



London Borough of Sutton

The Locally Listed Buildings of Sutton

November 2017



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Introduction



London Borough of Sutton has:

15 Conservation Areas

22 Areas of Special Local Character

181 Listed Buildings

6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

104 Locally Listed Buildings

¹ Policy 7.8 London Plan (GLA, 2011)

² The statutory Listed buildings within the London Borough of Sutton are listed in Schedule 8A and shown on Maps 8.1 to 8.6 of the Draft Local Plan. (LB Sutton, 2016) www.sutton.gov.uk

³ The Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the London Borough of Sutton are listed in Schedule 8G and shown on Map 8.47 of the Draft Local Plan. (LB Sutton, 2016) www.sutton.gov.uk

⁴ The buildings on the Local List are listed in Schedule 8B and shown on Maps 8.1 to 8.6 of the Draft Local Plan. (LB Sutton, 2017) www.sutton.gov.uk

⁵ Good Practice Guide for Local Listing. (English Heritage, 2012) www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/good-practice-local-heritage-listing

A1 Sutton has long been regarded as a prosperous and attractive area in which to live. It conveys the image of a leafy well laid-out established 'arcadia', historically being a collection of rural villages. This 'village' feel remains within many locations and consequently Cheam, Belmont and Carshalton are still referred to as villages.

A2 Every place has a unique set of characteristics which are often made up of historic buildings, structures and spaces which need preservation, and since 1968 (with the designation of Carshalton Village and Wrythe Green Conservation Areas), the council has given attention to the preservation of the special character and appearance of the borough. In the 49 years since 1968 the council has designated a further thirteen Conservation Areas and has identified twenty-two Areas of Special Local Character.

A3 However, in addition to these wider areas of historic importance, there are buildings and structures which are valued as an important part of the historic environment. Indeed, the GLA's 2011 London Plan states that boroughs should seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality, and its cultural identity and economy.¹ Many such buildings are nationally important and therefore are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. There are 181 statutorily listed buildings in the borough.² There are also six Scheduled Ancient Monuments.³ However, there are also buildings and structures which, although not of sufficient quality to warrant statutory listing, are locally significant for some reason, usually because of their historic or architectural interest, and these have been identified on the Local List. Currently there are 104 buildings within the London Borough of Sutton identified on the Local List.⁴ English Heritage promotes local authorities designating locally listed buildings as a 'means for a community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of an area's local historic environment. It provides clarity on the location of assets and what it is about them that is significant, guaranteeing that strategic local planning properly takes account of the desirability of their conservation.'⁵

A4 The Statutory List is prepared by the Government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport and is based on advice from English Heritage. The Local List derives from an assessment against a set of local criteria (see Table 2 in this document) based on the definition of what comprise locally important features, and is drawn up by the local authority. There are additional town planning controls for buildings or structures on the statutory list, but these do not apply to the local list.

A5 This document provides a comprehensive guide to the Locally Listed Buildings of Sutton.

Implications of Local Listing



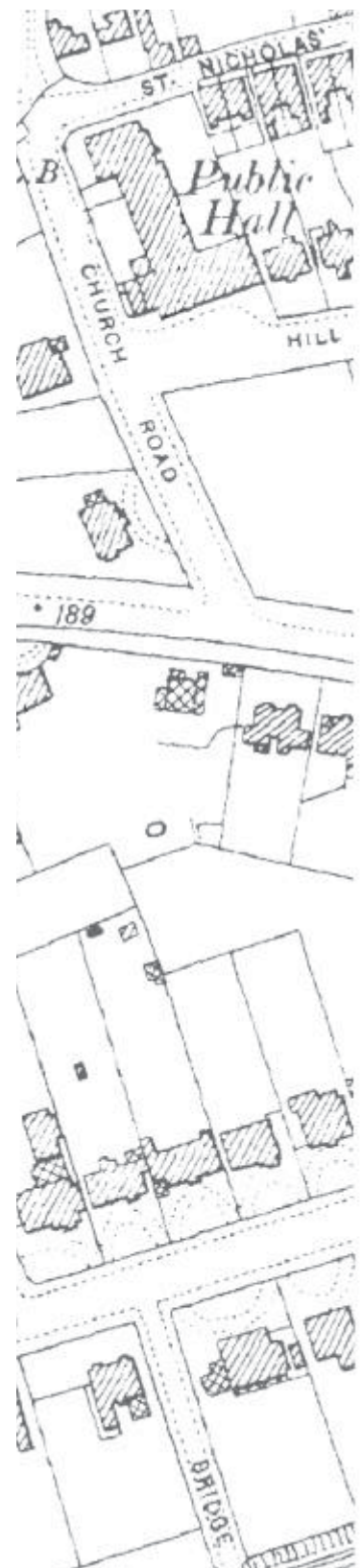
- B1** Unlike properties which are nationally listed, inclusion on the local list does not change the existing planning controls that already apply to buildings. Therefore owners will continue to not have to apply for planning permission when undertaking maintenance on their properties.
- B2** It should also be stressed that any interior alterations to Locally Listed buildings are not a matter for consideration or concern by the council, as local listing designation has been based purely on historical evidence, the external appearance, and an assessment of the significance in the local context. Consequently, the council will not be requiring any work to be undertaken to restore properties on the local list in any way.
- B3** Although there are not the same levels of statutory controls and protection over locally listed buildings as statutory listed buildings, owners are advised to **consider** carefully proposed works to their properties in order to preserve their architectural and historic integrity. Poorly designed alterations not in keeping with the original style can often lead to a reduction in the financial value of the property. Minor works which may be considered 'harmless' may actually have a significant impact on the character of the property. This is particularly the case with alterations to windows and doors with the use of inappropriate materials (i.e. upvc, concrete or similar roofing tiles, render over detailed brick work or which obscures the use of locally traditional materials such as flint), and extensions which are out of character or scale. A summary of key considerations is set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1	Key Considerations When Proposing Alterations to Your Locally Listed Property
1	Owners should try to preserve the character and appearance of the buildings and consider the architectural or historic interest of their property when undertaking development such as extensions or alterations.
2	Owners should consider repairing rather than replacing windows and doors. If such features need to be replaced careful consideration should be given to the materials and the style, and as far as possible there should be a 'like for like' replacement. However, there is no additional requirement to apply for planning permission to do this unless your property is also in a Conservation Area affected by an Article 4 Direction (certain properties within Sutton Garden Suburb)
3	Owners should consider the impact of the removal of decorative roof features, chimneys or the replacement of slate with clay tiles as such alterations can have a detrimental impact on the architectural integrity and value of a property.
4	Owners should design extensions so the character of the property is retained. In particular front porches can completely alter the style of a property and should be carefully designed.
5	Owners should also consider the setting of the property - front boundary walls, fences and other features and front paths all make a significant contribution to the character of a property, as does the soft landscaping of front and side gardens. As many of the original features should be retained as possible.

Implications of Local Listing

- B4** Applications to develop or demolish buildings on the local list within Conservation Areas will be subject to policy considerations, by which the council will resist proposals for demolition and seek to safeguard and encourage the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of locally listed buildings⁶.
- B5** Finally, in order to be able to assess the impact of any development affecting heritage assets (including on locally listed properties), the council encourages planning applications concerning heritage assets to be accompanied by a 'Statement of Significance' which should set out the level of significance of the heritage asset and the potential impact of the proposal.

Owners of locally listed buildings or structures are advised to contact the Statagic Planning Team on 020 8770 5070 if they have any queries, before commissioning or commencing any works, or before submitting a planning application.



⁶ This is current planning policy and can be found in Policy 30 of the Draft Local Plan. (LB Sutton, 2016) www.sutton.gov.uk

Criteria for Local Listing

- C1** In compiling the Local List it is important that clear and transparent procedures are adopted, in order to give credibility to the list.
- C2** Accordingly, in Sutton the council has approved a set of criteria which are used to assess the merits of buildings or structures which are considered for inclusion. These criteria have been prepared in order to try to achieve a common standard for local list buildings, and to make explicit the basis on which individual buildings or structures have been included on the local list.

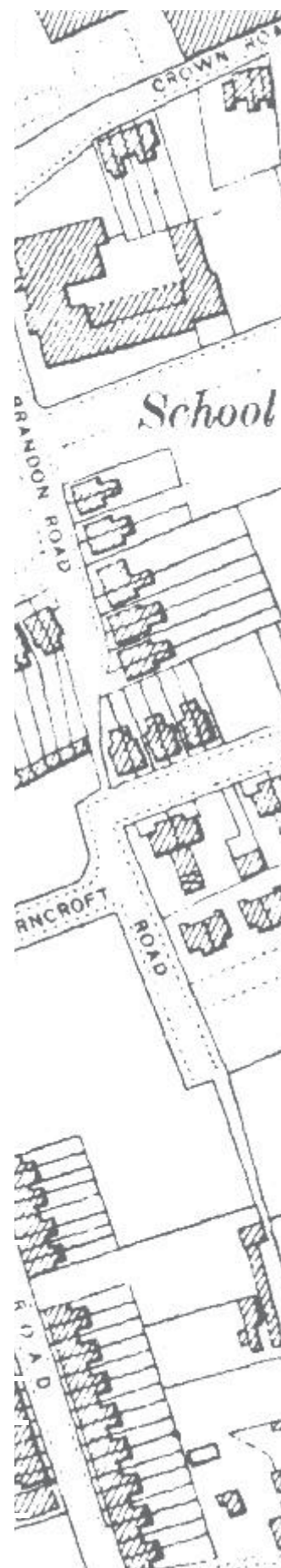
Table 2	Criteria for Local Listed Buildings
Absolute Criterion A	The council considers the building or structure remains substantially unaltered and retains the majority of its original features.
Absolute Criterion B	In the case of owner-occupiers, the owner's permission for the designation will be sought prior to the designation being approved by a council committee.
Criterion 1	The building or structure is of historical interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers. (To be included under this category the building must be associated with a locally famous person or connected to a locally significant historic, economic or social event, or be considered to be an important part of the fabric of the community.)
Criterion 2	The building or structure is of architectural interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
Criterion 3	The building or structure is of local community interest.
Criterion 4	The building or structure is important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
Criterion 5	The building or structure is important in relation to the townscape view.
Criterion 6	The building or structure has group value. (This category applies to those building which individually may not merit inclusion on the Local List but which collectively, for example, represent a notable example of architectural style or which make a significant contribution towards the character and identity of an area.)



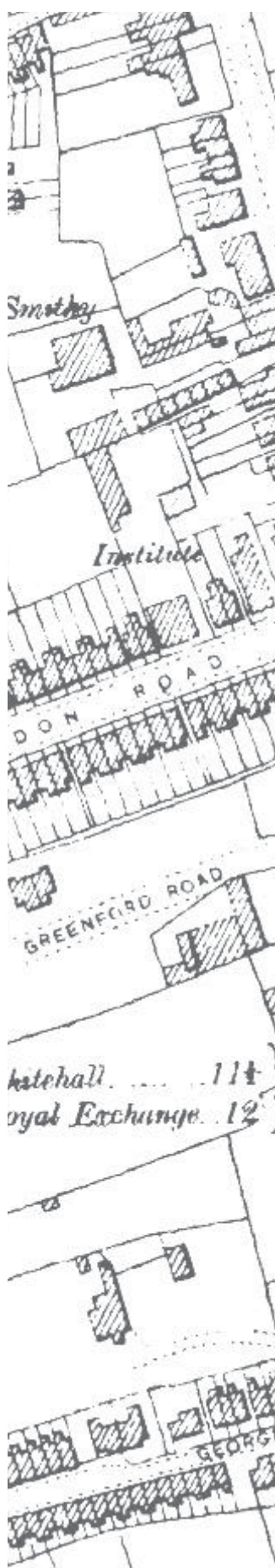
With thanks to the Local Studies Section, Central Library Sutton for the use of historic photographs and research information.

Schedule Locally Listed Buildings

No.	Description	Map No.
LL1	Thomas Wall Garage, Angel Hill, Sutton	3
LL2	The Old School House, Avenue Road, Belmont	2
LL3	Canon Bridges Bridge, Beddington Park	6
LL4	Stone and Flint Bridge, Beddington Park	6
LL5	Sutton Adult Education Centre, Benhill Avenue, Sutton	3
LL6	Mount Pleasant Cottages, Bridges Lane, Beddington	6
LL7	Wandle Flour Mill, Bridle Path, Beddington	6
LL8	The Chilterns, Brighton Road, Sutton	2
LL9	Stowford (Eagle House School), 95 Brighton Road, Sutton	2
LL10	185 Carshalton Road, Sutton	5
LL11	St Christopher's Catholic Church, Dallas Road, Cheam	2
LL12	St Alban's Church, Gander Green Lane, Sutton	3
LL13	Bridge and Rockery, Smee's Garden, Grange Park	6
LL14	The Red House, 86 Grange Road, Sutton	2
LL15	The Grove, Grove Park, Carshalton	5
LL16	The Nest, Grove Park, Carshalton	5
LL17	Barclays Bank, 43 High Street, Sutton	3
LL18	The Parochial Rooms, Malden Road, Cheam	2
LL19	Ansells Snuff Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton	5
LL20	Carshalton Railway Station	5
LL21	Parish Boundary Stone, Brighton Road, Belmont	2
LL22	Well Cottage, 41 Plough Lane, Beddington	6
LL23	Dell Cottages, 37 and 38 Rectory Lane, Wallington	6
LL24	Alexandra Villa, 'The Bottle House', William Road, Sutton	3
LL25	Russetings, Worcester Road, Sutton	2
LL26	Collingwood School, 3 Springfield Road, Wallington	6
LL27	Prince Regent Public House, 344 and 346 High Street, Sutton	3
LL28	Mock Tudor Shops, The Broadway, Cheam	2
LL29	The Mill House, Bridges Lane, Beddington	6
LL30	Mill Lane School House, Mill Lane, Carshalton	5
LL31	Wall, between 36A and 38 North Street, Carshalton	5
LL32	Wall, opposite 1 to 5 Westcroft Road, Carshalton	6
LL33	Wallington Police Station, 84 Stafford Road, Wallington	6



Schedule Locally Listed Buildings



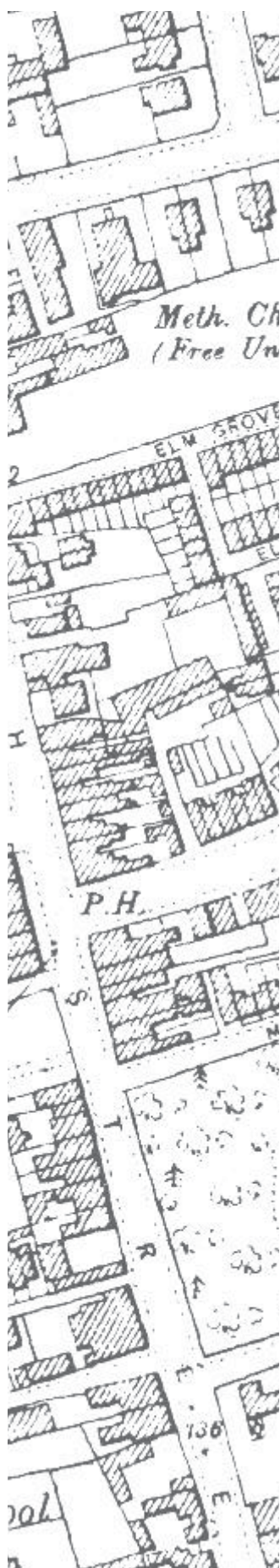
No.	Description	Map
LL34	1 to 5 and 2 to 12 Cornwall Road, Cheam	2/3
LL35	St John's Church, Belmont	2
LL36	75, 77 and 90 The Gallop, 81 Chiltern Road and Church with adjacent buildings, Sutton	2
LL37	Beddington Village Hall, 1-5 Beddington Lane	6
LL38	16 to 26 Cotswold Road, Sutton	2
LL39	241 to 243 Brighton Road, Sutton	2
LL40	4 to 6 Richmond Road, Beddington	6
LL41	Victorian Wall Letter Box, Cotswold Road, Belmont	2
LL42	35 Chiltern Road, Sutton	2
LL43	84 and 86 High Street (Millets and Game), Sutton	3
LL44	The building currently occupied by Coral Bookmakers, corner of Sutton High Street and Grove Road, Sutton	3
LL45	Lavender Corner, North Cheam Crossroads	1
LL46	30 to 42 Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton	5
LL47	16 to 22 Park Hill, Carshalton	5
LL48	24 to 42 Park Hill, Carshalton	5
LL49	11 and 13 Cotswold Road, Belmont	2
LL50	99 and 101 Downs Road, Belmont	2
LL51	Caldbeck Parade, Central Road, Worcester Park	1
LL52	Bell Tower, Beddington Infants School, Croydon Road, Wallington	6
LL53	Stable Block, Cheam Park	2
LL54	The Walled Garden, Cheam Park	2
LL55	The Coach House, at rear of 78 Bute Road, Wallington	6
LL56	31 to 43 Clifton Road, Wallington	6
LL57	Seymour House, Charter House and Bridge House, Mulgrave Road and Bridge Road, Sutton	3
LL58	Former Ouvry Goodman shopfront, 2 to 8 Cheam Road, Sutton	3
LL59	Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton	5
LL60	Methodist Church and Ruskin Hall, Ruskin Road, Carshalton	5
LL61	The Masonic Hall, Grove Road, Sutton	3
LL62	The Plough Public House, Croydon Road, Beddington	6
LL63	1 to 5 The Green, Sutton	3
LL64	The Grapes Public House, 198 High Street, Sutton	3

Schedule Locally Listed Buildings

No.	Description	Map
LL65	161 High Street, Sutton (currently Foot Locker)	6
LL66	Manor Park Lodge and Store, Manor Park Road, Sutton	3
LL67	Grand Parade, 152 to 164 High Street, Sutton	3
LL68	Iron Railings, Gate Pillars and the Victorian Wall Post Box adjoining the former Water Treatment Works, Carshalton Road	3
LL69	Original shopfront, 120 Carshalton Road, Sutton	3
LL70	2 to 8 High Street, Sutton	3
LL71	Hillview, 20 Aultone Way, Sutton	3
LL72	1 to 26 Highland Cottages, Bute Road, Wallington	6
LL73	The Winning Post Public House, 265 High Street, Sutton	3
LL74	The Lodge, Sandhills, Wallington	6
LL75	Cromer Mansions, Cheam Road, Sutton	3
LL76	2 to 8 Bourne Way, Sutton	3
LL77	Thornleigh, Brockridge, Needwood, Barton, Ewell Road, Cheam	2
LL78	Nonsuch Place, 1 to 6 Ewell Road, Cheam	2
LL79	78 Stafford Road, Wallington	6
LL80	12 to 20 Maldon Road, Wallington	6
LL81	440 to 444 Gander Green Lane, Sutton	1
LL82	57 and 59 St James Road, Sutton	3
LL83	The Cock Sign, High Street, Sutton	3
LL84	Poplar Place, 119 and 121 Cheam Common Road, North Cheam	1
LL85	435 London Road, North Cheam	1
LL86	20 to 28 Warren Avenue, South Cheam	2
LL87	Miles Hall, St Andrew's Church, Northey Avenue, Cheam	2
LL88	The Old Forge, 83 Station Way, Cheam	2
LL89	The Railway Inn, Station Way, Cheam	2
LL90	Highfield Lawn Tennis Pavilion, junction of The Ridgway and Mayfield Road, Sutton	2
LL91	Culvers Lodge, 110 London Road, Hackbridge	4
LL92	Milestone, Rose Hill	3
LL93	Drinking Fountain, Wrythe Lane, Wrythe Green	4
LL94	Sutton Arcade, Throwley Way, Sutton	3
LL95	Mayfield House and Oak House, Damson Way, Carshalton	5



Schedule Locally Listed Buildings



No.	Description	Map
LL96	Shopfront, John King Flower Shop, 118 Manor Road, Wallington	6
LL97	The Lodge, Festival Walk, Carshalton	5
LL98	Stone Court, Grove Park, Carshalton	5
LL99	Wells Court and Fitzhalan Court, Ewell Road, Cheam	2
LL100	The Sun Public House, North Street, Carshalton	5
LL101	12 to 18 Station Road, Belmont	2
LL102	1 to 8b Westmead Corner, Westmead Road, Carshalton	5
LL103	Post Box, Lodge Place, Sutton	3
LL104	Sewer Vent Pipes:	7
	1 Banstead Road / Park Hill	
	2 Boundary Road	
	3 Boundary Road Railway bridge	
	4 Bridge Road	
	5 Carshalton Beeches Station	
	6 Carshalton Road	
	7 Cator Road	
	8 Denmark Road	
	9 Duke of Edinburgh Road	
	10 Fairview Road	
	11 Glebe Road	
	12 Hawthorn Road	
	13 Hillcroome Road	
	14 Laburnum Avenue	
	15 Lavender Road	
	16 Meadow Road	
	17 Mill Lane	
	18 Palmerston Road	
	19 Queen Mary's Avenue	
	20 Rotherfield Road	
	21 St. Andrew's Road	
	22 St. James Road	
	23 Stanley Road (N)	
	24 Stanley Road (S)	
	25 Stanley Square	
	26 Wallace Crescent	
	27 Weihurst Gardens	
	28 Westcroft Road	
	29 Wrythe Green	

LL1 Thomas Wall Garage, Angel Hill

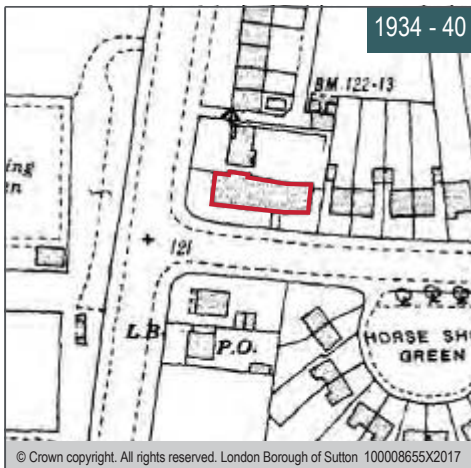
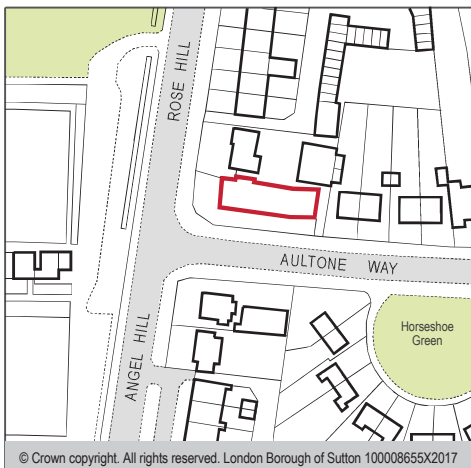


Thomas Wall was famous throughout Britain for selling high quality meat pies, sausages and ice cream. Part of the success of the Wall's Ice Cream business included the 'Stop Me and Buy One' cycles which first appeared on the streets around 1923. These cycles were kept in the garage at the junction of Aultone Way and Angel Hill.

During the Second World War manufacture of ice cream was severely restricted and the cycles were requisitioned for use at military installations. For example The Admiralty converted 18 into 'little ships' (with the addition of a chart table and compass above the former ice-cream coolbox) and naval ratings learned the art of navigation by cycling round a sports field laid out with buoys.

By 1947 Wall's had sold off its tricycles, then numbering over 3,000, and invested in freezers for its shops.

This building is locally listed because of its association with Wall's Company.



Criteria

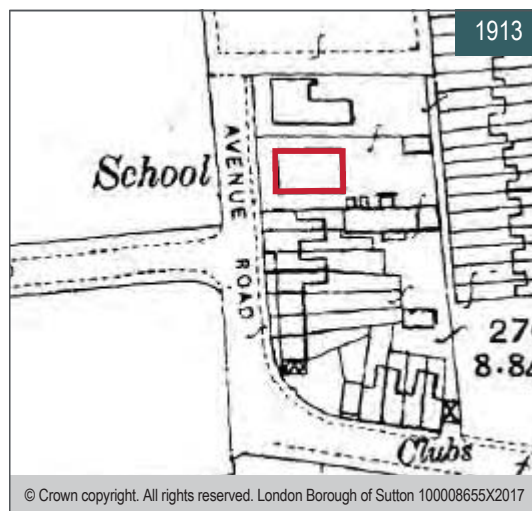
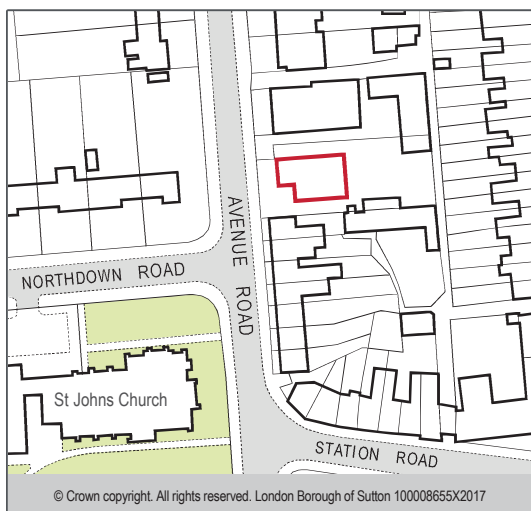
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

LL2 The Old School House, Avenue Road, Belmont

Until 1870 all schools were charitable or private institutions, but in that year the Elementary Education Act permitted local government to complement the existing elementary schools in order to fill any gaps. This building in Avenue Road, built in 1902 on land previously designated for a church, offered 150 places to local children. It is in the style of a traditional village schoolhouse centred round a large main hall, the school yard being located to the rear. The exterior appears little changed from its original construction with crenellated brick detail, and decorative chimney stacks and pots.

This is a good example of a small late Victorian school house. The building ceased to be used as a school in around 1970 and is now a Day Nursery. The present Avenue Road School, further north on the opposite side of Avenue Road, was established in 1956 and progressively enlarged.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 2

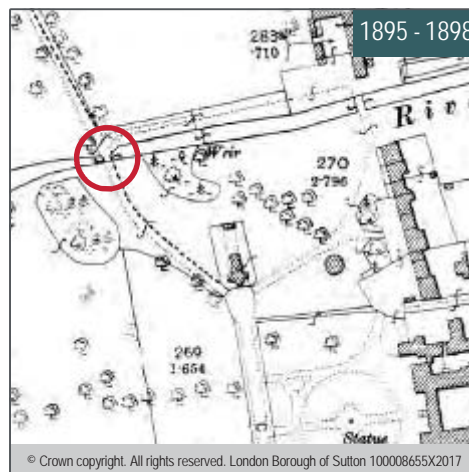
LL3 Canon Bridges Bridge, Beddington Park



When the estate of Carew Manor was broken up in 1859 the southern portion was bought by Canon Alexander Henry Bridges, Rector of Beddington. As a result Beddington Park was saved from development, and Bridges set about landscaping the park, building bridges and East Lodge near St Mary's Church.

The terracotta on this bridge named after him was made by the Watcombe Pottery at Torquay and the bricks at Sudbury in Suffolk, where Bridges had family connections. The west parapet was destroyed when a tree fell on it in the 1987 storm, and it was subsequently restored by the London Borough of Sutton.

Within Beddington Park Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 6

LL4 Stone and Flint Bridge, Beddington Park

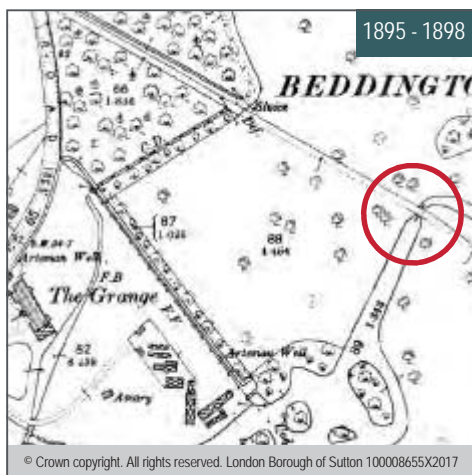
Beddington Park was originally part of the deer park attached to Carew Manor, which was once a major country house. At its largest size in the Tudor period, the park occupied almost all the land between Mitcham Common, Beddington Lane, Croydon Road and London Road. By the mid-eighteenth century the fortunes of the Carew family had declined and most of the northern part of the park had been converted into fields. The southern part survived as a deer park until the Carew estate was sold in 1859. Shortly after this the park was acquired by Canon Alexander Henry Bridges, the wealthy Rector of Beddington. Bridges lived in Beddington House in Bridges Lane, a short distance from the park, and over the years carried out a large amount of landscape improvement and construction.



The River Wandle flows through the park, and this bridge across the river, on the main east - west path through the park, was probably built for Canon Bridges in the second half of the 19th century. It is constructed from flint and stone. Flints are a naturally occurring material within chalk, found in very irregular shapes and often laid in the form of random rubble, as here. Flint can also be broken or 'knapped' to show the internal face.

The upper part of the adjacent river bank wall is decorated with stone carvings of plants and animals.

Within Beddington Park Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 6

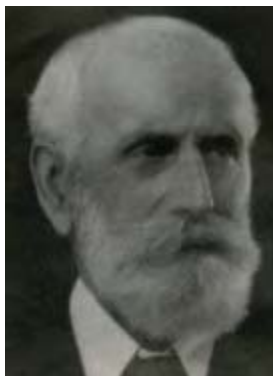
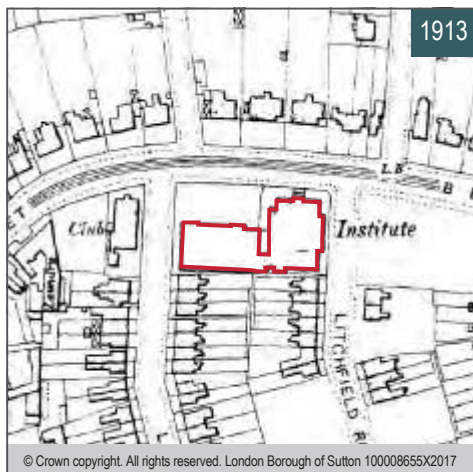
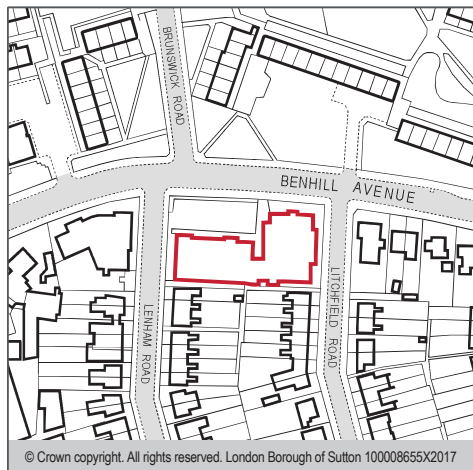
LL5 Sutton Adult Education Centre, Benhill Avenue, Sutton

Thomas Wall (1846 - 1930) was known throughout Britain for his company, Thomas Wall and Sons, founded by his grandfather Richard in 1786, selling quality meat pies, sausages and ice cream. Despite the company being a great commercial success Thomas was concerned about his own lack of education and so set about encouraging others to learn, and assisting them financially. His generosity led to the opening of the Sutton Adult School and Institute, later called The Thomas Wall Centre, in Benhill Avenue. The first part, which housed the assembly halls, opened in January 1910, followed by a further extension in April 1911. Thomas Wall became its first president and the adult school reputedly had the finest premises in the whole of the UK.

By 1915 it ran Social Clubs for Men, Boys and Girls, a Reference and Lending Library (and it still has many of the books today), clubs for maternity and horticulture, debating and temperance societies, a legal advice committee, Bible Study and English Literature classes, health and economic lectures, and what was claimed to be the finest gymnasium outside of a prison in the south of England, used by both sexes. There was also a free nursery, a 'cripples' parlour, coal, provident and slate clubs and popular Saturday night concerts. Thomas Wall also purchased and endowed the Adult School with five acres of playing fields for cricket, football, tennis, running and cycling.

Thomas Wall supported the adult School Movement and the Workers' Educational Association as well as the YMCA. In setting up the Thomas Wall Trust in 1920 it was his and the original Trustees' wishes that the Trust should benefit education and social service. This included aid for both individuals and institutions, in particular made also of support for poor widows and those who, through poverty, are without the means to advance their education.

By the time of his death in 1930 the Trust was supporting some 200 university students financially. His generosity was unchanged and despite poor health local people would often see him hobbling to Sutton Station on his unsteady legs because he lent his car and chauffeur to someone who needed to travel to hospital in Central London.

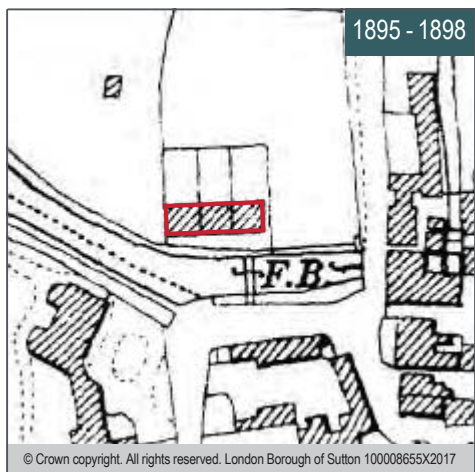


Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

LL6 Mount Pleasant Cottages, Bridges Lane, Beddington



These attractive clapboard bungalows with slate roofs stand on the site of an orchard attached to the Snuff Mill property on the northern bank of the river facing Bridges Lane, Beddington. First occupied in about 1884, they are believed to have been built as tied cottages for workmen employed in the construction of Wallis's Mill which stood nearby. Bridges Lane was named after Henry Bridges and his son, the local vicar, who lived in Beddington House.

In 1966 the cottage nearest the footbridge was purchased by Angela Douglas, the actress and wife of the stage and screen actor Kenneth More, and in 1978 by Mr Gilbert (Joe) Rumary and his wife, who in that same year rebuilt the bridge which can be seen in the 1890 historic photograph.

Within Beddington Village Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 6

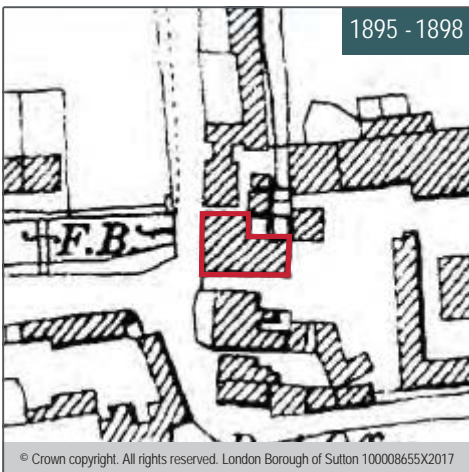
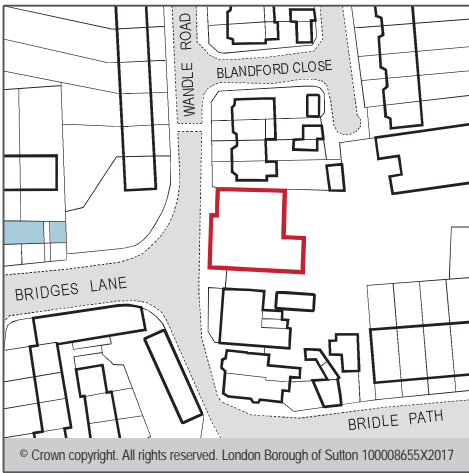
LL7 Wandle Flour Mill, Bridle Path, Bridges Lane, Beddington

The Mill building at the junction of Bridle Path, Bridges Lane and Wandle Road stands where, over the centuries, a succession of small water-driven mills have stood. A manorial mill site on the Wandle was enumerated in the Domesday survey of 1086, the current mill's immediate predecessor was a snuff mill, rebuilt during the period 1780-83 and owned by the Carew family as Lords of the Manor, and tenanted for many years by the Lambert family.

The existing flour mill was built during the late Victorian period around 1891 as the Wandle Flour Mill, under the proprietorship of James and his brother Thomas Wallis 'family millers and bakers', who by the 1930s had about 20 four-wheeled horse drawn delivery vans delivering as far afield as Redhill and Caterham in Surrey, Hounslow, Middlesex and London. They also had a Foden steam wagon which they used to deliver flour to their branches. In 1909 they claimed to be 'the largest firm in the kingdom'. The surviving brother, Thomas, died in 1926 after management had passed to his son in 1918. The business is thought to have eventually closed before the outbreak of war in 1939.

During the war an auxiliary fire engine was stationed in the yard, and an Air Raid Precautions post was housed in one of the offices. At the conclusion of hostilities the building did not return to flour making and bread production.

In 2015 the building was sympathetically converted into apartments which retain some of the Mill machinery internally.



- Criteria**
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 6

LL8 The Chilterns, Brighton Road, Sutton

These blocks of flats were built in the late 1930s, with large bay windows, sun balconies, white render and green tiled roofs and are a good example of Art Deco architecture of the period.

Art Deco was a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War One. It became popular in Britain in the 1920s and 1930s and influenced not only residential buildings but also theatres, cinemas, transport, furniture, jewellery, and everyday household objects. Streamlined forms, geometric shapes and bright colours were typical of the style. Apartments, which had been a fairly exclusive form of housing in the previous decades, began to be built in Art Deco style in large numbers for business people, particularly around London.

Art Deco represented luxury, glamour and faith in social and technological progress. It was one of the first truly international styles but its dominance ended with the start of World War Two and the rise of the strictly functional and austere modernist style.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

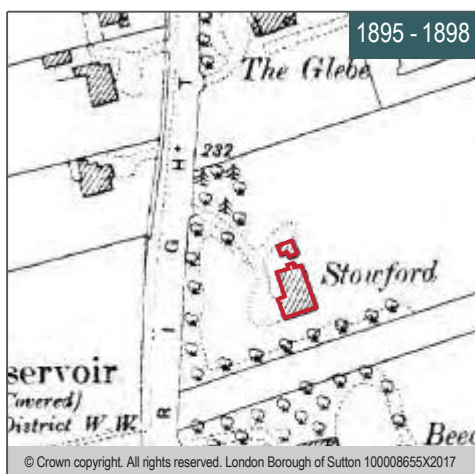
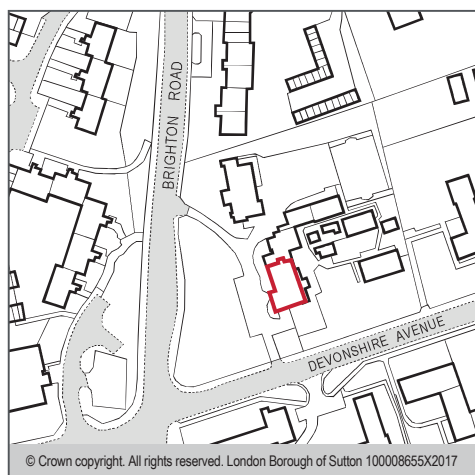
Map 2

LL9 Stowford (Eagle House School), 95 Brighton Road, Sutton

Stowford is set back from the road, with a lawn and grassed bank falling some six feet to the road. Its original drive survives on the north side of the plot but is now blocked, and part of the Victorian boundary wall remains on the Christchurch Park side. In early directories Stowford appears under the name 'Yarra Bank', but it was later acquired by a Mr Ackland and renamed Stowford. The great charm of Stowford is that with comparatively minor additions and changes the front elevation of the house is still as it was in its original 1865 form. The ground plan is simple and very characteristic of detached high Victorian period houses, with a through passage from the front to the rear garden.

