



1 Goose Green

This whole area would once have been common land, open to everyone who might want to allow their animals, including geese, to graze on it. Even up to the late 1800s, most of the buildings you see around you hadn't been built. The major landholders, such as Friern Manor, had hundreds of acres to graze large herds, and the area was still very rural, until the railways arrived. This created a major housing boom, and 5,000 new properties were built in Dulwich in just 10 years, between 1871 and 1881.

Just to the south of Goose Green along Crystal Palace Road are the Dulwich Public Baths (today Dulwich Leisure Centre). These opened in 1892, making them London's oldest public baths in continuous operation. Up until 1957 you could enjoy a swim here for sixpence.

2 Duelling Boxers Mural

The Duelling Men by Irish artist Conor Harrington was created for 'Baroque the Streets' - Dulwich's Street Art Festival in 2013.



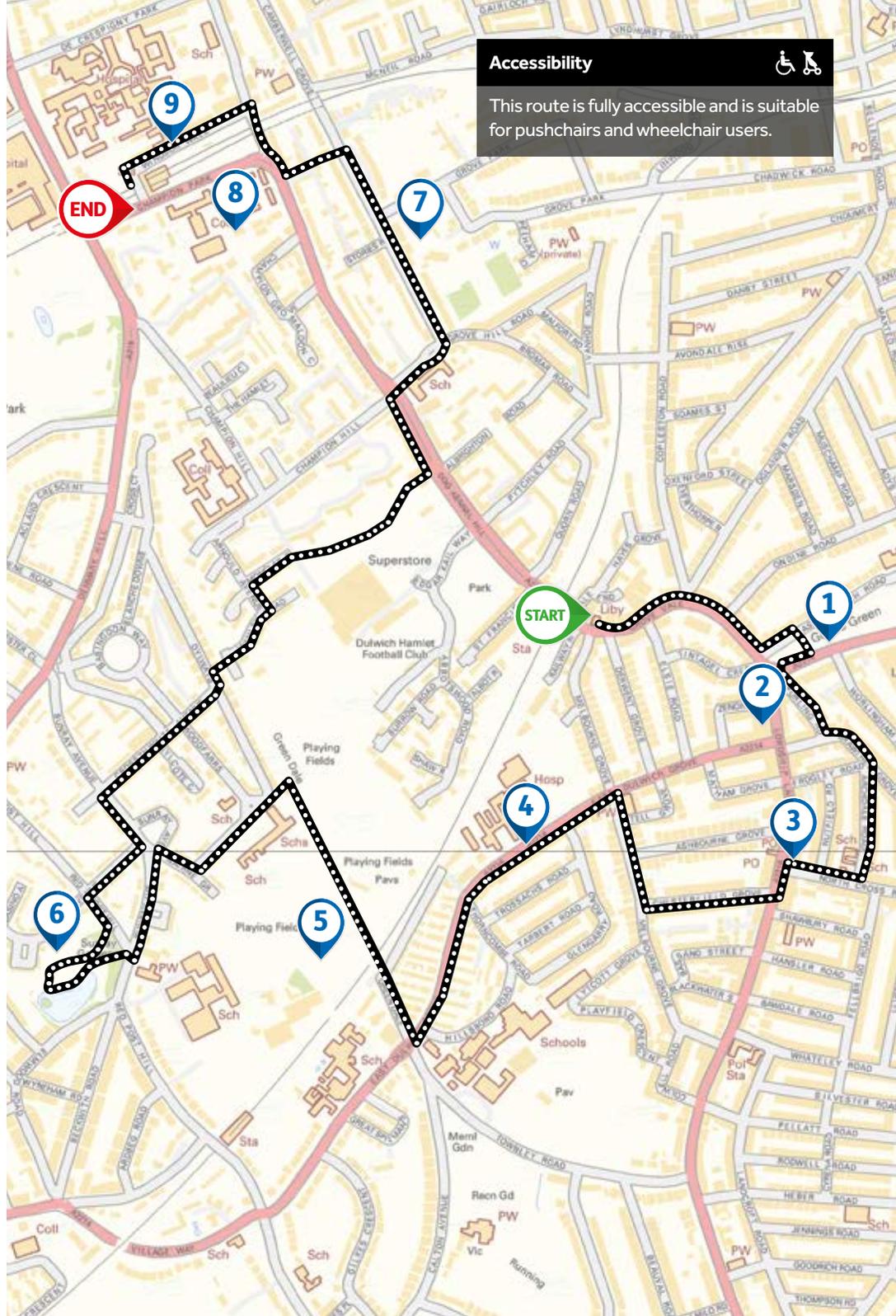
Duelling Boxers Mural, photograph by Uschi Klein

As collaboration between Street Art London and Dulwich Picture Gallery, a group of international street artists were invited to reinterpret the Gallery's Baroque works as murals for the 20th anniversary of the Dulwich Art Festival. Harrington chose to use Ruben's Massacre of the Innocents as inspiration, together with military imagery, a subject he's entertained for the last five years.

