

Royal Greenwich Local Heritage List

**Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or
landscapes of local heritage significance**

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User Notes

1. This list is subdivided by street or road name, with the exception of the following:
 - Span Estates in Blackheath which are listed under '**Span Estates, SE3**',
 - Thames-side structures on or near Tripcock Point, Thamesmead, which are listed under '**Tripcock Point, East Thamesmead, SE28**'
 - Angerstein Freight railway structures which are listed under '**Angerstein Freight Railway**'
2. New entries after November 2018 are listed in a new format which sets out the building's age and history, design, materials, features, degree of alteration and significance as well as the qualifying criteria for inclusion on the List. The selection criteria can be found in our [Procedure Note on Local Heritage Listing](#).
3. An In list of Exclusions which failed to meet the selection criteria can be found at the end of this List.

Admaston Road, SE18

65: St Michael's Cherubim & Seraphim Church

Small 19th century aisleless church with front steeple. Steeply pitched, slated roof; red brick with orange gauged brick window heads and stone hood moulds and gable springer stones. Simple windows with pointed arches and cast iron frames with glazing configuration of small rectangular panes.

Alliance Road, SE18

Gates to William Barefoot Garden

Fine iron gates and railings at entrance to memorial garden to William Barefoot, Mayor of Woolwich Borough, 1925-7. Gardens constructed during the 1930s on site of several Victorian houses which had suffered major subsidence due to old chalk mine workings beneath; dedicated and opened by Lord Snell in 1942. Wrought iron gates and railings very similar to those at Well Hall Pleasaunce, including shields emblazoned with Woolwich Borough Coat of Arms (three cannon barrels festooned with lions heads) affixed to the gates. Simple design with railed 'pillars' and modern geometric motifs.

Anglesea Road, SE18

Woolwich & District Synagogue

New synagogue of modern design, sympathetic to surrounding property, erected about 1962. 2-storeys in height, flat roof with pleasant use of brickwork and exposed concrete beams and (indented) fascia.

23

Age and History Part of a row of 12 shop-houses, built 1857-61, the rest are extensively altered or refaced

Design Two-storey stock brick with butterfly roof

Materials Stock brick, timber windows

Features Retains original 'butterfly' roof, timber sash windows with brick soldier courses to window heads and parapet, historic shopfront fascia and dividing pilasters with console brackets

Degree of Alteration None to no. 23

Significance No. 23 is only unaltered survivor of modest mid-19C terrace of shop-houses which marked transition between Woolwich town centre and the residential Burrage estate

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example

Arsenal Way, SE18

Royal Arsenal Steam-hammer Anvils

Age and History Three large steam-hammer anvils c.1874, placed on display in Wellington Park in 2004. Southernmost (square in section), made by Nasmyth Wilson & Co. was cast on site in 1872, weighed 103 tons and formed base of a 45ft(14m)-tall steam hammer which had a falling mass of 40 tons to flatten ingots of iron. Operation inaugurated in 1874 in the presence of Tsar Alexander II of Russia and continued amid much interest until decommissioning in 1914.

Materials Cast iron

Design & Features Southernmost square in section with chamfered corners and curved lip at base. Others round in section and wider at the base

Degree of Alteration Partial survivals excavated in 2004

Significance Surviving elements of the world's most powerful steam hammers at that time; unique record of historic machinery used within the Royal Arsenal, now recast as public art

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value

Angerstein Freight Railway, SE7

Crossing & Walkway between Fairthorn & Farmdale Rd

Age and History Railway and crossing built by local landowner John Julius Angerstein in 1852. Crossing erected for the benefit of Combe farm workers as a cut through to avoid Woolwich Road

Design Pedestrian crossing over single-track railway line accessed from the east via an arched walkway beneath the terraced housing and a raised walkway between back gardens

Materials Stone, timber and brick

Features Arched opening beneath dwelling house

Degree of alteration steps have been upgraded

Significance Rare survival of a historic pedestrian route over a freight railway, still in regular use by residents for its original purpose - to avoid Woolwich Road - and as a route to Westcombe Park station. Railway also still in regular use for transport of aggregates around London

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Railway Bridge over Woolwich Rd

Age and History Railway and bridge built by local landowner John Julius Angerstein in 1852. Railway line linked South Eastern Railway to Angerstein Wharf on the Thames, leased to SE Railway from outset Bridge was the only element of the line needing Parliamentary approval, since the rest of the line passed over Angerstein land

Design Bridge over Woolwich Road carrying single track freight line

Materials Brick and cast iron panels

Features Modest utilitarian structure

Degree of alteration none known, some graffiti

Significance Local feature on this section of Woolwich Road forming a gateway to Charlton. Rare example of a private individual obtaining Act of Parliament for railway construction due to the bridge. Carries a purpose-built freight line serving the Thames which is still in use, a rare survival

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Ashburnham Grove, SE10

I-40a, 44-61, 65-74 (consecutive)

A good example of a mid-Victorian street of small-scale terrace houses of varying designs. Circa 1850. Mostly 2-storey with basements in yellow stock brick and with pitched slated roofs and stone surrounds. Some houses 3-storeys in height and some 2-storey with parapet roofs and rendered with imitation stone horizontal courses to ground floors and basements. Some houses have been rendered and pebble-dashed and some re-roofed in red tiles.

Includes the Ashburnham Arms (No. 25) which references the Ashburnhams, the landowning family who developed the area known as the Ashburnham Triangle (now a conservation area). The family's coat of arms is illustrated on the pub sign. Built between 1851-1855 at the same time as most of the street, forms an integral part of the Grove's townscape in terms of scale, design and materials and is a cherished local landmark.

Ashburnham Place, SE10

I0-27 (consecutive)

Early-Victorian 2-storey terrace of houses with basements and plastered parapets with cornice, stone surrounds and bracketed cornices to doors. Nos. 12 and 13 have lost their cornice; No. 16 has been painted. Group value.

37 and 38

Pair of early-Victorian houses, 3-storeys plus basements in yellow stock brick with hipped slated roofs. Front elevations rendered and painted.

Atlas Gardens, SE18

I-30

Listed jointly with 'I-41 Derrick Gardens' (see entry below). Two groups of Model Workers housing arranged around small greens. Built c. 1908 by Cory & Sons to house employees of the riverside Barge Works and their families (see separate list entry 'Cory's Barge Works' under Riverside, below). Named after a salvage vessel moored by William Cory near the end of Anchor and Hope Lane c.1860 and used as a floating coal berth to avoid paying dock dues.

Terraced maisonettes designed with sunlit gardens, grouped around small greens as a deliberate, philanthropic enterprise. The modest buildings are skilfully designed to appear

spacious and generously proportioned using good quality detailing. Domestic revival style with red brick gabled door-cases and contrasting white painted keystones; full height canted bays. Characterful treatments of corners with doors set into the angle, bulls-eye windows and decorated gables above. Attractive, secluded and peaceful enclaves with mature trees. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact, evocative example and environmental significance due to its intact planned layout and group value with Cory's Barge Works. Forms part of Charlton Riverside Conservation Area.

Avery Hill Road, SE9

Southwood House

Part of Avery Hill Training Centre. A fine imposing early Victorian residence, 2 and 3-storeys in height, stucco front with balustrade parapet to roof. Originally home of Colonel North and now the Margaret Roper Hall of Residence.

62-74 (even)

A terrace of seven 18th Century cottages, 2-storeys in height with pitched tiled roofs and red-painted brick elevations. Projecting entrance porches of more modern date.

Ballast Quay, SE10

Gun Posts

Situated at the entrance to the Tunnel Avenue Riverside Walk, at the eastern end of Ballast Quay. Five gun-posts acting as bollards.

18

Mid to late-Victorian 2-storey house in yellow stock bricks with hipped, slated roof. Modern garage and entrance door. Forms part of a riverside group including Nos. 12-16 which are believed to be of early 18th Century origin and which are Statutorily Listed.

Banning Street, SE10

6-12 (even)

Circa 1853. Designed by George Smith, Surveyor to Morden College. (Signed plans dated May 1853 exist). George Smith (1783-1869). F.I.B.A. was architect of St. Albans Town Hall, Greenwich Station (Grade II Listed), Blackheath Station, St. Michael's Church, Blackheath and many other local buildings. 2-storey stock brick cottages with slated roofs and eaves gutters. Sash windows in plastered reveals with most glazing unaltered. Doorways, surrounded by moulded plaster architraves, consoles carrying entablatures above. No. 12 formerly a shop, fascia with consoles remains.

24-32 (even)

2-storey terraced brick cottages with low pitched roofs behind parapets and round headed doorways. No. 30 has original sashes with margin lights. Group value with Nos. 6-12.

Bathway, SE18

Woolwich Public Baths

Opened in 1894. Mainly one and two-storey building with attics, in the Classical style. Built in red brick with dressed stone window-surrounds, quoins, frieze, cornice and other features. Buff glazed tile facings to ground floor. Brick parapet over cornice to 2-storey section behind which rises a steep-pitched slated roof with three dormers with Dutch gables rising straight from the parapet-the centre one large and more ornate than the others. The flanking section is dominated by a central large semi-circular-headed window (at present boarded up), flanked by pairs of pilasters rising to a broken-pedimented gable, on either side of which are flanking half-gables with three windows-the central ones surmounted by semi-circular dressed stone arches with scalloped-shelled-decorated motive. Pitched slate roof to this section with central raised glass clear storey. Return front to Market Street in bays with cornice and parapet, tiled in buff and 'granite' grey tiles to sill height.

Forms part of group of public buildings and contributes to the distinctive character of the area.

Beaconsfield Road, SE3

58

Built in 1883 for Francis Jacobs, an engineer. A 2½-storey large detached house in yellow stock brick with gables and hipped slated roof. Retains much of its contemporary fittings, panels and tiling.

72-82 (even) 81-91 (odd)

3½-storey houses in stock brick, build 1868; wide eaves to slated hipped roofs, eaves supported on timber consoles; projecting bays to ground first floor and basement. Have strong character and group value, forming a complete street.

Bell Water Gate, SE18

Woolwich Power Station Coaling Jetty

Age and History Large lattice-framed coaling jetty built to designs of John Sutcliffe, Borough Engineer, in 1930-1

Design & Materials Interesting lattice design of reinforced concrete

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Last physical trace of vast power station that once dominated the riverfront; size is evidence of scale of operation needed to run a coal-fired power station; interesting historic feature on the Thames path

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Beresford Square, SE18

5

Age and History Built 1892-3 as part of a group of three, for F. Bishop, proprietor of adjoining Salutation Inn (demolished), a local institution since the 1720s. Built by J.J. Chessum & Sons of Haggerston.

Design Three-storey, two-bay building with flat roof behind parapet

Materials Polychromatic brickwork

Features Gauged red brickwork arches over windows and red brick flanking pilasters; decorative bands in darker brick. The three different brick tones add character

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor, replacement window frames

Significance Of historical interest as only surviving original element of the west side of Beresford Square and only surviving association with the Salutation Inn and adjoining Salutation Alley where Henry Maudslay, the great mechanical engineer, was born

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

13-14

Age and History Built 1885-6, three-cell building over two-storeys on irregular plot

Design Pair within terrace of irregular design, with staggered front building line. Pitched and mono-pitch roofs behind a unified parapet

Materials White-painted brick

Features Exceptionally tall first floor windows each with three timber sashes and elaborately moulded window sill and aprons, brick pilasters demarcate change of angle to building line, with capitals linked by series of patterned brickwork friezes above. Central window to No. 13 has interesting feature window surround with a projecting pediment

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor

Significance Together with Ordnance Arms block, forms a characterful entrance to Beresford Square from Woolwich New Road

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact example; Environmental significance: i) characterful feature, iii) group value

15-19

Circa 1880, a 3-storey island block with parapet roof, attics, gables and turrets, containing several shops and the 'Ordnance Arms' Public House. Built in multi-colour stock brick and window surrounds, string-courses, pilasters and other decorative details in dressed stone. Red brick frieze between first and second floors. Octagonal turret to corner facing Plumstead Road surmounted by lead bell-shaped roof with finial, and lightning conductor; hexagonal turret to end facing Spray Street, with pointed roof with finial and weathervane. The whole block is of consistent architectural style and essential to the enclosure and character of Beresford Square.

Blackheath Hill, SE10

'The George and Dragon' Public House

A fine example of late-Victorian Public House design. Dated 1890, 3½-storey building in red brick with windows in Dutch gabled dormers fronting Blackheath Hill and Lewisham Road. Stone surrounds and dressings, projecting bay windows on first floor and brick pilasters.

Forms pair with the 'Coach and Horses' Public House, Blackheath Road, opposite (also locally listed).

Blackheath Park, SE3

I

Built in 1895, a Victorian lodge in red brick with red brick quoins, and with a cornice commencing in brick, finishing in white-painted timber; steep pitched hipped slated roof surmounted by two tall chimneys and timber finials. Central entrance door to street under broken-segmented pediment with coat of arms in the tympanum.

2 and 4, 'The Gables'

What is now known as 'The Gables' was formerly two separate houses. In 1952 they were turned into a nursing home. Both were built in 1895/96 from designs by Sir Aston Webb and are mentioned by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner in his book, 'The Buildings of London'. The former No. 2 is 2-storeys in height, with a high red-brick ground floor and half-timbered upper floor; steep pitched roof in red tiles with four gables-two 'twinned'-facing Blackheath Park; stone surrounds to ground floor windows, four large brick chimney stacks. The former No. 4 is 2½-storeys in height, with a pair of twinned, rendered dormer gables, centrally placed, in the pitched, red-tiled roof surmounted by an ornamental belfry. Ground floor storey in red brick, first floor rendered, with brick pilasters, capped with a white-painted timber cornice with details; tall chimneys banded in stone.

16

Villa, built 1824. Pair with No. 18, Blackheath Park which is Statutorily Listed-but with later additions. 2-storeys, attic and basement. Sundry later additions in angle. Moderately low pitched, hipped, slated roof with wide eaves soffit. Large central dormer, under pedimented gable, breaking eaves. Stucco with angle pilasters, slightly projecting centre section, plain frieze and plinth.

50

Built 1825; 2-storey villa with basement, stucco finish with a classical porch, wrought-iron railings to balconies. Low pitched roof renewed in red pantiles.

50a

A converted house, virtually rebuilt in 1951 in the style of the mid-19th Century; 2-storey, stucco finish with red pantiled roof, sash windows and classical porch.

58

This building is all that remains of a larger house, being a wing of it built in 1829. It is of 2 storeys with a low pitched slated roof, hipped on the right, with overhanging eaves. Stuccoed walls with first floor sill band and plinth. Full-height bay with space between floors weather boarded. At the right of the building is a 2-storey coach house, with low-pitched, hipped, slated roof. Modern, panelled garage doors. Doorcase with moulded architrave, fluted frieze with paterae at ends and dentilled cornice.

59

A two-storey stuccoed Greek revival villa formerly 'Bremen Lodge' built 1839. The front entrance door is accessed by wide stone steps leading up to a porch comprised of four fluted columns. The main body of the house is comprised of three bays with 9/9 sashes the ground floor and 6/6 sashes to the top floor, above which is a decorative plat band under

deep eaves with plain modillions. The two bays to the side follow the same fenestration pattern and continue but with roofs hidden behind a parapets.

99

This house was built about 1835. Pleasing proportions and contributes to the general environment of the area. Various distinguished families have occupied this house from time to time.

Blackheath Road, SE10

55-67 (odd)

Adjoining terraces built circa 1830. Each house 3-storeys and sunk basement. Most are of multi-coloured stock brick, ground floors have round gauged brick arches in round brick recesses. Stucco frieze, cornice and parapet, concealed roof. No. 67 has been rendered. No. 55 has been rendered on ground floor only. Some original sashes with glazing bars remain, but most have been replaced, either by plain sashes or modern casements. Cornice heads and patterned fanlights, except to No. 65.

75

Circa 1830 house to end of existing terrace. 3-storeys. Multi-coloured stock brick. Stucco frieze, cornice and parapet, concealing roof. Nos. 55-75 (odd) Blackheath Road form a Group (No. 73 is Statutorily Listed).

77 and 79

Pair of late Georgian 3-storey plus basement houses, circa 1820. Stock brick with coped parapet concealing roof. Sash windows with most glazing unaltered. Original cast-iron railings to front of property. Forms group with Nos. 55-75 (odd) Blackheath Road.

86

Early 19th Century house. 3-storeys and sunk basement, the left part being in canted angle to blank left return. Painted brick. Banded, rusticated stucco ground floor. Stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course concealing roof. Doric prostyle porch. New 6-panelled timber door. Rectangular fanlight, with side lights, these defined by narrow pilasters below cornice head and curved brackets above. Wrought-iron area railings and gates with spearhead standards.

97 and 99

Mid to late 18th century, 2-storeys plus attic, with later shops (mid-19th century) built against ground floor. Stock brick with stone coping. Symmetrical 5-window first floor elevation, with central window dropped below others and flush sash frame; other 4 windows have recessed plaster reveals and original sashes. Slated roof above parapet with two dormers.

107, 'The Coach and Horses' Public House

A fine example of late-Victorian Public House design. Part 3, part 4-storey building in red brick with stone dressings and Dutch gable dormer. Somewhat similar to, and forms pair with, the 'George and Dragon' Public House, Blackheath Hill, opposite. (Also Locally Listed).

110 and 110a

Circa 1840-1850. Handsome 3-storey house in yellow stock brick with parapet roof and projecting ground floor and shop front to No. 110. Stuccoed front with modern window inset to No. 110a. Stuccoed frieze, cornice (supported on brackets) and blocking course, and stuccoed capitals with acanthus leaf decoration below to brick pilasters carried through first and second floors. Three bays, stuccoed surrounds to first floor windows, flanking windows with segmented arch pediments over, central window with triangular pediment over. Second floor windows with bracketed sills.

Blackheath Village, SE3

3-13 (odd)

Previously Brunswick Place, 3-storey terrace houses built in 1828-the shop fronts were erected later in 1893. This terrace is one of the oldest in Blackheath and is regarded by residents as the heart of their community.

15-19 (odd)

Formally the Alexandra Hall, built in 1863 and named in honour of King Edward VII and Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The building passed to Lloyds Bank in the 1920s and the present appearance of the banking hall dates from extensive alteration and restoration work in January 1970.

Blissett Street, SE10

2 (Former 'Royal George' public house)

Age and History Named after Royal Navy's flagship the Royal George built at Woolwich Dockyard in 1756. Dates from around 1850

Design Three storey with flat roof behind parapet

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, timber windows

Features Despite conversion to residential, pub name 'THE ROYAL GEORGE' survives at parapet level along with decorative shopfront with fluted pilasters, panelled doors and stall riser and leaded glazing

Degree of Alteration sympathetic change of use to residential retaining original features

Significance Characterful former pub with good quality detailing, townscape value

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) substantially intact/evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Bloomfield Road, SE18

Woolwich Polytechnic Upper School (main part)

3-storey frontage building to Bloomfield Road. Built in 1899 by Thomas Jerram Bailey, Consulting Architect and Surveyor to the London School Board, 1884 to 1904. Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Gabled red tiled roof (tiles mostly new). Plaque on front elevation inscribed: 'SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, BLOOMFIELD ROAD SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD.' (see also under Sandy Hill Road).

Bowater Road, SE18

The following building entries comprise the surviving parts of Siemens Brothers' extensive works, established at Woolwich in 1863 by Sir William Siemens, an eminent engineer and inventor. Sir William was the founder of Siemens in the UK. Siemens Brothers was an industry leader in submarine cable engineering during the 19th and 20th centuries and was at the forefront of technological innovation in the international telecommunications industry for 100 years. The firm pioneered not only the development of submarine telegraph and telephone cables but also power cables, electric lighting, electric tramways and railways, signalling apparatus, telephone exchange systems and the telephone itself. The company was one of the Borough's largest employers for over a century and ceased production in 1968, resulting in the loss of 6000 jobs. See also associated entry 'Mellish House' under Harrington Way, below.

All listings below form part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area, which has a distinctive industrial aesthetic, due to range of structures of industrial character, scale and use, varying from single storey units to large scale buildings and engineering structures. Overall style is functional with expressed structures, large windows, high ceilings and internal columnar supports. Materials are characteristically brick, metal and concrete with iron/steel detailing.

8-10 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Listed in conjunction with Mellish House, Harrington Road (see below). Siemens Brothers late C19 workshops housing dynamo shops and milling machinery, built by Jon Grover of New North Road. Impressive, long two-storey 15-bay range of 1889 and 10-bay range of 1895 in red brick, now unfortunately over-painted. Large segmental-arched windows designed in a well-proportioned hierarchy of height

In 1904-5 Siemens' dynamo and motor department moved to Stafford; these buildings were converted for the production of paper-insulated cable and components, meeting a growing demand for lead-cased paper cables and insulated wires for telephone, telegraph, electric light and power lines. An integral part of the Siemens Brothers industrial works illustrating the company's growth and expansion during the 1880s and technological advances at the start of the C20. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact example and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

15 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Siemens Brothers cable shop built 1937. Large, two-storey double-pitched 20-bay range of reinforced concrete. Considering it is a large industrial building of concrete, it has unusually light and elegant elevations articulated by chamfered piers. Built by Griggs & Sons of Victoria Street, in largely original condition and currently used by an architectural restoration company. An integral part of the Siemens industrial group spanning a century of pioneering telecommunications manufacture in Woolwich and shows the company's continuing growth and development inter-war. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact and evocative example and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works.

17-21 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Offices built during the expansion of 1911. Five-storeys plus storey in mansard roof; built in multi-coloured pinkish brickwork with red/brown tiled roof. Ground floor painted. Windows to first, second and third floors set in single, tall round-headed brick arches. Windows to fourth floor set under eaves cornice. Both main elevations similar. Built using a reinforced concrete construction system (similar to Nos. 25 & 37) but unlike the other buildings it employs historicist features echoing the buildings on the north side of Bowater Road, including a classical doorcase at its entrance, recessed round headed windows on the third floor, brick window mouldings and an expressed architrave at the original roof line. The building acquired a mansard roof, accommodating a further floor, by the 1940s. The building appears to have remained in continuous use, and remains in good condition with additions at ground level including a cafe extension. Qualifies due to historic interest and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works

23-25 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Junction box factory built 1925-6 to the same design as the earlier C20 building: No. 37 of 1911. Large, five-storey, flat-roofed 20-bay range consisting built using steel frame construction and faced in reddish brown brick. Concrete frame is exposed at the west end, suggesting it was designed to be extended at a future date. Internally the large clear floor plates remain in many cases, original concrete stairs are still in use and steel windows and other fittings remain. Regular geometry of the concrete frame and window spaces has lent itself to subdivision of floors as requirements dictated. Structural condition is sound, as verified by independent conservation accredited engineer early 2018. An integral part of the Siemens industrial group spanning a century of pioneering telecommunications manufacture in Woolwich and shows the company's continuing growth and development inter-war. By this date (1925-6) Siemens Bros. had become increasingly focused on telephone production. Qualifies due to historic interest and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works.

18-32 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Oldest surviving Siemens Brothers building range from period 1871-1894, designed for processing, application and storage of gutta-percha cable insulation and core-testing. Western block: oldest of the surviving buildings built 1871, housing a gutta-percha masticating shop and core-examining room. Two storeys though most of parapet cornice lost, fifteen bays on the Bowater Road elevation, three-storey former core-tanks building of 1873 to the rear. Builders were Jackson & Shaw of Westminster. Built during great expansion of works 1870-4; architectural style synonymous with the earliest phase of the company's operation at Woolwich, representing the early stages of site development. Arched brick ground floor treatment formerly continued westward as an arcade to link with a matching ground floor treatment of another early building, lost during WWII and replaced in 1946-7 (No.34, see below). Core-tanks building to the rear similarly reflects brick built, Italian revival styling of the early works, with arched headed windows on the ground floor and pilasters expressed in brick. Central block: 3 storeys, built 1873 by builders Ball and Gammon of Lambeth. Eastern block: 3 storeys, built 1894, taller and what had become by this date a standardised house style, with regular sized arched windows on all three floors, recessed within the façade. Both central and eastern blocks originally housed rubber cleaning, mixing and core covering activities.

Northern part of range lost during WWII, surviving range largely as built with original window frames; principal façades facing Bowater Road make an impressive visual impact with a continuous rhythm of arched windows. Buildings no longer in use and in poor condition with failing replacement asbestos sheet roofs resulting in water ingress. Survey of London team reported in 2010 iron columns, roof trusses and wooden floors surviving internally.

Of historic interest for association with earliest phase of Siemens Brothers' operation at Woolwich, for role in the C19 story of telegraphy and close historical association with renowned engineer and inventor Sir William Siemens. Of architectural interest as representative of earliest surviving legacy of Siemens Brothers on the site and the only survivor of the firms' early Italianate 'family style' of architecture; also purpose built for manufacture of international submarine cables and thus represents a rare historical building type of which very few examples survive. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as the earliest, and unique, sole-surviving example and for group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works.

34 (Westminster Industrial Estate)

Instrument factory and marine radio school built 1946-7 on the site of an early Siemens Brothers range, destroyed in one of the numerous bombing raids on the works during WWII. Joint venture with Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd. Woolwich was preferred to Manchester since traffic on the Thames and numerous adjoining buildings provided ample radar reflections. Three storey red brick building in good condition with full complement of original horizontally glazed steel windows, contributing to the area's industrial aesthetic. Port of London Authority operations room attached to its roof on the Thames side (1980s) adds to its interest. Currently occupied. An integral part of the Siemens industrial group spanning a century of pioneering telecommunications manufacture in Woolwich and shows the company's continuing growth and development post-war. Qualifies due to historic interest and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works.

N.B.

37 Former Siemens Cable Factory (Westminster Industrial Estate)

The Former Siemens Cable Factory is no longer locally listed since it was Listed at Grade II and added to the National Heritage List England (NHLE) on 25 February 2020. The principle reasons for its designation were as follows:

Architectural interest:

* for its technical interest as a particularly early example of the use in an English factory building employing the American Kahn system, one of the most important patented reinforced concrete systems introduced at the start of the C20, demonstrating Edwardian self-confidence in technological advancement; * for its impressive massing and spare, functional design, looking forward to later C20 industrial design; * as a particularly well-surviving example of an early-C20 factory building.

Historical interest:

*as an important reminder of the role of Siemens Brothers in the history of telecommunications, with particular regional relevance to south-east London as a major location in the early history of trans-continental telegraph cables; * for its involvement in the production of military communication and logistical infrastructure during both World Wars, especially for the production of the PLUTO under-sea fuel pipe

Bradyll Street, SE10

17-27 (odd); 18-30 (even)

All designed by George Smith, as Surveyor to Morden College, circa 1853. Two-storey stock brick cottages, little altered, with slate roofs and eaves gutters. Doors surrounded with moulded plaster architraves and pairs of decorated consoles carrying flat entablatures. Nos. 24 and 26 have original doors of two long flush-beaded panels.

Brand Street, SE10

3-63 (odd)

A street of cottages built in stages between 1829 and 1840, probably to designs by George Smith, (1783-1869), Surveyor to Morden College. Nos. 3-9 and 45 and 47 as pairs, the rest a terrace except for Nos. 49-59, which have been altered from single villas to pairs. Each house 2-storeys and basement, except for Nos. 3-9 which have no basements. Moderately low pitched slated roofs with eaves soffits. Multi-coloured stock brick, stuccoed basements. Mews entrance through No. 25 at right. Some wrought-iron area railings and some cast-iron.

18-72 (even)

A terrace, built in stages between 1829 and 1840, probably also to designs by George Smith. Each house 2-storeys and basement (except Nos. 18-24 and 62-70, which have no basements). Moderately low pitched slated roofs with eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick, stuccoed basements. Cornice heads, some enriched with egg-and-dart moulding and fanlights, some blocked and stuccoed. Nos. 42-52 have patterned fanlights, Nos. 66 and 68 have radial bars. Nos. 66-72 have reeded cornice heads. Carriageway through No. 26 at left. Added mansard with dormer to No. 30. Dog-leg chimneys to Nos. 62 and 64. Some cast-iron and some wrought iron railings.

Broad Walk, SE3

Brick Wall to grounds of former Royal Herbert Hospital

High brick, panelled, wall in yellow stock brick, with stone copings on brick corbels. Approximately 10ft to 14ft high stepping down the slope of Broad Walk in bays of four panels. At eastern end, square brick pier, panelled, with plinths and shallow pyramidal projecting coping on dog-tooth brick corbels.

Brookhill Road, SE18

83, 'The Walpole Arms' Public House

A building much changed, basically now a late-Victorian public house (formerly 'Fountain Hotel'), a 2-storey building with grey stock brick frontage and yellow stock brick back and sides. Red brick gauged flat arches to upper floor windows and red brick rounded arches to semi-circular headed windows on ground floor. Plain frieze, cornice and parapet to roof.

Brooklands Park, SE3

Drake Court

A fine 2-storey mansion with attics, built in 1904 for James Temple Moore (1866-1947), a wealthy City pearl merchant and of a well-known local family. A quality building reprieved from demolition in 1961 and now a home for the elderly. Built in red brick with hipped and gabled red clay-tile roof. Open elliptical coffered hood over front door on decorated scrolled brackets, resting on terracotta pilasters. Oriel windows with dentilled cornices and stone side panels to first floor on either side of front door, with pair of elliptical windows in rectilinear stone surrounds in between. Stone dentilled cornice to first floor below eaves carried across face of building beneath twin gables and running into cornice of oriel windows. Dentilled eaves to gables. Gauged red rubbing brick lintels to windows with ornamental brick decoration beneath stone cills. Modern 2-storey extension-not included on list.

Bunton Street, SE18

Callis Yard Stables

Built in the 1890s. Unusual 2-storey municipal building formerly housing horses on the first floor approached by a wide shallow staircase. Built in yellow London stock brick, with gabled slate roof with clerestory - hay-loft in roof. Wrought-iron weather vanes on finials at gable ends. First floor converted to offices, windows enlarged and original hay-loft dormer removed in 1981. Three-storey former horse-keeper's house attached, built in yellow stock brick with hipped slate roof.

Burgos Grove, SE10

4 and 6

Attractive early-Victorian tall 2-storey town houses with basements. Built in yellow stock brick with stone cills and window surrounds, parapet with frieze and cornice.

Forms group with No. 2 and Nos. 8-24 (even), Burgos Grove.

8-24 (even)

Early-mid 19th Century 2-storey terrace with basements, in yellow stock brick with tiled and slated roofs.

Forms group with Nos. 2-6 (even) Burgos Grove.

Burrage Place, SE18

Electricity Box

Located on footway at junction with Burrage Road. Embossed Woolwich Borough Coat of Arms on both sides: three upright cannon barrels festooned with lions heads and the motto 'Clamant Nostra Tela in Regis Querela' – 'Our weapons clash in the King's quarrel'. Arms granted 9th August 1934.

Burrage Road, SE18

Former St. James Church (now residential)

Tall building in the Italianate style in yellow stock brick, characterised by round-headed lancet windows. Projecting front porch (brickwork painted). Front elevation has projecting flanking bays, with central gable carried up square and surmounted by a bell-cote (bell missing). Contains many interesting local memorials to the Patterson family, whose connections with Cheshire gave Plumstead many of its street names.

193-197 (odd)

Early 19th Century, 2-storey terrace houses with parapet roofs and cornices and projecting 2-storey bays. Elevations to Burrage Road, rendered with horizontal courses to ground floor and stone quoins running through both floors.

Forms group with Nos. 199-213, Burrage Road.

199-213 (odd)

Early 19th Century. Three blocks of two houses with set-back entrance links; and a single house at either end. Nos. 201 and 203 have new red-tiled roofs; Nos. 205-213 have low pitched, hipped slated roofs with eaves soffit. The roof of No. 199 is not hipped and has a slightly higher pitch. Stuccoed fronts. Each house 2-storeys with basements. Nos. 211 and 213 have more elegant trim. Bracketed eaves, moulded architraves to first floor windows, vermiculated, rusticated quoins, banded rusticated basement. Pilasters to ground floor door and windows, the latter having cornice and pediment. No. 201 has modern windows.

215-221 (odd)

Two linked pairs of early 19th Century 2-storey houses with parapet roof and cornice and projecting 2-storey bays. Front elevations rendered and painted. All, except No. 215, with horizontal courses to ground floor and stone quoins running through both floors. Nos. 219 and 221 have canopies in the Classical style, supported on Tuscan Order columns.

Forms group with Nos. 195-213, Burrage Road.

225-235 (odd)

Terrace of early 19th Century, 2-storey houses with parapet roofs and cornices (except for No. 227). Projecting bays to ground floor. Basically of stock brick to first floors and with rendered ground floors, Nos. 225 and 231-233 have later rendered first floors. Forms group with Nos. 193-221, Burrage Road.

240-248 (even)

Mid-19th Century 2-storey houses of various designs. Nos. 246 and 248 have stucco finish to ground floor, with window cornices and consoles. Nos. 240, 242 and 244 are in stock bricks (Nos. 240 and 244 painted brickwork) with round arches. These buildings form a group.

Bushmoor Crescent, SE18

Shrewsbury House Annexe

The Annexe was built in 1954-5 as a civil defence nuclear bunker. In terms of plan form and design the structure is a typical cold war bunker built of shuttered concrete which was not technologically innovative at this date. The structure has also been altered by a later 20th century extension for housing fire engines. Although no longer of architectural interest, the former bunker is of local historic interest.

Calderwood Street, SE18

Polytechnic Hall

Age and History Former Polytechnic Hall, 1935-6 extension to Woolwich Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, founded in 1891 and second such institution in London. Hall formed part of larger phased expansion by then Principal Edward Mallet. Built by Dove Brothers to designs of J. H. Anderson, architect to Polytechnic and Head of the Building Department.

Design Three tall storeys, Calderwood Street frontage of three bays, each with an entrance doorway accessed by steps. Bold, modernist design of pared-down classicism with simplified, streamlined detailing

Materials Steel-framed, faced in brick and Bath stone

Features Concentration of bath stone facing to Calderwood St elevation reflects its status as the Principal entrance. Central first floor feature comprises arched casement window with embellished Bath stone window surrounds and balcony supported on large brackets. Majority of original steel multi-paned windows survive along with panelled timber doors, flat banded surrounds. Original decorative railings survive to Calderwood St elevation

Degree of Alteration Second floor windows replaced to flank elevation, partially to Calderwood St elevation

Significance High quality early C20 addition to Polytechnic complex with a strong presence within the townscape. Interesting example of modernist design or 'stripped-classicism' in Woolwich

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact example iii) unique example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Canberra Road, SE7

8a

A 2-storey modern house of unusual design—built about 1970 and providing contrast to surrounding properties. Stock brick with flat roof and slate-hung first floor.

Caradoc Street, SE10

20-24 (even)

2-storey brick cottages with some stucco facing, built between 1834 and 1839 and mostly unaltered. Original 12-pane sash windows in plastered reveals and original pantiled roofs. Back elevations have laterally sliding sashes. Interesting as representing a simple vernacular that once must have been common in Greenwich.

27-43 (odd) & 34-54 (even)

Two terraces of 2-storey brick cottages, mostly unaltered. Original 6-over-6 pane sash windows in plastered reveals, pitched slated roofs and stucco plinth course. Slight segmental brick arches window and door heads. Noteworthy survival of simple building type with two windows and door to each house; strong townscape value.

Catherine Grove, SE10**1-5 and 10-14 (consecutive)**

A terrace probably designed by George Smith and built soon after 1880. 2½-storey (semi-basement) in yellow stock brick with parapet, broken by a recessed terrace of modern buildings in the middle.

Cemetery Lane, SE7**Charlton Park Lodge**

Attractive red brick and tile-hung building of c.1880, marking the eastern boundary of Charlton Park. Projecting, full height chimney stacks at both gable ends and half-timbered gables. Large mullioned and transomed casement windows with multi-paned toplights. Recent two-storey extension to the north elevation in similar design and materials.

Charlton Cemetery: North and South Chapels

Pair of mid-19th century mortuary chapels, built of squared ragstone; the south (Anglican) chapel is early Gothic in style, with lancet windows and a small bell-turret, while the north (Nonconformist) chapel has Decorated Gothic tracery. Form a picturesque grouping within the cemetery.

Charlton Church Lane, SE7**Cattle trough and drinking fountain**

Situated at junction of Charlton Church Lane and The Village. The cattle trough is of granite and inscribed: 'ERECTED BY SIR SPENCER MARYON WILSON, 11th BAR[ONE]T AND THE INHABITANTS OF CHARLTON TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII, 1902.'

The drinking fountain, commemorating the same event, is constructed of red granite and stands on a plinth within a half-timbered shelter with shingles and topped by a metal finial.

78

Large detached house formerly with extensive grounds. Mid-19th century in external appearance, though perhaps with older fabric behind. Unusually the principal elevation does not face the street but faces south onto the garden, indicating that the original building may pre-date the Charlton Church Lane itself. Complex plan form: three storey triple pitched wing to the rear (north) and two storey single pitched wing to the side (east); brown stock brick, though east and south elevations now rendered. A rare survival of the substantial farmhouses and 'gentlemen's houses' that ringed the old village of Charlton.

94-6 (even)

Pair of small mid-19th century stock brick villas with stucco decoration including a fine bracket cornice beneath large, overhanging eaves and a tall, central chimney stack.

Charlton Lane, SE7**54 'The Royal Oak' Public House**

The Royal Oak has a moderately pitched, hipped, slated roof. Multi-coloured stock brick construction. Stucco front with painted roughcast finish at first floor level. Corniced parapet to roof.

Of group value when considered together with Nos. 56-66, Charlton Lane.

56-66 (even)

A terrace of 2-storey cottages built about mid-19th Century. Nos. 60 and 62 have gabled slated roofs hidden by brick parapet. No. 58 has modern red-tiled hipped roof. The rest are slated. Multi-coloured stock brick construction (roughcast finish added to No. 62). Flat gauged brick arches over timber sash windows, some with stuccoed reveals. One or two individual features.

82-90 (even)

Charming early Victorian stock brick terrace with stucco detailing and continuous front parapet concealing traditional 'butterfly roofs'. Window and door heads surmounted on elaborate foliate console brackets.

212 (incl. front boundary walls)

Listed along with Nos. 1-24 Macarthur Terrace on Charlton Park Road & No. 2 Fairfield Grove. Part of the Charlton Guild Estate (see main entry under Charlton Park Road).

Charlton Park Road, SE7**1-24 (Macarthur Terrace) incl. front boundary walls**

Listed as part of a group with No. 2 Fairfield Grove & No. 212 Charlton Lane. Part of the Charlton Guild Estate, municipal housing built from trade union funds c. 1920 and named after Mary Macarthur, an early trade union activist. Of broadly utilitarian design, listed mainly for their historic interest, reinforced by the commemorative plaque at the corner of Fairfield Grove which reads:

Charlton Housing Estate these houses were erected for the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of ~ Greenwich ~ Alderman Sir Charles Stone J.P. Mayor 1919-20, Alderman B. P. Cemmon J. P. 1920-21 The Guild of Builders (London) Limited Contractors J.J. Simpson Town Clerk Alfred Roberts Architect F.R.I.B.A;

Their architectural interest lies mainly in their distinctive front boundary walls which are made of a 'rustic' coagulation of burnt brick clinker.

Charlton Road, SE3**1-29**

Built as a group in 1870's. 3-storey paired villas with basements in yellow stock brick and decorative stucco. Hipped slated roofs. Symmetrically positioned 2-storey canted bays to

each pair. Paired entrances consisting of arches resting on slim columns with decorative foliated capitals and recessed front doors. Delicate floral patterns incised into stuccowork to bay window heads and arches to entrances.

2-10, 12-18 and 22

Built as two related groups in 1870s. Nos. 2-10: 3-storey narrow detached villas with basements in yellow stock brick and decorative stucco. Each with a 2-storey canted bay on left and entrance on right. Variant of popular Italianate style with low hipped roofs, deeply overhanging and bracketed eaves, round and segmental-headed windows with stucco keystones and projecting classical porches in stucco with columns, cornice and balustrade.