The house is built of yellow London brick with a slate roof. The front door has a porch and balcony above. The main outer doors and most of the internal doors and door furniture are original, and all the windows are two-leafed sash. The window surrounds, sills, architraves, the external door surrounds on the porches, the balcony balustrade above the bay window on the gable end and the storey band all around the house at first floor level are made of precision-cut sandstone blocks and mouldings which have suffered very little weathering. The chimneys have elaborate cornices with stonework details and no pots. The eaves are over one foot wide and boarded. Internally the two main rooms downstairs have decorative cornices and a geometric pattern on their ceilings.

Stowford was until 2010 a college for children with special needs, and is now occupied by Eagle House School, an independently funded senior school for 11 to 19 year olds with autism and ASD.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

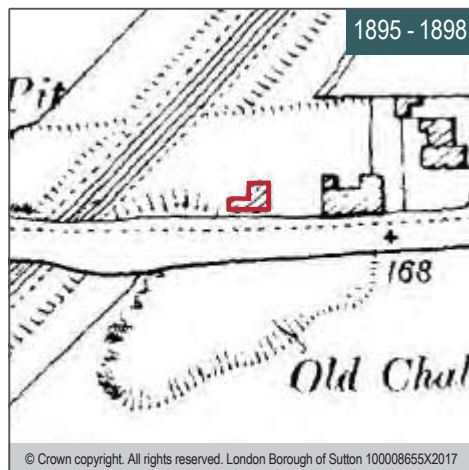
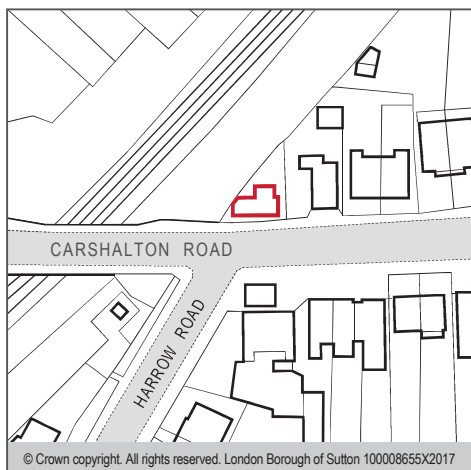
Map 2

LL10 185 Carshalton Road, Sutton



This small white wooden-boarded house sits on the northern side of Carshalton Road, close to the railway embankment above the Sutton to Mitcham railway line opened in 1868.

It first appears on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1896, however it is identified in the Lighting and General Rate Book of 1873. In William Pile's Directory published in Sutton in the 1930s, listing commercial and general addresses, the cottage was referred to as Hill Cottage. It is a good example of a small weatherboarded cottage of its age.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 5

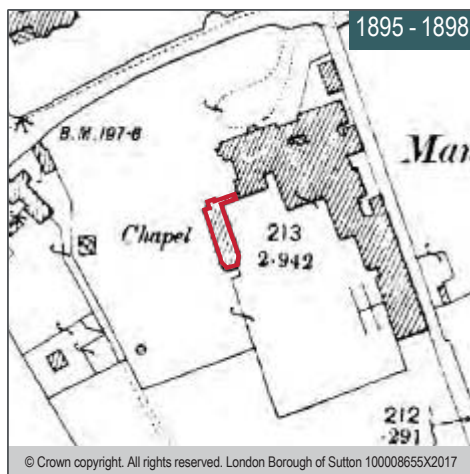
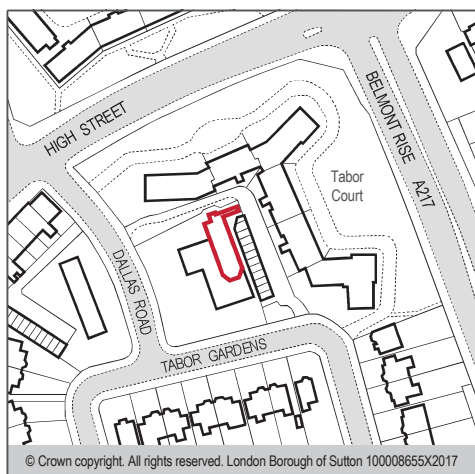
LL11 St Christopher's Catholic Church, Dallas Road, Cheam



This historic site, within Cheam Conservation Area, is where Cheam School stood, having moved from London after the Plague of 1665. It was originally located in Whitehall in Malden Road but moved to this site as Manor House School in 1719. In 1855 Reverend Robert Tabor bought the school and became headmaster, and the chapel was built in 1867, in traditional form, and was considered to be one of the finest private chapels in the country.

The original building is single storey and brick built, with six large arched windows with stone mullions down either side. It has a large pitched roof, gabled at one end and hipped at the other. An entrance lobby was added in the 1950s or 60s, and there are now no views of the building which are not affected by modern structures.

When the school moved to Newbury, Berkshire in 1934 the owners considered taking the chapel there too, but the costs and problems of dismantling, transporting and re-erecting were recognised as impractical. The school buildings were replaced by Tabor Court flats soon after the move to Berkshire, and the chapel is all that remains of Cheam School on this site, apart from the belfry on top of Tabor Court which once formed part of the school buildings.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

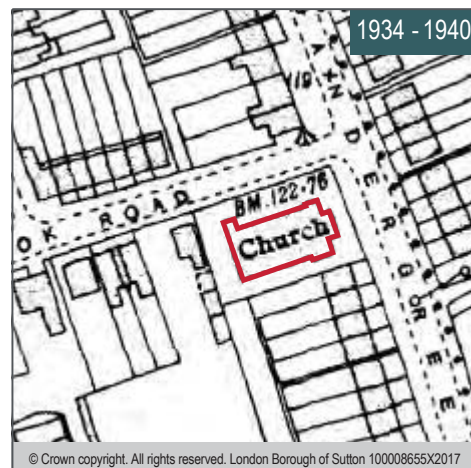
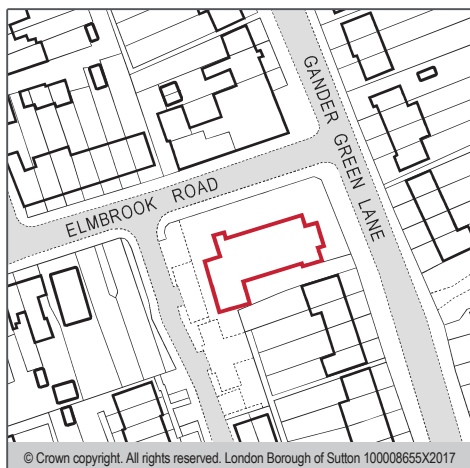
Map 2

LL12 St Alban the Martyr Church, Gander Green Lane, Sutton

St Alban's building dates from 1930 when it was decided that the Gander Green end of Cheam Parish needed a church of its own. The church was constructed using ancient Tudor beams, panelling bricks and other materials from the 400 year old Cheam Court Farm, which used to stand where the south-west corner of Cheam village crossroads now is, and was one of the Nonsuch Palace farms.

In 1929 the Rector and Churchwardens of Cheam bought all the farm buildings that were due for demolition, having read an article in the Parish Magazine about a church at North Sheen built successfully from reclaimed materials from old barns in Oxted. Mr C J Marshall of Cheam and Mr Swan of Oxted were appointed as joint architects, and they were able to build a new church that already had a tradition attached to it, and much of the character and colouring of age. The nave of the church is constructed from two of the larger barns, the aisles are built from cowsheds, and the organ chamber is the front of one of the smaller barns with Tudor brick quoins from the inglenook of the old hall. A Jacobean floor that had been put into the hall now forms the ceiling of the vestry.

The demolition and building were carried out by the Cheam firm Messrs Stevenson and Glyde, who entered into the spirit of the undertaking and built the church using medieval methods, without scaffolding. Local people used to call St Alban's the 'Barn Church'. In the west wall of the church there is a stone tablet with the inscription: *This church was built of materials of Cheam Court Farm, one of the farms attached to Nonsuch Palace. These old beams were parts of the barns when Queen Elizabeth was at Nonsuch. The glories of Nonsuch have passed away, but the beams of these humble buildings remain and are now around you.*



Criteria

- 3 Local community interest.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL13 Bridge and Rockery, Smee's Garden, Grange Park

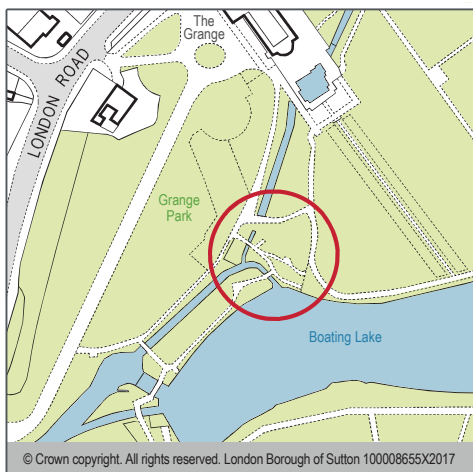


The garden at the Grange was developed by Alfred Smee (1818-1877), a chemist and surgeon who from 1841 held the official title Surgeon to the Bank of England. He acquired the land in the 1860s and in 1872 published an excellent account of it in 'My Garden', a lavishly illustrated book. A house was built on the site by his son Alfred Hutchinson Smee, which burnt down in 1960 and was replaced by the existing modern building, now the Grange restaurant. In 1935 the house and grounds, including the eighteenth century mill pond (now the boating lake) were bought by the Borough of Beddington and Wallington and turned into a public park.



The garden has been much altered since Smee's time. The best remaining feature is a small area of rockery around a water course and a small stone bridge. The plan in 'My Garden' shows that this lay on the boundary between 'Fern Glade' and 'Fern Glen'. The garden was rich in many varieties of ferns, which were one of Alfred Smee's special interests.

Within Beddington Park Conservation Area.

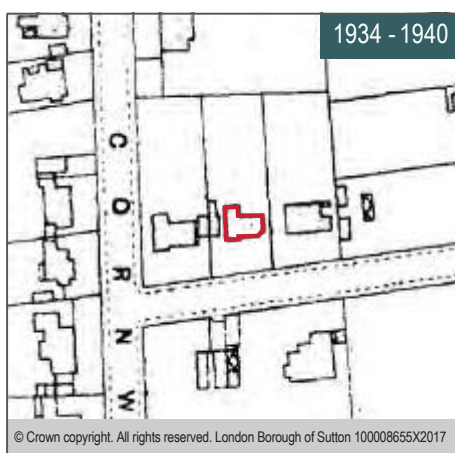


Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 6

LL14 The Red House, 86 Grange Road, Sutton



While Sutton has few major landmark buildings, it has a wealth of low-key, domestic suburban houses. Built in the Victorian and Edwardian periods, they have immense charm and are architecturally and socially very interesting.

Red House was built before the First World War in the Arts and Crafts style, a revolution in design and reaction to Victorian industrialisation and poor living conditions. Its architects sought to restore dignity and pride and create buildings of simplicity and beauty, but ultimately custom-designed and hand-made houses were too expensive for any but the upper middle classes. Red House was designed by local architect Walter Sidney Jones (1884 - 1957) for his own and his family's occupation, in rich red brick with tile-hung gabled first floor windows, a distinctive receding arched porch, timber framing and tall ornate chimneys. The interior of the house is in the same style with a large inglenook fireplace, beamed ceilings and oak panelled hall.

Walter Sidney Jones designed a number of houses in the borough and examples can be seen in Crossways, Dorset Road (where there is a particularly large house, now a nursing home), Salisbury Road, and other locations around Sutton, Cheam and Carshalton. During his career, articles were published on his work in *Homes and Gardens* and other architectural periodicals. His career came to a premature end in 1928 following a train crash at London Bridge Station.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 2

LL15 The Grove, Grove Park, Carshalton

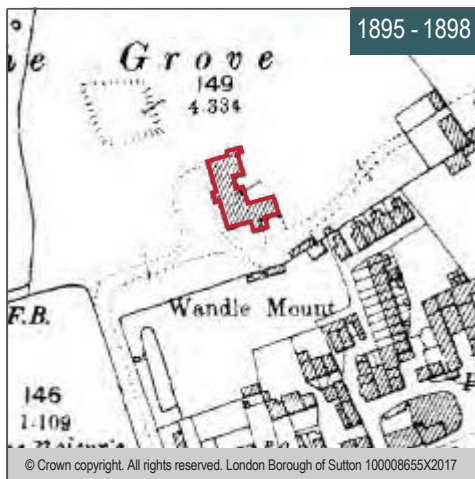
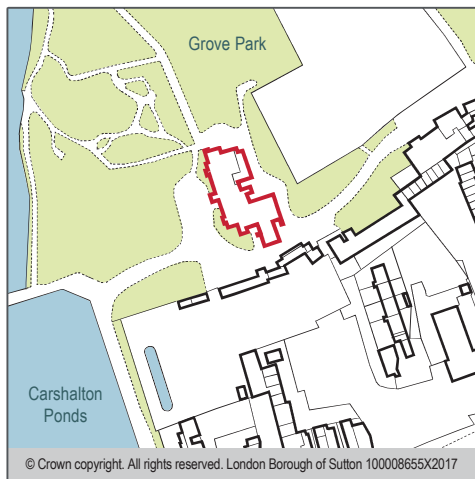
The core of this building dates from around 1840, although there are many 19th and 20th century additions. In 1856 it was leased to Reverend W A Cator, Rector of Carshalton, and his wife Aurelia, who later bought both the Grove and Stone Court. The Cators were probably responsible for much of the existing landscaping around the Grove, and for converting the Upper Mill to house a private electricity plant, around 1885, for the Grove mansion. A wooden Alpine style building was erected to house the water powered generator.

Around 1888 Samuel Barrow bought the Grove, and extended the already large grounds by buying Wandle Mount (a slum area known as 'Irish Yard') and built a skittle alley, now Grove Hall. Barrow was in the family leather tanning business Barrow, Hepburn and Gale in London, and during the First World War became extremely wealthy and acquired a knighthood. As a local benefactor and JP, he donated an area of land to extend Carshalton churchyard in 1915 in memory of his son, and was also President of the Beddington, Carshalton and Wallington Operatic Society.



Sir Samuel Barrow continued to live at the Grove after World War I, with his own cricket team, skittle and bowling alleys. During the 1920s however, he lost most of his fortune and was forced to sell The Grove which was snapped up by Carshalton Urban District Council and developed into a leisure area, with tennis courts, cricket pitch and children's playground. Because of the council's fortunate action, the Grove escaped the fate of Carshalton Park on the other side of the High Street, which was largely divided up for housing development.

The house is a key feature in Grove Park and is within Carshalton Village Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 5

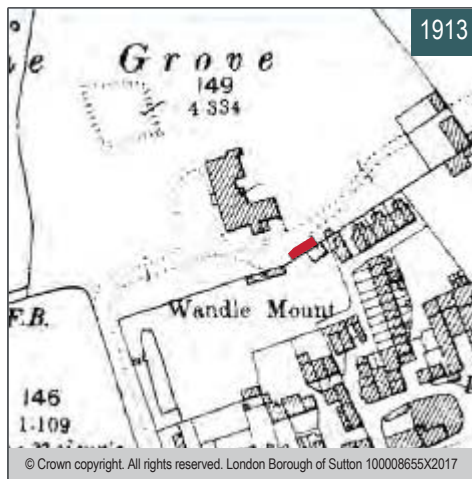
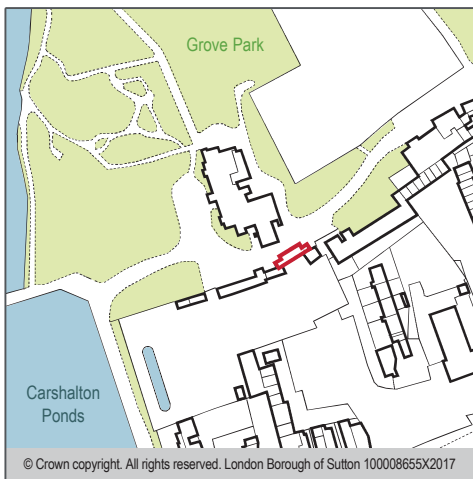
LL16 The Nest (The Old Apple Store), Grove Park, Carshalton



This small building, built between 1872 and 1896 with a medieval style overhang, is located immediately south of The Grove in the boundary wall of the former kitchen garden. Around this time the Grove was owned by Reverend Cator, Rector of Carshalton, then from 1888 by Samuel Barrow, a wealthy businessman. Both men made improvements to their parkland and buildings, landscaping and adding estate buildings where necessary.

The main room on the first floor has a range of windows which look south over what was once the kitchen garden, and may be equated with the 'brick-built fruit store' mentioned in estate particulars in 1903. The building is unusual and adds significantly to the character of Grove Park.

Within Carshalton Village Conservation Area.



Criteria

4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 5

LL17 Barclays Bank, 43 High Street, Sutton

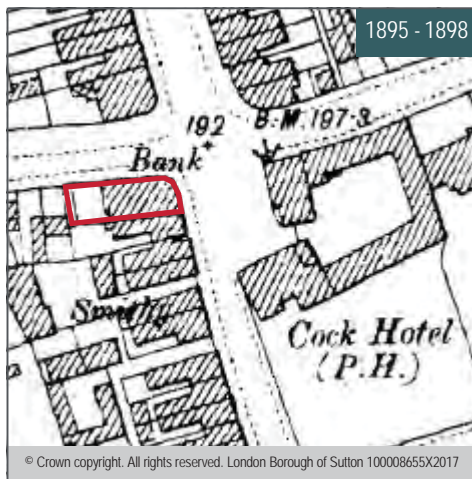
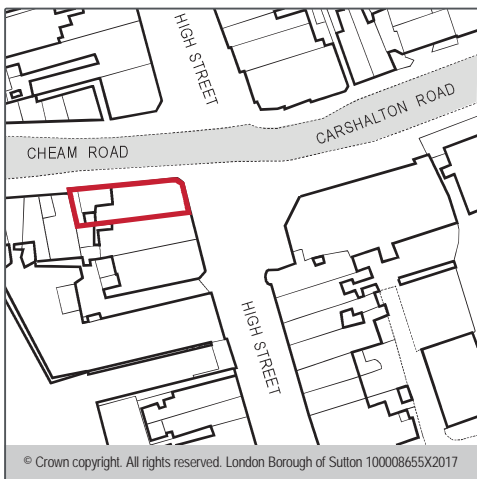


Barclays Bank is a prime building on the south-west corner of the Cock Junction crossroads. It was built in 1894 for the London Provincial Bank Ltd., in a French Renaissance style, four storeys high and ornate in design. There is a series of arches at ground level set within rusticated stonework. The main entrance is on the corner (where the two historic turnpike roads meet), rounded in shape and surrounded by an ornate architrave and segmental pediment, all of which created a sense of importance for bank customers.

The second storey has fluted columns and simple cross windows. The windows, columns and dentil on the third storey are surrounded by decorative carvings. The attic on the fourth storey is behind a decorative, balustraded parapet under which there is a decorative frieze.

It is regarded as an aesthetically pleasing building and is important to the townscape view. It forms a prominent landmark when arriving in the town centre from the west.

Within Sutton Town Centre High Street Crossroads Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 8.2

LL18 The Parochial Rooms, Malden Road, Cheam

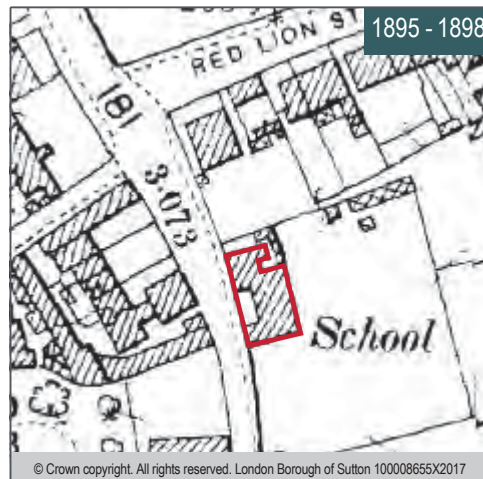
The Parochial Rooms were built in 1869 for the sum of £769, designed by the architect Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, on land given by Spencer Wilde who owned Cheam House on the other side of Malden Road. Mr Wilde also presented the St Dunstan's Church Lych Gate in memory of his silver wedding. A stone over the front door bears the words 'Serve God and Be Cheerful', the motto of the Reverend John Hackett, Rector of St Dunstan's from 1624 to 1662. This motto was incorporated into the arms of the former Borough of Sutton and Cheam.



From 1869 to 1907 the Parochial Rooms were used as a school, known as the Cheam and Cuddington Girls and Infants School. In 1907 the school moved to Jubilee Road, and in 1943 boys joined from the age of seven to form a mixed primary school. The name St Dunstan's School was adopted in the 1950s.

In 1991, the Parochial Rooms, with a grant from London Borough of Sutton and local donations, underwent extensive refurbishment. Great care was taken to ensure the retention and replacement of original features. The rooms are now used by the community for many events including fairs, weddings, markets, classes, talks and club meetings.

Within Cheam Village Conservation Area.



- Criteria**
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
 - 3 Local community interest.
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 2

LL19 Anells Snuff Mill, Mill Lane, Carshalton

These buildings survive from Anells Snuff Mill which operated on this site from the late 18th century until 1892. The mill may have been created by the conversion of older buildings, but the structure nearest to the bridge may have been erected for the mill, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century.

In 1918 John Boughton, a parchment and vellum manufacturer, occupied the mill. He converted the buildings and traded until the 1950s. The waterwheel was removed c.1930 but the catwalk and some sluice control machinery remain. By 1965 the building was used for light engineering works. STR Printers have occupied the building since 1999.

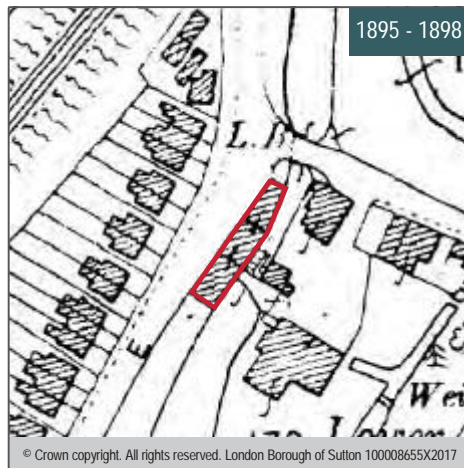
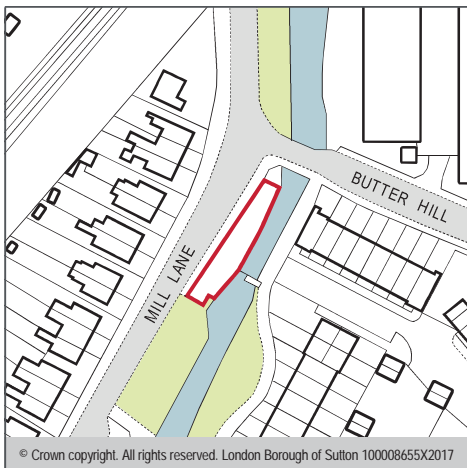
The River Wandle was historically a source of power for industry. In the 19th century at least five mills operated along Mill Lane. Steam, then electricity, led to the decline of water-power industries. This area remained industrial until 1995 when the current housing estates were built. Anells Snuff Mill is the earliest surviving mill building in the Borough. Within Carshalton Village Conservation Area.



c.1905 Looking south along the River Wandle. There were three mills by Butter Hill Bridge. The Snuff Mill operated by the Ansell family since the late 18th century is on the right. Another mill used by Anells is on the left, it appears to have once been a small corn mill. The building in the background, a large brick built flour mill operated by Denyers, was at the end of its life.



R.Thurston Hopkins visited the mill in 1930 and gave the following description: '... Old Snuff Mill, a plain weatherboarded building, with a roof of warm red tiles ... inside, the building shows every sign of respectable old age, the oak framework being solid and not less than 200 years old. The waterwheel has been dismantled, nothing of the old snuff-grinding machinery remains, if we except one or two of the mill-stones which are now displayed in odd corners ... Although the mill is no longer working, it is still the home of an ancient craft carried on by John Boughton, who manufactures parchment and vellum ... Mr. Boughton informed me that the vogue for the jazz band gave a new lease of life to his business, owing to the fact that the heads of bass drums required the best vellum ...'

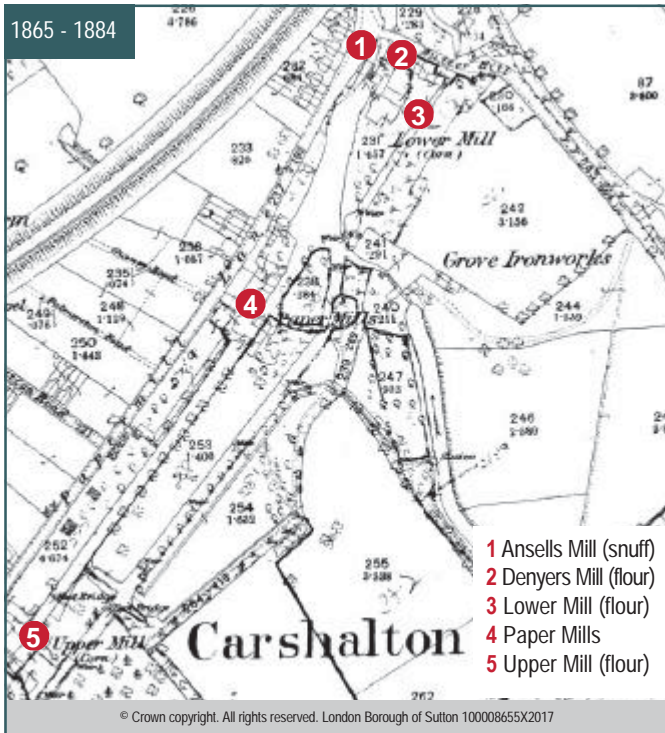


Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 5

LL19 Ansell's Snuff Mill, Mill Lane



Looking south along the River Wandle at Butter Hill Bridge



Ansell's Snuff Mill on the right, Denyers Flour Mill centre.

Looking north along the River Wandle at Ansell's Snuff Mill



1896 Left is Ansell's Snuff Mill - its buildings are no longer weather boarded but still exist. Denyers Flour Mill on the right was replaced by a more modern building which has also been demolished.



From 1918 until the 1950's, John Boughton, a parchment and vellum manufacturer occupied the Ansell's Snuff Mill. The chimney on the right may be on the British Petroleum site further up Mill Lane.



1920 Ansell's Snuff Mill. The cottages in Mill Lane can be seen in the background on the left. The waterwheel was removed c.1930.



1973 Gray Gauges occupied Ansell's mill from 1967 until at least 1973. Vinyl Products Ltd. manufactured Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) a liquid from which PVC is made. Land by the river in Mill Lane was a site for industry until the 1990's. British Petroleum works (in the background) was demolished in 1992 and the existing housing sites built c.1995.

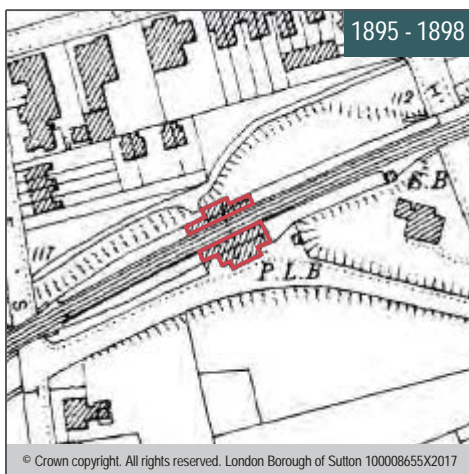
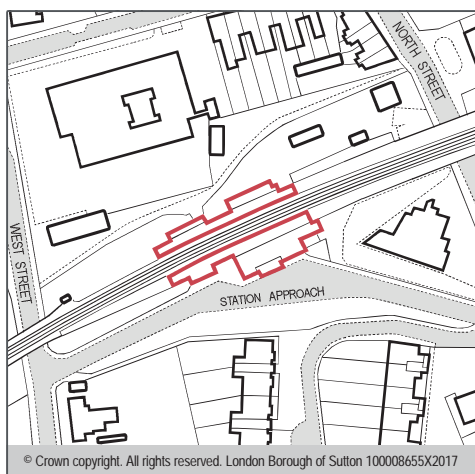
Photo: Dr Neil Clifton

LL20 Carshalton Railway Station

In 1847 a railway line was laid from Croydon to Epsom through Carshalton, by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. The owner of the Carshalton Park Estate objected to a station on his land, so Carshalton's first railway station was built in the fields south of Wallington (now Wallington Station). Economically this was inconvenient for Carshalton's trade, and the lack of railway connections stunted Carshalton's growth for some years. By 1900 Sutton had overtaken Carshalton, which as a result allowed Carshalton to keep some of its village character.

The station on the current site was built in 1868, when the Sutton to Mitcham line was constructed, but it did not have a goods yard so freight still had to be carted to Sutton or Wallington. Although the railway was an essential part of Carshalton's economy, it was not always regarded favourably, and according to AE Jones in his book 'An Illustrated Directory of Carshalton', the railway was considered no more than a necessary evil. People complained about the slowness of the trains and the early station building itself was a source of dissatisfaction evidenced by the following statement in Pile's Directory: *'scarcely of a character to do credit to the town or the company'*.

A replacement station building was rebuilt around 1901 and was considered to be one of the best stations on the line. The station has altered little over time, and today is considered to be a good example of a 1900s railway station. The Arts and Crafts style is evident in the brick detailing, rendered gables, dormer and oriel windows and cut brick chimneys, which give this building character and interest.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 5

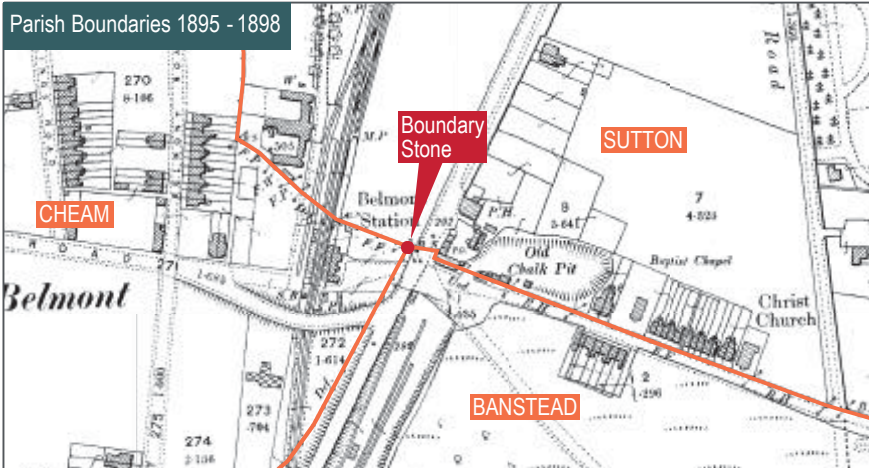
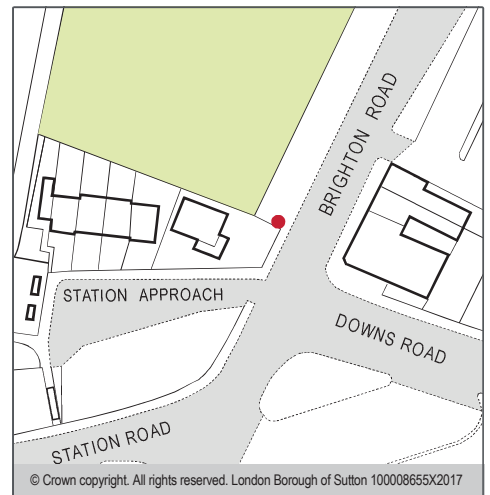
LL21 Parish Boundary Stone, Brighton Road



The stone is located by the wall of the Health Clinic near Belmont Station and the Recreation Ground. Its position is original as it is on the boundary of where the old parishes of Sutton, Cheam and Banstead meet. A parish boundary stone (marked B.S.) is shown precisely at this location on 19th century maps.

The stone has no inscription but it probably did in the past. Faint letters or markings are visible. There used to be many similar stones in the Belmont area as this was the old Sutton and Cheam parish boundary.

This stone may be the only surviving one.



Criteria

3 Local community interest.

Map 2

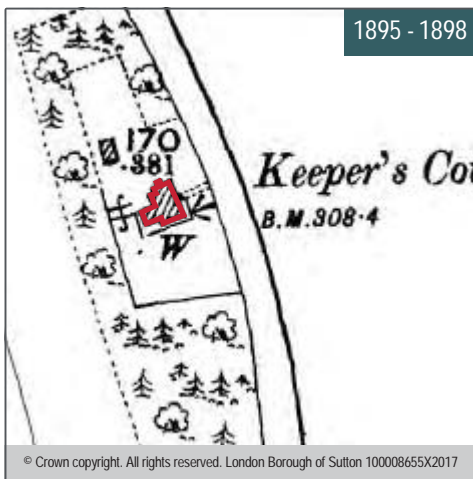
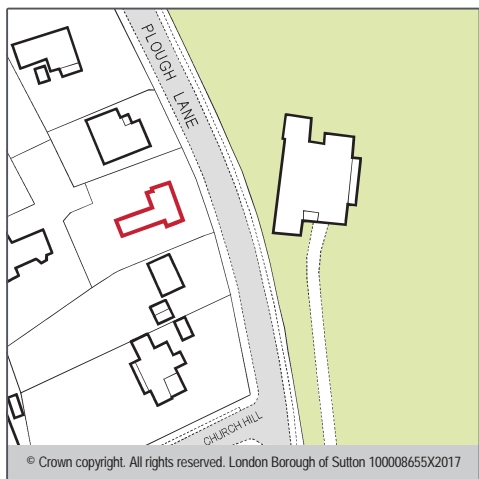
LL22 Well Cottage, 41 Plough Lane, Beddington



This cottage dates back to before 1857 and appears to be shown on a plan for the sale of Lot 23, when the Carew estates were sold. Lot 23 included the sale of Great Woodcote Park and it is possible that this building was a gamekeeper's cottage attached to the estate.

There is a well in the garden of this property which is still checked for water today, the earliest records of testing being from 1883. The well retains all the working mechanisms for the drawing up of water and there is also an original bucket on site.

The cottage itself has interesting features such as thick outer walls, small bay windows with wooden shutters on the inside, and detailed brickwork patterning above the first floor windows. Although the property has been extended to the rear the front retains many original features.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 6

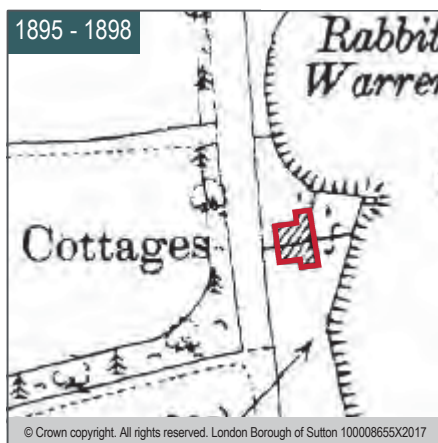
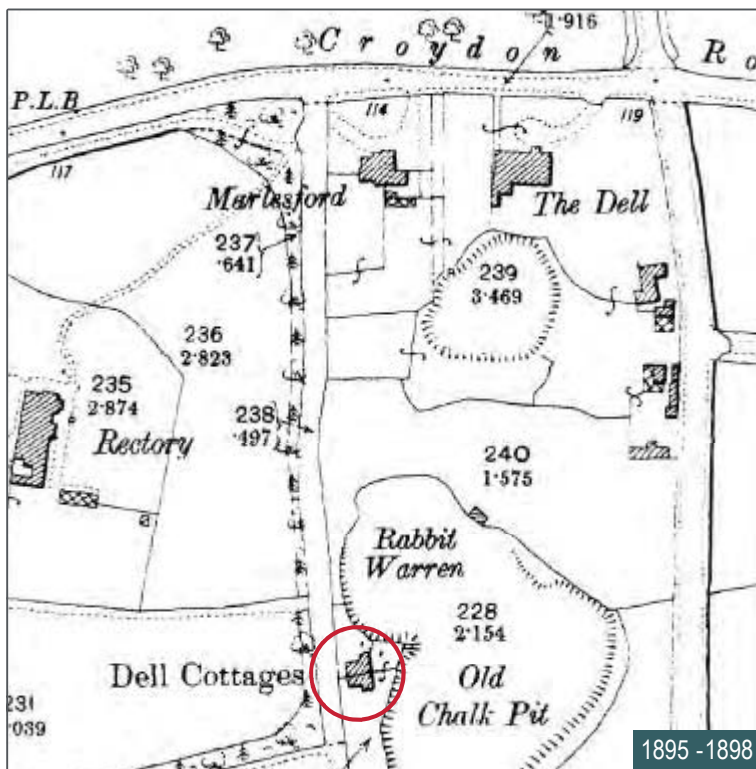
LL23 Dell Cottages, 37 and 38 Rectory Lane, Wallington



The date 1873 on the wall of these attractive cottages with tile-hung decoration, so typical of Surrey vernacular architecture, would indicate the year they changed from Chalk Pit Cottages to Dell Cottages. In this year they were re-aligned, rebuilt and renamed.

The cottages stand on land once known as White Bench Field, beside a deep chalk pit from which they took their name, and were originally sold as part of the Carew Estates in 1868. The date and name may indicate the year the cottages became part of the 'Dell' Estate, at the time owned by the Cobham family whose home stood facing Croydon Road between Rectory Lane and Demesne Road.

