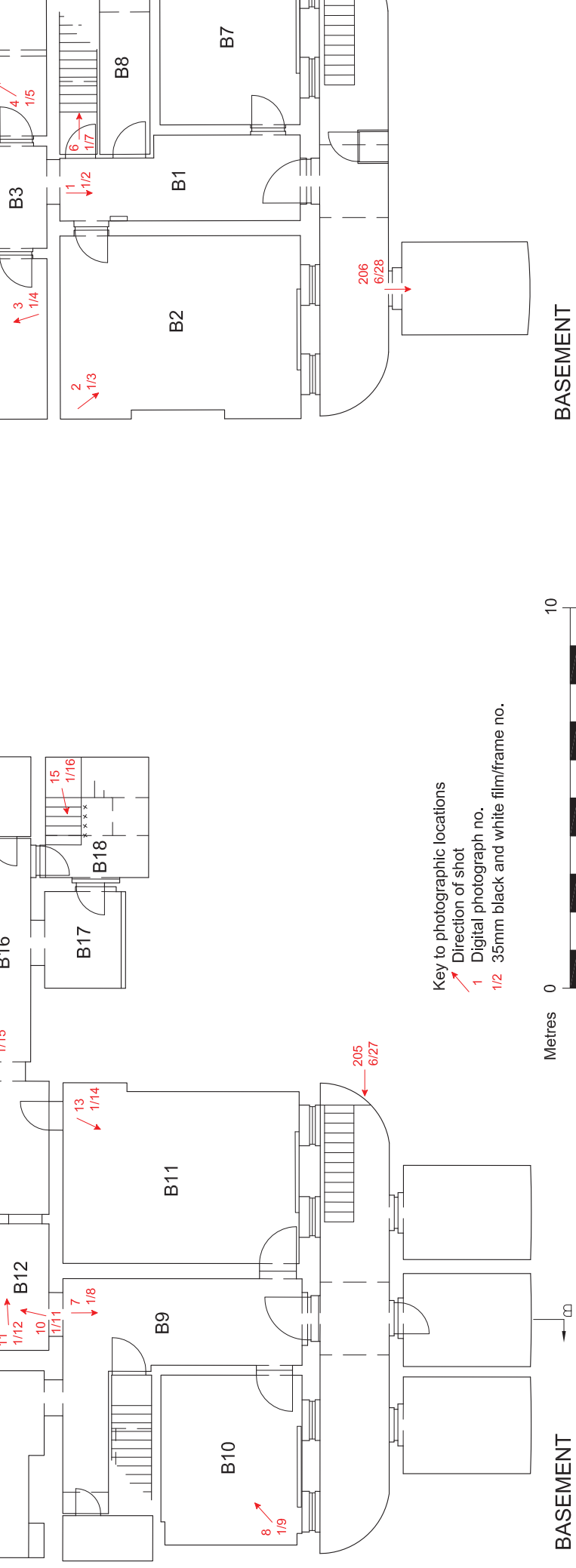


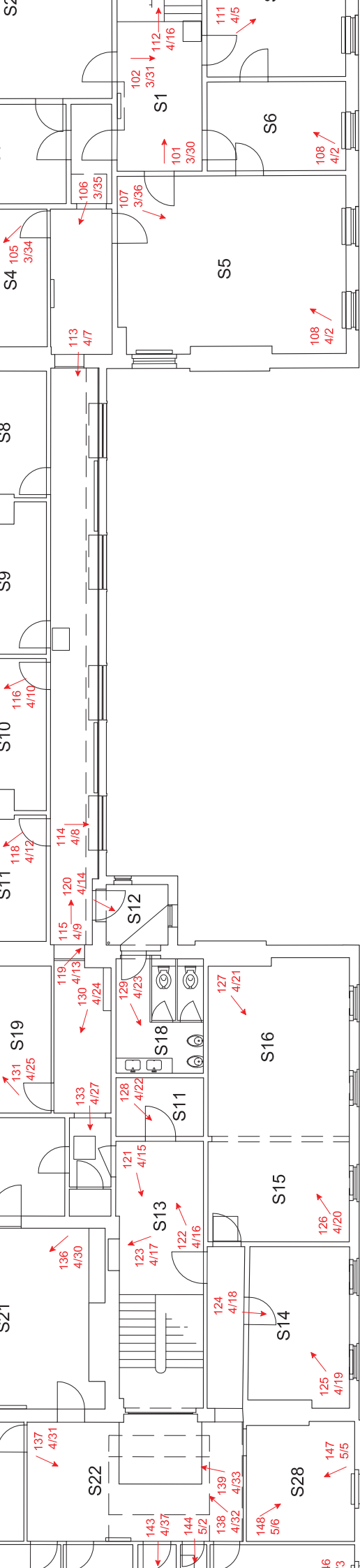
— PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR —



— PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR —



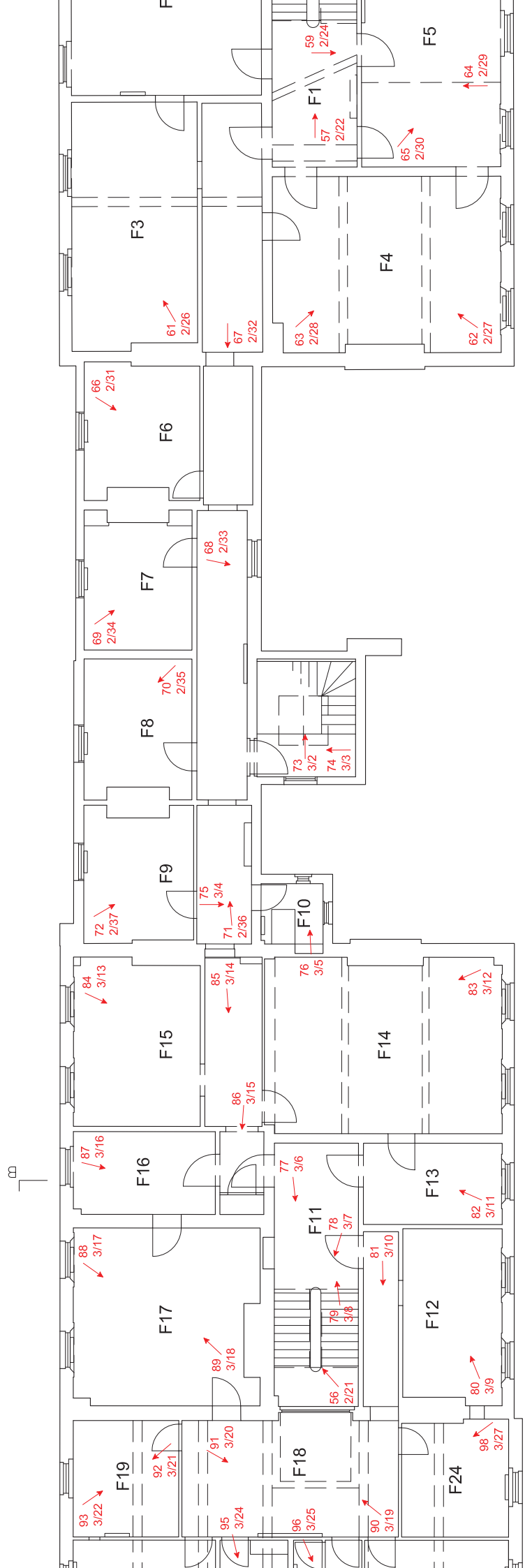


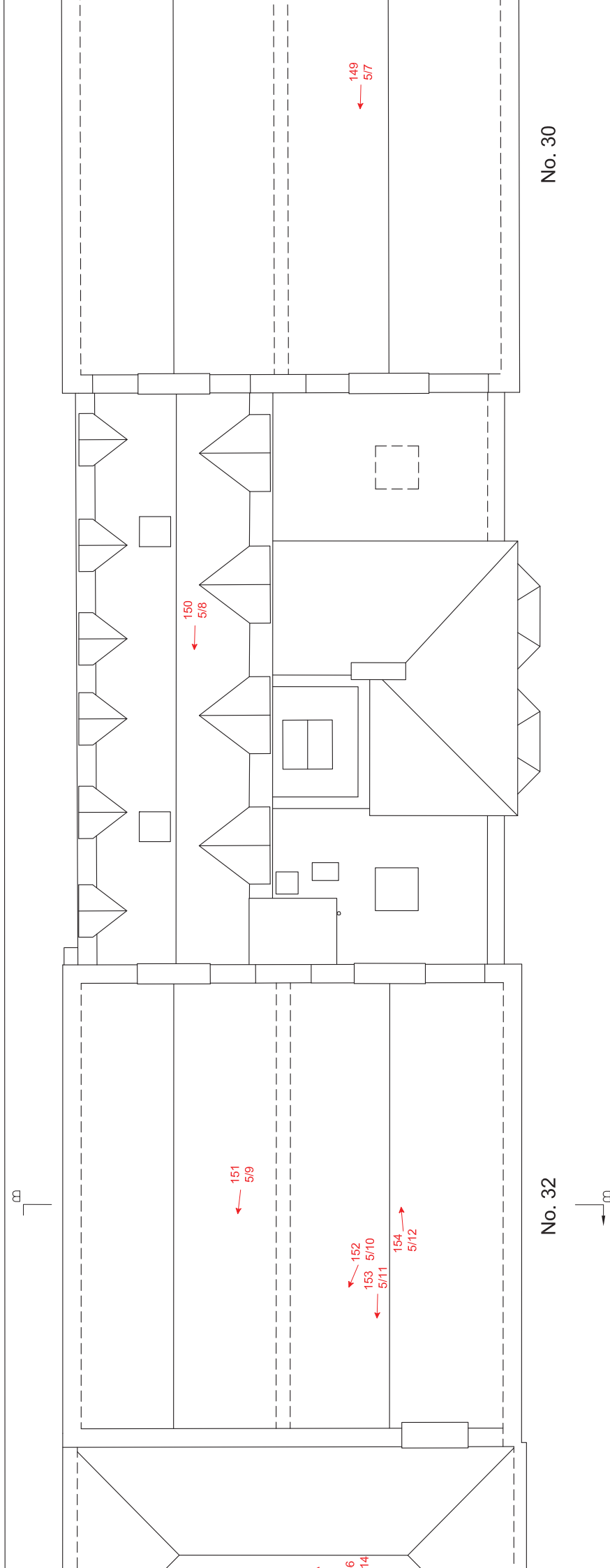


No. 32



FLOOR





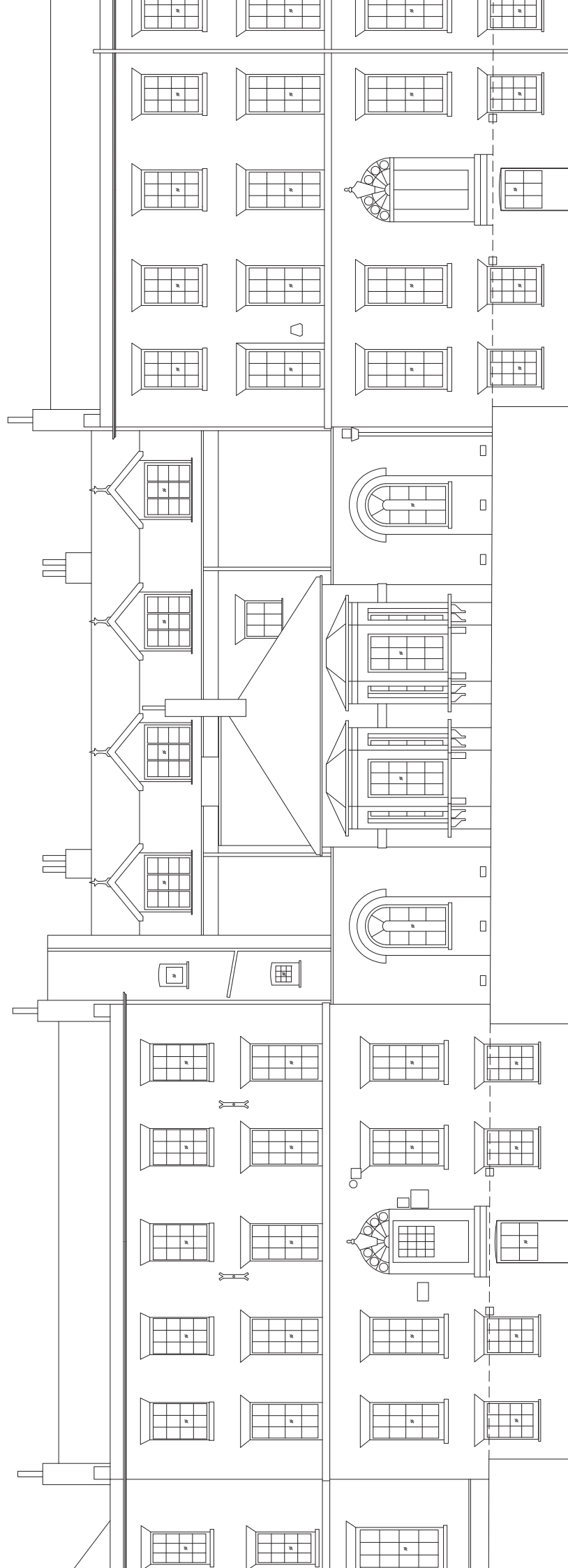
Key to photographic locations

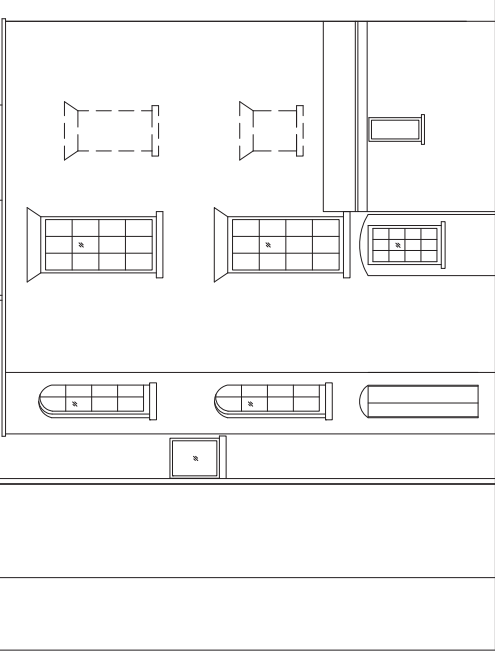
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- 1 Digital photograph no.
- 1/2 35mm black and white film