Nos. 12-18 and 22: large double bay-fronted 3½-storey detached villas in yellow stock brick with central front door. Again, variant of Italianate style with low hipped roofs, deeply overhanging and bracketed eaves, segmental-headed windows with stucco keystones and slightly projecting porches with pilasters.

No. 22 has a curious 3-storey side extension in Tudor-Gothic style. Post-dates main house since floor levels do not follow through and brickwork is in English bond rather than Flemish. Upper ground floor has projecting bay with large window divided into lights by 2 moulded transoms 4 moulded mullions. First floor has two smaller mullion-and-transome windows with cusped trefoil heads. Pair of moulded string courses above both upper ground and first floors; parapet with stucco balustrade flanked by moulded pilasters springing from corbels. Lower ground floor has two round-headed windows and a round-headed doorway; medieval style plank door with scrolled strap hinges. Cast iron downpipe to left, square in section, with scrolled brackets and elaborately moulded hoppers. (All window frames to property are modern aluminium/uPVC replacements)

Chestnut Rise, SE18

18, 20 and 22

Built as a group in 1870's. No. 20 in the centre, a 2-storey Victorian villa in painted brickwork with slated roof. Five red-brick (unpainted) Moorish arches over semi-circular headed windows on first floor. Central front door with modern canopy over, flanked by projecting square bay windows on both sides. Two recessed plaques flanking central first floor window saying 'Chestnut' (sic) and 'Villas'. No. 18 has decorative red brick gable fronting the road, with ground floor square bay and two first floor semi-circular-headed windows, all similar to those of No. 20. Recessed plaque in gable saying '1878'. No. 22 is similar to No. 18, but the plaque is inscribed with monogram M.J. - standing for Montague Job, the builder.

Christchurch Way, SE10

1 and 3

3-storey semi-detached houses, probably designed by George Smith and built in 1850 in stock brick, with stuccoed parapet and cornice. First floor sill band.

2 and 4

Built in 1850, pair of 2-storey semi-detached villas, similar to Nos. 1-37 opposite, but with pediments over ground floor windows. Designed by George Smith (who was responsible for Nos. 6-24 (even), now demolished).

5-37 (odd)

Built in 1862, attractive Victorian terrace houses, 2-storeys in height, brick construction with stone dressings to windows and doorways, wide overhanging eaves under slated roofs. Nos. 5-11 probably designed by George Smith (in partnership with George Barnes Williams 1817-87).

Churchfields, SE10**2-18 (even)**

Mid-19th Century, 2-storey terrace in yellow stocks with parapets. Nos. 2-8a with rendered ground floor and Nos. 8-8a with rendered first floor also. Nos. 2-8a of particular interest, but whole street forms an essential part of the fabric of old Greenwich. George Smith responsible for design of Nos. 2-8 (plans and elevations extant, dated 1843).

Church Manorway, SE2**30, Bannockburn Primary School**

Age and History London Board School of 1903 comprising mixed Senior, Junior and Infant departments

Design Three storey 6-bay block with five/three storey linking block in neo-classical style

Materials Mixture of red, multi-stock and white glazed brick with stone and brick dressings

Features Stone bands, keystones, architraves, cornices and balustraded parapet with urns, three miniature temple-style cupolas with copper domed roofs, large feature chimney forming an arch, original timber sash windows, and internally glazed partitions and tiling along corridors and stairwells

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Fine example of a well-preserved Edwardian Board School with many original features. Group value with St Nicholas's Church and Gardens

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) intact, evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

Circus Street, SE10**2 and 4**

Built between 1832 and 1839. Pair of houses, each 2-storeys and basement. Yellow stock brick. Stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course concealing roof. Stucco first floor sill band and basement. Cast-iron area railings, with fleur-de-lys heads.

10

Built between 1832-39. House of 2-storeys and basement. Yellow stock brick with stucco cornice and parapet concealing roof. Stucco first floor sill band and basement. Stucco porch, brought forward flush with front wall, has elliptical arch and cornice. Wrought-iron area railings and gate.

12-18 (even)

Built between 1832-39. Terrace of houses; 3-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick with stone coped parapet concealing roof. Stucco basement rising to ground floor sill

band. No. 12 has ground floor round arched window, with radial head in concave stucco surround with cornice. Inscription over: 'ROYAL CIRCUS TEA WAREHOUSE'.

15

Built between 1832 and 1839 with alterations, 3-storeys and basement. Yellow stock brick with stucco parapet, (altered probably late 19th Century) concealing roof. Stucco second floor band, first floor sill band and basement. Patterned radial fanlight, under round gauged brick arch. Slate roof replaced by concrete tiles in 1979.

20 and 22

Built between 1832-39. Houses of 2-storeys with basement. No. 20 has attic in roof (mansard), parapet at eaves. Built in stock bricks.

24

Built between 1832-39. House of 2-storeys with basement. Projecting eaves. Built in yellow stock bricks, with slated roof. Blank pedimented plaque framed in red brick set in wall. Group value with Nos. 20-52, Circus Street.

26

Built between 1832-39. House of 2-storeys, with parapet in brown stock brick. Group value with Nos. 20-32, Circus Street.

28-32 (even)

2-storey terrace, with low roof behind cornice. Facade mid-Victorian, possibly a refronting of properties already here by 1839, rendered and painted.

Forms group with Nos. 20-26, Circus Street. No. 32 has a shop front.

Coleraine Road, SE3

18

Built in 1880. A detached double-fronted house in yellow stocks, red brick surrounds to windows, projecting bays, hipped slated roof.

60-78 (even)

1897/8. 2-storey houses in yellow stock bricks with red brick dressings, pitched gable roofs with ornamental ridge tiles, projecting bays.

69-91 (odd)

Late Victorian, 2-storey pairs of houses in red bricks, corresponding closely in design to nos. 60-78 opposite (also locally listed). Many original features survive including large plate glass sash windows, slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles, fish scale tiles to porch roofs.

105

Built 1885; 2-storey house in yellow stock brick with hipped slated roof. Projecting bay window to ground floor, on left side of front door and projecting bay windows to ground and first floors, on right hand side of front door. Front door has pediment.

121

Built in 1902, detached 2-storey house designed by Percy Boothroyd Dannatt for his brother Thomas William Dannatt (1854-1942), Secretary of the Industrial Permanent Building Society and member of a prominent local family. Red brick ground floor, pebble-dash rendering to first floor; leaded light windows and steeply pitched hipped and red clay tiled roof. Projecting stone hood to front door, supported on stone brackets.

123 and 125

Pair of 3-storey houses in yellow stock brick, built circa 1882, with slated roofs, projecting bays and decorated barge boards. Form a group with Nos. 130-136, Coleraine Road.

130-136 (even)

Built in 1882, these houses were the first developments at this end of Coleraine Road. 3-storey paired houses in yellow bricks, projecting barge boards. Together with Nos. 123-125, Coleraine Road, they give character and enclosure.

Columb Street, SE10**1, 9-15 (odd) and 2-30 (even)**

Two storey stock brick terraces with pitched roofs. Simple building type with two windows and a door to each house only. Nos. 9-11 are particularly noteworthy as they have original margin light sash windows and 6-panel doors.

Cornwallis Road, SE18**Royal Arsenal Gunnery House, 9-11 Gunnery Terrace
(former Building 7, Carriage-Completing Workshops)**

Age and History Surviving element of large complex of carriage-completing workshops begun in 1860 and connected to New Carriage Store. A 'great smithery' and one of the most complete smiths' shops in the world. Gunnery House was a turnery block of 1883-6 overseen by Col. H. D. Crozier. Part of the *lo Centre* housing 19 light-industrial workshops, being developed into housing.

Design & Materials Twelve bays by four, single height cast-iron frame to north-lit saw-tooth roofs; two-storey western block

Features Octagonal columns and perforated beams to composite roof trusses internally; some original segmental arched openings survive to north elevation. Western block has segmental-arched windows to ground floor with tri-partite frames, first floor windows have flat-arches except for round-headed central feature window with radial fanlight

Degree of Alteration Openings to northern elevation altered

Significance Handsome example of 19C industrial architecture from the Royal Arsenal, historic association with neighbouring Grade II New Carriage Store

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with New Carriage Store

Court Road, SE9

20, 22 and 24

Three detached late-Victorian villas. 2½ storeys in yellow stock brick, with gabled slated roofs and projecting entrance porches in stone with pilasters, cornices and parapets; stone keystones to windows.

21

2-storey detached house with dormers; varied silhouette with gables and chimneys. Red brick ground floor; tile hung first floor. Projecting bay at corner, being three-quarters of a circle in plan with part conical roof over. Neo-Georgian entrance door, with painted wooded pilasters and recessed porch lined with painted wooded panels. Square-headed sash windows. Links North Park with Court Road.

30

2½-storey late-Victorian villa in red brick, with stone surrounds to windows. Hipped and gabled tiled roof; projecting ground floor bay window and entrance porch. Later 2-storey extension to side of house in matching red brick and red tiled roof. Property includes detached 2-storey red brick outhouse, with gabled red tiled roof, in front of which stands a modern single-storey double garage.

32

2½-storey detached late-Victorian villa of yellow stock brick, with stone/plaster dressing around windows and entrance door. Main roof gabled and slated. Bay windows on ground floor; square-headed sash windows. Pointed entrance door set in projecting brick porch, with decorative slated roof.

43

Detached house, late-Victorian to early-Edwardian, part 2-storey, part 3-storey with dormers. Red brick with half-timber and pebbledash in main gable on front elevation. Single-storey bay window on ground floor, surmounted by timber balustrade. Sash windows under brick arches. Timber detailing at head of first floor windows. Entrance porch in south elevation. Turned timber posts support gabled roof to form porch. Hipped, red-tiled roof. Sash and casement windows. Brick chimneys.

46

2½-storey detached late-Victorian villa (with cellar), of grey brick. Paired and single sash windows with segmental heads and plaster/stone dressings. Circular window in small gable above recessed porch; latter has ornamental stone pilasters and an arch, set between two projecting parts of the main elevation. Side elevation, of brown brick, has simple square-headed windows; no decorative features. Gabled, hipped and red tiled roof. Ornamental barge boards to main gable.

47

2-storey detached Edwardian house with dormers. Ground floor red brick, first floor pebble-dashed. Ground floor bay windows set under leaded flat roof, extending over double entrance door to form porch. The doors are recessed, flanked by wooden pilasters on brick plinths. Porch recess timber panelled. Single storey part of building is in red brick, following

line of ground floor wall and including a circular window and stone finial at the corner. Hipped, tiled roof with wide eaves. Brick and rendered chimneys.

48

The same design as No. 46, but the brickwork has been painted and the roof is slated.

50

2½-storey detached late Victorian villa of yellow stock brick; stone keystones to all square-headed sash windows. Recessed door under semi-circular brick arch, with stone keystone, 2-storey bay window on one side of front door. Hipped and slated roof of varied outline; timber finial to part of roof.

56

Large, detached, part 2, part 3-storey late Victorian villa with basement. Built in yellow stock brick; hipped and gable roof, with overhanging eaves supported on brackets; modern red interlocking tiles and modern dormer. Projecting bay to basement, ground and first floor, with hipped slate roof. 2-storey extension with open balustrade, concealing flat roof behind. Front door approached up flight of seven steps to projecting porch, with open balustrade flat roof. Paired semi-circular-headed windows with central ¾ columns, with decorated capitals to first floor above and to right of porch. Stone string courses, mullions, cills and window heads to ground floor windows. First floor window to bay has two central ¾ columns, with decorative capitals as mullions. Second floor window over bay has paired round-arched windows, with central ¾ column with decorated capital, all under unifying brick arch.

58

Appears to be part of an old coach house, in yellow brick with gabled, slated roof. Ground floor space with double doors and sloping slate 'roof' over entrance. Accommodation over with single square-headed sash window. Reads with No. 62, Court Road.

62

A very tall detached late Victorian villa of 3 storeys, with a semi-basement; built of yellow stock bricks, with stone dressings to some windows; 2-storey bay with semi-basement; triple-headed window in main gable to front elevation; sash windows, some square-headed, some semi-circular headed. Hipped and gabled, slated roof; wide square pillars, round-headed arches and dentilled cornice at top of flight of entrance steps, flanked by ornate iron railings. Varied windows and gables in elevation adjacent to No. 66 (next property); villa designed as an entity.

66

Detached late-Victorian villa, very similar to No. 22, Court Road.

87

2-storey Edwardian house with dormers. Ground floor red brick, first floor pebble-dashed. Windows on first floor surmounted by triangular gables, forming a distinctive design feature of painted wood and supported on wooden consoles. At first floor level an 'egg-and-dart' moulding runs partly round the building. Porch is single-circular headed hood above entrance

door. Wooden pilasters on brick plinths flank the door, consoles support the hood. Hipped, tiled roof; wide eaves; casement windows. Decorative chimney brickwork.

92

2½-storey detached late-Victorian residence of yellow brick, with red brick segmental arches over sash windows. Red tiled roof with ornamental ridge tiles; of varied silhouette, with windows carried up as semi-dormers in the north elevation. Doorway recessed under arched red brickwork.

93

Two-storey detached house with dormers. Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Bay windows to the left and on the south elevation. Hipped slated roof of varied outline, with red ridge tiles to gables and main roof. Sash windows under flat brick arches. Moulded and decorated plaster cornice under eaves. Modest, recessed front door at top of flight of steps.

95

Large detached house of red brick and half-timber; many gables. Two large gabled bays at front, connected by timber balustraded balcony over single window between bays. Entrance on south elevation under long tiled gabled roof, (now used as a car port).

96

2½-storey detached late-Victorian villa of red brick, with ornamental tile-hanging in the main gable at the front; dog-tooth brickwork over 2-storey bay. Two sash windows on ground floor, surmounted by pointed arches filled with black and red triangular tiles; also on the side elevation. Apart from these, windows mainly casement. Gabled roof with red/brown tiles. Dormer window. Recessed Tudor-arched front door. Ornamental brickwork chimneys.

99

Large detached red brick house of varying storeys and heights. Main part 2-storey with hipped tiled roof with dormer; (neo-17th century). Other part under large gable with many windows (reminiscent of 'Art Nouveau' style). Both linked at angle by a projecting single-storey porch of brick, with moulded stone cornice.

100

2½-storey detached late-Victorian residence of yellow brick. Casement windows under brick arches or stone lintels; bay on the ground floor. Tiled roof.

105

2-storey detached house of red brick, window on first floor taken up through eaves line to form semi-dormer. 2-storey bay window with considerable amount of stone dressing, surmounted by equilateral triangular gable, filled with decorative stonework, including shield and swags of leaves. Sash windows. South elevation also has semi-dormers with stone dressings. Ground floor projects as a single-storey for part of the elevation. Projecting timber entrance porch added later. Ornamental brick chimneys.

133 'Tarn Lodge'

Detached cottage of red brick with half-timbered gables and Tuscan style columns supporting porch and gable. Built as a keeper's cottage for the Tarn woodland between 1900-1910, replacing an earlier 'Keepers House' illustrated on the 1839 tithe map.

Court Yard, SE9**18-24 (even)**

Four detached late-Victorian villas of the same design. 2½-storey, and with basements; in yellow stock brick, 2-storey bay windows on one side of entrance; stone keystones to round-headed windows in gable on top storey; also to round headed windows above recessed entrance porches. Sash windows. Gabled, slated roofs with wide eaves.

26

Two-storey detached late-Victorian villa with dormer, and basement; in yellow stock brick, 2-storey bay window; square headed sash windows. Entrance front in Wythfield Road. Two projecting gable wings flanking recessed entrance porch; semi-circular headed window in each gable and over door. Gabled, slated roof with eaves.

Forms a group with Nos. 18-84 Court Yard.

Creek Road, SE10**302 (former Baptist Chapel)**

Tall late-Victorian, 2-storey building in yellow stock brick (front to Creek Road now painted) with gabled modern clay tile roof. Front elevation panelled with raised central gable and flanking bays; circular headed window openings to first floor and ground floor windows and entrance doors, modernised. Side elevations panelled with segmented arches over tops of panels within which sit round-headed windows to first and second floors. End two bays to Creek Road bricked up.

320-332 (even)

Two-storey residential over shops. Nos. 320-322 Creek Road all rendered front with open balustrade parapet, Nos. 324-330 in painted brick, with solid rendered parapet. Of some group and historic value.

Crescent Road, SE18**2 and 4**

Mid-Victorian 2-storey (part 3-storey) houses with parapet roofs, No. 2 with dentilled cornice- cornice to No. 4 missing. Ground floors rendered, upper floor to No. 2 is pebble dashed. Recommended for group value as part of group Nos. 2-40 Crescent Road.

3-13 (odd)

3-storey houses, of yellow stock brick, (No. 9 pebble-dashed), with parapet roof and cornice-horizontal string courses to ground and first floors; round-headed entrance doors-windows much altered.

6-34 (even)

3-storey houses in yellow stock brick, some pebble dashed, some painted, with parapet roof and cornice. Projecting pilasters separate each house. Stone heads with cornice supported on consoles to windows and doors - many missing; windows much altered.

15-33 (odd)

Same as Nos. 3-13 Crescent Road but with only ground floor string course and flat-headed entrance doors. In this terrace only Nos. 27-31 retain their cornices.

36-40 (even)

Built in 1857. 2½-storey houses in yellow stock brick (No. 36 has been pebble dashed), with semi-basement and parapet roof with cornice (No. 40 has cornice missing). Stone steps up to front door, stone surrounds to windows and doors. Nos. 36-38 comprise a handed pair of dwellings.

65-107 (odd) 'St. Georges Terrace'

Built in 1854. 2-storey brick with parapet, each house having its own individual cornice. Round-head entrance doors. Much altered, many houses have lost their cornices and the brickwork has been rendered or covered in pebbledash. Windows much altered.

66-80 (even)

2-storey houses, brick with parapet roof and cornice. Much changed with rendered or pebble dashed frontages. Flat-headed front doors with stone heads or cornices and consoles.

Cresswell Park, SE3**1 and 2**

Semi-detached pair of houses built about 1830. 3-storeys and basement with 2-storey extension to left side containing entrance. Stock bricks with stuccoed basement.

Forms group with Nos. 3 and 4 Cresswell Park on the Statutory List.

Crooms Hill, SE10**1, 'Rose and Crown' Public House**

Rebuilt 1883, 3-storey, in brown stock with red dressings with brick pilasters and cornice and fine decorated ground floor and fascia.

Important part of group comprising Greenwich Theatre and Nos. 3-11 Crooms Hill (No. 11 is Statutorily Listed).

5

Dating from the early 18th Century, circa 1706 but much altered. 3-storey, in yellow stock brick with a slate roof. Some of the brick-work has been renewed and the front contains a porch of the Victorian period. Forms part of the terrace Nos. 1-11 Crooms Hill.

7-9

These buildings date back to circa 1706, though the fronts have been much changed. 3-storey plus basements, in multi-coloured stock brick. No. 7 has projecting ground floor bay windows and a slate roof with eaves and two dormers, and a fine 16th Century rounded wooden bow window on the Park side. No. 9 has projecting ground floor bay windows and a slate roof with one dormer behind a parapet and, internally, fine Queen Anne panelling, original fire-places and staircase with turned balusters. The front facades of these properties were restored after bomb damage in the second World War.

38 and 40

Mid-19th Century pair of houses, each 4-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick, ground floor and basement, stucco finish. Stucco friezes with paterae and bracketed cornices to windows of upper floors.

62

3-storey house, circa 1800 incorporating a cottage at the back which dates from the early 17th Century - much changed, rendered, modern extension to side. Forms side to enclave of Statutory Listed buildings - Nos. 54-60 Crooms Hill - and is interesting in its relationship to these buildings and to the street.

Crooms Hill Grove, SE10**1-16 (consecutive)**

Early 19th Century terraces (circa 1838). Nos. 1-4 Grooms Hill Grove, 3-storey, Nos. 5-16, 2-storey, all with basements and parapets, stock brick with stucco decorated heads on consoles to all windows and doors. No. 3 has painted brickwork. Of group value.

Derrick Gardens, SE18**1-41**

Listed jointly with '1-30 Atlas Gardens' (see entry above). Two groups of Model Workers housing arranged around small greens. Built c. 1908 by Cory & Sons to house employees of the riverside Barge Works and their families (see separate list entry 'Cory's Barge Works' under Riverside, below). Named after the floating coal berth moored near the end of Anchor and Hope Lane by William Cory c.1860 originally called the 'Atlas' but became known locally as 'The Derrick'. A second 'Derrick' went into service in 1865 and both were still in use until early C20.

Terraced maisonettes designed with sunlit gardens, grouped around small greens as a deliberate, philanthropic enterprise. The modest buildings are skilfully designed to appear spacious and generously proportioned using good quality detailing. Domestic revival style with red brick gabled door-cases and contrasting white painted keystones; full height canted bays. Characterful treatments of corners with doors set into the angle, bulls-eye windows and decorated gables above. Attractive, secluded and peaceful enclaves with mature trees. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact, evocative example and environmental significance due to its intact planned layout and group value with Cory's Barge Works. Forms part of Charlton Riverside Conservation Area.

Devonshire Drive, SE10

2-8 (former Baptist Chapel)

Former Baptist chapel of 1862, damaged by bombing during WWII and partly rebuilt in 1955. Three storeys with projecting eaves under pitched slated roof. Yellow stock brick, with red brick quoins and original small round window within northwest gable, also with red brick surround. Windows to front and rear elevations are later insertions in conjunction with post-war conversion into four dwellings. Wrought-iron railings to main front also later additions. Foundation stone dated 1862 incorporated into front wall of No. 2 at lower ground floor level.

43 and 45

Attractive semi-detached 2-storey houses with bay windows and projecting boxed eaves. Built in yellow stock brick with stone dressings and brackets to ground floor cills, Gothic style $\frac{3}{4}$ columns and capitals to entrance porches.

'Guildford Arms' Public House

3-storey building, circa 1840, with a strong curved facade. Simple tile work to ground floor. First and second floors stuccoed with parapet concealing a low pitched roof, cornice missing. First floor windows deep set in curved brick arches. The building reflects a Regency influence and is a strong element in the local streetscape.

Holy Trinity and St. Pauls Church of England

Low Kentish rag-stone Church built in 1866 to designs by William Milford Teulon (1822-1900) with dressed stone cills and surrounds (Victorian Gothic). Pantiled roof. Features an open belfry with conical roof topped by a weather vane. Building never completed.

Diamond Terrace, SE10

Diamond Cottage

Built In 1844, 2-storeys. Multi-coloured stock brick with stuccoed parapet, angle pilasters, and pilasters at either side of narrow centre bay. Door of three panels, with cornice head and low, rectangular fanlight, under segmental gauged brick arch.

3

Built in 1859. Large 3-storey house in the Classical style though somewhat florid. Yellow stock bricks, stone surrounds to windows and door, parapet.

5-8 (consecutive)

Nos. 5 and 6 built in 1851, Nos. 7 and 8 in 1861. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -storey pairs of large semi-detached houses in yellow stock bricks, Nos. 5 and 6 have overhanging eaves and slated roof, Nos. 7 and 8 have parapet and rendered ground floor.

Dinsdale Road, SE3

3 and 5

Mid-19th Century buildings. No. 3 is detached double-fronted cottage in yellow stocks, ground floor rendered, and tiled gabled roof. No. 5 is a detached cottage. 2-storeys at the

front and 3-storeys at the rear, being on sloping ground. Built of yellow stocks with rendered rear wall; mansard roof. Both possess a rural character.

49

Late 19th Century, 2-storey (in front) detached house in yellow stock bricks with red brick dressing and moulded, gauged red brick arches to windows and around the arched front porch. Hipped slated roof

Dutton Street, SE10

18a-30 (even)

Terrace of early to mid-19th Century cottages, with rounded angle to Maidenstone Hill at South end. Each 2-storeys and basement, one window alternating with one blank window on the first floor. Low pitched slated roof with eaves soffit, rounded hip to No. 30. Multi-coloured stock brick. No. 30 has two altered shop windows, and central double door with margin lights, on ground floor. 18A has shop window at ground floor. Cast-iron spearhead area railings. Nos. 20-30 (even) form a group with Nos. 1-75 (odd), Maidenstone Hill.

21-43 (odd)

Mid-19th Century terrace in yellow stock brick with slated pitch roofs. Simple terrace but has group value.

Eaglesfield Road, SE18

'Lowood'

Club house of Shooters Hill Golf Club. 2½-storey Victorian detached house with gables and tiled roof, stuccoed rendering, dated 1874. Designed by Edward dru Drurey - a local architect who also built the Church Hall in St. Johns Park. This building is unique in that, 'it is probably the first house built in concrete in Woolwich' (Frank Jefferson - 'The Woolwich Story').

Earlswood Street, SE10

50-56 (even)

Mid-19th Century 3-storey terraced houses with basement. Stock brick; lower storey in channelled stucco with stuccoed pilasters separating properties; low pitched roof behind

Eastney Street, SE10

43

Former public house of 1834 mostly unaltered, 3-storey building in yellow stock brick with late classical stucco trim and parapet roof; rounded corner to Old Woolwich Road. Extra storey (part) added 1982. Large tablet above cornice on Old Woolwich Road frontage with raised lettering: '1834 - MAN IN THE MOON'. Original sash windows. Two finely detailed first-floor windows to Eastney Street separated by narrow blank round-headed recess rising through two storeys. Ground floor later converted to shop.

Hardy Cottages

In the lee of the Meridian Primary School, are the remains of a London County Council estate built between 1900 and 1902 as an early slum clearance scheme. It was one of the first public housing schemes to have cottages rather than tenements.

Built in London stock brick, with red brick arches and cills, the chimney stacks and pots are a notable architectural element. The space in the centre of the cottages is blandly surfaced in tarmac, undivided by kerbs or footpaths, spoiling an otherwise intact appearance. The diminutive form of the cottages is an unexpected contrast with its substantial municipal neighbours.

Egerton Drive, SE10

7-10 (consecutive)

Row of villas. No. 7 is detached and dates from c. 1830; No. 8 is detached and dates from c. 1845-1850; Nos. 9 and 10 are paired and date from c. 1845-1850. 2-storey built of yellow stock bricks, with hipped, slated roofs.

Forms group with Nos. 1-6 Egerton Drive on the Statutory List.

11

No. 11 is detached, dates from c. 1845-1850 and is probably unaltered in the main except for some later 19th Century alterations. 2-storeys and basement, three windows, multi-coloured stock bricks, low-pitched, hipped slated roof. Ground floor windows three-light with console bracketed cornices. Side lights and wide rectangular fanlight added to four-panelled door in flat surround.

12 and 13

Circa 1830-40 pair of villas 2-storey plus basements in stock brick with low pitched hipped slated roofs.

Group value with No. 11 Egerton Drive.

17-32 (consecutive)

Mid-19th Century houses 2-storey plus basements in yellow stocks with low pitched hipped slated roofs.

Group value with Nos. 7-13.

Eglinton Hill, SE18

29

2-storey plus basement end-of-terrace Victorian house with red brick front and yellow stock brick return to Genesta Road. Projecting bay window with cornice and parapet. Stone dressings, terracotta decorative panels to bay and first floor. Arched entrance to front door. Large dormer to roof - probably later addition.

35

Tall 2-storey Victorian red-brick house with projecting bay windows to ground and first floor and projecting timber porch. Hipped and gabled roof in red clay tiles with dormer windows. Carriage doors to left hand side of Eglin

ton Hill frontage. Stone dressings to bay windows and other window end door heads. Later single storey extensions at rear.

I00 'Cheviot Lodge'

2-storey mid-Victorian building in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings and stucco dressings. Slate roof with weather boards and decorative finials to gable ends in projecting eaves; attic dormers. Single storey extension to side and glazed extension to front, conservatory to flank facing Shrewsbury Lane. Seven steps up to front door in recessed porch supported on black columns with decorated capitals in the Gothic foliated style. Built by British Land Co. who set out most of Herbert Road area in 1868. Sold to Robert Brownlow Dale who owned Brownlow Dale Drapers 6-12 Hare Street, Woolwich and sold again in 1882 to Joseph Randall of builders Kirk and Randall who built Tilbury Docks, Greenock Barracks and many other Government buildings. Randall added a billiard room and the Conservatory but building has remained little altered since then.

I33

Large detached 3-storey late Victorian villa with basement. Projecting bay windows to basement and ground floors. Front rendered. Hipped slate roof.

I35 and I37

Pair of 3-storey plus basement semi-detached late Victorian houses with centred front doors and projecting bays to basement, ground and first floors. No. I35 in yellow/cream Gault brick; No. I37 has brickwork painted. Hipped slate roofs. Modern front doors and modern windows to No. I37.

I41 and I43

Pair of mid Victorian 2-storey semi-detached houses with cornices and parapet roofs. Projecting bay windows. Walls rendered. Modern windows to No. I41.

I45 and I47

Pair of substantial Edwardian houses with centred pediment containing two attic windows and centred terracotta medallion in circular red brick

Nos. I33 to I47 form a group.

Elizabeth Terrace, SE9**7-16 (consecutive)**

Early 19th Century 2-storey terrace in stock brick with tiled and slated roofs. Some modern alterations.

Eltham Arcade, SE9

[See 210-214 Eltham High Street]

Eltham Green, SE9

1-13 (consecutive excluding 'Karen Court')

Circa 1840, a varied group of 2 and 3-storey villas, some with basements. Generally of stock bricks, but some are stuccoed, rendered or pebble-dashed. Hipped, slated roofs. No. 5 has a projecting, covered porch of modern design; No. 10 has a modern front door approached by a flight of concrete steps, with a flanking shop window to the semi-basement. Also a modern shop front to the side extension. This side extension stands on the site of a building which once housed a horse-drawn fire engine. No. 11 has a modern projecting bay window and porch. One of the few remaining parts of old Eltham.

Eltham High Street, SE9

2

No. 160 - 'The White Hart' Public House, inter-war 2-storey half-timbered building in Tudor style with gabled pitch roof. Red brick ground floor rendered and half-timbered first floor, prominent gable to Eltham Hill.

6

2-storeys, pre 1st World War, in brown brick with hipped red-tiled roof with gable to High Street. Shop on ground floor; first floor under gable surmounted by classical style stone entablature and cornice. Circular window in gable. Rendered and painted flank to garage adjoining. (Locally Listed as a group along with Nos. 152-160 Eltham Hill)

34 'The Chequers' Public House

Built in 1903. 2½-storey building with double gable half-timbered with fretted barge-boards. Shallow projecting bay windows to first floor supported on consoles - ornamental wall inn-sign, tiled roof.

64-78 (even)

An interesting and pleasant group of buildings of varying designs providing good commercial streetscape. Includes the following; Nos. 64-74 - linked inter-war group comprising two 2½-storey wings - two dormers in each roof - flanking a central 3-storey slightly projecting main building. Whole group in red brick with hipped and gabled red-tiled roofs with deep projecting eaves. Shops on ground floor - central building has stone ground floor with classical details. Nos. 76-78 - tall 3-storey inter-war building in Tudor style with red brick ground and first floors and half timbered, slightly projecting second floor surmounted by five gables - facade ties corner into Court Yard. Shop fronts are modern.

65

National Westminster Bank building designed in the Georgian manner, ground and two upper storeys, brick with stone dressings - adds charm to the High Street.

131-133

Barclays Bank building, designed in the Georgian manner, ground and two upper storeys, brick with stone dressings - adds charm to the High Street.

131a

Early mid-19th Century cottage of 2-storeys, low pitched slated roof, yellow stock brickwork. Modern porch and door.

183-187 (odd)

Built by the former Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich as the electricity supply authority of that time between the wars, in the Tudor style. 3½-storey half-timber building with two pronounced flanking gables to the High Street with slightly projecting central bay windows to first and second floors, electricity showrooms on ground floor.

Group value with Nos. 181 and 189-191 Eltham High Street.

189 and 191 'The Rising Sun' Public House

A good example of Victorian Public House design, attractive bow windows running through three storeys with attics above.

**210-214 Eltham High Street, 1-15 Eltham Arcade & 1-15 Arcade Chambers
Eltham Arcade & Arcade Hall****Age and History**

The Arcade: Purpose built shopping arcade of 1930 located at the eastern end of the High Street. Erected according to the Eltham Times to 'give a commercial uplift to the town...a batch of first-class shops built on modern lines. A glass roof gives ample light by day and the building will be brilliantly lit up at night' (24/01/1930). Designed by architect George SN Stone of Holborn for George Butler, a local businessman and owner of Archery Road garage.

The scheme replaced a former Congregational Chapel on the site of 1839 and was originally more ambitious, proposing 31 shops. However, 15 were then built with offices above. Nos. 210-214 fronting onto Eltham High Street served as the motor showroom for Messrs. Smith's Motor Engineering and Coach Works Ltd. The original shops within the arcade provided a wide range of 'first class' goods and services and consisted of a tailor, a gentleman's hairdresser, a jeweller, a knitwear shop, a gown shop, a florist, a plant nursery, a health food shop, a fruiterer and a printer (advert from Eltham Times, 11/4/1930).

Public Hall: Units 12 to 13 form the entrance to the former Eltham Public Hall, built originally as a Sunday School room in 1860, in conjunction with the adjoining former Chapel and opened as a day school in 1866. The schoolroom was let as a public hall in 1882 and became an important social and cultural venue for local sports clubs, art and music societies, political parties, and even for judicial proceedings, such as the inquest into the death of Edith Nesbitt's son in 1900.

In conjunction with the inauguration of the shopping arcade, the Hall reopened officially as Arcade Hall in 1931, for 'dances, parties, socials, concerts, meetings or any public function' and became a popular dance hall with 'the only spring floor in the district' (Eltham Times 11/04/30). The last dance was held in 1957 and its public function changed when it served as a hardware store from 1961 to 2017 (Avery's, later Avery Truman).

Design

Two storeys with classical detailing; 6-bay frontage to Eltham High Street elevation

containing arcade entrance; arcade consists of 15 two storey units, surmounted by a semi-circular glazed roof. Former public hall is a pitched roof structure, sited at right angles to arcade. In 1930 the Hall was refurbished with a curved ceiling and extended slightly westwards to enable internal access from the new shopping arcade.

Materials

Red brick in English bond with brick and stone detailing, clay-tiled roofs, steel casement windows and steel glazed doors, steel framed plate glass windows, doorknobs, letterboxes etc. to Arcade shop fronts at ground and first floor level.

Features

High Street frontage: Entrance to the Arcade survives in its original position, still in use and its simple mouldings are representative of the restrained style of the building façade. At first floor level, the original fenestration (bar two windows) and original fabric and features survive consisting of brickwork articulation in the form of projecting pilasters with banded rustication, surmounted by a stone dentilled eaves cornice. Original first floor windows consist of Crittall casements with leaded toplights; traditional hipped clay tiled roof.

Arcade: Several of the original streamlined shopfront designs survive in the Arcade with steel-glazed doors and margin lights above the large and plain plate glass windows. Some original door furniture also survives. Fenestration on the first floor is intact: the multi-paned steel Crittall casements above the former Dance Hall, and the large plate glass windows framed by narrow metal mullions and ventilation panels above are all original. Windows are flanked by ornate Corinthian half-columns beneath a classical entablature, surmounted by semi-circular steel roof trusses.

A contemporary illustration in the Eltham Times of 1929 shows the shopfronts at both first and ground floor level (except for those over the Dance Hall) comprised large plate glass windows to increase the area utilised for window display, which would have been modern for the time. Other surviving decorative features include the date of 'AD 1930' surmounted by an ornately scrolled clock on the north wall. Adjacent to the clock, a historic advert reads: 'Maison Renée, Ladies Modern Hair Artistes: Entrance'.

Although covered over with modern signage, the entrance to the former dance hall via the Arcade survives. There has always been an entrance from within the Arcade as the contemporary illustration in the Eltham Times shows.

Degree of Alteration

Later 20C alterations have not been particularly sympathetic. Modern entrance sign to Arcade, though original signage may survive beneath, flanked by modern shopfronts to High Street elevation. Two first floor windows replaced with uPVC to high street frontage. Within the Arcade roof glazing has been replaced, although original steel trusses survive and alterations have been made to some of ground floor shopfronts including the ground floor frontage to the former public hall. The latter's second entrance from Elm Terrace has been obscured by later additions.

Heritage Significance

The site meets the following selection criteria for local heritage listing:

Architectural Interest: represents a rare and unusual building type, the only surviving

purpose-built historic shopping arcade in the borough, and the only arcade of the 1930s. It also displays distinctive local characteristics in terms of its layout and architectural features. Its restrained 'traditional' exterior designed to complement its historic context belies that fact that it was constructed along modern lines, with a steel-trussed and fully glazed roof and steel-framed shopfronts with large plate-glass windows, entirely fitting to display the à la mode fashions of the 1930s. The layout of the Arcade is unusual due to the asymmetry of the High St frontage and the relationship with the Hall. The latter was adapted to incorporate it seamlessly into the Arcade, so that it could be entered internally for convenience and goods, services and events could be accessed under one roof. Quirky features also survive such as the clock and date panel.

Historical significance: Forms an important part of the town centre's late 19C and early 20C century development and illustrates particular aspects of Eltham's social, cultural, economic and commercial history. The shopping arcade comprised a range of 'first class' shops selling non-essential goods and services for the leisure industry such as evening gowns, jewellery, hairdressing, health foods, plants and flowers etc. Together with the adjoining dance hall the site reflects not only the major commercial expansion of Eltham in the 1930s but also a significant increase in social mobility and cultural capital during that period. It is also significant that the Arcade is still in its original use.

Townscape significance: inter-related group of buildings with a complementary visual design and a clear historic relationship. A good example of 1930s restrained classicism and, consistent with many buildings of that architectural period, the frontage building has a modest presence on the High Street. It forms a complementary setting for the listed Edwardian Renaissance Library and makes a positive contribution to the local character of Eltham High Street due to its low-rise self-contained contextual design.

Cultural significance: The Arcade and adjoining dance/concert hall played a significant role in the social and cultural history of Eltham. It provided goods and services for the leisure and entertainment industry from the 1930s and was an important local venue for cultural, recreational, political and judicial events from the 1880s. Several units are currently occupied by long established businesses (over 10 years and more) and local people have fond memories and stories of the Arcade and the previous shops that have occupied it and of the adjoining hall. The public hall was a key venue in Eltham for social interaction for 75 years. The site therefore makes an important contribution to the collective memory of the local area.

226 and 228, Eltham Fire Station

A typical LCC design of the 1900-1910 period. 3-storey building in brick in the classical manner with hipped roof behind parapet and central arched entrance with segmented pediment.

Eltham Hill, SE9

152-158 (even)

A varied street group of interesting scale and pleasant character - links also with No. 150 Eltham Hill on the Statutory List, and No. 6 Eltham High Street. Includes the following: Nos. 152-158 - a 2½-storey inter-war terrace in red brick with dormers in tiled roof with deep projecting eaves. Varied shop fronts on ground floor.

Eltham Road, SE12

7

Age and History Mid C19th domestic dwelling, now part of the Fire Station complex

Design Small scale two storey symmetrical building with shallow pitched roof, three bays wide, central entrance

Materials Yellow stock brick, pitched slate roof, timber sash windows

Features Exaggerated eaves overhang, projecting classical style porch with Doric columns, arched side windows and unusual decorative pelmet feature

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Good quality and rare surviving domestic building of its date with a frontage which has largely remained in its original form

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example

Environmental Significance: i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Erindale Terrace, SE18

Slade School

Late Victorian typical early L.S.B. school, probably by E.R. Robson, Architect to the Board. Has its original L.S.B. stone. Tall, 3-storey building in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings to the large windows. First and ground floor windows have arched heads. Roofs in red tile, part hipped, part gabled. Some windows extend up into roof as tall dormers as an architectural feature.