They are locally listed as fine examples of cottage architecture of their period.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

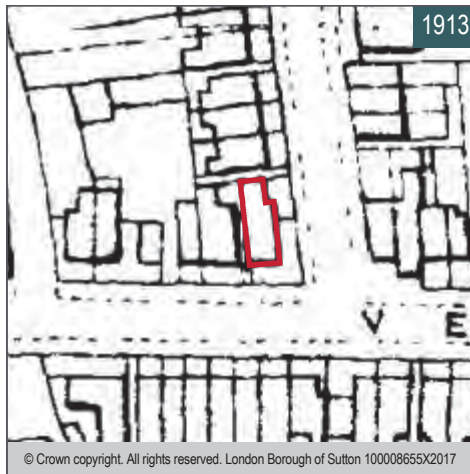
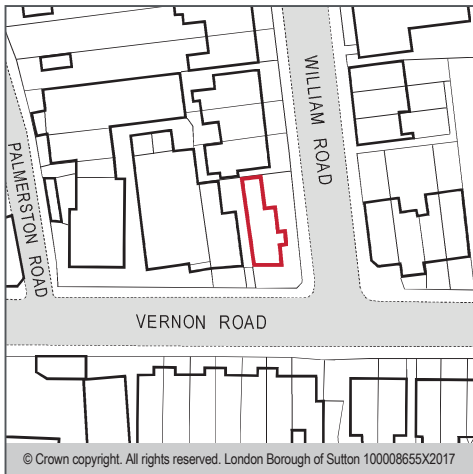
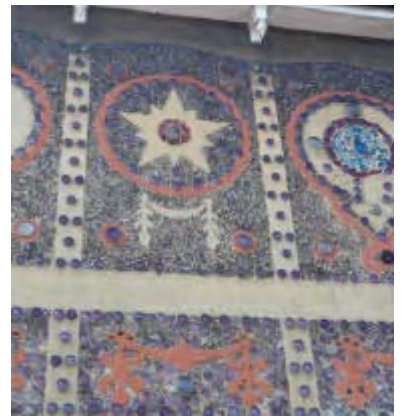
Map 6

LL24 Alexandra Villa 'The Bottle House', William Road, Sutton



'The Bottle House' on the corner of William Road provides a decorative extravaganza of coloured glass bottle ends, perhaps a variation of parquetry (raised plaster forming a decorative pattern).

Alexandra Villa is in the area of Sutton known as 'New Town'. Following the opening of Sutton Railway Station in 1847, and a new fast link to central London, a number of builders put up terraced housing for workers in the Lind Road area, with shops and several pubs. Sutton's population doubled between 1851 and 1861, and in 1863 the Sutton Water Company was built nearby for the provision of mains water to allow housing to extend further. The local landowner, Thomas Alcock, sold land for new construction and up to 1871 the population doubled again. The date 1905 on the gable above the porch dates the house to the Arts and Crafts period and the ornate decorative detailing on the bay windows, porch, bargeboards and brackets to the overhanging front gable show a high level of craftsmanship.



- Criteria**
- 3 Local community interest.
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL25 Russetings, Worcester Road, Sutton

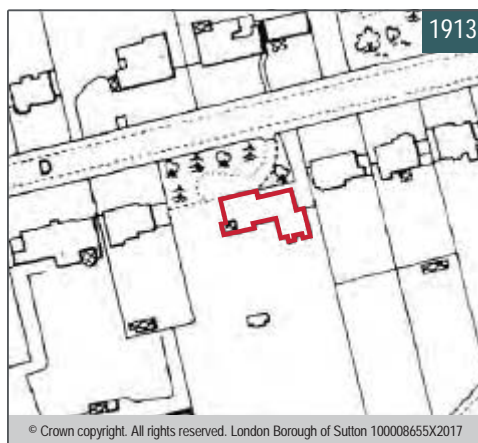
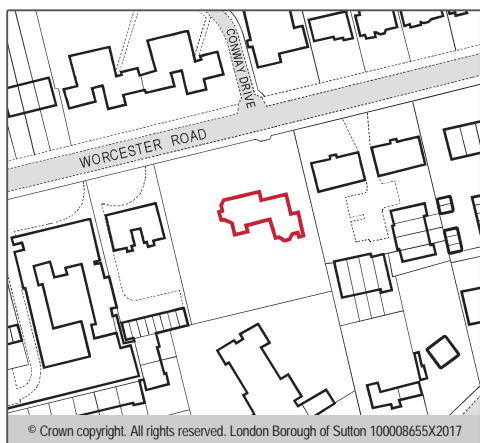


Russetings is a large house built in 1899 on a three-quarter acre plot at 25 Worcester Road. It was one of the last of a number of similar upper middle class homes built on Grange Mulgrave and Worcester Roads, now mostly replaced by flats and smaller houses. The house was designed by architect Frederick Wheeler for George Smith, a baker and confectioner, and his wife Mary, the sister of local benefactor Thomas Wall. Smith had his initials GS put on the facade of the red and blue-grey brick building.

The house was built in the Arts and Crafts style, with gabled roofs, tall brick chimneys, upper wall tiling, bay windows, a green copper dome and a porch with a turquoise mosaic floor. Inside there is a grand oak staircase, inglenook and tiled fireplaces, wood panelling and leaded light windows.



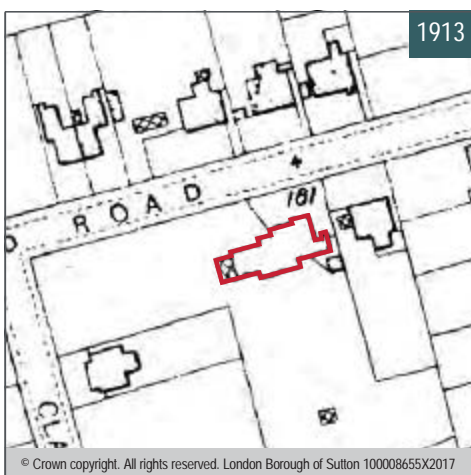
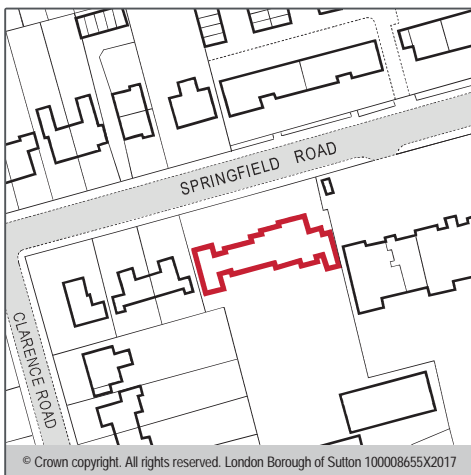
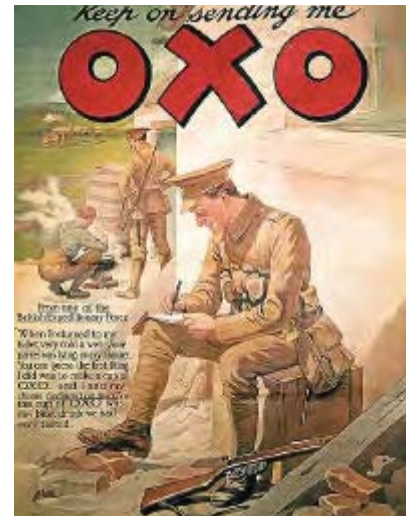
When Thomas Wall's mother died, he moved in with the Smiths to Russetings (then named Blythewood) from Sutton Common Road and died there in 1930. After Mary Smith died in 1932, her son Dr Percy Hall-Smith may have used the house to administer the Thomas Wall Trust. Following occupation by an engineering design firm during World War Two, Surrey County Council bought the house in 1948 for £6,000, using the ground floor as a careers office and one room for registration from 1953. When the London Borough of Sutton was formed in 1965 the building became the Register Office for the district. It was refurbished in 1994 to provide two marriage rooms.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 2



This fine building was occupied by the artist Frank Dadd from 1903 to 1919. He changed its name from Holmleigh to Morwenstow and added a spacious studio. A photograph of the family playing croquet on the lawn, taken shortly before the First World War, shows an idyllically peaceful scene. However, Frank's son Captain Ralph Dadd never fully recovered from shell shock, and three of Frank's nephews were killed and another badly wounded. One of Dadd's posters is shown above right. The house was sold in 1919 to Charles Gulliver, a music hall and cinema proprietor, race horse owner and former owner of the London Palladium.

In 1929 the house became Collingwood Boys' School, which became co-educational in 1991. Frank Dadd's studio, with its gallery modelled on the lines of a minstrels' gallery, is now used as the school's assembly hall.

Frank Dadd (1851-1929) was the third of six children. His mother, Catherine, was the daughter of Thomas Carter, a well known shipbuilder on the River Thames. Frank spent his childhood holidays clambering over ships in the dockyard, acquiring a knowledge of naval architecture which proved useful later on when he painted river and coastal scenes. From 1877 to 1884 he worked for the Illustrated London News. His output was vast - between 1880 and 1900 he completed an average of 100 black and white drawings each year, illustrated many books, and exhibited dozens of paintings at the Royal Academy and other galleries.

Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 6

LL27 Prince Regent Public House, 344 and 346 High Street, Sutton

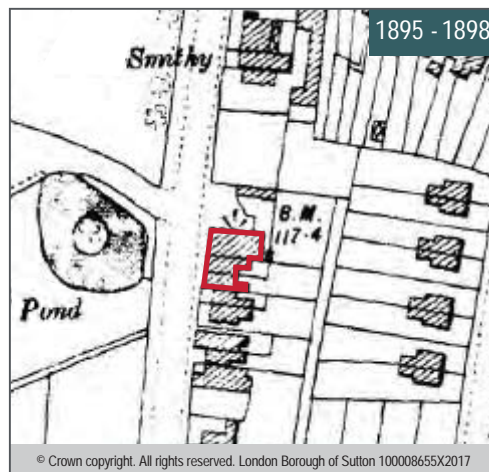
The property was originally a row of late 18th or 19th Century cottages of vernacular design, with horizontal timber cladding and sash windows. In the early 20th Century the cottages became a pub, and shopfronts were added to the front elevation. In the 1930s a two-storey rear extension was added. In the 1980s there was a fire at the pub which may have resulted in the recovering of the cottage roofs and alterations to the chimney stacks. The interior is unrecognisable from its time as cottages.

The property represents a local style of building and is the only building around Sutton Green dating from the time when Sutton Green was the 'centre' of Sutton, and before the centre 'migrated' up the hill with the draw of the railways after 1847.

The pub was a nationally Listed building until 2016, when Historic England decided to de-list the property because of:

1. A lack of architectural interest;
2. Extensive alteration to the interior;
3. Alteration and loss of historic fabric to the exterior;
4. Lack of historical interest.

However Historic England also commented that 'the building clearly has local interest as one of the few remaining buildings that reflect the history and development of Sutton and its local vernacular style'.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 3 Local community interest (until it closed).

Map 3

LL28 Mock Tudor Shops, The Broadway, Cheam

2 Ewell Road, 1 to 15 and 21 to 25 The Broadway (east side) and 12 to 22 The Broadway (west side)



The Bank and 5 The Broadway

These shops are some of the finest inter-war mock Tudor in the borough, and belong to a crucial point in Cheam's history when the area was being suburbanised and the old village was developed into a local shopping centre. The Broadway was created around 1922 by demolishing existing cottages and widening the southern end of Malden Road.

The Bank (1 to 3) and shops (5 to 15 The Broadway and 2 Ewell Road) all appear in a photograph dated 1925. The mock Georgian bank differs in style. Brick built in English bond, the ground floor has three sash windows with sunburst detail above, and a grand doorway either side with stone porch and corbels. The upper storey has five smaller sash windows.



12 to 18 The Broadway

5 to 15 and 12 to 22 The Broadway are shops with residential accommodation above, two storey, brick built in English bond. The upper storeys have herringbone brick detail, mock beams, shallow bay windows with leaded glass, gable roofs, decorative bargeboards on the timbered gables, and red tile roofs. Some shop fronts have been modernised but others are well preserved.



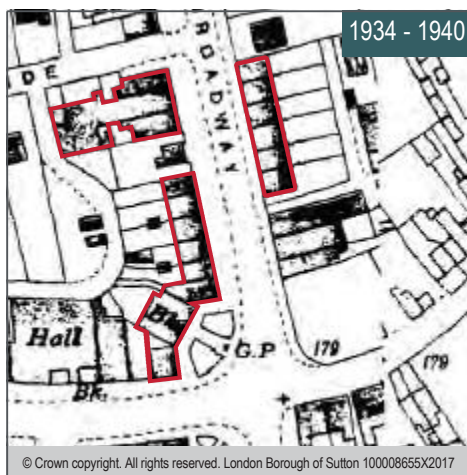
The Old Cottage and 21 to 25 The Broadway

21 to 25 were built a little later and first appear in Piles Directory in 1932, when 23 was occupied by J. Sainsbury Ltd. (the shopfront survives). These are three storey, ground floor shops with two storeys of residential accommodation above. Brick built in English bond, the upper storey has herringbone brick detail, mock beams, white painted render, decorative woodwork and bargeboards. The centre of the block projects at the upper floor levels and has a large gable above.

The only survivor of the road widening was The Old Cottage, now Grade 2 listed, which was moved next to 21 The Broadway.



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Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

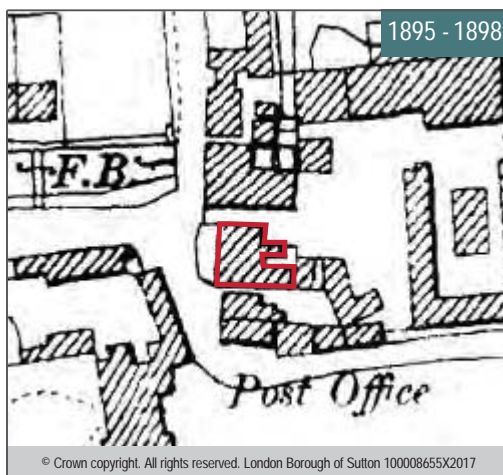
Map 2

LL29 The Mill House, Bridges Lane, Beddington



It is thought the Mill House was probably built circa 1780-83 when the original flour mill was rebuilt as a snuff mill. (See LL7 Wandle Flour Mill).

It is of typical 18th century style, and was once weatherboarded, but in later years it has been re-fronted and modernised. Although for most of its life it has been occupied as a private house, it serves today as an office building.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.
- 6 Group value.

Map 6

LL30 Mill Lane School House, Mill Lane, Carshalton

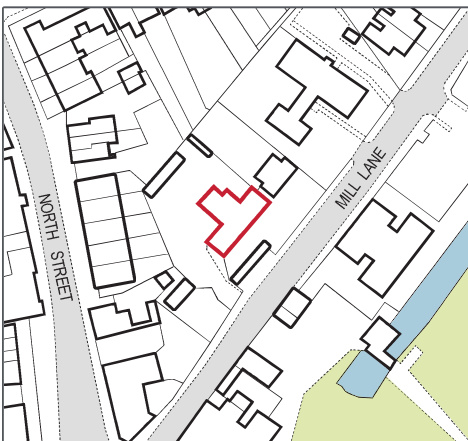


The sales details for the estate of William Foster Reynolds, Esq in 1842 show the existence of the School House in Mill Lane, but no earlier records have yet been found. The Peatling Papers, in Sutton's Archives, say the following about the school: *'Land upon which the Infant School in Paper Mill Lane is built was conveyed by the widow of William Foster Reynolds and Foster Reynolds to the Trustees of the Infant School'*

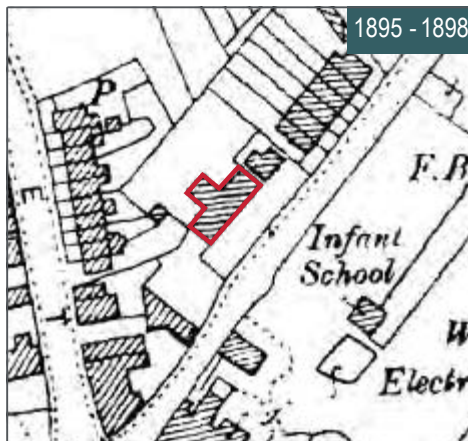
It appears that the school was enlarged and the headmaster's house which adjoins the school (top photo) was erected after 1867.



The School House is now occupied by local charity EcoLocal, established in 1987, who are run by, for and with the local community, working each year with over 350 organisations, interacting with 20,000 individuals and enabling over 200 people to volunteer 14,000 hours of their time towards a variety of local projects and services. EcoLocal delivers a range of environmental sustainability services designed to help people move towards more pro-environmental behaviours, covering local food, health, transport, energy, waste minimisation, community engagement, consultation and research, training and facilitation and event management.



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Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 5

LL31 Wall between 36a and 38 North Street, Carshalton



The wall is located between 36A and 38 North Street on the east side and south of the railway bridge. It is of red brick, terminating in a square pier standing approximately 2.1 metres high (27 brick courses) at the roadside end, rising to about 3 metres high (42 brick courses), probably with later capping in places which is not clearly visible. The length of the wall is at least to the same depth as property 36A.

The historical evidence would suggest that this wall was built in the 18th century - it is unlikely to have been built after 1793. It is the only surviving structure from the Old Manor House estate. This estate, known as 'Longs House' was a long-established estate within the parish of Carshalton, probably one of the oldest manorial survivals. It was situated in the area bounded by North Street, Nightingale Lane, Strawberry Lane and Mill Lane, and covered all that area apart from The Old Barn Field, which belonged to the Byne family. This wall formed part of the southern boundary of that field. To its south lay the walled gardens of the Manor House, as depicted on a map of 1788 / 90 (Sutton Archives Acc 6412). After purchasing the field in 1793, the whole estate was sold in 1823, and the frontage along North Street was developed for housing probably before 1849.

Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 5

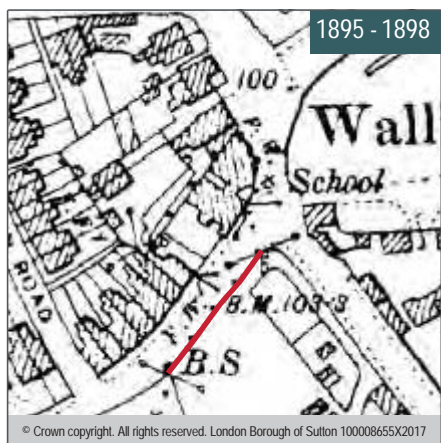
LL32 Wall opposite 1 to 5 Westcroft Road, Carshalton



This wall runs along the south side of Westcroft Road opposite numbers 1 to 5, near the junction with Manor Road North. The wall comprises three piers, two at either end and one in the middle. The height of the wall varies with a diagonal step-down towards each end. To the south-west, and perpendicular to the Westcroft Road wall, there is another wall with listed status and which displays a parish marker dated 1792 on its pier.



Both surviving walls form the north-western boundary of the Old Manor House, which lay until the early 1930s along Manor Road North. In 1840 the land enclosed by these walls was recorded by the tithe surveyor as belonging to Elizabeth Spencer, a descendant of Rowland Fry who had purchased the Old Manor House estate in 1762. Very little is known about the property; early in the 20th century HV Molesworth Roberts, who called the house 'Late Georgian', said: 'All that was visible was about 1800 to 1820'. In his article for the Wallington and Carshalton Times entitled *The Old Makes Way for the New*, he noted a stone in the wall in Acre Lane bears the date 1790, probably some 20 years after the mansion was erected.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

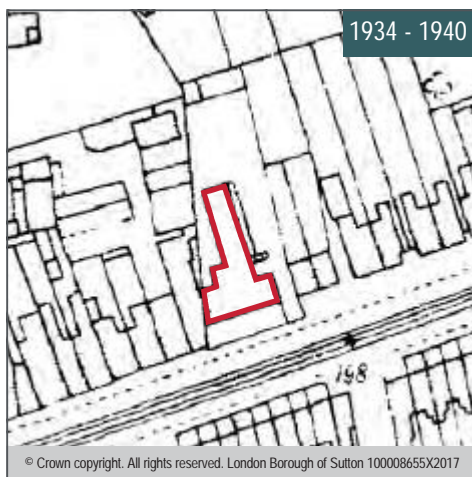
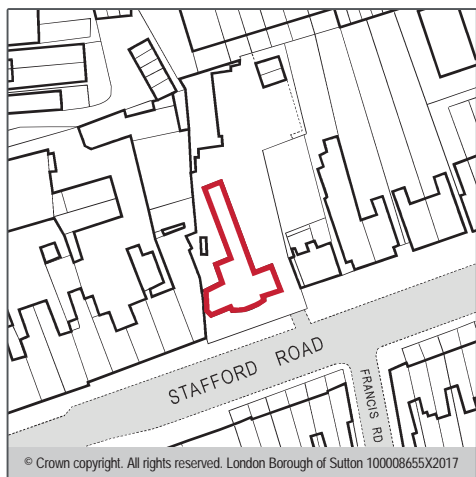
Dating the walls is difficult - it is obvious the listed wall pre-dates the boundary wall. In form and brick type a date in the later 18th or early 19th century seems improbable for the boundary wall, which ties in with Molesworth Roberts' observations. The importance of the wall is that it is the only surviving fragment of the boundary wall to the Old Manor House. Along with the complete sewer vent pipe (see LL104) it also forms a pleasing scene along the eastern part of Westcroft Road.

Map 6

LL33 Wallington Police Station, 84 Stafford Road, Wallington

Wallington Police Station opened in May 1915. It was a product of Wallington's rapid suburban development and marks its emergence as a significant local suburban centre. The original Metropolitan Police District, set up in 1829, was a roughly circular area within a seven mile radius of Charing Cross but in 1840 the boundary was revised to a fifteen mile radius so Wallington and Sutton came within the Metropolitan Police Area.

Built in red brick with darker brick detail at the corners and Portland stone dressing around the door and bay windows, it has the simple elegance of the late Edwardian era. The original sash windows and blue police lamp were removed after the building was sold for office use in 2012.



Police uniform circa 1910

Criteria

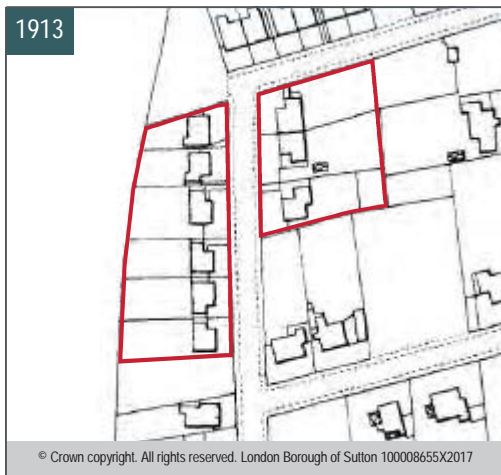
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 6

LL34 1 to 5 and 2 to 12 Cornwall Road, Cheam



This Edwardian group of detached houses, built in a similar and co-ordinated style, are in exceptionally good condition. There is much good period detail including porches, crest tiles and finials. They are of particular significance because the properties form an attractive group on both sides of Cornwall Road.



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Criteria

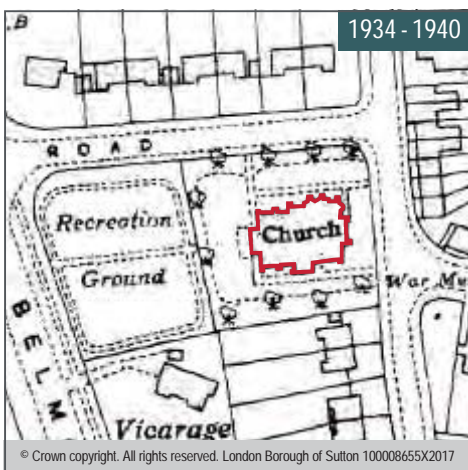
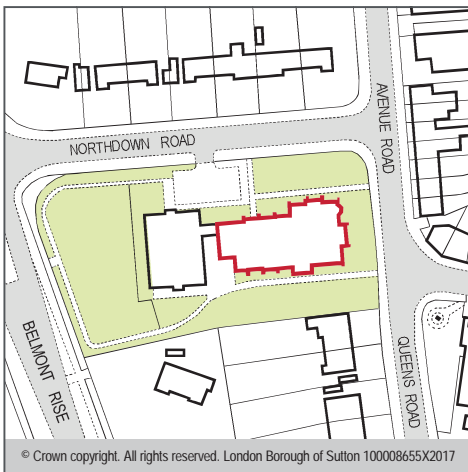
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

Map 2 / 3

LL35 St Johns Church, Belmont

St John's Church has been at the centre of Belmont life for over 100 years. In 1888 an iron church, the Belmont Mission, was built, which later developed into Belmont Methodist Church. A year later the Christ Church Mission Hall was opened nearby, eventually becoming the temporary parish church.

In 1914 work began on the present parish church - dedicated to St John the Baptist - and was almost complete by the end of 1915. Pevsner's 'Buildings of Surrey' notes the architects were Greenaway and Newberry, a partnership founded in 1904. Funds were not sufficient to build the tower as originally planned and the west wall was a temporary structure, not finished until 1967. The cost of the additional work was £19,000, paid for entirely by donation. The wall includes a stained glass window and stonework from St Pauls Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, which was being demolished. The Sutton and Cheam Society gave the church a design award in 1992 for internal architectural work undertaken by architect Denis Grandon-Gill.



Criteria

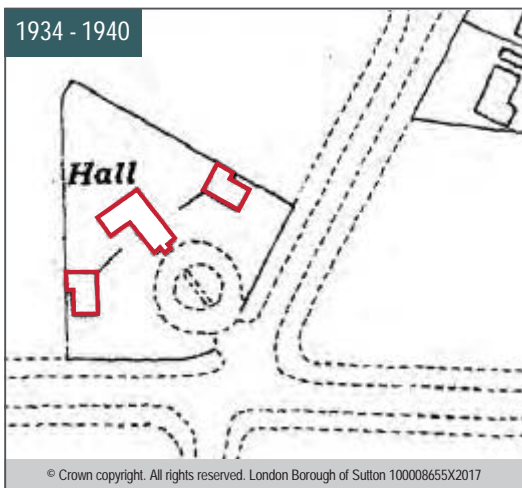
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 2

LL36 75, 77 and 90 The Gallop, 81 Chiltern Road and Church with adjacent outbuildings, Sutton



This is a very distinctive group of properties characterised by flint and brick construction, dating from the 1930s. There have been some extensions and alterations but the group is in good condition and still cohesive in architectural detailing. Chiltern Church dates from 1932 and has been extended and modernised several times in the last thirty years. In 2014 a two-storey front extension was completed, with flint, brick, windows and roof tiles matching the original church.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 3 Local community interest. (church only).
- 6 Group value.

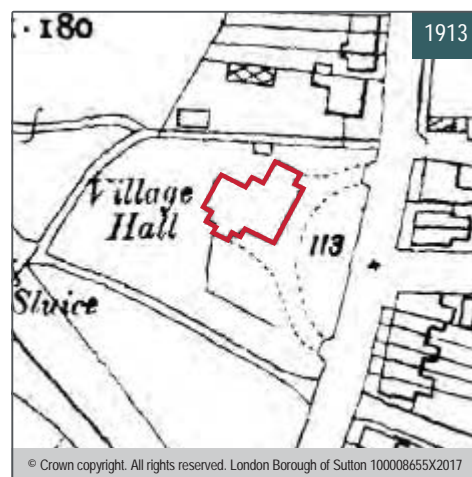
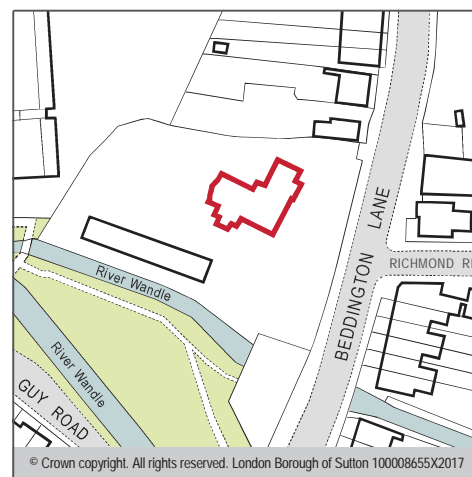
Map 2

LL37 Beddington Village Hall, 1 to 5 Beddington Lane

Beddington Village Hall, formerly known as St Mary's Church Hall, was opened in 1901. The hall was built in memory of Madalina Trollope by her husband and family, and dedicated by the Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of Rochester on 23rd November 1901. Joseph Trollope paid for much of the cost, although funding came from a number of sources. The local rector Rev. H.A. Hodgson bought most of the land, which had been part of an ornamental garden, from the estate of the late Dr Alfred Carpenter, a lecturer at St Thomas's Hospital, and the public raised funds through a buy-a-brick scheme, bazaars and garden fetes.

The land and buildings were held by the Southwark and Rochester Diocesan Church Trust. The hall was not only used for religious purposes but for 'every good profitable and wholesome purposes', and has been in use ever since, at one time housing a library. Today, the building is still used for a variety of community purposes and is available for general hire.

The building was constructed by local building contractors Dawsons & Sons in an Arts and Crafts style and was originally brick with red Kentish plain tiles. Unfortunately the building has undergone a number of changes over time, including an extension and replacement windows.



Criteria

- 3 Local community interest.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

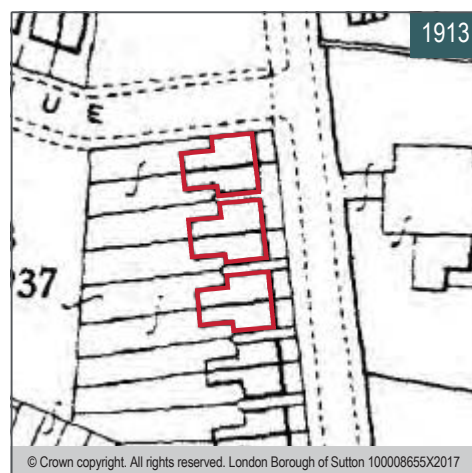
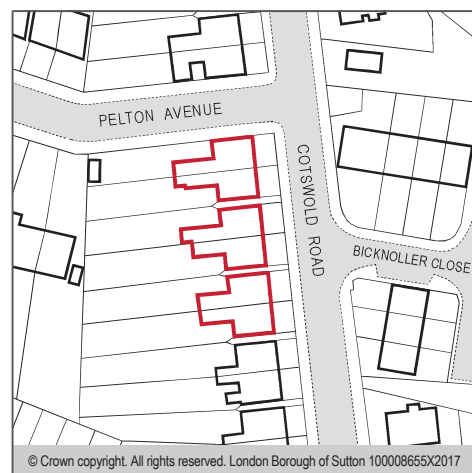
Map 6

LL38 16 to 26 Cotswold Road, Sutton



These six late Victorian or Edwardian dwellings (shown on the 1913 OS map but not on the 1895 OS map) built in a uniform style are in good condition, and retain many original decorative features from the Arts and Crafts style fashionable at the time.

The front elevations are red brick while the side elevations are yellow brick with red strings. The roof cresting is still in place. The windows have semi-classical capitals with an unusual pointed cut into the head. There is little evidence of replacement windows although a couple of the porches have been glazed over.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

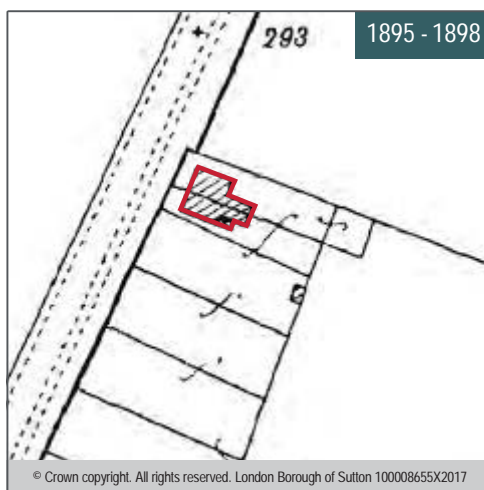
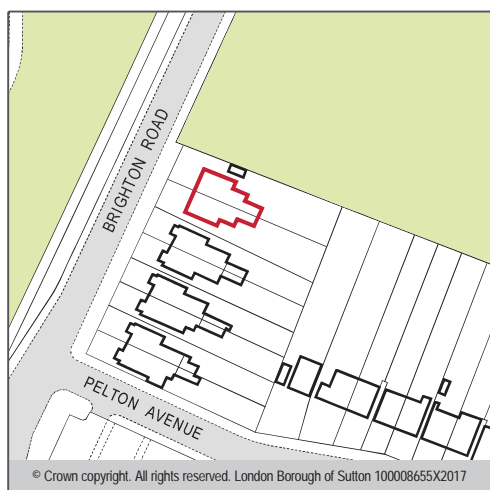
Map 2

LL39 241 and 243 Brighton Road

241 and 243 Brighton Road are a pair of semi-detached Victorian houses built in 1870 on the London to Brighton turnpike, and were owned for decades by the Gibbons family who were prominent in the Belmont area for a long time. The construction is flint with brick dressings, although 243 has been rendered and pebbledashed and has replacement windows. 241 has retained the flint and brick frontage but the front door is not original and a cement tile roof has replaced the slate and crestings. The roof of 243 is slate and the crestings remain.

Flint buildings have rarity value in the borough but the pair has been significantly devalued by the work to Number 243. The listing is based on the historic significance of the owners.

John Gibbons, grandson of the woman who owned the 'Little Hell Alehouse' on Brighton Road (probably demolished when the California Arms was built), bought eight acres in Belmont in 1849. A year later he was reported to have fled to America to avoid trial for poaching a pheasant on the Northey Estate in Cheam, although an alternative tradition states that he funded his journey by finding Roman coins while working in a quarry at Epsom. He followed the Gold Rush to California, where he made his fortune by running a supply store for the miners. Returning around 1859, he built the California Arms on the site of the Belmont Dining Pub. His son Pelton, along with Pelton's wife Hannah, ran the pub from around 1890 for the next fifteen or twenty years, extending it in 1900. The Gibbons family owned several properties in Belmont, including the General Stores and Post Office just a couple of doors away from the pub.



Criteria

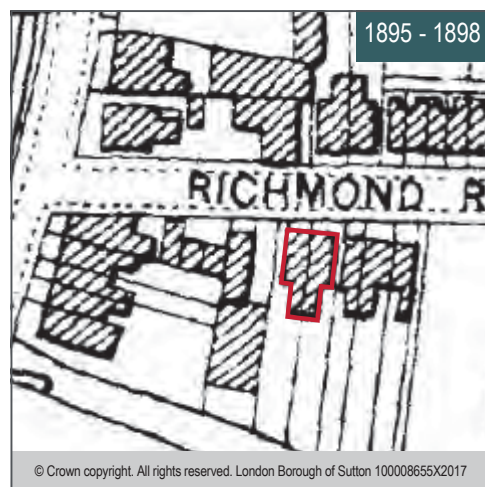
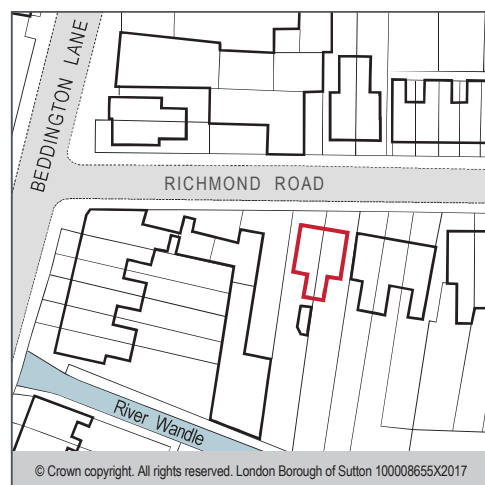
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 2

LL40 4 and 6 Richmond Road, Beddington

4 and 6 Richmond Road are not typical of the residential properties in the Beddington Village Conservation Area because they were not originally cottages. In the late 19th Century, the two cottages were known as the 'Club Cottages' because they had previously housed the Working Men's Club for Beddington.

The two cottages appear largely unaltered, although a porch may have been added to a side elevation. They display good Victorian London stock brickwork, slate roofs, an attractive chimney stack and, even though the windows are not original, they are good quality replacements and retain the symmetry of the two cottages.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

Map 6

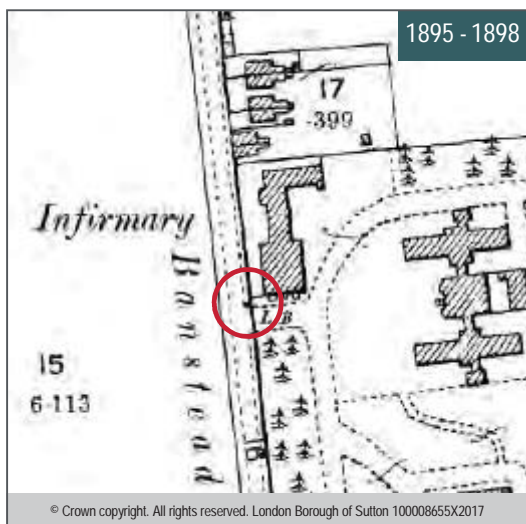
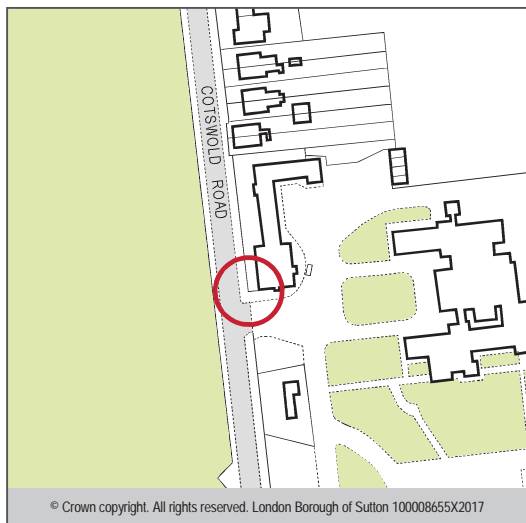
LL41 Victorian Wall Letterbox, Cotswold Road, Belmont



In 1840 Rowland Hill, a campaigner for postal reform, suggested the idea of roadside letter boxes and the first ones appeared in 1852. Roadside wall boxes were introduced in 1857. Green was adopted as the standard colour for all letter boxes but in the 1870s green was replaced by red.

This Victorian wall letterbox included in the front wall of the former South Metropolitan District School for Girls, built in 1882-3, has the initials VR (Victoria Regina) and a crown at the top.

The Letter Box Study Group advises that this is the smallest of the three types of Victorian Wall Boxes, only manufactured between 1886 and 1901, and usually located in rural areas where the quantity of post was limited. There are only about 2000 surviving examples in the UK and Irish Republic and there are no others locally.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 2

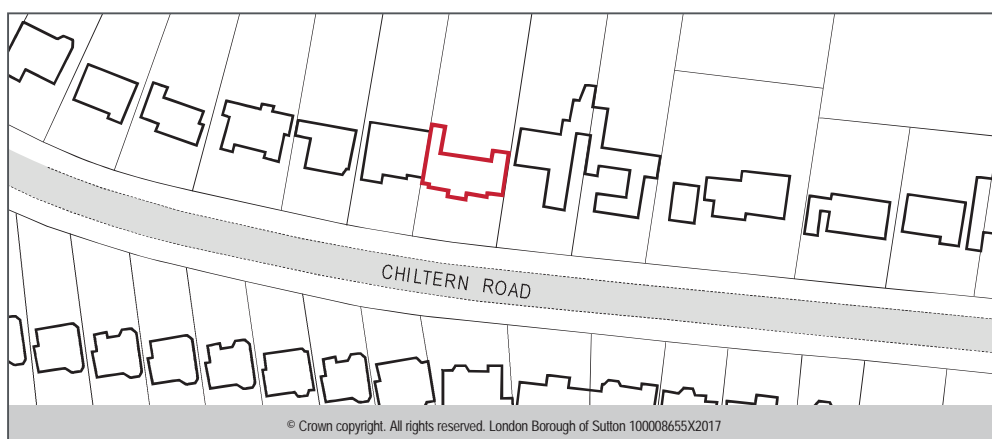
LL42 35 Chiltern Road, Sutton

A distinctive style used in the 1920s and 1930s was called 'Moderne', 'sun-trap' or 'International Style'.