"As you can see from the image, it is a very dark and violent depiction," says Harrington. "My interpretation is a portrayal of global powers turning on themselves (the massacre of the not-so innocent)."

3 Bomb Damage on Lordship Lane

This is East Dulwich's oldest street. It is an ancient thoroughfare that marked the ownership boundaries (or lordship) of the Manor of Friern and Dulwich Manor. The Victorians turned it into the street we see today in the latter half of the 1800s. Trams ran along it and it had its own railway station: the Lordship Lane station which closed in 1954.



Accessibility This route is fully accessible and is suitable for pushchairs and wheelchair users.



Although many of the earlier buildings survive, WWII changed the face of the area, such as this new development opposite the Palmerston pub, which was once the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Store. During the day on August, 5th in 1944, the shop was busy and there were long queues waiting for the tram outside. Without warning, a flying bomb killed 23 people and seriously injured 42.

**4 Dulwich Hospital**

This hospital was originally built to care for the elderly poor, in one of London's most overcrowded parishes. Completed in 1887, it had over 700 beds and cost £50,000. The hospital was fiercely opposed by many local residents, including the wealthy Henry Bessemer (see stop 6) whose house overlooked the site. During WWI it became a military hospital and treated between 14,000 – 15,000 men, of which only 119 died. After the Poor Law was abolished in 1930, it became a general hospital. A secret tunnel linking Dulwich Hospital with a workhouse over the road still exists (but it is no longer possible to walk through).

**5 Bessemer Estate**

Henry Bessemer was a man of phenomenal energy. He was best known for the Bessemer converter (which enabled the quick and inexpensive production of high quality steel), but he registered 110 patents in all. In 1863 Sir Henry turned his house into a palatial mansion with a fabulous conservatory, an observatory boasting the world's second largest telescope, a Pavilion summerhouse, deer park, lakes with ornate grotto, and model farm.

In June 1914, Suffragettes interrupted a meeting with Prime Minister Lloyd George in the grounds of Bessemer House, and threw him into a pond. During the war years the house was used as a hotel. After World War II, the whole site was redeveloped for Council Housing leaving no trace of its former glory but the Bessemer name.

**6 Sunray Gardens, Casina House and Homes Fit for Heroes**

Richard Shaw was a very successful solicitor who earned £70,000 in 1787 for his defence work, making him a multi-

**What the walkers say...**

**“Good exercise and saw lots of London that was new to me – very good.”**

millionaire in today's money. With it he paid the leading architect John Nash to create Casina (or Casino) House, and the best landscape gardener, Humphrey Repton, to lay out the grounds. After his death the house was leased out but finally demolished in 1906; the only trace of the grand estate that remains now is the original fish pond in Sunray Gardens.

After WWI, the government needed to supply housing for returning servicemen. This was one of the areas developed under the Homes fit for Heroes initiative, but desperate need meant few of the houses actually went to servicemen.

**7 Camberwell Grove and Dr. Lettsom**

When Westminster Bridge opened in 1750, this area suddenly became well connected to the heart of London. Although Georgians saw this as an upmarket, rural area, over the Victorian period the industrialisation of Camberwell made it less desirable. By the 1970s the original grand houses were subdivided into flats and many were abandoned to squatters. It has now been re-classified as a conservation area, once again a very expensive and desirable place to live.

At the southern end of the road is Grove Hill, where the grand house of Dr. Lettsom once stood. The only part remaining now is the keeper's cottage, and some of the grounds as Lettsom Gardens.

Lettsom was Camberwell's most distinguished resident in the late 1700s, as a physician, natural historian, philanthropist and founder of the Medical Society of London.

He worked tirelessly to give London's poor access to basic medical facilities, taking no holidays for 19 years.

**8 William Booth College**

The imposing building on the crest of the hill is the William Booth Training College; the official headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Booth (1829–1912) was a passionate, dynamic Methodist lay preacher and founder of the Salvation Army. If the building reminds you of the Tate Modern or Battersea Power Station, that's because it was designed by the same man: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

**9 Maudsley Hospital**

Completed in 1915, the hospital built by Henry Maudsley didn't even have the chance to serve its intended patients before it was taken over by the government for the WWI effort. In 1923, it was returned back to public use for those suffering with neuroses and mild forms of psychosis. By 1933 it had the largest outpatient department for mental health in the UK. After WWII the hospital joined the NHS, eventually becoming the South London and Maudsley Trust.



**Dulwich Hospital**, photograph by Robert Larkin-Frost



**Booth Hall**, photograph by Robert Larkin-Frost