Fairfield Grove, SE7

2 (incl. front boundary walls)

Listed along with Nos. 1-24 Macarthur Terrace on Charlton Park Road & No. 212 Charlton Lane. Part of the Charlton Guild Estate (see main entry under Charlton Park Road).

The Almshouses

Two-storey building with steep, pitched tiled roof, central gable, red brick quoins and panels, recessed ground floor behind tree trunk portico. 2 single-storey projecting wings with hipped roofs. In 1706 it consisted of four one-room 'tenements'; the upper room and two more tenements were added circa 1839. This group of six single-room almshouses has now been converted to provide four self-contained flats for old people.

9 and 11

Pair of mid to late-Victorian houses, 2-storey at the front and 3-storey at rear. Stock bricks with stone dressings. No. 11 has a 2-storey side addition with parapet roof. Semi-circular headed windows to ground floors of principal block with Coade stone surrounds and bracketed cornice; similar bracketed cornices to first floor windows. Attractive in their own right and have group value with the rest of the Locally and Statutorily Listed buildings in Fairfield Grove.

23

One of a group of houses built around 1823. The remaining houses, Nos. 25-29 and 31-39 are Grade II Statutory Listed Buildings, 3-storeys in height, No. 23 has a stucco facade

rusticated at ground level. Timber sash windows set in rectangular openings with plain reveals, 2 at first and second floor levels; a semi-circular arch to entrance door.

Fairfield Centre

Despite having a very large footprint this contemporary GPs surgery is sensitively scaled within the street scene and imaginatively designed with its gentle curves. Forms a complementary setting for the Grove's listed buildings

Feathers Place, SE10

2

Two-storey plus attic and basement corner building dating back to mid-18th century (perhaps earlier) but much altered in the 19th century and again in 1982 (mainly at the rear and internally). Front and side elevations rendered, mansard roof rising from behind parapet-two dormers. Stucco window surrounds, bracketed heads to ground floor windows and projecting bay (formerly shop window - altered 1982, entrance door to former shop on left hand side of bay blocked up at this time). Cast-iron arrow-head railings in front.

Forms group with Nos. 4-10 Feathers Place on the Statutory List.

Fletching Road

1A

Small cluster of flats of c.1970, quirkily detailed and with complex staggered elevations and terraced sections making imaginative use of the sloping site.

Footscray Road, SE9

144

Early 18th Century cottage, much altered, 2-storeys, three windows. Machine tiled roof of moderate pitch with end chimneys. Central projecting modern porch, in brickwork, painted white.

145

Two-storey late 18th/19th century 'building at rear of Southend House (Grade II on Statutory List) with side extension built in multi-coloured stock brick with first floor covered with pseudo-half-timbering and render in the 1930s. Hipped slate roofs. Round-arched head to front door with fan-light. Gothic style pointed arch windows to ground floor plus small circular post-hole window to front elevation.

147

Two-storey early 19th century detached building built as an outhouse to Southend House. Built in part red, part yellow stock brick. Red brick ground floor front to Footscray Road, brickwork to the north, flank, elevation, painted. Hipped and gabled slate roof. Semi-circular windows to first floor on front and north flank elevations. Round-headed window with flanking side windows and round-headed arch to recessed front door with fan-light over to Footscray Road frontage.

188

Small barn of 17th Century outward appearance. Fairly high pitched hipped, tiled roof renewed in 1982. Brownish brick walls. New double doors, with strap hinges, under wood lintel, and wired glass lights over.

468-472 (even)

Early 19th Century building, known as 'The Grange', on site of earlier building of Clay Farm, now much altered and divided into flats. 2-storeys in height with Dutch gables and slated roof, walls rendered. Projecting ground floor bay to centre, slightly projecting 2-storey bay with gable and flanking entrance porch on left side: Two side projecting canopies with carved wooden columns in segments; northwest end of building of mid-late Victorian period; modern extensions to rear. Window openings have original stone surrounds and drip moulds but are themselves of various periods and designs.

'The Beehive' Public House

Built in 1897, 2-storey building in yellow stock brick with rendered frieze under eaves. Hipped slated roof with projecting gables - left hand gable with brackets - to central first floor windows in flanking two-storey bays. Both gable-ends in ornamental plaster work, left hand gable-end with decorative beehive and flowers and words 'The Beehive'; the right hand gable end with flowers and date 1897. Projecting ground floor porch with turned balusters and supporting columns to left hand bay, with slated roof, and gable over central entrance. Ground floor windows in modern plate glass.

Wyborne School

Built 1904, one of the last London Board Schools, by Thomas Jerram Bailey (Consulting Architect and Surveyor). Part 1, part 2, part 3-storey, ground floors in yellow stock brick, upper floors rendered - with red brick dressings and gabled red clay tiled roofs. Later and modern, extensions. Plaques bear monogram 'SLB' and date '1904' and inscription on corner of building to Ivor Grove reads; 'SLB POPIE STREET SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS'.

Foyle Road, SE3**60, 62, 64, 68 and 70**

Nos. 60-64 built In 1893, Nos. 68-72 In 1892. 3½-storey late-Victorian houses in yellow stock brick with red brick features, slated roofs with decorated ridge tiles. Stone pediment over doorways.

63 and 65

2½-storey late-Victorian houses built 1890, in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Stone pediments over doorways. Dormers of a later period have been added at various times, decorated barge boards. Bay windows to ground and first floors.

Group value with Nos. 60-78 Foyle Road opposite.

67-77 (odd)

Built in 1891, except for No. 77 built in 1887. 2½-storey houses, Nos. 71-73 in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, Nos. 67-69 and 75-77 all in red brick. All plain flat facades with projecting bays to ground floors, stone pediments over doorways, pitched slated roofs with gables with decorated barge boards to street. No. 67 has a later dormer.

74-78 (even)

2½-storey Victorian villas built in 1891. Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, slated roofs with gables and decorative ridge tiles. Projecting bay windows to ground and first floors.

Group value with Nos. 60-64, 68-70 and Nos. 63-65 opposite.

79 and 81

Built in 1887. Generally the same as for Nos. 67-77, but 2-storey end without front facing gables; built in red brick and with continuous decorated cornice. Georgette Place, SE10.

Georgette Place, SE10**Boundary wall**

Large old wall (part) behind Nos. 5 and 6 Georgette Place in red brick. Probably early 17th century. Was end wall of former gardens to the Grange, Crooms Hill.

8

Early 19th Century 2½-storey house in yellow stocks, shallow hipped slated roof, arched windows to first floor, modern porch.

Gibson Street, SE10**1-13 (odd), 2-16 (even)**

Two terraces of 2-storey stock brick cottages circa 1854, largely unaltered. Mainly 12-pane sash windows in plastered reveals. Nos. 2-16 have a continuous plaster sill-band limiting first floor windows. No. 1 is known to have been designed by George Smith in 1854, and he was probably responsible for both terraces.

Glenesk Road, SE9**Deansfield School**

An early example of L.G.G. architecture in the Queen Anne Revival style almost unaltered externally. Primarily single storey building with corniced, tiled, pitched roofs and gables. Built in yellow London stock brick, with red brick quoins, window surrounds and entrances. Following the London School Board tradition bears date plaque '1905' and monogram 'LCC'.

Glenluce Road, SE3**20-22**

2½-storey late-Victorian pair of red brick gable fronted houses. Symmetrical design to front elevation with unusual angled, projecting two storey towers with tiled turret roofs. Red hanging tile to gables. Ground floor windows have original timber casements with mullions and transoms with distinctive roll mouldings, and continuous brick hood mould above.

Greenwich Church Street, SE10

5-9 (odd)

Early 19th Century. No. 5 is 3-storey, yellow stocks and parapet, No. 7 is single-storey, rendered, and No. 9, 2-storey rendered. Group value.

12 and 14

Circa 1840 front of 2-storeys, three windows to house possibly of mid-18th Century. Now two properties. Moderately pitched, hipped slated roof. Stuccoed front with parapet. Bracketed cills to second floor windows, rococo cast-iron guard to blocked centre window over, first floor windows have console bracketed cornices and pediments.

Forms a group with Nos. 10 and 16 Greenwich Church Street.

16

Early 19th Century house of 3-storeys, one window. Multi-coloured stock brick with parapet front. Parapet rebuilt. Forms a group with Nos. 10-14 (even) Greenwich Church Street.

23-25, 29-31 (odd)

Early 19th Century, 3-storeys. Nos. 23-25 stock bricks. Nos. 29-31 rendered, both with parapets. Group value.

39-51

Early-mid 19th Century, 3-storeys, yellow stocks, No. 47 painted brick, Nos. 49-51 rendered and painted.

52-58 (even)

Circa 1840. Each 3-storeys, two windows. Stucco with cornice and blocking course concealing roof. Plain reveals to sash windows with glazing bars. Modernised 19th Century shops on ground floor.

Forms group with No. 60 Greenwich Church Street.

60 'The Gypsy Moth' Public House

3-storeys, three windows. Walls now roughcast. Brick and tile cornice and rendered blocking course concealing roof. Plain reveals to sash windows with glazing bars. Louvered shutters to first floor windows. Early 20th Century classical public house front with Ionic pilasters, panelled plinths and stallrisers and windows with small panes.

Forms group with Nos. 52-60 (even) Greenwich Church Street.

Greenwich High Road, SE10

17 'Red Lion' Public House

Early to mid-19th Century 2½-storey pedimented building with arched window, breaking into the pediment. Rendered and painted with interesting ground floor with fascia supported on cast-iron columns.

21

Georgian house, circa 1800-1820 in yellow stock brick with parapet roof, probably originally connected with the mills at rear. Now incorporated into redevelopment scheme 19-21 (No. 19 is new build infill to match). Left-hand part is two-bay, 3-storey (upper part rebuilt); right-hand part is two-bay, was 2-storey originally but now has an additional storey, with doorway with semi-circular gauged brick arch over. Recessed doorcase with fluted pilasters carrying token capitals and oval paterae with radial flutings. Moulding of the transom below fanlight of Greek echinus profile. Fine contemporary panelled door. Windows with flat gauged arches, glazing altered. Plain stone coping.

57 (former 'Rose of Denmark' public house)

Age and History Formerly the Rose of Denmark, known to exist in the 1860s, named after the Princess of Wales (Alexandra of Denmark). Now a restaurant

Design Three storey with double hipped roof concealed behind parapet

Materials Red brick with stucco detailing

Features Paired window bays articulated by full height pilasters, moulded string courses and cornice, attractive scrolled gable with finials

Degree of Alteration pub sign and name have been lost.

Significance Last surviving historic pub on this part of the High Road with some interesting details, townscape value

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* i) sole-surviving example ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

LESC Sub-Station

Age and History Sub-station of 1891 for the London Electric Supply Corporation (LESC) which stepped down high voltage power from Deptford Generating Station for use on surrounding streets. Deptford Station was designed and built by engineer Sebastian Z. de Ferranti in 1891 and was the first modern power station which pioneered the use of high voltage AC current.

Design Small single storey building with flat roof, High Road elevation with large and small entrance doorways

Materials Yellow stock brick with blue engineering brick and stonework detailing corresponding to the front boundary wall of adjoining Pumping Station, metal shuttering

Features Entrances have bullnose blue brick jambs surmounted by moulded imposts supporting stone lintels, the larger with lettering L.E.S.C. Elevation terminated by brick pilasters supporting moulded cornice and small parapet. Series of three round-headed arches to eastern elevation. Blue engineering brick plinth course continues to north as base of Pumping Station boundary wall

Degree of Alteration Modern shutters

Significance Unusual survivor from the pioneering days of electrification, which enabled the streets of Greenwich to be lit by electric lighting for the first time, powered at a distance from the first modern – and world's largest – power station. Associated with British engineer and inventor Ferranti, still in use by UK Power Networks, townscape value with boundary wall of Grade II Listed Pumping Station complex to the north

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest Architectural Interest:* ii) substantially intact/evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

135

Two-bay, 3-storey late Georgian house circa 1810 - 1825 in yellow stock brick with parapet roof, upper part rebuilt. Windows with flat gauged brick arches, upper floors with glazing bars missing. Unusually decorated wooden doorcase; reeded pilasters carrying vertical consoles with unusual raised bands like Doric triglyphs. Pair of similar bands on underside of canopy supported by horizontal consoles (upper part of canopy missing.) Four-panel Victorian door with bolection moulding.

141 'West Greenwich House'

Designed by W. Waller architect. The original Greenwich Town Hall (and before 1900, the Vestry Hall), now a Community Centre, of interesting but mixed architectural quality, memorial stone bears date 1876. In the Classical style, this building is of 2-storeys built in yellow London stock bricks with stone dressings and window surrounds, Tuscan Order pilasters to central bay, continuous entablature and cornice to ground and first floors surmounted by a balustrade.

144 'Burdett House'

3-storey rendered and painted building with projecting single storey porch to Greenwich High Road frontage, slated roof behind parapet. Large amount of rebuilding in 1975, but retains Georgian character.

161-163 'Davy's Wine Vaults'

Early 19th Century. Built probably before 1839. No. 161, two bay, 2-storey: No. 163 a symmetrical fine bay, 3-storey composition. Handsome stuccoed facades in elaborate Italianate style. Outstanding feature of No. 163 is row of five first-floor windows (centre blank) each with semi-circular tympanum adorned with large concave shell (a motive popularised by John Nash).

Forms group with Nos. 165 & 167 on the Statutory List and No. 169 on the Local List.

Former Lovibond's Brewery Warehouse (to rear of Nos. 161-165)

Tall and striking Victorian edifice, built in 1865 on land purchased from the London & Greenwich Railway to house John Lovibond & Sons Ltd. brewery. Currently used as a store. Brewery founded by John Locke Lovibond in the West Country in 1834 & relocated to Greenwich in 1847. Brewery went out of business in the 1960s and Greenwich premises sold to John Davy & Co. in 1969.

Fine building of yellow stock brick with ornate classical detailing including Portland stone string courses, keystones and cornicing. Large chimney, indicated by square brick plinth on west side of building and stone column base above, dismantled when building became a store. Joseph Williams Lovibond, son of John, famous for inventing the Tintometer in 1885 to test the clarity and purity of beer.

169

Early 18th Century house, exterior remodelled early 19th Century. 3-storeys and attic, two windows. Mansard roof renewed in machine tile after war damage. Two flat dormers. Multi-coloured stock brick front, much renewed after war damage.

189 'Prince of Orange' Public House

3-storey Classical style building circa 1860 in yellow stock with stone quoins, cornice, parapet and window surrounds; pediments over first floor windows; glazed tile front to ground floor.

Forms group with Nos. 191-195 (odd) Greenwich High Road.

191-195 (odd)

Circa 1845, 3-storey building of yellow stocks and red brick dressings, residential over modern shop fronts - forms group with 'Prince of Orange' Public House Brickwork of No. 191 painted in 1979 and sashes replaced by aluminium windows.

221

Early 18th Century house of 3-storeys. Red brick with stone coped parapet concealing roof. Gauged brick near-flat arches to first floor windows in original slightly recessed moulded wood frames. Second floor windows in slightly recessed box frames under rebuilt arches. Late 19th Century shop front on ground floor, with later windows.

Greenwich Market, SE10**Market Structure**

Early 20th century permanent roof over paved area in stone setts (cobblestones); slim, steel trusses supported on steel columns; impressive roof span. Listed for its character value and historic associations; sited in original Market location, at the centre of the formal, rectilinear street plan laid out by Joseph Kay for the 1831 planning of Greenwich town centre.

14-17 (consecutive)

3-storey buildings, circa 1830, of group value, relating both to Turnpin Lane and Greenwich Market. (See also entry under Turnpin Lane). [Nos. 1-12 are 3-storey, modern and undistinguished, though they follow the footprint and storey heights of Joseph Kay's original warehouses lining the Market]

Greenwich Park, SE10**Blackheath Gate Lodge**

Fine 2-storey (ground floor plus attic floor) highly ornamented Victorian 'lodge'. Ground floor in red brick with blue brick diamond pattern decoration (including on main chimney stack). Upper floor half-timbered with tiled, or rendered, panels. Gabled, decorative red clay tile roof with ornamented barge boards to gable ends topped by timber finials. Stone surrounds and mullions to ground floor windows. Projecting timber and glazed entrance porch and entrance hall with similar decorative clay tile roof.

Royal Observatory Refreshment Pavilion

An arts and crafts style two storey building (c1900) centrally planned around an octagonal ground floor and a concentric octagonal first floor with tripartite lunette windows. Tiled roof surmounted by a lantern in the form of a dovecote and a modern weathervane.

Edwardian photographs show that the Tuscan columns at ground floor level (now enclosed with glazing) originally formed an open colonnade with a dining terrace above enclosed by a

timber balustrade (now gone). The weathervane was originally a large cockerel. The building has been recently renovated.

Greenwich Park Street, SE10

31-37 (former Royal Mail Sorting Office)

Former Royal Mail Sorting Office, date stone beneath main gable reads: AD 1907. Fine red brick building with classical detail, of considerable townscape value. Main part gable-fronted, two storeys plus basement, with tri-partite lunette window to first floor, 6-over-2 pane sash windows to ground floor and ER monogram in between. Divided into three bays by two rusticated full-height brick pilasters which terminate in chimneys. Annexe to right contains main entrance with elaborate stone cantilevered porch, surmounted on gigantic scrolled consoles. Lunette window above porch contains attractive Tiffany-style glass in geometric pattern, surmounted by round-headed gable. Ornate wrought iron railings form arch over entrance. Original pillar box, still in use, built into front right hand brick pillar.

34-50 (even)

Circa 1823. 2½-storey yellow stock brick houses with parapets, with further floor being added to the roofs of certain properties.

Forms a group with Nos. 52-62 Greenwich Park Street.

52-62 (even)

Early 19th Century terrace, each house 3-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick with parapet concealing roof. Stucco band at first floor cills. Gauged, flat brick arches to first and second floor sash windows. Reveals stucco-lined. Six-panel doors (except No. 56 which has a modern door) with pilaster jambs, reeded cornice heads and plain fanlights. All but No. 68 have cast-iron area railings.

Greenwich South Street, SE10

South Street Chapel

South Street and Lewisham Road Baptist Chapel. Erected in 1871/72, now one of the largest Baptist Chapels in the London area. Contrast of stone and brick facings is somewhat Italianate in manner. This chapel has associations with the Spurgeon family. Architect was Charles G.

17-27 (odd)

19th Century; 3 and 4-storey residential over shops. No. 17 has a red brick parapet; Nos. 19-25 have rendered fronts with parapets (Nos. 21-25 have Portland stone cornice); No. 27 has a pitched roof with eaves. No. 27 re-roofed in red concrete tiles (1981).

33-43 (odd)

Circa 1820. Terrace of small houses, each of 2 storeys with additional attic and basement; slate roofs of moderate pitch, with dormers. Multi-coloured stock bricks with stone coped parapet. Nos. 33-37 have rendered lintels over sash windows (as repaired after wartime bomb damage); Nos. 39-43 have gauged, shallow segmental brick arches over sash windows.

40-56 (even)

Circa 1850's 3-storey terrace plus basement, yellow stock bricks, fine stucco bracketed Italianate cornice and parapet, and stucco window surrounds, stuccoed ground floor. No. 40 fronts Ashburnham Grove.

45-49 (odd)

Circa 1850. 3-storey group of houses with basements. Moulded plaster cornice at parapet; and surrounds to windows and doors. Stock bricks.

51

Possibly an 18th Century house, altered about 1850. 3-storey; stuccoed front; sash windows, shop window on ground floor; parapet.

53-57 (odd)

Early 18th Century houses much altered. Each 2-storeys, attic and basement. Gently rounded mansard roofs, each with one square dormer. No. 53 has slates and tiles, Nos. 55 and 57 old pantiles and machine tiles. Old chimneys stacks. All have parapets. No. 53 walls rebuilt, probably after war damage, but retaining mid-19th Century sash windows with margin lights. Nos. 55 and 57 have stuccoed fronts and sash windows with margin lights except for ground floor of No. 57. No. 55 has early 19th Century six-panel door in entablature surround. No. 57 has similar door in flat, stucco surround.

70-78 (even)

Mid-19th Century terrace, greater part of a proposed symmetrical composition never completed, 3-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick with stucco moulded cornice, blocking course, and string. No. 78 has projecting, stuccoed porch. Other entrances in inner sections have projecting porches.

80 and 82

Circa 1840. Pair of houses, each 3-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick with recess on axis. Stuccoed frieze, cornice and parapet concealing roof. Moulded architraves and console bracketed cornices to doors with cornice heads and rectangular fanlights. No. 80 has modern glazed door and No. 82 original door of two long panels.

Nos. 80-94 Greenwich South Street form a group.

84 and 86

Circa 1840. Pair of houses. Each 2-storeys and basement. Moderately low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit. Central chimney. Yellow stock brick stuccoed basement. Four-panel doors with rectangular fanlights also in stucco-lined reveals

Nos. 80-94 Greenwich South Street form a group.

88 and 90

Circa 1840 pair of houses. Each 2-storeys. Entrance on return. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit and central chimney. Yellow stock brick. Angle pilasters of brick and paired pilaster on axis. Four-panel doors in plain reveals.

Nos. 80-94 Greenwich South Street form a group.

94

2-storey detached house. Early 19th Century. Stock brick; low pitched hipped roof with wide eaves. Entrance on return. Gauged flat brick arches.

Nos. 80-94 Greenwich South Street form a group.

97

Originally built in 1868 as St Paul's Vicarage and probably designed by William Milford Teulon (1822-1900) brother of one of the most famous Victorian architects, Samuel Saunders Teulon (1812-1873), and designer of St Paul's Church, Devonshire Drive. The brothers were born in Greenwich, their father being Samuel Teulon of Hillside, Crooms Hill.

Tall stock brick building with stone dressings and mid-Victorian Gothic style detailing; steeply pitched gabled and slated roofs, chambered lintels, quatrefoil panel with date and monogram.

Guildford Grove, SE10**1-7 (odd)**

Circa 1850. Two pairs of 2-storey houses with basements in yellow stock brick with hipped slated roofs.

4-58 (even)

Circa 1845. Paired cottages, each 2-storeys and basement. Nos. 4, 6, 12-18 and 32-42 have 2-storey, one-window set-back entrance links. The others have entrances on returns, except for Nos. 28 and 30 which have well set-back entrance extensions. Multi-coloured stock bricks. Low pitched, hipped generally slated roofs with eaves soffits, (some roofs in modern red tiles).

9-51 (odd)

Circa 1856-1860. 2-storey terrace with basements. Pitched roof behind parapets, with frieze and cornice (apart from Nos. 37 and 45 which lack the cornice). Facing generally in London stock bricks; some rendered/painted.

60

Detached 3-storey house built circa 1840 in stock brick with gabled slated roof and central, arched, front door. Forms group with Nos. 4-58 Guildford Grove.

Hadrian Street, SE10**1-19 (consecutive)**

2-storey yellow stock brick terrace with slate roofs, circa 1850. 12-pane sashes in plastered reveals; No. 3 has 4-pane sash to upper floor, No. 19 4-pane sashes to ground and first floor; No. 11 has an 18-pane sash to ground floor.

24-36 (consecutive)

2-storey stock brick terraces with pitched slate roofs and 2-over-2 pane sash windows, though some altered unsympathetically. Nos. 29-36 have Venetian style sash windows to ground floor with segmental red brick arch over.

Nos. 24-36 have group value with Nos. 1-19, though they are later in date.

Hardens Manor Way

32 'Barrier Animal Care Clinic' (Former 'Lads of the Village' public house)

Age and History Former Lads of the Village pub, pre-dates 1850, rebuilt 1899. Now in use as veterinary surgery but largely retains external appearance.

Design Three storey with London double valley ('butterfly') roof concealed behind parapet, commercial ground floor with accommodation above

Materials Painted brick with stucco detailing

Features Symmetrical principal (eastern) elevation of four bays articulated by horizontal stucco banding. Large sash style windows with moulded surrounds at second floor level and moulded architraves carried on scrolled console brackets at first floor level. Central windows are tripartite with pedimented head to first floor. 'NOTED STOUT HOUSE' inscribed beneath eaves. Ground floor bays articulated by wide pilasters with recessed panels. Southern entrance to south has rusticated jambs and panelled doors. Curved brickwork to southeast corner.

Degree of Alteration Windows and main entrance door replaced; over-painted

Significance Local landmark contributing to landscape value of Barrier Gardens and to character and appearance of Thames Barrier & Bowater Road Conservation Area

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact, evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Red brick wall (remnant of 1911 Telephone Factory)

Age and History Remnant of Siemens Brothers' Telephone Factory of 1911

Design & Materials Red brick

Features Tall, brick wall with row of bricked-up window openings with concrete lintels at low level. Southern section returns onto Westfield Street and features projecting brick quoins indicating an entrance

Degree of Alteration Remainder of building demolished during 1970s/80s

Significance Marks the south-eastern extent of Siemens Brothers' site and represents the last surviving remnant of the company's vast Telephone Factory of 1911 located on Westfield Street. The quoins mark the entrance to a five-storey building; the windows on the western return mark the extent of a huge area of single-storey workshops with saw-toothed roofs

Qualifying criteria: Historical significance as rare evidence of a period of the area's history and historical association with an industry of national importance; townscape significance by contributing to the locally distinctive character of the area and positively contributing to the street scene. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area, which has a distinctive industrial aesthetic, due to range of structures of industrial character, scale and use, varying from single storey units to large scale buildings and engineering structures.

Hardy Road, SE

56-58

Pair of semi-detached gable fronted 2½-storey late Victorian villas. Yellow stock brick with decorative red brick banding; steeply pitched, slated roofs. Canted bays to ground floor. Richly embellished with terracotta detailing including scrolled plaques over each doorway with the names 'Inversnaid' and 'Armada'; floral and foliated plaques inset into brickwork at first floor level; patterned tiles above first floor windows and beneath gables and ornate

cornice to eaves. Moulded limestone doorcases interspersed with red brick. Ornamental wrought iron balustrade over each ground floor bay with Gothic style trefoils and fleur-de-llys. Tall chimneys have dog tooth course in red brick.

Hare Street, SE18

18-28

Age and History Early F. W. Woolworth premises of 1911, rebuilt for Woolworth's in 1930 to designs of in-house architect B. C Donaldson. Originally of 7 bays, extended to 13 bays in 1962-3. The store became an early branch of Primark in 1990

Design Four-storey frontage across 13 bays in neo-Georgian style

Materials Steel-framed building with concrete floors faced in red brick with stone dressings, Balmoral red-granite piers to ground floor

Features Bays demarcated by giant order stone pilasters carrying a projecting stone entablature. Large windows with decorative balcony railings punctuate first floor between pilasters, original steel casements survive to upper floors with margin light glazing pattern

Degree of Alteration Ground floor frontage redesigned and building extended northwards in 1962-3

Significance Unusually large scale example of Woolworths' neo-Georgian house style and a statement building to promote the brand. High townscape value, impressive scale and design, strong presence within the locality. Remains in use as a large department store as originally built.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest as site of one of the early Woolworth's; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact, evocative example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

23-25

Age and History Surviving element of a larger group of shops (17-25) of 1898-1900. 21-25 built for butchers James and George Mitchell, with a bullock pound and slaughterhouse behind

Design Three-bay three-storey symmetrical composition in a loose Jacobean style, pitched roof behind a parapet

Materials Good quality red brickwork with fine ashlar window surrounds

Features Scrolls in relief under second floor windows in gauged brickwork, slender decorative hood moulds over first floor windows and brackets punctuating a unifying string course below parapet

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfronts, suffering from neglect

Significance Townscape value, neo-Jacobean design and quality materials add visual interest to the street; forms part of a complimentary group of redbrick Victorian facades

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 27, 29-31 and 33-37

27a

3-storey late Victorian building in red brick with parapet roof. Two windows to each floor, lower panes altered. Decorative stucco panel between first and second floor. In Gothic style with pilasters, cornice and parapet. Pilasters in contrasting grey brick. Modern shop-front. An interesting survival.

29-31

Age and History Terraced pair of shops built in 1899 for John Upson, probably to designs by H. H. Church. Occupied originally by Home and Colonial Stores. Later adapted into a grocery by the RACS, with upper story offices and joined at the back to their new department store at 138-152 Powis Street. Location of Woolwich's first delicatessen in 1961

Design Three-storey bipartite composition with two triangular gables

Materials Red brick with stone window surrounds to first floor and stucco ornamentation.

Features Classical vocabulary to first floor with distinctive Venetian windows comprised of with Green Ionic pilasters and colonettes supporting a segmental pediment. Gables punctuated on either side by crow steps and accompanying stucco band

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Townscape value, eclectic design and architectural variety adds visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of redbrick Victorian facades

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest for association with RACS, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 23-25, 27, and 33-37

33-37

3-storey late Victorian building, upper part in red-rubbing brick, surmounted by cornice and open balustraded parapet. Paired windows in stone surrounds. First floor windows surmounted by scrolled pediments. Second floor windows surrounded by arched Ionic columns. Central feature single curved, headed window above shallow semi-circular stone balustraded balcony. Central pediment rebuilt in plain brickwork. Modern shop-fronts.

44-46

Age and History Terraced pair of shops built in 1898-9 for Upson's London Boot Co, probably to designs by H. H. Church. 46 was sub-let for wine and spirit sales, where in 1918 there were queues of women jostling for bottles of spirits.

Design Three-storey four-bay frontage. Originally a tripartite design, right wing since demolished

Materials Red brick with stone dressings and stucco ornamentation.

Features Large mullion and transom windows to first and second floors, decorative string course between with motifs resembling rams horns. Some original multi-paned glazing survives to first floor windows of no. 44. Unifying classical entablature over second floor surmounted by gable with stone balustrade and finials over no. 44. Remnants of late Victorian shopfronts either side of modern fascias

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor

Significance Townscape value, generous scale and architectural variety adds visual interest to the street.

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

47-49 Prince Albert Public House/Rose's Free House

Age and History Largely unaltered corner pub with longer frontage onto Mortgrammit Square. Originally a beer shop of the 1840s associated with the adjoining brewery, rebuilt in 1928 by E. J. Rose & Co after road widening, with H. P. Monckton, Ogilby Estate surveyor, as architect.

Design Three storey with parapet, entrance within chamfered corner

Materials Red brick with stone dressings, two-tone faience ground floor (stone colour and attractive shades of dark green), copper dome

Features Ground floor bays articulated by pilasters and console brackets decorated with

simple circular motifs. Large ground floor windows containing original window frames with multi-paned glazing and small friezes of perforated design. Original six-over-one pane windows to upper storeys. Chamfered corner bay with main entrance, two windows over surmounted by a heavy triangular pediment and a small copper dome. Shaped parapet, Old advertising signs on exterior add to character

Degree of Alteration

Significance Characterful and colourful local landmark, surprisingly unaltered, of singular design with fine quality detailing. Still in its original historic use and a popular local venue

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact and evocative example, iii) unique example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

50-58

Age and History Row of five shop-houses built in 1882 following first widening of Hare Street

Design Three storey two bay with pitched roofs behind parapets

Materials Yellow stock brick, stucco detailing, timber shopfront divisions

Features Originally unified by rich stucco-relief friezes with floral motifs above first and second floor windows which survive on nos. 50 and 58. Majority of original shopfront divisions survive comprising pilasters and console brackets with cornucopia motifs

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor. 52-56 re-fronted in 1960s/70s

Significance Earliest surviving large group of buildings on Powis Street and Hare Street, of historical interest as commercial buildings which pre-date H. H. Church's redesign of Woolwich's commercial district.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Environmental Significance: iii) group value

51-61 (with 118/119a Woolwich High Street)

Age and History Former Burtons of 1929, first of Montague Burton's shops in Woolwich, designed by the firm's in-house architect Harry Wilson. Built by W. H. Gaze and Sons of Kingston. Upper floor thought to have been in use as a billiard hall for male customers.

Design Neo-Egyptian style two-storey detached building, occupying a large corner plot, flat roof behind parapet.

Materials Polychromatic faience facing to first floor and parapet, black granite and timber shopfront, stone fascia, white glazed brick to rear elevation

Features Egyptianate-style window jambs and parapet entablature ornamented with lotus and palmette motifs in white faience. Lowest band of entablature in pale blue faience with small sun-disc motifs. Masonry in pale yellow faience. Ground floor shopfront survives largely unaltered behind modern shuttering with Burton's black-granite surrounds, slender wooden mullions and some curved corner glass. Two Egyptianate carved modillions still visible at either end of fascia

Degree of Alteration Large, detracting shop fascia

Significance Important as Burton's first purpose built store in Woolwich; characterful C20th commercial building of distinctive and colourful design which enriches the town centre, high townscape value

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact, evocative example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

62 and 62a-c

3-storey late Victorian terrace with cornice and parapet roof surmounted on corner by clock with pediment over framed by scrolls and topped by decorative wrought iron feature. Yellow stock brick. Windows to front and second floors have ornamented stone surrounds. Large timber framed windows to first floor at corner of Hare Street and Woolwich High

Street. Stone cornice supported on brackets between which are decorative tiles forming a continuous frieze. Modern shop-fronts.

Harrington Way

Mellish House (Thames-side Studios Unit 7)

Listed in conjunction with 8-10 Bowater Road (see above). Siemens Brothers late C19 armouring and lead-sheathing workshops. Siemens Brothers was an industry leader in international submarine cable engineering during the 19th and 20th centuries (see associated entries under Bowater Road, above). Impressive, long three-storey 17-bay range of 1898 in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Large segmental-arched windows designed in a well-proportioned hierarchy of height; original multi-pane top hinged casements. Plain three-storey range in yellow stock brick to east rebuilt early C20.

In 1904-5 Siemen's dynamo and motor department moved to Stafford; these buildings were converted for the production of paper-insulated cable and components, meeting a growing demand for lead-cased paper cables and insulated wires for telephone, telegraph, electric light and power lines. An integral part of the Siemens Brothers industrial works spanning a century of pioneering telecommunications manufacture in Woolwich, illustrating the company's growth and expansion during the 1880s and technological advances at the start of the C20. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact example and group value as part of the former Siemens Brothers Works. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Trinity Wharf

Early 20C brick sawmill, originally a coal wharf. Acquired by J. Watt Torrance & Co in 1902 who established a sawmill and bottle-crate factory in a large brick shed, along with an administration block added to it in 1914-16. Latter is two storey, stock brick with red brick dentilled string course beneath parapet. Sawmill shed has unfortunately been over-clad in grey plastic. Group value as part of industrial riverside group along with surviving Siemens Brothers works nearby. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Herbert Road, SE18

Parish Boundary Marker

Stone inset in brick wall opposite L.E.B. Sub-Station on bend of Herbert Road near junction with Red Lion Lane. At shoulder level, marked 'VWP/PP' (badly weathered).

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

Built in 1886 as a Methodist Church - Architect J.K. Cole M.S.C. Contains foundation stones and memorials outside to Methodist missionaries killed in China. Red brick building in Victorian Gothic style - projecting south transept, semi-circular apse and tower on south-west corner surmounted by a metal-covered steeple topped by a plain cross. South entrance through base of tower. Lancet windows to apse, transept and nave, stone dressings, steeply pitched slate roof.

47 'The Lord Herbert' Public House

Prominent part 2, part 3-storey late Victorian building in the Classical style with frontages to Herbert Road and Eglinton Hill. Flank walls in yellow stock brick, the main frontage having on ground floor windows and entrance doors framed by sturdy square pillars with plain capitals under a continuous frieze and cornice. Moulded timber panels beneath windows. First floor rendered and painted with windows in moulded stone surrounds with detached pediment over - all capped by a continuous frieze (bearing the inscription 'The Lord Herbert Tavern') cornice and parapet. Projecting hanging sign depicting Lord Herbert.

51 'White Lodge'

Large Victorian house, 2-storey with basement with rendered walls, bay windows to ground and first floors on Herbert Road frontage and projecting turret with windows on corner with Eglinton Hill rising above the roof to form an octagonal turret, open to the roof, this surmounted by an octagonal lead cupola topped topped by a plain metal finish. Frontage to Herbert Road continues ornate front entrance raised 8 steps up from street level in dressed stone with moulded door surround framed by Ionic pilasters with entablature and cornice over- the cornice broken to form two raised scrolls centrally placed surmounted by an acanthus leaf decoration. Over the door towards the turret is a timber oriel window to the first floor. Ground floor and first floors have string courses, friezes and cornices, the first floor cornice topped by a deep parapet. Blank flank wall to Herbert Road. Dormer in part raised roof behind parapet. One moulded stone entrance gate pier remains.

89-95 (odd)

Two pairs of terraced late Victorian houses in yellow stock brick with round headed windows to ground floor and segmented headed windows to first floor. Round headed entrances with recessed front doors. Moulded panelled doors to Nos. 89 and 95, modern doors to 91 and 93. Slate roof with overhanging eaves. Group value.

106 The Vicarage

2-storey detached mid-Victorian house in yellow stock brick, with central front door and flanking projecting bay windows to ground floor with cornices and parapets. Round-headed windows to first floor, those above the bays grouped in pairs. Stone surrounds to windows and front door. Wide over-hanging eaves supported on brackets, roof, hipped and slated with ornamental cast-iron decoration to central ridge-piece. Chimneys on flank walls.

109-115 (odd)

2-storey terrace of late Victorian houses, in yellow stock brick with rendered projecting bays to ground floor (No. 117 has brick bay with red brick dressings). Bays to Nos. 101 to 111 have parapet roofs, bays to Nos. 111-115 have hipped roofs. Paired round-headed windows with ornamented stucco surrounds to first floor. Hipped slate roofs with wide over-hanging eaves supported on brackets (brackets to No. 109 missing).

117-119 (odd)

Pair of 2-storey yellow stock brick Victorian houses, No. 119 with additional gabled extension to side. Projecting rendered bays to ground floor with parapet roofs - No. 117 with cornice, cornice to No. 119 missing. Paired round-headed windows to first floor with ornamented stucco surrounds. Hipped and gabled slate roofs.

175 and 177

3-Storey plus basement late Victorian pair of houses in yellow stock brick with projecting bay windows to ground and first floor with cornice and parapet slated roofs. Window and door surrounds in stone/stucco, highly decorated. Windows to second floor round-headed, the windows over the projecting bays grouped in a triptich form. No. 175 has $\frac{3}{4}$ columns to front door surrounds, No. 177 has pilasters - both with Corinthian style capitals.

Hopton Road

Royal Arsenal Building 21

Age and History Three-storey block immediately east of former Royal Arsenal's Chemical Laboratory (Building 20), built 1890-1 as Offices for the Naval Ordnance Department; upper storey added 1903 incorporating original iron roof.

Design Three-storey square block in Italianate style, stylistically similar to its neighbour 'Building 20' (Grade II Listed)

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, timber joinery

Features Round-arched windows with margin lights, unified by dentilled string course in two tones of brick. Nine-panelled doors with curved fanlights to match window glazing pattern

Degree of Alteration Converted into five flats in 2002-4

Significance Close architectural and historical relationship with adjoining Listed Building; historical interest for association with Naval Ordnance Department.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with adjoining Grade II Listed 'Building 20'

Hoskins Street, SE10

1-11 (odd)

Part of the Trenchard Street Article 4 Direction. Distinctive group of terraced houses encompassing four streets within the East Greenwich Conservation Area. Strong townscape value.

Three storey terraces, pebble dashed with glazed red brick beneath ground floor cill level. Elevation treatment delightfully varied to resemble Dutch townhouses. There are two main types: type 1 has half-timbered gables and 4 light first floor oriel windows. Type 2 has dormer windows, and 2 and 3-light first floor casements. Both types have 4-light ground floor casements. All ground and first floor casements have attractive small blue and orange coloured glass panes to toplights. Original doors of close-boarded type, partly glazed with 12 small rectangular panes.