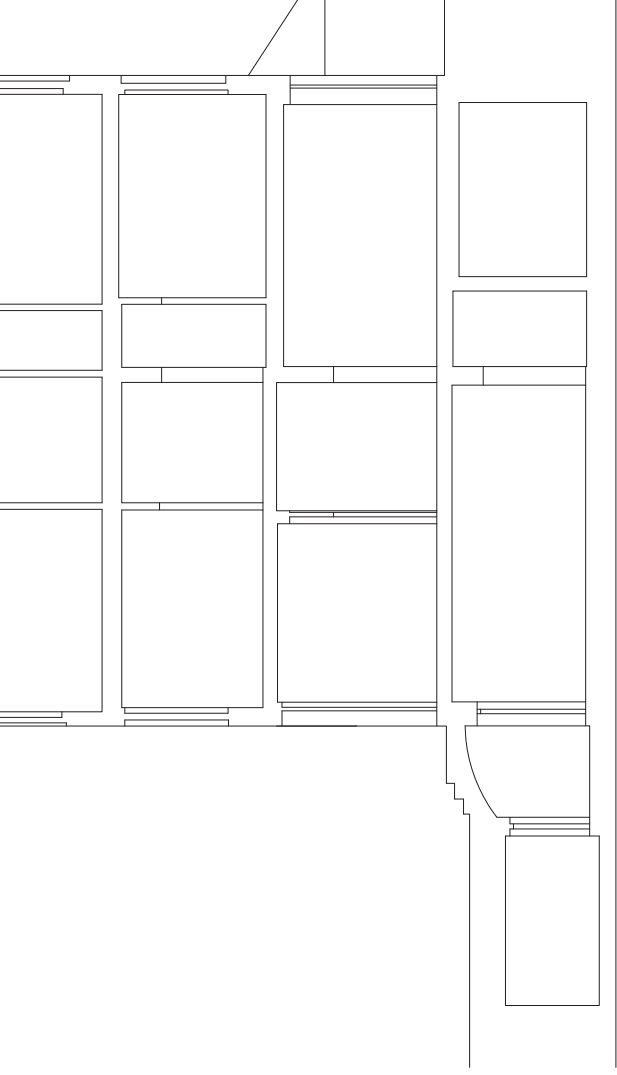
No. 32

No. 30

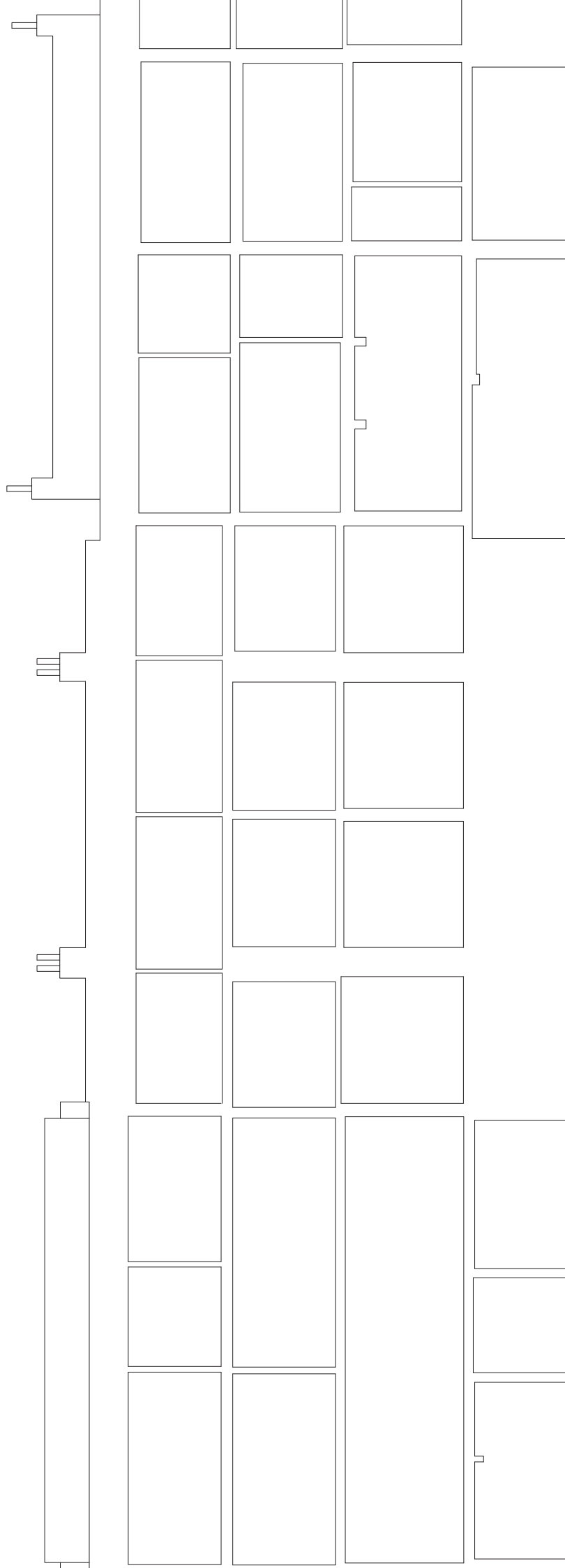


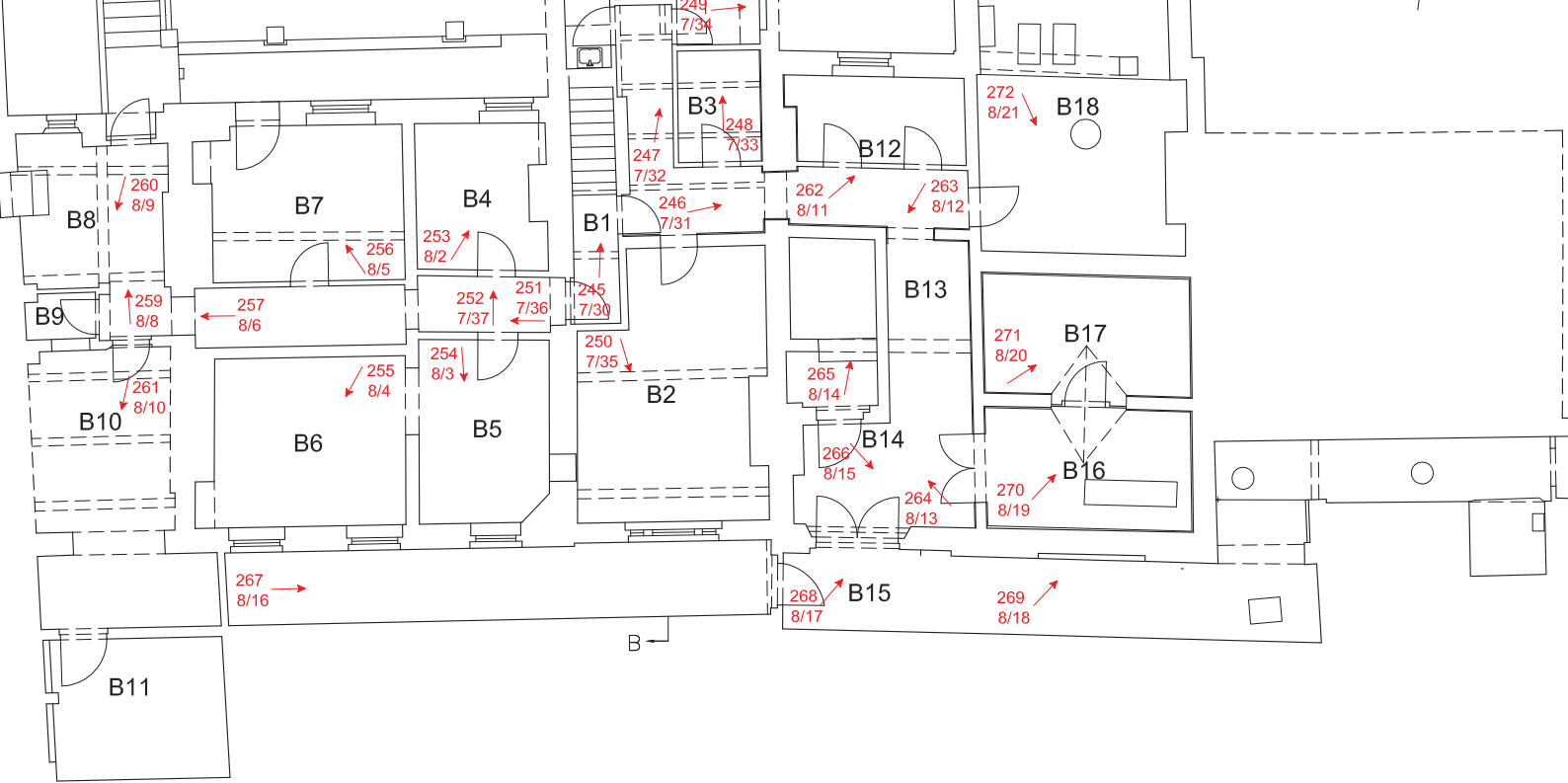


SIDE (WEST) ELEVATION



SECTION B

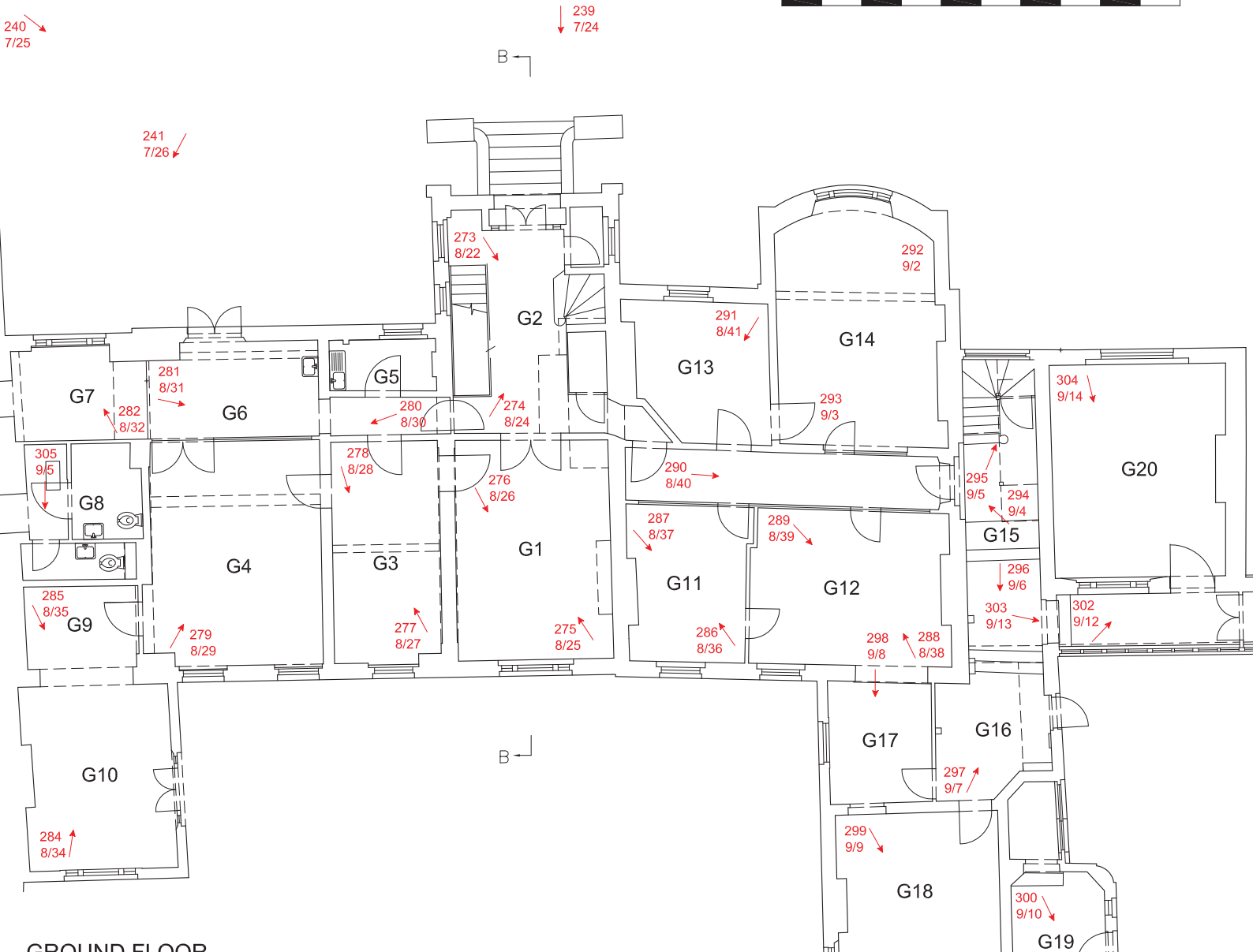




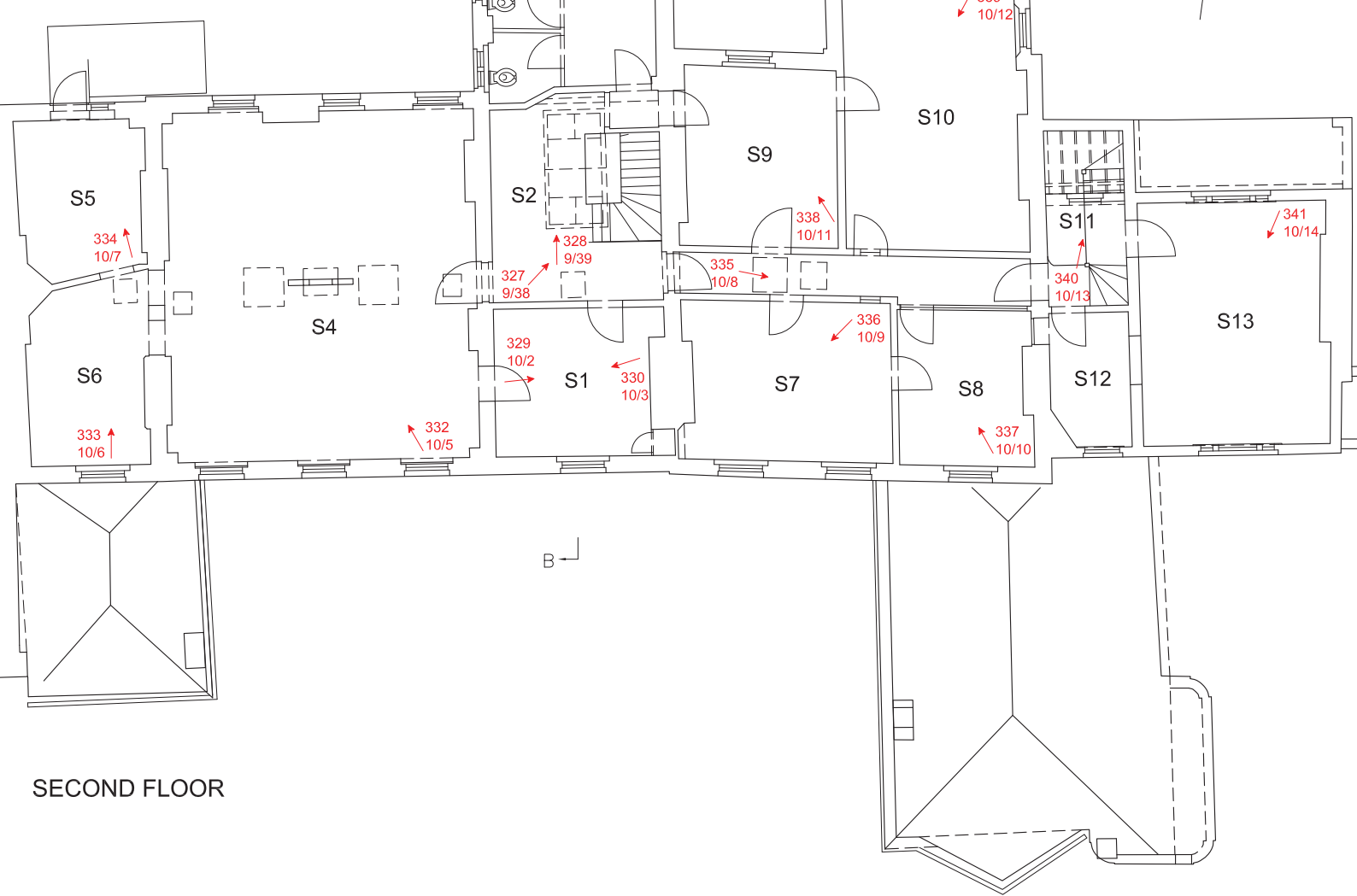
BASEMENT

Key to photographic locations
 ↗ Direction of shot
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 1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.

