

A watercolor illustration of a historic, two-story brick house with a dark grey roof and a prominent chimney. The house features a bay window with a decorative black metal railing. A small black sign with white text is attached to the railing, reading 'MALONE PARK'. To the right of the bay window is a wooden pergola structure. The house is set against a backdrop of trees and a blue sky with white clouds. The overall style is artistic and painterly.

MALONE PARK/ ADELAIDE PARK

Conservation Areas



58 Malone Park Gate Lodge

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December 1993



View along Malone Park



149 'Dallas' Malone Road

INTRODUCTION

The Malone area of South Belfast developed as a high quality residential environment containing one of the largest concentrations of individually designed Edwardian and Victorian villas in the Province. The growth of this prestigious suburb was linked to the emergence of Belfast as a major industrial centre and the desire by the wealthy to move away from the City Centre.

Today the character of the suburb is threatened by redevelopment, infill and changes of use and a number of localities have already changed substantially. However, within this wider area Malone and Adelaide Parks retain much of their original character and remain as fine examples of a turn of the century housing environment of some distinction.

Designation of Malone and Adelaide as Conservation Areas recognises their heritage value in terms of the architectural and historical development of the City. I am confident that this together with identification of the wider area as an Area of Townscape Character will provide a framework for the protection and enhancement of the townscape within the surrounding Avenues and Parks which still form part of a distinctive urban environment.

Robert Atkins,
Minister of the Environment and the Economy

PLANNING CONTEXT

An important element in the Conservation Strategy for Belfast outlined in the Belfast Urban Area Plan 2001 is the protection and enhancement of the City's most important areas of special townscape value. The Department's conservation programme has, so far, concentrated on the main showpieces of the civic environment which lie within the City Centre and in the vicinity of Queen's University.

Suburban Belfast contains areas of special townscape character which although on a more modest scale are an important part of the City's heritage and add to the image of the City as a whole. A substantial part of the Malone area of South Belfast has already been identified as an Area of Townscape Character where high quality residential and institutional architecture combine with mature public and private landscaping to produce a distinctive environment which is characteristic of an important phase in Belfast's development.

Malone and Adelaide Parks are the first of a number of local residential areas which the Department proposes to designate as Conservation Areas. In these local areas it is the combination of quality domestic architecture and townscape character which is worthy of protection.

The close proximity of the two Conservation Areas within the Malone Area of Townscape Character makes it expedient to bring them together in one booklet with common development and design guidance.



31/33 Adelaide Park

CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATION

Within the overall objectives for the development of the City the Department's policy in Malone and Adelaide will seek:

- to protect and enhance the townscape character of the Areas including important landscape features within them;
- to accommodate change in a manner that respects the existing character and appearance of the Areas.

To be effective in a residential street conservation needs the active participation of the local community. The Department will welcome the involvement of property owners and occupiers in conserving and enhancing the Conservation Areas.

Notice is hereby given that the Department of the Environment (NI) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by article 50 of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 has designated the areas indicated on Maps (1) and (2) as Conservation Areas, being areas of special architectural and historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.

Maps of the designated areas have been deposited at the Belfast City Council Offices, Belfast Divisional Planning Office, and the Belfast Development Office at the following addresses:

Belfast City Council
City Hall, Donegall Square
BELFAST BT1 5GS Tel: Belfast (0232) 320202