Modernism saw the home as a 'machine' where the priority was fitness for purpose. The style avoided decoration and decorative objects and stressed the use of chrome and glass. In their purist form, Moderne houses were stark and functional, with flat roofs, concrete walls painted white, and large plain windows with galvanised iron frames. There was a complete absence of decoration and inside the house was open plan. In Britain it became clear that public acceptance of the modernist style was held back by nostalgia for earlier building styles. British housebuilders responded and a new 'restrained' hybrid style emerged. It was a style for people who were still attracted by the clean lines of the Moderne movement but who were slightly put off by the brutal nature of the flat-roofs.

The curved windows and horizontal lines remained but with hipped roofs, bricks and tiles. 'Restrained Moderne' was a uniquely British variation with the lower lines and horizontal mullioned windows offset by a pitched roof. Restrained Moderne was more suited to the British climate, where sun-terraces in suburban streets were always going to be rarely used. In the late 1930s a variation called the 'Hollywood Moderne' style appeared, a variation of larger Restrained Moderne houses that adopted the styling of Hollywood Boulevard - sweeping driveways, green or blue pantiles on the roof, and balconies with Art Deco flourishes. Hollywood Moderne was a style that lent itself to larger, detached houses with a nouveau-riche aspiration.

35 Chiltern Road is a late 1930s detached house which differs from other buildings in Chiltern Road and is clearly individually designed. The green pantile roof is unusual in the local area but typical of the 'Hollywood Moderne' style. The Crittall windows and shutters are still present and in good condition. The Crittall Manufacturing Company Limited, incorporated in 1889, produced the metal-framed windows that are a principal feature of Art Deco houses and other buildings.



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Criteria

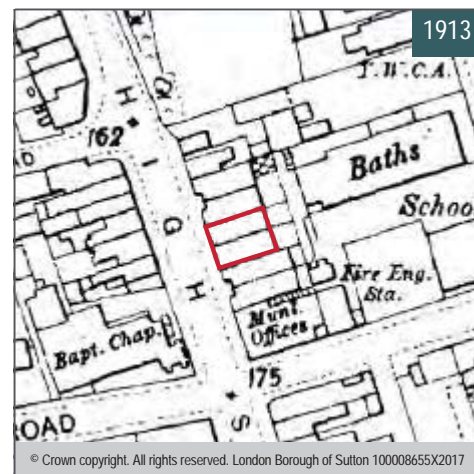
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 2

LL43 84 and 86 High Street (Millets and Game), Sutton

Two late Victorian properties built around 1900, a period of busy development on the High Street. They are all that remain of a terrace of six built in a similar style to the Municipal Offices, built in 1900 on the adjacent site to the south and demolished in 1971.

The upper floors are very ornate, built in red brick with stone string courses and stone bays at the first and second floors. Unfortunately the stone dressings of 86 have been painted white, reducing the cohesiveness of the properties. The original finials are missing on 84. There are four arched windows in each of the bays instead of the sashes prevalent elsewhere on Sutton's Victorian High Street.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design (upper floors only).

Map 3

LL44 The building formerly occupied by Coral Bookmakers, corner of High Street and Grove Road, Sutton.

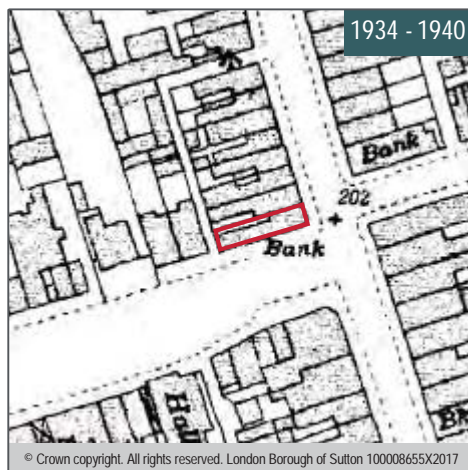


Built in 1937 in the Bauhaus style by W F C Holden, this building was originally a branch of the National Provincial Bank, which was founded in 1833 and merged into the National Westminster Bank in 1970.

The National Provincial Bank was the only one of the five big financial institutions in the inter-war period to employ in-house architects to design its new branches. Frederick Palmer was appointed in 1920, joined by Walter Holden soon after, and together they worked in a variety of architectural styles including Holden's own Modernist designs influenced by Bauhaus.

Bauhaus was founded in Germany in 1919 by architect Walter Gropius, with the aim of unifying art, design and industry. His aim was to unite artists and craftspeople in order to embrace technological developments. To Gropius it was clear that technology was the future and machines now provided opportunities to mass-produce products for everyday use. With Bauhaus's vision of unity, the Bauhaus movement aimed to create an environment in which artists could work alongside architects and designers to contribute to the 'building of the future'.

Palmer and Holden often used motifs taken from British, Irish and Greek coins on bank doors and facades. Three can be seen above the entrance door to this building, the one on the left side depicting a bull with an inscription similar to the ancient Greek coin pictured.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL45 Lavender Corner, North Cheam Crossroads



This building wraps around the Cheam Common Road and London Road corner, presenting a powerful feature at a major road junction. It is the best example of commercial Art Deco development in the local area. Built in red brick with stone-concrete detailing and tall distinctive stained glass windows. The initials WJL feature above the windows with the date 1934. WJL refers to W J Lavender, who built the residential properties in the surrounding roads, known as the Lavender Estate.

The Lavender family were important locally. William Lavender's father had been a tenant farmer on nearby Lower Farm from 1896. The farm was bought by William Lavender in 1925 from General Sir Edward Northey, a significant landowner in Cheam, to accommodate his haulage business.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

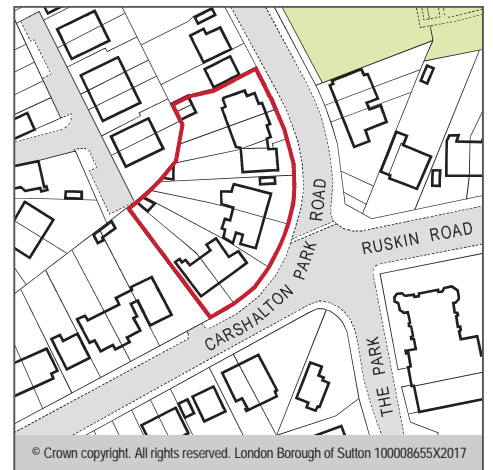
Map 1

LL46 30 to 42 Carshalton Park Road, Carshalton

These houses are fairly routine late Victorian or Edwardian semi-detached houses, built on part of the Carshalton Park Estate which was sold for development in the 1890s. They are exceptionally well preserved with almost all their original windows and external detail, and therefore represent a good example of suburban development of this era in Sutton. Most of the houses on the estate have undergone alteration so these stand out for their state of preservation.



30, 32 and 34



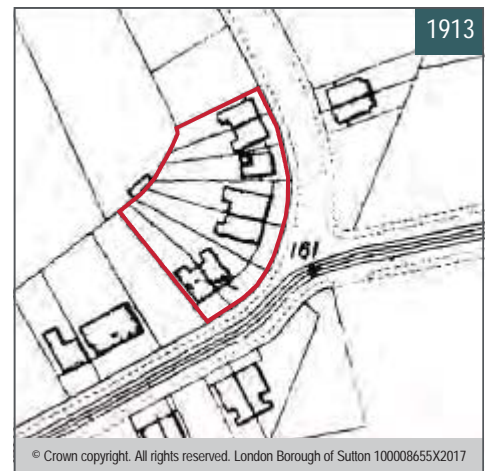
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36 and 38



40 and 42



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Criteria

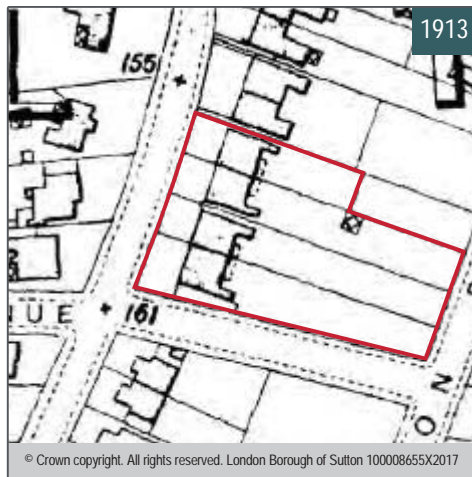
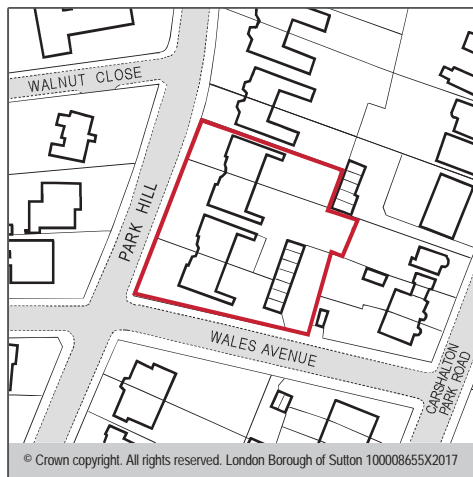
6 Group value.

Map 5

LL47 16 to 22 Park Hill, Carshalton

Two pairs of semi-detached houses built in the early 20th century, with Dutch gables and stone door openings decorated in French Burgundian late gothic style. They are built in yellow stock brick with red dressings above and below most of the windows. Generally well preserved but many of the original windows have been replaced and some properties have inappropriate cement tiles.

They are distinctive, very unusual and appear to be architect designed.



Criteria

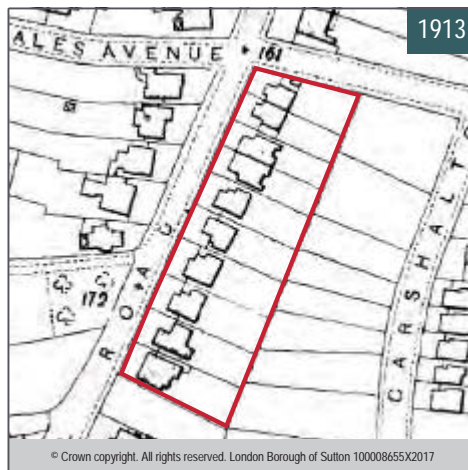
- 2 Architectural Interest by a locally significant architect or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

Map 5

LL48 24 to 42 Park Hill, Carshalton



An interesting run of early 20th century houses of different design. These large semi-detached and detached houses follow a common theme with strong Edwardian character. Generally well preserved but with some cement roof tiles and replacement windows.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

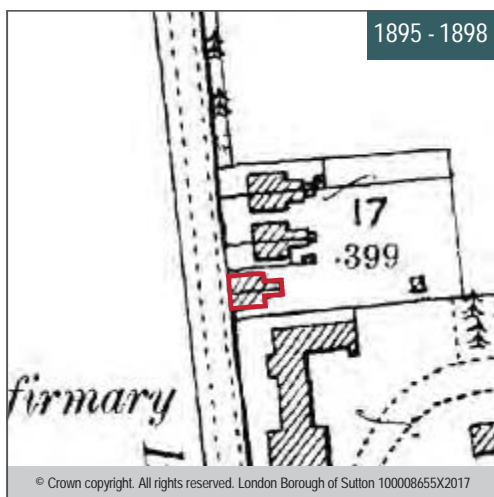
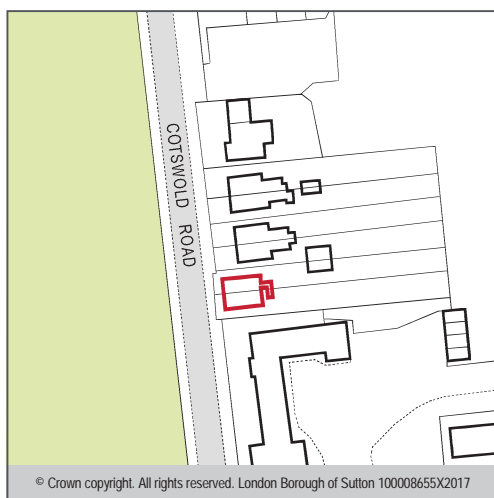
Map 5

LL49 11 and 13 Cotswold Road, Belmont

Two semi-detached white weatherboard cottages in relatively original condition, although the original sashes have been replaced with inappropriate materials.

It is thought that they were built around 1860 by John Overton (a prominent individual in South Sutton) of Sutton Lodge to house farm workers. Overton was a substantial farmer owning 350 acres, who played a very active part in the administration of Sutton Parish. He was an 'overseer of the poor', a church warden, member of the parish Sanitary Committee and had an interest in the highways and gas supply as well as agricultural interests in the wider area.

The 1865 -1884 OS map shows a pair of cottages in this location which is very likely to be these properties.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

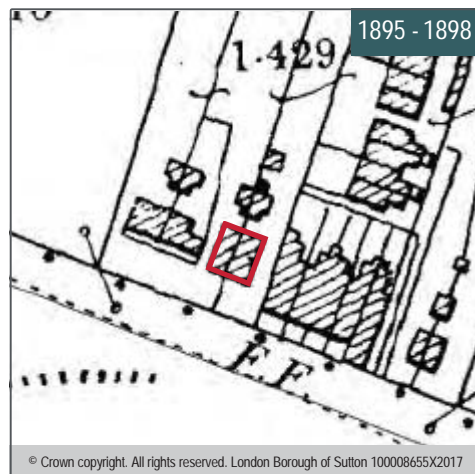
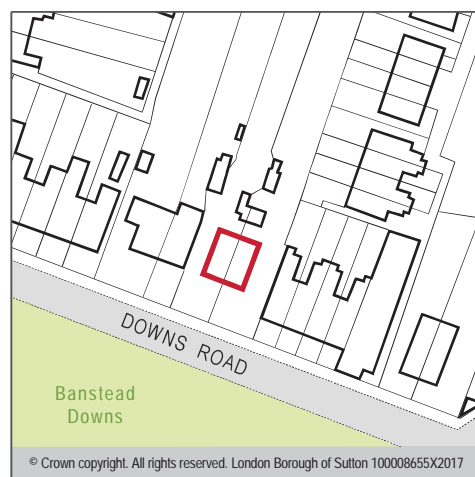
Map 2

LL50 99 and 101 Downs Road, Belmont

A pair of semi-detached cottages built in 1832/33 by Charles Ware, a local Sutton builder. These are the earliest surviving Belmont structures. However, there have been some inappropriate alterations to the properties, including the addition of a timber and clay roof tile porch to 101 and replacement uPVC windows.

The rear of the properties has been painted which obscures what may have been a flint structure (locally sourced but now quite a rare building material).

In 1853 these and two adjacent cottages were bought by John Overton for £250. John Overton was a prominent member of the Sutton farming community in the Victorian era who owned over 350 acres of land in the Sutton area, including most of the land east of Brighton Road from Egmont Road to Downs Road.



Criteria

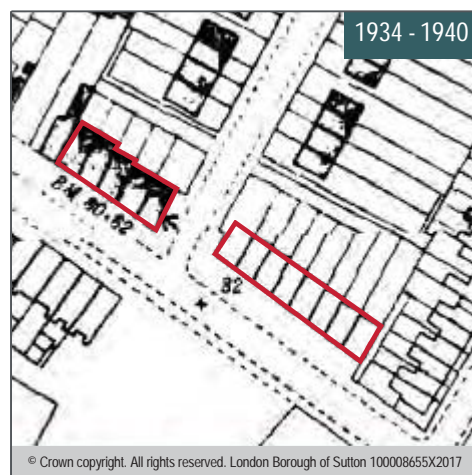
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 2

LL51 Caldbeck Parade, 98 to 112 and 114 to 122 Central Road, Worcester Park



This is one of the earliest shopping parades in Worcester Park. The date on the parapet is 1932 and the units appear in the Kelly's 1932 and Pile's 1935 Directories. They have a strong architectural style reinforced by the blocks' uniformity, and are considered to be the best and earliest example of 1930s architecture in Worcester Park. The two blocks enclose and invite one into Caldbeck Avenue, with the wide chamfered corners and distinctive vertical stone pillars with carved acanthus leaves at the top making an imposing entrance.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

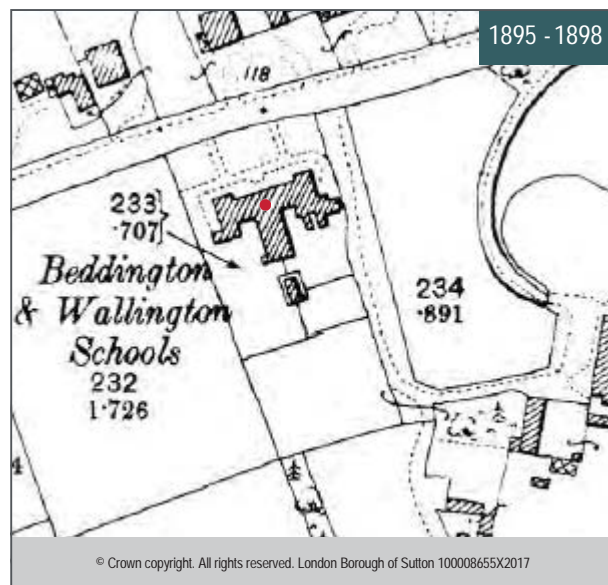
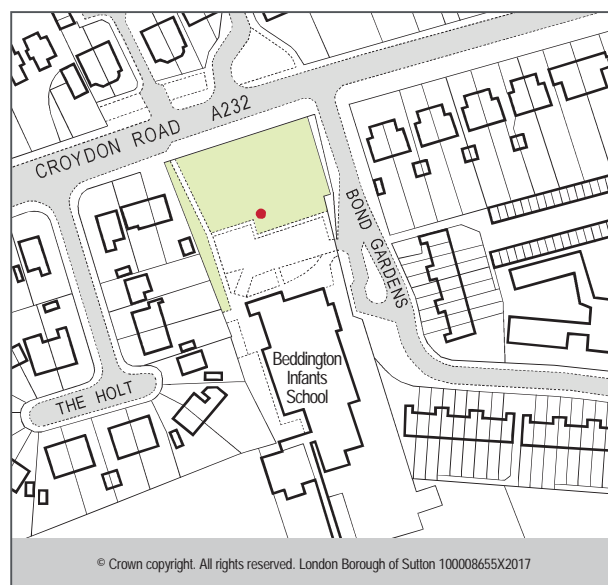
Map 1

LL52 Bell Tower, Beddington Infants School, Croydon Road, Wallington

There has been a school on the site of the current Beddington Infants School since 1843, known variously as The Central School, the Church of England School and Beddington National School. The current building opened in 1974 but it was decided to preserve the bell tower from the original building, and it is located almost in its original position.

The bell tower is approximately 170 years old and nowadays the bell is rung only at the end of each academic term. The original bell and the lead on the roof were unfortunately stolen but a new bell has been forged and is mounted in the bell tower and a simulated lead roof replaced the old one. The bell tower is the symbol of the school and is prominent on the school logo and the sweatshirt badge worn by the children.

The bell tower itself has minimal local or architectural significance. It has no importance to the setting of other buildings and makes no contribution to the townscape, as it is not accessible to the general public. However it is of community interest as a tradition of a local school.



Criteria

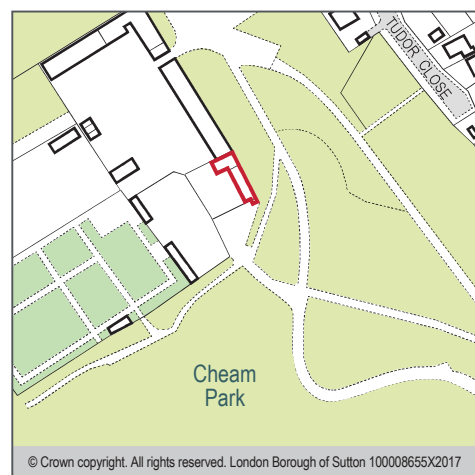
3 Local community interest.

Map 6

LL53 Stable Block, Cheam Park

The Old Stable Block in Cheam Park, built in the early nineteenth century, housed the horses used by the occupants of Cheam Park House. The house stood at the top of the slope towards the north-east corner of today's park and was acquired in 1937 from the owner Mrs Bethell by the Municipal Borough of Sutton and Cheam, after which it was used for assembling gas masks, as a First Aid Station and as a Warden's Post during the Second World War. After taking a direct hit from a flying bomb in 1944 it was demolished.

The Old Stables and the Lodge House (Grade II listed) are the last of the buildings that remain of the old Cheam Park House. The stables (and adjoining buildings) are used as a Sutton Council depot and were in poor repair but as of 2017 the stable block is under renovation as a day nursery. The walled former kitchen garden to Cheam Park House also survives as allotments (see LL54).



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

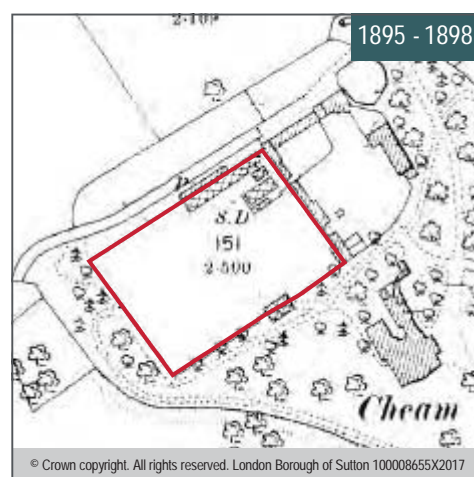
Map 2



LL54 The Walled Garden, Cheam Park House, Cheam

This allotment site was originally the walled kitchen garden to Cheam Park House, which was built in the early nineteenth century and demolished in 1944. The Walled Garden, Stable Block (LL53) and the Lodge (Grade II Listed) are the only surviving structures connected with the house.

Walled kitchen gardens are an important part of social history, but are now largely neglected and little understood. For centuries, most large country houses had a walled kitchen garden, ranging in extent from one acre to over twenty acres. They were highly productive places, supplying food, herbs and flowers for the family, staff and guests of the big house, and employment for many local people. The high walls provided protection from predators and the elements and also created a micro-climate within. Heat retained by the walls helped in the production of fruit on trees trained against them. Many walled kitchen gardens had glasshouses, some of them heated, where the growing season could be extended and exotic species of fruit and vegetables could be produced. They also served as storage places and workrooms for the team of gardeners. Kitchen gardens were at their peak in the late 1900s but many of these labour intensive gardens fell into disuse during and after the First World War.



Criteria

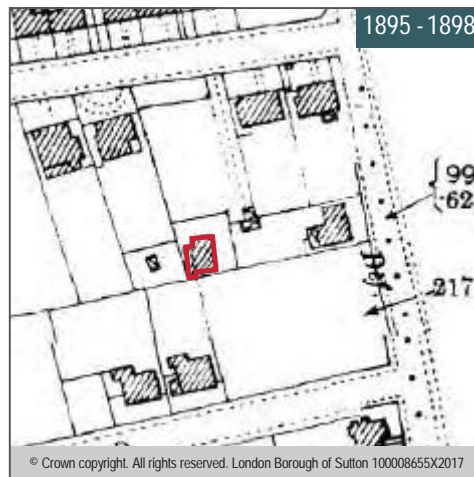
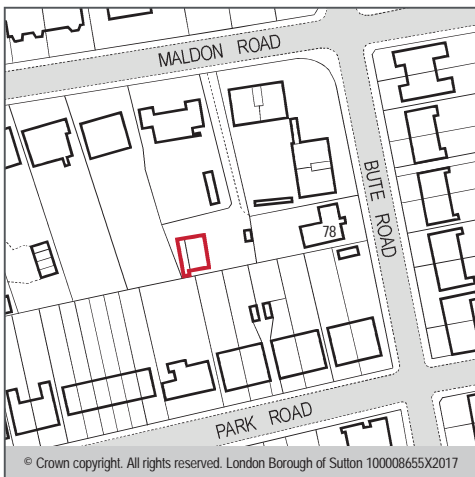
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 2

LL55 The Coach House, rear of 78 Bute Road, Wallington

78 Bute Road, a large brick detached house, was known as The Limes and it appears in the 1888 Piles Directory as being occupied by Mr A Lambert. Evidence indicates that the coach house was built by Alexander Lambert between 1891 and 1899. Alexander Lambert, born and bred in Wallington, became a snuff manufacturer with mills on the Wandle. His snuff company was later and better known as Lambert and Butler.

The coach house is well preserved and a rare example of a previously common feature. The building is not visible from the adjoining roads.



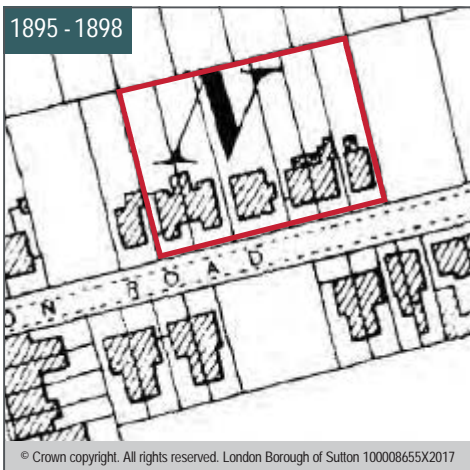
Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 6

LL56 31 to 43 Clifton Road, Wallington

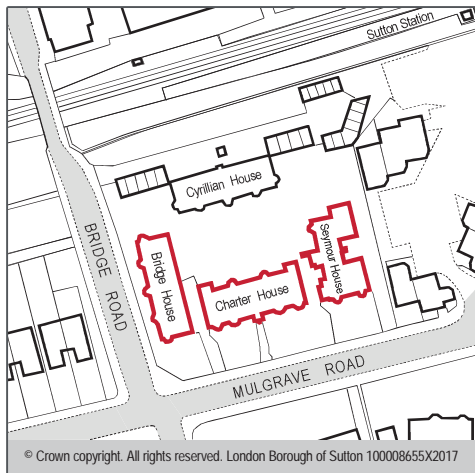
31 to 43 Clifton Road are a well preserved group of Victorian houses, all slightly different in style. Many of the original features have been retained and the front boundary treatments are largely intact giving a strong feeling of group value.



- Criteria**
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
 - 6 Group value.

Map 6

LL57 Seymour House, Charter House, and Bridge House, Mulgrave Road and Bridge Road, Sutton



Three of these four cohesive blocks of 1930s architecture, based around a courtyard garden, are locally listed. Bridge House, on Bridge Road, was the first to be built and is shown on the Electoral Register for 1935, and all the properties were complete and occupied by October 1935 as they appear on the 1936 Electoral Register. The best of the four is Charter House which has retained its Art Deco porch, stained glass windows and original sweeping staircase. There is a rare example of decorative leadwork on the bays.

The fourth block, Cyrellian House, exhibits the same architectural value and is an important part of the quadrant but the owners did not want it listed.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

Map 3

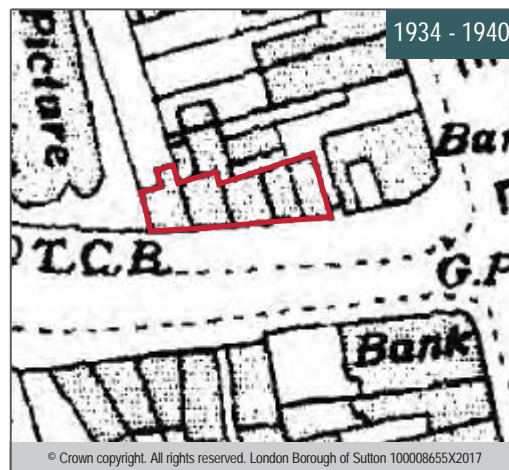
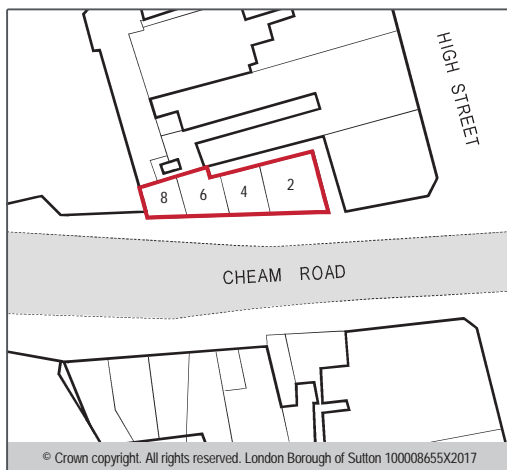
LL58 Former Ouvry Goodman shopfront, 2 to 8 Cheam Road, Sutton



Only Number 8, the far left unit of this block of four shops and now occupied by Akos Barbers, still retains the original 1930s shopfront and detailing.

The entrance door, although not original, is recessed from the back edge of the pavement as in traditional shopfront design. The shop has brick stallrisers, and has retained its brick pilasters at each side with simple horizontal layered clay tile corbels at the top. The arched windows, mullions, transom rails and diamond leaded transom lights above also remain. This shopfront has rarity value.

Within the Sutton Crossroads Conservation Area.

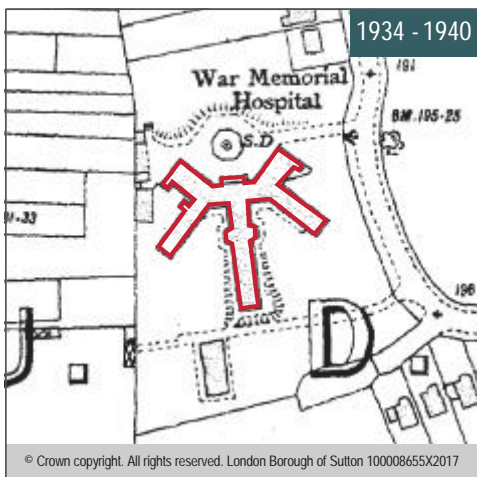
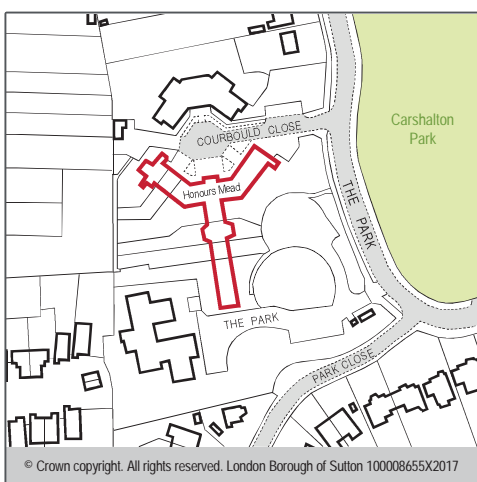


Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 3

LL59 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Park, Carshalton



The Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington District War Memorial Hospital opened in 1924 to serve the growing population of Carshalton and Wallington. The significance of this building is the local community interest, its original construction being paid for by local subscription to commemorate the men who had died in World War One. The cost of the site, building and garden was £23,327. The architects were Troup and Hooper but there is little evidence that they were significant either locally or nationally. The original design was based on a 'radial layout' for good supervision and to provide maximum light and air to each area, which at the time was a new principle reflecting 'utopian' ideals. The hospital had an operating theatre, X-Ray, emergency, casualty and maternity wards, sun rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, and a bedroom for each member of the nursing and domestic staff. As with other voluntary hospitals, no patients with infectious disease, incurable condition or of unsound mind were allowed to be admitted or allowed to remain if inadvertently admitted.

In June 1930 work began on a £15,000 extension, made possible by an anonymous donation, and the number of beds doubled to 60. A Nurses' Hostel was built to accommodate extra staff. In 1932 a Physiotherapy Department was added, and another operating theatre in 1934. During World War II the hospital joined the Emergency Medical Service and in 1948 came under NHS control.

The hospital closed in 2005 and the council granted planning permission in 2012 for the building to be refurbished and converted into 13 homes, named Honours Mead. Later additions to the hospital were demolished.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 5

LL60 Methodist Church and Ruskin Hall, Ruskin Road, Carshalton



These are two very different buildings architecturally.

The church was built in 1925 and has a distinctive and striking design by Andrew Mather (1891-1938) who was remembered for his later work on 1930s Odeon Cinemas. The building has white render with red brick detailing around the large arched multi-paned windows at the front and side. Red brick detail on the two front columns invoke images of the cross. The front gable is in the classical style with an open pediment which is intersected by the large brick arch edging the front window. Other decorative features include a pair of wing carvings on the corners of the front porch and the curved iron railings at the front of the church leading up the steps.

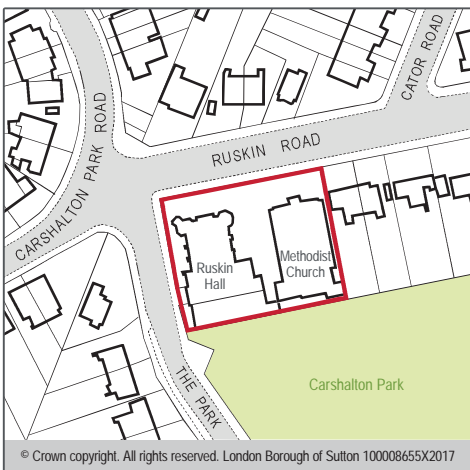
The hall by contrast is very ornate with a Gothic feel and is dominated by red brickwork with stone detailing. Details include stone tracery and the parapet of the bays is characterised by stone crenellation. The hall was built in 1910 as a church and the interior is much altered.



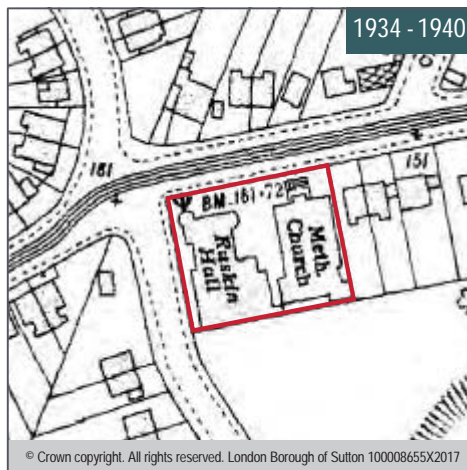
Ruskin Hall - built 1910



Methodist Church - built 1925



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Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 5

LL61 The Masonic Hall, Grove Road, Sutton

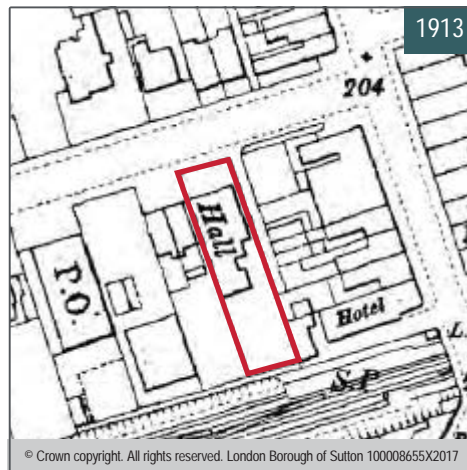
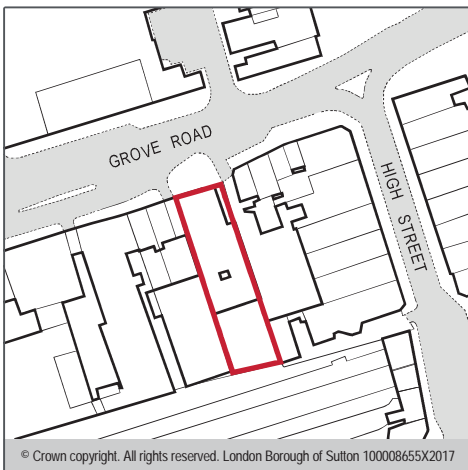


Sutton Masonic Hall circa 1931. The railings were removed later for scrap metal as part of the war effort.

The Masonic Hall is a Victorian building of classical design. The ground floor is decorated with alternating bands of red brick and oolitic limestone, and the second floor has pilasters with a pediment above. The exterior is well preserved and in good condition (apart from an artificial vent which has been inserted insensitively above the front door). The architect was Richard Creed (responsible for two nationally listed buildings elsewhere in the south-east) and the builder was Duncan Stewart and Sons of Wallington.

The Hall opened in 1897 and has been in use as a masonic meeting place since. It was also available to hire for private social functions, as indicated in adverts in Sutton trade directories. During World Wars One and Two it was requisitioned by the authorities for public service. During World War Two the hall was used for two years as a rest centre and temporary shelter by families displaced from their homes. It was returned to the owners in 1947.

In 1948 there were some 27 units of various orders meeting at the centre. Today there are 89 units of various Masonic Orders using the centre for their meetings.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

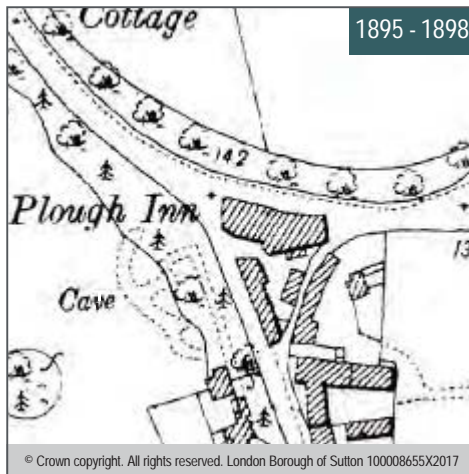
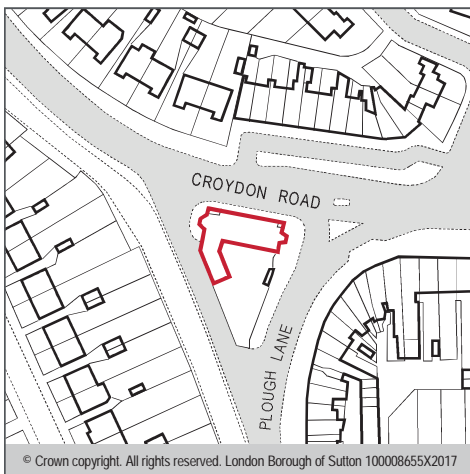
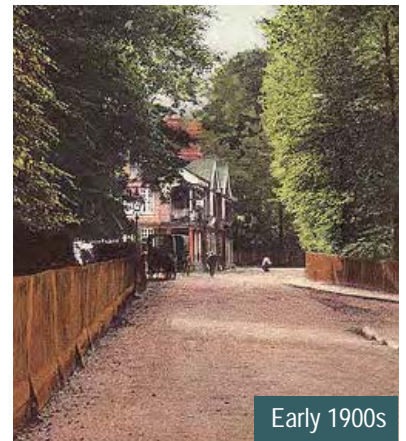
LL62 The Plough Public House, Croydon Road, Beddington



It is likely that there has been a hostelry on this site since at least medieval times because of its position close to the church and manor house and at the junction of the roads leading south, the mill to the north and the large estates which lay to the east and west. The first written reference is dated 1743.