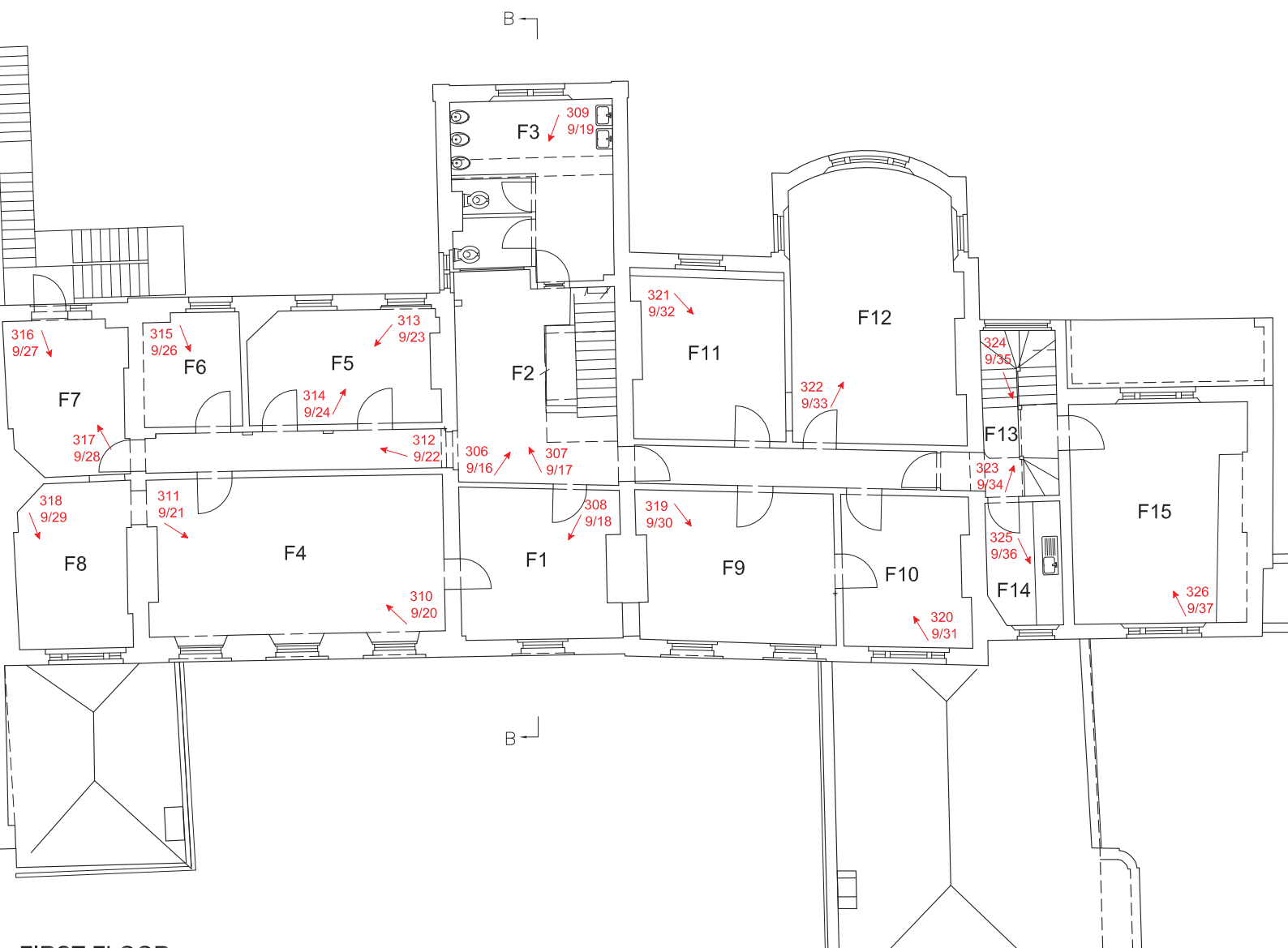
Metres 0 10



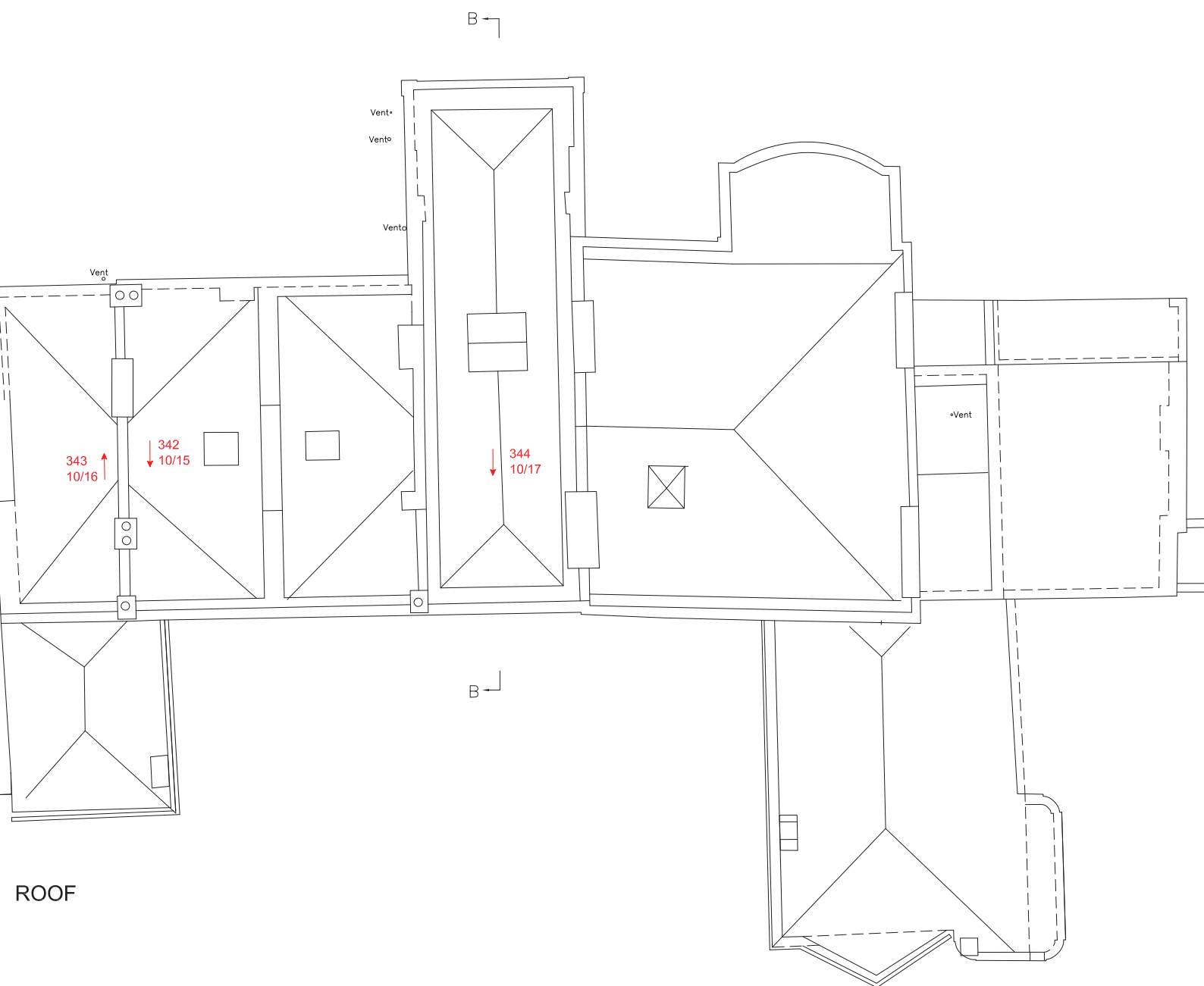
GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



Key to photographic locations

↗ Direction of shot

1 Digital photograph no.

1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.