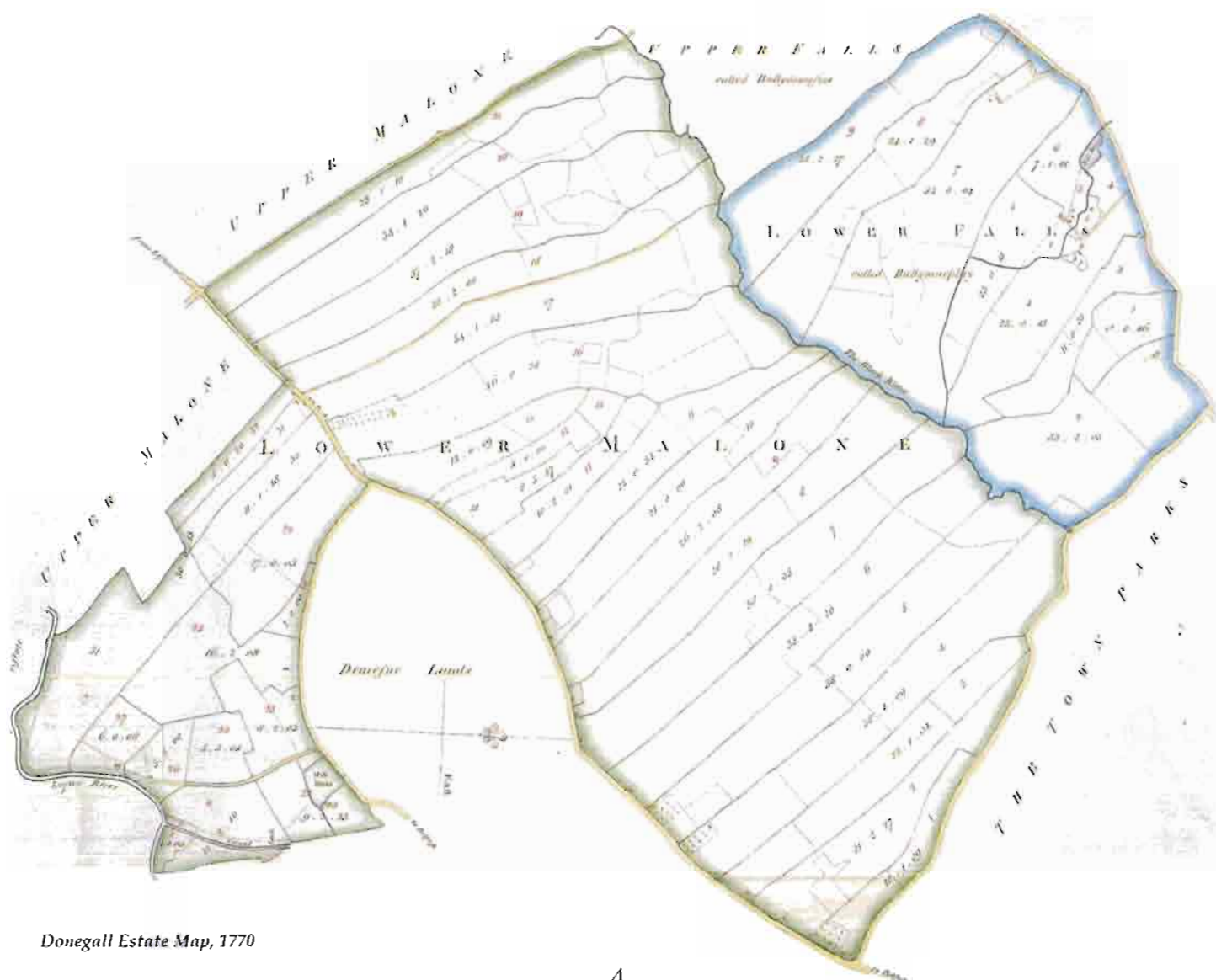
Belfast Divisional Planning Office
Bedford House, 16-22 Bedford Street
BELFAST BT2 7FD Tel: Belfast (0232) 242486

Belfast Development Office
Clarendon House, 9-21 Adelaide Street
BELFAST BT2 8DJ Tel: Belfast (0232) 244300

THE PAST

Malone Park and Adelaide Park lie on the Malone Ridge which falls away to the Bog Meadows along moderately steep but fairly uniform slopes. In the seventeenth century the ridge was laid out in long narrow strip farms of anything from 30-70 acres, the early leaseholders being the farmers who lived and worked on the land.

By the mid eighteenth century many of the leases were being taken up by prosperous Belfast merchants although under-tenants continued to farm the land as suburban residences were the exception at this time. The practice of only granting short term leases did not encourage tenants to build substantial or permanent dwellings and so most farm dwellings were single storey, with thatched roofs and mud walls. Larger dwellings were generally built of clay.



Donegal Estate Map, 1770



Malone Road, Belfast, at Malone Park circa 1915.

With the huge expansion of Belfast in the nineteenth century the urban rich began to flee the town centre towards the rural parkland of Malone. The combination of newly amassed industrial fortunes, the accelerating population growth, the granting of perpetuity leases and the selling out of estates led the middle and upper classes to establish 'gentlemens' seats' and substantial country estates in the Malone area. During the late nineteenth century Malone emerged as a residential suburb and villas multiplied as parks and avenues were opened up between the Malone and Lisburn Roads with Malone Park and Adelaide Park being two of the most distinguished.