Group value with 48-54 & 62-80 Old Woolwich Road, 2-10 Greenwich Park Street, 1-19 & 2-20 Trenchard St.

Humber Road, SE3

1-7 (odd)

Built between 1887 and 1889. Two pairs of villas, 2-storey with hipped and gabled slated roofs and projecting bays to ground and first floors hipped into roof; stone surrounds to windows and doors. Interesting variation in decorative treatment - Nos. 1-3 are in the Classical manner, Nos. 5-7 in the Gothic. Nos. 1-3 in yellow stock brick and red brick dressings, Nos. 5-7 in red brick with yellow brick dressing.

Forms group with Nos. 2-4 Humber Road and No. 44 Vanbrugh Hill.

2 and 4

Built in 1847, 3-storey pair of villas in the Decorative style, in yellow stock brick with hipped slated roof; projecting ground floor bay window; semi-circular headed front doors, stone surrounding to windows. Forms group with Nos. 1-7 Humber Road and No. 44 Vanbrugh Hill.

9

Built in 1881. 3-storey detached house with slate roof and barge-boarded gables. Rendered in more recent times. Projecting porch with balustrade with columns and decorated capitals. Forms group with Nos. 11-31 Humber Road.

11-31 (odd)

Built in 1884. Five paired, 3-storey villas and one 2½-storey detached villa in yellow stock brick with projecting bays to ground and first floor. No. 31 has second-floor windows projecting as dormers onto the roof; stone surrounds to windows and doors; hipped and gabled slated roofs - Nos. 11, 13, 19, 21, 23 and 29 have, newer, tiled roofs. Forms group with No. 9 Humber Road.

73-93 (odd)

Group of late-Victorian semi-detached villas, No. 73 built in 1896, No. 75 and Nos. 77-89 in 1884. 2½-storeys. Nos. 73, 75 and 81 in red brick with stone dressings, the remainder in yellow stock brick. Slated roofs, gable ends have decorated barge boards. Nos. 73 and 75 have various mixed architectural elements.

134-146 (even)

Nos. 134-140 built in 1884, Nos. 142-146 in 1881. One detached and three pairs of semi-detached late-Victorian villas; 2½-storeys with tall red-tile-hung hipped dormers; yellow stock brickwork with stone surrounds to windows and Gothic style round arched front doors; red tiled gabled roofs with decorative ridge tiles.

Hyde Vale, SE10

11-35 (odd)

Nos. 11-25 built in 1844, Nos. 27-35 in 1841. 3-storey stock brick linked pairs of houses with low hipped slated roofs.

38

Built In 1851 for John Fletcher Hargrave and originally known as 'Ruthwell Lodge'. During the late 1870's It was the residence of Reverend John Gawston, once chaplain to the Royal Naval College. Acquired in 1899 as a home for merchant seaman. Now a Roman Catholic convent.

A well preserved building, part 2-storey, part 3, with central tower and entrance door with fan light over. Yellow stock brick with slate roofs. The north (2-storey wing) has four windows to ground and first floor. Continuous stucco course between ground and first floors. Stuccoed plinths and stuccoed square-headed niche over entrance door containing statue of Christ. Later projecting single-storey flat roofed projecting wing at north end of

building. Tower has round-headed entrance door with plain fan light and triple arched window openings to third floor (only central arch glazed), cornice and parapet roof. The south (3-storey wing) has gabled slate roof. Large ground floor windows with classical style pilaster surrounds and entablature cornice and blocking course. Large windows to first and second floors. Projecting 2-storey bay windows to side.

72-74 (even)

Built in 1864. A pair of 3-storey plus mansard roof houses designed by Herbert Williams,

76

Built in 1823. 2-storey detached house with doubled hipped roof.

Joyce Dawson Way, SE28

Clock Tower, Thamesmead Town Centre

Age and History C18th clock and belfry from the Great Storehouse at Deptford Royal Dockyard (demolished 1981). Dates from 1782. Discovered in storage at Conveys Wharf Deptford, transported by river to the Royal Arsenal for repair then erected in Thamesmead in 1987. Donated by the GLC as the centrepiece for the new town centre

Design Clock and belfry erected over a specially commissioned supporting tower in classical style

Materials Moulded stonework, gilded wrought iron, lead roof covering, red brick

Features Large gilded Roman numeral clock surmounted by open temple-style belfry with eight Tuscan style stone columns and large suspended central bell, topped by small lead dome, elaborate final and decorative wrought iron weather vane

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Finely detailed ornamental clock tower. Of historic interest as only surviving element of Deptford Royal Dockyard and for its civic function as an integral part of one of Britain's most ambitious postwar housing developments. Distinctive local landmark, visible for some distance due to flat topography on the former marshes; high townscape value

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* i) sole-surviving example ii) substantially intact/evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Kidbrooke Gardens, SE3

22

A fine 2-storey Edwardian mansion built in 1906 by Arthur Mitchell Torrance, in red brick with tiled roof. It retains, in good condition, all its original features including a balcony on its southern side.

Kidbrooke Grove, SE3

3-11 (odd)

An attractive assembly of Victorian houses circa 1871, designed by John Whichcord junior, forming a worthwhile group. Generally 3-storeys, stock bricks; some with red brick quoins and panels and slated roofs. No. 11 was built in 1873 as 'Grove House'.

4 and 6

2½-storey late-Victorian houses of circa 1871 with hipped gabled roofs, red brick arches to eaves and decorated frieze to eaves and decorated panels over gable windows. Later dormer windows, other windows much changed. In same style and by same designer, John Whichcord Junior, as Nos. 3-11 opposite.

36 and 38 'Morden Grange'

Built in 1888 for Richard Winch, a stock-broker, by John Belcher, A.R.I.B.A., this house was cut in half horizontally and the upper storeys rebuilt in the grounds as separate houses in the 1920s. The building was described in Building News, December 1890; Architectural Review, November, 1970.

37

Solid Edwardian house (Georgian style) of quality built in 1906 and designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield RA., P.R.I.B.A. 2½-storeys in rustic brown bricks with double hung sash windows, shutters to all first floor windows. Shell design front door hood supported on consoles.

39

Built in 1912. Probably the last house designed by John Belcher, A.R.I.B.A. in partnership with J.J. Joass. 2-storey Edwardian style house of red brick with raised brick quoins. Stone-mullioned bay windows. Other windows with stone mullions, or in recessed brickwork with keystones. Door has timber pilasters and timber consoles, with semi-circular timber hood-all painted. Hipped, slated roof; one end of main roof is finished with a 'Dutch' gable. Decorative brick chimneys with recessed panels; slender chimney pots. (Illustrated in full colour in Studio Magazine December 1912).

58 and 60 'Stonefield'

This distinctive mansion, built 1877-1878 by architects E.C. Barlow and J.C. Boys, is of brown brick with stone facings. Later addition of half-timber and pebbledash panels. Hipped, slated roof. Substantial conservatory with glass roof. Much of the interior, especially the extraordinary tessellated hall and the panelling has been preserved.

Presently it is a London Borough of Greenwich children's home and it is this fact, as well as its architectural qualities, which add interest. During the turn of the century the house was the home of the Waugh family, a member of which, the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, was a Greenwich philanthropist active in the protection and education of poor children. With another Greenwich resident, John 'Rob Roy' Macgregor, he founded the N.S.P.C.C. From 1920 to the 1950s the house was a nationally-famous private maternity clinic run by Doctors White and Pink.

Kidbrooke Park Road, SE3**1-9 (odd)**

This is a good example of Victorian type housing designed as a terrace. Built by Lewis Glenton in 1869, the houses retain many of the original features including balconies, ironwork, friezes and gate piers, 3-storeys with basement, stock bricks and slated roofs. Designed by John Whichcord Junior, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A.

2-30 (even)

A group of detached houses built 1870, generally of 3-storeys with basement, hipped slate roofs. Variety of designs, some have been altered. Of group value.

11-29

Large Victorian semi-detached, mid-Victorian houses. Each house is comprised of 3-storeys with stuccoed basements, constructed from stock brick and gently-pitched, slated roofs with overhanging and bracketed eaves with stuccoed details. The front façade of each building is characterised by the stuccoed bay window rising from the basement to the second floor, the gently-rounded tops to the sash windows and the classical porch above the front entrance door. The stucco bands continue round the side of the building to arched sash windows with stucco surrounds. To the rear the fenestration pattern changes to standard 4/4 sash windows. A fine group of imposing Victorian semi-detached villas which contribute to the residential environment of the area.

King George Street, SE10**Entrance to Greenwich Park School building (by No. 55)**

3-storey building in red brick and yellow stock brick in same style and of same date as the main school building (see under 'Royal Hill, SE10') Has wrought iron gates and bears monogram 'SLB' and date '1898'.

56

Circa 1820. Corner house with main front on Luton Place, 3-storeys; three bays wide but windows only on first and second floors, centre. Multi-coloured stock brick. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit. Stucco frieze and first floor sill band. Blank window spaces at either side on first and second floor. Central door of 6 beaded panels with cornice head and patterned fanlight. Canted angle to King George Street has brick angle pilasters and stuccoed basement plinth. Bracketed cornice to first floor window with sill band. Entablature on paired pilasters to ground floor window. Cast-iron area railings.

58a, The Hall

Built 1816 as a Methodist Chapel. Considerably altered in 1951 but retaining period style, 2-storeys, three bays wide. Gable end to road has wide, square centre section. Cornice to sides and centre. Front now pebbledashed. Pilasters and moulded architrave to round headed windows with margin lights in heads, (one only on upper floor). Similar treatment to central round headed doorway up five steps.

91-95 (odd)

Late Georgian cottages built 1817-20, 2-storeys plus basements. Yellow stock brick with coped parapets concealing roofs. Windows with flat gauged brick arches and plastered reveals, mostly with original sashes. Round-arched surround to door of No. 95, others square headed - all doors with fan-light over. Wrought Iron railings to front of properties.

105

Built In 1818 as the 'Woodman' Public House, a three storied end of terrace house in brown stock brick, with continuous wooden bay windows on ground and first floors flanking a

central main entrance door. Part of ground floor rendered and painted. The fine mid-18th century door case with pediment was added in circa 1965.

107-119 (odd)

Early 19th Century, 2-storey terrace in stock bricks with parapet roofs and all - except No. 111 - rendered and painted to street. No. 111 has original projecting bay (shop) window to ground floor.

112

Early 19th Century house of 2½-storeys. Slated mansard roof with square dormer. Yellow stock brick. Angle pilasters, stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course. Gauged brick arches to first floor sash windows with glazing bars. At ground floor right, old shop front with pilasters, panelled stall-risers.

114-118 (even)

Early to mid-19th Century terraced houses; 2-storey colour-washed brick with parapet. Of group value with Nos. 112 and 120-124 (even). (No. 124 is Statutorily Listed).

120-122

Pair of early 19th Century cottages, each 2-storeys. Multi-coloured stock brick with parapet front rebuilt above first floor cills. Roof concealed. Dog-leg chimney to right of No. 122. No. 120 has double doors of 6 beaded panels with reeded cornice head and segmental radial fanlight under gauged brick arch. Cast-iron area railings. No. 122 has glazed door with radial fanlight under gauged brick arch.

Kings Highway, SE18

Woolwich Cemetery (west): gates, railings, walls and piers

Impressive and imposing Gothic style entrance to cemetery. Two sets of pedestrian and vehicular openings, each formed by three tall, square red brick piers with stone quoins and plinth, surmounted by octagonal stone columns with conical caps, topped by iron finials. Front boundary between piers formed by low red brick wall surmounted by wrought iron railings; outer sections formed by full height red brick wall with tiled copings. Railings terminate in spear headed finials; gates also have iron quatrefoil motifs.

Woolwich Cemetery (west): boundary walls

Boundary walls in yellow stock brick with stone coping. Recessed brick 'panels' with continuous brick plinth; coping curves at intervals to accommodate gradient.

Woolwich Cemetery (west): chapel

Gothic Revival cemetery chapel in red brick with limestone dressings. Steeply pitched, slated roof. Paired lancet windows interspersed with buttresses; stone corbel table. Hood mouldings to windows and doorway terminate in ornamental bosses: stiff leaf foliage or male or female heads. Stands on hill in commanding position.

King William Walk, SE10

22

Built 1836-1840. 3-storeys and attic. Slated mansard roof with two flat dormers. Yellow stock brick with stucco frieze (painted) and cornice, brick parapet. Rounded, rebated North angle to Turnpin Lane. Console bracketed cornice to centre window. Early-mid 19th Century public house front with pilasters and entablature. Pilasters and stall-risers panelled.

Lansdowne Lane, SE7

26 and 28

Pair of 2-storey early Victorian cottages in yellow stock brick; ground floor of No. 28 rendered and painted and later small-paned window inserted. Both have modern front doors.

36

Substantial Italianate villa of mid-19th century date, of painted stucco with two artfully asymmetrical gabled wings. Part 3/part 4 storey, Lansdowne lane elevation double-fronted, with bracketed cornices to windows and eaves. Large, full width attached conservatory to north elevation with distinctive 's' curved roof.

63-85

Picturesquely stepped late-19th century terrace, in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, two storeys with basements and deep chimney stacks with full complement of terracotta pots. Good array of surviving decorative detailing including panelled and stained glass doors, polychromatic tiled entrance porches and paths, the latter lined with interlaced iron railings. Consistent pattern of two storey gabled closet wings survives to the rear of the terrace.

95-7, 101

Paired, stuccoed mid-19th century villas sharing a central pediment; two-storeys plus basements and attics. No. 101 has been beautifully restored with margin light sashes with external pelmets and a 6-panelled door.

Lee Road, SE3

63

Built 1828. Villa, 2-storeys. Low pitched, hipped, slated roof with deep eaves soffit. Half-octagonal hip over hay. Rendered front with plinth. Double door, of four fielded and two glazed panels, under trellised porch with swept zinc hood. Adjoining coach house to right at back.

65

Built 1821. 2-storey villa with 2-storey one window right extension. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with deep eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick. Gauged brick arches to windows. Front windows in main house altered to two-light casements, those on ground floor with transom; original sashes remain at the back. Six-panel door, with reeded cornice head and leaded fanlight.

67

Built 1826 as a pair with No. 69 which is Statutorily Listed. Altered, 2-storeys, one window in centre block, one in setback left extension. Low pitched hipped roof renewed in pantiles. Subsidiary hip over left section. Painted brick. Rebated angle to main block.

79 and 81

Built 1827. Paired villas; 2-storeys and attic. Stuccoed fronts to main parts. Side walls and later extension painted brick. Slated roof of moderate pitch, with gable end to road. Parapet fronts to extensions. On ground floor, canted bay, with sloping slate roof. Six panel door with high, rectangular fanlight in flat stuccoed surround with keystone supporting first floor band. No. 81 has shutters to windows.

97 and 99

Circa 1830. Each of this pair of villas 2½-storeys with sunk basement, two windows in centre block with setback 1-storey entrance extensions. Hipped slate roof of moderate pitch with deep eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick with stuccoed front. Entablature above first floor. Pilasters at either side of low second floor windows. Rudolf Ackermann, son of the founder of Ackermann Galleries in Bond Street - the first establishment for art lithography in London - lived in No. 97 Lee Road from 1835 to 1848.

117

Built 1823; house of 2-storeys, four windows. Low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick, rendered plinth. Gauged, flat brick arches to recessed sash windows, those on first floor with glazing bars. Recessed, rusticated stucco second bay from left on ground floor contains half glazed door with rectangular fanlight.

119

'Rose Cottage' circa 1825. A pleasant small house with ground, first floor and basement accommodation. Rendered finish externally. Shutters to ground floor windows. Double hung sash windows. Regency type canopy with trellis work. Widely overhanging eaves under slated roof. This house is now in use as a club. Recent addition to right side.

121-137

Age and History Parade of shops of 1891 designed by local architect Thomas Dinwiddy
Design three storey terrace of six shops with accommodation above and within four large Flemish-style gables, pitched slate roofs

Materials yellow stock brick with contrasting red brick and terracotta, timber sash windows and shopfronts

Features rich brick and detailing including ornate terracotta cornices, swags and keystones and surviving ridge detailing, decorative ironwork balconettes. All corbelled pilaster shopfront divisions survive along with 3 historic shopfronts with original recessed side entrances, doors, glazing configuration etc.

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Richly detailed late-Victorian shopping parade with imposing gables and strong townscape value which survives in near original 1891 condition

Qualifying Criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) intact, evocative example, *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature ii) intact layout iii) group value

I39-49

Age and History Mid C19th parade of shops

Design Three storey terrace of six shops with accommodation above

Materials Yellow stock brick with stucco detailing and some surviving timber sash windows

Features Unusual curved corners either end with quoin detailing and rare surviving curved sash windows to No. 149, No. 139 recently lost

Degree of Alteration Some, mostly reversible

Significance Attractive mid-Victorian shopping parade with Italianate detailing and strong townscape value

Qualifying Criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful feature iii) group value

I59 New Tiger's Head Pub

Age and History In existence by 1870, re-built shortly after Old Tiger's Head by 1896.

Design Three storeys with hipped tiled roof, full height central bay with projecting and inverted windows, surmounted by pedimented gable, central arched entrance

Materials Red brick with moulded terracotta facing materials and decorative details

Features Many features including ionic order columns and pilasters, ornate gable with 'roaring' tiger's head within laurel wreath festooned with swagged cornucopiae, symbols of abundance

Degree of Alteration Very little

Significance Highly decorative, characterful and prominent local landmark at a major traffic junction on main arterial road. Forms a pair with Old Tiger's Head opposite (LB Lewisham) Strong townscape value

Qualifying Criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) substantially intact/evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

Quaggy Bridge

Age and History C19th bridge over River Quaggy

Design Single span bridge, forms one of pair on the opposite side of the road (LB Lewisham)

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick recessed panels, pyramidal stone parapet and blue engineering brick plinth

Features Old enamel street sign attached to side

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Richly contrasting colours and materials make this an unusual surviving streetscape feature

Qualifying Criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured feature iii) group value

Lewisham Road, SE13**4**

Early 19th Century. 2-storeys. Multi-coloured stock brick with parapet, concealing roof. Upper part rebuilt after war damage. Mid-19th Century shop front on ground floor, with moulded cornice over. Modern front door giving access to first floor. Windows with centre bar and elliptical heads.

6 and 8

Early-mid 19th Century pair, each 2-storeys. Slated mansard roof with two tall dormers to each house, replaced sashes. Multi-coloured stock brick cornice, string and parapet. Moulded architraves to original first floor sash windows; console bracketed cornices to those of No. 8. Original shop fronts with moulded cornices, and doors defined by narrow pilasters.

10

Circa 1825. Three-bay, 3-storey house, stock brick with coped parapet concealing roof. Flat gauged brick arches to windows, central doorway with double concentric semi-circular arch of gauged brickwork, 6-panel door. Plaster sill-band to first floor.

Little Heath, SE7**2-34 & 3-45**

Attractive, large detached, paired and terraced villas of red brick with fine decorative detailing in terracotta and stucco and highly varied and picturesque roofscape. Villas on east side have double height canted bays with attached Corinthian-style columns and pointed, tile-hung gables. Western villas have more variance with canted and square bays and pointed or hipped gables; some feature turret-style corner bays.

70

A detached 2-storey house with basement, built around 1830. Fairly shallow pitched, hipped, slated roof with plain eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick construction with recessed panel on centre axis. Stuccoed basement and west facades. Side entrance addition stuccoed at ground floor with plain classical pilasters supporting semi-circular arch to porch. Single windows at first floor on facade and side addition have flat gauged brick arches, stuccoed reveals to timber sashes and projecting stucco sill band. Semi-circular gauged brick arch to ground floor windows with stuccoed reveals and stucco band at springing extending to recess return. Wrought-iron balustrade to entrance steps.

Lizban Street, SE3**13-36 (consecutive)**

A single terrace of 2-storey buildings with basements, appropriate in scale to their setting. Stock brick under slated and tiled roofs. Some buildings pebble dashed and painted. Early to mid-19th Century.

Luton Place, SE10**2-12 (even)**

Attractive small scale 2-storey terrace of cottage type houses, circa 1820. Yellow stock brickwork, double hung sash windows. Parapet hides slated and tiled roofs. Many original features. Some houses have basements.

17

Originally two properties. Left side (east), circa 1820. Stock brick, two storeys, three bays. Plaster sill-band linking first floor windows. Round-headed doorway, patterned fanlight, original door. Right side (west), 18th century (before 1774) square in plan, shallow pyramidal

slate roof, weather boarded mainly rendered over. Sashes with exposed sash-boxes. Pointed 'Gothic' doorway in wall to Luton Place built of flints (possibly from the chalk caverns below The Point). This part marked as a 'summerhouse' within the gardens of the Olivier house in Crooms Hill on a survey of 1774 by Michael Searles.

18

Mid-19th Century, 2-storey, yellow stock bricks, with stone cornice and parapet forming group with Nos. 14 and 16 Luton Place on Statutory List.

20 and 22

Imposing 2-storey semi-detached houses. Early-mid 19th Century in yellow stock brickwork with pilasters at entrances. Double hung sash windows. Widely overhanging eaves under slated roofs each with a small dormer.

Macbean Street, SE18

41-44

Age and History 44 is a tall building built 1899 for a wholesale confectioner. Original carriage entrance to ground floor which provided access to the former sweet factory at the rear. 41 is the last of a 20-house terrace built 1898-9 for Thomas Nash who owned the timber yard behind. Both buildings became part of the council's Electricity Department depot in 1930 (see entry for 'Electric House', under 44-48 Powis Street)

Design & Features 44: three-storey gable fronted building with pitched roof, carriage entrance, tall chimney stacks. 41: two-storey cottage with pitched roof

Materials Brown brick with red brick banding; 44 has cream-coloured brick window arches, 41 has stone dressings

Degree of Alteration Sash windows renewed with modern casements

Significance Townscape value, tall gabled frontage with original surviving carriage entrance adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Maidenstone Hill, SE10

2-8 (even)

Circa 1825-1835. 2-storey frontages (Nos. 2 and 8 with basement), in stock bricks, parapet roofs. No. 2 has later Victorian period entrance with engaged Ionic columns. At rear, No. 6 is 3-storey and No. 8 is 3-storey plus basement.

Forms group with Nos. 10 and 12 and 14-18 (even).

10 and 12

Built in the 1840's, 4-storey buildings with 2-storey frontage to Maidenstone Hill, with basements and slated mansard roofs. Forms group with Nos. 2-8 (even) and 14-18.

14-18 (even)

Generally similar to Nos. 10-12 also built in the 1840's but 5-storey and with shallow mansard and parapet and with stucco finish. At rear these buildings are 4-storey plus attic.

Forms group with Nos. 2-8 (even) and 10 and 12.

37-75 (odd)

Early-mid 19th Century terrace of 2-storey cottages designed by George Smith for Morden College, and shown in block plan dated 1842 curling down and round hillside. Slated roofs of moderate pitch with eaves soffits. Multi-coloured stock brick with stucco first floor sill band. Gauged, flat brick arches to sash windows. Round headed door openings in round arched recesses. Nos. 37-47 and No. 73 have six panel doors; others are later. All have cornice head and fanlights, those of Nos. 37 and 39 are patterned. No. 37 has three windows and No. 65 four windows.

Manor Way, SE3**2**

2-storey lodge with 3-storey square tower, overhanging eaves below hipped tiled roof, stock brick with red brick quoins. An architectural curiosity. Built in 1865 and the only surviving original Cator Estate Lodge House. Interesting design qualities.

12

A house of c.1910 in the arts & crafts style as characterised by the asymmetrical design and cottage aesthetic. The house is comprised of two principal storeys and a third in the roof as denoted by the large triptych dormer window to the centre of the hipped, tiled roof with deep, overhanging eaves. The ground floor is of exposed red brick with a timber bow window to the right hand front room. The first floor is tile hung with a matching timber bow window to the right hand side and a timber bay windows to the left.

96 and 98, 'Lennox' and 'Radnor House'

3-storeys with hipped slated roof, two small gable ends to front, stock bricks and stucco dressings, classical porticos. A magnificent example of semi-detached Victorian mansions built by John Rivolta in 1862. Retains all its original external features. The Conservatory at the rear is a fine example of its kind - a rare survival.

Marlborough Road**Royal Arsenal Buildings 47 and 48 (Grand Store additions)**

Age and History Storehouse additions to the Grade II* Grand Store, built within its three-sided quadrangle. Building 48 built 1889-90, as a 'sea store', designed in 1886 under Col. H. D. Crozier. Building 47 added at the centre of the yard c.1897. Occupied as bookstores for the British Museum from 1862. Converted to apartments in 2003-4.

Design & Materials 48: Three-storey stock brick range of 17 bays by 3, timber floors, hipped and slate-covered iron roof. 47: similar but one bay wider, with gable ends, steel frame and part-concrete floors

Features Full height pilasters articulate the bays and terminate the elevations; round-headed windows to lower two storeys with multi-pane casements. 47 has giant order arch to central three bays on east and west elevations, leading originally to a double-height entrance hall with gantry crane

Degree of Alteration Residential conversion resulted in loss of double height entrance/gantry crane to 47

Significance Fine examples of 19C industrial architecture, associated with Grade II* Grand Store

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example

Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with Grand Store

Maryon Road, SE7

215-217

Unusual corner building with strong townscape value. Normally plain flank elevation is elaborately detailed and fenestrated to form a principal elevation facing Woodland Terrace. Of stock brick with chamfered red brick window surrounds and richly carved keystones to Woodland terrace elevation and moulded stucco architraves to Maryon Road elevation. A The majority of original sash windows with margin lights survive on the first floor. Some original shutters survive internally.

Group value with Nos. 2-28 Woodland Terrace opposite (also locally listed) and forms an appropriate historic setting for the Grade II Listed Church of St Thomas opposite.

Maryon Park

Age and History Remnant of Hanging Wood, ancient woodland and highwayman hideout, used for sand quarrying from the early 18C until 1870. Given to the London County Council in 1890 by Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Lord of the Manor of Charlton; opened in 1891. One of the summits, known as Cox's Mount, was used by the Admiralty in the 1850s for adjusting ships compasses and subsequently as a semaphore station. Key location in *Blow-Up* (1966) an influential film directed by Michelangelo Antonioni

Design Large, wooded park laid out in 1890 with children's recreation ground and winding paths and steps up to two steep summits, giving views over London, the Thames and the Barrier

Features Includes Gilbert's Pit, former sand quarry and geological Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which has a cliff face with exposed geological strata; and Cox's Mount, which originated as a large Romano-British hill fort (excavated in 1915)

Degree of Alteration Original landscape design of 1890 largely survives; park extended northwards to Woolwich Road in late 20C

Significance & Qualifying criteria: Historical significance due to association with sand and chalk quarrying, industries of local importance, and as evidence of particular periods of the area's history. Archaeological significance due to evidence of Romano-British hill fort. Landscape significance as a historic park which contributes to the locally distinctive character of the area due to its dramatic topography. Geological significance due to completeness of its geological strata. Cultural significance due to association with influential filmmaker Antonioni, the seminal film *Blow-Up* and 20C cinematic modernism. Northern section forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area

Maze Hill, SE3

14, BT Telephone Exchange

Age and History Telephone Exchange of 1947 with later larger extension to south (not included)

Design Three storey block with flat roof

Materials Multi-stock brick with stonework detailing, steel windows; extension in white glazed brick with aluminium windows

Features Symmetrical elevation of four bays, round-headed windows to ground floor with double brick arches, keystones and imposts, stone band course above inscribed with

lettering 'TELEPHONE EXCHANGE'. Multi-paned steel casement windows. Stone roundel with insignia of George VI with date '1947'.

Degree of Alteration some windows blocked or with large vents installed below.

Significance Prominent local landmark, still in use as a telephone exchange, townscape value with adjoining locally listed (former) Arches Leisure Centre

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact example *Environmental*

Significance: i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Old Mortuary Chapel (opposite Nos. 57-59)

Small, single storey stock brick building with moderately low pitched slated roof. Band and cornice of stone; coped pediment in red brick. Quoins and gauged, round entrance arch also of brick.

75-81 and 89-93

A cluster of interwar semi-detached dwellings on a short cul-de-sac off Maze Hill. The buildings were constructed in the modern movement style, characterised by flat roofs and horizontal fenestration, and are reasonably well preserved externally. No 75, with its double height half-round bow window, is the most distinctive in the group.

McMillian Street, SE8

Part of East Wall of Recreation Ground

Former burial ground on site. Wall is of recent construction and listed only for plaque inserted to record consecration of former burial ground in the 18th century. Removed from North wall of South portion in 1897. Inscription: 'This Burial Ground was Consecrated and Wall Built at the Parish Charge by Order of Vestry Anno Dom. 1705'. R.C.H.M.

Meadowcourt Road, SE3

1, 3, 5 (former Firemen's Cottages)

Age and History Terrace of three cottages to the north of Lee Fire Station, originally part of the complex, dating from 1906

Design Two storey hipped roof, tall chimney stacks

Materials Red brick, pitched slate roof, timber sash windows

Features Entrances beneath flat-roofed porches with bracketed canopies, mostly original window design with 8 over 8 panes

Degree of alteration Windows to one cottage replaced

Significance Good quality buildings which largely retain their original features, providing domestic accommodation for the Grade II Listed Fire Station

Qualifying Criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:*

i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature ii) planned layout iii) group value

66

Age and History Street laid out late 1930s

Design Detached property with hipped tiled roof,

Materials Red clay tiles, render, steel casement windows, timber door

Features Moderne style windows with horizontal glazing bars, cantilevered porch,

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Attractive Moderne house restored sympathetically to its 1930s appearance

Qualifying Criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) intact evocative example Environmental Significance: ii) planned layout iii) group value

Mereworth Drive, SE18

‘Greengarth’, No. 28

Air Raid Precaution Control Centre converted into a bungalow in 1950. Air Raid Precaution Control Centres were built during World War II to co-ordinate local government response to air raids and served as local control centres. The control room and boiler room were converted into habitable rooms and consequently no original features survive internally. The building is of historic interest locally for its survival and conversion into a residential building, since it demonstrates an attempt to deal with the post-war housing shortage by converting an obsolete civil defence building into a bungalow.

Messeter Place, SE9

Wellington House

Age and History

In 1886 the garden of the former Man of Kent pub (demolished; now the Fire Station) was used to construct offices, stables and cart sheds with a cobbled yard for Carter Paterson & Co Ltd, a firm of carriers based at 128 Goswell Road, EC1. Carter Paterson relocated to their larger premises on the High Street by 1915. The yard was used for stabling until 1920 when it was leased for car sales by Lane’s Eltham Garage. It became known as Messeter Works and also advertised coach tours to sporting events around England. From 1929-1953 Edlow Ltd., a wholesale horticultural supplies business, operated from Messeter Works. The buildings were subdivided for commercial use and GPO telephone engineers were also based at the site between 1936-1961. From the mid-1950s for 20 years the premises operated as a bonded warehouse for DT Harris & Sons Ltd. for cigarettes, when it was renamed as Wellington House, due to an association with Wellington Street in Woolwich. The last occupier of the site was Eltham Greetings Cards Ltd. Cobbles and cart entrance survive from the horse drawn era.

Design

Comprises former cart sheds and stable ranges planned around a central yard, accessed via a carriage arch from the street. Symmetrical two-storey 8-bay frontage to Messeter Place, with slightly projecting, gabled end bays. Windows set under shallow arches. Street elevation includes tall and narrow carriage arch leading into the site’s cobbled yard. Rear of Messeter Place range contains four large pairs of vehicular doors, the same height as the carriage arch. Office accommodation over. The north side of the courtyard has a single storey building range with three pitched roofs leading to a large, pitched-roof building the full width of the site. The eastern side of the yard comprises a smaller single storey shed.

Materials

Yellow stock brickwork with contrasting red brick arches brick arched window heads string courses and bulls-eye surrounds; bull-nose brick quoins to window and door openings. Slate roof survives to (part of) northern building range facing the yard along with timber multi-paned casement windows and timber doors. Timber close-boarded vehicular doors with ironmongery survive to Messeter Place range facing into the yard, along with metal framework of projecting canopy. Carriage arch is supported by iron girders.

Features

Fabric and features survive which signify the building's original function as a large depot for a major carrier company which evolved from horse-drawn to motor vehicles. They are as follows:

- The original plan form, comprising delivery cart/van sheds and stable buildings planned around a central yard
- Tall and narrow 'carriage' arch on the street elevation; proportions match those of the characteristic Carter Paterson delivery vans, which were tall but narrow. The different surface underneath indicates there was probably a weighbridge here at the entrance
- Messeter Place building range which has large openings with close-boarded vehicular doors fronting the yard. This was purpose built for parking up the Carter Paterson delivery vehicles, both the horse-drawn and motor vans, since the openings are the same height and proportions as the carriage arch entrance. Internally, the range has a row of four timber covered inspection pits aligned with each set of doors, for repairing vehicles
- Stable range to north of courtyard, archetypal late 19C stable design: single storey with pitched roofs, bulls-eye windows, chimney, timber roof trusses and tall and narrow entrance doorway, typical of stable buildings
- Remnant of timber stall surviving in large single storey building to rear, indicating this structure also functioned as stabling prior to Carter Paterson's progression to motor vehicles
- Granite setted central yard with drain, over 50% of the setts survive
- The functional design of the buildings and the sites vehicular circulation routes also signify its link to the transport industry

Degree of Alteration

First floor windows replaced with uPVC in the Messeter Place range and several windows blocked or half-blocked up on the Messeter Place elevation; some of the granite setts have been covered with concrete in the yard. Two garage doors have been inserted into the stable range north of the yard, and louvres inserted into a bulls-eye window. Most of roofs replaced with red pantiles.

Heritage Significance

The site meets the following selection criteria for local heritage listing:

Architectural Interest: it represents a rare and unusual building type in the Borough: a Victorian transport depot and commercial stables and is representative of the horse-drawn and early motor transport industry. It also retains a significant proportion of historic fabric and features which signify its original function as a large depot for a major carrier company including building layout, carriage arch, parking range, stable range and cobbled central yard. It also demonstrates distinctive local characteristics in terms of its layout and plan form and its building materials.

Historical significance: it has a historical association with the transport industry and one of regional and national note: Carter Paterson & Co., the largest and one of the most well-known carrier companies in late 19C and early 20C which by 1893 transported millions of

packages per annum and had a huge fleet of horse drawn and motor vehicles. It also retains a number of physical attributes which are important to its historical significance. No other Carter Paterson depot sites are known to survive across London.

Townscape significance: inter-related group of buildings with a complementary visual design and a clear historic relationship. Overall, it contributes positively to the street scene and to the character of the local area through its harmonious relationship to the locally listed fire station behind. The site is an attractive remnant of Victorian townscape and a rare-surviving Victorian industrial site behind the High Street, where there would once have been many such sites in Eltham.

Mill Lane, SE18

11 'Engineer House' (former Office of Royal Engineers)

Built 1858. A substantial 2-storey building in yellow stock brick with hipped blue slated roof, semi-circular-headed windows to ground floor and segmented arch headed windows to first floor. Fine semi-circular fan-light over central front door.

Morden Road, SE3

4 'Moray House'

Victorian mansion, designed by W.G. and E. Habershon in 1858. 3-storeys with basement. Painted brick with hipped slate roof. Classical porch at right with semi-circular fanlight above

13

Detached Victorian mansion, circa 1857; 2 and 3-storeys. Stucco finish with hipped slated roof, overhanging eaves with brackets. Now used as a school.

9-11 (odd) and 18-24 (even)

Large Victorian detached houses, circa 1857. 3-storeys with basements. All similar, stock brick and hipped, slated roofs with wide eaves on brackets. Classical porticos with variety of stucco dressings.

19

Large Victorian detached house built 1855, 3-storeys with basement. Large bow windows extending from ground level to first floor ceilings; central classical portico, stucco finish with hipped slated roof.

Mortgramit Square

Furlongs Motoring Complex (Mortgramit Square & 160-162 Powis Street)

Description: Purpose built Moderne style car showroom, garage, workshops, and (later) filling station dating from 1938-9. Described in the Survey of London Woolwich Volume as "a complete motoring complex of the mid-twentieth century that was said to be the largest in south-east London at the time". Consists of a red brick four-storey ramped garage linked to a smaller red brick four-storey workshop building by a high-level bridge over Mortgramit Square, a historic cobbled lane and service yard area behind Powis Street, and a free-standing chimney. The garage is connected internally to a former car showroom at 160-162

Powis Street, where cars were displayed behind the recessed shopfront, which still survives. Given its presence on the Powis Street, this part of the complex was clad in beige faience tiling in 1930s Art Deco style. The 1950s High Street frontage includes a forecourt filling station, carwash and shops, still in use. Prominent original 1960s signage still survives. The multi-storey garage also served as a car park for the neighbouring Granada Cinema, built a year earlier. Recommended for local listing in *Woolwich Town Centre Heritage Study* (2018).

Architectural significance: as a large, purpose-built motoring complex from the early days of the private motor vehicle during the 1930s, it exemplifies an unusual and rare-surviving building type in the locality; its modernist industrial design is representative of the 1930s and is an important surviving monument to the newly burgeoning car industry and to Furlongs, a historic Woolwich-based firm since 1812. The 3 buildings on the site retain original fabric and features which signify the building's original function. The garage in particular retains a series of curved ramps with original curved steel Crittall windows and a north-facing saw-tooth roof which maximised natural light to the top floor workshop enabling vehicular inspections. The building is ingeniously designed and orientated at an angle, so that its four-storey bulk is not prominent when seen from Powis Street.

Historical significance: Furlongs Motoring Complex illustrates particular aspects of the area's industrial, technological and social history; its large scale, modernist industrial design and multi-purpose function reflects the advance of automobile technology in the 1930s and the motor car's increasing popularity given that car-ownership was no longer the preserve of the wealthy; the provision of car sales, repair and servicing as well as parking for cinemagoers also reflects the growing social mobility of the local populace.

Townscape significance: forms a group with a clear historic relationship, positively contributes to the setting of adjoining listed building (former Granada Cinema, Grade II*) and to the locality by providing local distinctiveness and interest.

The site's special interest lies in the former showroom on Powis Street, the garage and workshop on Mortgramit Square (including 1-4 Mortgramit Sq) and the 'Furlongs' signage which survives. This does not include the former filling station on Woolwich High Street.

Mycenae Road, SE3

111

Built 1892; large 3-storey detached house, red brick, gables, tiled roof.

Nelson Road, SE10

13 and 14

Built 1932 (foundation stone laid by Raymond Montague Burton). 3-storey stone faced building, shop on ground floor, residential over, in the inter-war 'Moderne' style. A good example of its style though disrupting the classic regularity of Nelson Road.

Nevada Street, SE10

Greenwich Theatre (Flank wall to street)

Built in 1871, in the classical style. Features three central arches (door in middle) surmounted by a letter plaque with pediment.

4-7 (consecutive)

Early 19th Century 3-storey houses (No. 6, 2-storey). Nos. 4 and 6 with shop windows. Group value relating to the statutorily listed 'Spread Eagle' and to the Greenwich Theatre and contributing to the intimate scale of this street.

Nithdale Road, SE18

I

2 storey late Victorian double fronted detached house in yellow stock brick with red brick string courses and stepped 'cornice' to eaves. Pitched slate roof. Projecting bay window to ground floor on left of central front door approached through latticed porch with slate roof. Stone window heads - those to ground floor forming a continuous frieze and cornice across front of building. Moulded three quarter columns with plain capitals forming central mullions to first floor flanking windows, ground floor window and ground floor bay.

Old Dover Road, SE3

'The British Oak' Public House

Built In 1847, a good example of a mid-19th Century inn. 3-storeys in yellow stock brick with rendered and painted parapet, projecting cast-iron balcony with corrugated-iron covering to front first floor, supported on cast-iron columns forming a porch to the ground floor. Ground floor front rendered and painted, with painted glazed brick dado (returned round flank elevation). First floor front elevation in painted brick, 2-storey extension at rear.