The current building was designed by J T Barker in 1897 and built by Edwards and Medway in 1898 in an Arts and Crafts style.

An entrance to an underground system of caves used to be visible to the west of the Plough, in the high bank. The caves were partly natural and partly man-made, and probably the result of sand mining around the Sandhills area. Little trace of the mines now remains.



Criteria

1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

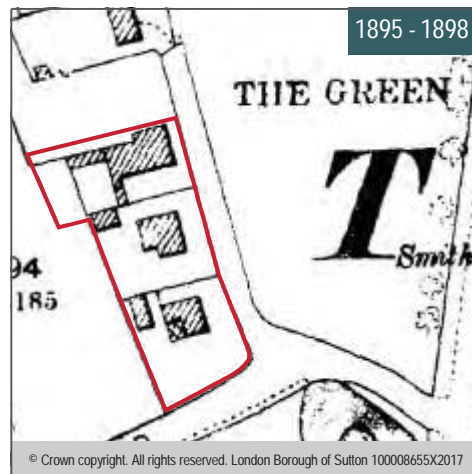
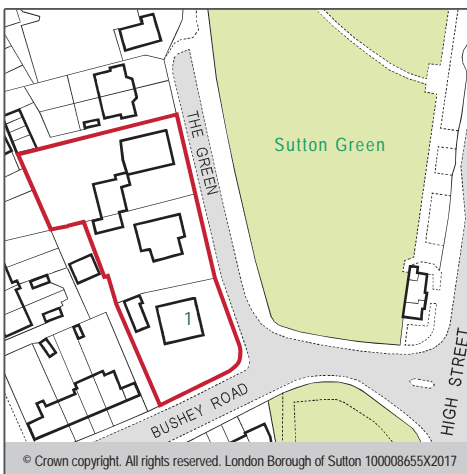
Map 6

LL63 1 to 5 The Green, Sutton



Sutton Green, a significant part of the north end of Sutton, is at the lower end of Sutton High Street near All Saints Church. The Green dates from 1810 when it was given to the residents of Sutton under the Sutton Common Enclosure Award. Properties are shown on the west side of the Green on the O.S. Map of 1865, although with the footprints of the buildings shown and the style of Victorian architecture it is likely but not certain that the existing buildings are as early as this.

Number 1 is an Italianate style property with a low hipped roof, projecting eaves supported by corbels, stuccoed quoins, pedimented doors and windows and classically inspired pilasters.



- Criteria**
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design. (1 The Green only)
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
 - 6 Group value.

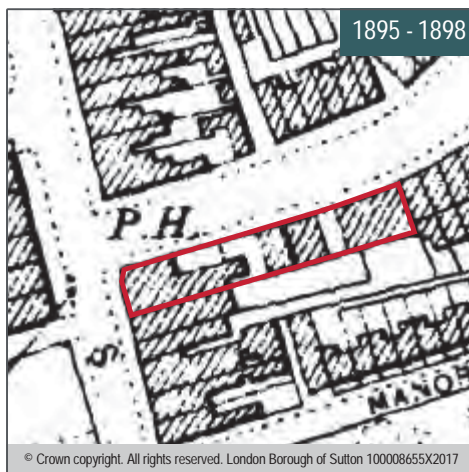
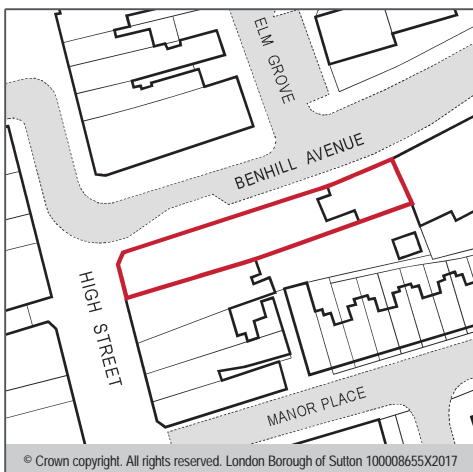
Map 3

LL64 The Grapes Public House, 198 High Street, Sutton



The Grapes is a reasonably well preserved Victorian public house, on the corner of the High Street and Benhill Avenue, built as Sutton was rapidly expanding after the opening of Sutton station. The first landlord, listed in the Surrey Directory of 1878, was John West. In 1906 a tram service to and from Croydon began with a terminus in Benhill Street (now Benhill Avenue) next to The Grapes, adding to its customer numbers.

Some original features and detailing remain on the upper storeys, also on the roof top balustrade. Unfortunately there have been some unsympathetic alterations to windows at the pub entrance but as a whole it retains its architectural merit. It is an important entrance feature when looking south along the pedestrianised High Street.



Criteria

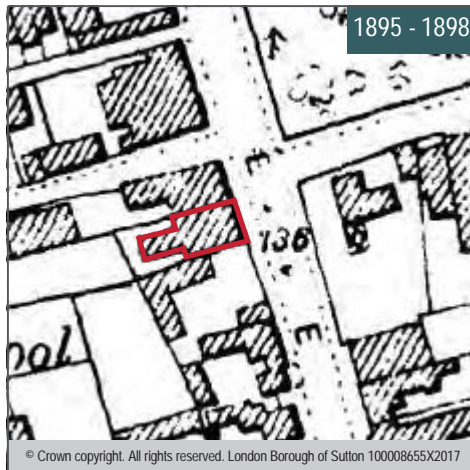
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL65 161 High Street, Sutton



Once part of a pair but now standing alone, 161 High Street was built in yellow stock brick with red brick string courses. It stands out as being exceptional locally because of the detailing in the patterns of brickwork, stone lintels, and stepped gable.



Criteria

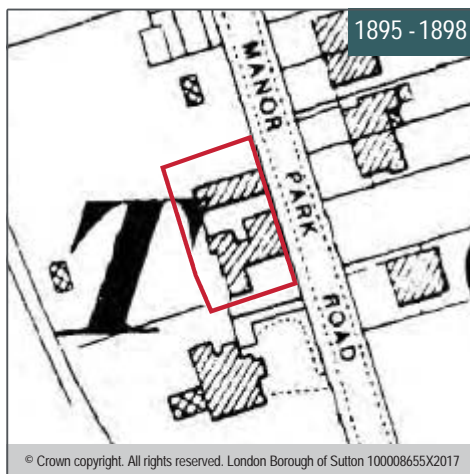
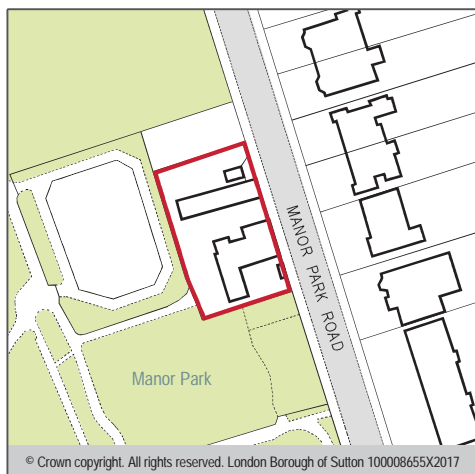
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL66 Manor Park Lodge and Store, Manor Park Road, Sutton

Manor Park was formed from the grounds of three large houses which stood on Carshalton Road and a fourth in Manor Park Road. It was opened in May 1914. Over the next fifteen years more land, including the site for the War Memorial, was added as adjoining houses were demolished. Local residents were evidently proud of the Park and it benefited from a series of donations, including a large donation for the construction of the fountain from Councillor Charles Yates, who was Chairman of Sutton Urban District Council in 1924.

Manor Park House stood on the east side of the park close to Manor Park Road. It was used as a school in the 1920s and housed Sutton Public Library from 1937. The building was demolished in the mid 1970s soon after the Central Library was moved to the present building. Historically these remaining outbuildings were part of the school and the part now used as a store was the assembly hall.



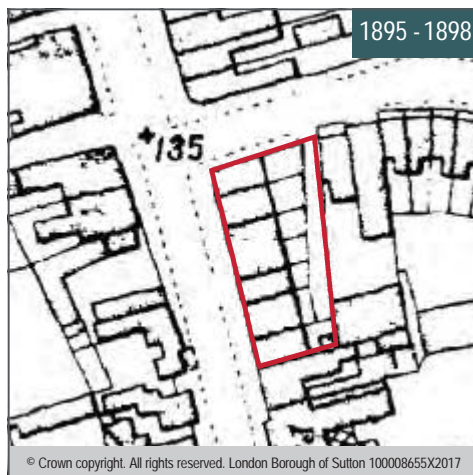
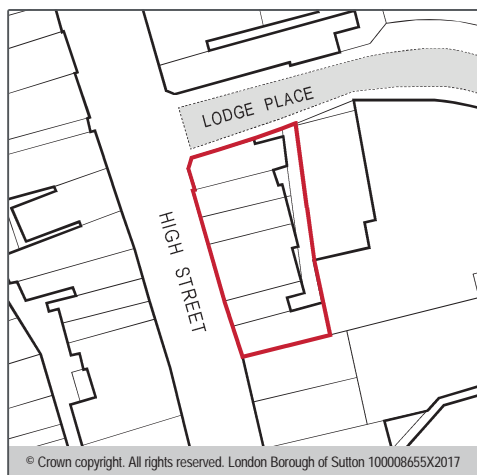
Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

Map 3

LL67 Grand Parade, 152 to 164 High Street, Sutton

The Grand Parade displays interesting Victorian High Street architecture, with Dutch gables, stone window surrounds and carving and terracotta detail. The buildings have group value and a sympathetic relationship with 161 High Street (LL65).



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

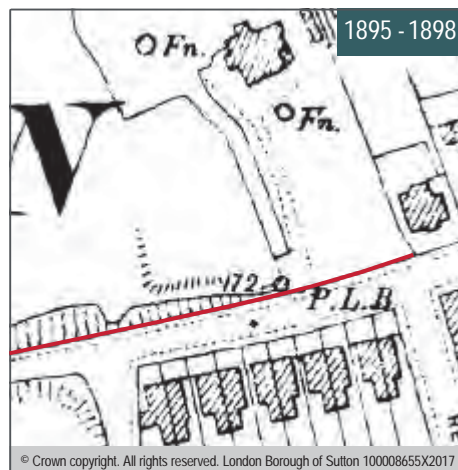
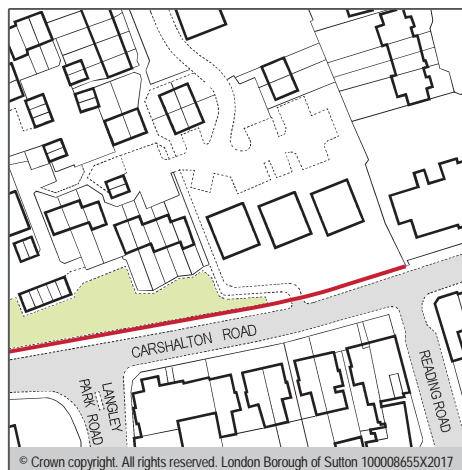
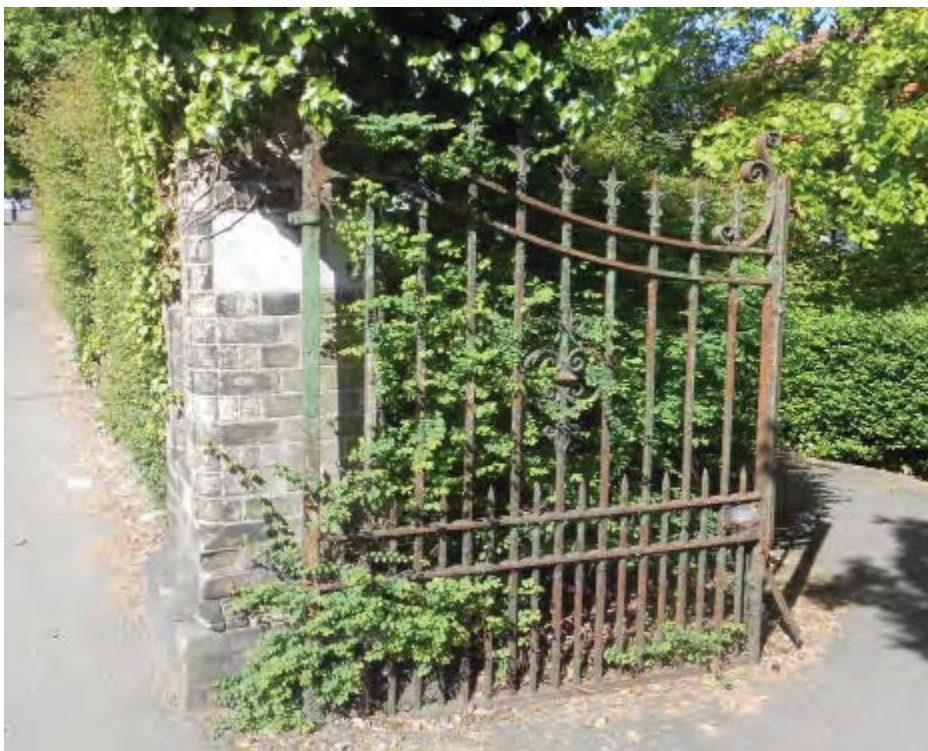
Map 2

LL68 Iron Railings, Gate Pillars and the Victorian Wall Post Box outside the old water treatment works, Carshalton Road, Sutton



The railings mark the boundary of the original water treatment works, part of the Sutton and Cheam Water Company established in 1863 with offices on Carshalton Road. A reservoir was built where Ventnor Road meets Brighton Road, and a network of water mains was laid within the parish of Sutton. Water was obtained from wells dug into the underlying chalk aquifer. Provision of mains water allowed a rapid increase in the number and spread of buildings in Sutton town centre in the following decades.

The Letter Box Study Group has indicated that the letterbox is the largest of the three sizes of wall box that were made and these are now rare nationally, with only about 55 surviving examples in the UK. The boxes were produced between 1886 and 1893. It is the only one of this size in Sutton.

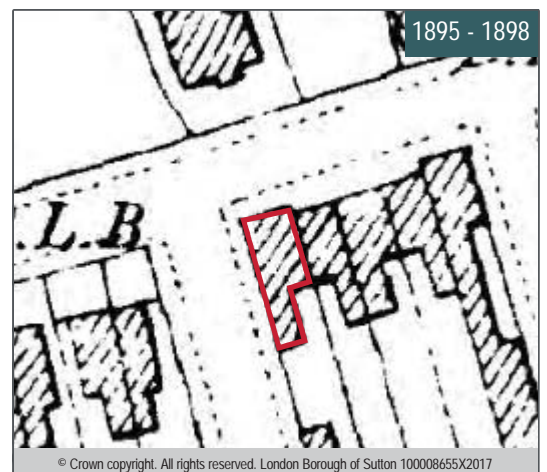
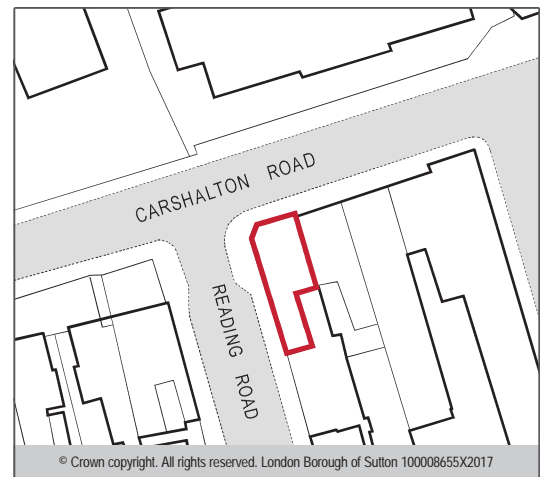


- ### Criteria
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
 - 3 Local community interest.
 - 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL69 Original Shopfront, 120 Carshalton Road, Sutton

120 Carshalton Road is an excellent example of a traditional shopfront with a recessed door on the corner and a tiled threshold. The property was originally numbered 1 Gladstone Terrace and was occupied by Mr Hogg, a butcher (he was in occupation as early as 1890). The building has rarity value.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 3

LL70 2 to 8 High Street, Sutton

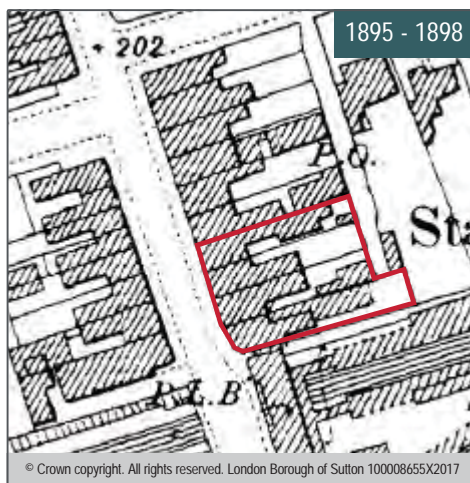
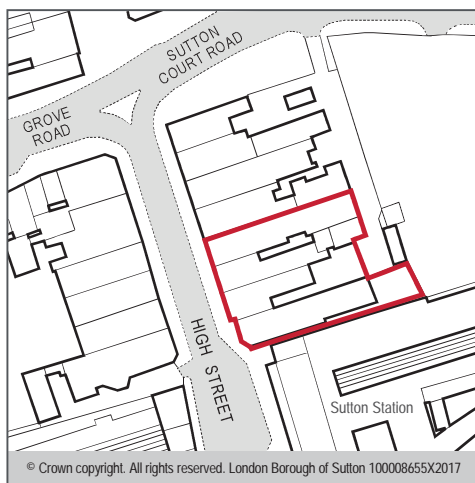


Sutton Station opened in 1847 and the next decades saw a rapid expansion in building in Sutton town centre. By 1900 the High Street had become heavily built up.

The top of the High Street, near the station, was known as Cock Hill until the 1880s. The old Cock Inn, at the High Street / Cheam Road junction, was demolished in 1896 and rebuilt just north of the original site to enable the roads and junctions to be widened. The shops on the east side were built in 1880, ten years later than those on the west side.

By the late 1930s the shops had largely altered but the buildings above remained much the same. These and other properties in the wider area are now included in the Sutton Crossroads Conservation Area, which focuses on the area around the historic crossroads, and extends from the station down to Trinity Square and Hill Road. The buildings, especially their upper storeys, are considered worthy of preservation and enhancement.

Numbers 2 to 8 make a significant contribution to the townscape view of the High Street and are very interesting architecturally. Gordon Rookledge in his 'Sutton Architectural Identifier' remarks on the 'vivid, Victorian polychrome brick and stone facades' in his description of Sutton High Street.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

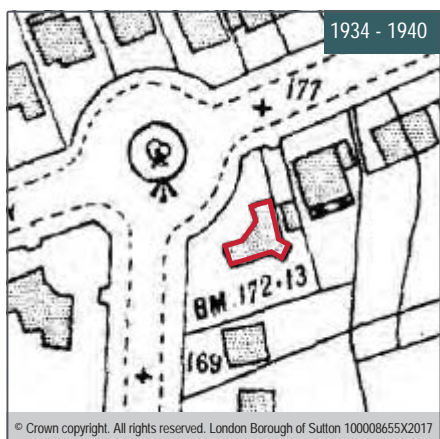
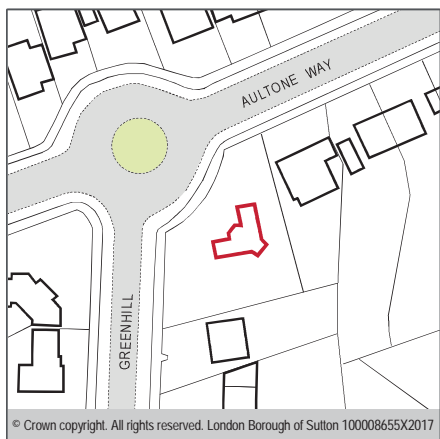
Map 3

LL71 Hillview, 20 Aultone Way, Sutton



20 Aultone Way is an Arts and Crafts style building typical of the Garden Suburb movement. Hillview consists of two wings built at right angles to each other (butterfly style), with a central porch and six-windowed bay window above. The upper elevations are clad with black horizontal weather boarding. Unfortunately it has had unsympathetic window replacements.

This house is within the Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Area and is identified as an Unlisted Building of Merit in the Sutton Garden Suburb Conservation Area Character Appraisal. However it is not protected by the Article 4 (2) Direction.



Sutton Garden Suburb

Thomas Wall, famous for Wall's ice cream and sausages, developed Sutton Garden Suburb from 1912. It contributed to the garden city movement, originally conceived by urban planner Ebenezer Howard. Designed by Frederick Cavendish Pearson, it has an integrated house and landscape design. The original plans would have provided for 1,000 houses built around greens and woods and including a recreation ground and clubhouse.

The first houses built were in Oak Close, Meadow Close, Hawthorne Close and Horseshoe Green. 79 properties had been started from 1912 to 1914. Houses in Woodend were started in 1914 and by 1915 55 houses were under construction in Aultone Way and Greenhill.

Aultone Way has two roundabouts, unusual for the time as the first roundabout in Britain was built around 1909 in Letchworth, Herts. The Government stopped all house building in 1915 following the outbreak of the First World War. After the war, financial difficulties led to the remaining plots being sold to local builders for as little as £2 per footing. This is evident in the different housing styles, with most of the semi-detached properties and bungalows being built on those plots waiting to be developed before 1914.

Frederick Cavendish Pearson later designed houses in the suburb for private individuals (and lived in two of them). He also became involved in designing the St Helier estate for London County Council.

Criteria

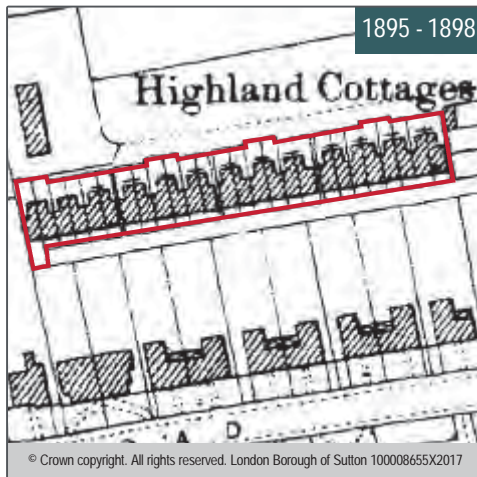
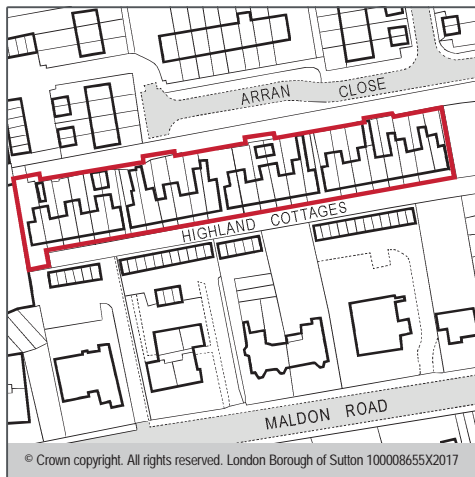
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

LL72 1 to 26 Highland Cottages, Bute Road, Wallington



Highland Cottages is a continuous terrace of workers cottages built around 1879 by local builder Duncan Stewart and Sons. They were originally built in yellow stock brick with red brick dressing but many have been painted or rendered and most of the windows are uPVC. Duncan Stewart also built the nearby Bute Road School, Holy Trinity Church, Carshalton Girls School and the majority of the detached houses around Wallington and therefore was one of the key figures in the development of Victorian Wallington. He was the first Chairman of the Wallington Parish Council in 1894 and obituaries after his death in 1905 highlight the high regard in which he was held.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 6

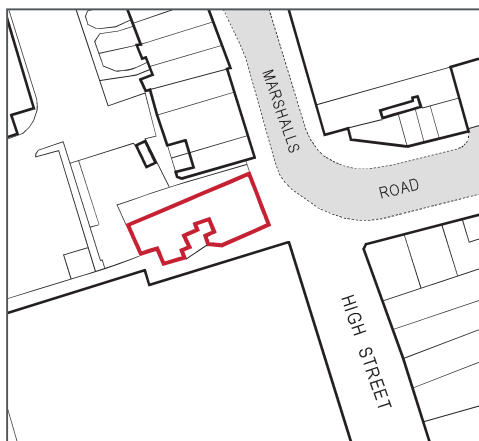
LL73 The Winning Post Public House, 265 High Street, Sutton



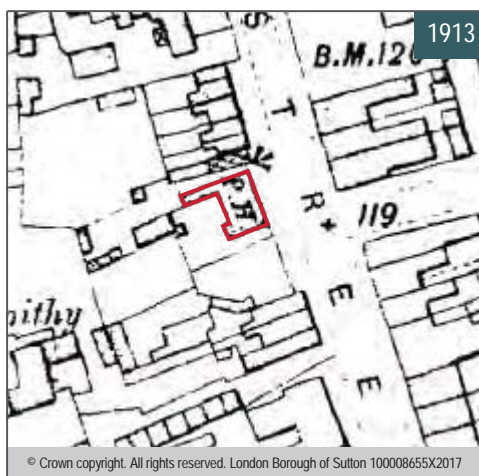
This is an old site. Alan Crow's 'Inns, Taverns and Pubs' states that a public house here was mentioned in the Parish Register for 1799.

The inscription on the gable of the current building, 'Rebuilt in 1907', and the pargetting (raised patterns in render) date this building to the Arts and Crafts period of domestic architecture. This style began as a reaction to the new Industrial Age of the 19th century, looking for a return to simple craftsmanship with traditional materials, and its influence on building design was widespread in England between 1870 and 1914. Other typical features of Arts and Crafts, as seen on the Winning Post, are dormer windows in a red-tiled roof, hanging tiles, white render (including the chimney stacks), bargeboards and casement windows.

As the gable inscription shows the pub was previously called The Red Lion. The Rolling Stones played several gigs here and in 1963 were spotted by a music promoter who signed them up for a regular gigs in Richmond, leading a few months later to chart success and fame.



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Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

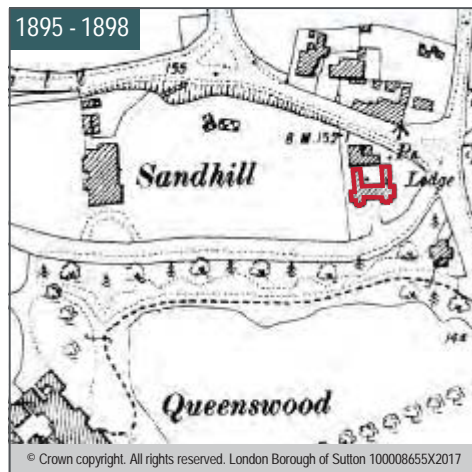
Map 3

LL74 The Lodge, Sandhills, Beddington



The Lodge, which dates from 1863, is the last surviving structure from two large houses (Queenswood and Sandhill) with large gardens situated in this area. Sandhill was the smaller of the two houses.

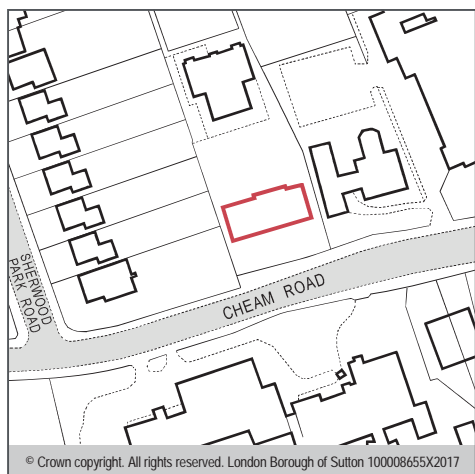
The attractive Lodge house appears to be subdivided into two properties and unfortunately some of the windows have been replaced so the uniformity has been lost. The building is overall architecturally and historically interesting.



- Criteria**
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
 - 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 6

LL75 Cromer Mansions, Cheam Road, Sutton



The site on which Cromer Mansions is now built was formerly a chalk pit and in the early 20th century was occupied by two substantial detached properties, Camden House and Cromer House. Cromer Mansions was built in the mid 1930s and is one of the borough's better examples of inter-war Art Deco housing. Its features include precise symmetry, including the entrances and exits to the site, curved bay windows and ornate balcony pillars. There may have been a motif at the top of the building above the main entrance and the metal Crittall windows have been replaced by well-designed UPVC windows. Otherwise, the building is largely unaltered.

Compared to other west London boroughs, the London Borough of Sutton's Art Deco stock is rather sparse but, as this building is largely intact, it is one of the borough's best examples of the style. It is unknown whether the building has local architectural interest but, since Cromer Mansions is the one of the best examples of the Art Deco style in the borough and the 1930s saw the rapid suburbanisation of Sutton, it is of local historical and social interest.



Criteria

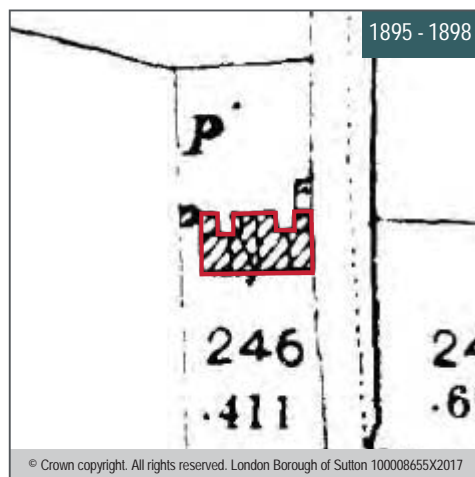
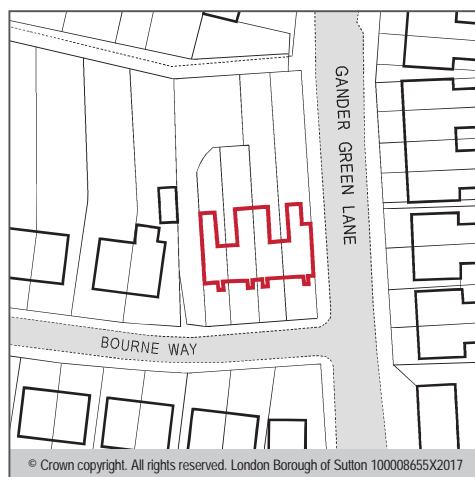
- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

LL76 2 to 8 Bourne Way, Sutton

These cottages appear to date from the end of the 18th century (they are shown on the 1806 Enclosure Map, owned by James Waghorn). A newspaper cutting from the Sutton and Cheam Herald (29/7/1976) reports on a campaign to save the cottages from demolition and quotes Robert Gleeson who states that the cottages 'are mostly 18th Century with 19th Century additions'. In the Sutton and Carshalton Herald (12/8/1976) Norman Nail (Nonsuch Antiquarian Society) states that they are 'a pleasant 18th century terrace, with minor mid-19th century alterations in red brick'. Farm cottages are normally in ones or twos rather than fours and given the proximity of these cottages to the 18th and 19th century brickworks it is likely that they were workers' cottages.

Piles Local Directory identifies that between 1907 and 1911 they were named Bones Cottages but the name changes to Bourne Cottages in 1912. It was not until 1928 that Bourne Way was built. The cottages have additions and are not well-preserved but are important due to their age.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

LL77 Thornleigh, Brockridge, Needwood and Barton, Ewell Road, Cheam

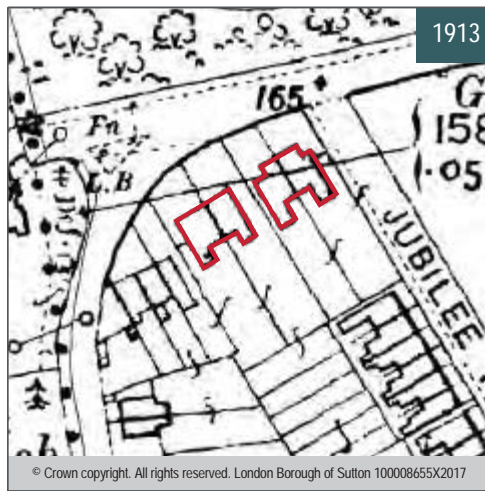


These four properties are excellent examples of Edwardian villas in a well maintained condition. They are unusual for Sutton and make a significant contribution to the townscape.

From the 1880s through to the early 1900s the Arts and Crafts style was much imitated by speculative builders for middle class housing, and large red brick houses with porches, wooden verandas and small window panes in the upper sashes became a familiar part of the outer suburbs of London. Stained glass became popular for front doors and porches. In the hands of speculative builders, suburban villas began to look like enlarged cottages. Although roofs were prominent, the houses did not appear tall as there was now a greater horizontal look to the facade, as seen in the four houses here. Plans tended to be squarer and without a basement. The main living rooms had direct access to the garden.



Within Cheam Conservation Area



Criteria

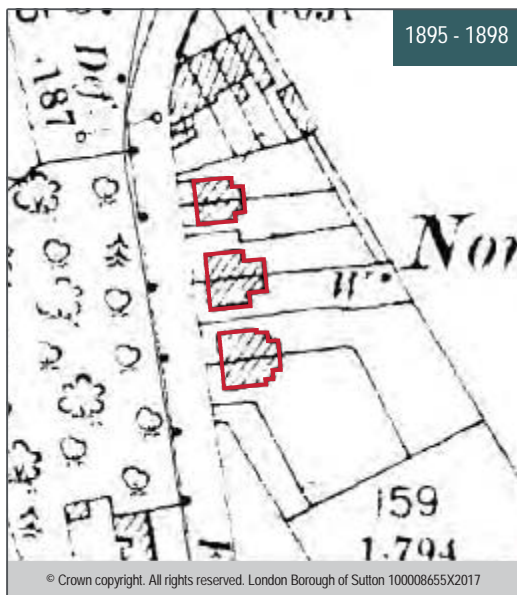
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

Map 2

LL78 Nonsuch Place, 1 to 6 Ewell Road, Cheam

These six properties are excellent examples of early Victorian semi-detached cottages in a well maintained condition. A stone plaque on the centre pair of cottages dates them to 1860. They are a rare example in Sutton which make a significant contribution towards the townscape.

Within Cheam Conservation Area.



Criteria

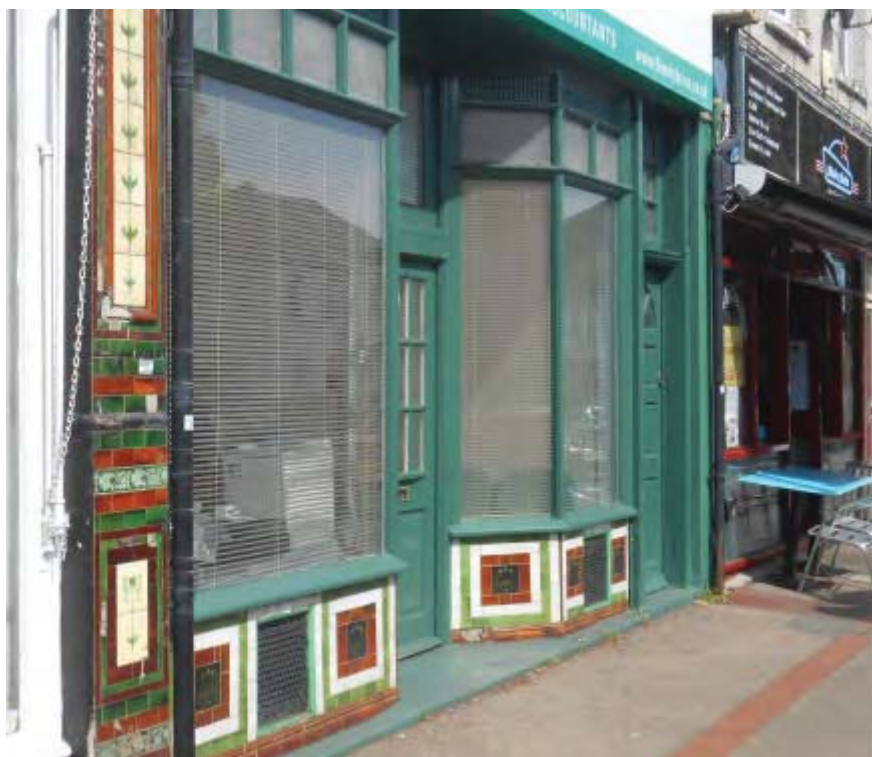
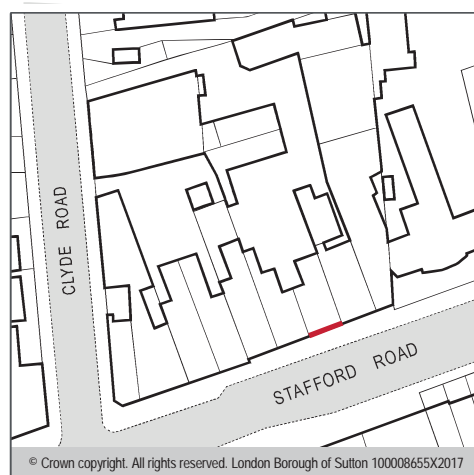
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

Map 2

LL79 78 Stafford Road, Wallington

78 Stafford Road displays an excellent example of an older shopfront. Originally the building was used by a seed and grain seller with domestic accommodation above. Now it is used as an office building.

The display windows are multipaned and the entrance doorway is inset. The stallriser is simply tiled in green, white, brown and black. A tiled pilaster on the left hand side has a central band of yellow tiles with a floral motif (the pilaster to the right appears to have been removed). Old tiled shopfronts have rarity value.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design (shopfront only).

Map 6

LL80 12 to 20 Maldon Road, Wallington



These five properties are very attractive late Victorian villas built as part of the residential suburb in conjunction with Holy Trinity Church. They first appear on the 1895 OS map as a significant estate of similar detached villas. However few appear on the 1957 OS map as many had been demolished.