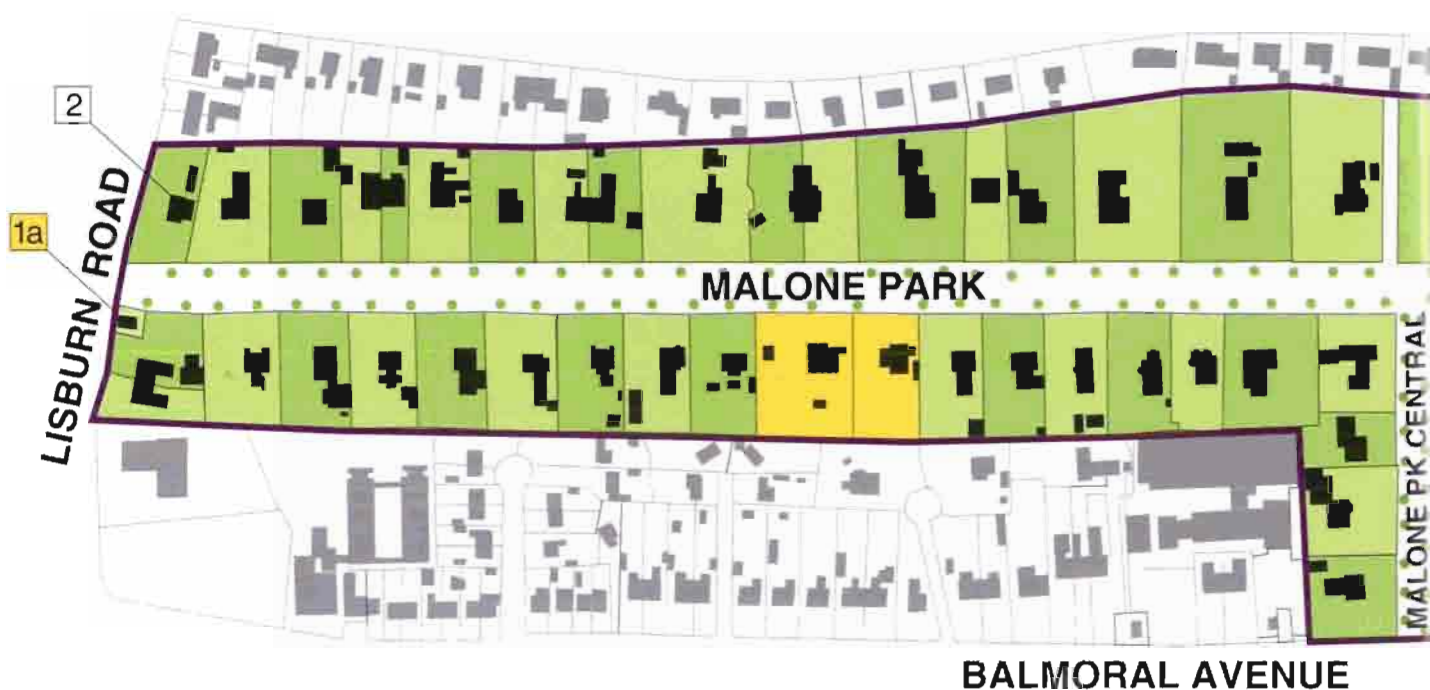


No 47: Designed 1925 by Godfrey Ferguson. A two storey house with white painted roughcast walls and asymmetrical gables to the road. The central stone porch features leaded lights and half-timbering above.

PRESENT DAY

Malone Park and Adelaide Park remain today as examples of the late Victorian housing environment. They contain a number of architectural styles including Arts and Crafts, Queen Anne Revival and Italianate together with a small number of more recent developments. Many of the dwellings exhibit individual and unspoilt details which reflect the exuberance of building during the late nineteenth century. In both Areas the combination of notable domestic Victorian architecture, mature landscaped gardens and tree lined avenues produces a townscape character which is worthy of conservation.

Malone Park

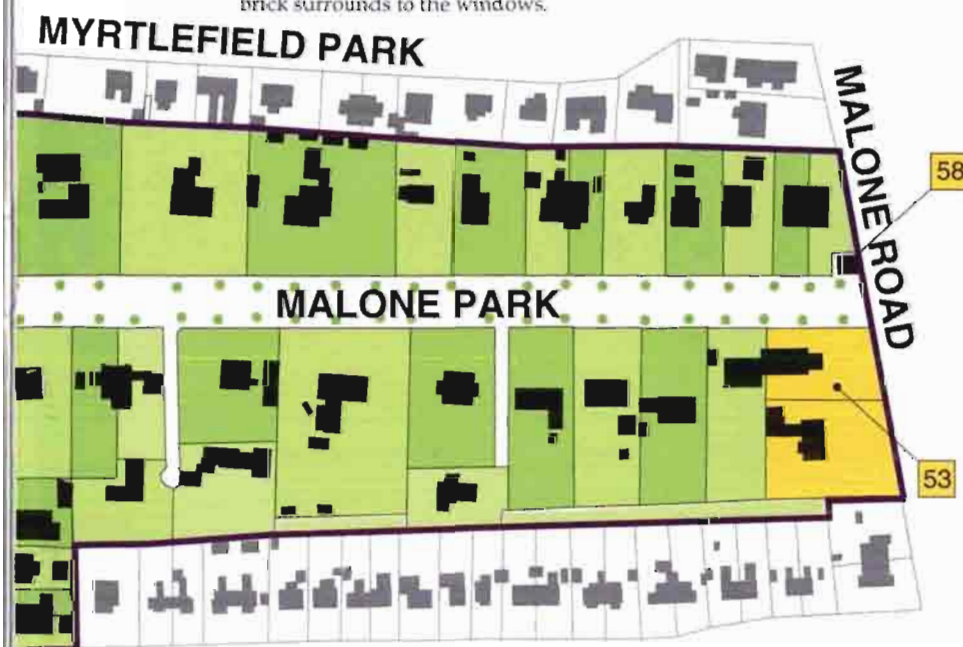




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No 53: Dundarave: Designed 1901 by Vincent Craig. A comfortable and snug looking house, very much in the Arts and Crafts manner with a lively roofscape of dormers, hips, gables and finials. The walls retain their original unpainted roughcast finish with red brick surrounds to the windows.

No 51: Nephin: Designed by William Fennell. An asymmetrical three storey composition with decorative ridge tiles to the Rosemary tiled roof and partial half-timbering of the gables. Ground floor in brick with very individual porch sporting buttresses and a large timber bracket.