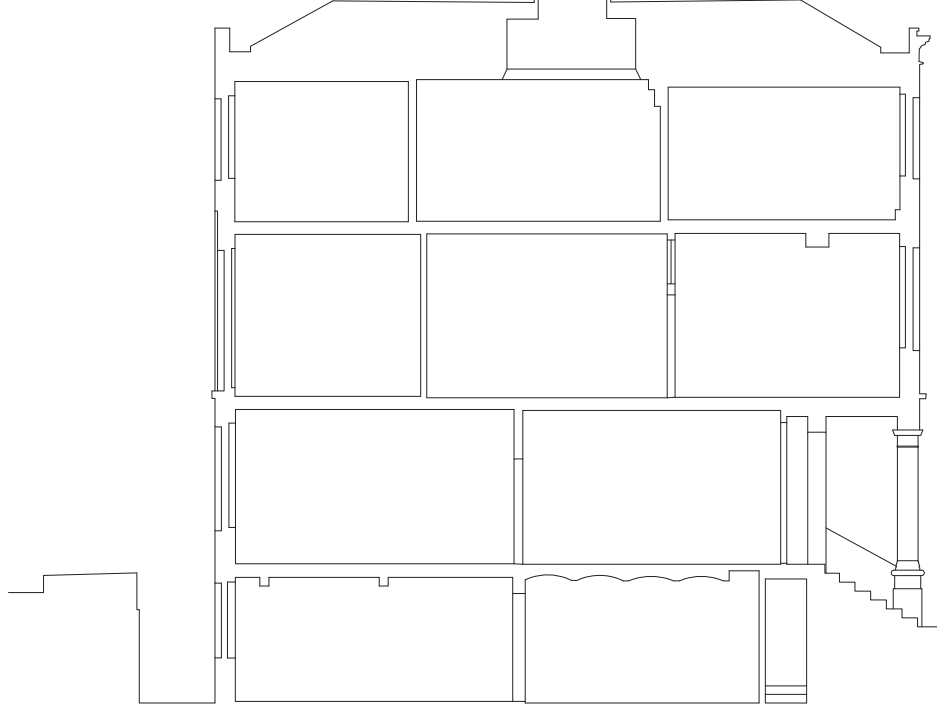


SIDE (EAST) ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



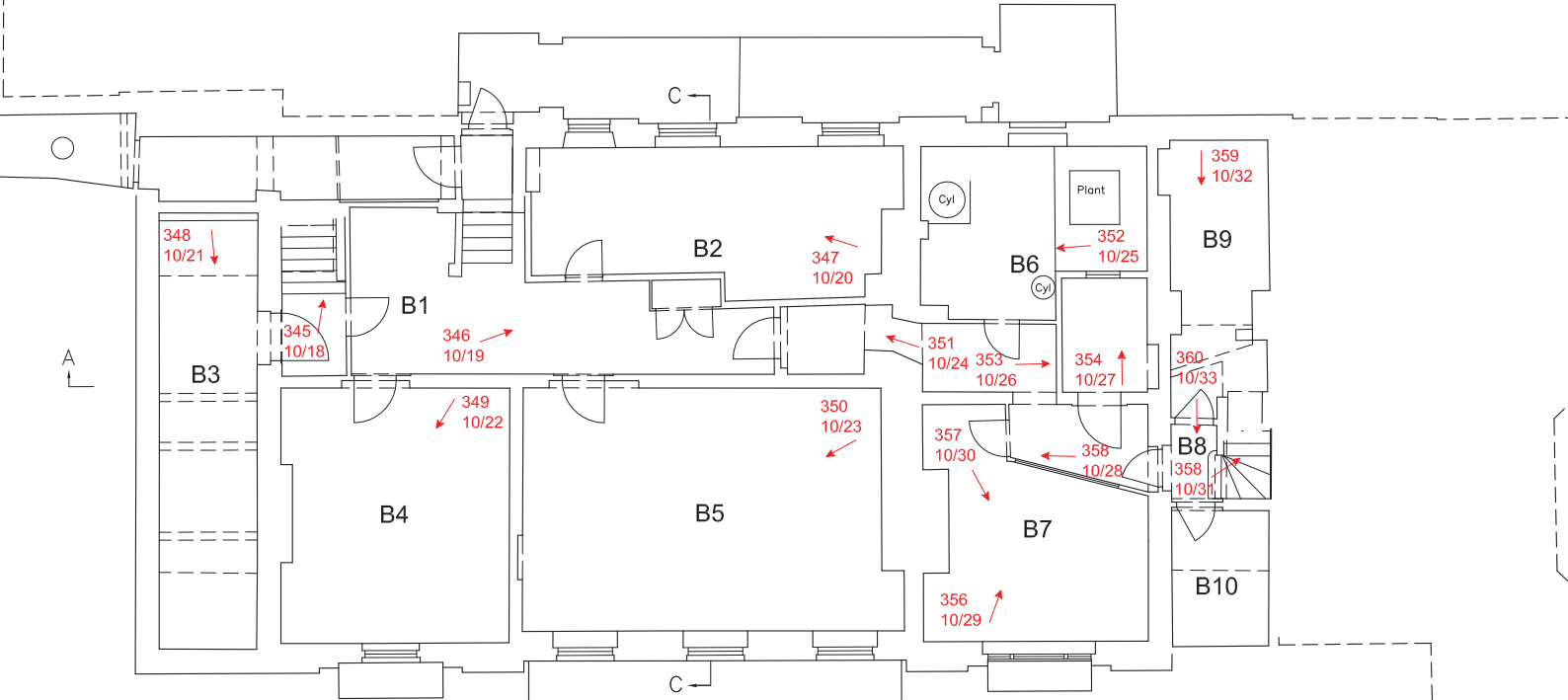


SECTION B

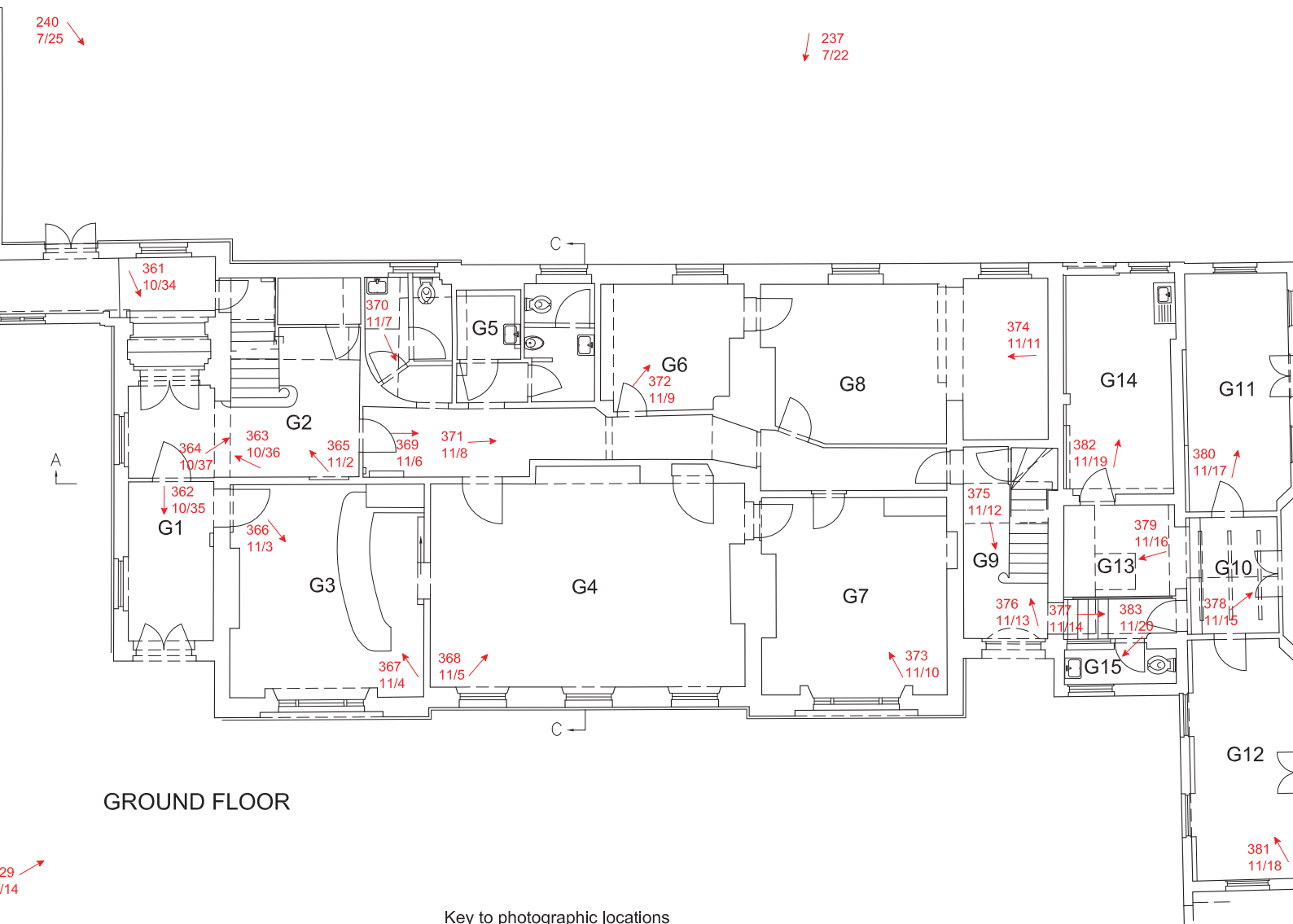


SECTION A



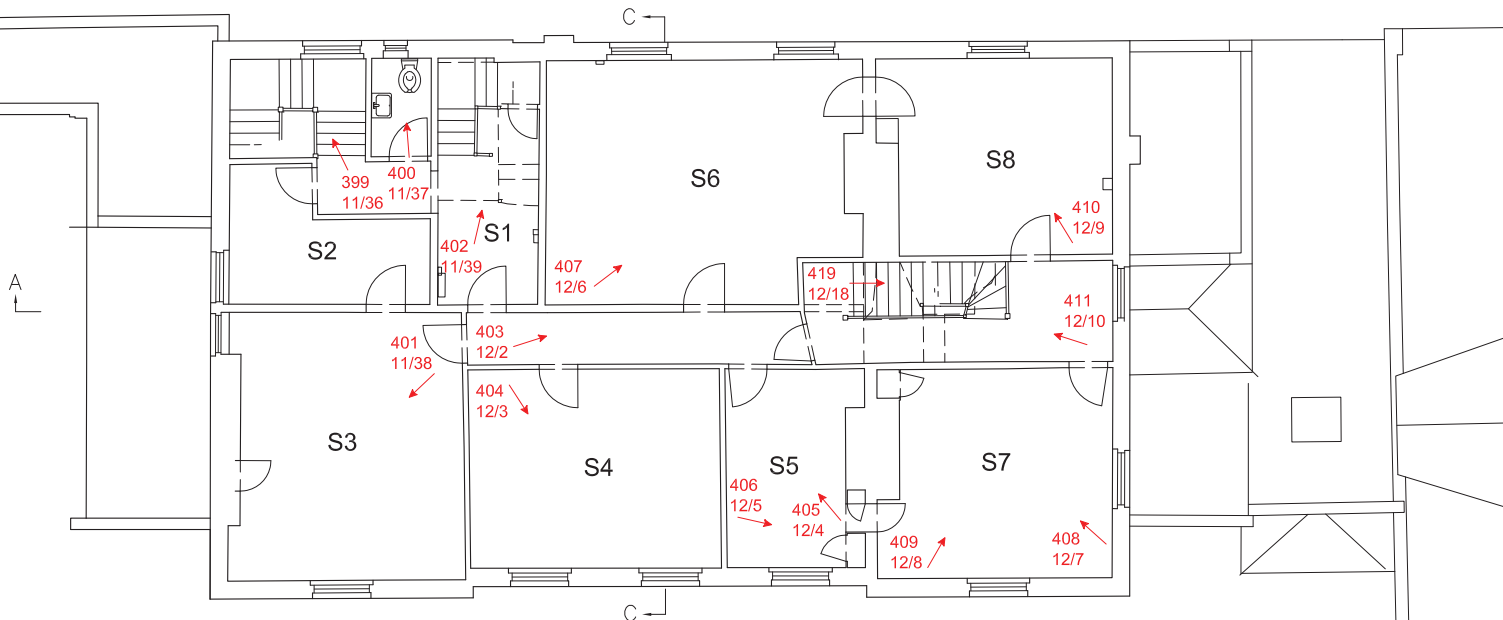


BASEMENT

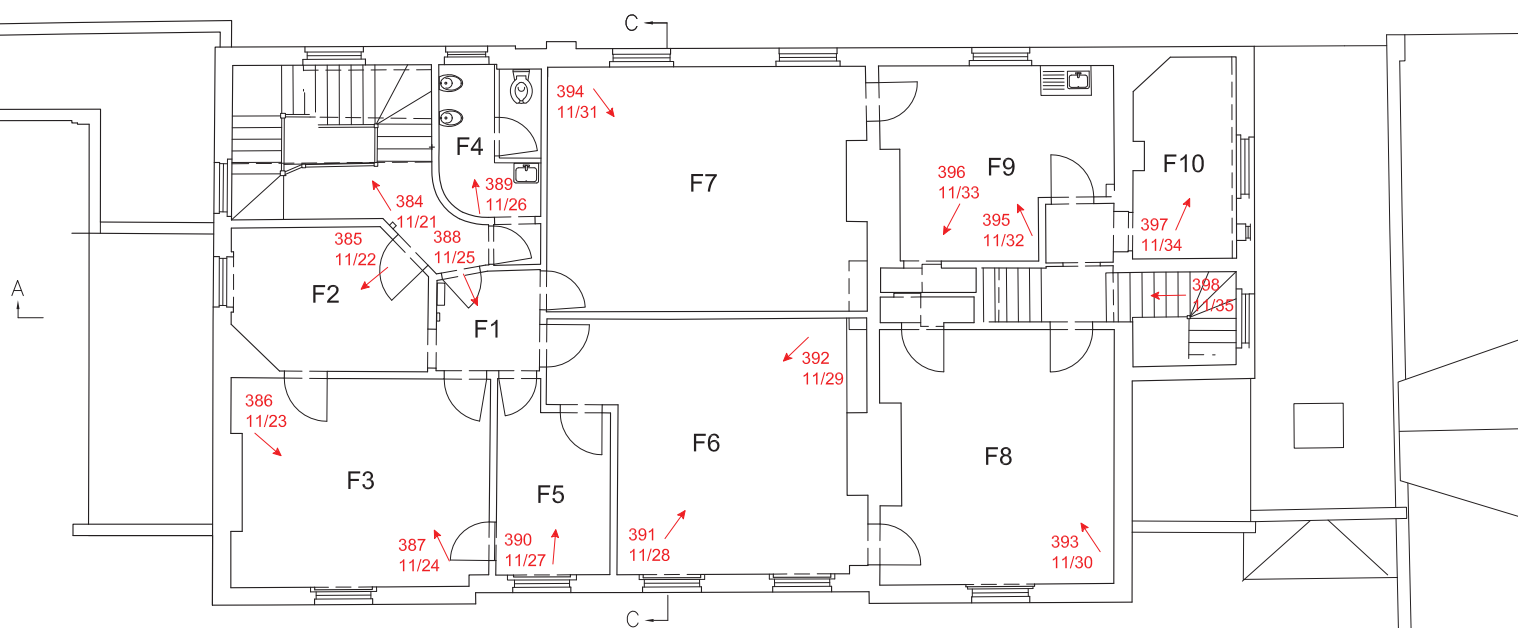