101-107

Circa 1840, paired 2-storey symmetrical villas in yellow stock brick (no. 107 painted). Each house is one window wide. Window bays project forward by the depth of one brick. Low pitched, hipped slated roofs with eaves soffit. Central, shared chimney stack. Recessed single storey side entrance lobbies with dentilated cornice, shared pilaster between nos. 103 & 105 and doors with semi-circular fanlights over (side entrance lobby to no. 107 a modern replacement). Timber sash windows with 2-over-2 glazing configuration (no. 107 modern aluminium replacements). Correspond closely to group of paired villas nearby, nos. 1-11 Reynolds Place, also locally listed.

Old Mill Road, SE18

Plumstead Manor Comprehensive School (formerly Kings Warren School)

Built In 1914—a tall 2½-storey red brick building in the Classical manner (somewhat after Wren). Stone surrounds to semi-circular headed main entrance door and flanking windows and to all windows on first floor (front) of main block. Every other window on the first floor alternates segmented and triangular pediments over. Dentilated cornice to overhanging roof

of main building which is of slate with dormers. Main building supports two lower projecting wings, 2-storey with dormer in roof.

Old Woolwich Road, SE10

48-54 and 62-80

Part of the Trenchard Street Article 4 Direction. Distinctive group of terraced houses encompassing four streets within the East Greenwich Conservation Area. Strong townscape value.

48-54: 3-storey terraces with Dutch gables. Pebble dashed upper floors, part-red, part-glazed red brick ground floor with transition articulated by glazed band of brick with cable moulding. Bullnose brick cills. Windows comprise unusual paired casements separated by central mullion resembling a reeded pilaster, casement frames having curved inner corners. 5 panel doors with horizontal central panel.

62-80: 3 storey terraces, pebble dashed with glazed red brick beneath ground floor cill level. Elevation treatment delightfully varied to resemble Dutch townhouses. There are three main types: type 1 has Dutch gables, half-timbering to upper floors and 3 or 4 light casement windows. Type 2 has dormer windows, 2 or 3 light first floor oriel windows and either 4-light ground floor casements or smaller 3-light with projecting hood mould. Type 3 has pointed gables partly embellished with hanging tile, plain 3 or 4 light casement windows and a red brick 'relieving arch' over ground floor windows. Ground floor casements to types 1 and 2 have attractive small blue and orange coloured glass panes to toplights. Doors vary between 2-panelled type partly glazed above in a small or large diamond pattern or close-boarded type partly glazed above with 12 small rectangular panes.

Group value with 1-11 Hoskins Street, 2-10 Greenwich Park Street, 1-19 and 2-20 Trenchard St.

60 'Star and Garter' Public House

Late Georgian, 2-storey stock brick with coped parapet. On Old Woolwich Road frontage symmetrical composition with central round-headed doorway and large projecting polygonal wooden bay windows to either side on first floor. On Greenwich Park Street frontage two wooden polygonal bays on ground floor with steeply pitched caps; original sash windows. Door in between has a reeded wooden surround and rectangular fanlight with coloured glass in margins (1810-1830 period). Upper floor slightly altered and reroofed in red concrete tiles.

95-113 (odd)

Built in 1850. A fine mid-19th Century terrace of part 2 part 3 storeys, stuccoed and painted, with parapets.

130-138 (even) 'Morden Place'

Dated 1808. 3-storey terrace in yellow stock brick and with parapet roofs. Upper parts and windows over front door rebuilt. Nos. 140-142 are statutory listed.

Meridian School

London Board School dating from 1888, enlarged in 1903. Large, 3-storey edifice of yellow stock brick with red brick dressings and banding. Old Woolwich Road frontage is asymmetrical, left side projecting wing surmounted by scalloped lunette and pediment above.

Tympanum has pargetted decoration with personifications of Art and Geometry flanking a scrolled plaque with the wording 'AD 1888'. Stone plaque at ground floor level in scrolled surround reads 'School Board for London Old Woolwich Road School'. West flank elevation contains large stone plaque at second floor level with wording 'Enlarged 1903'. Attractive leaded cupola to rear, surmounted by small lantern and weathervane.

Greenwich Power Station and Coal Jetty

Historical significance as London's first large scale generating station, built between 1902-10 to supply the capital's electric trams. Designed by the London County Council (LCC) Architects department for the London tram network and the London Underground which were being electrified at that time. The original power station included a coal-fired boiler house and an engine room which housed four reciprocating steam engines with an output of 6600 volts and 25 hertz. These were later replaced with steam turbines and in turn by oil-burning Rolls Royce gas turbine generators. These are still housed in the boiler house, burn oil and gas and have a voltage of 11,000 volts which can be increased to 22,000 volts for connection to the London Underground electricity system. Greenwich is now a standby station, available as a back-up power source for the London Underground.

The station is an early example of a steel-framed building with a stock brickwork skin. Built on a monumental scale, it has an undeniably powerful presence and a number of interesting architectural details. However, once the first building phase was complete in 1906 it proved highly controversial. Inadvertently constructed on the Prime Meridian Line, it was roundly condemned in the Press with headlines such as "Observatory threatened!" and "Meridian desecrated!". Astronomer Royal William Christie objected to the size of the building and the height of the two extant chimneys, at that time c.79m tall, complaining that astronomers were unable to make their observations. This was due to the vibrations from the power station which broke up the mercury used in the liquid-mirror telescope. A subsequent parliamentary enquiry in 1906 directed that the two southern chimneys should be capped at a height of 55m once built.

In 1969-72 the two northern chimneys were lowered to match the height of the two southern chimneys, diminishing their proportions and losing their distinctive machicolated battlements. It is unrecorded why – perhaps for ease of maintenance.

The listing includes the small, Arts and Crafts style property in the southeast corner of the site with its distinctive octagonal chimney, hipped dormer window and steeply pitched asymmetrical roof. The domestic scale of the three storey building is accentuated by the vast bulk of the power station behind. This may have been an on-site fire house, complete with its own hose-drying tower.

On the riverside stands a massive coal jetty on 16 Doric style cast iron columns. Coal was originally landed from colliers onto the pier, then delivered to a large number of storage bunkers on the west side of the station. The jetty is now redundant since coal is no longer used at the station and oil arrives by road. The Power Station, Coal Jetty and Arts and Crafts building have strong group value.

Orlop Street, SE10

I-17

Mid-Victorian terrace of cottages fronting a narrow street, 2-storey plus basement (some infilled). Stock brick with red brick dressings, pitched slated roofs, with 2-over-2 pane sashes and originally 4-panelled doors, but few survive. Steps to the front doors are recessed within

the façade beneath paired, round-headed red brick arches with keystones and stuccoed imposts; recessed doors are an unusual arrangement, probably a response to the narrowness of the street.

Parkgate, SE3

6-10

A set of early twentieth century houses in a neo-Georgian style, likely to have been constructed in the 1920's. Perhaps an early example of stretcher bond brick wall construction, only number 9 is constructed with a Flemish bond. The houses appear well proportioned taking their cue from classical design with flush, exposed timber sash windows, each with different, heavy door pediments, hipped roofs and plain chimney stacks. The group of houses have a value as a set of buildings of early twentieth century construction and streetscape which contributes to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

22

The house was designed in 1978 by Patrick Gwynne, and built in 1979, for Span director Leslie Bilsby with whom he had a long working relationship. Number 22 Parkgate was the third house Gwynne designed for Bilsby, including his previous home, 10 Blackheath Park (nationally listed). The house is planned as three interlinking octagonal spaces of dark brick with sloping felt roofs of a similar colour. The plan form recalls that of 10 Blackheath Park and two motorway service buildings at Burtonwood, Cheshire which Gwynne had designed in the early 1970's.

Park Vista, SE10

20, 'Plume of Feathers' Public House

Early 18th Century 2-storey, ground floor of glazed bricks which have been painted, stucco above. Parapet and tiled mansard roof with two dormers. An interesting survival of an earlier age adding character to the street.

Passey Place, SE9

4

Pre-First World War (formerly old Post Office) 2-storey in plum-coloured brick with red brick surrounds, stone key-stones to windows, stone string course and cornice. Hipped, slated roof. Central, broken-segmented, arched entrance with ornament swags and initials G.V.R. and crown over door.

Pelton Road, SE10

St. Joseph's Church

Built in 1881-Gothic style building in yellow stock brick with steep pitched slated roof.

Priests House

Large former rectory associated with St Joseph's Church, now converted into flats. Gothic style with pointed gables, steeply pitched slated roofs and windows with pointed arches. Dark brown brick with red brick dressings. All gables unfortunately rebuilt in poorly matching brick. Charming, enclosed porch with trefoil-arched mullioned window and

original wide front door with quatrefoil glazed panels. Retains original entrance gateway in front boundary with arched doorway and hood mould over, surmounted by stepped gable containing stone quatrefoil and shield motif. Strong townscape value with St Joseph's Church and Community Centre.

16-68 (even)

Mostly built in the 1850's, probably to designs by George Smith. Nos. 16 to 42 Pelton Road have stuccoed parapets with cornice; Nos. 44,46 and 48 have brick parapets with a thin stone coping; Nos. 50 and 60 have stuccoed parapets without the cornice and Nos. 62 to 68 have stuccoed parapets with a cornice. Nos. 62 and 64 have a plaque inscribed 'J.W. AD 1861'.

23/25 'Pelton Arms' Public House

Built in 1844, 2-storey with parapet roof built in yellow stock bricks- painted faience to ground floor frontage. Forms part of group including Nos. 16-68/ 27-67 Pelton Road.

27-65 (odd)

A fine collection of small Victorian terrace houses almost certainly built by George Smith in circa 1844/48, 2-storeys in height and of brick construction with stuccoed architraves and other features to doors and windows.

67 'The Royal Standard' Public House

2-storey early Victorian pub built in 1846. Features later Victorian stuccoed facades in handsome Italianate style with elaborate framings around upper floor windows. Cornice and parapet roof.

70-76

2-storey, stock brick, slated hipped roofs of low pitch. Central plaque inscribed 'LIME TREE COTTAGES 1863'. Original sashes, each of six pairs in plastered reveals. Doors framed by plaster pilasters carrying frieze with pairs of wreaths; low-pitched token pediments above.

Group value with houses in Whitworth Street.

Peyton Place, SE10

1-5 (consecutive)

Circa 1830 row of cottages. Each 2-storeys. Multi-coloured stock brick but No. 3 rendered and painted. Low pitched, slated roof with eaves soffit, hipped at left of No. 1. Gauged, shallow segmental brick arches to sash windows. A warehouse with a 2-storey timber front constructed of painted brick, tiled roof. It has intrinsic value as part of the group of buildings which include Nos. 1 to 6 (consecutive) Peyton Place.

Philipot Path, SE9

4

Early 19th Century 2-storey timber frame house with weatherboarding to front and rear elevations and (later) render facing over the weatherboarding on the flank elevations.

23 and 24

Mid-late 19th Century houses in yellow stock brick with gabled pantiled roofs - windows modernised. Group value with Elizabeth Terrace.

Plum Lane, SE18**10-32 (even)**

Mid-Victorian period - two terraces, split by Vambery Road, of small 2-storey yellow stock houses with slated roofs. Stone dressings to front doors and ground floor windows. Some houses have been pebble dashed. Terrace north of Vambery Road bears inscription, 'Shrewsbury Villas - built 1858'.

13 'Brethren Meeting Hall'

Small and simple chapel built in 1865. Yellow stock brick, red brick dressings, hipped, slated roof. Well-preserved, large sliding sashes to side elevations.

Plumstead Common Road, SE18**111 (Former 'Prince of Wales' Public House)**

Late 19th Century building in Dutch style, 2-storeys and attic. Red brick with white stone dressings. On both fronts the curved gable at right has a round window with four keystones. High pitched, slated roof.

26 and 28

Georgian houses. No. 26, 2-storey with semi-basement and parapet roof; stuccoed front with stone steps leading up to front door. No. 28, 3½-storey, with dormer in slate mansard roof; painted brickwork, render to flank elevation; first and second floor windows much altered.

34 and 36

Pair of 2-storey early 19th century buildings with rendered and painted pilasters, cornices and parapets and slate Mansard roofs with dormers. Later projecting shop fronts added. No. 34 has projecting front door to Herbert Place.

57 'Fox and Hounds' Public House

Elegant 2-storey late-Victorian building with bracketed cornice and parapet roof situated on corner of Sandy Hill and Plumstead Common Road. Stuccoed and painted throughout, upper floor plain, ground floor coursed. Six windows to first floor with painted stucco surrounds. Dentilled cornice to ground floor. Windows and entrance doors to public house framed with decorative pilasters.

71-81 (odd)

2-storey early Victorian terrace of pleasing proportions but much altered. First floor in yellow stock brick (No. 75 rendered). Ground floor in coursed render. No. 71 is a shop. Cornice and parapet roof, cornice to No. 81 missing. No. 71 has raised rendered flank wall fronting Bloomfield Road. Windows to terrace much altered. Group value with Nos. 83-89.

72-78

Group of four 2-storey mid-Victorian villas. Yellow stock brick with some decorative grey brick bands, red gauged brick 'relieving arches'; steeply pitched, slated roofs. Asymmetrical pair with assorted features including projecting gables and dormers, canted and rectangular bays, single and double storey. Dog-tooth course in brick beneath eaves and bay window eaves; moulded stucco lintels with floral motif; ornate arched entrances with supporting columns, foliated capitals and keystones; recessed panelled front doors.

80

Detached mid-Victorian villa, similar to Nos. 74-76 but less decorative detailing. Yellow stock brick with gauged yellow brick 'relieving arches'; assortment of pitched, hipped and gabled roofs (with modern machine tile). Projecting rectangular double height bay; tripartite sash windows with unusual shaped heads; plain timber porch. Dog-tooth course¹ in brick beneath eaves and bay window eaves.

83-89

Two pairs of tall early Victorian 3-storey houses in yellow stock brick, with basements, cornices and parapet roofs. Ground floor and basement frontage to Plumstead Common Road; stucco in imitation of coursed ashlar masonry. Six steps up to front floor reached through projecting porches. Stucco window surrounds; windows to first floors surmounted by pediments supported on brackets. Semi-circular headed windows to ground floor.

86-100 (even) 'Ebenezer Terrace'

An attractive 2-storey terrace built in 1848. Stock brick with ornate parapet concealing modern pitched roof. Parapet and cornice on Nos. 92-100. Parapet rebuilt without cornice on Nos. 86-90. First floor stucco and sill band.

106

Detached 2-storey house with hipped slate roof in yellow stock brick with projecting bay window to ground floor with parapet roof and wider overhanging eaves supported on brackets. Forms a group with No. 108 (now statutory listed at Grade II).

110 and 110B

Early 19th Century villa with alterations, 2-storeys and basement. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit. Multicoloured stock brick with stuccoed front. Doric porch with sides now glazed, 2-storey, one window right extension (No. 110B). Left hand 2-storey bay

196-212 (even) 'The Links' Clock Tower

Built in 1904/5. A prominent local landmark, rising from and forming part of, the upper floors of the RACS supermarket. First floor central section in red brick; side wings in pebbledash render. Second floors have mock Tudor half-timbering with rendered panels. Oriol window to first and second floor of central section. Most of right hand wing at first floor level is missing. Steeply sloping tiled roof to ornate clock tower with pyramidal roof topped by weather vane.

Plumstead High Street, SE18

Gateposts, to side of Plume of Feathers PH

Age and History C19th gateposts to former Tram terminus (lost)

Design Four gateposts survive; two central formed a vehicular entrance since corners have rounded bull-nosed bricks.

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick bands and blue engineering brick plinth and corners, stone capstones

Features Ornate moulded capstones with classical cornice of 'egg-and-dart' and 'dentil' bands

Degree of alteration Railings lost but gateposts survive intact and in good condition

Significance Richly contrasting bricks and detailing make this an unusual surviving townscape feature and the last remnant of the Victorian tram terminus

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

2-22

Age and History Parade of 11 shops. Mapping evidence indicates this terrace pre-dates 1864 and the plan form has remained unchanged

Design two storey terrace with London 'butterfly' roofs concealed behind decorative parapets

Materials Stock brick rendered, clay tiles

Features Nos. 2-10 and 22 have decorative eaves terminations in the form of dog tooth string courses below battlemented parapets, which complement similar features on the former Lord Derby pub opposite.

Degree of alteration Modern shopfronts, windows replaced, front elevations in need of improvements

Significance Oldest surviving terrace on Plumstead High Street, historic butterfly roof pattern survives unaltered, original terrace plan form survives. Strong townscape value with nearby buildings - Lord Derby PH and Plumstead Station (both locally listed under Walmer terrace) due to battlemented parapet features.

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Architectural Interest: i) earliest sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature ii) planned layout iii) group value

64

Age and History Eclectic style Edwardian factory building (former mineral water factory)

Design Two storey two bay building with long gable roofs, adjoining three storey carriageway entrance to west with small gable roof

Materials Stock brick with stonework detailing

Features Paired sash windows with heads and aprons ornamented with delicately carved swags, those on first floor surmounted by broken segmental moulded arches. Bays and carriage entrance articulated by full height pilasters, rusticated at ground floor level and panelled at first floor, all with decorative Corinthian capitals, three on first floor with miniature pediments to echo gables above. Carriage entrance surmounted by sash window with semi-circular head carved with Green Man motif, stone arched arcade above under gable.

Degree of Alteration Windows replaced/boarded up, damage sustained to pilasters flanking carriage entrance, suffering from long term neglect

Significance Finely detailed Edwardian factory building with surviving carriage entrance. Strong townscape value

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* i) sole-surviving example ii) evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

ABM Motor Factors Ltd, 65

Age and History Large factory built between 1938-1952

Design Three storey with flat roof, large footprint to rear

Materials Render with moulded stonework detailing, white glazed brick

Features Decorative façade with four bays articulated by open segmental arches at ground floor level, segmental and round headed windows above, and by four attached columns at first floor level from which spring decorative mouldings forming an applied 'Dutch gable' pattern, referencing the Dutch gables of the neighbouring locally listed building and those opposite. Eastern flank elevation of interest with expanse of white glazed brick and tall narrow glazed brick chimneys

Degree of Alteration Windows replaced

Significance Characterful C20th factory building with unusual façade design, townscape value with locally listed neighbour No. 67 (former Green man Pub) and Nos. 66-76

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

66-76

Age and History Edwardian parade of six shops

Design Three storeys with attic accommodation within large gables, mansard roofs

Materials Red brick with stonework detailing and mullions/transoms.

Features Characterised by large Dutch gables. Nos. 66-72 have single large stone mullioned first floor windows with a segmental arched transom, surmounted by a large gable with scrolled stonework coping. Nos. 74-76 have two stone mullioned and transomed first floor windows surmounted by double scrolled gables. All six shopfront pilaster divisions with their ornate consoles survive. Dutch gables also feature on the two buildings opposite.

Degree of Alteration Window frames replaced, modern shop fronts

Significance Characterful parade of shops with distinctive gables, townscape value with locally listed No. 67 (former Green man Pub) opposite and No. 65

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

67 'The Green Man' Public House

Edwardian, 2½-storey building with red brick first floor and Dutch gabled dormers flanking small central dormer; pitched slated roof with decorated (pierced) ridge tiling. Applied terracotta decoration to first floor and gables.

95 'The Red Lion' Public House

2-storey building having part of its structure dating from the early 18th century. Thought to be originally an old timber-framed building but such earlier work now covered by later Victorian tiling and 20th century half timbering. Of historic interest as one of the oldest pubs in Plumstead.

100 (former Conservative Club)

Age and History Eclectic style Edwardian building purpose-built as a conservative club

Design Two storeys with hipped slate roof, chimney stack, feature gables and corner turret

Materials Brick with moulded stonework detailing

Features Ornamental elevations with distinctive features including canted oriel bay to corner surmounted by open belfry-style turret. Central canted oriel bay surmounted by gabled dormer with scrollwork embellishments, flanked by smaller ox-eye dormers. Window bays articulated by pilasters rusticated at ground floor level, canted at first floor level with decorative capitals. First floor windows have elaborately corbelled stonework sills

Degree of Alteration Ground floor front windows replaced, elevations unfortunately over painted

Significance Finely detailed, characterful and prominent local landmark, strong townscape merit

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

107a (former Barclays Bank)

Age and History purpose-built bank of 1906 located on the site of a Methodist chapel

Design Three storeys with hipped slate roof, chimney stacks and corner turret

Materials Orange-red brick with moulded terracotta and limestone detailing

Features Elaborate façade with profusion of embellishments including curved oriel corner bay surmounted by domed turret with finely moulded stonework including arched entrance. Window bays articulated by full height pilasters inlaid with decorative terracotta friezes, windows have moulded stonework heads and terracotta swags beneath

Degree of Alteration Timber windows replaced with uPVC

Significance Finely detailed, characterful and prominent local landmark at crossroads, strong townscape value with Grade II Listed Fire Station and No. 118-118A

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

118-118a

Age and History Oldest building on the crossroads, pre-dates 1896 OS map

Design Long wedge-shaped building, three storeys, roof concealed behind parapet

Materials Yellow stock brick with stucco dressings

Features Elaborately moulded eaves cornice, large 'cusped star' motif articulates window bays on upper floors, turret feature survives at second floor level

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfronts, second floor windows replaced

Significance Characterful building at crossroads, townscape value with Grade II Listed Fire Station and No. 107A

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) locally valued feature iii) group value

130-132 'The Volunteer' Public House

Appears in William Mitchel's map of 1720 as 'The Vicarage of the old village of Plumstead'. Much altered since then. Now, 2-storey building with rendered and painted front and dentilled cornice to pitched slated roof. Other features include dentilled string course and unusually wide first floor windows over matching ground floor openings comprising glazed entrance doors and flanking windows.

136-142 (even)

2-storey early 19th century terrace, formerly cottages, converted to shops - much altered but retains basic form. Upper floors of Nos. 136 and 142 rendered, that of No. 138 painted. Ground floors have modern shop fronts of varying designs. Pitched slate roofs. First floor windows much altered.

Bannockburn Primary School & School House

Age and History London Board School, originally 'High Street School' opened in 1893 as mixed Infants and Elementary school

Design Two (originally three) storey building with flat roof; upper storey, roof and chimneys destroyed during WWII. Three storey school house with pitched roof

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings

Features Large casement window bays articulated by projecting red brick 'buttresses'. Ingeniously designed with 'playground shelters' beneath the building, arched openings with alternating brick and stone voussoirs survive on north elevation infilled with glazing, though west (flank) elevation still has three open arches. School house has a steeply pitched roof with gables and large feature chimney stack. Original boundary walls and pillars survive to High Street, Ceres Road and Bannockburn Road.

Degree of alteration Timber windows replaced with uPVC

Significance Good example of a Victorian Board School with interesting features and original school house. Group value with civic ensemble on the High Street

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

200 Plumstead Police Station

Age and History Built during late 1980s to replace older and smaller station on the site

Design Three storey principal building with two/three storey wings, pitched and hipped roofs

Materials Red brick with brick detailing, casement windows, tiled roofs

Features Subtle but varied brickwork articulation in the form of vertical bands, projecting full height central gable flanked by broken pediment, off-centre gable containing entrance with 'Gibbs' surround in shallow brick and large keystone with Police Lantern on ornate bracket. Riverdale Road wing has distinctive colonnaded upper storey which corresponds to narrow 'columnar' fenestration on the ground floor

Degree of Alteration None apparent

Significance Unusual example of 1980s architecture, group value with Grade II Listed Library, part of Plumstead's important C20th civic ensemble comprising Police Station, Library, Health Centre, Fire Station, School and Public Baths (demolished)

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* iii) unique, trend-setting example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value

236 (former Health Centre)

Age and History Built 1925/6 as a Health Centre and Dental Clinic, opened during "Health Week" October 1926 by Harry Snell MP (later lord Plumstead). Extended 1933 to include school treatment

Design Two storey with hipped roof, set back from the street so as to follow front building line of the Library

Materials Red brick with stonework detailing, steel casement windows, tiled roof

Features Six large mullioned and transomed windows with nine-pane casements, flanked by articulating pilasters which terminate the bays and a wide stone storey band all designed to

echo the detailing of the nearby Library (Grade II)

Degree of Alteration None apparent

Significance Group value with Grade II Listed Library, part of Plumstead's important C20th civic ensemble comprising Police Station, Library, Health Centre, Fire Station, School and Public Baths (demolished)

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest Architectural Interest:* i) sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

240-242 (former Horse & Groom PH)

Age and History Former Horse and Groom pub, census records show pub on the site since 1862, rebuilt late C19th

Design Two storey with unusual hipped mansard roof, commercial ground floor with accommodation above and within gables, chamfered corner corresponding to No. 244

Materials Red brick with brick and stonework detailing, timber windows to ground floor

Features Decorative pedimented gables with stonework scrolls and finials, dentil cornice at eaves level, feature windows survive to ground floor with curved glazing pattern below ornate ventilation grill, large chimney stacks

Degree of Alteration Change of use to church resulted in loss of windows to upper floors and pub signage;

Significance Good quality detailing surviving, townscape value with former Prince of Orange pub on opposite corner

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

244 (former Prince of Orange PH)

Age and History Former Prince of Orange pub of 1890

Design Two storey pitched roof building, commercial ground floor with accommodation above and within large gabled dormers, gabled chamfered corner corresponding to No. 240-242 opposite

Materials Red brick with stucco detailing and timber sash windows

Features Four entrances flanked by ionic half-columns, tall feature chimney stack, chamfered corner with scrolled stucco frame (for signage) on first floor surmounted by the date '1890'

Degree of Alteration Relatively sympathetic change of use to a supermarket retaining original openings, columns, pub sign

Significance Characterful local landmark with good quality detailing, townscape value with former Horse & Groom pub on opposite corner

Qualifying criteria: *Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

244a

Age and History Late C19th commercial property with flat above

Design Small scale two storey building with narrow frontage, one bay wide, mansard roof

Materials Red brick, timber sash windows

Features First floor window is tripartite and almost full width of frontage, dormer with unusual curved sides

Degree of alteration Modern Shopfront

Significance Unusual survival with large feature windows which belie the small size of the building

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) evocative example Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Plumstead Road, SE18

2

Small 3-storey building built 1842 with adjoining Royal Mortar Tavern to west (demolished). Two windows to first floor in painted brick, and two windows to second floor overset in slated mansard roof. Modern shop front.

Point Hill, SE3

5

Built in 1840. Two-bay, 2-storey house with basement. Additional projecting entrance bay set well back on south side on modern single storey extension. Stuccoed front and return to Diamond Terrace with moulded cornice and blocking course, parapet roof with coping. Cast-iron railings and gate to front garden erected in 1976; original railings on street frontage re-erected along north boundary to front garden.

29-35 Point Hill (east side)

A two-storey terrace of four Victorian villas, forming a lively rhythm down the hill. Constructed of brick with painted render at ground floor level. Asymmetrical, full height shallow projecting bays and projecting hood moulds over ground floor doors and windows. Tall, prominent chimneys with dog tooth coursing in brick.

43 'Point View'

Built in 1879. 3-storeys and basement. Stucco with dentilled cornice and blocking course. Moulded architraves to one and three light sash windows with acanthus bracketed cills. Balustrade over left first floor window. Modified entablature surround to 4-panel double door with rectangular fanlight. Stucco return to Westgrove Lane. Moulded architraves to single square-headed windows-one on each floor-with acanthus bracketed cills. Balustrade over first floor window. Forms a group with No. 1 Westgrove Lane, which is Statutorily Listed.

54 and 56

Circa 1840-50. 2-storey cottages in yellow stock brick with low-pitched slate roofs. Dentil cornice of slightly projecting headers below eaves gutters. Original sash windows with narrow margin lights (originally with external wooden shutters). Arched doorways of gauged bricks, contemporary 4-panel door with bolection mouldings. Forms group with No. 2 Maidenstone Hill on Local List.

Polytechnic Street, SE18

Thames Polytechnic (part)

Built In the early 1900's a tall 3-storey building in the 'Mannerist' Classical style with pitched slated roof In red brick with Portland stone central feature and end bays, cills, window heads and continuous frieze and cornice to first floor. Timber mullions and transoms to ground and first floor windows. Central feature comprises round headed 'entrance' (now blocked in and converted to window) with flanking $\frac{3}{4}$ columns and broken pediment over in the

'Mannerist' Roman Doric Order style, with highly decorated tympanum, three-bay windows to first floor and 'Palladian' style window to second floor surmounted by a triangular pediment - this flanked by segmental headed windows to ground floor and curved projecting oriel bay windows to first and second floor. Left-hand end bay comprises mezzanine raised ground floor/basement windows, framed in stone surrounds with broken triangular pediment over with similar framed first and second floor windows under a segmental pediment. Right-hand end bay similar but single ground floor window only. Forms part of group of public buildings and contributes to the distinctive character of the area.

Pond Road, SE3

3-9 (odd)

Attractive group of four Victorian detached villas built 1862, in fine environmental setting. All 3-storeys with basements and projecting bay windows. Nos. 3-7 have pitched slated roof and stone surrounds and dressings - No. 3 has been painted. No. 9 has parapet roof with cornice and stuccoed (imitation) 'ashlar' ground floor with horizontal courses to front elevation.

St Michael & All Angels Church Hall

1969-1970 a church hall complex of stock brick with timber doors and a butterfly roof in four dimensions with metal-framed glazing under each eave. Internally the ceiling is clad in timber weatherboard. To the exterior a pergola walkway provides the entrance to the building.

Powis Street, SE18

1-7 Natwest Bank

Age and History Built 1958-60 by Thomas & Edge to the designs of Hector Hamilton Associates, originally the premises of the home furnishing company Easterns Limited. Hector Hamilton was a British architect who rose to prominence in New York after winning a Soviet Union competition for the design of a 'Palace of Soviets'. Converted into bank and offices 1987-89.

Design & Features Three storey building occupying the corner of Powis St and Greens End with a 'butterfly' plan form. Upper storeys have glass curtain walls containing grey vitreous enamel spandrels, articulated by deeply projecting imitation-stone faced mullions. Powis Street corner is set back and ornamented with an incised lozenge pattern with applied coloured diamonds. Continuous pavement canopy between ground and first floor.

Materials Steel-framed building with concrete floors, imitation-stone facing, vitreous enamel panels, steel window frames

Degree of Alteration Ground floor shopfront remodelled during 1980s

Significance Historical interest due to association with modernist architect prominent in New York in the 1930s and architectural interest as a good example of a post-war modernist design. High townscape value as a gateway building to Powis Street.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact, evocative example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

12 'William Shakespeare' Public House

Late 19th Century, 3-storeys and attic. Red brick with stucco dressings. Central gable with elaborate stucco ornament and small top pediment with bust of Shakespeare inside and

crouching monkey finial above. Flanking pilasters with urn finials and scrolled side buttresses. Stone-coped side parapets. Broken pediment over second floor window. First floor windows have balustraded balconies resting on enriched ground floor cornice broken forward below them. Ground floor of three segmental glazed bays, the centre one very wide. Attached granite columns and pilasters support rudimentary consoles and granite fascia. Modern glazing. Panelled stallrisers.

22-28

Age and History Terraced group of three shops (originally four) built 1894-99. Despite apparent symmetry, three separate developments unified by H. H. Church. 26-28 built first as drapers shop in 1894-5, 22 followed in 1896-7 as a dentists premises, 24 added in 1899 as an expansion to the drapers shop.

Design Three-storey frontage across four bays in a loose Gothic style, steeply pitched roofs

Materials Red brick with white stucco ornamentation

Features Gothic elements embellish the facades including ogival hood moulds, foliate motifs, grotesque heads, moulded pilasters and a triangular gable with terracotta decoration to 28 (equivalent to 22 is missing). Broad stucco frieze between first and second floors unifies the composition.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor and replacement casements to upper storeys

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. High townscape value; impressive scale and architectural enrichment, a characterful group which adds visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of ornamental Victorian facades.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature ii) part of a planned layout iii) group value with nos. 32-42 & 23-27

23-25, 27

Age and History Terraced group of three shops, surviving elements of an original uniform row of seven designed by H. H. Church and built 1896-1902 by James Chapman of Islington. 25 was originally a dentist's surgery; 23 was a milliners and 25 the Public Benefit Boot Co.

Design Three-storey frontage across three bays with steeply pitched roofs behind unified parapet

Materials Yellow-stock brick with stone and stucco dressings, red granite shopfront pilasters

Features Unifying cornice and string course and pilasters with classical detailing. 23 and 25 have mullion and transom windows in a slight bow rising through the first and second floors. 23 retains its ornate Jacobean-style strapwork gable. Bays articulated by Doric pilasters to first floor and Corinthian to second. Original shopfront divisions in the form of slender pilasters and decorative console brackets survive between the units

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor and replacement modern casements to 27

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. High townscape value; impressive scale and eclectic design, a characterful group which adds visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of ornamental Victorian facades.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative example,

Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with nos. 22-28 & 32-42

32, 34-38, 40-42

Age and History Coherent red brick group of shops built between 1894-99 to designs of H. H. Church. Developed in three parcels and largely intact except for the removal or remodelling of shaped gables. 32 was built 1895-6 for Salmon and Gluckstein, chain-store tobacconists. Jewellers H. Samuel has been at 40 since 1904.

Design Three-storey frontage across 11/12 bays with steeply pitched roofs in a loose Gothic style

Materials Red brick with white stucco dressings

Features Unifying stucco string course between first and second floors. Half-octagonal engaged columns with foliate bosses embellish the facades of 32-38 whilst ornate foliate friezes adorn the string course to 34-42.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor and modern casements to upper storeys; 32's crow-stepped gable has been remodelled

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. High townscape value; impressive scale, eclectic design and enrichment, a characterful group which adds visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of ornamental Victorian facades.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature ii) part of planned layout iii) group value with nos. 22-28 & 23-27

44-48 (former Electric House)

Age and History Electric House was the borough's electricity showroom. Built in 1935-6 by the borough's Electricity Department to the designs of H. W. Tee, Borough Engineer, working with Frederick Elliott, Borough Electrical Engineer, using steelwork from Harland and Wolff. Known as 'London's wonder showroom', it showcased various kinds of electric lighting effects and appliances to the public. The top floor housed a lecture theatre for cooking demonstrations. The building passed to London Electricity Board in 1966-7 and upper floors were converted to offices. It became a shop in the late 1990s.

Design Three-storey, three-bay classical façade with flat roof behind parapet in *Moderne* style

Materials Cream-coloured faience cladding, bronze Crittal window frames

Features Entire façade above shopfront is clad in rusticated faience. Intact bronze Crittal windows to first and second floors with mullions and transoms and patterned transom lights with a cross-shape. Four giant order pilasters, two rising the full height of the building, support a heavy cornice and segmental pediment. Central first floor window surround forms an aedicule (small shrine) in relief with fluted pilasters. Decorative relief panels between first and second floor windows with large circular motifs, repeated in miniature on shopfront pilaster capitals. Internally, staircase lined in Travertine marble is still visible.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor resulting in loss of non-reflective shop window and neon fascia lettering; projecting bronze clock and some internal features also lost

Significance Historical interest due in terms of its contribution to Woolwich's social history, architectural interest due to intactness of the façade above the ground floor, survival of some interior fixtures and as a high quality modernist design with pleasing proportions. High

townscape value, distinctive cream-coloured classical façade stands out from its neighbours and adds strong visual interest

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact, evocative example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

51-53

Age and History Pair of shops built 1866-8 by local builder William Harris. First occupied by a stationers and a hardware store.

Design Three-storey Italianate style frontage across three bays with steeply pitched roofs behind parapet

Materials Buff-coloured brick with white stucco dressings and ironwork

Features Twisted iron colonettes forming mullions to first floor windows, eaves cornice supported on a row of projecting console brackets. Floral stucco frieze below second floor windows may be a later addition to coincide with the remodelling of the 1890s

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor

Significance Historical interest as one of earliest surviving commercial buildings on Powis Street/Hare Street which pre-dates the remodelling of the town centre by H. H. Church, and its later embellishment reflects the upgrading of existing building stock to integrate with the grander designs of the 1890s. Architectural interest as surviving example of an earlier building type with early fenestration which is substantially intact. Townscape value with a restrained classicism which adds visual interest to the street.

Qualifying criteria: Historical interest, Architectural Interest: i) earliest surviving example ii) intact/evocative example Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

55-63 (former Marks & Spencer)

Age and History Large former Marks & Spencer department store built 1934-5. One of their early 'super-stores' by consultant architect Robert Lutyens (son of Sir Edwin Lutyens) who introduced a modular design system for building facades based on a ten-inch grid using artificial-stone tile cladding. Originally a symmetrical five-bay design, extended to 9 bays in 1960-61 in matching style. Brick faced addition to rear on Thomas Street of 1964-5.

Design Three-storey frontage across 9 bays

Materials Powis Street façade clad in artificial-stone tile (discoloured) with steel window frames, iron grilles

Features Powis Street façade retains original first and second floor steel window frames with decorative ironwork grilles over second floor windows at intervals

Degree of Alteration 'MARKS & SPENCER' façade/fascia lettering of 1960s lost

Significance Historical Interest as an early Marks & Spencer 'super-store' and for association with architect Robert Lutyens. Architectural interest as an example of Lutyen's modular design of the 1930s. Townscape value. Remains in use as a large department store.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: evocative example iii) unique example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

N.B. Listing excludes brick-clad 1964-5 extensions to Calderwood St/Thomas Street

66-86 (even)

Substantial late Victorian - C. 1890 - 4-storey terrace of unified design in an interesting mix of Gothic and Classical styling, yellow and grey stock brick with stone dressings and slated mansard and pitched roof with gables and dormers. Variety of styles of window design with alternating pattern of round-headed and flat-headed windows. Modern shop fronts with deep modern horizontal fascias unfortunately out of character with rest of building. The

whole terrace is intact above ground level and contributes to the interest and character of Powis Street in a dominant position at the junction of Powis Street and Calderwood Street.

79-81

Age and History Pair of shops built 1867 for clothier and outfitter Oliver Henderson, who had the building raised a storey in 1895 to keep pace with the regeneration of the 1890s. Dentil course above first floor windows indicates height of original building.

Design Symmetrical three-storey Italianate façade across three bays, pitched roof behind parapet

Materials Pale buff-coloured brick with stone window dressings, parapet of darker yellow stock brick, timber sash windows, black granite shopfront pilasters

Features Dentil course above first floor windows, which have segmental arched heads in stone with keystones incised with delicate leaf patterns; second floor windows have moulded stone jambs and heads. Narrow black granite shopfront divisions survive

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor

Significance Historical interest as one of earliest surviving commercial buildings on Powis Street/Hare Street which pre-dates the redesign of the town centre by H. H. Church but also a unique example of the adaptation of the existing building stock to compete with the grand expansion of the 1890s. Represents the evolution of architectural styles in Powis Street. Architectural interest as surviving example of an earlier building type with early fenestration which is substantially intact. Townscape value with a restrained classicism which adds visual interest to the street.

Qualifying criteria: Historical interest, Architectural Interest: i) earliest surviving example ii) intact/evocative example Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

83-85

Age and History Built 1899 to designs by H. H. Church as a shop below offices, originally occupied by London Equitable Finance & Discount Co and Woolwich District Electric Light Co, with a tailor's shop below.

Design Three-storey frontage across two bays with classical detailing, pitched roof behind unified parapet

Materials Yellow stock brick with stone and stucco dressings, timber casement windows

Features Unifying moulded cornice and highly decorative scrolled acanthus frieze beneath second floor windows. Wide stone pilasters articulate the upper storey bays and terminate the elevations. First floor windows with wide, three-centred arches with moulded keystones, timber mullions and transoms, and casements with multi-paned transom lights. Second floor windows are fine ashlar with mullions and transoms, topped with a pulvinated frieze and scrolled cornice. First and second floor window casements are remarkably intact.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. High townscape value; impressive scale and eclectic design, which adds strong visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of ornamental late-Victorian facades and of the planned redesign of the 1890s

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature ii) part of a planned layout iii) group value with 87-89 & 91-95

87-89

Age and History Built 1897 with involvement from H. H. Church for clothier and army contractors.