Map 1

LB

Listed building



No 43: Designed 1920 by James Scott. Rosemary tiled roof bungalow with quirky Dutch gable and circular corner bay with conical roof. The gate piers are embellished with spherical toppings.



No 45: Senlac Hill: Designed 1925 by Thomas Houston. A two storey Arts and Crafts building with red tiled roof, white roughcast walls, gabled to the front with shutters and stepped and mul-lioned staircase window.

In 1910 Malone Park was at the end of the "line". It was here that trams changed direction and returned downhill to the noise and bustle of the City Centre. Today the Park still has a quality which sets it apart from the surrounding urban environment. As one sets foot between the gate pillars a long and leafy tunnel appears to stretch ahead to infinity. The road is flanked by tall lime trees planted at regular intervals, their cornet heads in foliage showing myriad shades of green. Islands of green verge and carefully tended hedgerows emphasise the perspective and combine to create this most tranquil and pleasant environment.

Closer inspection reveals the careful planning and attention to detail that characterise the Park. The lime trees show, from the gnarls in their trunks, regular attention to pruning over many years. The trees are planted in the islands of grass verge which run between the pavement and roadway, allowing their roots to grow without damage to the surrounding hard surfaces.



No 41: Designed 1921 by Thomas Houston. White walled bungalow with Westmoreland slated roof and verandahs.



Nos 35 & 37: Built 1891. A three storey pair of houses in red brick with blue brick string courses; gabled roofs and dormers with decorative timber work. The extension to no.37 by Vincent Craig in 1900 features Art Nouveau leaded lights and a curious turret.

Malone Park Central



No 4: Built 1878 - Two storey red brick building with blue brick banding. The hipped roof has bracketed eaves and emphatic chimneys.

Malone Park continued

Even the street lighting has been designed to create the minimal visual impact. The biscuit colour of the concrete standards is barely visible against the tree trunks and the small conical bowls provide a simple and elegant design. Often the particular quality of an area can be more precisely defined in terms of what is absent. In Malone Park there is very little noise, closure at the Lisburn Road end prevents through traffic. Ramps placed at intervals along the road prevent vehicles from speeding. The tree canopy muffles the proximity of the City, creating a peaceful still environment which only the bird-song interrupts. There is no litter and no litter bins. To each side of this arcadian cul-de-sac, neatly clipped hedge-rows define the garden boundaries.

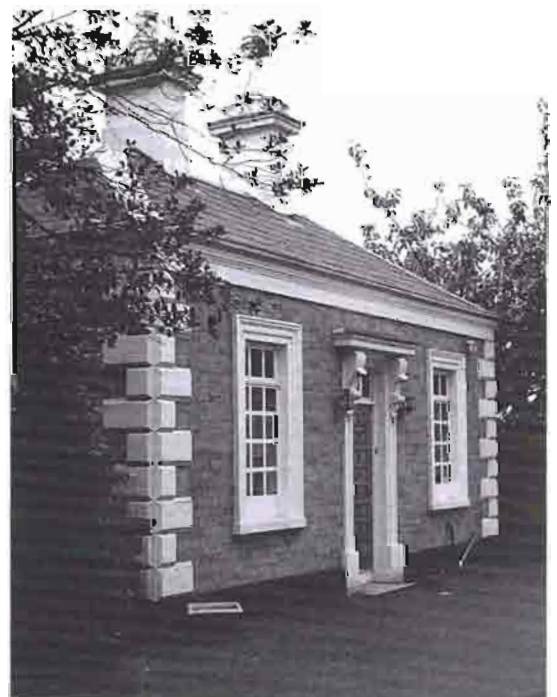


No 19: Englemere: 1892-3. Designed by Francis Ward. The dominant tiled roof gives the flavour of a cottage to this very attractive house in the Arts and Crafts style. The tall chimneys are red brick and the white walls roughcast. Timber supports to the porch suggest Art Nouveau influence and the curious Venetian window to the west gable Queen Anne revivalism.



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No 17: Tilecote: 1892-3 Designed by Francis Ward. A three-storey house with high Rosemary tiled roof, rendered walls, red brick at ground floor, featuring black and white fenestration, pulvinated columns to the porch and a square tower—a mixture of motifs that characterize the Queen Anne style.



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No 1a: Gate Lodge: Built 1871. A single storey brick and stucco design with hipped roof, quoins and console-bracketed door canopy. Twin chimney stacks with elongated pots are a strong feature.



No 6 'Killultagh': built 1885. Two storey stucco house with twin gables, these have decorative barge boarding and two storey canted bays, between them a more recent full height porch with flat parapet sits a trifle uneasily.

Nos 8 & 10: built 1897. A pair of three storey red brick houses with wall-head dormers and square and semi-circular bay windows. The entrance door cases feature stone quoins and pediments in moulded brick. Attractive octagonal cast iron gate pillars to No 10.



Sometimes Victorian brick pillars with characteristic capping stones mark the individual driveways but often it is only the gaps in the hedgerows and corresponding breaks between the grass verges that indicate an access. Above the hedgerows, clumps of rhododendrons in various pinks, reds and mauves are visible at intervals along the Park.