GROUND FLOOR

Key to photographic locations
 ↗ Direction of shot



SECOND FLOOR

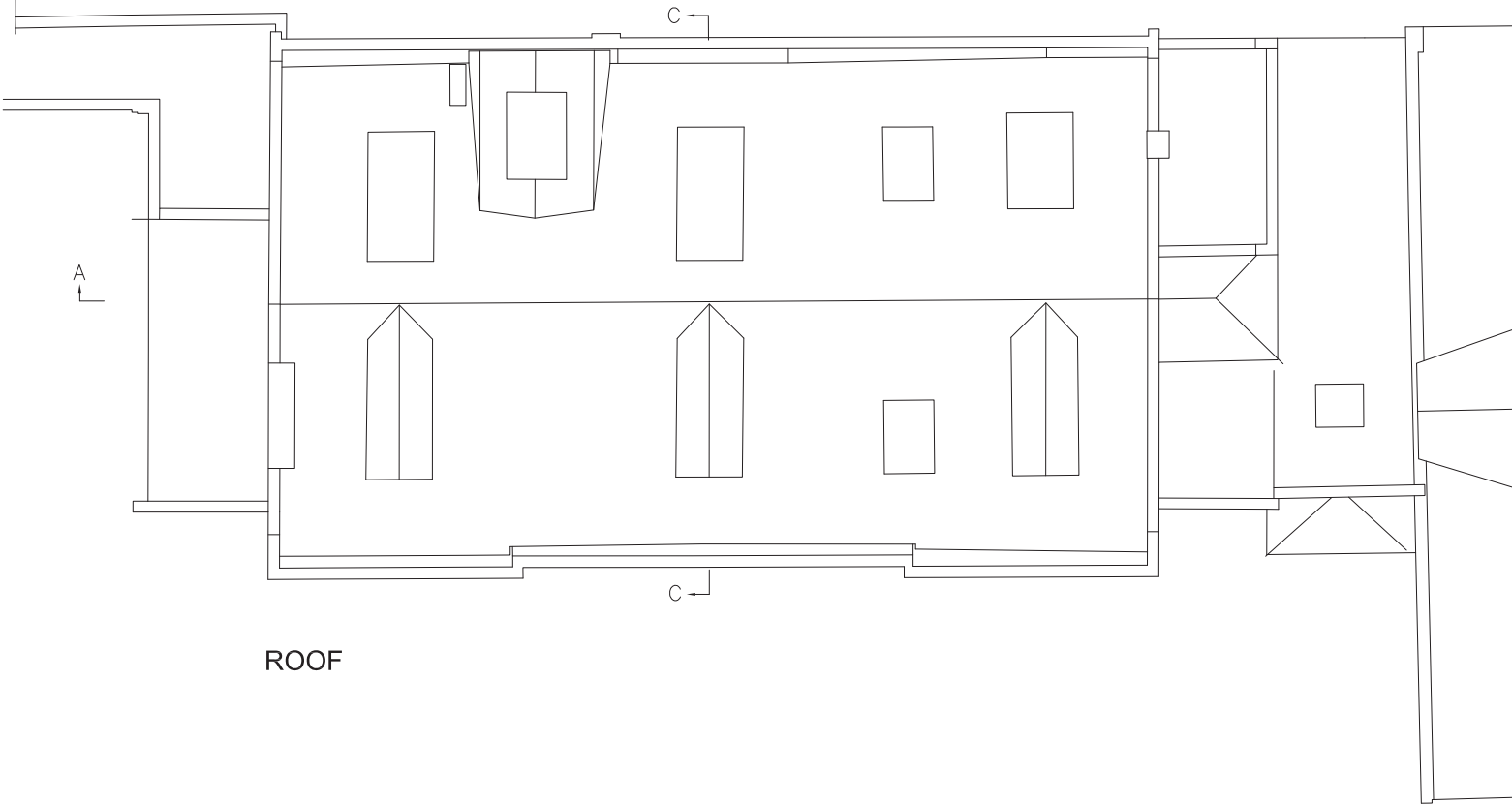


FIRST FLOOR

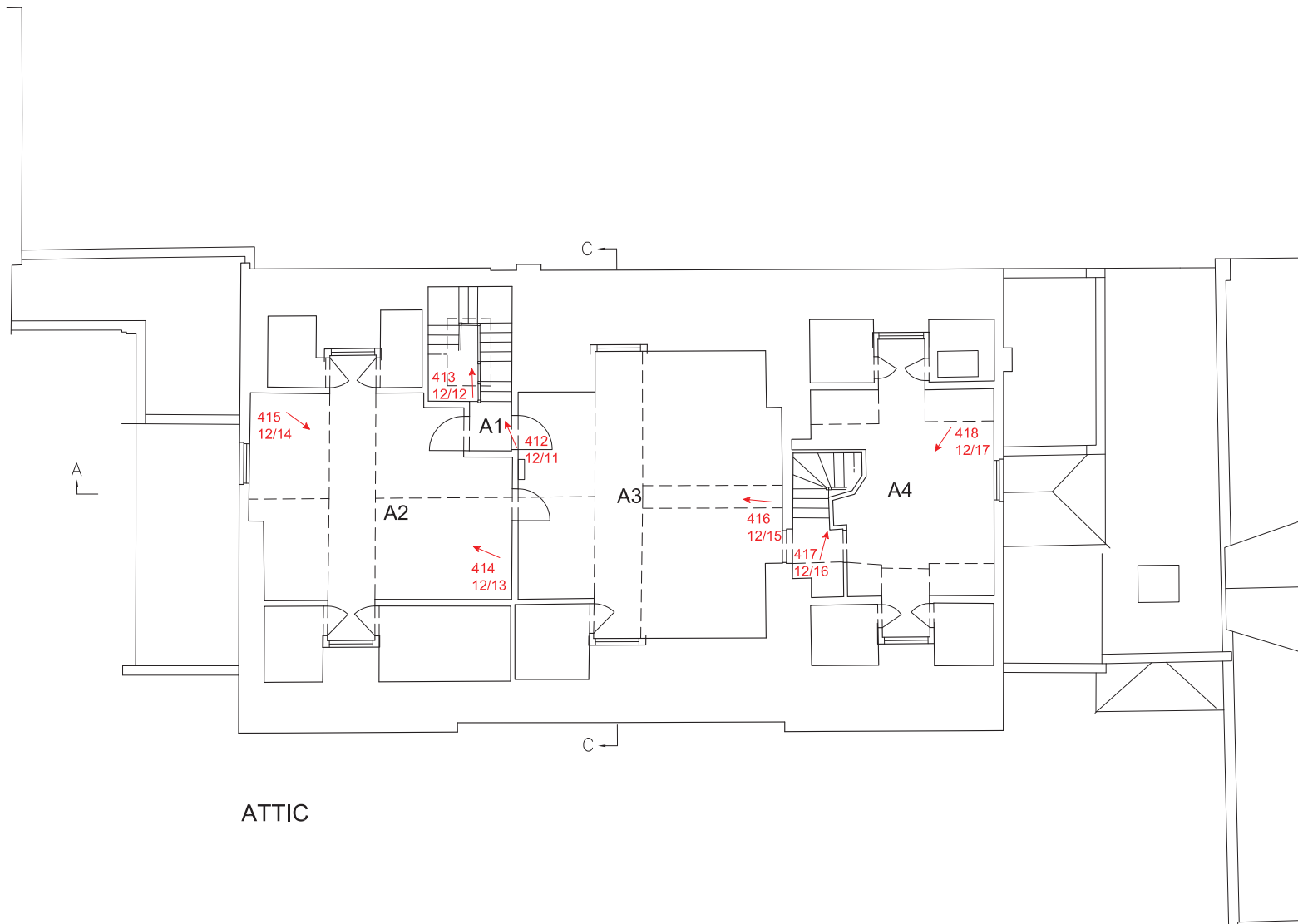
Key to photographic locations

→ Direction of shot

1 Digital photograph no.



ROOF



ATTIC

Key to photographic locations