Design Three-storey frontage across two bays with classical detailing, pitched roof behind unified parapet

Materials Yellow stock brick with stucco dressings, black granite shopfront pilasters, timber sash windows

Features Unifying moulded cornice shared with 91-95, decorative floral frieze in line with second floor window sills which have an exaggerated projection, carried on brackets. Tripartite first floor windows with timber mullions and decorative hood moulds. Original wooden sash windows survive.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. Good townscape value; one of the more intact smaller frontages of the 1890s, adds strong visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of yellow-brick late-Victorian facades and of the planned redesign of the 1890s.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature ii) part of a planned layout iii) group value with 83-85 & 91-95

91-95

Age and History Built 1898-99, surviving portion of a ten-bay block that extended to no.101, housing four shop units and articulated by three pedimented gables. Bays to west replaced with post-war single storey infill. Overseen and designed by H. H. Church for John Upson of the London Boot Co and occupied by David Greig Grocers from the outset until the 1970s. Now housing Burtons, once a large presence in Woolwich.

Design Asymmetrical, three-storey frontage across three bays with classical detailing, pitched roof behind unified parapet

Materials Yellow stock brick with stone window surrounds and stucco ornamentation, timber sash windows

Features Unifying classical cornice shared with 87-89 to the left, moulded friezes and string course unify three bays on the upper storeys. Left hand window bay is ornately classical with Tuscan-style colonette mullions and a scrolled pediment over first floor window, right hand windows have segmental pediments, all windows are crowned with pulvinated friezes

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor. Pedimented gable lost

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s, and as last outpost of Burton in Woolwich. Good townscape value; fine classical detailing adds strong visual interest to the street. Forms part of a complimentary group of yellow-brick late-Victorian facades.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 83-85 & 87-89

103-109

Three-storey buildings with parapet roofs. Late Victorian In classical style. Modern shop fronts. Yellow stock brickwork to 103 to 105 with stone window surrounds, pilasters and

cornices; semi-circular pediments over end windows. Decorative panels beneath second floor window. Nos. 107 to 109 have painted brickwork, stone window surrounds with columns in the Tuscan style. Group value with Nos. 111-113.

111-113

Three storeys, painted brickwork and stone pilasters. Segmented arch pediments to first floor windows. Parapet rebuilt. Returns round into Barnard Close with curved, broken scrolled pediments to first and second floor windows on corner, surmounted by plain curved stone pediment. Group value with Nos. 103-109.

132-134

Age and History Built 1901 for Edwin James Robson, a draper, with H. H. Church as architect. Building later taken over by the RACS used as a chemist/optician and linked through to the store at Nos 138-152.

Design Three-storey frontage across three bays in Dutch-Flemish style with pitched roof and central gable

Materials Red brick with stone dressings and ornamentation, timber sash windows

Features Elaborately decorated first and second floor cornices, parapet and gable in Dutch-Flemish style with large scallop shell motif. Central first floor window bay projects as an oriel. Timber sash windows survive to both upper storeys

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. Also for association with the RACS. High townscape value; eclectic design and enrichment adds strong visual interest to the street. Complimentary to fine ornamental façade of RACS HQ building opposite.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with Grade II Listed RACS Headquarters Building

136

Age and History Built 1930-31 for RACS funeral furnishers, established in 1923.

Design Slender, four-storey single-bay modernist style infill building with vertical emphasis

Materials Cement rendering, bay window with wooden panelling and steel casements

Features Canted bay with original multi-pane steel casements rises through all three upper storeys. Bay window has recessed wooden panelling in a geometric design with fluted banding with sun disc motifs and a central wreath motif in copper, that on the third floor bearing the RACS society's wreathed motto, 'Each for All, and All for Each'.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Historical interest due to association with the RACS. High townscape value; slender modernist design with strong vertical emphasis adds visual interest to the street. Complimentary to adjoining Art Deco style RACS New Building

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with adjoining locally listed RACS New Building (138-152)

138-152 RACS New Building

Principal retail shopping centre of the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society (RACS) designed by S.W. Ackeroyd F.R.I.B.A., the company's architect, in 1938. 4-storeys with tower forming

an important feature of the streetscape of this part of the town. Principal materials are cream coloured faience with red brick in selected areas.

160-162

See 'Mortgramit Square'

165-167 (former Woolwich County Court)

Age and History Office of Works county court building of 1935-6, following widening of west end of Powis Street in 1934-5. One of a number built around London in the inter-war period in typical style. Two courtrooms, that to the rear lit by an octagonal lantern, as well as chambers for district and circuit judges.

Design Symmetrical two-storey five-bay frontage in neo-Georgian style.

Materials Dark-red brick with Portland stone dressings, timber sash windows

Features Central public entrance and first floor window strongly emphasised in rusticated quoining. Royal monogram 'GVR' inscribed over entrance with 1935 date. Royal Arms centrally located on parapet above. Panelled second doorway (the judge's entrance following convention) sited in westernmost ground floor bay. Multi-paned Georgian style timber sash windows and timber paired doors with raised-and-fielded panels all intact.

Degree of Alteration Addition of large roller shutters to ground floor openings

Significance Townscape value; whilst built to a standardised court design of the 1930s, quality of design and materials and level of intactness adds character and interest to the street.

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 169-173 & 179 (Castle Tavern)

169-173

Age and History Built 1937-8 for the Welling Estate Ltd, following the clearance of an early C19 row for road widening.

Design Symmetrical three-storey six-bay frontage in neo-Georgian style, matching adjacent former County Court.

Materials Dark red brick with lighter red brick and stone detailing

Features Red jack arches and stone keystones above 12-pane sash windows to match those on flanking buildings. Original glazing survives to 173.

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floor; windows to 169 and 171 replaced

Significance Group value with flanking buildings as a portion of intact 1930s townscape

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: iii) group value with 165-167 (Former County Court) & 179 (Castle Tavern)

170-172

Description: former doctor's house and surgery of 1898-9 by architect H.H. Church. Built by the Ogilby Estate for occupation by the family of Dr James Tees, physician, surgeon and medical officer for East Woolwich. Surgery and dispensing room to the east. Red brick with stone dressings. Central doorway with balconied French doors above. Bay window rising through two floors to left of entrance, topped with a shaped parapet. Windows have fine gauged brickwork surrounds. Double datestone recording original foundation of Powis Street in 1798 and the rebuilding by H.H. Church a century later. Recommended for local listing in *Woolwich Town Centre Heritage Study* (2018).

Architectural Significance: unusual example of purpose-built doctor's house and surgery and of

domestic architecture in a commercial context, which sets it apart from the rest of Powis Street and indicates its particular social and residential function. By an architect of local significance

Historical Significance: illustrates particular aspects of the area's social and economic history through its design and function, especially since its unusual double datestone records the creation and modernisation of Woolwich's commercial centre by its 19C architect

Townscape Significance: positively contributes to the setting of adjoining listed buildings and to the locality by providing local distinctiveness and interest

179 'Castle Tavern'

Age and History Successor to the Castle Inn, a notable Woolwich hostelry in the early C19, rebuilt in 1937 for Watney & Co.

Design Symmetrical two-storey three-bay frontage in neo-Georgian style.

Materials Dark red brick with timber shopfront

Features Wooden panelling and multi-paned glazing to ground floor on both Powis Street and Parsons Hill elevations. Jack arches and keystones to match 169-173 and the former County Court at 165-167

Degree of Alteration Modern casements to first floor

Significance Group value with adjoining buildings to east as a portion of intact 1930s townscape Still in use as a public house which references its famous predecessor

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 165-167 (Former County Court) & 169-173

Prior Street, SE10

2-21 (consecutive)

Terrace of cottages which were started in the late 1820's each 2-storeys and basement. Low pitched slated roof with eaves soffit. Yellow stock brick, stuccoed basements. Gauged, near flat brick arches to sash windows. Original wrought-iron area railings with alternating long and short spearhead standards on some parts.

33

Circa 1890, 2-storey house, buff stock brickwork with red brick dressings. Forms part of a group of buildings including Nos. 23-32 (consecutive) Prior Street on the Statutory List.

Randall Place, SE10

James Wolfe Primary School

Tall, rather plain, 2-storey building understood to be by Edward Robert Robson and built in 1877. Robson was a distinguished Victorian architect, Consultant Architect and Surveyor to the London School Board from 1871 to 1884 and designer of other buildings in Greenwich including West Greenwich Secondary School (Grade II Statutory List) and No. 99 Mycenae Road 'Glenwood' on the Local List. Built in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Stone surrounds and decorative tympanum above, main entrances ('Infants' entrance now blocked up to form window) and plaque bearing name 'Randall Place School' and '1877' in pedimented tablet set in broken scrolled pediment over 'Girls' entrance.

7-63 (north side)

Well-preserved row of 29 terraced late Victorian cottages forming a group with their contemporary, the James Wolfe Primary School (also locally listed) located opposite. 2-storeys, yellow stock brick with flat red brick arches over windows and prominent chimney stacks. Two original 3-panelled doors survive. Of significant townscape value as an intact part of old Greenwich. The views of the street curving around to the north with the spire of St Alfege's in the background are especially delightful.

Ravens Way, SE12

130-184

Age and History Built 1921 as the Ravensbourne Club, sports club/accommodation for commercial travelling employees of Cook Son & Co (St Pauls) Ltd, clothing wholesalers. Courtyard to rear once housed swimming pool

Design Four and five storey apartment block in neo-classical style, U-shaped

Materials Red brick ground floor and yellow stock brick upper floors with red brick dressings, slate mansard roof

Features Full height projecting central bay with pediment

Degree of alteration Mansard roof addition sympathetically designed

Significance Imposing building with interesting social history and strong townscape presence

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature ii) planned layout iii) group value

Sundial, to front of 130-184 Ravens Way

Age and History Small sundial forming part of the 1921 Ravensbourne Club complex. Presumably to ensure Cook Son & Co's employees were on time for their appointments!

Design Small sundial in the form of an ornate stone plinth.

Materials Stone with incised and metal lettering

Features Top incised with points of the compass and letters N and S. Sides bear sun and animal motifs representing times of the day, legend around base reads: IF YOU WALK TOWARDS THE LIGHT THE SHADOWS WILL LIE BEHIND YOU.

Degree of alteration none

Significance Curious and unique surviving townscape feature associated with the Ravensbourne Sports Club

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* i) sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

Reynolds Place, SE3

1-11

Circa 1840, paired 2-storey symmetrical villas in yellow stock brick (facades to nos. 5 & 7 painted). Especially notable for very wide plots, resulting in large gaps between each pair of villas. Each house is one window wide. Window bays project forward by the depth of one brick. Low pitched, hipped slated roofs with eaves soffit. Central, shared chimney stack. Originally with recessed single storey side entrance lobbies, mostly altered: nos. 7, 9 & 11 have modern two storey side extensions. Timber sash windows with various glazing

configurations. Correspond closely to group of paired villas nearby, nos.101-107 Old Dover Road, also locally listed.

2 & 2a

Gothic Revival cottages, circa 1850-60; two buildings surviving from former church school: 'St John's Schools for Boys, Girls & Infants' (indicated by 1867 OS map). Gable fronted with steeply pitched, slated roofs and tall, red brick chimneys. Red brick, with grey brick dressings; moulded springer stones beneath pointed gables; some pointed arch window surrounds in chamfered brick. No. 2a has decorative ridge tiles.

Rippolson Road, SE18

Old Stable/forge adjacent to No. 2

Now used as engineering workshop. Single storey brick building with gabled yellow stock brick frontage to Rippolson Road. Red brick arch over tall entrance gates above simple horse-shoe symbol with date 1883. Flank wall rendered; windows blocked up. Pitch slated roof. Originally a farriers workshop. Included for this historic interest only.

Riverside

2 'The Anchor & Hope' Public House

Historic hostelry which has served boatyard workers, ferrymen and lightermen since Tudor times, owned by the Lords of the Manor (Charlton House). Unusually the pub had its own private jetty as most customers arrived by river. Current building dates from 1899 and is a distinctive riverside asset with its golden dome and substantially intact with historic features such as timber casement and sash windows. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact, evocative example and environmental significance as a characterful, locally valued feature in an area with few such facilities. Forms part of the Charlton Riverside Conservation Area.

Cory's Barge Works

Prominent boatyard established at Charlton Riverside in 1873 to build and repair 'lighters' (flat-bottomed barges) used in coal transportation. William Cory & Sons, founded in 1838 was one of principal transport enterprises in London and S England during the 19th and 20th centuries. The site at Charlton represents a remarkable site of employment heritage which has been in continuous use on the same site by the same owners since the 1870s and is still operational after 180 years.

Buildings on site date from 3 periods - 1870s/80s, 1911 and 1950s/60s - and comprise two large groups of pitched-roof brick sheds fronting the river and two flat-roofed brick office blocks.

Boat repair sheds: range of 4 smaller sheds to west are earliest structures on site dating from 1870s/1880s and represent earliest phase of the barge works. Wooden-frame construction; iron-framed roofs replaced with steel trusses in 1911 expansion works.

Covered slipways: range of 5 large sheds to the east contain boat slipways, dating from 1911 expansion of works. Original steelwork structure and roof trusses and external stock brick walls survive; roofing replaced with corrugated metal sheeting, still operational.

Office blocks: fronting onto Riverside, date from 1950s/60s, in streamlined functional style with glazed brick stairwells, southern block displays Cory's logo. Plainer northern block serves as main administration building.

Associated historic features, the dry docks and boat slips, survive on foreshore and are included in the Listing. Jetty and crane are modern replacements but in historic location.

Of particular significance given rarity of riverside heritage on the Thames. Qualifies due to historic

interest and architectural interest as an early, unique and sole-surviving example. Forms part of the Charlton Riverside Conservation Area.

River Way, SE10

'The Pilot' Public House

Late 18th Century building of 3-storeys. Formerly two dwellings. Fairly high pitched, swept, slated roof. Brown brick with parapet front partly rebuilt. Gauged, flat brick arches to wide sash windows. Ground and first floor canted bay of mid-19th Century with three sash windows on each floor.

Roan Street, SE10

36-44 (even)

Dated (on facade in Roman numerals) 1846. 2-storey terrace in yellow stock bricks with slated roofs; parapets. Forms group with Nos. 14-16 (consecutive) St. Alfege Passage.

33-47

A row of 1930s workers' cottages constructed of dark red/brown brick with mid-red brick banding and large square windows. 'Keystones' over windows and doors are formed of tile creasing. Paired doorways set within shallow projecting brick surrounds. A number of original slender, steel casement windows and timber glazed and panelled doors still survive. Small stone plaque set into flank wall of no. 33 records the name 'Halford Row', a reference to the Victorian row of cottages which used to occupy the site, further to the south. These properties form a coherent and unusual group.

Rochester Way, SE9

St. Barnabas Church

An imposing church in brick and stone originally designed and built by Sir Gilbert Scott (the architect of the Albert Memorial, St Pancras Station and hotel) in Woolwich for marines in Woolwich Dockyard and later removed and re-erected with some modifications and reconsecrated in 1933. The church was destroyed by enemy action in 1944 with only the walls left standing, but was restored and rededicated in 1957. The main feature of the 'new' church is a painting on the ceiling of the chancel and apse, painted by Mr. Hans Feibusch who is recognised now as an important artist and whose work includes murals in Chichester Cathedral and Dudley Town Hall. The painting in St. Barnabas was featured in a B.B.C. documentary on Mr Feibusch's work.

Romney Road, SE10

Monument to 20,000 Royal Navy officers and Marines interred in Greenwich Hospital Cemetery (grounds of Devonport House)

Square, stone pylon supporting figure of Britannia and resting on high plinth with four inscribed marble tablets on sides. Tablets flanked by inverted torches, emblems employed in Victorian funerary art to represent the extinguishing of life. On each face of the pylon within a laurel wreath are inscribed the military values of Honour, Valour, Loyalty and Duty. The principal tablet facing north reads: "In memory of the gallant officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines. To the number of about twenty thousand. Formerly inmates of the Royal

Hospital Greenwich, whose remains were interred in this cemetery between the years 1749 and 1869." The campaigns of Trafalgar, Nile, St Vincent's and Camperdown are commemorated above the tablets on each side. Erected by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty 1892.

Memorial to Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson (grounds of Devonport House)

'Broken' column festooned with drapery above and cable moulded base resting on plinth in two planes, the lower part delicately fluted. Heavily rusticated granite base. A broken column and drapery were commonly used motifs in Victorian funerary art and represent the end of life and sorrow and mourning. Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson 1st Baronet (1766-1828) was an officer of the Royal Navy. He served during the American Revolutionary, French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, eventually rising to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He was one of Horatio Nelson's Band of Brothers at the Battle of the Nile in 1798.

Royal Hill, SE10

Greenwich Park School Building

Three-storey London School Board school built in 1898 under the then Consulting Architect and Surveyor, Thomas Jerram Bailey. Red brick and yellow stock brick, with yellow terracotta dressings and large white sash windows. Plaque labelled 'S.B.L. A.D. 1898'. Complex skyline slate roofs, Dutch gables topped by 'Jacobean' style finials, chimney stacks with strongly projecting cornices.

St. Paul's Parochial Room

In between Nos. 109 and 111 Royal Hill. 2-storey Tudor style facade, red brick mullioned windows, gable above. Doorway with 4-centred arch, wooden double doors with wrought iron decorative hinges. Tablet above door inscribed; 'ST. PAUL'S PAROCHIAL ROOM 1872'. Designed by Augustus M.W. Tanner, a Victorian architect of 28 Craven Street, Strand. The building began life as the parish Sunday school.

22

Early 19th Century, 2-storeys with attic. One window on the first floor, late 19th Century recessed sash. Mansard roof of large slates, with one later, square dormer. Painted brick walls. 19th Century shop, modernised on ground floor.

26

Circa 1830. 3-storey, painted brick, hipped slated roof, residential over shop; one sash window on each of first and second floors on Royal Hill frontage. Contemporary shop front complete except for lost glazing bars. Return to Circus Street, string course at first floor level. Three sash windows on first floor; sash window and one small shop window on ground floor. Round-headed opening with fanlight to side door. Nos. 22-26 Royal Hill form a group.

28

Originally early 19th Century, largely rebuilt 1977, 3½-storey house of red stocks, stucco ground floor, parapet to Royal Hill, hipped slated roof to Circus Street. Forms part of group with Nos. 30-38 Royal Hill on the Statutory List.

40

Early 19th century (before 1839). 2-storeys with brick gable to Royal Hill, long return elevation to yard at side. Both first floor elevations have large continuous windows with original glazing bars. Possibly a weaver's or tailor's workshop. Timber frame frontage with wooden giant order pilasters with beaded edges and architrave capitals at corners. Brick gable over to Royal Hill. Modern shop front. A rare example of relatively unaltered early commercial premises.

44-48 (even)

Mid-late 18th Century, 3-storey, yellow stocks with red brick lintels to windows, residential over shops, parapets, much altered but whilst of little intrinsic merit, has group value when considered with Nos. 42-78 Royal Hill.

55 and 57

Circa 1824. Yellow stocks with parapet slate roof, punctuating and to some extent enclosing the outer curve of Royal Hill between Gloucester Circus and Royal Place. Late Georgian shop fronts with contemporary fascia above and dentilled cornice

65-87 (odd)

Row of cottages, c. 1831, first occupants 1832; each 2-storeys to windows. No. 65 is a double fronted early 19th Century shop with oriel bow windows but altered glazing. No. 73 has modernised windows. No. 87 is an altered early 19th Century shop with an oriel bow window and entrance on angle to Point Hill. Other houses have six panel doors with reeded heads and rectangular fanlights with glazing bars. Reeded pilasters and bracketed cornice hoods. Canopy to No. 81 removed. No. 73 has modern door.

66

Mid-late 18th Century 2½-storey, yellow stocks with mansard tiled roof, residential over shop. Forms part of group with Nos. 68-78 Royal Hill.

68

Originally mid-18th Century house altered c. 1860-1870; 2-storeys and attic, three sash windows. Renewed mansard roof in decorative tiles with one pedimented dormer. Multi-coloured stock brick, stucco cornice band, stone-coped brick parapet. Shouldered, moulded architraves and bracketed cills to first floor windows; moulded architraves, friezes and cornices to ground floor windows. All window sashes. Original six-panel door, with cornice head and patterned rectangular fanlight, in entablature surround. Plain wrought-iron area railings.

70-72 'Prince Albert' Public House

Projecting ground floor faced with large tiles (painted), with cornice and parapet in front of both buildings. No. 70: 2-storey building with attic. Stock brick. Parapet and stuccoed cornice concealing mansard roof with machine tiles. Small attic window under round back arch. No. 72: 3-storey, stock brick with highly decorative facade, mouldings painted.

74-78

Group of mid/late 18th Century 2-storey buildings with dormers in mansard roofs. Two windows. Nos. 74 and 78 Royal Hill have oriel bay windows on ground floor. No 76 has

early 20th Century shop front. With the exception of No. 72, buildings No. 70-78 are individually undistinguished yet make an important contribution to the townscape of Royal Hill.

84

3-storey stock brick with two windows and moderate pitched tiled roof, gauged shallow brick arches. Ground floor projecting Victorian shop front.

111 and 113

2-storey cottages, circa 1840 in yellow stock brick with coped parapet concealing roof. No. 111, ground floor rendered and painted. Black window recess over door. Original 6-panel door with fielded panels. Sash windows; glazing not original. No. 113, windows and doorway have semi-circular gauged brick arches over. Plaster impost blocks to ground floor windows and doorway with pilaster strips below forming jambs. Fanlight to doorway with unusual concentric and radial glazing. Sash windows, glazing not original. Nos. 111 and 113 form a group with St. Pauls Parochial Room.

126 and 128

Circa 1830, pair of 2-storey yellow stock brick cottages. Slate roofs of shallow pitch, eaves gutters. Round-arched doorways, gauged brickwork with recessed blank tympana painted white. Original 12-pane sashes.

130-136 (even)

Circa 1830, 2-storey cottages with stuccoed fronts. Low pitched roofs (those of 130-134 have original slates replaced by asbestos), eaves gutters, 9-pane sashes. Round arched surrounds to front doors. Cottage-style wooden palings in front. Group value.

Royal Place, SE10

1-4 (consecutive)

Built in 1819. 2-storey terrace, stucco fronts with parapet and sashes with glazing bars except or No. 2 which has large modern panes with fanlights over. Contributes to enclosure of street. (Originally Nos. 1- 5 (consec) - No. 5 accidentally destroyed in March 1982).

Rushgrove Street, SE18

Stable building to south of Rushgrove House

Early 19th Century 1-storey and attic building of multi-coloured stock brick with pedimented gable ends having stone cornice over brick dentils. Brick dentil cornice at eaves of moderately-pitched, slated roof. Round arched loading door in pediment. On ground floor below, a central door and two small windows under gauged brick arches. On west side two large carriage doors under heavy wood lintels.

St. Alfege Passage, SE10

Church Hall

Former school of 1814, now a Church hall. Long single-storey yellow stock brick building with small 2-storey house attached at one end. Slate roof. 3 large gently arched window

openings original, but glazing altered. Long Portland Stone plaque above central window lettered: 'GREENWICH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF/EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY FOR GIRLS/INSTITUTED MDCCCIV/THE REV. GEORGE MATTHEW A.M. VICAR/. A rare survival. Referred to by Nikolaus Pevsner (London Vol. 2) and Summerson (Georgian Camden).

5

Circa 1835. Probably built as a small workshop and later altered for a joinery works. 2-storey, stock bricks, stucco parapet. Large segmental headed windows on first floor, with rendered panels under, connecting with large square-beaded windows on ground floor. Group value with Nos. 6-11 which are on the Statutory List.

14-16 (consecutive)

Group of late 19th Century properties of stock brick with pitched roofs. Some rebuilding. Nos. 15 and 16 St. Alfege Passage have shop fronts. No. 16 has a return to Roan Street with a flanking stock brick wall. Group value on the corner of this pedestrian way.

St. John's Park

Church Hall

A small building designed by a local architect, Edward dru Drurey, by the side of No. 50 flanking Vicarage Avenue. It is a single-storey Gothic style building in red brick with a steeply pitched gabled roof in red tiles. Rose windows to both flank elevations. A plaque reads 'This room was built to the Glory of God in loving memory of Elsie Marshall who on August 1st 1895 gave her life for His sake at Hwa-Sang Kuchenc, South China, built by the Congregation of St. Johns, Blackheath.'

1-25 (odd)

Built between 1864 and 1868; terrace of detached villas, each of 3-storeys plus a basement. Yellow stock bricks with grey stock brick front elevations. Bay windows on both sides of central front entrance extend from basement to first floor, capped with stone cornices. All windows square-headed with sashes. Slated, hipped roofs with wide eaves. Nos. 5, 9 and 11 St. John's Park (converted into flats), have had their original front entrances blocked up, steps removed and new doors to basements positioned under. Metal staircases on flank elevations provide entrances to the flats. No. 11 has modern red brick external staircase to right-hand flank wall. No. 7 has had its brickwork treated. Nos. 21 and 23 have been linked by a lift well in yellow stock brick. The original entrance steps to No. 21 have been removed and a new small basement extension with balcony over, built instead. The main entrance to No. 23 has a glass and metal canopy over the entrance steps. No. 25 has a modern enclosed, glazed staircase extension to the right-hand flank wall, with room over.

2

A large double fronted 3-storey grey brick and stuccoed mansion with a billiard room built on the west side. There are some modern additions but these do not detract too much from the quality of the building. This was the Red Court Hotel from 1938 to 1981 and before that a single private residence known as 'Gifford House'. Built in May 1862 for a solicitor, Henry Graham Stokes, whose son, Leonard, was a much-respected local doctor and Rugby International. From 1871 to 1894 the house was the property of James Alexander Burness, an East India merchant and, during his occupancy in 1878, Charles Peace the

murderer, was captured in the back garden. From 1902 to 1937 the tenant was Brigadier-General Sir Henry Capel Lofft Holden, K.C.B., RA., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich and one-time Chairman of the Royal Automobile Club. Of group value with Nos. 4, 6 and 8 St. John's Park.

4

Built in 1863/4. 3-storey house similar in style to No. 2, with hipped slated roof and wide eaves with carved console brackets and a fine cast-iron canopy over the front steps. Of group value with Nos. 2, 6 and 8 St. John's Park.

6 and 8

Built 1869 - two large 3-storey detached houses with hipped slate roofs and wide eaves with covered console brackets. Of group value with Nos. 2 and 4 St. John's Park.

27

Built in 1868. Similar to the general design of Nos. 1-25 but without the bay windows. Open black metal fire escape to the left-hand flank.

28

Circa 1869. A detached villa. Entrance in Stratheden Road. 3½-storeys. Grey brick. Continuous bay window to ground and first floor capped by stone cornice. Decorative stucco panel round 3rd floor round-headed windows. Ornamental barge-boards to two gables fronting St. John's Park. Slated roof.

30 and 32

Built 1873. Two detached villas of the same design. Part 2-storey, part 3-storey, of grey brick, 3-storey turret in corner over the entrance where a semi-circular arch frames the recessed porch. Turret is surmounted by a pyramidal, slated roof with finial. Dentilled eaves. Square-headed sash windows generally. Window in gable on the main front is a three-light window, the central light being surmounted by a semi-circular head and the two adjacent lights having square heads. Main roof is slated, hipped and gabled, the main gable having wide eaves supported on brackets.

31

Built in 1881, a detached villa of 2½-storeys plus basement. Of yellow stock bricks with bands and window and door surrounds in pinkish coloured stone. Large gable on right hand side of front elevation, with bay window under, extending from basement to first floor, capped with pierced stone parapet. Windows both square and semi-circular-headed sashes. Polished marble pilasters to front of semi-circular-headed recessed entrance porch in the centre. Flight of steps to entrance. Basement storey rendered. Hipped and gabled blue slated roof.

33 and 35

Built in 1884, pair of semi-detached villas of 2½-storeys plus basement. Yellow stock brick. Corbelled bay window on ground floor, with hipped, slated roof over. Brick arches over sash windows, some square-headed, some with slight arch. Gabled, slated roofs.

34-48 (even)

Circa 1884. Paired villas, 3-storey grey brick. Continuous bays to ground and first floors, surmounted by hipped, slated roofs. Ornamental stucco round square-headed sash windows and recessed semi-circular headed entrance porches. Foliated columns to porches. Slated hipped roofs. Nos. 37-47 (odd) St. John's Park opposite are of the same design.

37-47

Similar to Nos. 34-48 (even) St. John's Park.

50

Built in 1874 as the Vicarage for St. John's Church, now used as a branch library. 2-storey building in red-brown bricks with stone dressings and hipped and gabled slated roof.

52-56 (even)

Built in 1874, detached villas, 3-storey grey brick with stucco bands at 1st and 2nd floors. Stucco, imitating stone blocks to bay window on ground floor. Square-headed windows. Some casements, some sashes. Slated roofs, but No. 54 has been tiled and the front pebble dashed.

58

Built in 1876. Similar to Nos. 52-56 St. John's Park but with two bay windows on the ground floor and a projecting ornamental semi-circular canopy over the central entrance.

St. Margaret's Grove, SE18**St. Margaret's C. of E. Primary School**

Built in 1856. A typical 'Village' school. A low 1½-storey building fronting onto the Common with a steep pitched red clay tiled roof with dormers - modern extensions. Features include a small tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof with a decorated metal fleche on top. Plaque on wall commemorates the erection of this building as 'Plumstead Central Schools'.

Sandy Hill Road, SE18**26 (Former 'Fort Tavern' Public House)**

2-storey simple, plain, late Victorian public house in yellow stock brick to first floor with hipped slate roof.

34 & 36, 38 & 40

Mid-19th Century pairs of houses, each 2-storey, one window to each floor. Stuccoed front. First floor defined by pilasters, with foliated capitals, resting on sill band. These support narrow architraves, acanthus scroll frieze and cornice enriched with two egg-and-dart mouldings. Blocking course over. Rusticated ground floor. Vermiculate keystones to doors and windows. No. 40 has margin lights. Round arched door openings. Doors now half glazed with V bars to fanlights.

81-83 'The Melbourne Arms' Public House

Late 19th century 2-storey building in the classical style with frontages to Sandy Hill Road and Burrage Place. Ground floor has grouped round-headed windows between pilasters with

plain capitals supporting entablature, frieze and cornice. Cornice broken to contain an elliptical arched pediment over the main round-headed entrance door from Sandy Hill Road. Pediment bears inscription 'THE MELBOURNE ARMS'. Two first floor windows to Sandy Hill Road and one window to Burrage Place with stone surrounds and pediments over supported on brackets. Ground and first floors rendered and painted. Building surmounted by cornice supported on brackets rising from a continuous frieze and topped by a low solid parapet.

110

Early 19th century detached 2-storey house with hipped slate roof with wide overhanging eaves, and stuccoed front. Three windows to first floor, two to ground floor flanking a central front door approach via a projecting porch on square columns and pilasters.

Shooters Hill, SE18

1 and 2 'The Old Police Station'

Late-Victorian; 2-storey, yellow stock brick with hipped slate roof -round headed arched windows to first floor. Features include raised brick quoins, string course and window and door surrounds. Modern external staircase leads up to first floor entrance door on flank elevation.

Board of Ordnance Marker Post, near Castlewood Day Hospital

Eighteen inch high cast-iron, semi-circular headed marker post erected in 1808 to mark the area owned by the Army where they were then attempting to establish the Shooters Hill Spa. Last remaining example in the Woolwich area.

Boundary Markers, corner of Oxleas Wood

London County Council and Woolwich Borough Council Boundary markers, opposite Woodside Farm on the corner of Oxleas Wood by No. 415 Shooters Hill. The W.B.C. marker is a flat cast-iron semi-circular headed plate marker approx. 1 ft. high and is dated 1903.

Castle House Terrace, Jackwood (approached off Crown Woods Lane)

Terrace flanked by high panelled red brick walls with small Dutch gable. Features at regular intervals. This is the last remnant of the house and is now an integral part of the ornamental park gardens. Includes small fountain with inscription dated 1873.

Christ Church (opp. Nos. 56-61)

Built in 1855 by Tripp and Chambers in the Gothic Early English style. Low building in random-rubble stone work with dressed stone window and door surrounds, steep pitched gabled slated roof.

Christ Church School

Built in 1857 (the school originally started in No. 126 Red Lion Lane), 2-storey building fronting Shooters Hill in grey stock brick and with gabled slated roof with slightly projecting front entrance porch. Single storey rear additions also with gabled slate roofs and modern extensions. Undistinguished architecturally, has certain group value with Christ Church and is of local historic interest.

'Holbrook' (nearly opposite the Water Tower)

Front part pre 1800 - later extensions. Basically a 2-storey simple Georgian residence, stuccoed, with parapet and new asbestos-slatted roof. Bay window to ground floor side elevations. Later Victorian additions at rear in yellow stock brick and steep pitched slatted roof.

Memorial Seat of Samuel Phillips

Erected about 1895 - a simple timber seat covered by a timber constructed/supported hipped and tiled 'lych-gate' type roof. Marked by an inscription stating 'In Memoriam Samuel Edmund Phillips, Born April 9th 1848, Died July 22nd 1893 – "Write me as one who loves his fellow men"'.

Wall between Nos. 133 and 136 Shooters Hill

Last fragment of former 18th Century wall six feet high running at right angles to Shooters Hill from back edge of pavement. Only some 18 feet now remains. Probably part of the Old Granary, afterwards called Hollyhurst.

25 Castlewood Day Hospital

Built In 1889 in the Queen Anne revival style. Originally known as the Woolwich and Plumstead Cottage Hospital. Part-2, part-single storey building in red brick. Hipped gable. Tiled roof with finials and lantern on western wing and dormers in central section. Central section is tile-hung at first floor level. It has a memorial stone to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee year. The building is featured on local postcards in the early 1900's.

157 and 159

Built in 1907, a pair of semi-detached villas in the Dutch style, standing on the previous site of 'The Bull', 2-storey in red brick with blue brick diaper work in the two main front gables. Slate roof and English Tudor type chimneys. Example of Edwardian romanticism uncommon in this area.

341 Woodlands Farm House

Built in 1886. 2-storey red brick building in the Queen Anne Revival style. Tiled roof with attics. Tile hanging to first floor. Projecting eaves and weather boards to gable ends. Projecting glazed porch on red brick plinth to sill height with pitched head roof and decorated gable end with date plaque. Glazing bars missing from lower parts of windows. Woodlands is one of the few farms left within the old L.L.C. area.

Shooters Hill Road, SE18**Administration Block (former Brook Hospital Site)**

Situated approximately 60m to the south-east of the main entrance to the site. Designed by Thomas. W. Aldwinckle and built between 1894-96. Tall 2-storey red brick building in the neo-Tudor manner with large Dutch gables and pointed finials. The central gable incorporates a clock with Roman numerals. Steeply pitched roof originally slatted, with tall chimneys featuring moulded cornices and clay pots. Semi-circular sandstone entrance porch with 2 columns either side supporting cornice. Blue brick diapering is featured at ground and first floor levels on the facade. Windows have stone arches, mullions and transoms with wooden casements. A 2nd storey has been added to the rear.

Doctors house (former Brook Hospital Site)

Situated approximately 50m to the south of the main entrance to the site. Designed by Thomas. W. Aldwinckle and built between 1894-96. 2-storey red brick building with single Dutch gable and half dormer windows above square bays. Semi-circular arched doorway with fanlight above. Slate roof with clay ridge tiles. End gables have chimneys with parapet wall corbelled out. Windows are casements with timber transoms and mullions.

Gate Lodge (former Brook Hospital Site)

Situated at the main entrance to the Brook Hospital. Designed by Thomas. W. Aldwinckle and built between 1894-96. 2-storey red brick building on a blue brick plinth, part rendered with a single storey wing - originally containing a waiting room and office, fronting Shooters Hill Road. Dutch gables are topped with pointed finials and are decorated with diapering. A glazed veranda is fixed to each side of the single storey wing supported by cast iron columns. Windows are timber sliding sash or casement with sandstone detailing. Slate roof with clay ridge tiles and chimneys feature original pots and cornice.

Pumping Station (former Brook Hospital Site)

Situated immediately to the east of the main entrance to the site fronting Shooters Hill Road. Built in 1863 by the Kent Waterworks Company. Single storey building with pedimented gable and low pitched slate roof. Portland stone window dressings and timber sliding sash windows. Irregular quoins on window surrounds. Cast iron rainwater goods.

Water Tower (former Brook Hospital Site)

Situated approximately 20m to the north of the Administration Block. Designed by Thomas. W. Aldwinckle and built between 1894-96. Approximately 35m in height the tower is built on a Staffordshire blue brick plinth with orange brick 'storeys' above divided by decorative bands of moulded brick panels. Slender loop holes decorate the 'storeys'. The structure tapers marginally from bottom to top and has a cast iron water tank capable of holding 20,000 gallons. The water tank rests on stone corbels and features two small dormers facing north and south. Access is achieved via the recessed doorway in the plinth with a segmental arch above.

Charlton Lido

Typical LCC lido of 1939, similar to other LCC lidos built at Parliament Hill, Victoria Park and Brockwell Park and the last of the 4 completed prior to the outbreak of WWII. Solidly constructed of red brick, with a 165-foot (50m) main pool, a smaller children's pool, Moderne-style shelters and changing blocks and two cascaded aerator fountains against the corner walls near the shallow end and. These are important surviving features and differ from the more traditional 'wedding cake' style fountains at the other 3 LCC lidos. The site underwent extensive refurbishment in 2012-13 which included replacement of the southern changing block and the installation of pool heating.

The Old Blue Cross Pet Cemetery

Of historical and environmental interest. The Cemetery contains over 200 gravestones commemorating the animals of service personnel engaged in military conflicts overseas, including some animals which received recognition for their own military service. It originated as a private kennel in 1897 to provide temporary billets for pets of officers on manoeuvres or engaged in the Boer War. In 1909 dogs from Shackleton's Arctic Expedition were quarantined here. The kennels were expanded in 1917 and in 1925 the freehold was

purchased by the Blue Cross (formerly known as Our Dumb Friend's League) and the site was again enlarged to accommodate 180 dogs. The Charlton Kennels were now listed as a recommended quarantine station by The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. During WWII the kennels housed many dogs from the French and Belgian battlefields and those suffering from the effects of the Blitz. In 1947 the site was turned into a memorial garden, but was no longer maintained and the kennels finally closed in 1957. The Friends of the Pet Cemetery (FOPC) was set up in 2012 to restore, maintain and enhance the neglected memorial garden and the gravestones are gradually being cleaned and recorded. The Old Blue Cross Pet Cemetery is open to the public, is included within the Charlton Village Conservation Area and features on the inventory of the London Parks and Gardens Trust.

22-26 (even)

Houses built 1851, each 2-storeys and basement, three windows. Gable ended slated roofs of moderate pitch. Multi-coloured stock brick, No. 22 painted. Stucco first floor sill band. Stucco surrounds to sash windows with glazing bars. Those on ground floor have cornices on anthemion (honeysuckle) patterned brackets; and bracketed cills. Modified entablature surrounds to doors with cornice heads and rectangular fanlights. Flights of steps to front doors. No. 22 has prostyle Tuscan porch.