Nos 16 & 18: Woolsey Villas: Built 1871. A two storey ashlar rendered pair of houses with hipped roofs. The central gabled bays in a roughcast finish are a later extension in the Arts and Crafts style. The doorcase to No 16 features Ionic columns.



No 20: built 1870 to the designs of Young and Mackenzie. A solid red brick structure with hipped roof and single storey bays, canted and square with chamfered stone lintels. Attractive cast iron gates and pillars.



No 32: Melvyn: built 1872. Italianate two-storey red brick villa with hipped roof, bracketed eaves and stucco cornices. Ground floor features include a canted bay and an attractive tripartite window and a later red brick porch to the west side.



No 34: built 1892. Two storey house with attic, in red brick with sandstone lintels. Full height semi-circular bays are paired about the central pedimental door.

Generally properties are large two storey detached residences with a uniform set-back which emphasises the Park's perspective. The large gardens create their own environment which is contained by the mature planting between each property. From the street, residences are often only partially visible, nestled in their surroundings and quite separate from each other. Even semi-detached properties reflect this individual quality.



No 36 Malone Park House: Designed 1936 by Samuel Stevenson and Sons. Somewhat severe thirties mansion; two storied with horizontal windows in rustic brick walls, and Westmoreland slated roof, stone door case and massive concrete gate piers.

Malone Park has always been a prestigious location and still retains many of its original Victorian properties. Over the years a wide variety of architectural styles, including many listed examples, have contributed to the special quality of the area. Despite the divergence of types, traditional elements of scale, structure, massing and use of materials, are common to the majority of houses and confer a collective identity. Amongst the foliage, roofs and chimneys are usually visible, their outline and texture exhibiting many common characteristics.



No 38 Montorio: designed by Young and Mackenzie. Three storey red brick house with stucco quoins and decorative woodwork to gables. The Central High Victorian style doorcase is framed by single storey canted and two storey segmental bays.

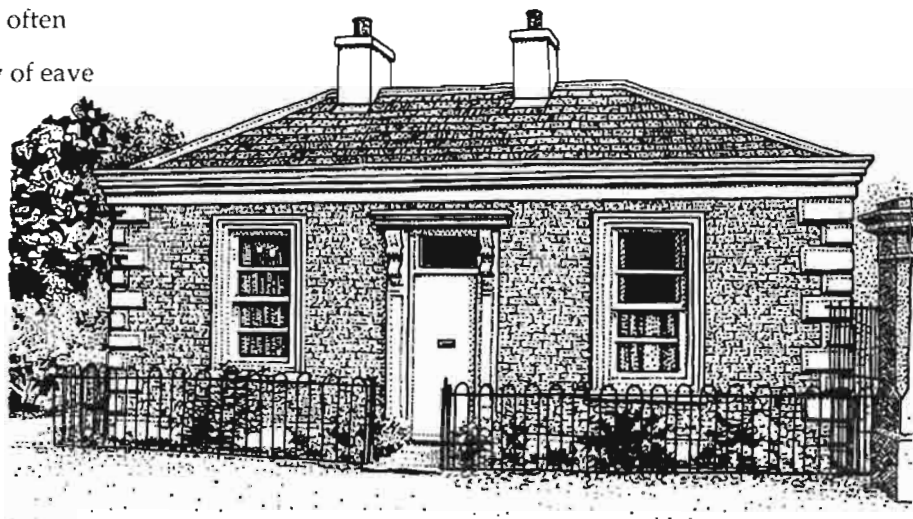


No 42: built 1897. Two storey house with attic, hipped roof and bracketed eaves. Italianate in flavour with brick walls stucco quoins and canted bay. The segmentally pedimented doorcase has Tuscan columns.



No 52: designed 1903 by William Fennell. Two storey red brick dwelling with high slated roof oversailing off-centre canted bay with decorative bracket supports. Later additions include a grandiose timber porch in a kind of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer classic style and a sympathetically designed studio dormer.

Roofs are generally traditionally pitched and often feature pitched dormers, turrets and a variety of eave and ridge heights. Most are clad in natural slate or small clay tiles. Chimney stacks are normally tall and finished in brick. The use of corbelling or buttressed piers gives visual interest and some have unusually decorative pots.



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No 58: Gate Lodge: Built 1871 to the same design as its counterpart at the other end of the park, this twin has lost its original chimneys but the window frames survive intact. The sandstone entrance gateway and curved screen walls is likewise mirrored by its counterpart on the Lisburn Road.



LB Aquinas Hall

Aquinas Hall, the largest and most impressive building in Adelaide Park, can be glimpsed through the tall fir trees which grow at the Malone Road entrance. Large houses in spacious gardens are typical. Many were built in the late Victorian free style, exhibiting a sense of fun and whimsicality that demonstrates the importance of not being too earnest, others have a taste for the heavy and grandiose statement. Today the combination makes for a distinctive architectural heritage worthy of conservation.

Adelaide Park





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No 11: Designed 1892 by Francis Ward. Red brick design with half-timbering to the gable and balcony over the porch. The square tower with lead dome is a distinctive feature.