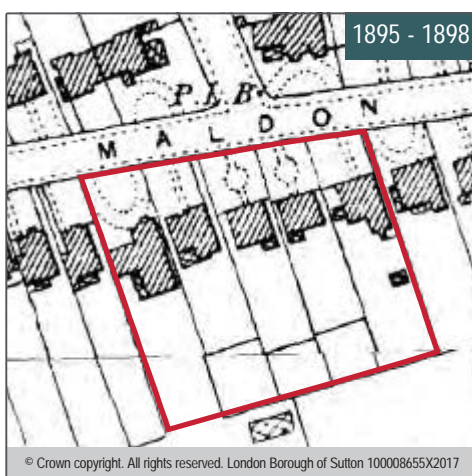
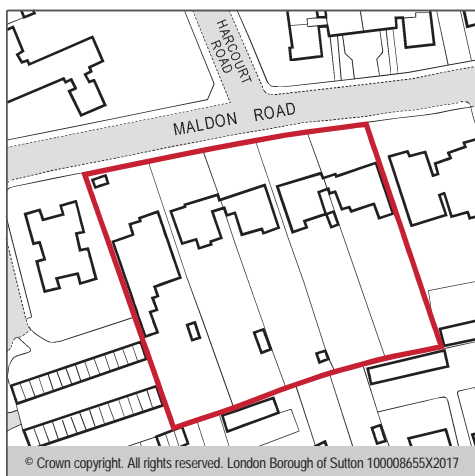
While all have yellow brick string courses, the detailing varies, some using red brick, others dark grey. The roofs are broken up with gable ends over two storey bays and have elaborate wooden bargeboards. Most have retained slate roofs (although one has an inappropriate red clay tile roof). The majority have retained their wooden sash windows. Two of the recessed doorways have had porch doors fitted in the arches.

They are a useful historic reminder of a once common property in the local area and the group makes a significant contribution towards the setting of Holy Trinity Church (a listed building).



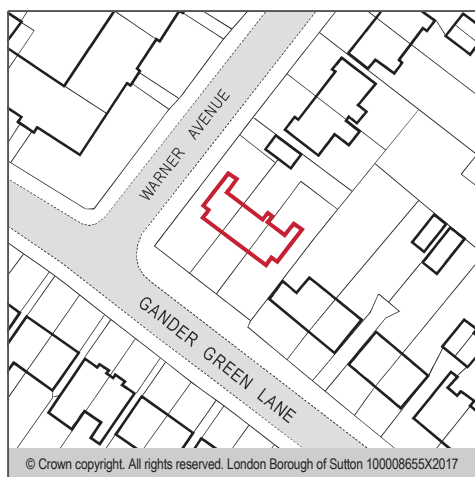
Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.



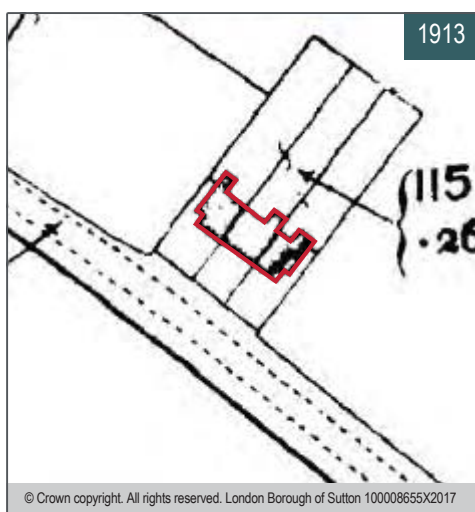
Map 6

LL81 440 to 444 Gander Green Lane, Sutton



These very attractive cottages with red tiles hung on the first floor and red brick below stand out architecturally from the style of the surrounding 1930s estate. They were connected to the Brocks family, owners of the Brocks Firework factory originally covering much of this area. Brocks was founded in 1698 and moved to South Norwood and Sutton in 1825 after an explosion destroyed the factory in Whitechapel. They remained in Sutton until 1910 when they moved again to Hertfordshire.

These houses were tied cottages for staff, most likely built in 1902, and were known as Sylvian Cottages. They were built to give the impression of one large house, with the centre cottage having the front door and the other two having doors to the side.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest by or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

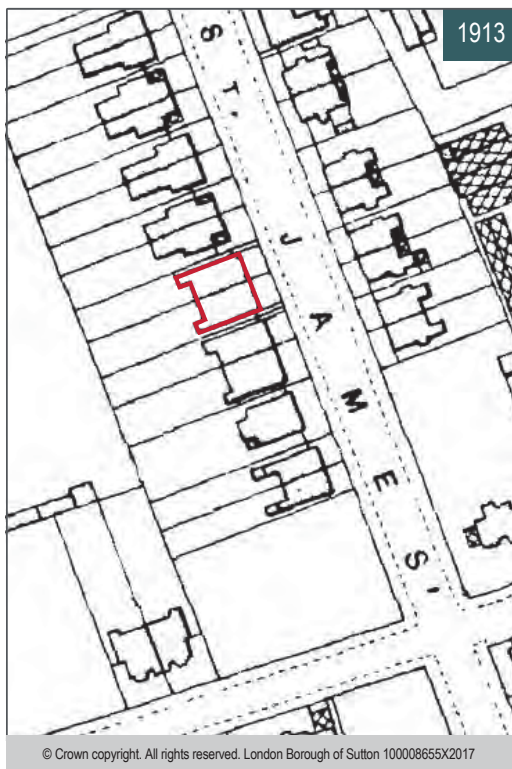
Map 1

LL82 57 and 59 St James Road, Sutton



A true Arts and Crafts house is one where traditional materials, techniques and local vernacular styles were used to create a building of high quality and simple form, with every detail architect designed. As a result they were very expensive and usually reserved for the wealthy upper middle classes. Attempts to create homes for all using some of these principles were made by speculative builders, particularly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A block of land released for development could have a number of builders working on it, each with their own design and construction methods and with little thought for the overall appearance of the street. Semis, terraces and detached houses would have mass-produced fittings and features attached to create a fashionable appearance the builder felt would best appeal to his clients.

On this pair of three-storey semi-detached houses, the Arts and Crafts style features include timber framed gables with carved bargeboards, and ornate ridge tiles but they are notable for decorative patterns raised or embossed in render or plaster on the upper front elevations. This is an unusual architectural style for the area.



Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest by a locally significant architect or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 3

LL83 The Cock Sign, High Street, Sutton

The Cock Sign is a Victorian structure reminding people of the history of the development of Sutton, the importance of these crossroads and the significance of the Cock Public House and Hotel, which had in one form or another stood on the junction of this turnpike road since 1755.

In 1755, two turnpike roads meeting at Sutton were built, one from London to Brighton (Brighton Road), the other from Carshalton to Ewell (Cheam Road). The toll bars for the roads were originally located by the Cock Hotel, a coaching inn at the junction.

The London to Brighton stagecoach began in 1760. The Cock Hotel was the 9am stop for coaches leaving the City. Its name originated from the cock horses needed along this part of the road - the cock horse was an extra horse added to a team of horses to assist a coach or wagon over difficult terrain. Small businesses opened up, at first directly related to travellers on the turnpike and then to provide goods for neighbouring areas, such as bakers, brewers, seamstresses and leather workers. As Sutton expanded the toll bars moved away from the junction, remaining in use until 1882.

John Jackson (1769 -1845), a celebrated boxer known for his charitable deeds, was a proprietor of the Cock Public House.

Sutton railway station opened in 1847 and Sutton's population increased rapidly as the village became a town. Sutton's population more than doubled between 1851 and 1861 and then doubled again between 1861 and 1871. The High Street at the top was known as Cock Hill until the 1880s.

In 1898 a new, larger Cock Hotel replaced the original one, sited directly adjacent to the north. This too was demolished in 1961 and replaced by an office block, Old Inn House, which was converted to residential use in 2017 with shops at ground floor level.

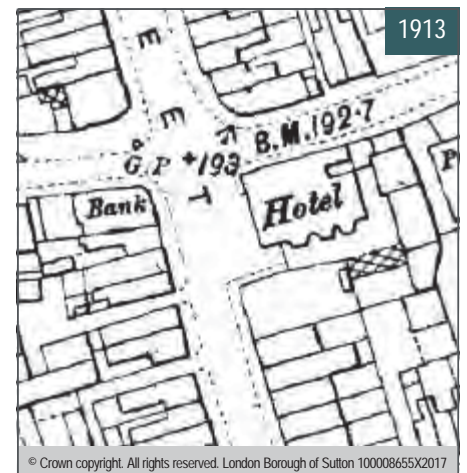
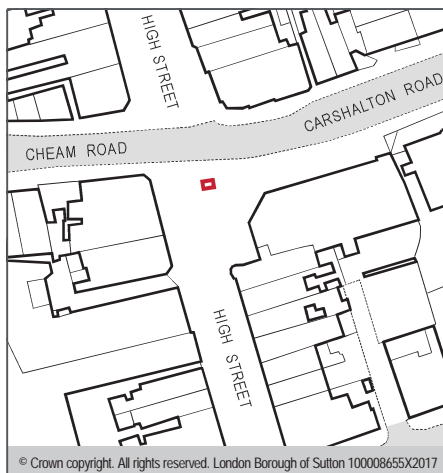
Within the Sutton Crossroads Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 3

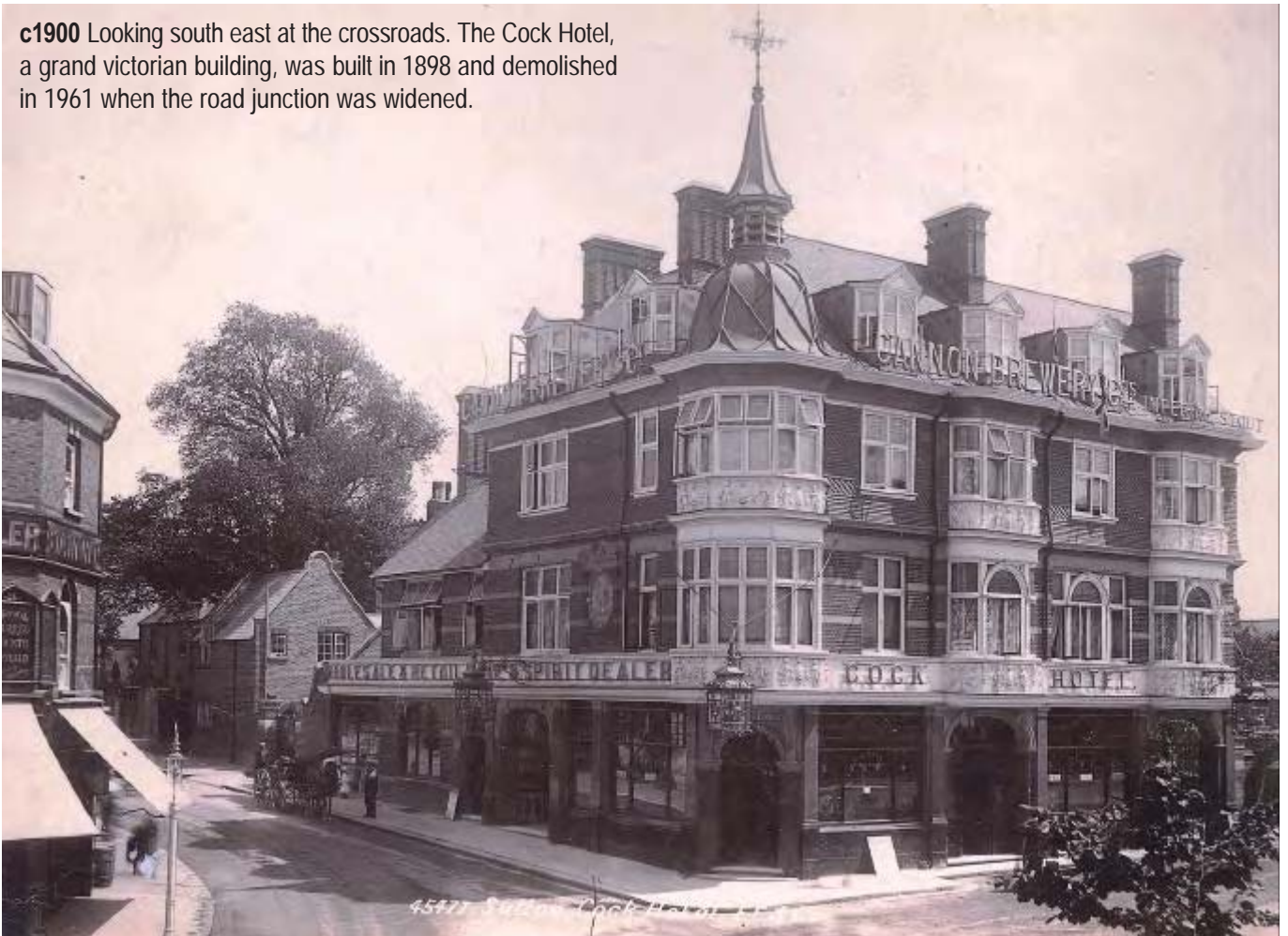


LL83 The Cock Sign, High Street, Sutton

c1894 Looking south up the High Street, Sutton. The Cock Hotel is centre left. London Provincial Bank, built 1894 (now Barclays Bank) is on the right. A sign marking the Cock Hotel spans the High Street.



c1900 Looking south east at the crossroads. The Cock Hotel, a grand victorian building, was built in 1898 and demolished in 1961 when the road junction was widened.

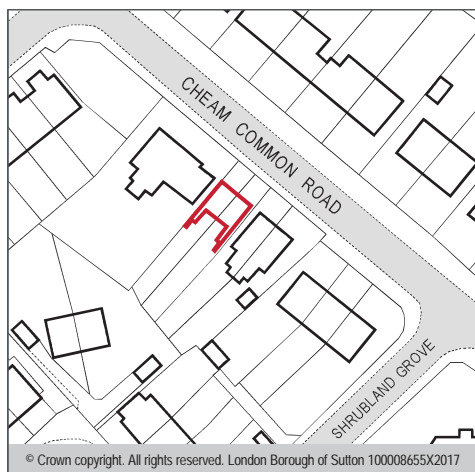


LL84 Poplar Place, 119 and 121 Cheam Common Road, North Cheam

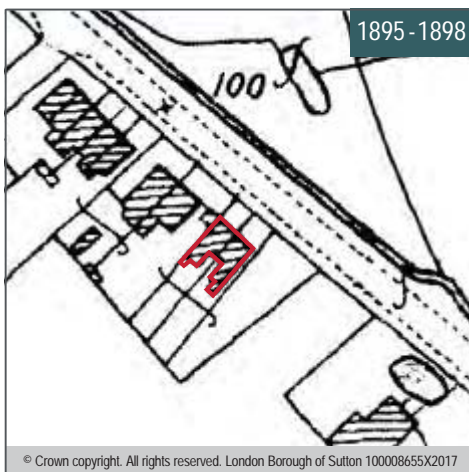


These cottages date from the early 19th century (the date plaque indicates 1828) and are a surviving part of a group to which the name Poplar Place is applied on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1867/1878.

They appear to have been owned by the Pennington family who also owned the Drill Inn (a predecessor of the present H G Wells Public House) and had a small farm in the immediate area. This is the last surviving pair of a group of cottages along Cheam Common Road which housed farm labourers and those working in the local brickmaking industry. Although not well preserved, they are important due to their age.



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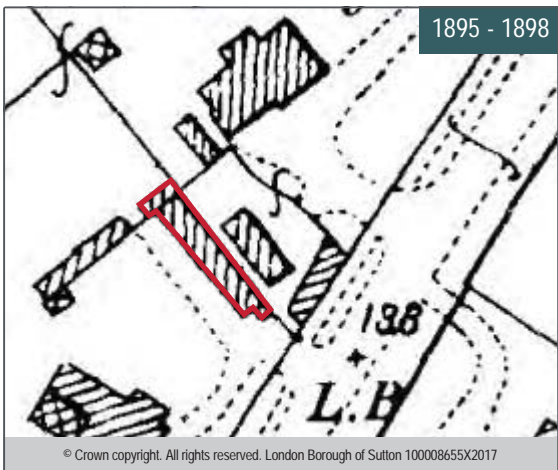
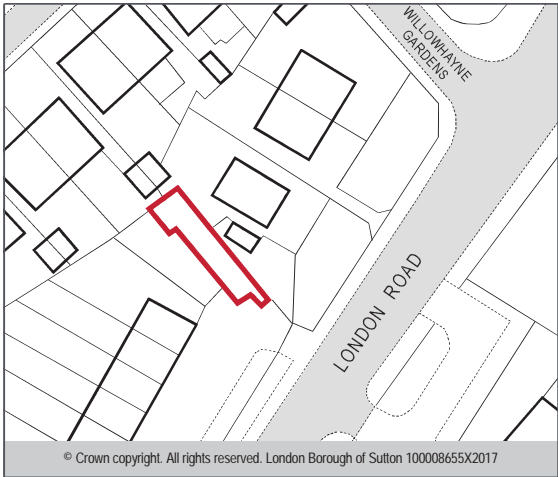
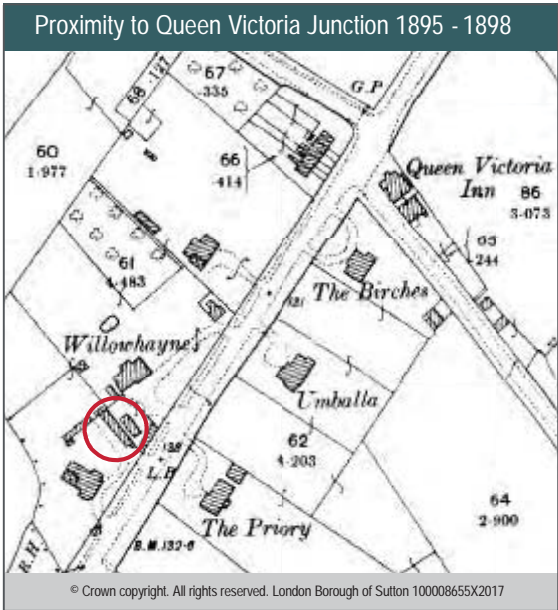
Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 1

LL85 435 London Road, North Cheam

435 London Road is a small single storey Lodge House which has been altered and extended, but is the only remaining structure of the group of large mansions which stood close to the Queen Victoria crossroads in the late 19th century.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

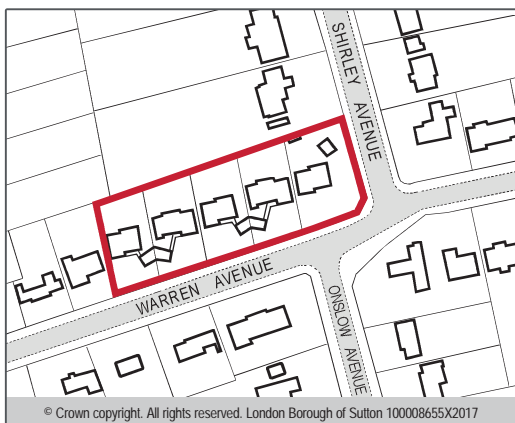
Map 1

LL86 20 to 28 Warren Avenue, South Cheam

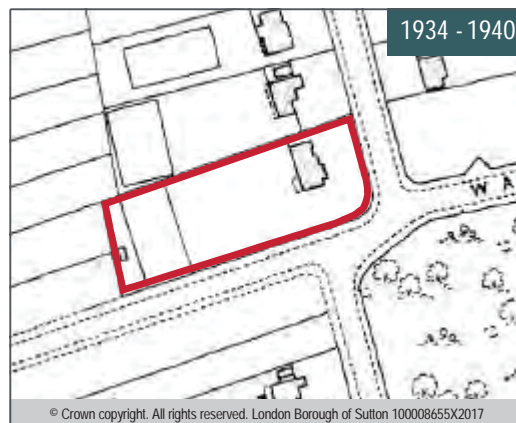
20 to 28 Warren Avenue comprise a group of five spacious detached houses, built in the 1970s. This plot of land was previously occupied by one property built after the First World War when this area was first developed.

The properties display an unusual architectural style for the borough. The considerable width of the front elevations is alleviated by asymmetric brick buttresses and differing eaves and window heights. Dormer windows with wood cladding detail and wrought iron screens also add interest. Concrete roof tiles and plastic guttering were typical of this period, and flat porch roofs lead from the front entrances to a double garage. The garages are positioned at right-angles to the properties, which together with good landscaping mitigate their impact on the streetscene.

In post modern architecture, the development of central heating meant chimneys could be omitted from the design. In 1970 30% of houses had central heating in the UK, compared to 59% in 1980 and 96% in 2010. Car ownership also increased rapidly too during this period making garages and off-street parking desirable.



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Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.
- 6 Group value.

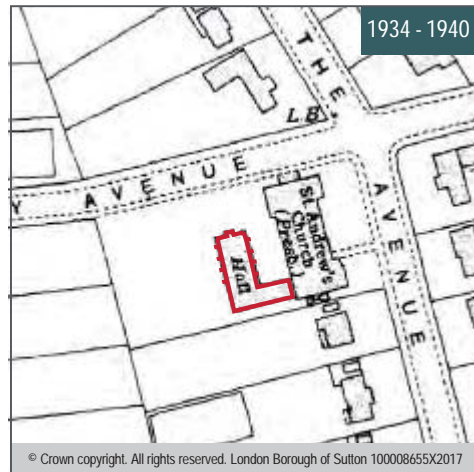
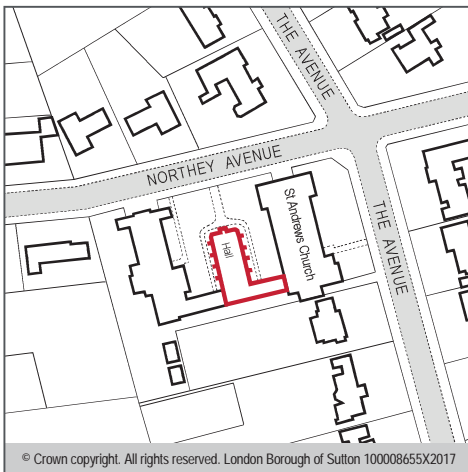
Map 2

LL87 Miles Hall, St Andrews Church, Northey Avenue, Cheam



The associated United Reform Church is Grade II Listed but this listing does not appear to extend over the Church Hall.

The hall was the original church on the site and opened for worship in 1927. The building was designed by architects Matley Brotherton and Mills and was named after the first minister, Reverend Edwin Griffiths Miles. The hall is described by Nikolaus Pevsner in his *Buildings of England: Surrey* as 'red brick and terracotta with a fleche'. The term 'fleche' refers to the small slender spire placed on the ridge, built of a wood framework and covered in copper. Little has changed over the years architecturally on Miles Hall.

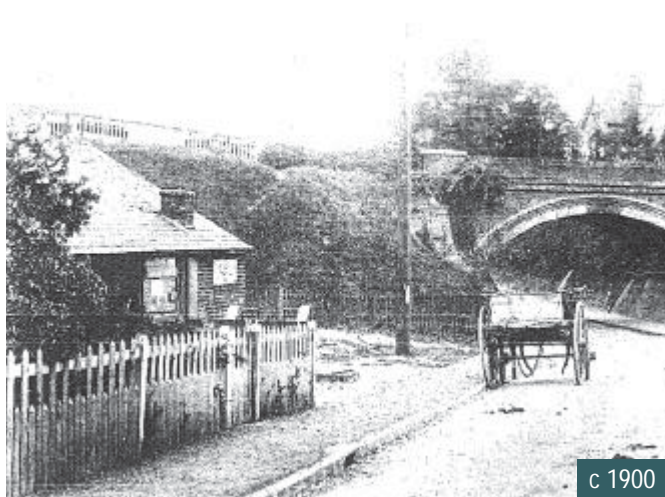


Criteria

- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

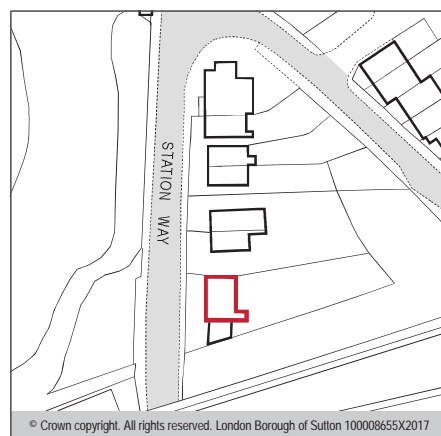
Map 2

LL88 The Old Forge, 83 Station Way, Cheam



The Old Forge was built in about 1860 by Moses Barnes, whose family had been iron workers for several hundred years. The forge was one of several in Cheam and had previously been in the pit behind the Railway Inn, together with ten cottages, but in its current location it became the only remaining smithy and closed in 1926.

While architecturally the Forge has been altered (a porch has been added and the windows are not original) it has historic associations and rarity value as an example of a previously common feature.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 2

LL89 The Railway Inn, Station Way, Cheam



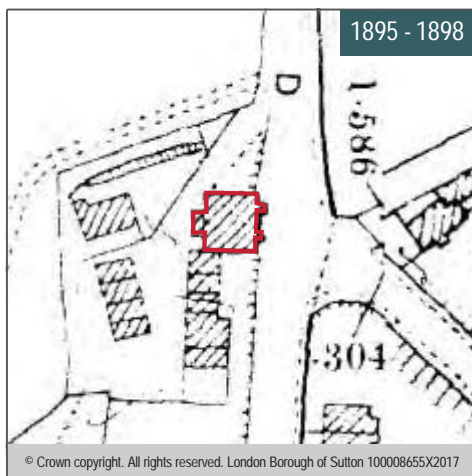
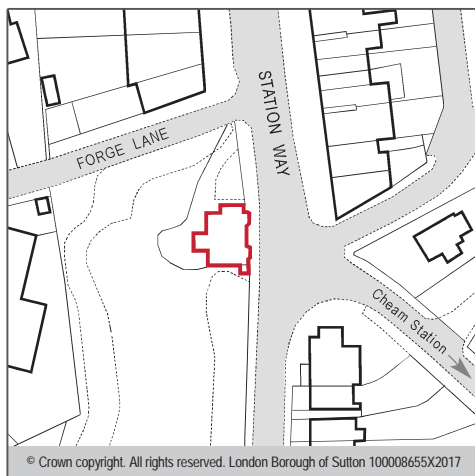
In 1844 Cheam station was on the planned route of the London to Portsmouth Atmospheric Railway, a new propulsion system invented during the 'railway mania' of the mid 19th century. The project failed, however, and this section of line became part of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1847.

Cheam station was rebuilt and enlarged over the years and the rail bed widened in preparation for the installation of overhead electric services, which would have included the building of an additional central platform. Due to the outbreak of the First World War, the planned expansion was cancelled and never completed. Nevertheless, the through lines were still in place until 1978 when the Bognor Regis and Portsmouth express services were withdrawn from the Sutton and Dorking route to serve an expanding Gatwick Airport. The wide space between the tracks still remains and shows where the fast lines had been laid prior to their removal.

The Railway Inn is thought to have been built around the time the railway came through Cheam to serve railway passengers at this new busy and expanding station. However the building may have been on this site as early as 1810, as a hotel.



A J Crowe's work *Inns, Taverns and Pubs of LB Sutton* (1980) highlights that in the early twentieth century there were alterations to the property with the northern chimney removed and extensions added to each end.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 2 Architectural Interest or a good example of local construction techniques, materials or design.

Map 2

LL90 The Highfield Lawn Tennis Pavilion, junction of Mayfield Road and The Ridgway, Sutton



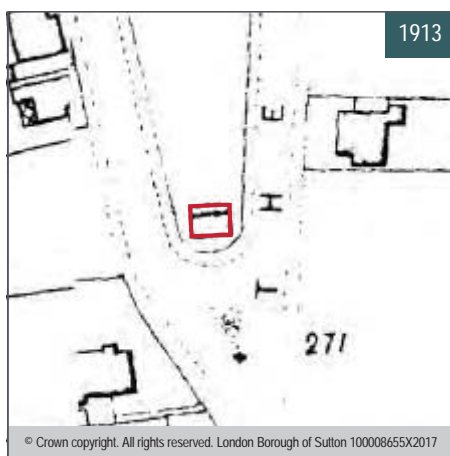
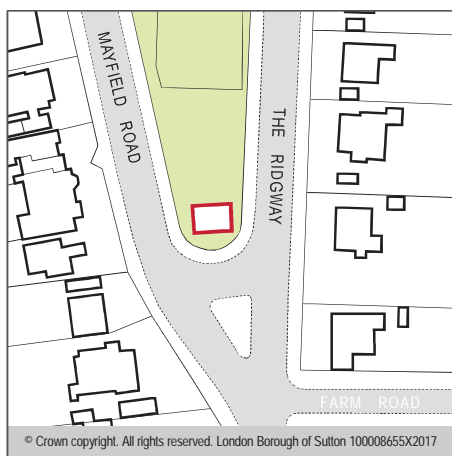
The Edwardian tennis pavilion was built in 1908 by the significant local architect and builder Percy Vere Windebank, as part of the Highfields Estate, developed between 1907 and 1915, on fields previously used for growing lavender.

The intention was to provide facilities for lawn tennis and a croquet club. Tennis was a popular sport from Victorian times particularly for middle-class women, but as the game became more competitive it became popular with men too. Rules were formalised in 1874, and the first Wimbledon championships held in 1877. Croquet was one of the most popular of all recreational games during this period.

The building currently needs some restoration work in order to bring it back to its original condition.



Its current value lies in its historic association, its importance to the overall estate design and because of its connection with a locally important person.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 2

LL91 Culvers Lodge, 110 London Road, Hackbridge



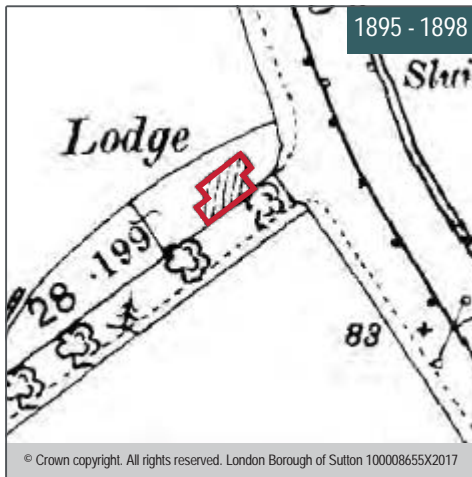
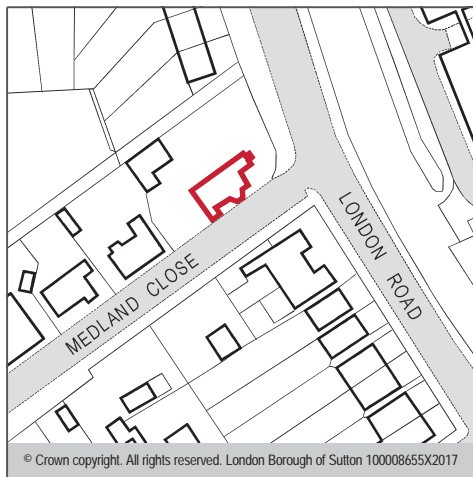
The lodge appears on the 1895 OS map and through directories and census can be searched back earlier. The 1866 Sale Particulars show the sale of the Culvers Estate including three Cottages (also shown on the 1868 OS map). Between 1868 and 1895 the two cottages next to the lodge were demolished. The lodge today could be an alteration / re-modelling of the earlier cottage or a rebuild.

In the 18th century, the Culvers Estate was owned by Foster Reynolds, from a Quaker family, and used as a bleaching ground. The estate was wealthy and consisted of large houses and a corn mill.

By the middle of the 19th century the estate was owned by Samuel Gurney, a banker. Following financial difficulties the estate was sold to Peter Gassiot for £25,000 in 1866. The Gassiot's were wine merchants in the firm 'Martinez and Gassiot'. Peter Gassiot is buried in Sutton cemetery.

This charming Victorian lodge is brick built, has an unusual shape and terracotta finials on the roof. It remains largely unaltered and retains most of its original features including three attractive stained glass windows. The addition of a flat roofed rear extension does little to enhance the property. The condition of the building is poor.

Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust were granted permission by London Borough of Sutton in 2016 to restore the property as a community meeting facility and co-working space for small enterprises, a not-for-profit bike hub, which will train and employ local people, and new offices for the Trust.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

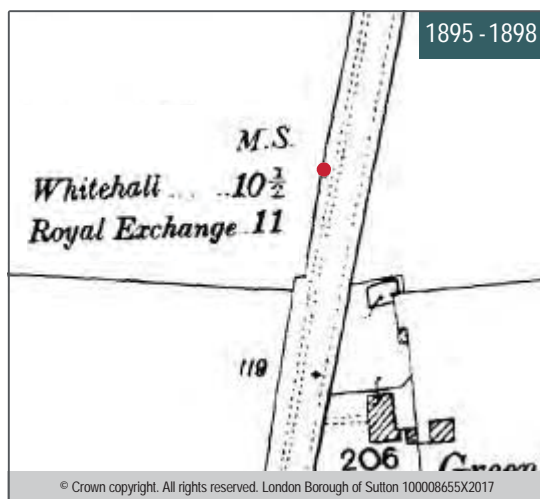
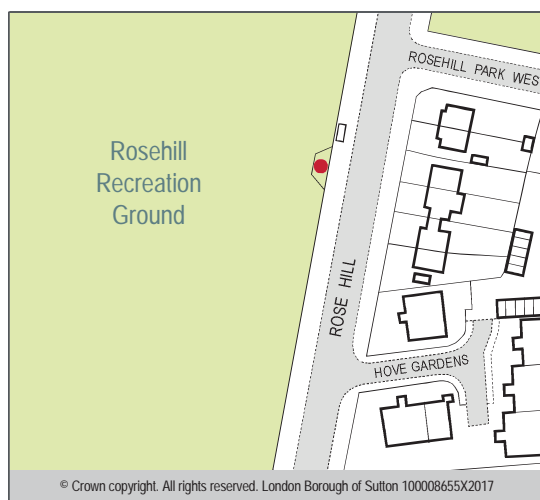
Map 4

LL92 Milestone, Rose Hill

Milestones were introduced to England in Roman times (117 still survive) but although not dated, this milestone is likely to date from a later time. It bears the inscription 'Royal Exchange XI Miles, Whitehall X Miles'.

This milestone probably dates from the mid 18th century as it is of a similar design to the milestone on Brighton Road (near Egmont Road), which is dated 1745 and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is in a better condition than the Brighton Road milestone as the wording has not been subjected to erosion. Unfortunately, it does not have a date.

Both milestones were probably placed in their current positions when the London to Brighton Turnpike, which passed through Sutton and Rosehill, was created in 1755. A turnpike was a road on which a toll was collected at tollgates to help recover the cost of the road construction or maintenance. Mile posts and stones were made compulsory on turnpike roads in 1767. This milestone is of historical relevance as a relic of this original London to Brighton road.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

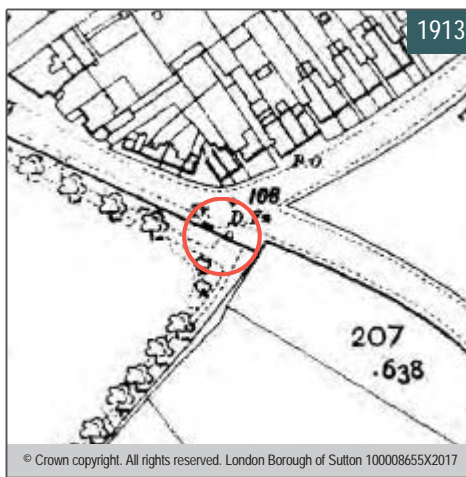
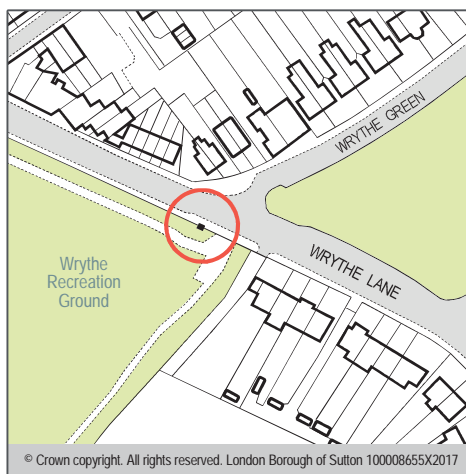
LL93 Drinking Fountain, Wrythe Lane, Wrythe Green



The drinking fountain was built in 1900 with the creation of Wrythe Recreation Ground. It is the principal remaining physical reference to the stream that rose on the site of the BP garage and gives its name to the area. The Anglo Saxon word for a small stream was 'rithe'.

There was originally a horse trough and gas lamp beside the fountain. It is believed that the drinking fountain was a gift to the area from the family of John Peter Gassiot, whose family lived at The Culvers on the Culvers Estate, Hackbridge and the money donated for the fountain was from the proceeds of the estate when it was dissolved. Gassiot was a prominent wine merchant who also worked in research with electrical pioneer Michael Faraday. However, it could be possible that the fountain is a gift from the Gurney family. Samuel Gurney MP was a previous owner of The Culvers and also founded the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association. Either way, the association handed over the gift for the fountain from an anonymous donor.

The fountain is quite a good example of the Victorian Gothic Revival style with a plinth and pierced parapet and retains its finial. It is not now operational.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 4

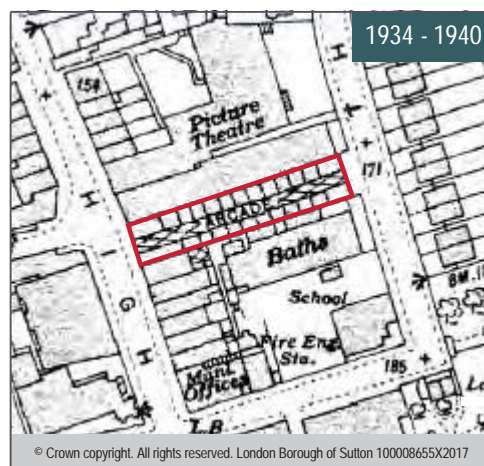
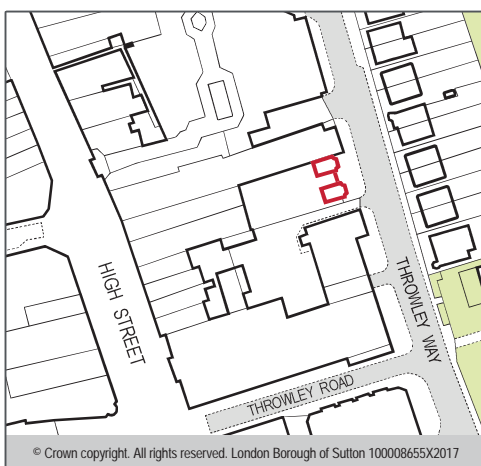
LL94 Sutton Arcade, Throwley Way, Sutton



Sutton Arcade was built in 1926 by Ernest Shinner, who decided Sutton Town Centre needed to follow the trend set by other towns and have a shopping arcade. It was notable for its iron and glass roof but all that remains now is the Throwley Way arch.