28-34 (even)

Two pairs of houses, built 1853, in multi-coloured stock brick. Hipped slated roof of moderate pitch with eaves soffit. Nos. 28 and 30 each 3-storeys and basement, two windows to each floor. Banded, rusticated stucco ground floor and basement. Moulded architraves to sash windows. Three-light ground floor and basement windows, with projecting bracketed cills on ground floor. No. 28 has right 2-storey extension with modern canted bay above and garage below. No. 30 has 2-storey, one window, set back left extension also with basement. Nos. 32 and 34: each 3-storeys and basement, three windows. Roofs and walls as Nos. 28 and 30. First and second floor stucco sill bands. Moulded architraves to replaced sash windows with glazing bars, those on ground floor with projecting bracketed cills. Doors similar to those of Nos. 28 and 30. Nos. 28-34 (even), Shooters Hill Road form a group.

36 and 38

Built in 1869. Part 2, part 3-storey Victorian houses with attics in yellow stock bricks with redbrick dressings. Hipped and gabled slate roofs and painted arched windows to ground floors. In same style and possibly by same builder as Nos. 3-11 and 4 and 6 Kidbrooke Grove, also on the Local List. The buildings were built originally as Nos. 1 and 2 Kidbrooke Grove, the address was changed in 1885.

39 and 41

Pair of houses built 1846. 3-storeys and basements, stuccoed fronts and sides. Low-pitched hipped, slated roof. No 39 has set-back left extension. Sash windows with glazing bars.

40-46

Two pairs of 3-storey and basement houses dating from 1854 built in yellow/cream Gault brick (front hand sides) yellow stock brick to rear with wide overhanging eaves, hipped slate roofs. Central chimney stack and projecting party wall. Single storey projecting side entrances with cornices and parapet roofs, front door approached by flight of 9 steps (No. 42 has 2-storey side extension). Coursed stucco basement and stuccoed moulded

architraves to sash window with cornices supported on brackets to ground floor and cornices to first floor.

43-61 (odd)

Five pairs of houses built 1846-1850. Each 3-storeys and basement. Multi-coloured stock brick with stuccoed fronts. No. 43 has stuccoed side elevation. Some pairs are linked with low blocks. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roofs with axial division and eaves soffit. One or two later dormers. First and ground floor sill bands. Sash windows with glazing bars. No. 43 has decorative timber insets to reveals and heads of windows on front elevation. Part of original design for this group. Bracketed cills on second floor, moulded architraves on first floor, console bracketed cornices on ground floor. In outer bays prostyle porches with square columns, entablature and blocking course. Nos. 39-61 (odd) Shooters Hill Road form a group.

48

Detached 2-storey plus basement house, circa 1855 in yellow/cream Gault brick with central projecting stuccoed entrance porch with Tuscan Order columns and front door approached by 6 steps. Projecting bay to ground floor and basement on left hand side. Modern garage to left hand side of house. Hipped slate roof with wide overhanging eaves supported on brackets rising from a projecting moulded string course. Flanking chimney stacks.

50-54 (even)

Three large detached 3-storey plus basement houses, circa 1855 in yellow/cream Gault brick with projecting stuccoed entrance porches with cornice and blocking courses on left hand side. Hipped slate roofs with wide overhanging eaves. Moulded stucco architraves to ground floor windows. Stuccoed string courses and stepped cornice between second floor windows and eaves. Nos. 40-54 (even) form a group.

56-58

Pair of semi-detached 3-storey plus basement houses in yellow stock brick with hipped slate roofs and wide overhanging eaves; central chimney stack and projecting party wall. Moulded stucco architraves to windows, projecting string-course to first floor and moulded cornice beneath eaves. Central windows mullioned, ground floor windows having cornices supported on brackets. Front doors approached via flight of steps to projecting side extension. Forms group with Nos. 60-66 on the Statutory List.

68-70

Built in 1853. Pair of semi-detached 3-storey plus basement houses similar to Nos. 56-58 above. No.68 has modern fire-escape from first floor of side extension. No. 70 has further 2-storey extension of late Victorian period with gabled slate roof and front door approached up flight of 7 steps and through a gabled timber porch with slate roof. Forms group with Nos. 56-64 and Nos. 72-76.

63-103

Large early to mid-Victorian detached and semi-detached houses in an Italianate style. Three-storeys with basements. All similar, stock brick and hipped, slated roofs with wide eaves on brackets. Classical porticos with variety of stucco dressings. A fine group of imposing Victorian detached and semi-detached villas which contribute to the residential environment of the area.

72

Built in 1853. Detached 2-storey and basement house in yellow stock brick; hipped slate roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves supported on paired brackets. Moulded projecting string course above elliptical arched first floor window with keystones. Moulded stucco architraves to windows and panelled stucco projecting central front entrance with bracketed cornice and blocking course. Bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Forms group with Nos. 56-70 and 74-76.

74-76

Built in 1853. Pair of 2-storey plus basement semi-detached houses in yellow stock brick. Hipped slate roof with dormers and wide overhanging eaves; central chimney stack and projecting party walls. Stuccoed front and sides to basement and first floor with slightly projecting quoins to dormers. Projecting central bays to basement and ground floor. First floor windows have projecting cills supported on brackets with low ornamental cast-iron railings, and cornices supported on brackets over. Front doors approached by flight of steps in recessed 2-storey extension with cornices and parapet roofs at either end. Forms group with Nos. 56-72.

96-104 (even)

Built in 1862. Group of 3-storey plus basement houses in yellow stock brick with yellow/cream Gault brick fronts and stuccoed basements. Moulded stucco architraves to sash windows, elliptical arched windows to first floor. Slate roofs with wide overhanging eaves supported on brackets. Front doors approached up flights of steps. Nos. 96-98 a semi-detached pair, has the name 'Kidbrooke Villas' on first floor string course, recessed porches to front doors and ends of building framed by pilasters and classical entablatures and cornices. Round headed windows to ground floor and hipped roofs. Nos. 100-102 are detached houses with projecting porches supported on Tuscan order columns and pilasters with cornices and parapets and gabled roofs. No. 100 has round headed windows to ground floor and 2-storey plus basement (now garage) side extension with hipped slate roof. No. 102 has modern windows inserted at first floor level which spoils its intrinsic historic value.

106

Built in 1862. 2-storey plus basement detached house in yellow/cream Gault brick with wide overhanging eaves supported brackets. Hipped slate roof flanking chimneys. Projecting stuccoed bays to basement and ground floor with cornices and open balustrade, 3 steps to modern glazed front door with semi-circular fan-light over in stuccoed classical surrounds with pilasters, high arched entablature with key-stone and cornice and panelled blocking course over. Plain stucco surrounds to 3 elliptical arched windows to first floor.

108-110

Built in 1862. Pair of 3-storey plus basement houses in yellow/cream Gault brick, basement stuccoed. Hipped slate roof with central chimney stack and raised party wall. Projecting central bays to basement, ground and first floors with stucco cornices and parapet roofs. Stucco classical surrounds to front doors with pilasters, entablatures and cornices. Front doors (modern) approached by flight of 9 steps. No. 110 has a modernised 2-storey extension to side with gable end to Shooters Hill Road. Nos. 96-110 (even) Shooters Hill Road form a group.

112-130

Built in 1864/65. 3-storey plus basement houses in yellow stock brick with yellow/cream Gault brick fronts and gabled slate roofs with wide overhanging eaves. All have projecting stuccoed bays to basement and ground floor with cornices and open balustrades over (except Nos. 114-120) and stuccoed string courses and window and front door surrounds. Round-headed windows to first floor, those above the bays grouped in pairs. Nos. 112 and 130 are detached houses with plain eaves all the others are in pairs, with eaves supported on brackets. Nos. 116 and 120 have lost their original front doors and approaching steps - modern windows now appear where the doors once were. Nos. 118 and 120 have ornamented stucco work on the bays immediately over the ground floor windows. Nos. 122-128 have projecting stuccoed porches supported on Tuscan order columns and pilasters with entablature, cornice and open balustrade over. Glazed panels link pilasters to columns in No. 128. No. 130 has a projecting stucco porch semi-enclosed, with high arched entablature with key-stone sub-cornice and main cornice surmounted by an open balustrade, where perforated concrete blocks have replaced original balusters. Same applies to balustrade over bay window.

129 and 131

Pair of houses built 1843. Each 2-storey and basement, two windows to each floor. Low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick. Stucco first floor sill band. Outer bays slightly set back. Gauged, very shallow segmental brick arches to sash windows. Round headed ground floor windows in round arched recesses, running down through basement; sashes with glazing bars. Six steps, with cast-iron handrail, to doors of four fielded and two glazed panels, with cornice head and rectangular fanlight, well set back in stuccoed entablature surround.

132

Built in 1863. 3-storey plus basement detached house in yellow stock brick. Hipped slate roof with wide overhanging boxed eaves supported on brackets. Plain stuccoed projecting enclosed entrance porch on right hand side with 9 steps leading up to modern front doors with obscured glass panels. Modern window to basement. Decorated key-stones to ground floor windows and decorated stucco string-course with moulded cornice to first floor. Flat gauged brick arches over windows, painted, 2-storey plus basement side extension with hipped slate roof with walls stuccoed. Walls to basement stuccoed.

133-139 (odd)

Two pairs of houses, built 1841. Each pair has central block of 3-storeys, two windows on each floor with setback links of two storeys, two windows in two planes. Low pitched hipped slated roof with deep, bracketed eaves soffit. Stuccoed fronts with narrow recess on axis. First floor sill band. Rusticated ground floor entrance section. Flat surrounds to sash windows, most with glazing bars, some with bracketed cills. Half-glazed doors with cornice heads and semi-circular fanlights. Garages now inserted in outer bays of links.

134

Built in 1863. Three-storey and basement detached house in yellow stock. Brickwork to first and second floors painted, and painted stucco finish to ground floors on front elevation. Hipped slate roof with wide overhanging eaves. Stuccoed projecting entrance porch raised on 2 steps and supported on Doric order columns with plain frieze and entablature and

moulded projecting cornice; sides enclosed with modern glazed openings. Stuccoed string course to first and second floors incorporating cills of windows over.

136

Built in 1863. 3-storey detached house in yellow stock brick with gabled slate roof and wide overhanging eaves and gable ends. Eaves supported at ends fronting Shooters Hill Road by scrolled brackets returning for short distance across front of building to give appearance of a 'broken pediment' design from the street. Elliptical headed windows, three to first floor, 2 to second floor within gable-end. Ground floor windows in projecting bays with cornice and blocking course and projecting glazed hood supported on cast-iron brackets.

Nos. 132, 134, 136 (even) Shooters Hill Road form a group.

138-142 (even)

Built in 1863. 3-storey plus basement detached houses with yellow/cream Gault brick fronts and hipped slate roofs with wide overhanging eaves supported on brackets, carved to represent horned and bearded men's heads, rising from a moulded cornice. Flanking chimneys. Projecting stuccoed flanking bays to basement, ground floor with wide projecting sill supported on brackets, and projecting moulded cornice with open balustrade over. Central projecting stucco panelled entrance porches with round headed arch with key-stone, cornice and open balustrade over. Front doors approached by flight of steps. First floor windows over entrance porches have stuccoed surrounds with cornices supported on brackets. Basement stuccoed. No. 138 has lost its balustrading over the first front entrance porch. No. 142 has 2-storey plus basement extension on right hand side with flat roof and stuccoed window surrounds - ground and first floor windows with cornices supported on brackets - ground floor windows have projecting cills supported on brackets. Side elevation to Hervey Road has four round-headed stuccoed window reveals (three windows bricked up) with carved key-stones in the form of men's heads.

157-163 (odd) and 163a

Row of cottages built 1841-1845 each 2-storeys and basement. Low pitched, hipped, slated roofs with eaves soffits. Stuccoed fronts. Plain reveals to sash windows, those on ground floor with cast-iron guards. Plain reveals to half glazed doors. Loggia, with lean-to roof on braced wood posts, all along front; No. 157 retains the original lead cover; others have modern roofing felt.

405 Victoria House (Former Medical Officers Mess, opposite the Royal Herbert Hospital)

Built in 1909, graceful 2-storey building in the Classical style in two types of red brick; yellow terracotta detailing. Slated roof with Dutch gables to ends of building and centre dormer with semi-circular pediments extending into roof on either side of main entrance. Round headed windows to ground floor.

Shrewsbury Lane, SE18

Wall between No. 55 and Occupation Lane

18th Century yellow stock brick wall, 8-9ft high with buttresses and corner pier topped by an ornamental shallow pyramid stone cap. Was enclosure wall of grounds of Haddon Lodge, a former large mansion.

Wall between No. 61 and new flats, corner of Occupation Lane

18th century plain yellow stock brick wall with red brick base in parts. Modern semi-circular red-brick capping. A remnant of former enclosure to grounds of Park Villa and West Villa, former 18th century buildings demolished in the 1960s.

40 'Elmhurst Cottage'

Small, single storey weather-boarded cottage, with slate roof and sash windows. Decorative trellis work to sides of windows and projecting porch. Set back from the road at an angle, with extensive front and rear gardens. The building and its site is of historic interest since it has historic associations with the Lidgbirds and the Dallins, significant and well-known landowning families who shaped Shooters Hill. The estate containing the cottage can be traced from the Lidgbirds in 1851 to the trustees of Mary Dallin in 1901. The building is of architectural interest since it is a rare example of a small, weather-boarded Kentish dwelling, the last surviving one of its type in the area. Built between 1866 and 1894, it is one of the oldest buildings on Shrewsbury Lane and survives two large houses in the locality, Haddon Lodge and the original Shrewsbury House. The building is of environmental significance since, with its unusual and attractive open setting, it is a time-honoured and locally valued feature which contributes to the character of Shrewsbury Lane and also provides a valuable wildlife haven for lizards, butterflies, bats and birds.

48

Detached 2-storey late Victorian house with projecting bay to ground and first floor and gabled slate roof. Built in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings - flank walls rendered. Has unusual cast-iron projecting entrance porch with slate roof.

65

Late Victorian 2-storey detached house in yellow stock brick with projecting wing to right hand side and projecting brick porch with cornice and parapet supported on a tapered Gothic style column with stylised leaf capital. Hipped slate roof. Ground floor windows semi-circular headed and grouped in pairs within the framework of a Venetian Gothic style brick arch. Distinguished by central supporting stone columns with decorated capitals. Stone key-stones, cills, capitals and column bases.

Sidcup Road, SE9**'The Dutch House' P.H.**

A good example of a large inter-war public house. Known as 'the pride of Beasley's Brewery' and inspired by a Director's visit to Holland. 2½-storeys in height in yellow brick with Dutch gables and steep tiled roof. Central Plaque showing, in bas-relief, two figures (man and woman) in 17th Century costume standing under two orange trees.

Junction with Westhorpe Avenue - Clifton's Garage

A good example of pre-war garage design (built in 1936) in the Suburban Romantic tradition, probably the only local garage that has not been rebuilt. 2-storey building designed by G.S.N. Stone LRIBA in an old world Tudor style with part hipped gables and half-timber features, red tiled roof, its design derived from thatch construction. Modern projecting canopy partially obscures front elevation.

Southend Crescent, SE9

2 and 4

Mid-19th Century terrace houses, 2-storeys, three windows. Stucco with parapet. First floor sill string. Plain reveals to sash windows with vertical glazing bars in some windows (facade partly modernised). Nos. 2-14 (even) form a group.

6

Two-storeys, two windows to each floor, circa 1840-50. Stuccoed with parapet roof. First floor sill string course. Moulded architraves to sash windows with vertical glazing bars. Console bracketed cornices to ground floor windows and to door. Nos. 2-14 (even) form a group.

8 and 10 'Elm Villas'

Circa 1840-50 pair, each 2-storeys, two windows. Stuccoed, with moulded cornice and panelled parapet. Lion masks between panels. Banded rusticated ground floor. Moulded architraves to sash windows, those of No. 10 with margin lights. Console bracketed cornices to doors and windows. Reeded pilasters flank doors. No. 8 has half glazed door with cornice head and plain rectangular fanlight. No. 10 has four panel door, the two upper panels glazed with pointed heads, similar cornice head and fanlight. Front of No. 8 was pebble dashed in July 1981 destroying detailing of cornice and panelling above. Windows have also been modernised - all of which spoils the character of the building. Retained now solely for group value.

12 and 14 'Madras Villas'

Circa 1840-50 pair, each 2-storeys, two windows. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit. Multi-coloured stock brick. Thin stucco band at first floor. Moulded stucco plinth. Moulded architraves to sash windows with glazing bars. Two replaced console brackets support soffit at either side of first floor windows. Projecting cills with rococo cast-iron guards to first floor windows. Console bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Paired doors in centre have flanking pilasters, console bracketed cornice and wide pediment over both. Two-panel doors with cornice heads and rectangular fanlights. Nos. 2-14 (even) form a group.

Span Estates, SE3

Span developments Ltd was a development company formed in 1957 by the architect Eric Lyons and developers Geoffrey Townsend and Leslie Bilsby with Ivor Cunnigham employed with special responsibility for landscape design.

According to early promotional literature, the 'Span' name was derived from the intention to 'span the gap between suburban monotony of the typical speculative development and the architecturally designed, individually built residence that has become (for all but a few) financially unattainable.' The earliest examples of Span estates are to be found in Richmond and Twickenham, however, the greatest number and variety of the Span estates are found in Blackheath.

The estates are characterised by their leafy and intimate character (most have less than 40 dwellings, many with less than 20) owing mainly to their secluded sites situated off private

roads. Some estates are composed of only flats and some a mixture of flats and low, narrow terrace houses.

Span houses can be said to be modern in their use of construction techniques and features; the open plan interiors, large windows and flat roofs. Nevertheless, the earlier estates dating from the 1950's and 1960's are defined by their more traditional, cosier mixture of stock brick, tile hanging and weatherboarding which emulate the appearance of the English Suburb.

Corner Green

1959, reached from pond road memorable for its more open layout with weather boarded houses clustered around a green where a combination of Span standard house types 'T7' and 'T8' were used. The houses share the same frontage width which has been combined in terraces to set up a regular rhythm of expressed crosswalls, emphasized by the detail of a notched eaves board at the top of the façade. The front elevations are characterised by a geometric composition of brick panels, white painted timber cladding and generous areas of glazing. Each house has a projecting entrance porch comprised of glass boxes formed from a slender steel perimeter frame within which the timber door and window frames are fixed. The porches provide depth and articulation to the composition of the group façade. Reflecting on Corner Green some years after its completion, Lyons judged it to "have survived (or matured) as the best of all Span schemes", and expressed particular approval for the central green area and planting.

The Hall (excluding 1-27 Foxes Dale and 51-63 The Hall)

Developed at different times with 44 flats and 41 houses (T2) dating to 1957-8, with a later more mannered terrace of 13 tall houses (R) along foxes dale of 1967.

The Keep

1958, north of Morden Mews an early large group of 44 T2 tile hung houses arranged in terraces with glass entrance porches featuring coloured panels for housing the letter box.

The Lane

1964, the Lane occupies a narrow awkward site running south from Blackheath Park next to a railway tunnel that Eric Lyons described as being "ridiculous" having "the shape and proportion of a banana". Various devices have been used to manage the difficult site. The two-storey houses with jettied upper floors, shallow split-pitched roofs, timber boarded first floors with and a dark plum-coloured brickwork to ground floors and patio walls are grouped in tight terraces off the central meandering lane and orientated in various ways. There is also a playful mix of private front gardens, larger communal space in front of houses and more intimate shared front gardens. Characteristic of Span developments, parking is in separate car courts allowing for most of the communal space to be car free. High level of quality landscaping. Given a Civic Trust Award, 1964.

The Plantation

1962, east of Morden Road. The plantation is comprised of 34 T7 and T8 houses in trim yellow brick terraces. The houses share the same frontage width which has been combined in terraces to set up a regular rhythm of expressed crosswalls, emphasized by the detail of a notched eaves board at the top of the façade. The front elevations are characterised by a geometric composition of brick panels, white painted timber cladding and generous areas of glazing. Each house has a projecting entrance porch comprised of glass boxes formed from a

slender steel perimeter frame within which the timber door and window frames are fixed. The porches provide depth and articulation to the composition of the group façade.

Spray Street, SE18

28 'Telephone Exchange'

Age and History Exchange of 1936. Large eleven-bay building rising through five storeys.

Design Plain, Neo-Georgian style

Materials Brown brick with Portland stone dressings

Features Rusticated ground floor separated from upper floors by two heavy stone bands; pilaster-like brick columns between large, multi-paned windows. Doorcase features Royal cipher for Edward VIII and words 'TELEPHONE EXCHANGE' engraved onto exaggeratedly wide keystone. Original steel windows.

Degree of Alteration Three first floor windows replaced with louvres

Significance Example of good quality infrastructure of the inter-war period of refined architectural design. Closely related in style and materials to Employment Exchange opposite. Remains in original use

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Stockwell Street, SE10

1-3 (consecutive)

18th Century 3-storey; shop, restaurant and furniture workshop with residential over, much altered, forming prominent corner feature. A fire in 1978 caused extensive damage.

Straightsmouth, SE10

19-65 (odd)

Circa 1900. 2-storey houses, ground floors in yellow stocks, some rendered and/or painted; rendered and painted first floors; slate roofs, some with gable frontages. Plain buildings, but forming an essential part of Straightsmouth and old Greenwich.

38-44 (even), 50-58 (even)

Overall, an attractive street group of houses with considerable townscape value. 2-storey buildings. Stock bricks, largely painted. Two windows on first floor, many retaining original sashes. One window on ground floor adjacent to simple brick-arched doorway with fanlight. No. 38 has flattened arch. All pitched roofs and eaves.

60-64 (even)

Three-storey stock brick buildings with basements each with low pitched slated roof behind parapet, additional two windows above doorway bricked up. Brick round-arched doorways with fanlights. Original cast-iron railings to basements.

66-76 (even)

Two-storeys, stock brick with basements, three steps to front door. One window to each floor. Nos. 66-72 have round-arched doorways, Nos. 68 and 72 with original radial fanlights.

Parapets conceal pitched roofs. Nos. 68, 74 and 76 have original cast-iron railings to basement.

78-82 (even)

2-storeys in stock brick with basements, and with pitched tiled, roofs. Four steps up to front doors. Original cast-iron railings to basements. Forms group with Nos. 66-76 Straightsmouth.

84-88 (even)

2-storey terrace similar to Nos. 19-65 Straightsmouth. Yellow stock brick with upper floor of front elevation rendered and whole front painted or picked out in paintwork.

Stratheden Road, SE3

12-20 (even)

Group of houses, built 1857, all 3-storeys and basements, in greyish coloured stock brick with slated roofs of moderate pitch. Nos. 12 and 14: Each two windows on each floor. Hipped roof with axial division. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with projecting cills, those on first floor of No. 12 and ground floor of No. 14 having ornamental cast-iron guards, 2-storey, blank, set back entrance bays. Gauged brick arches to half glazed doors. Nos. 16 and 18: Each three windows on each floor. Hipped roof with axial division. Bands at all cills. Segment headed moulded stucco architraves to original casement windows and to doors. Blind cases to first and ground floor windows and to doors. Blind cases to first and ground floor windows of No. 16. Ten steps, with side walls, to four-panel doors with fanlights. Drip moulds over door architraves. No. 20: Five windows on each floor. Hipped roof. Bands at all cills. Moulded architraves to sash windows, those on first floor with swell frieze and cornice, those on ground floor with console bracketed cornice and projecting sill with ornamental cast-iron guard. Ten steps to door of fancy panels, with cornice head and rectangular fanlight, under high dentilled cornice on console brackets.

The Priory, SE3

Span Estate 1-61 (consecutive)

Representative example of total contemporary residential estate development of high design and environmental quality. Part 2-storey, part 3-storey terrace flats in buff brick cross wall construction with flat roofs and a combination of red clay tile and beige and brown coloured asbestos sheet cladding. High quality landscaping.

The Slade, SE18

‘The Woodman’, former P.H.

Mid-19th century public house, 2-storeys with large single storey front addition. Pitched, tiled roof behind tall parapet. Chimney stack at each gable end. Rendered with alternate stucco quoins. Front elevation 3 windows wide. Large 2-over-2 pane timber sash window frames survive to front and rear. Front addition has fluted pilasters with ornate imposts.

Evangelical Free Church

Small 2-storey gable-fronted church, built 1880, enlarged in 1902 and in 1930s. Red brick with stone window heads and jambs. Steeply pitched roof with modern machine-tile. Semi-

circular headed windows divided into lights by mullions and transomes with cusped heads. Hood moulds with foliated label-stops. Large central window flanked by two attached octagonal shafts. Pair of old 6-panelled doors with panelling over. Two storey brick side-extension added in 1930s with Crittall steel windows with horizontal glazing bars.

Disused steps (the Green)

Pair of disused steps onto the green. Each set of four steps flanked by low brick and render walls between low piers with pyramidal stone caps.

The Village, Charlton, SE7

12-18 (even)

Row of four, three-storey houses with shops and carriage entrance at ground floor level. Built in 1879 in a Norman Shaw-influenced Queen Anne Revival style, in red brick with small-paned casement windows, steeply pitched clay tile roofs, tile-hung gables and prominent roof stacks. First floor windows are especially distinctive, with semi-circular glazing bar pattern above the transoms. These form a highly picturesque ensemble in Charlton village street and are inscribed with the initials of Spencer Maryon Wilson, 11th Baronet.

22 'The White Swan' public house

Age and History

The earliest known written record of the 'Swan Inn' in Old Charlton is a lease of 1787, between Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, 6th Baronet, and Samuel Noble, a Charlton bricklayer.

A watercolour by Paul Sandby R.A. (1731-1809) of Old Charlton also shows the Swan in existence around 1780, and Victorian newspapers indicate it was built in the mid-Georgian period. The inn was part of the Wilson (later Maryon-Wilson) estate, along with the Jacobean manor house nearby, Charlton House.

The Inn appears throughout the 19th century in various local directories and was known interchangeably as both the 'Swan Inn' and the 'White Swan'.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 indicates that the Georgian inn was a shallow, double-fronted building with two projecting bays at the front and a long, narrow addition to the rear. The site consisted of a dwelling-house with a coach-house, stables and other outbuildings to the rear.

In 1874 Robert Turrell, a victualler from Norfolk, succeeded John Turver, a former Charlton milkman, as the licensee. Turrell secured a long lease from the landowner Sir Spencer M. Maryon-Wilson and in 1889 the inn was pulled down and a 'handsome hotel'¹ was built on the same site at a cost of £2,567. It was one of three new buildings erected through the patronage of the Maryon-Wilsons on the south side of the village high street and provided to serve the local community. The other two comprise a group of four commercial buildings built 1879 (nos. 12-18) and a village hall erected in 1881 known as the Assembly Rooms.

¹ The Kentish Independent, 11 May 1889

The building was designed by architect John Rowland, a Charlton resident and a member of the Society of Architects from 1894-1896. He also designed the Assembly Rooms in the Village, now a Grade II Listed building.

The 11 May 1889 edition of the Kentish Independent records the foundation stone laying ceremony: 'the stone was lowered to its place, and Mrs Turrell, who had deftly spread the mortar beneath it, having been handed a handsomely carved gavel, tapped it three times and "declared it to be well and truly laid"'. A time capsule was deposited beneath the stone consisting of a sealed glass vessel with copies of the Kentish Independent, the Morning Advertiser and 'coins of the realm' inside.

The foundation stone was engraved with name of the architect, the builder (Balaam Bros.), the monogram of the proprietors and the date (May 1889). The stone survives on the flank wall of the building, although only 'ERT' denoting Robert and Eliza Turrell is now legible.

The erection of the building swiftly followed; it was already in use by November 1889 for a Cricket Club dinner. The Kentish Independent stated that the front would be built of 'red brick with ornamental stone copings, cornices, &c., and bar windows with lead lights; in fact the whole design will be of the prettiest'.

The 'Swan Hotel', as was known in local directories, now offered ten bedrooms, a bar and bar parlour, a billiard room, a sitting room, a club room and a coffee room. It had two public entrances and a grander hotel entrance at the side, all of which survive today.

The historic maps confirm that the new White Swan was a more substantial building than its predecessor with a deeper footprint and a shallow rear wing. It was also set back from the adjoining buildings so as to widen the pavement.

During the Victorian period the White Swan was also used for judicial and municipal purposes and served as a venue for coroners' inquests as well as for local government committee meetings. For several centuries towns and villages lacked public buildings and in many communities the inn was the only readily available indoor space where public events could take place. It was probably no coincidence that Sir John Maryon Wilson was a county magistrate and Sir Spencer M Maryon-Wilson, his successor in 1876, was a county Justice of the Peace.

This role probably ended with the erection of the village Assembly Rooms and the Licensing Act of 1902 which stipulated that no pub was to be used for judicial purposes after 1907 when other suitable premises were available.

The inn's attic storey was damaged by a High Explosive bomb on 17 October 1940, which also destroyed the adjoining Siemens Social Club (the former Board of Works). The upper storey was removed and not rebuilt, although this has not had an adverse effect on its appearance.

The inn was part of the Maryon-Wilson estate until 1947, when it was sold to Charringtons brewery. It sits within the Charlton Village Conservation Area and is designated as an 'Asset of Community Value'.

Prior to its unexpected closure in 2020, the pub was a popular community venue, hosting live music, beer and film festivals, quiz nights, private parties etc. It provided meeting space for various local organisations and offered a large family-friendly garden. Its music events and

festivals also attracted audiences from further afield. The building is currently occupied by squatters.

Design

Two-storeyed brick building with flat roof behind a parapet; two-storey wing to the rear has a shallow hipped roof. Village elevation has a symmetrical frontage with a central bay to the ground floor with a triptych arrangement of openings. Central bay is flanked by single storey projecting bays in red brick.

Materials

Two-tone Sussex red brick frontage with contrasting yellow brick employed in window arches and across window jambs; decorative timber joinery detailing and timber-panelled doors and windows. Rear elevation and rear wing are composed of plainer, yellow stock brick. Slated roof to rear wing.

Features

The most prominent feature articulating the façade is the pattern of four-centred arches in an elaborate symmetrical arrangement. The central bay has a wide arch flanked by two narrower arches with keystones and parallel hood moulds, surmounted by a decorative frieze with a scrolled foliage design. The central arch has a moulded and glazed shopfront and panelled stall-riser; the flanking arches contain paired, three-panelled entrance doors. The adjoining bay windows have four-centred central arches and semi-circular arches on the splays, all surmounted by keystones and moulded string courses and cornices.

The first-floor windows are paired beneath four-centred arches. Within the central bay the arches have radial glazing bars and are surmounted by keystones. The arches within the flanking bays have ornamental tympanums with scrolled foliage decoration, referencing the frieze below. Continuous string courses run across the façade above and below the first-floor windows. Visually this alignment is repeated at arch springing level on the ground floor and adds to the strong horizontal emphasis of the façade.

The original fenestration design consists of timber sashes in either six-over-one or nine-over-one glazing configuration to the first floor and one-over-one sashes to the ground floor bay windows and the rear elevation.

The flank elevation has a large, rectangular feature window, subdivided into nine panels, with original decorative stained-glass surviving in the top three. Adjoining this there is a projecting chimney stack, with brick-corbelling and scrollwork beneath. The entrance door below has a decorative arch with banded voussoirs and a central keystone; to the right of this can be found the inscribed foundation stone in red sandstone.

Degree of Alteration

With the exception of the loss of the original attic storey due to war damage, the building has undergone few external alterations and remains as built, retaining its original plan form and the majority of its fenestration, joinery and decorative features. The original fenestration survives to the front and flank elevations. The windows to the rear elevation of the rear wing have been replaced with inauthentic four-over-four sashes.

Heritage Significance

The site meets the following selection criteria for local heritage listing:

Architectural Interest: the building is attributed to an architect of local significance, John

Rowland, who was also responsible for designing the Grade II Listed Assembly Rooms to the east. The building is of high design quality and execution. Its principal elevation is a sophisticated, symmetrical composition unified by its decorative arrangement of structural forms, architectural motifs and strong horizontal alignments. The survival of the original timber joinery work is testament to the quality of the building materials and their regular maintenance for over a century.

The White Swan also displays distinctive local characteristics in terms of its architectural features. The building was designed to complement the exceptional ensemble of 17th century buildings centred on Charlton House. The repeated arch and keystone motif and swept pyramidal roofs to the bay windows reference St Luke's church (Grade II*), Charlton House (Grade I), its freestanding Gateway (Grade I) as well as its Palladian-style Garden House (Grade I).

Although recognisably part of the Charlton Village family of architecture, Rowland has added his own interpretation, creating a building with an individual architectural character.

Historical significance: the building has a historical association with a locally important family. It was one of three buildings erected through the patronage of the Maryon-Wilson family, whose manorial seat was at the nearby Charlton House. The other two buildings are both heritage assets (Grade II and Local). The building is an example of Victorian philanthropy and the influence of a wealthy benefactor on late 19th century public house design.

The White Swan also illustrates aspects of the area's social, civic and judicial history, not only through its continued importance as a place of recreation for the local community but also due to its key role in the administration of local justice and government during the Victorian period.

Townscape significance: Along with nos. 6-20 The Village, the White Swan is of townscape value. It makes an important contribution to the locally distinctive character of this part of Charlton Village due to its individual design and strong presence on the high street. It possesses group value with nearby heritage assets Nos. 12-18 The Village and the Assembly Rooms, by virtue of their materiality, their mutual benefactor and, in respect of the Assembly Rooms, their mutual architect.

Cultural & Communal Significance: The White Swan is a designated *Asset of Community Value* and has played an important role in the social and cultural history of Charlton Village for almost 200 years. It has served as a valued local venue for social, recreational, civic and judicial events since the early Victorian period. Its use has also furthered the social well-being and cultural interests of the local community. It is a place perceived as a source of social interaction and local identity, which makes an important contribution to the collective memory of the locality.

43-5 (odd)

Pair of stuccoed early-19th century houses, No. 45 of three storeys with giant pilasters, and triangular pediment over ground floor window; No. 43 smaller and more modest, but retaining its 'butterfly roof' and original charming 'Gothick' ironwork porch, which sadly is no longer functional since the doorway behind has been converted into a window.

Thomas Street, SE18

The 'Earl of Chatham' Public House

Coaching inn with impressive ornamental façade, built in the latter half of the 19th Century. 3-storeys, red brick with stucco pilasters and horizontal banding, brick parapet and balustrading at first floor. Mullioned and transomed casement windows to first floor, central one with broken pediment over, 4-over-1 pane sashes to second floor. Ground floor has carriage entrance to right, and large curved bay window with toplights flanked by entrance doorways, all recessed behind slender square semi-fluted ionic columns and pilasters carrying first floor. Full height glazed polychrome tiling decorated with swags and floral panels survives at entrances to recessed doorways and within full depth of carriage entrance.

1, 3 & 5 (odd)

Description: built 1760-1, originally a pair of two-storey houses, one room deep, with large front and rear gardens. Occupied by artillery officers, carpenters and other Board of Ordnance appointees during the 18C. Nos. 3 and 5 extended to the rear in the late 18C. No. 1 extended to the side in 1839. Workshops added to the rears of No. 1 and No. 5 at the end of the 19C. Converted to commercial use during the 1850s when the façade was modernised and the building raised to three storeys. Terrace has a classical 'Italianate' appearance with unified façade of stucco-incised ashlar with door pediments and window architraves, moulded and panelled front doors, cornice and parapet. No. 5 has console brackets and fascia with decorative ironwork surviving from undertaker John J Messent's shopfront of 1893. The premises still house Francis Chappell & Sons, Funeral Directors. Outbuildings from Messent's tenure, including stables, workshop and office block, still survive to the rear of the terrace and are in use by Chappell & Sons. Surviving wood-framed shopfront to No. 3 dates from 1936 and was made by Pearce Bros of Bromley. Plate glass shopfront to No. 1 dates from the late 20C.

Architectural significance: Built before 1850 and exemplifies a rare surviving building type in Woolwich: a mid-18C townhouse. Retains original fabric and features of the 1760s which signify the buildings' original residential function: historic joinery of 1760-1 survives internally, including staircases, fireplaces, beams etc. In addition, historic fabric survives from 19C refurbishment which illustrates buildings' evolution from residential to commercial including decorative façade treatment, door and window joinery and shopfront features. Also retains late 19C undertaker's shopfront (partial) and outbuildings which signify building's historic role in the undertaking industry, a role which continues today.

Historical significance: associated with two eminent English landscape painters of the 18C and 19C, and appointed Drawing Masters at the Royal Military Academy: Paul Sandby (1731-1809) and George B. Campion (1795-1870). Sandby occupied the northern house between 1769-1772, and Campion occupied the southern house in the 1840s. Also associated with the co-founder of Powis Street, William Powis, who occupied the northern house between 1800-1806. Historical association with local undertaking industry since 1893, which continues to this day.

Townscape significance: rare surviving pair of mid-18C townhouses with a clearly unified design and historic relationship; positively contributes to the locality by providing local distinctiveness and interest, forming the northern aspect of General Gordon Square and part of its historic setting.

Tilt Yard Approach, SE9

'The Gate House'

Large 3 storey detached house built in 1914 for author Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler by local builder Henry Whistler. Located on or near the site of the original medieval gatehouse for Eltham Palace. Built in Vernacular Revival style with half-timbered gables, mullioned and transomed windows and a steep tiled roof with gabled dormers. An early example of a completely pebble dashed building. Porch spandrels contain Tudor Rose and Portcullis motifs in reference to the adjoining Tudor Tilt Yard (Jousting ground).

Timbercroft Lane, SE18

'Who'da Thought It' Public House

Possibly early 19th Century with later ground floor extension to front added around 1878. 2-storey brick building, with front rendered and painted and having a projecting ground floor. Slated roof with gable ends, modern single storey parapeted flat roof extensions.

Trafalgar Road, SE10

208 'The British Queen' P.H.

Second quarter of 19th Century building of 3-storeys, three windows to each floor. Hipped slated roof of moderate pitch. Multi-coloured stock brick with modified entablature and block course supported on giant pilasters with stuccoed capitals. Gauged brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars (mostly replaced), near-flat except for central first floor round arched casement window. Ground floor public house front, projecting on a slant, has polished granite pilasters, simple fascia and moulded cornice, and panelled stallrisers. Glazing modern. Right return to Tyler Street retains moulded and dentilled cornice.

Christ Church

By John Brown of Norwich, built 1846-48, the result of an architectural competition. Kentish ragstone, with trimmings of East Anglian 'white' brick. The tower forms a local landmark, although the projected spire was never built. (John Brown was also the architect of St Margaret's Church at Lee (1839-41)).

The Arches (Former Greenwich Baths)

A good example of Public Baths design erected in 1928 by architects 'Heath and Andrew'. 2-storeys with a steep pitched tiled roof over a stone dentil cornice. The facade combines red brick and Portland stone in an attractive way and features three impressive brick arches to the recessed entrances. Unusual steel-framed windows with glazing bars in a starlike pattern. Surviving metal railings and lamp standards are in a complementary design to the windows.

Corvette Square (Trafalgar Estate)

A rare example of work by eminent architectural practice, *Stirling & Gowan* (1965-8). Quadrangle of 4-storey maisonettes with an almost symmetrical frontage to Trafalgar Road.

Plain red brick with hipped roofs, corner windows and upper balconies which intersect with the projecting wings, modernist and progressive in style.

155-157 The ‘William IV’ Public House

Fine 3-storey public house of circa 1875, notable for vigorously decorated window arches, keystones, imposts and capitals (swags, masks, profile of William IV, etc). Possibly made of a cast composition, but more probably carved Bath stone (painted over).

173-177

A striking, narrow, wedge-shaped building of the mid-Victorian era positioned on a tight site. Venetian Gothic style, 3-storeys, constructed in yellow stock brick with red brick banding and decorative pointed arcading beneath eaves. Windows have pointed red brick arches and keystones incised with floral patterns. The building offers a good townscape contribution at the junction with Old Woolwich Road.