Direction of shot

Direction of shot

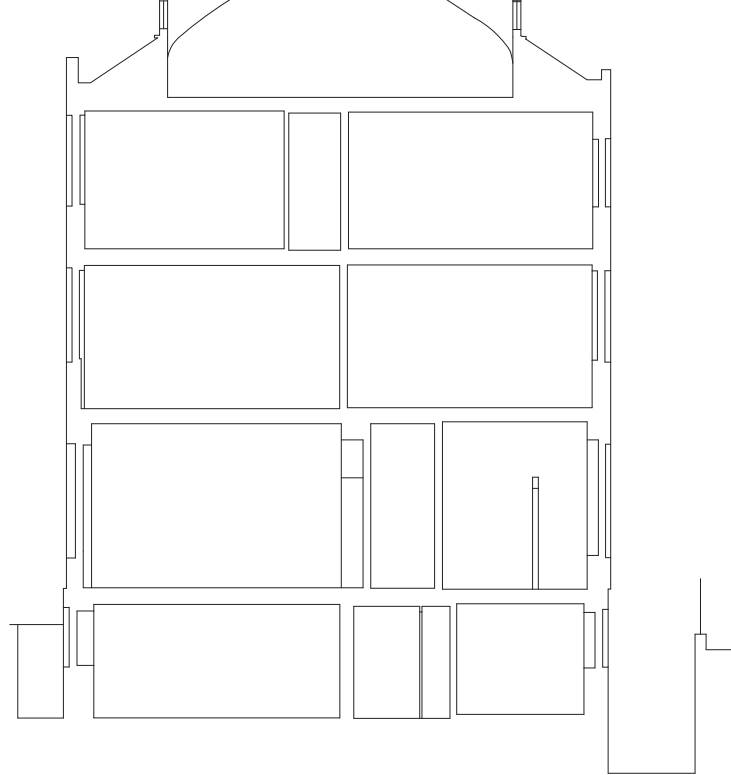




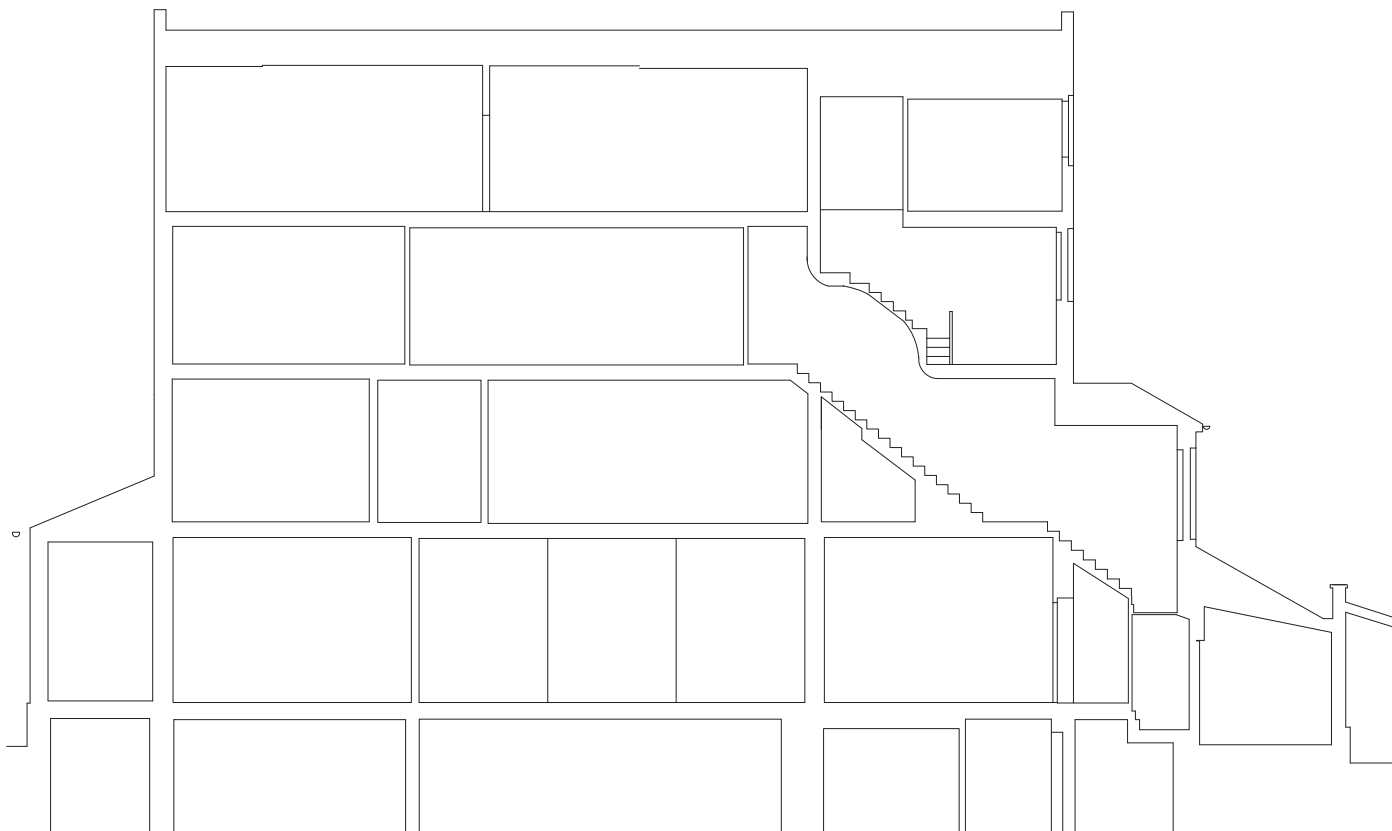
SIDE (WEST) ELEVATION



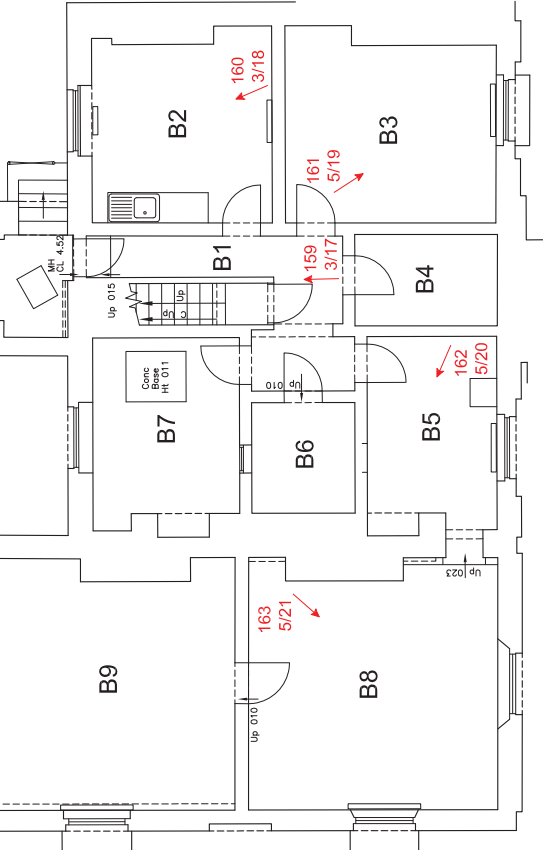
SIDE (EAST) ELEVATION

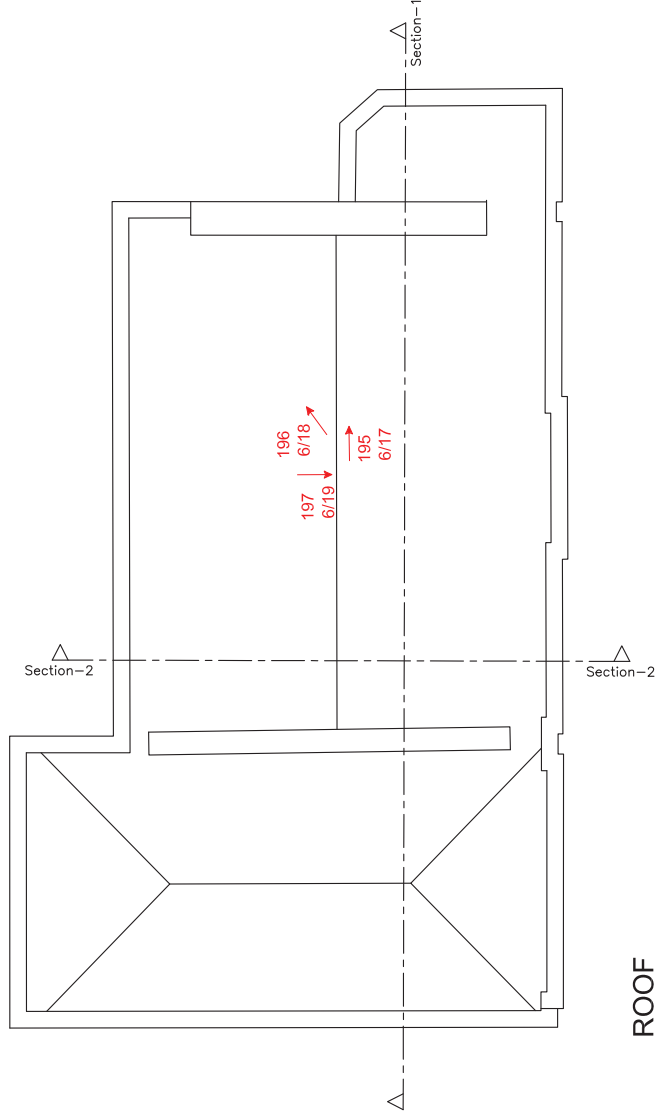
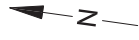