Shinner had opened a small shop on Sutton High Street, and he gradually bought up the neighbouring shops before building Shinner's department store in 1935 on the site of a Baptist Church built in 1886. Shinner's was taken over by Alders of Croydon in 1979, which later moved to the St Nicholas Centre when it opened in 1991. The site is now occupied by Waterstones bookshop and various adjoining shops to the north.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the arcade fell out of fashion and its retail offer became unattractive. The arcade was demolished in the late 1990s, with the exception of the arch, which remains largely in its original state. It is ironic to think that, had the arcade survived, it may well have come back into fashion now as good town centre design promotes small units and quirky streets.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 3

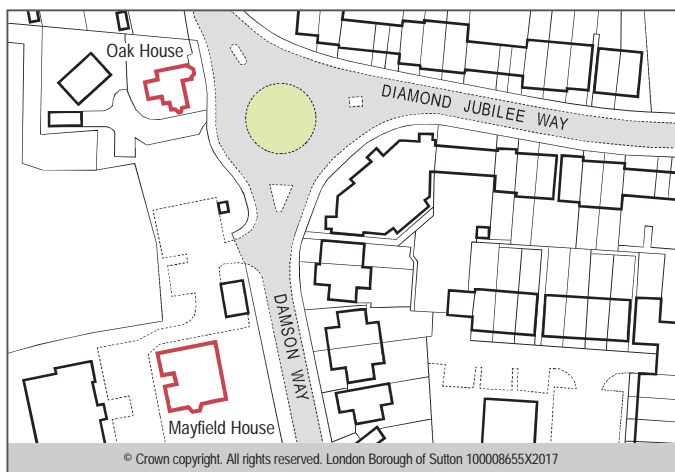
LL95 Mayfield House and Oak House, Damson Way, Carshalton



Oak House



Mayfield House

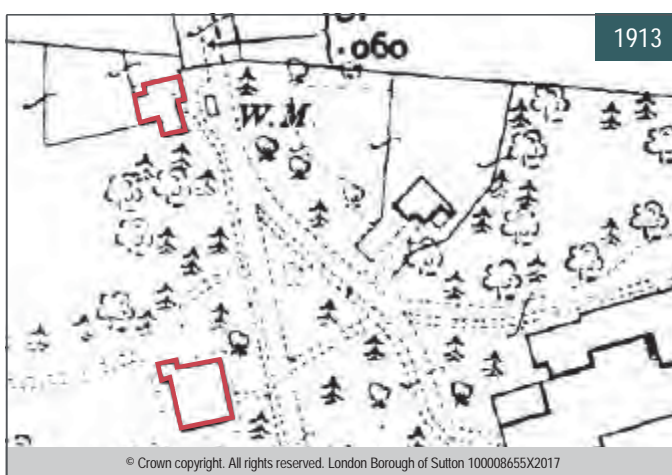


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Mayfield House and Oak House are largely unaltered, and are two of the last remaining links between the borough and Queen Mary's Hospital for Sick Children.

In 1896, the Metropolitan Asylums Board acquired a 136 acre site in Carshalton to construct an 800 bed convalescent hospital, and buildings for this purpose were erected on the site in 1907-8. However in 1908 the MAB was given the additional responsibility of dealing with 'sick or convalescent or debilitated children'. It was therefore decided to adapt Carshalton as a general hospital for one thousand children under the name of the Children's Hospital. In 1914, following the accession of King George V and Queen Mary to the throne, the Children's Hospital was renamed Queen Mary's Hospital for Children. From 1959 to 2008 Orchard Hill Hospital replaced Queen Mary's Hospital.

The eastern part of the hospital site has now been redeveloped for residential use and the hospital buildings demolished, but some of the old buildings remain. Both Mayfield and Oak Houses share similar architectural features with red brick and ornate painted bargeboards, a moulded brick course just below the window levels, steeply pitched roofs and large brick chimneys. Mayfield House was originally the residence of the superintendent and has an arched stone porch. Oak House, at the entrance to the old hospital site, was the porter's lodge.



1913

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Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 5

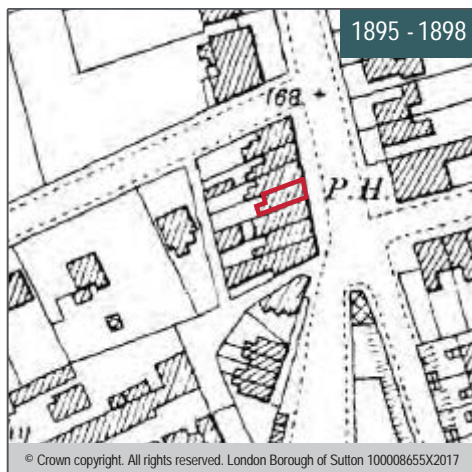
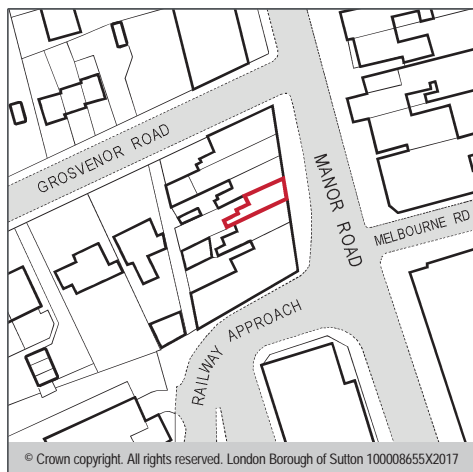
LL96 John King Flower Shop, 118 Manor Road, Wallington



The former John King Flower Shop is notable because it is one of the few shops in the borough to retain its original Victorian shopfront.

The building itself is the fourth shop in a terrace of seven to the north of Wallington Station but its main interest lies in its shopfront. The windows are unusual - the window frames are made of thin, rounded wood painted brown, and the shop door is original. It has only lost the stained glass within the door because the glass was continually being vandalised and the repair costs were too high. The shopfront is probably the best example of a Victorian shopfront in the borough and therefore serves as a relic of the Victorian suburban expansion of the borough.

The John King Flower Shop had been trading in Wallington since 1860, not always in this property but always in the area between the station and Grosvenor Road. The business closed in May 2016.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

Map 6

LL97 The Lodge, Festival Walk, Carshalton

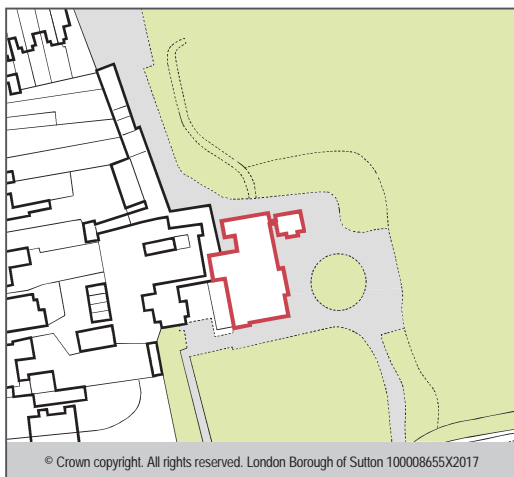


The Lodge was bought in 1866 by a wealthy London tea merchant Richard Gunter. When it was sold again in 1885 the agent's details claimed that it 'was erected in the year 1866 from the designs and plans of a well-known architect'. This gives the impression that Gunter demolished an earlier house in the same location, also built in red brick in the late eighteenth century, and erected a new building. Although the two houses had a very similar floor plan, the exterior of the present building is clearly Victorian, and was probably a large-scale remodelling of the earlier house rather than a total rebuild. The building now overlooks the Sutton Ecology Centre grounds.

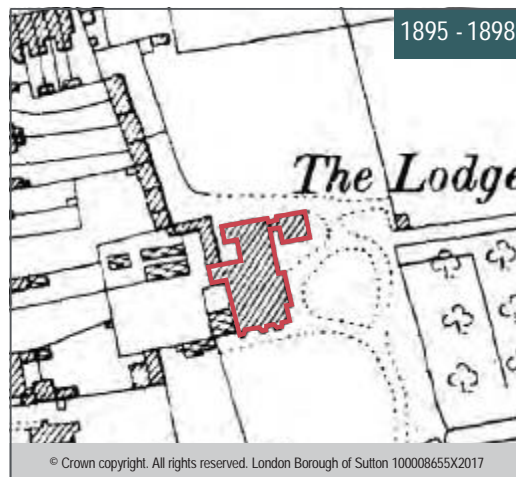


The property changed hands several times until 1921, when it was bought by the Rochester and Southwark Diocesan House Trust. In 1944 Carshalton Urban District Council bought the Lodge and converted it into offices, having already acquired the land adjoining the Lodge as part of its policy of protecting the ponds and their environs.

The building is largely unaltered and has an unusual quality but is surrounded by some unsightly additional structures. The front elevation is divided into three bays, each topped by a Dutch gable and elaborate, but different, finial or weather vane. The building has stone quoins and stone door and window dressing, and the gabled bays are tile hung. The building is integral to its Ecology Centre setting.



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Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.

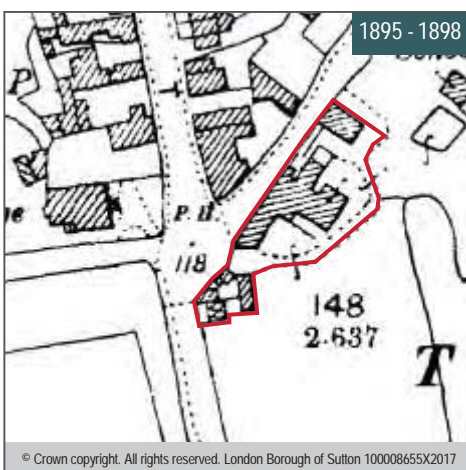
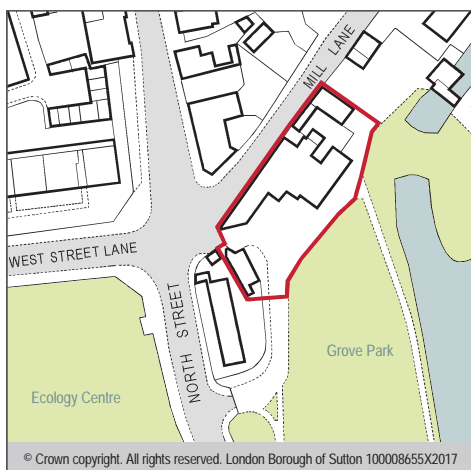
Map 5

LL98 Stone Court, Grove Park, Carshalton

Stone Court was a sub-manor of Carshalton in the 14th Century, with the original mansion house probably standing on land which is now the High Street car park. In 1693, the estate was bought by London merchant John Cator and he constructed outbuildings on the present site. In 1729, the estate passed to Thomas Scawen, heir of Sir William Scawen, a founder of the Bank of England and a wealthy financier. Thomas Scawen lived at Stone Court and had plans to build a large house in Carshalton Park. However, he ran into financial problems and, following his death, the estate was sold. In 1800, it was acquired by Knightsbridge floor-cloth manufacturer Robert Morely who had the house demolished and sold for scrap. The outbuildings were converted into a house and are currently used as council offices.

The current Stone Court comprises the main building, a gate house to the south and a cottage to the north. The main building is rather unattractively pebble-dashed but to the north there is a yellow stock brick section with ornamental barge boards. The gate house is similarly pebble-dashed and its only notable feature is the original gothic-arched front door. The cottage is not notable. The main building is of community interest as in the 1970s it was in danger of demolition but a public campaign persuaded the council to rebuild part of the property.

It has importance to the setting of Grove Park and is integral to the park.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.

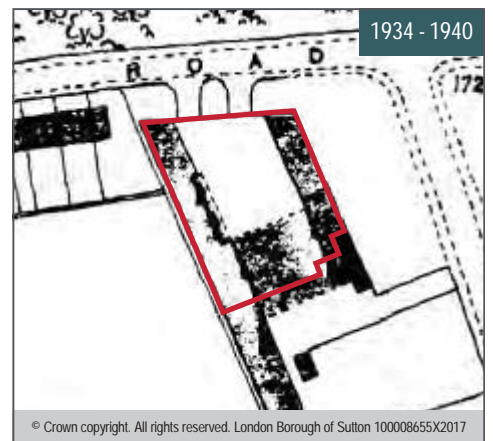
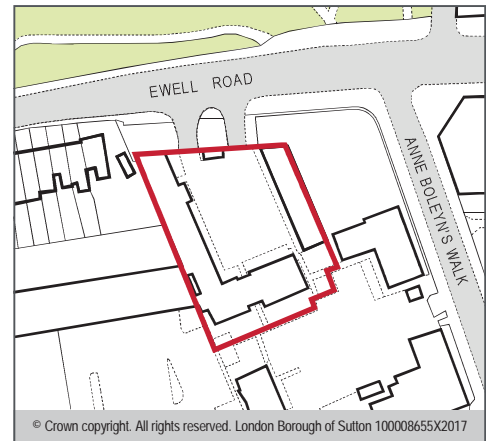
Map 5

LL99 Wells Court and Fitzhalan Court, Ewell Road, Cheam



Wells Court and Fitzhalan Court, built in the 1920s, are the two best surviving buildings following the development of the United Dairies / Dairy Crest depot. The dairy opened in 1930, and was one of the first industries to be established in Cheam along with a period of rapid housing development. Daily deliveries in returnable glass bottles were made by horse and cart, then later by electric milk floats. Improvements in refrigeration, deregulation of the milk industry in the 1990s and supermarkets selling milk cheaply in plastic cartons led to a decline in deliveries and the dairy closed in 2003.

The site became a residential development in 2008. These two buildings were remodelled slightly to be made suitable for occupation. They are fine examples of late Mock Tudor, the hallmark style of Cheam. Features of interest are the half-timbering, well-pointed herringbone brickwork and slender but tall chimneys.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 4 Important to the setting of nearby buildings and open spaces.



Map 2

LL100 The Sun Public House, North Street, Carshalton

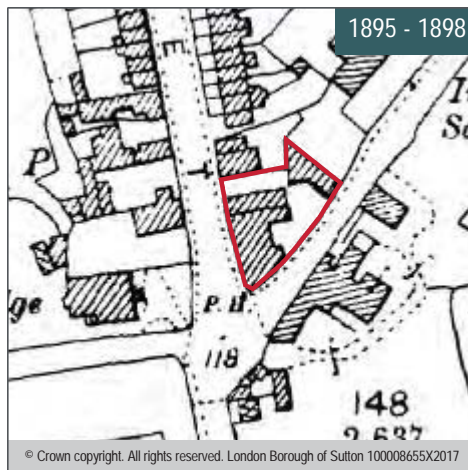


The Sun Public House opened in 1866 and was restored extensively and sympathetically in 2009. It lacks local historical importance and its builder is unknown, but it is notable for its riot of Victorian decoration and prominent position in the townscape.

It has three storeys and has had nearly every Victorian decorative feature thrown at it. The ground floor consists of rendered brickwork with black-highlighted plinth blocks. The principal sign is on a fascia broken with pilasters. The first floor comprises courses of dark red brickwork, six two-light Byzantine round-topped windows with the bull's eye filled in. The keystones above the rounded windows are highlighted. The second floor includes sash windows, column pilasters and a swag bearing the words 'Hotel The Sun'. The whole ensemble rises to a white pinnacle. It is probably the best example of a Victorian public house in the borough.

The building is situated on the junction of North Street and Mill Lane and turns the corner of both streets. It is a prominent feature in the local townscape and a notable reference point for Carshalton, north of the High Street.

Within Carshalton Village Conservation Area.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 5

LL101 12 to 18 Station Road, Belmont



These four properties are some of the earliest retail developments in what is now Belmont local centre. They have distinctive wide red brick frontages with wide, shallow oriel windows on the first floor. The second floor of each shop has a large, imposing dormer window and gable above, both rendered. The ground floor shopfronts have shallow, cut brick arches with stone bands, as can be seen in 14 and 16, and it is believed that behind the fascias of 12 and 18 the arched shopfronts may remain. Unfortunately 18's red brick facade has been rendered and other windows have been altered.

The development of this parade of four shops has local historical significance as it was one of the first built in Belmont, which did not exist until the late 19th century. A railway station opened in May 1865 called 'California Station', named after the California Arms public house on the opposite side of Brighton Road. The station was renamed 'Belmont' in 1875, and the name was attached to the village that subsequently evolved around it.

These shops have townscape value in terms of their distinctiveness and their value as a group.

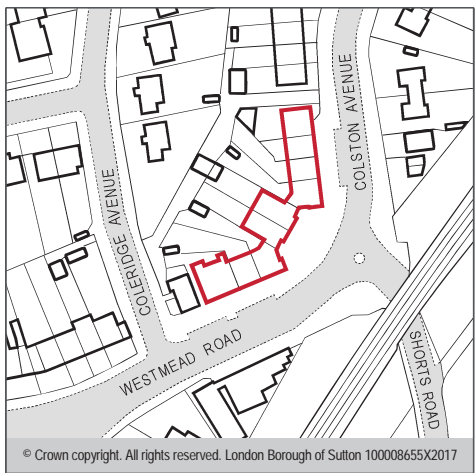


Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view.
- 6 Group value.

Map 2

LL102 1 to 8b Westmead Corner, Westmead Road, Carshalton

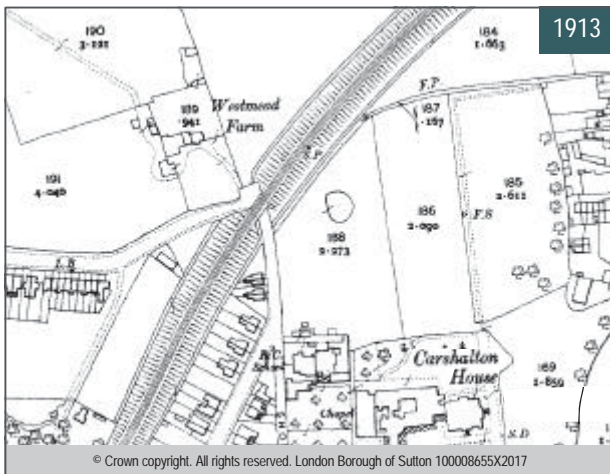


Until the 1920s Westmead Corner was the location of Westmead Farm. From the mid 19th Century, the farm was tenanted by the Short family and it supplied dairy produce to Carshalton House, which had been a private residence but from 1847 became (and still remains) a school.

Access to the farm was from Westmead Road and there was a track, now Shorts Road, leading to Carshalton House.

In the 1920s, Westmead Farm and its land was sold for housing with the land becoming the Poets' Estate and the farm becoming the location of a shopping parade to service the housing estate. Colston Avenue was also cut at this time when other surrounding development took place. Built in the mock-Tudor style of the Poets' Estate, Westmead Corner was originally a symmetrical parade of shops with two shops on the corner and three shops either side. Subsequently, a shop has been added to the northern arm but, essentially, the shopping parade is largely unchanged.

It is believed that a dairy was at the rear of the parade of shops even after the farm disappeared. There was a post office at Number 5, and in 2007 a King George V Silver Jubilee Prussian Blue postage stamp, bearing the frank 'Westmead Corner, Carshalton, Surrey', was sold for £4,800.



Criteria

- 5 Important in relation to the townscape view
- 6 Group value.

Map 5

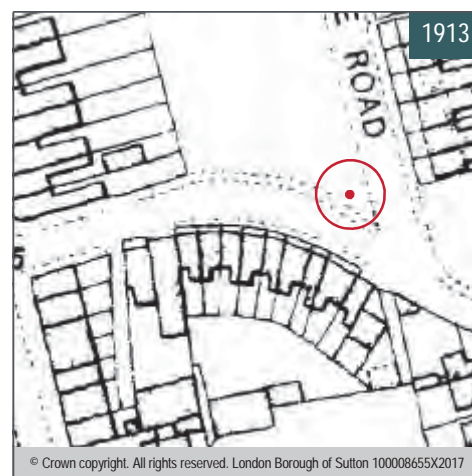
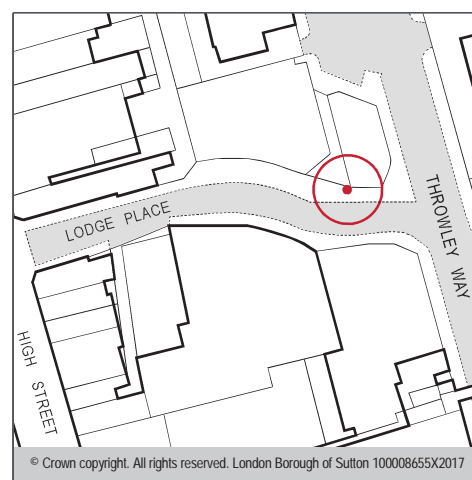
LL103 Post Box, Lodge Place, Sutton

The council has been advised by the Letter Box Study Group that this is a particularly rare and noteworthy box.

Unusually, the box bears no royal cipher, crown or wording of any kind except the maker's name. As a result, these boxes are called 'Anonymous Boxes'. There are only 13 of such boxes left in the country. According to the British Postal Museum and Archive website, the cylindrical post box was introduced in 1879 and the omission of the cipher, crown and wording was accidental with the oversight not being corrected until 1887.

This post box is an 'anonymous box' example manufactured between 1879 and 1883. This is because the aperture is high. In 1883 the design was changed to incorporate a lower aperture, following complaints from the public that letters were getting trapped at the top.

The box was made by Andrew Handyside and Co. Ltd. of Derby. They were one of the first companies to produce the standard Post Office letterboxes. Handysides was a noted iron founder being responsible for, among other things, the original roof of the Olympia Exhibition Hall and Albert Bridge.



Criteria

- 1 Historical Interest by local, economic or social significance, well known historical events, people or designers.
- 3 Local community interest.

Map 3

LL104 Sewer Vent Pipes, various locations



These Drain Pressure Release Pipes, also known as 'Stink Pipes', can be seen at various locations within the old Carshalton Urban District Council boundary.

They were produced by W. Macfarlane & Co. of Glasgow, a prestigious Victorian Ironworks. The company employed imaginative designers and produced huge amounts of ornate and decorative ironwork.

The pipes are extremely tall with an ornate top fixture comprising a large arrow, a globe with four trumpetlike funnels and a spike spire piercing a crown. The height and funnels may be to ensure the gas disperses efficiently so as not to inconvenience local residents. It is not known what purpose the arrow has, whether to indicate the direction of sewer flow or act as a weather vane to indicate wind direction.

They serve two purposes, firstly to prevent a build up of pressure in underground sewers in the event of a blockage, and secondly to vent off any hydrogen sulphide gas. This gas, which smells of rotten eggs, can build up when sewage becomes septic, on long runs, or when the speed of the sewage is slow in flat areas. It is extremely corrosive and can eat through the concrete pipes.

The sewerage system would have become a necessity after the rapid increases in population and residences in Sutton and Carshalton at the end of the 1800s. Prior to this sewage would have been dispersed into cesspits and drainage ditches, with a risk of contamination of the drinking water supply, contributing to ill health.



W. Macfarlane and Co. and the Saracen Foundry

In 1851 Walter Macfarlane (1817-1885) established his company in a disused foundry in Saracen Lane in Gallowgate, Glasgow, and named it Saracen Foundry. It later moved to Washington Street, near the River Clyde.

By 1872 his nephew, also named Walter MacFarlane (1853-1932), joined the rapidly expanding company and they relocated to Possilpark, a site of 100 acres on the outskirts of the city. Here a foundry with railway access and a village-styled infrastructure to house the workforce was built. In a decade it housed 10,000 people but the vast iron-founding site caused much pollution.

The young MacFarlane made standardisation and good design the key to the company's successful development. The foundry's work was used on prestigious developments and widely distributed.

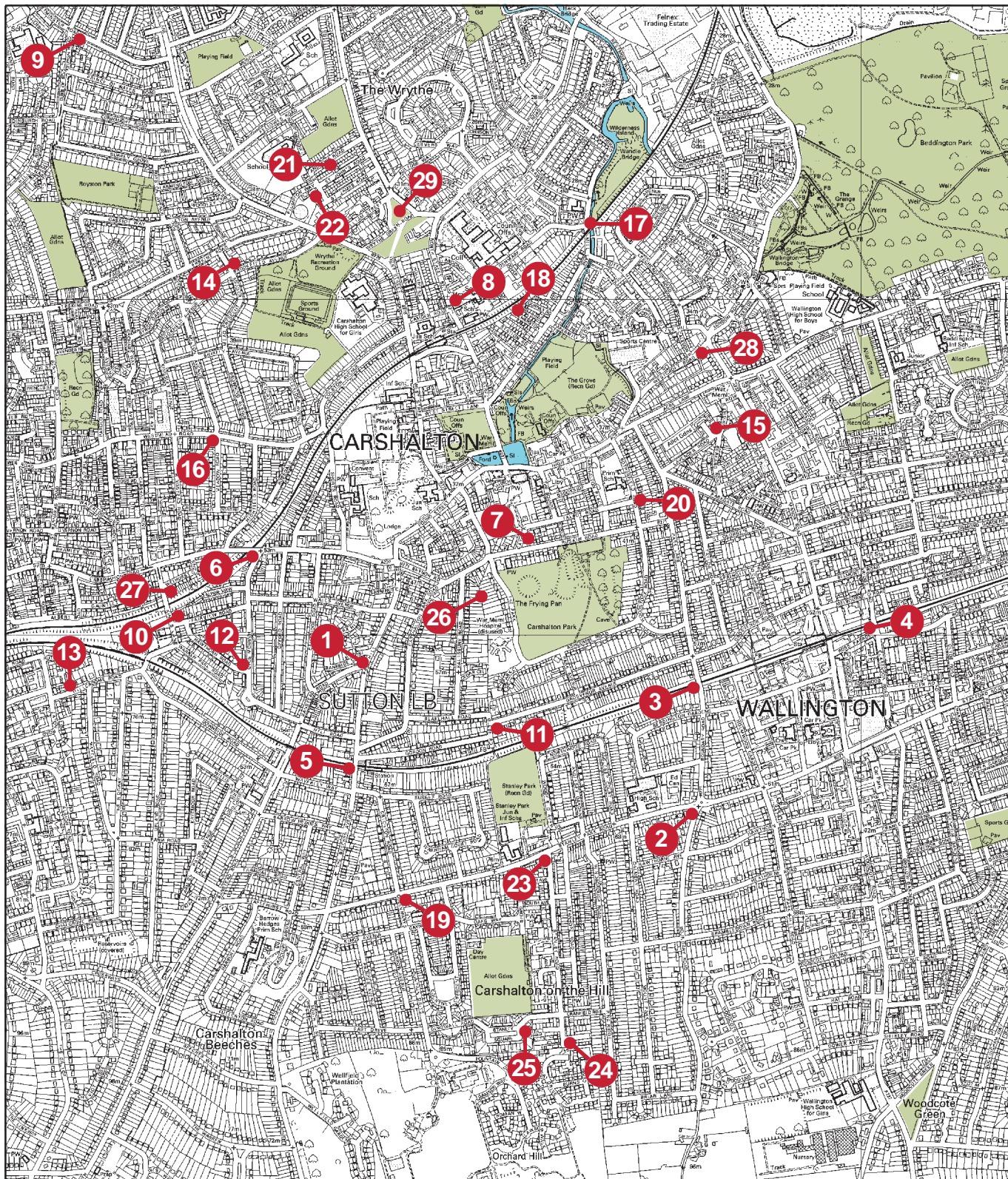
During the Second World War Possilpark industrial works was a vast and well-lit target for attack. The recovery of iron to melt down for the war effort also removed much of Saracen's work.

After the war, the collapse of the British Empire, the move away from steam power and the use of new designs and materials led to a vast decline in orders. In 1967 the foundry at Possilpark closed.

Criteria

5 Important in relation to the townscape view.

Map 7



Map 7

LL104
Sewer Vent Pipe Locations

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Banstead Road / Park Hill | 11 Glebe Road | 21 St Andrew's Road |
| 2 Boundary Road | 12 Hawthorn Road | 22 St James Road |
| 3 Boundary Road Railway Bridge | 13 Hillcrome Road | 23 Stanley Road |
| 4 Bridge Road | 14 Laburnum Avenue | 24 Stanley Road |
| 5 Carshalton Beches Station | 15 Lavender Road | 25 Stanley Square |
| 6 Carshalton Road | 16 Meadow Road | 26 Wallace Crescent |
| 7 Cator Road | 17 Mill Lane | 27 Weihurst Gardens |
| 8 Denmark Road | 18 Palmerston Road | 28 Westcroft Road |
| 9 Duke of Edinburgh Road | 19 Queen Mary's Avenue | 29 Wrythe Green |
| 10 Fairview Road | 20 Rotherfield Road | |



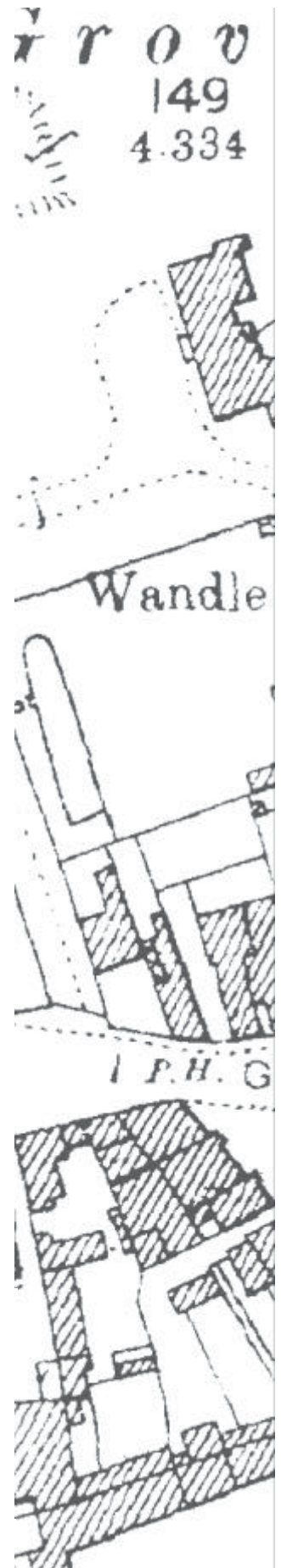
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Schedule Listed Buildings

No.	Description	Grade	Map
L1	All Saints Church, All Saints Road, Sutton	B	3
L2	Rear Garden Walls 5 to 27 (odd) (Former Boundary Wall to Carshalton Park), Ashcombe Road, Carshalton	II	5
L3	Clapham Lodge, 13 Bawtree Close, Banstead Road South, Sutton	II	2
L4	Pillar Box outside 56 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton	II	5
L5	40 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton	II	5
L6	Hill House, Bishopford Road, Morden	II	4
L7	Camden House, The Brandries, Wallington	II	6
L8	Rear Garden Walls to Brandries; Cottage and former Kitchen; Garden Walls and Gate to Camden House, The Brandries, Wallington	II	6
L9	Barn, Woodcote Golf Club, Bridle Way, Coulsdon	II	5
L10	Woodcote Grove House, Woodcote Park, Coulsdon	II	5
L11	Sutton Lodge, 139 Brighton Road, Sutton	II	2
L12	The Old Cottage, 17 The Broadway, Cheam	II	2
L13	45, 47 and 49 to 57 (odd) The Broadway, Cheam	II	2
L14	Elm Cottage (Elm Lodge), Butter Hill, Carshalton	II	6
L15	Sutton Police Station, Carshalton Road, Sutton	II	3
L16	Church of St Philip (Now demolished unsafe structure), Cheam Common Road, Worcester Park	C	1
L17	Trinity Methodist Church and Hall, Cheam Road, Sutton	II	3
L18	Sutton Baptist Church including the Church Hall and 21 Cheam Road (Sutton Baptist Church Sunday School), Sutton	II	3
L19	Christ Church, Christchurch Park, Sutton	C	2
L20	Boundary Wall and Outbuilding to former West Cheam Manor House, Church Farm Lane, Sutton	II	2
L21	Church Farmhouse, Church Farm Lane, Sutton	II	2
L22	Anne Boleyn's (Bullen's) Well, Church Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L23	Madeley Cottage, St Mary's, Church Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L24	Railings to Madeley Cottage, Church Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L25	C13 and later incorporating pre C14 masonry fragments, Church Road, Wallington	B	6
L26	Lychgate at West Entrance to churchyard of St Mary's Church, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L27	Churchyard Walls, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L28	Lamp Standard in churchyard to south-west of Church Tower, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L29	Beddington Place (whole area), Church Road, Wallington	I / II	6
L30	Beddington Place (Great Hall only), Church Road, Wallington	I	6



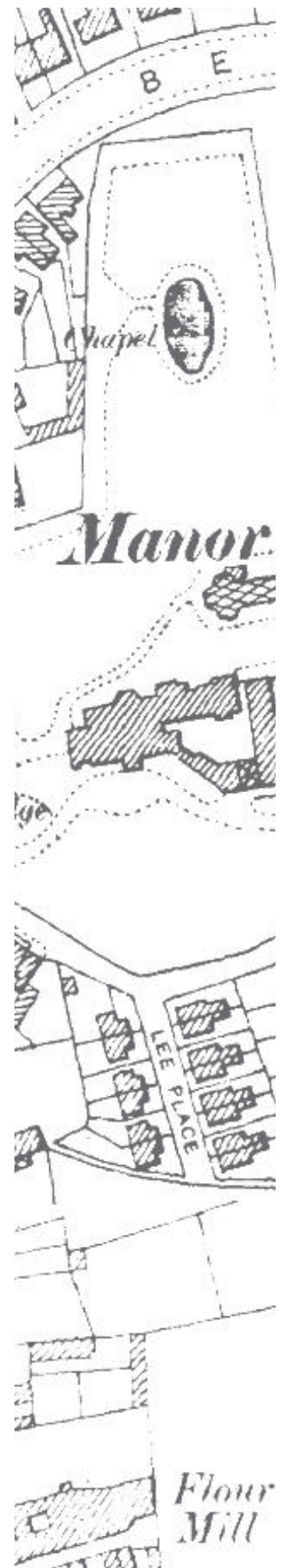
Schedule Listed Buildings



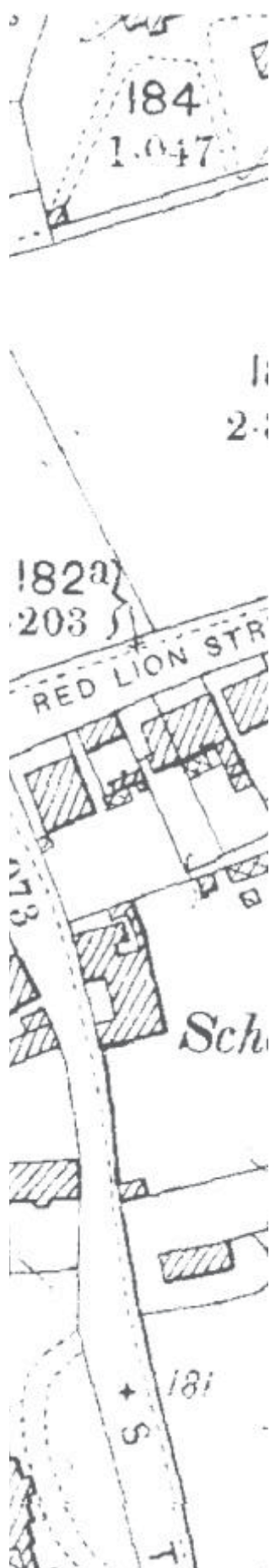
No.	Description	Grade	Map
L31	Beddington Place (two end wings), Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L32	Gates and Wrought Iron Screen at West Entrance to Beddington Place, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L33	Orangery Wall at Beddington Place, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L34	Garden Walls at Beddington Place (Carew Manor Special School) to north of Orangery Walls, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L35	Boundary Walls to Beddington Place along east side of Churchyard and along Church Lane, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L36	Pigeon House north-west of Beddington Place, Church Rd, Wallington	II*	6
L37	Wall to south-west of Beddington Park Cottages, Church Rd, Wallington	II	6
L38	East Lodge, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L39	Boundary Walls to extension of Churchyard to west of Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L40	Lychgate at entrance to West Churchyard extension, Church Road, Wallington	II	6
L41	Church of St Dunstan, Church Road, Cheam	B	2
L42	Remains of Old Church of St Dunstan, now known as the Lumley Chapel, Church Road, Cheam	II	2
L43	Lychgate in the Churchyard of St Dunstan's, Church Road, Cheam	II	2
L44	Late C16 early C17 two-storey house, The Old Farm House, 1 and 2, Church Road, Cheam	II	2
L45	Grotto and Flanking Walls at The Oaks, Croydon Lane,	II	5
L46	Former Stables, Billiard Room and Coach House Wings on South and East Sides of the Stable Yard at The Oaks, Croydon Lane,	II	5
L47	Stone Cross and Drinking Fountain, Ewell Road, Cheam	II	2
L48	1 to 4 (consecutive) Park Cottages, Ewell Road, Cheam	II	2
L49	The Old Rectory, Festival Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L50	Brandries Cottage, Guy Road, Wallington	II	6
L51	Mecca Bingo Hall, Bishopsford Road, Rosehill	II	4
L52	9 to 15 (odd) and 19 to 25 (odd) Hackbridge Green, Wallington	II	4
L53	The Old Red Lion Inn, Hackbridge Road, Hackbridge	II	4
L54	Road Bridge (Retaining walls of embankments of the pond to the west of North Street and its railings), High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L55	South East Culvert and South and East retaining walls of the pond to the east of North Street, High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L56	The Leoni Bridge (North retaining wall of the pond to the east of North Street), High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L57	1 High Street, Carshalton	II	5

Schedule Listed Buildings

No.	Description	Grade	Map
L58	Gates adjoining 1 High Street at south west entrance to The Grove, High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L59	5 and 7 High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L60	Church of All Saints, High Street, Carshalton	B	5
L61	North Churchyard Wall including former Fire Engine House at west end of High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L62	East and West Churchyard Walls, Church of All Saints, High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L63	4 High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L64	6 High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L65	Wall rear of No. 6 connecting 4 and 6 High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L66	16 to 20 (even) High Street, Carshalton	II	5
L67	26 and 28 High Street, Carshalton	II	3
L68	Church of St Andrew, Northey Avenue, Sutton	II	2
L69	Walls set against party wall of 101-103 High Street, Sutton	II	3
L70	Honeywood Lodge, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L71	South Boundary Wall to Honeywood Lodge and Gateways, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L72	Culvert in front of Honeywood Lodge, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L73	The Gate House, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L74	Wall to east of the Gate House, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L75	Former Lord Nelson Inn (part of Nurses Home, St Anthony's Hospital) London Road, Sutton	II	1
L76	Wallington Bridge, London Road, Wallington	II	6
L77	258 London Road, Wallington	II	6
L78	282 London Road, Wallington	II	6
L79	Wandle Bank, 284 London Road, Wallington	II	6
L80	Culvert at South West end of Ornamental Pond at corner of Butter Hill and London Road, Wallington	II	6
L81	Whitehall, 1 Malden Road, Cheam	II*	2
L82	Nonsuch Cottage, 3 Malden Road, Cheam	II*	2
L83	North Boundary Wall to 1 (Whitehall) and 3 (Nonsuch Cottage) Malden Road, Cheam	II*	2
L84	5 to 9 (odd) Malden Road, Cheam	II	2
L85	Underground Room to rear of 5 Malden Road, Cheam	II	2
L86	The Rectory, 15 Malden Road, Cheam	II	2
L87	Church of the Holy Trinity, Manor Road, Wallington	C	6