Map 2

LB

Listed building

LB

No 37 'Nutley': Designed 1902 by Vincent Craig. A delightfully free style Arts and Crafts composition which includes crenellations, leaded lights, half-timbered gable, a port-hole window, a door canopy and Rosemary tiled roof with decorative cresting.





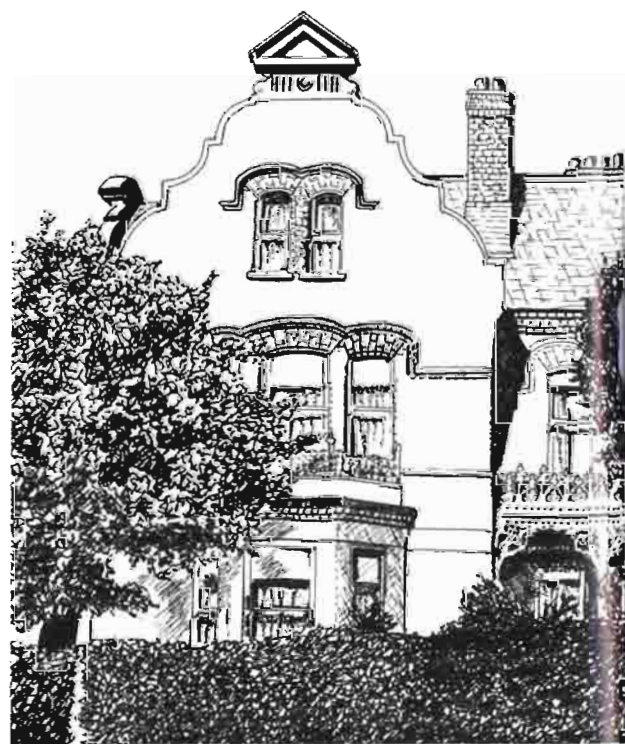
Nos 49 & 51: Designed by William Fennell. A pair of three storey gabled houses in red brick with terra-cotta panels and friezes. Single storey canted bays and a central massive chimney stack.

Sloping driveways and gardens which contain a rich variety of trees and shrubs provide changing vistas and glimpses of the impressive domestic architecture. The quality of these well maintained landscaped gardens contributes to the charm of individual properties and also provides a natural framework which complements the character of the Park.



LB

No 2, 'Shakespeare House': designed 1891 by James J. Phillips. Extravagantly gabled with pedimented top, this three storey red brick house has conservatories to east and west and fanciful cast-iron porch and balcony over.





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Nos 20 & 22 'Redlands' and 'Wyncroft': Designed 1891 by Francis Ward.. An impressive example of the Arts and Crafts style deploying half timbering, dormers, tall chimneys and roofscape to picturesque effect.



No 12: Designed 1893 by James J. Phillips. A half-timbered gable, stained glass and Queen Anne Style fenestration enliven this three storey red-brick structure.



No 16: Designed 1891 by Young and Mackenzie. The curved corbeling of the canted bay which meets the gabled attic storey is a striking feature in this tall red-brick house.

Walled boundaries are very much in evidence and make an important contribution to the street scene. Many are Victorian and exhibit characteristic details which complement the dwellings. The Park is flanked by lime trees set along the paving line and slopes quite steeply towards Lisburn Road, particularly in the vicinity of the junction.



Nos 24 & 26: Designed 1896 by Samuel Stevenson. Tall gables with two storey canted bays terminate the facade of this large pair of stucco houses; attractive timber porches are situated between.



Nos 38 & 40: Designed 1898 by Graeme-Watt & Tulloch. Highly individual pair of houses with high Dutch gables perched upon two storey canted bays, in red brick.

On the northern side some of the very large properties have been taken over by institutional and non-residential uses. Increased car parking and the loss of mature hedges and planting bounding the front of these properties interrupt the visual continuity of the street scene. The canopy of the lime trees on either side of the road along the pavement line is no longer complete and those trees which remain are not all healthy. Pavements and boundary walls have been badly damaged over the years by the movement of tree roots. Vehicular traffic and parked cars also detract from Adelaide's visual amenity.



LB

No 77 Malone Road Aquinas Hall: Designed 1889 by Samuel Stevenson. A large Italianate style stuccoed house with tall piers to the gateway and attractive gardens.

Adelaide Park still comprises many fine residences and retains much of its charm, though its character is under threat from insensitive development and poor maintenance. Conservation Area designation is intended to provide a basis for public and private initiatives to safeguard, improve and enhance the special architectural and townscape quality of the area.

THE WAY FORWARD

Malone and Adelaide represent the best of what remains of the leafy middle class suburbs which developed around the turn of the century in South Belfast. Individually designed residences combine with generous plots, mature landscaping and tree lined avenues to produce a distinctive townscape character.

Any future development will mainly relate to minor extensions, maintenance and improvement of existing property. In carrying out such work it is important to ensure that architectural details are kept. The use of inappropriate replacement windows and doors or the loss of important fences, hedges, garden walls and railings can seriously undermine the character of individual properties.