SECTION C



SECTION A

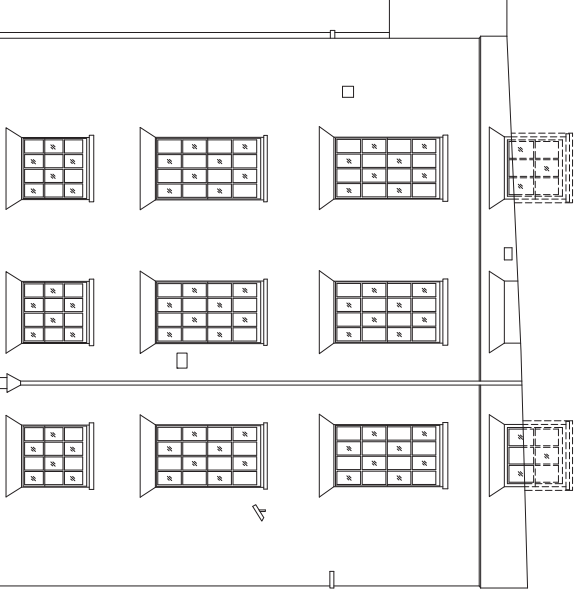




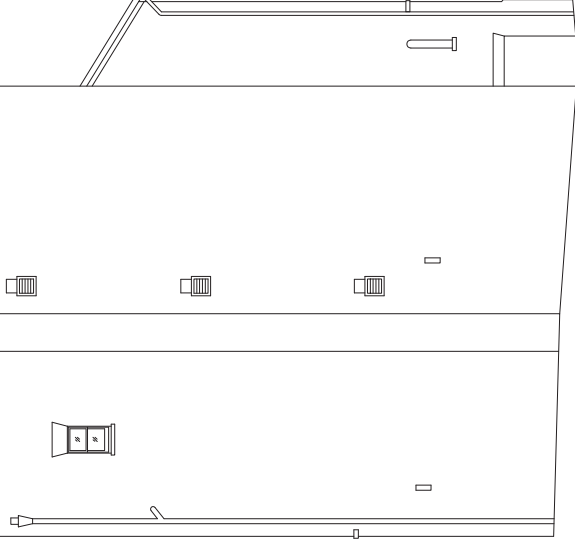
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→ Direction of shot
1 Digital photograph no.
1/2 35mm black and white film/frame no.



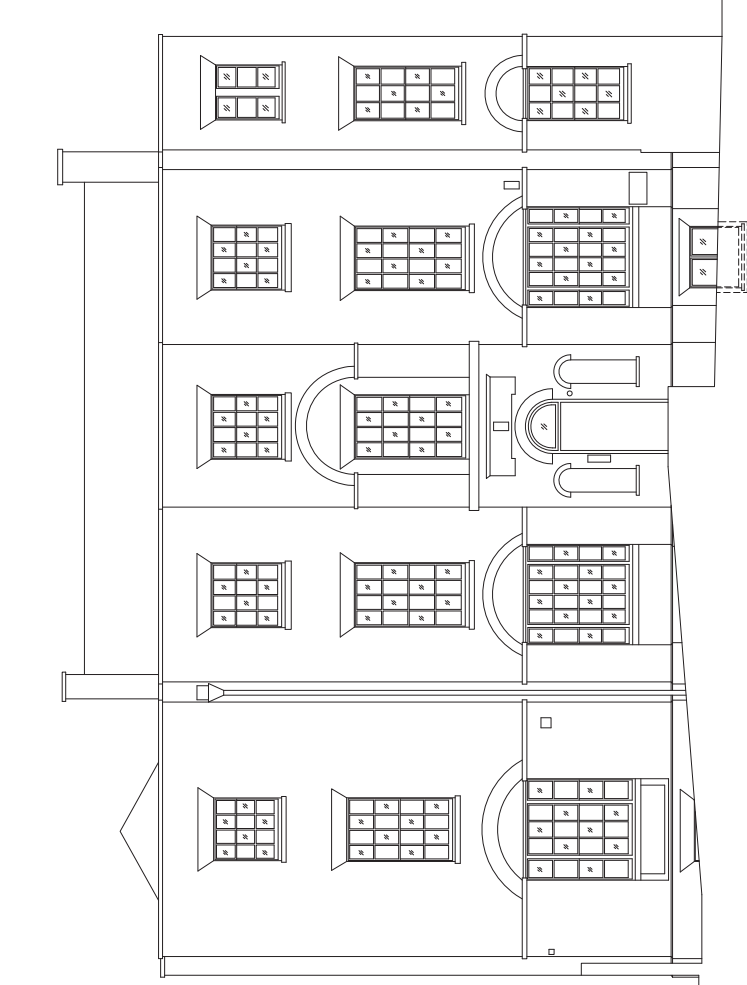
© Archaeology South-East		30, 32, 33, 37 and 39 Peckham Road, Camberwell, Southwark		Fig. 26
Project Ref: 4599	March 2011	No. 39: Roof Plan		
Report Ref: 2011024	Drawn by: AW			



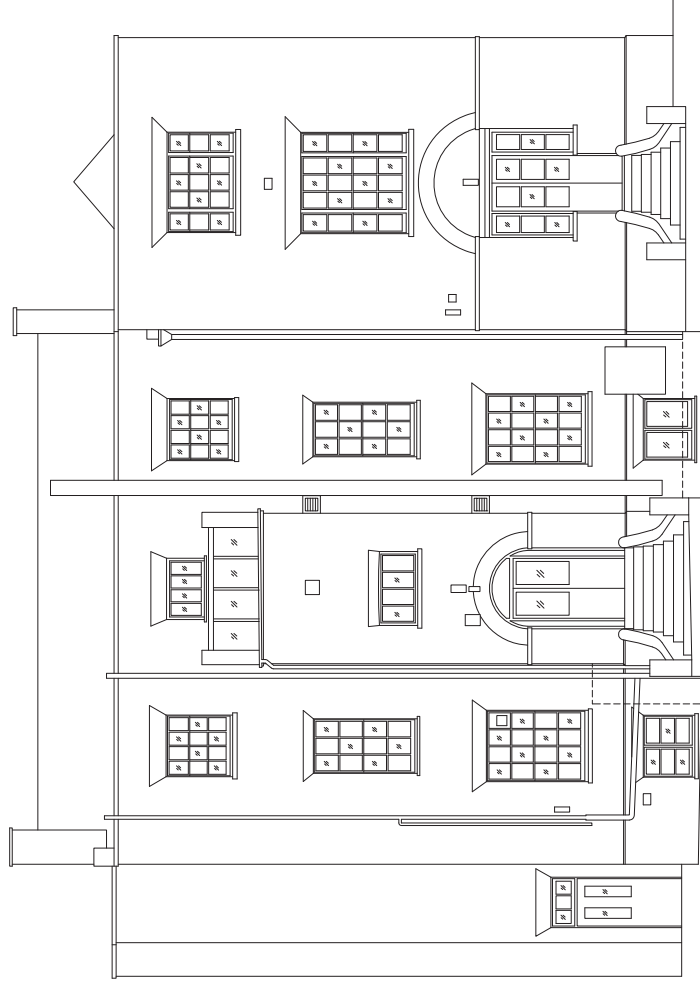
SIDE (WEST) ELEVATION



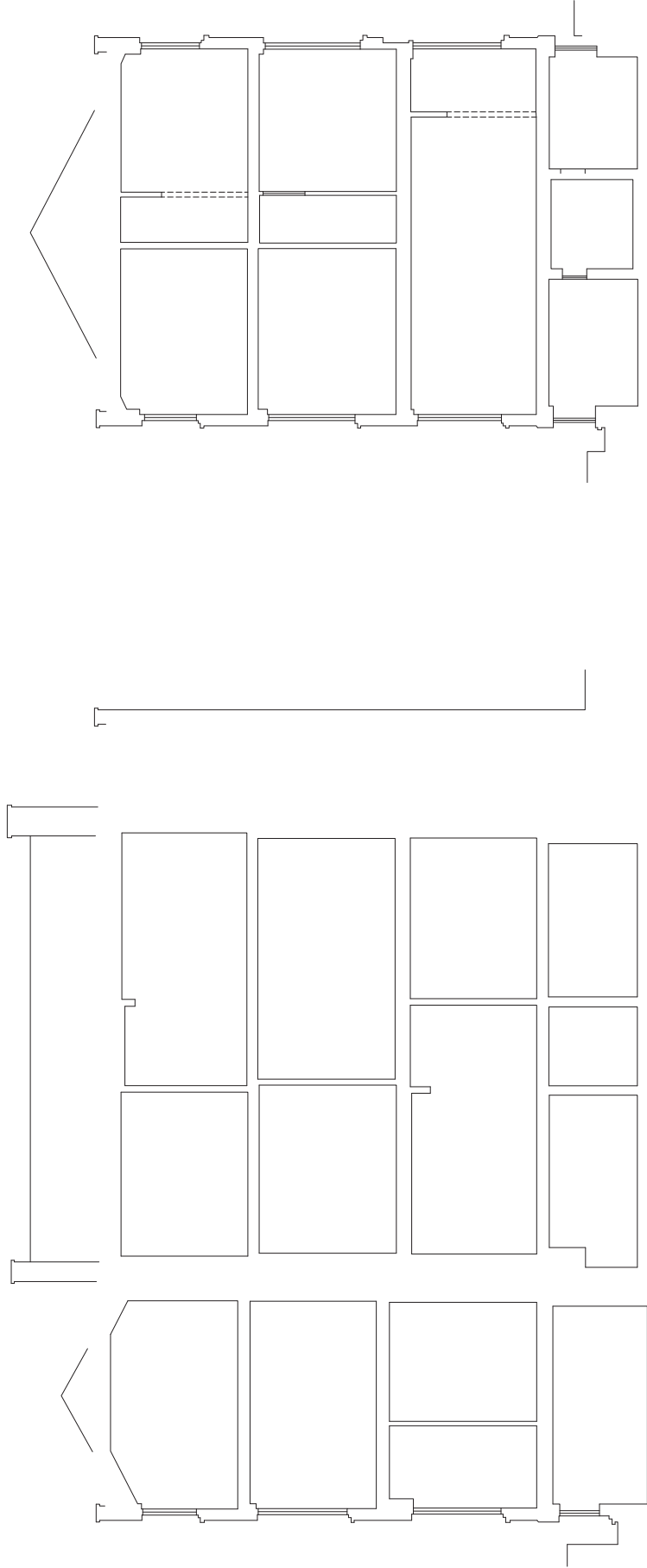
SIDE (EAST) ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



SECTION 1

SECTION 2



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Project Ref: 4599	March 2011		No. 39: Sections	
Report Ref: 2011024	Drawn by: AW			

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