Schedule Listed Buildings



No.	Description	Grade	Map
L88	Duke's Head Public House, Manor Road, Wallington	II	6
L89	8 and 10, 12 (Dolphin Cottage), 14, 16 (St James Cottage) Garden Walls and Peirs to 8 to 16 (even), Manor Road, Wallington	II	6
L90	32, Manor Road, Wallington	II	6
L91	36, Manor Road, Wallington	II	6
L92	38,40, and 40A, Manor Road, Wallington	II	6
L93	Riverside, Middleton Road, Beddington Corner	II	4
L94	40, 44, 48, 42 and 46 Mill Green Road, Beddington Corner	II	4
L95	Water Wheel in the grounds of The Grove, Mill Lane, Carshalton	II	5
L96	Church of St Michael, Milton Road, Wallington	C	6
L97	1 and 3 Nightingale Road, Wrythe Green, Carshalton	II	4
L98	North Lodge, 21 North Street, Carshalton	II	5
L99	Front Garden Walls to 3 and 5 (Craig House), 7 (Trewarren), 9 (High Trees), 11 (Marrow), 13 (Lynwood), 15 and 17 (Wood Lodge), Green Gap, Driftwood, Wychwood, South Garden Wall to Wychwood, Onslow Avenue, Cheam	II	2
L100	1A and 2A Orchard Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L101	5A Orchard Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L102	19 Park Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L103	25 and 27 Park Hill, Carshalton	II	5
L104	3 Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L105	5 Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L106	7 (Anne's Cottage), 9 (Oak Cottage), 11 (Little Haven) Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L107	13 and 15 Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L108	17 and 19 Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L109	21 to 25 (odd) Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L110	Lodge to Cheam Park, Park Lane, Cheam	II	2
L111	3 and 5 Park Road, Cheam	II	2
L112	Old Red Lion Inn, 17 Park Road, Cheam	II	2
L113	Cheam Cottage, 38 Park Road, Cheam	II	2
L114	South Garden Wall to 38 (Cheam Cottage) Park Road, Cheam	II	2
L115	57, 59, 61 and 61A (formerly listed as No. 61) Plough Lane, Wallington	II	6
L116	The Greyhound Inn, Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L117	Part of No. 37, Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L118	Ruskin Stone at the junction of West St and Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L119	C19 cast iron pump, Pump and Trough, Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5

Schedule Listed Buildings

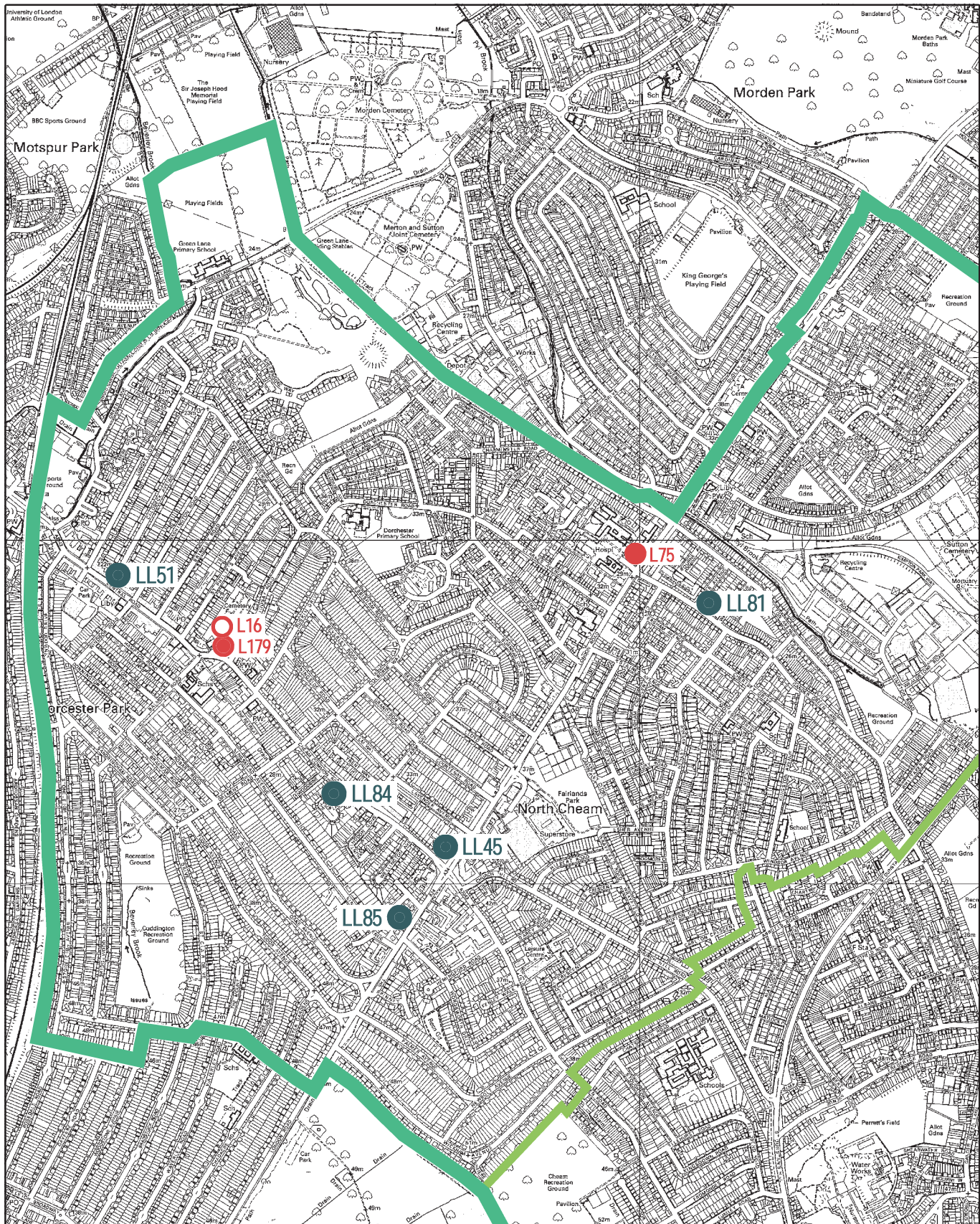
No.	Description	Grade	Map
L120	Boundary Walls to Carshalton House along Pound St and Shorts Rd Carshalton	II	5
L121	Gate Piers and Gates at Carshalton House, Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L122	Chapel at St Philomena's Convent, Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L123	Carshalton House 1691-1713, Pound Street, Carshalton	II*	5
L124	Hermitage or Grotto at Carshalton House, Pound Street, Carshalton	II*	5
L125	Water Pavilion at Carshalton House, Pound Street, Carshalton	II*	5
L126	Church of the Good Shepherd, Queen Marys Avenue, Carshalton	II	5
L127	Grotto in Carshalton Park, Ruskin Road, Carshalton	II	5
L128	Church of St Barnabas, St Barnabas Road, Sutton	C	3
L129	Church of St Nicholas, St Nicholas Way, Sutton	II*	3
L130	Gibson Mausoleum in St Nicholas' Churchyard, St Nicholas Way, Sutton	II	3
L131	Carshalton House (St Philomena's School) Pound Street, Carshalton	II	5
L132	Church Farmhouse (Nurses' Home) Springclose Lane, Cheam	II	2
L133	6 The Square, Carshalton	II	5
L134	The Orangery, The Square, Carshalton Two-storey building early to mid C18,	II	5
L135	Carshalton Public Library, The Square, Carshalton	II	5
L136	Strawberry Lane Baptist Church, Strawberry Lane, Carshalton	II	4
L137	Wall on North Side of Warren Avenue, Cheam	II	2
L138	North West Garden Wall to Devonshire Avenue, Warren Avenue, Cheam	II	2
L139	Boundary Wall to Carshalton House, West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L140	3 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L141	7 to 11 (odd) West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L142	15 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L143	Nelson House, West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L144	2 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L145	4 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L146	6 and 8 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L147	10A and 10 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L148	12 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L149	20 to 24 (even) West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L150	42 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L151	70 West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L152	72 to 78 (even) West Street, Carshalton	II	5
L153	The Rose Cottage, 80 West Street, Carshalton	II	5



Schedule Listed Buildings



No.	Description	Grade	Map
L154	25 West Street Lane, Carshalton	II	5
L155	Part of northern boundary wall of The Lodge, to the East of 16 West Street Lane, Carshalton	II	5
L156	Parkfields, 37 Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L157	Piers, Wall and Railings to the original Parkfields, Westcroft Rd, Carshalton	II	6
L158	South West Boundary Wall of 33 Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L159	Westcroft Farm Cottage, Westcroft Cottage, Westcroft Rd, Carshalton	II	6
L160	Westcroft, Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L161	Pier incorporating Boundary Stone and Wall to rear Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L162	Bramblehaw End, 38 Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L163	Bramblehaw Cottage, 40 Westcroft Road, Carshalton	II	6
L164	Garden walls in front of 2 to 16 (even) and rear garden walls to 18 Wilbury Avenue, Cheam	II	2
L165	Woodcote Hall, Woodcote Avenue, Wallington	II	6
L166	The Gas Showrooms "The Gasienda", 120 Woodcote Rd, Wallington	II	6
L167	Wallington Town Hall, Woodcote Rd, Wallington	II	6
L168	South Garden Wall to 32 Woodstock Road, Carshalton	II	5
L169	3 to 9 (odd) Wrights Row, Wallington	II	6
L170	1 and 2 Wrythe Green Road, Wrythe Green, Carshalton	II	4
L171	Bedford Cottage, Woodcote House, Wrythe Green Road, Carshalton	II	4
L172	Littlecot, Ferncot, Wrythe Green Road, Wrythe Green, Carshalton	II	4
L173	Belmont War Memorial, Station Road / Queens Road, Belmont	II	2
L174	Benhillton War Memorial, All Saints Church, All Saints Road, Sutton	II	3
L175	Beddington and Wallington War Memorial, Wallington Green, Wallington	II	6
L176	Carshalton War Memorial, Honeywood Walk, Carshalton	II	5
L177	Cheam War Memorial, Cheam Library, Malden Road, Cheam	II	2
L178	Sutton War Memorial	II	3
L179	Worcester Park War Memorial, Cuddington Cemetery, Lindsay Road, Worcester Park	II	1
L180	The Tomb of Fleetwood Dormer d.1736 in Churchyard of Church of St. Dunstans, Church Road, Cheam	II	2
L181	The Tomb of William Farmer c1815 in Churchyard of Church of St. Dunstans, Church Road, Cheam	II	2
L182	The Tomb of Christian and Henry Neale d.1675 and Eliza Dutton d.1687 in Churchyard of Church of St. Dunstans, Church Road, Cheam	II	2



Map 1 Committee Area 1

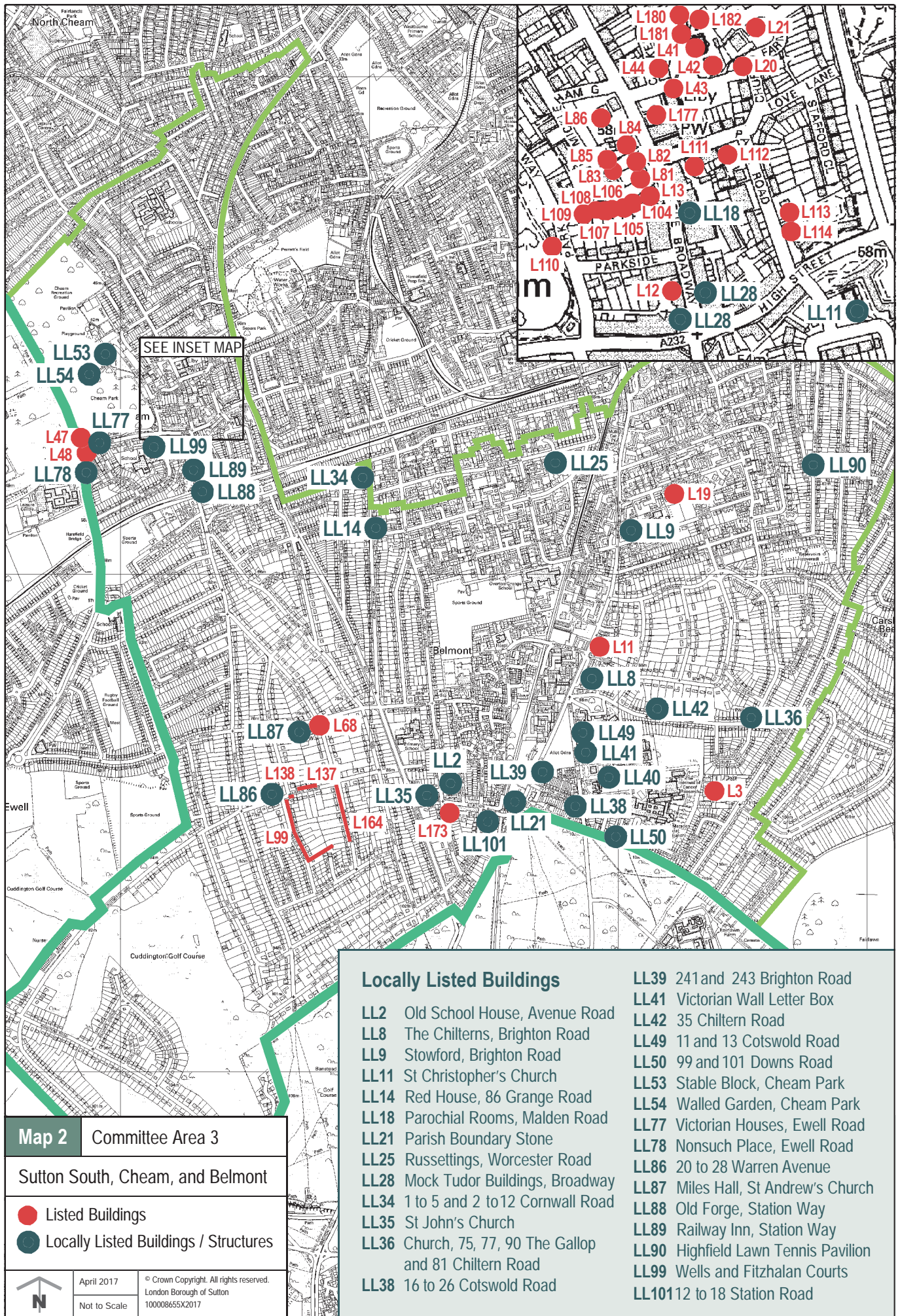
Cheam North and Worcester Park

● Listed Buildings ○ Demolished
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Locally Listed Buildings

- LL45 Lavender Corner, North Cheam
- LL51 Caldbeck Parade, Central Road
- LL81 440 to 444 Gander Green Lane
- LL84 Poplar Place, 119 and 121
Cheam Common Road
- LL85 435 London Road, North Cheam



Map 2 Committee Area 3

Sutton South, Cheam, and Belmont

- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings / Structures

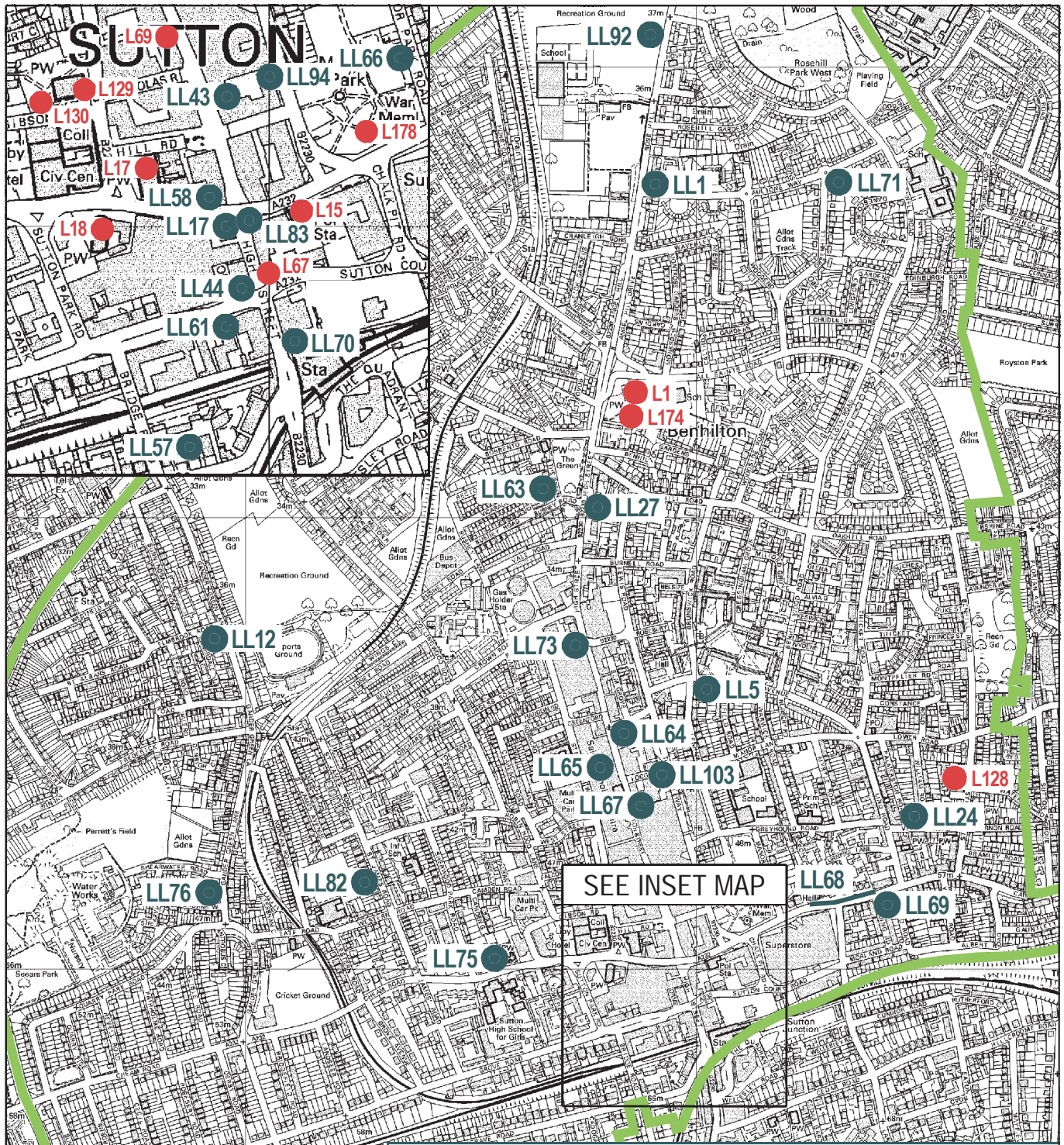
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Locally Listed Buildings

- LL2 Old School House, Avenue Road
- LL8 The Chilterns, Brighton Road
- LL9 Stowford, Brighton Road
- LL11 St Christopher's Church
- LL14 Red House, 86 Grange Road
- LL18 Parochial Rooms, Malden Road
- LL21 Parish Boundary Stone
- LL25 Russetings, Worcester Road
- LL28 Mock Tudor Buildings, Broadway
- LL34 1 to 5 and 2 to 12 Cornwall Road
- LL35 St John's Church
- LL36 Church, 75, 77, 90 The Gallop and 81 Chiltern Road
- LL38 16 to 26 Cotswold Road

- LL39 241 and 243 Brighton Road
- LL41 Victorian Wall Letter Box
- LL42 35 Chiltern Road
- LL49 11 and 13 Cotswold Road
- LL50 99 and 101 Downs Road
- LL53 Stable Block, Cheam Park
- LL54 Walled Garden, Cheam Park
- LL77 Victorian Houses, Ewell Road
- LL78 Nonsuch Place, Ewell Road
- LL86 20 to 28 Warren Avenue
- LL87 Miles Hall, St Andrew's Church
- LL88 Old Forge, Station Way
- LL89 Railway Inn, Station Way
- LL90 Highfield Lawn Tennis Pavilion
- LL99 Wells and Fitzhalan Courts
- LL101 12 to 18 Station Road



Map 3 Committee Area 2

Sutton

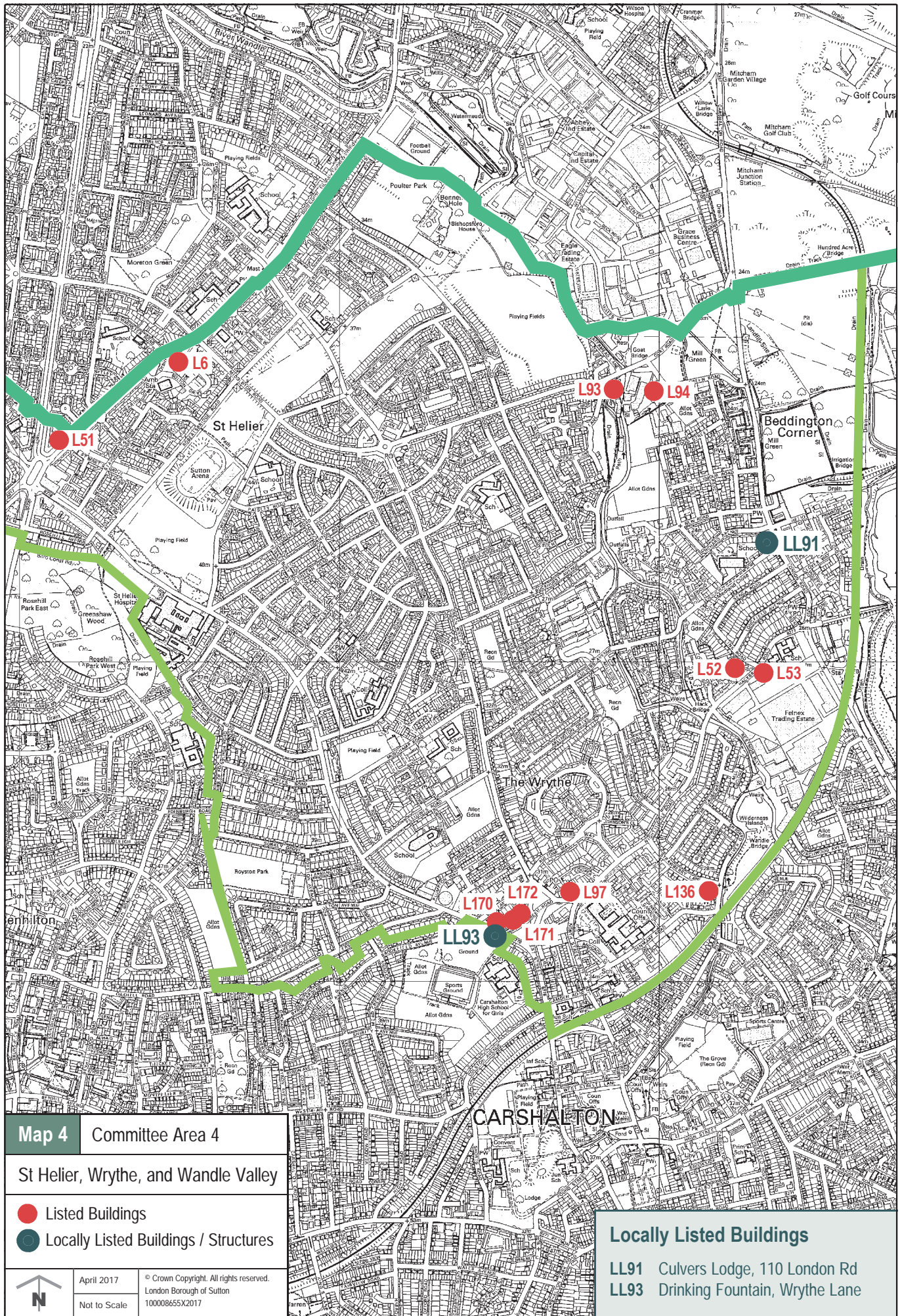
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Locally Listed Buildings

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| LL1 | Thomas Wall Garage | LL65 | 161 High Street |
| LL5 | Sutton Adult Education Centre | LL66 | Manor Park Lodge |
| LL12 | St Alban's Church | LL67 | Grand Parade |
| LL17 | Barclays Bank | LL68 | Iron Railings / Posts / Post Box |
| LL24 | Alexandra Villa | LL69 | Shopfront, 120 Carshalton Road |
| LL27 | Prince Regent PH | LL70 | 2 to 8 High Street |
| LL34 | 1 to 5 and 2 to 12 Cornwall Road | LL71 | 2 to 8 High Street |
| LL43 | 84 and 86 High Street | LL73 | Hillview, 20 Aultone Way |
| LL44 | Coral Bookmakers Building | LL75 | Winning Post Public House |
| LL57 | Seymour / Charter / Bridge Houses | LL76 | Cromer Mansions, Cheam Road |
| LL58 | 2 to 8 Cheam Road | LL77 | 2 to 8 Bourne Way |
| LL61 | Masonic Hall | LL82 | 57 and 59 St James Road |
| LL63 | 1 to 5 The Green | LL83 | Cock Sign, High Street |
| LL64 | The Grapes Public House | LL92 | Cock Sign, High Street |
| | | LL94 | Milestone, Rosehill |
| | | LL103 | Sutton Arcade, Throwley Way |
| | | | Post Box, Lodge Place |



Map 4 Committee Area 4

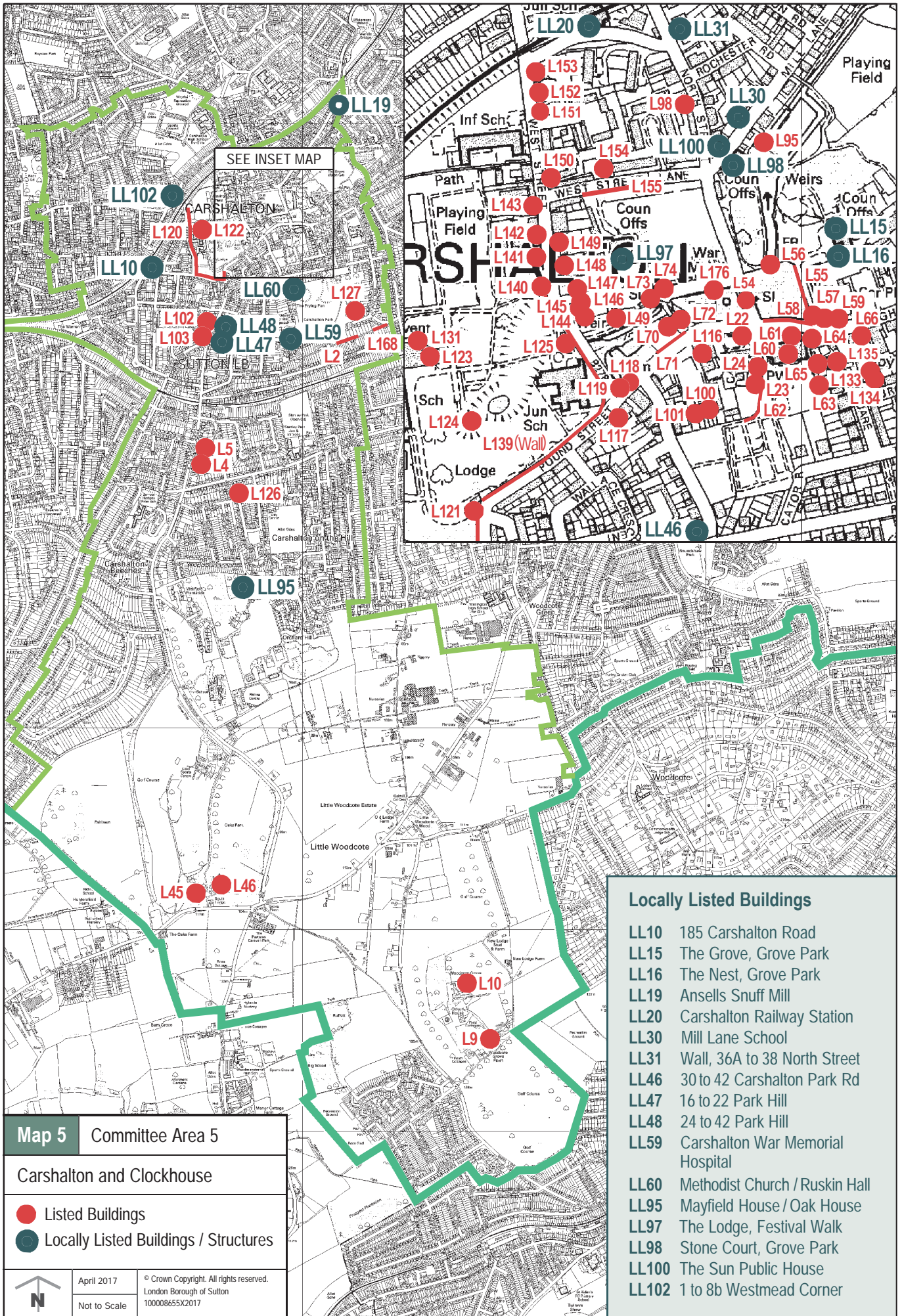
St Helier, Wrythe, and Wandle Valley

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Locally Listed Buildings

LL91 Culvers Lodge, 110 London Rd
 LL93 Drinking Fountain, Wrythe Lane



Locally Listed Buildings	
LL10	185 Carshalton Road
LL15	The Grove, Grove Park
LL16	The Nest, Grove Park
LL19	Ansells Snuff Mill
LL20	Carshalton Railway Station
LL30	Mill Lane School
LL31	Wall, 36A to 38 North Street
LL46	30 to 42 Carshalton Park Rd
LL47	16 to 22 Park Hill
LL48	24 to 42 Park Hill
LL59	Carshalton War Memorial Hospital
LL60	Methodist Church / Ruskin Hall
LL95	Mayfield House / Oak House
LL97	The Lodge, Festival Walk
LL98	Stone Court, Grove Park
LL100	The Sun Public House
LL102	1 to 8b Westmead Corner

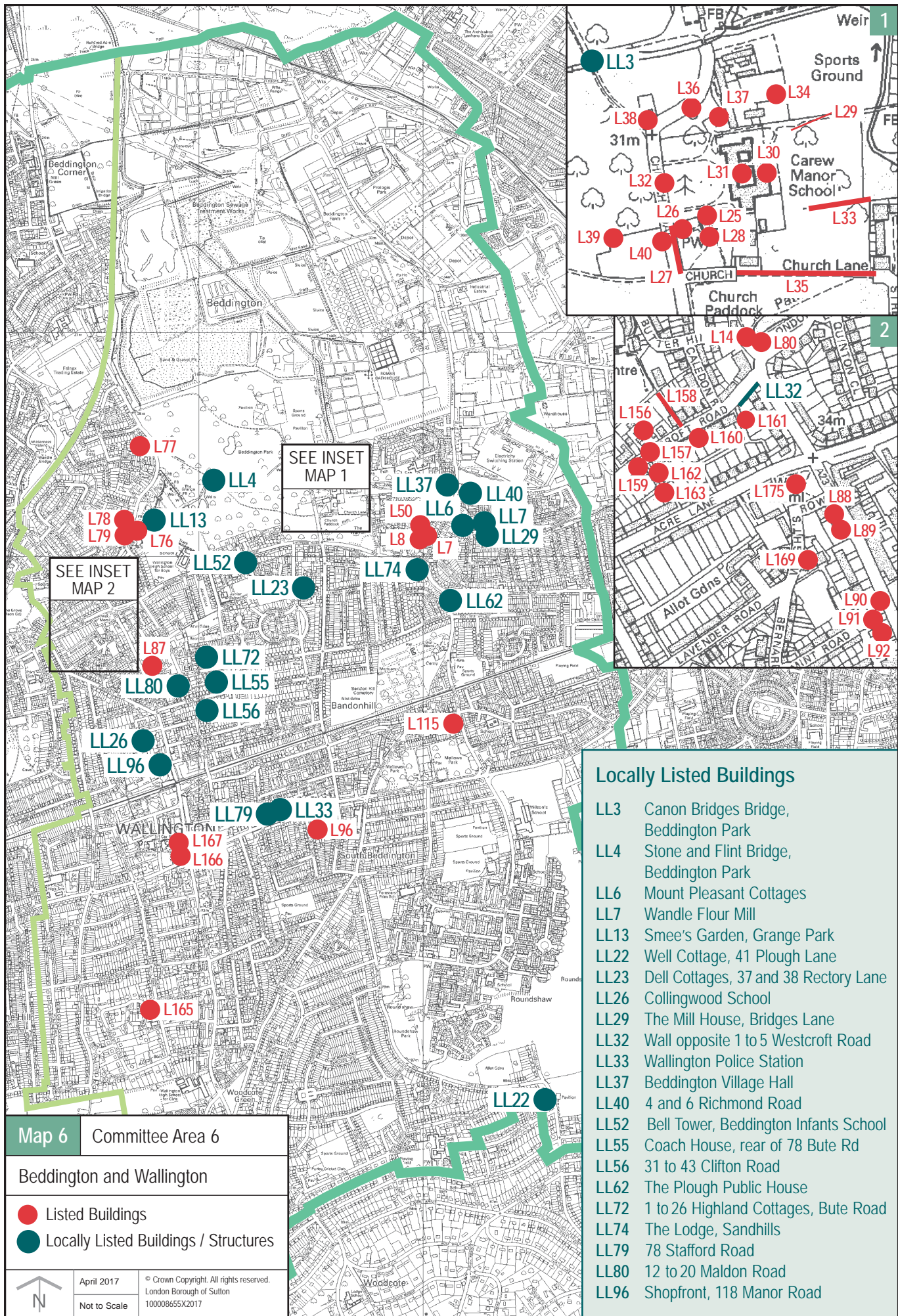
Map 5 Committee Area 5

Carshalton and Clockhouse

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Map 6 Committee Area 6
Beddington and Wallington

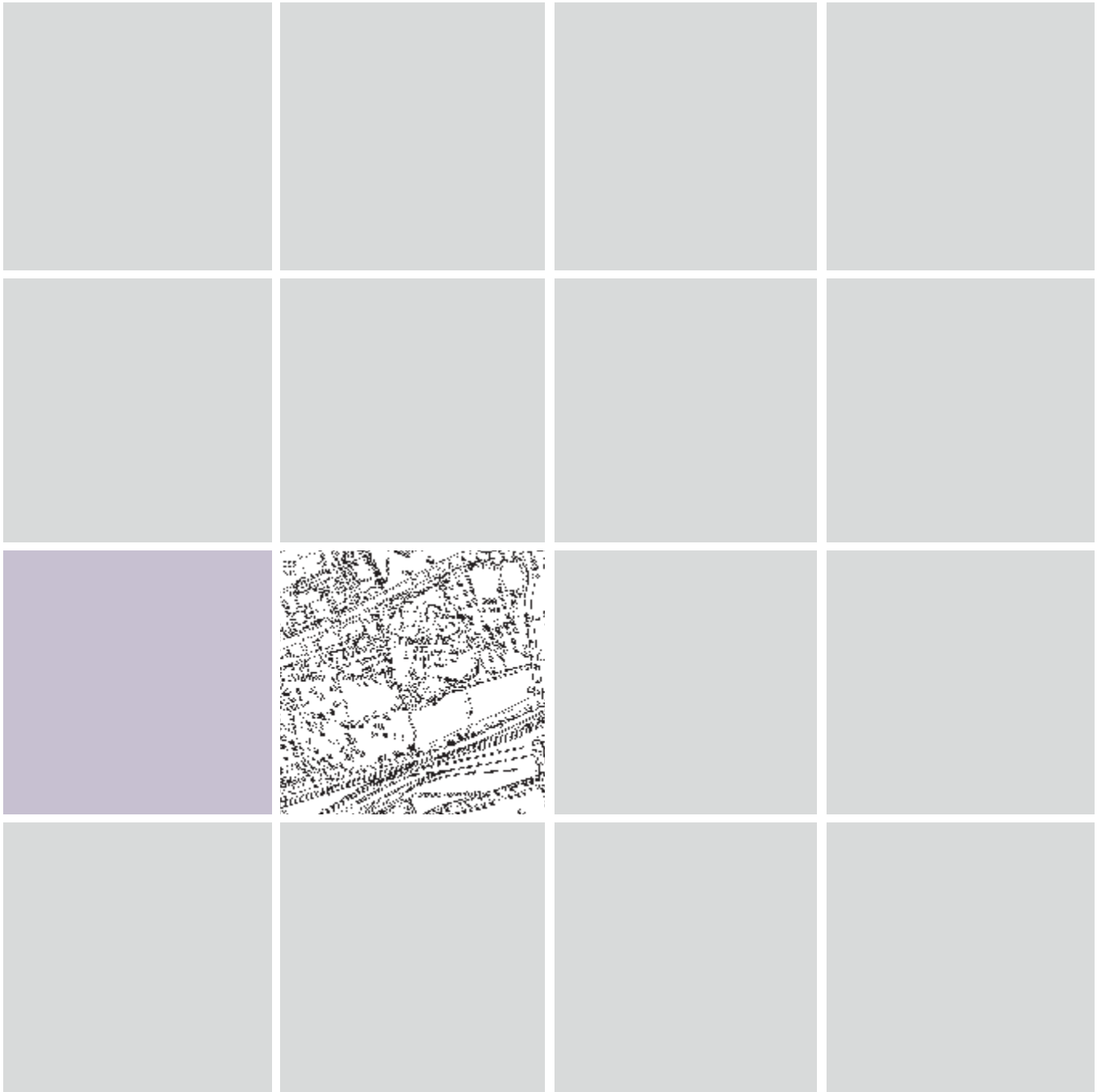
- Listed Buildings
- Locally Listed Buildings / Structures

Locally Listed Buildings

- LL3 Canon Bridges Bridge, Beddington Park
- LL4 Stone and Flint Bridge, Beddington Park
- LL6 Mount Pleasant Cottages
- LL7 Wandle Flour Mill
- LL13 Smee's Garden, Grange Park
- LL22 Well Cottage, 41 Plough Lane
- LL23 Dell Cottages, 37 and 38 Rectory Lane
- LL26 Collingwood School
- LL29 The Mill House, Bridges Lane
- LL32 Wall opposite 1 to 5 Westcroft Road
- LL33 Wallington Police Station
- LL37 Beddington Village Hall
- LL40 4 and 6 Richmond Road
- LL52 Bell Tower, Beddington Infants School
- LL55 Coach House, rear of 78 Bute Rd
- LL56 31 to 43 Clifton Road
- LL62 The Plough Public House
- LL72 1 to 26 Highland Cottages, Bute Road
- LL74 The Lodge, Sandhills
- LL79 78 Stafford Road
- LL80 12 to 20 Maldon Road
- LL96 Shopfront, 118 Manor Road

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November 2017

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