Cumulatively, these small changes can have a substantial negative impact on the overall appearance and character of an area. It is important therefore to consider change against its possible effects both on the individual building in its setting and on overall townscape character.

Development and Design Guidelines

The Department will endeavour to protect and enhance the townscape and architectural character of each Park. Accordingly the following development and design guidance is for the assistance of owners and will be used by the Department to assess the suitability of proposals.

When considering work it is advisable to make early contact with the Department. In particular it should be noted that:

- all planning applications in respect of buildings or sites within the Conservation Areas should be submitted with full details showing clearly in plan and elevation, relationships to adjoining buildings and existing and proposed landscape treatment;
- the consent of the Department is required to demolish unlisted as well as listed buildings within a Conservation Area.

Development Guidelines

The townscape character derives from a number of features which need to be protected if the overall character is to be retained.

1. Large individually designed dwellings set well back from the road within generous gardens

The Department will encourage the retention of existing buildings and emphasis will be placed on the protection and restoration of the individual architectural character of each building.

Extensions should be designed in such a manner as to appear either as an integral part of the original dwelling or alternatively as a self-contained design statement which complements the original. The Department will be predisposed to refuse applications for extensions to property which it considers will detract from the character of the Area. This will include proposals which give rise to unsatisfactory proportions, or seriously infringe on the setting, or are considered overbearing in relation to the form of the original buildings.

Where permission is sought to alter a building which has been listed under the Planning (NI) Order 1991 as being of special architectural or historic interest, it will be necessary to demonstrate that such works would not in themselves be detrimental to the Area's character, or that they are required for overriding and exceptional reasons relating to the development of the area.

In order to allow landscape to remain dominant the established relationship between building mass and gardens should be respected and retained where possible. In no circumstances should building coverage be more than one and a half times that of the original dwelling.

The opportunity to accommodate new development in Malone and Adelaide Parks is severely restricted. The Department will have to be satisfied that conversion and refurbishment of a building is not viable before redevelopment is considered. In such circumstances heights, building line and coverage should reflect those of the original dwelling on site and the design of new development should complement the existing architecture and townscape character.

Under the terms of the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993 certain types of development including minor alterations to dwellings, erection of gates and fences and painting of property do not require specific planning permission. However, the Department has power under Article 4 of that Order, to direct that in any particular area, these types of developments require the grant of planning permission. The Department will give consideration to the application of such a direction with respect to a limited number of types of development.

2. Mature landscaping in gardens

Visually significant trees and vegetation should be retained. In this regard the Department may consider the application of Tree Preservation Orders.

The introduction of car parking into front gardens will normally be considered inappropriate.

The provision of on-site car parking may require planning permission and in the case of Listed Buildings, Listed Building Consent.

Where proposed, car parking must be accompanied by a detailed landscaping scheme which provides for adequate screening from the road and adjacent properties.

3. Tree lined avenues with well defined front boundaries to properties and unobtrusive access points

Hedges and characteristic walled boundaries should be retained.

New and altered accesses often result in significant loss of existing landscaping including trees and hedges. They interrupt the continuity of existing boundaries along street frontages, are considered obtrusive in the townscape and will not normally receive favourable consideration.

4. Residential use

The predominant land use is single family residential and this plays an important role in shaping the character of both Parks. The Department will seek to protect and promote this residential character.

Change to flats, special residential and non residential uses is considered to be inappropriate. In the case of such applications the onus will be on applicants to demonstrate conclusively that properties are no longer suitable for single family use.

Design Guidelines

Windows

The purpose of the following guidelines is to provide advice which will encourage sympathetic change to the existing character of the Conservation Areas.

Where a window requires attention the best course of action wherever possible is to repair. However, if the window is beyond repair it should be replaced with a window of the same shape, size and design. Sliding sash windows should be wholly or partially replaced by equivalents and if necessary specially made to order. Wood should always be used except in the case of hidden elevations where replacements using alternative materials may be considered. Features such as mullions, lintels, astragals and other window details should be retained and the proportions and patterns of the window should be reproduced exactly.

Replacement sills should be as substantial as those on adjacent buildings constructed in either pre-cast concrete or stone and have a traditional profile especially in respect of the leading edge.

Window openings in extensions should echo the proportions of those in the existing dwelling and have a similar solid to void ratio. New lintel and sill heights should line up with those around existing openings and the internal divisions (mullions and transoms) should reflect the style and details of the original windows.

Dormer windows and rooflights

Dormer windows should be located in rear roof elevations wherever possible. If this is impracticable consideration may be given to placing them in the front roof elevation providing they are of appropriate design and in scale with the existing building.

Dormer windows will not be permitted to exceed the ridge height of the building or to collectively occupy more than 30% of the area of any particular roof elevation.

Rooflights may be acceptable to the rear of buildings providing they line through with the existing windows below in the main elevation and retain a vertical emphasis..

Doors and accessories

Traditionally panelled or vertically boarded doors were used extensively on Victorian buildings. These door types should be used if replacement becomes necessary, particularly in front elevations.

Glass panels may be substituted for solid ones in panelled doors however large expanses of glass are inappropriate and should be avoided.

Door accessories, letterboxes, handles and knockers, should be brass, bronze or cast iron and be of period design.

Where properties have been converted to flats it is important that the number of door accessories is limited to the absolute minimum and they should be as discreetly located as possible.

Design and placement of intercom systems requires careful attention in order to minimise their effect.

Roofs

The majority of dwellings have natural slate roofs which should be retained wherever possible. Decorative ridge tiles, finials, and slate patterns should also be retained. Replacement gutters or down spouts should be made of similar material to the original and match the profile and type of fixings. In some cases alternative materials such as aluminium may be considered if they match the design of the original and are painted.

In extensions the roof pitch, eaves and ridge details should correspond to those of the existing dwelling. The colour, texture and shape of new slates and tiles should match those of the existing roof, especially where the new roof connects directly into the existing.

External Wall Finishes

The majority of the existing buildings in the Conservation Areas are brick built with a small number finished in stucco or rendered. Consequently the use of more modern materials such as artificial stone is considered inappropriate. The materials used for extensions should normally match those on the existing building.

Chimneys

The spacings of chimneys contributes to the character of individual dwellings and is particularly important where the roof line is easily visible. Some properties have ornate chimneys which characterise the exuberance of Victorian architecture. All chimney stacks and pots should be retained even when no longer used and where necessary repaired in the style and material which reflects the original. The temptation to replace existing ornate chimneys with those of a plainer style should be resisted.

Fire Escapes

Where required these must be contained within the existing building envelope or within a sympathetically designed extension.

Television Antennae

Satellite dishes require planning permission and where a building is listed, the erection of both satellite and television aerials normally requires Listed Building Consent.

Aerials fitted to chimney stacks or in an exposed position, can detract from the visual amenity of an area, particularly when silhouetted against the skyline.

Satellite dishes can be very apparent and care should be taken when siting to avoid any position which would detract from the visual aspect of the building.

Appendix I: Listed Buildings

Malone Park

	HMB No.	
58 Malone Park and Gateway	26/18/19	A single storey red brick stucco gate lodge with slated hipped roofs. The chimneys have been altered but the windows are original. The gateway is made up of octagonal stucco gate piers with curving brick walls between. Built c 1871.
1a Malone Park and Gateway	26/18/20	A single storey red brick and stucco gate lodge with slated hipped roofs. The chimneys are original but the windows have been altered. The gateway is made up of octagonal stucco gate piers. Built c 1871.
17 Malone Park	26/18/22	A late Victorian Queen Anne style house with a square tower. Built c 1893.
19 Malone Park	26/18/23	A late Victorian Queen Anne revivalist house mixing classical detail with cottage style. Built c 1893.
53 Malone Park	26/18/25	A turn of the century free style house - built c 1901.
149 Malone Road	26/18/26	A two storey Edwardian house in an abstract vernacular style with a massive slated roof and plain roughcast walls. Built c 1911.

Adelaide Park

2 Adelaide Park	26/28/77	A three storey late Victorian red brick house with Dutch gables and highly ornamental cast-iron balustrading and verandah. Built c 1891
9 Adelaide Park	26/18/3	A later Victorian two storey villa in plain Queen Anne style. Built c 1892
11 Adelaide Park	26/18/4	A late Victorian two storey plain Queen Anne style villa with a lead dome tower. Built c 1892
20/22 Adelaide Park	26/28/79A & B	A pair of semi-detached houses built in red brick and rough-cast with red tiled roofs, half timbering and tile hanging. Built c 1891
23 Adelaide Park	26/18/5	A turn of the century free style villa with some good Art Nouveau decorative glass. Built c 1900
37 Adelaide Park	26/18/6	A turn of the century free style villa with Queen Anne details. Built c 1900
77 Malone Road	26/28/34	A High Victorian stuccoed villa in an eclectic classical styling with fine and complete contemporary interiors. Large hexagonal piers to the gateway and boundary wall. Built c 1889

Appendix II: Sources of Information

Beckett, J C and Glasscock, R E (ed), Belfast, Origin and Growth of an Industrial City (*British Broadcasting Corporation, London, 1967*)

Carleton, S T, The Growth of South Belfast, (*M A Thesis, The Queen's University, Belfast 1967*)

Jones, E, A Social Geography of Belfast (*London, 1960, reprinted 1965*)

Larmour, P, The Architectural Heritage of Malone and Stranmillis. (*Ulster Architectural Heritage Society 1991*)

The Cross/Oakshaw Outstanding Conservation Area (*Renfrew District Council Planning Department*)

The Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 (*HMSO, 1991*)

The Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 (*HMSO, 1993*)

The Belfast Urban Area Plan 2001 (*HMSO, 1990*)

Queen's Conservation Area (*HMSO, 1987*)

Appendix III: Acknowledgements

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Ulster Folk and Transport Museum- photograph of Malone Road at Malone Park by WA Green (WAG 3796)

L'Estrange & Brett, Solicitors, and the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Public Records Office of Northern Ireland- Donegall Estate Map, 1770 (Map 20. Ref. No. D835/1/3)

Watercolours by **David Evans**