Trenchard Street, SE10

1-19 (odd) & 2-20 (even)

Part of the Trenchard Street Article 4 Direction. Distinctive group of terraced houses encompassing four streets within the East Greenwich Conservation Area. Strong townscape value.

Three storey terraces, pebble dashed with glazed red brick beneath ground floor cill level. Elevation treatment delightfully varied to resemble Dutch townhouses. There are three main types: type 1 has Dutch gables, half-timbering to upper floors and 3 or 4 light casement windows. Type 2 has dormer windows, 2 or 3 light first floor oriel windows and either 4-light ground floor casements or smaller 3-light with projecting hood mould. Type 3 has pointed gables partly embellished with hanging tile, plain 3 or 4 light casement windows and a red brick ‘relieving arch’ over ground floor windows. Ground floor casements to types 1 and 2 have attractive small blue and orange coloured glass panes to toplights. Doors vary between 2-panelled type partly glazed above in a small or large diamond pattern; close-boarded type partly glazed above with 12 small rectangular panes or single raised-and-fielded panel type partly glazed above in a circular pattern.

Group value with 2-10 Greenwich Park Street, 1-11 Hoskins Street, 48-54 & 62-80 Old Woolwich Road

Tripcock Point, West Thamesmead, SE28

‘Danger Buildings’, Royal Arsenal Nitration Plant

Age and History Series of 10 small paired brick structures surrounded by high blast mounds. Known as the Arsenal’s ‘Danger Buildings’, these were nitration houses, used for making high explosive for the Lyddite Factory to the north (lost), an extremely dangerous process. Majority survive, four to north have been lost. Built c.1903.

Design/Features Thick walls, small windows and lightweight corrugated iron roofs designed to blow-off in the event of an explosion (roofs do not survive). Blast mounds are in the form of pitched earth revetments with blue engineering brick gable ends with bullnose copings

Materials Stock brick, render, earth and blue engineering brick

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Important and distinctive group of buildings and earthworks, forming a fortified landscape. Rare extant evidence both of the extensive expansion of the Arsenal eastwards onto the marshes and of high explosive manufacture. Instrumental in the defence of the

realm during WWI and WWII

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example ii) substantially intact and evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful feature ii) part of a planned layout iii) group value

Royal Arsenal ‘Gridiron’

Age and History Timber roll-on dock and barge rest, devised by the Royal Arsenal to enable 100 ton naval guns to be loaded onto barges and transported downriver to the testing range at Shoeburyness. Following manufacture in the Arsenal, guns would be mounted on railway wagons (known as ‘proof-sleighs’) taken to the dock and rolled (with the wagon) directly onto the barges known as Gog and Magog. Constructed in 1885/6 and revealed at low tide.

Design/Features Base of dock survives in the form of timber framework consisting of long and substantial scarf-jointed timber beams leading down into the Thames, secured to sleepers underneath by large iron straps. Seven vertical members (from hoist?) survive to the eastern side with some cross bracing beams; largest with small iron ladder. Railway cutting with concrete buttressing survives further up bank.

Materials Timber with iron strapping

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Timber dock base in remarkable condition despite over a century of constant submersion. Unique prototype structure pioneered by the Royal Arsenal, instrumental in the defence of the realm during WWI/WWII

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Architectural Interest: i) earliest and sole-surviving example ii) substantially intact and evocative example iii) unique trend-setting example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful feature

Gun Emplacement, Tripcock Point

Age and History Small WWII concrete fort or ‘pillbox’, dating from early 1940s

Design/Features Irregular hexagonal pillbox with open rectangular rear annex containing column mounting for a light anti-aircraft machine gun and interior blast wall to protect open entrance. Variant of Type 23 Pillbox (rectangular with rear annex for anti-aircraft gun) and Type 24 (irregular hexagonal).² Front three faces have continuous embrasure allowing extensive field of fire over Thames for heavy machine guns. Shellproof type with chamfered roof edges to deflect enemy fire.

Materials Concrete

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Unusual variant from standard pillbox types with angled roof edges more commonly used on dug in defences. Built for specific riverside location where observation and clear view of fire essential but not possible with standard pillbox

Qualifying criteria: Historic Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact/evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful locally valued feature iii) group value

Observation Post, Tripcock Point

Age and History Mid-late 1930s observation post to watch for mine-laying in the Thames

Design Small fort of two storeys, polygonal in plan

Materials Concrete with deteriorating aggregate/corrugated sheet metal covering

² Information on pillbox types is given on: <http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/>

Features Unusual two-storied polygonal design with 180 degree field of view on two levels

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Pre-WWII pillbox of atypical design, built for specific riverside location where observation essential but not possible with standard pillbox

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value

Tripcock Ness Lighthouse, Tripcock Point

Age and History Small red lighthouse, erected 1902 by Trinity House (general Lighthouse authority for England) and now maintained by the Port of London Authority. Also known as Margaret Ness Lighthouse. Shows a light visible for 8 miles. One of nine land-based unattended lights on the Thames known as 'London River lights'.

Design River light mounted on simple metal framework tower, with stair and platform for access to light, approx. 12m above high water mark. Height chosen for maximum visibility in the horizontal plane at the average height of a ship's bridge³

Materials Steel, painted red

Features, Tapering structure surmounted by beacon, cross braces create a lattice design

Degree of Alteration None known, surrounded by razor wire security fencing, additions may include ladder cage and platform rails

Significance Distinctive local landmark on the Thames. Of the nine minor lighthouses on the Thames this is the nearest to London and still in occasional use.

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) substantially intact and evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

Troughton Road, SE7

Railway Electric Substation

Age and History Built in 1926 on site of Charlton station's coal depot following electrification by the Southern Railway, sited at the end of a single track siding of 1873 which unusually extended into the building. Still in use housing transformers, converters and switchgear.

Design Three-storey high, steel framed, stepped flat roof

Materials Red brick and stock brick

Features Simple, elegant building, symmetrical composition of three bays articulated by full height red brick pilasters flanking round-headed window openings on a giant scale

Degree of alteration window openings boarded up

Significance Unusual structure within a residential street with features designed on a monumental scale, of historic interest recording technological changes to the railway industry

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example, *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Rathmore Community Centre & Rathmore Benches (Former Good Shepherd Mission Hall)

Age and History Originally Mission of the Good Shepherd, developed from Holy Trinity Mission run by Greyladies College. 200-seater mission hall built 1900 to designs of architect J

³ Source: <http://www.mycetes.co.uk/>

Rowland. Vibrant mosaics adorning the 'Rathmore benches' comprise surviving elements of Greenwich Mural Workshop's mural scheme of 1979-80.

Design Single storey, gable roof

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings (mostly over-painted), clay tiles.

Benches: reinforced concrete and glass mosaic

Features Simple building with rows of triple window openings between projecting buttresses. MISSION OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD inscribed on eastern gable end beneath projecting brick cross. Northern gable has large cross in red brick. Serpentine seating decorated by vibrant, Gaudi-style mosaics on the theme of Charlton: past, present and future. Mosaics formed part of a large-scale thematic mural scheme on the southern/eastern elevations, now over-painted. Benches used pioneering construction methods adapted from concrete boat-building.

Degree of alteration brickwork (and murals) over-painted

Significance Good example of a turn of the century mission hall with striking, high quality late C20th exterior artwork with strong social, artistic and townscape value.

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example iii) unique example (Benches) *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

Turnpin Lane, SE10

2-6 (consecutive)

Circa 1826-1830 row of small terraced houses, each 3-storeys, two windows. Multi-coloured stock brick with slated roof. First and second floor windows recessed sashes with glazing bars, those on first floor under gauged brick arches, those on second floor directly under eaves soffit. Stuccoed ground floor with recessed panels holding two-light casement windows, which are later Victorian insertions, under elliptical arches. Panes above transom round-arched. No. 6 has one ground floor window only. Ground floor windows of Nos. 2 and 3 have been altered. Doors of six panels (except No. 4 which has four panels) in reveal with reed panels. Reeded pilasters support cornice head with patterned rectangular fanlight and cornice above, broken back in centre. No. 4 has simple glazing bars to fanlight, No. 6 has lost pattern from fanlight.

7-9 (consecutive)

Mid-19th Century, 3-storey residential over shops. Of Group value when considered with rest of Turnpin Lane and Nos. 14-17 Greenwich Market.

10 and 11

As Nos. 2-6 Turnpin Lane, No. 10 has single ground floor window. Ground floor window of No. 11 has been altered. Fanlights renewed.

Tuskar Street, SE10

Hatcliffe almshouses

About 1870-80. 2-storey eleven-window symmetrical composition. Later, five-window wing at right. High pitched, slated roof, the older part of large slates. Dutch gables at either end and over centre bay of older part. Very tall red brick chimneys with chamfered angles. Multi-coloured stock brick walls with redbrick dressings, i.e. gauged brick window arches and surrounds in alternating block patterns, door arches and jambs; quoins and central

porch. Rendered plinth. Two- and three-light mullioned and transomed casement windows. One flat-arched door at left. Round-arched doors at right of main block and in centre of newer part. Six-panel doors and fanlights with glazing bars. Round arched opening to porch. Blank shield in central roof gable. Single storey, two window left wing in similar style.

Vanbrugh Hill, SE3

Ia 'Vanbrugh Hill House'

Large 2½-storey late Victorian villa with original architectural features and unusual detailing. Three double height bays, each a different design, surmounted by steeply pointed gables with wide timber barge boards. Transition from canted bays to gables given different treatment: stepped brick corbelling or patterned pargetting (plasterwork). Original timber sash windows with irregular glazing configuration: 2-over-1 to ground and first floors, 3-over-1 to windows within gables. Some windows retain yellow or green tinted glass panes within toplights.

31

Mid 19th. Century cottage, 2-storeys, one window on first floor, two windows and central door on ground floor. Moderately low pitched slated roof with shallow gable over first floor window. Eaves soffit, stucco with first floor band. Sash windows in plain reveals, those on ground floor with glazing bars. Round-arched first floor windows with margin lights. Half-glazed door, in segmental arched recess, has later flat hood.

44

Late-Victorian villa, 2-storey in yellow stock brick with brown brick dressings, projecting bays on ground and first floor, hipped, slated roof. Forms group with Nos. 1-7 and 2-4 Humber Road.

Vanbrugh Park, SE3

The Combe Estate (including Westcombe Court)

Located on the edge of Greenwich Park and forming part of the wider Vanbrugh Park Estate, the Combe Estate is a small-housing, low-rise development built for Greenwich Council in 1961-5, designed by the renowned architect Geoffrey Powell of Chamberlin, Powell & Bon. Much like Chamberlin, Powell & Bon's more celebrated estates; the Barbican and Golden Lane, there are a variety of housing types across the Combe Estate.

Westcombe Court is an elegant eight-storey tower comprised of a concrete frame with windows recessed slightly between the uprights with lunette windows in the basement. The tower is surrounded by 14 low-rise, flat-roofed terraces of two-storeys arranged in an informal grid pattern. Pevsner describes them as "simple elevations with neat bands of upper windows" and the estate as a whole as "one of the most interesting housing estates in the Borough" (Pevsner, 1983, *London 2: South*, p.274). Some of the top-floor flats are approached by broad balconies over the garage roofs.

Architectural Historian, Elaine Harwood points out that "Powell gave special attention to preserving streets and planting courtyards and play spaces, which survive", and that the Combe Estate is, "The suburban adaptation of the Golden Lane ethos and is a fine example of Chamberlin, Powell & Bon's interest in place making" (*Chamberlin, Powell & Bon*, 2011).

Indeed the use of 'distressingly unappealing cheap painted breeze blocks for the walls' for the interior walls made it possible to be generous with the landscaping and many mature trees are preserved amongst a network of paths and communal spaces between stock brick garden walls and pergolas (Pevsner, 1983, p.274). From Vanbrugh Park the approach is between two brick piers, echoing the entrance design for the Barbican.

Wilson Carlisle Training College Chapel

An interesting modern building of unusual design featuring a striking 'gull wing' upper roof swept to ground level on one side. (Grey brick with tall narrow window lights. Built in 1965 to a design by architect Ernest Trevor Spashett (1923-1994) on church army site.

Broadbridge Close, Vanbrugh Park

Broadbridge Close, described by Pevsner as 'houses for old people' is a gated collection of properties built in 1952 for Morden College by the College Surveyor, Percy W. Reed. Despite the age of the buildings, they are of the arts and crafts style of thirty years earlier. The close is comprised of 8 identical semi-detached units and one larger detached house arranged around a central green.

The two-storey houses are of a high-quality of construction and materials with hipped-roofs and overlapping ridge-tile detail. The houses have gables to the front elevation which are in the majority tile-hung to the upper storey and are joined by a brick archway between each house, proving access to an open rear garden.

15-22 (consec.)

A group of fine detached 3-storey Victorian villas designed by architect Henry William Spratt (the designer of Granville Park in Lewisham), built in 1860-1866. Each of slightly varying design but in complete harmony and scale with each other. Yellow stock brick with stone features, having classical porticos in the Doric style. Wide overhanging eaves under slated roofs.

23-26 (consec.)

Built 1869 to design also by Henry William Spratt. 3-storey plus basement. Nos. 24 and 25 form a pair, Nos. 23 and 26 are detached; built in yellow stock brick with hipped slated roofs with wide overhanging eaves supported on brackets. All houses have moulded plaster window surrounds and No. 23 has stuccoed ground floor and basement. (Similar in style and design to Nos. 15-22 Vanbrugh Park).

34-40 (consec.) '1-7 Myrtle Villas'

These, and the next group (Nos. 41-43) were built on Morden College land known until the late 18th Century as Sheepgate Field. Nos. 34-40 were built in 1849-50 by William Wynn – the builder responsible for Nos. 12-20 Stratheden Road and many of the houses now listed on the north side of Shooters Hill Road. Myrtle Villas is an excellent example of modest cottage-type housing and has been well maintained. Each is of 2-storeys, with semi-basement rendered fronts and a small flight of steps to the door.

41-43 (consec.) 'Myrtle Terrace'

There is some doubt of the date but it was known that Morden College granted a lease in 1783 to Thomas Harris to improve the existing buildings. 3-storey terrace in brown stock brick (No. 43 partially rebuilt in multi-buff facing bricks with rendered ground floor and

basement). Nos. 41 and 42 have stone window surrounds to ground floor windows and projecting (Tuscan Order pilaster) porches. No. 43 has porch in Tuscan order with $\frac{3}{4}$ columns. Parapet roof to all buildings.

43a Barclays Bank

Built in the latter half of the nineteenth century in a neo-classical style. The bank building occupies the site at the corner of Vanbrugh Park and Westcombe Hill. Entrance doorway to corner of the building. Doric columns with plain entablature and a segmental pediment with a decorative cartouche to the centre inscribed with the word BANK. Exaggerated eaves and quoins. Ground floor rustication with Gibbs surrounds to the windows and flush, exposed sash windows. The building makes a positive contribution to the Royal Standard and to the conservation area.

44 'Royal Standard' P.H.

A Victorian Public House of pleasant design. Received its licence in 1849. 3-storeys in height, the lower storey being in red tiles whilst the upper part is in stock brick, with stone dressings to Victorian-type windows. This building possesses streetscape value.

49-79 (consec.)

Mid-Victorian 3-storey paired villas with basements in yellow stock brick with yellow/cream gault brick frontages and gabled slate roofs with wide eaves supported on console brackets. Projecting bay to basement, ground and first floors. "Whilst not hugely exciting in themselves, the integrity of this long terrace of 3-storey houses seems worth preserving. Nos. 49-62 were built during 1870-71 by John Bland (who built much of Kidbrooke Park Road). Although Nos. 63-79 were not erected until 1877-1881, they are in the same style as the earlier buildings" (Neil Rhind).

84

The last of a group of three houses built in 1855 in what was then called 'the Domestic Tudor style'. 2½-storeys with Gothic style features, brickwork now rendered; painted stone quoins and window surrounds, decorative slated roof with gables and projecting dormers.

Vanbrugh Park Road West, SE3

10

Built in 1865, a detached 2-storey villa in yellow stock brick with hipped slate roof and wide eaves supported on brackets. Ground floor has a projecting bay window with ornamental stucco parapet to balcony over and a projecting stucco combined entrance porch and bay distinguished by pilasters and entablature, all surmounted by a matching ornamental parapet to balcony over.

Vanbrugh Terrace, SE3

1-4 (consecutive)

Two pairs of houses, designed by Robert Richardson Banks (1813-1872) and Charles Barry SSA (1823-1900) and built in 1852. Charles Barry was the son of the eminent Victorian architect, Sir Charles Barry, and was the designer of Dulwich College, Dulwich College

Estates and the frontage of the Royal Academy in Piccadilly. Each house 3-storeys and basement, with two windows in centre block, one window in set back entrance bays. Low pitched, gable ended slated roofs, with overhanging eaves to gable; eaves soffit in front. Greyish coloured stock brick with rusticated stucco basement. Stucco string at second floor cills. Moulded architraves to windows, mostly replaced sashes, some with margin lights, otherwith vertical bars. Second floor windows of Nos. 1-3 are modern casements. Frieze and cornice to first and ground floor windows; those on ground floor also have segmental pediments and projecting bracketed cills. Nine steps to double doors of four panels in slightly projecting stucco porches with pilasters, entablature and blocking course.

Victoria Way, SE7

111-125 (odd)

Mid-late Victorian group comprising six detached 3-storey plus basement houses with gabled slated roofs flanking (three each side) a central attached 3-storey pair of similar houses crowned by a pediment in the Classical style. All houses have single and paired round-arched windows with moulded stone surrounds to ground and first floor and stone string courses - No. 125 has bracketed eaves. Built in yellow stock bricks; projecting porches to Nos. 111-115, 121 and 125 Victoria Way.

127-133 (odd)

Mid-19th Century semi-detached houses since converted to flats, 2-storeys with semi-basement and attic in mansard roof with dormers. Stucco finish. Bracketed cornice surmounted by plain parapet to roof. Bracketed cornice over rectangular first floor window openings with plain reveals and timber sashes. Sill band and frieze first floor level. Semi-circular arch over ground floor French windows with wrought-iron mock balcony and balustrade to front entrance. No. 133 has been extended at roof level, but still forms an essential part of this group.

139-157 (odd)

Mid-19th Century semi-detached houses built for officers of the Woolwich Garrison and opened in 1850. Now converted to flats, 3-storeys with basement. Ornate chimney stack with stucco bracket supports. Moderately pitched, hipped, slated roofs with unique semi-circular headed roofed dormers in the hipped ends. Deep eaves soffit supported on heavy, ornate stucco brackets between second floor windows. Multi-coloured stock brickwork with courses raised at corners to form quoins. Stuccoed at basement level. Stucco architraves and reveals to segmental arched windows at second floor level with stucco sill band. Tall first floor windows similarly treated with raised keystone over arch, mock stone balcony and decorated stucco frieze below. Ground floor windows have decorated stucco surround with bracketed sill in a continuous band. Side entrance extension similarly treated. No. 145 gate restored to its original design. Nos. 141 and 143 joined by a modern extension.

Vincent Road, SE18

14 'The Bull Tavern'

Age and History Bull Tavern has stood on this site since 1830, rebuilt 1860-1 for Alexander Blest, no doubt for increasing trade generated by the railway, probably to designs by architect James Harrison

Design Two story with parapet and

Materials Red brick with stone dressings, rendered ground floor, tiled below sill level

Features Double-arch first floor windows with stone sills bearing decorative iron rails

Degree of Alteration Modern replacement window frames

Significance Historic public house with characterful curved façade, still in its original historic use and a popular local venue

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Walmer Terrace, SE18

Plumstead Railway Station⁴

Age and History Station building opened 1859, 10 years after North Kent Line began.

Footbridge added 1894. The Royal Arsenal Railway, a dense 147 mile network of standard, narrow and minimum gauge railway lines, was originally connected with the national railway network at Plumstead; this single-track link also opened in 1859 and was taken out of use 1967. Goods sidings to the east of the Plumstead Road bridge were provided for the connection to the Arsenal, some of which survive.

Design Comprises station building, flight of steps to platform and platform shelters. Station building has double gable roof, two large feature chimneystacks and is single storey at street level but three-storeys high at platform level due to location within a deep cutting, large flight of steps enables access from street to platform level via station building

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick and stone detailing, roof slates, timber painted canopy roofs

Features Trackside elevation features a row of tall arches originally serving as entrances to a large waiting room. Further shelter provided by platform canopies with upward sloping roofs and authentic patterned valences, believed to be the oldest design of their type on this line. Gables embellished with dog tooth string courses, Walmer Terrace gable contains a projecting window below string course and battlemented parapets, which complement similar enrichments on the former Lord Derby pub and Nos. 2-10 & 22 Plumstead High Street opposite.

Degree of alteration Windows replaced to station building; footbridge roof lost

Significance Of historic interest due to its important connection with the (now lost) Arsenal Railway, some of goods sidings survive. Of architectural interest since station structures pre-date 1860 (when designs were standardised), are of high quality and display innovation in terms of design: canopies are early examples of specific valence design type, station building is ingeniously designed on two levels to account for the deep cutting and the open arcaded design providing shelter for passengers at platform level is particular to Plumstead Station. Strong townscape value with locally listed Lord Derby Public House and 2-10 & 22 Plumstead High Street opposite due to battlemented parapet features.

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* i) earliest sole-surviving example ii) intact evocative example iii) unique example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

⁴ Source: <https://www.kentrail.org.uk/Plumstead.htm>

'The Lord Derby' Public House

2-storey Victorian public house in the Strawberry Hill Gothic style. Formerly used as changing room for the Royal Arsenal football club. First floor in yellow stock brick with dog-tooth string course to base of projecting battlemented parapet. Windows with red brick pointed arches. Ground floor typical public house design in the Classical style; painted brick. Forms group with the Plumstead Radical Club adjoining.

Plumstead Radical Club

Late-Victorian, 2½-storey with classical facade to Walmer Terrace (later extended parapet over). Central plaque, over broken segmented pediment windows to the front entrance door, bears inscription 'Plumstead Radical Club'. Central segmented pedimented windows to the first floor flanked by smaller triangular pedimented windows at each end - these over broken-scrolled pedimented doors. Lower 2-storey extension joins building with the 'Lord Derby' P.H. next door.

Walnut Tree Road, SE10

52

A mid-19th Century 2-storey stock brick building with a medium pitched slated roof. The building projects in front of the adjoining houses and has a stucco frieze band, first floor sill band, impost blocks to doorway and stucco lined reveals.

Warspite Road, SE18

I 'The Lord Howick' Public House

The Lord Howick public house was an older institution of the 1830s rebuilt in 1895-6 for Meux's Brewery by landlord Alfred Saunders. Large 3-storey brick building with attic storey with tall pedimented dormers which dominates this part of Woolwich Rd. Optimises its corner site, presenting two similar, strong street elevations of paired sash windows on first and second floors between pilasters. Ground floor has larger plate windows between pilasters with decorative capitals, corner entrance is flanked by further pilasters and the angled corner is surmounted by a pediment matching those of the dormers, fronting a large corner chimneystack. Overpainted, masking the brickwork and some decorative features, otherwise good condition externally. Adjoining Howick Mansions were built by landlord Saunders in 1898 to alleviate housing conditions for local workers (see associated entry 'Howick Mansions' under Nos. 825/831 Woolwich Road). Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as an evocative, sole-surviving example and environmental significance due to strong group value with adjoining properties 'Howick Mansions' and also with nearby Siemens Telegraph Cable Works and the Royal Dockyard Steam Factory. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Submarine Cable Depot (former GPO Cable Store)

Built 1882-3 as a telegraph cable store for the General Post Office (GPO). Cables made locally were stored underwater in tanks prior to being shipped out to sea in state-owned vessels (the telegraph system has been nationalised in 1870). Range of three, long, single-storey pitched roof sheds of yellow stock brick. Shed adjoining Warspite Road first to be built to cover four circular 36ft(11m) diameter cast-iron tanks on 3ft(92cm)-thick concrete foundations. Store of 1891 sits to the south of the entrance; third tank shed added in 1928.

Warspite Road elevation continues line of Royal Dockyard boundary wall (western extent) and has attractive arcade of blind arches with red brick heads surmounted by a red brick stepped eaves cornice. Surviving original features include cast-iron window frames and internally, cast iron columns supporting metal-trussed twin roof. In light industrial/storage use and in good condition. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a substantially intact example and for group value as part of important group associated with telegraph cable industry along with surviving Siemens Brothers buildings nearby (see entries under 'Bowater Road'). Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Waverley Crescent, SE18

53-57 (odd)

Almhouses, built in 1896. 2-storey red brick building with yellow terracotta detailing to mullioned windows. First floor windows extend into roof as Dutch gabled dormers. Dark red tiled roofs and tall chimneys.

Weigall Road, SE12

4-14

Age and History Earliest buildings on a street mainly laid out during the inter-war period, built early C20th

Design Semi-detached symmetrical pairs with gable ends and pitched roofs, central chimney stacks

Materials Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings and stucco detail, decorative ironwork, tripartite first floor sash windows

Features Ornamental cast iron first floor balconies add much visual interest, recessed entrances under curved arches, canted bays to ground floors

Degree of alteration Some, mainly windows

Significance Attractive group of paired villas with high quality ironwork decoration and good townscape value

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest Architectural Interest:* ii) evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature iii) group value

Weigall Road Bridge

Age and History Bridge over River Quaggy, cast iron plaque denotes the Borough boundary with 1902 date

Design single span bridge, with low brick feature walls on either side of the road

Materials stock brick with flint embellished panels, pyramidal stone parapet and blue engineering brick plinth

Degree of alteration Very little

Significance Contrasting colours and materials make this an unusual surviving streetscape feature

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example *Environmental Significance:* i) characterful feature iii) group value

Weigall Road Pillar Box

Age and History Pillar box bearing cypher of George V standing to north of the bridge, 1910-1936. Most boxes bear the Queen's insignia (EIRR) Boxes from reign of George V account

for 15% of national total

Design Slender pillar box

Materials Cast iron painted red

Features Displays GR cypher beneath the royal crown

Degree of alteration None

Significance Unusual surviving streetscape feature

Qualifying criteria: *Historic Interest, Architectural Interest:* ii) intact evocative example

Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Well Hall Road, SE9

Grave of Yemmerrawanyea (Churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Elham)

Yemmerrawanyea (c. 1775-1794) was one of the first two Australian Aborigine Chiefs who came to England with Arthur Phillip, first Governor of New South Wales, on his return in 1792. He was allegedly presented to George III at Court, but died shortly afterwards and was buried by the Well Hall Road wall to St. John's churchyard, Elham. His headstone reads "In memory of Yemmerrawanyea, a native of new South Wales, who died the 18th of May 1794 in the 19th Year of his Age". His fellow Chief, Bennelong, returned to Australia and the Promontory on which the Sydney Opera House stands, Bennelong Point, is named after him.

Tomb of Sir William James (Churchyard of St. John the Baptist)

Rectangular raised tomb in vermiculated rusticated stonework with slate top. Inset with plaque stating 'This tomb was erected by Dame Anne James in memory of her husband Sir William James Bart. late of Park Farm Place in this Parish who died 10th December, 1783'. William James (1721-1783) was a British navy commander, known for his successful campaigns against Indian armies, especially for the destruction of the fortress of Tuleji Angre at Severndroog, situated on the Indian coast between Mumbai and Goa. The folly known as Severndroog Castle (a Grade II* Listed Building) was erected on Shooters Hill by Lady James a year after his death as a memorial. Lettering is now very faint and the top of tomb is becoming damaged by enormous ivy growth.

Wellington Gardens, SE7

19-21 (odd) & 30-36, 42-44 (even)

Four tall, mid-19th century villa pairs in stock brick with low pitched roofs with bracketed eaves, large round-headed or square-headed windows with stucco surrounds, classical style columned porches and canted bays, similar to those in Charlton Church Lane.

41-49 (odd)

Part of terrace of mid-Victorian 2-storey houses of unusual design built in red brick, with white brick quoins, projecting bays, oriel windows and diagonal roof tiles.

68-84 (even)

Characterful late 19th century red brick terrace with distinctive features including steeply pitched roofs and gables, decorative stucco motifs, double height bays and triangular oriel windows surmounted by ornate wrought ironwork. Oriels to Nos. 82-84 still have original Prince of Wales crest fronting the ironwork. Five of the houses have surviving timber casement windows with patterned toplights containing stained glass spandrels. Nos. 84 & 78

have been sensitively restored.

Terrace partially listed due to loss of original features from Nos. 46-66.

Wellington Grove, SE10

Archway, Chesterfield Gardens (Top of Crooms Hill)

Very fine Portland stone doorcase, once of Crooms Hill House, built 1723, demolished 1939. Reset as open archway between Nos. 10 and 11 Chesterfield Gardens (Beaver Trust Flats) circa 1945-50. The doorcase is of early 18th century type with swan-neck broken pediment above supported on brackets.

St Ursula's Convent School

Noteworthy ensemble of school buildings, mainly dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, well-positioned on a knoll above Crooms Hill. The school was established by the Ursuline Order in 1877.

Tudor Gothic style building fronting Crooms Hill is the oldest structure on the site, now the school's CDT department. Composed of red brick with limestone dressings and banding; pitched slated roof with gable ends and prominent full height chimneys, crenelated parapets, large stone mullioned and transomed windows with decorative hood moulds. Makes an important and distinctive contribution to the rich and varied townscape of Crooms Hill.

1909 and 1926 phases neo-Georgian in style, constructed in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Main entrance building of 3 storeys and 5 bays with hipped, slated roof. Central bay is windowless, containing main doorway surmounted by statue of St Angela of Merici within a niche, on a podium inscribed "URSULINE CONVENT AD 1909", below a large crucifix. St Angela founded the Company of St Ursula in 1535, a religious institute for the education of girls, which later became the Ursuline Order. Later three storey projecting wing, gabled south elevation has large datestone in apex "ST URSULA'S SCHOOL 1926", flanked by red brick pilasters terminating in tall feature chimney stack with receding orders. First floor windows have rubbed brick arches and keystones; second floor has leaded light casements. Boundary walls have distinctive brick and stone pillars with carved crucifixes.

Linked to former convent at 38 Hyde Vale (now Sacred Heart Priory of Dominican Sisters) and the church of Our Lady Star of the Sea on Crooms Hill.

Wellington Street, SE18

2/4 (even)

C. 1880 3-storey building in the Classical style with three bay frontage to Wellington Street; main entrance and octagonal pierced turret with dome and finial on corner; four bay frontage to Thomas Street - parapet roof. Coursed granite to ground floor with segmental headed windows; bays to stuccoed upper floors separated by pairs of pilasters. The building is of key townscape interest and importance when seen from Greens End and Thomas Street. Forms a group with the 'Earl of Chatham' P.H. (also on the Local List).

6-10

Age and History Built 1891-2, speculative development by H. H. Church for Lloyd & Son, Ironmongers in Woolwich since 1852, who occupied central unit

Design Four-storey three-bay building

Materials Grey/brown brick with stone dressings and stucco ornamentation

Features Three projecting window bays each topped with a gable: left and right are broken pediments whilst central gable is triangular with floral tiles in tympanum. Central first floor mullion and transom window flanked by classical windows to left and right with Tuscan pilasters and colonettes, full width moulded entablature at eaves level

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s. High townscape value; impressive scale and degree of architectural enrichment, a characterful building which adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest, Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with nos. 12-14

11

Age and History Simple two-storey shop-house of 1832-3. Occupied by optometrists Coton & Hamblin since 1904

Design Two-storey two-bay building, pitched roof behind parapet

Materials Brick with rendered first floor

Features Original timber sash windows to first floor

Degree of Alteration modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance Together with 17-19 represents a particularly old part of the town centre, indicating scale of buildings prior to later C19 rebuilding

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: built before 1840, Environmental Significance: iii) group value with nos. 17-19

12-14

Age and History Built 1898-9

Design Three-storey four-bay building

Materials Stock brick with stucco ornamentation

Features Elaborate two-tier classical gable with finials surmounting plain stucco parapet. Five colonettes on first and second floor unified by simple entablatures. Large windows

Degree of Alteration Window frames replaced with modern units; modern commercial unit to ground floor

Significance High townscape value, impressive scale and architectural proportions add visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: ii) evocative/substantially intact example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature, iii) group value with nos. 6-10

17-19

Age and History Two small shop-houses of 1837-8. Originally part of a group of four – nos. 21-23 demolished in 2008. Probably built by George Grief, bricklayer and builder. 17 was a hairdresser's until the early C20. 19 occupied by German watchmaker and a German photographer.

Design Simple Italianate-style two storey pair, hipped and pitched roofs behind parapet, 19 has a higher façade with cornice

Materials Brick with stucco render

Features Original console brackets and pilasters to shopfronts survive along with bracketed

window heads to first floors

Degree of Alteration First floor windows truncated; modern commercial units to ground floor
Significance Together with 11 represents a particularly old part of the town centre, indicating scale of buildings prior to later C19 rebuilding

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: built before 1840, Environmental Significance: iii) group value with no. 11

84 (former Star Inn)

Age and History Large former public house of 1894, the Star Inn, which replaced an earlier incarnation on the site. Built by H. I. Holloway of Deptford.

Design Three storey corner building of interesting and varied design, with hipped roof and rear elements of two and three storeys with pitched roofs, projecting shopfront

Materials Stock brick, with red brick window heads and darker brick bands; painted timber and brick shopfront, slate roofs

Features Varied window designs including tripartite sashes, mullion and transom casements. Gauged jack arch window heads, brick string courses and cornice; tall timber sash windows; linking bay to John Wilson Street elevation has large lunette window at first floor level, surmounted by a narrow, turreted bay window feature with tall chimneys

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Only surviving historic building at top end of Wellington Street. Townscape value which adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

West Grove, SE10

9-12 (consec.)

Designed by Herbert Williams, architect and dated 1873. 3-storey terrace plus basement, and dormers in mansard roof; in brown stocks with continuous cornice and parapet with brick pilasters, and with cornice above entrances and projecting ground floor bays.

Westcombe Park Road, SE3

3-7 (odd)

A dignified group of detached Victorian villas of 3-storeys. No. 3 designed by James Henry Rowley, architect and built 1867; Nos. 5 and 7 built in 1858. Constructed in stock brick with stone features, Classical porticos - No. 3 in Corinthian style. Houses provide streetscape interest.

9 and 11

Built 1871. 3-storey villas in stock bricks; low pitched slated roofs.

31-41 (odd)

Group of six 3-storey mid-Victorian houses, Nos. 31, 33, 37 in red brick, No. 35 and 39 in yellow stock brick, No. 41 rendered. Gabled slate roofs (No. 37 later re-roofed in red clay tiles). Forms group with Nos. 43-51.

43-47 (odd)

Three part 3, part 2-storey plus attic houses most probably designed by George Campbell Sherrin (1843-1909) a well-known architect who also designed Pontings Store in Kensington

High Street, various underground stations, the Arcade at Victoria and various properties in Essex. No. 43 is dated 1885 and No. 51 is dated 1883. Built in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Gabled slate roofs (No. 43 later re-roofed in red clay tiles). Forms group with Nos. 31-41.

46

Built 1862, a house of 2-storeys, two windows on each floor with irregular fenestration. Low pitched, slated roof with a gable at left. Stucco blank part under gable has projecting chimney with blank shield ornament. Rusticated quoins to ground floor. First floor sill band. Band at first floor level resting on triple keystone of ground floor right window. Right hand windows on both floors with three-light sashes, that on ground floor with heavy, bracketed sill; left-hand window on first floor, a one-light sash with moulded architrave and triple keystone. Two steps to door, with two long glazed panels and plain rectangular fanlight in prostyle Ionic porch.

49

2-storey mid-Victorian house also designed by G.C. Sherrin in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Terracotta tile decoration to gable end fronting Westcombe Park Road. Gabled, slate roof. Ground floor projecting bay with parapet roof. Forms Part of pleasing period group, Nos. 31-51.

51

Large detached mid-Victorian 2-storey house by G.C. Sherrin with attics in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings and red brick projecting bays. Terra-cotta panelled gable end to projecting 2-storey bay. Red tiled gabled roof with dormers. Forms part of period group, Nos. 31-51.

55

Late-Victorian 2½-storey villa, built 1891, in yellow stock brick with central (red brick) arched entrance and (later) dormer. Hipped slated roof and projecting bays to ground floor with decorative cornices - decorated frieze to first floor.

59

Designed by Thomas Norman Dinwiddy, architect and built in 1882 for Dr. Richard Andra Fegas M.D. (1839-1927). Has plaque 'R.F. 1882'. 2½-storey in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings and stucco eaves. The house is bounded by a decorative brick wall worth preserving in its own right.

61

Built in 1899/1900 for Mr. Andrew Gibb, engineer (1850-1908) and Greenwich Council Alderman. (See also entry under Prince Charles Road.) 2-storey plus attic in red brick with gabled slate roof with dormers. Projecting bay to ground and first floors with cornice and flat roof. Continuous decorative terracotta frieze below eaves and below cornice to bay. Projecting porch carried on two Gothic style columns and decorative capitals continuing into ground floor bay to right both having continuous hipped slate roof. Decorative stucco mullions and cornices to bay windows; stucco bands to ground and first floors.

66

Built in 1864 for Thomas Seaber, a merchant who traded with South Africa and who lived here until his death at 91 in 1917. A 3-storey, large detached red brick house.

Westfield Street, SE18

25

Age and History Early 20C electrical substation

Design & Materials Brick, overpainted in white, tiled roof

Features Small gable-fronted, single-storey brick building with large, central, vehicular opening flanked by semi-circular headed blind niches; pitched roof

Degree of Alteration Converted to motor repairs garage

Significance Represents one of the last surviving remnants of Siemens Brothers' extensive electrical works located on Westfield Street

Qualifying criteria: Historical significance as rare evidence of a period of the area's history and historical association with an industry of national importance; townscape significance by contributing to the locally distinctive character of the area and positively contributing to the street scene. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area, which has a distinctive industrial aesthetic, due to range of structures of industrial character, scale and use, varying from single storey units to large scale buildings and engineering structures.

Westgrove Lane, SE10

10 'Grove Cottage'

Late 18th Century in part. Original hay loft timbers and trap door remain. Former outbuildings to The Crossletts (No. 14 West Grove). Ground floor of reddish brown brick with upper parts added or renewed in early 19th Century. Low-pitched, hipped roof, now machine tiles. Narrow street front of 2-storeys, one window to each floor, one a three-light oriel. Half-glazed recessed door up flight of five steps. Main length on East return; three early 19th Century recessed windows - sash with glazing bars - and two others renewed in the early and mid-19th Century. Short modern wing to South East. Piece of curved wall to yard entrance at northeast corner.

15 'La Bagatelle'

Built in 1855, a detached house; 2-storeys (3-storeys at rear). Built of red brick. Now has flat roof with sculptured animals on parapet. Projecting timber porch with Ionic columns and classical entablature of circa 1800, added recently to replace former wood trellis porch. Good railings and wrought-iron gate. Was the residence of Philip James Bailey, author of 'Festus', from 1855 to 1891.

27 and 29

A uniform composition comprising a pair of 2-storey houses built in 1925 in the Arts and Crafts style by Ernest Quilter (1885-1965) a well-known local house builder and designer. No.29 was intended to be Quilter's own 'dream house' though he had, unfortunately to sell it shortly after its completion. Both buildings are in yellow stock brick with hipped and gabled red clay pantiled roofs. No. 29 has projecting semi-circular bay to ground and first floor and front door and glazed side panels set back in a recessed porch, with a Tudor style

red-brick arch over. Modern rear extension to No. 27 which has also a plain clay tile hood over the front door.

Westmount Road, SE9

Former Eltham Park Station (incl. Nos. 92-100 even)

Built in 1908 within half a mile of Well Hall Station solely for the benefit of the occupiers of the then new Corbett Estate. Has a number of unusual features and although of little architectural merit is unique in having been designed as part of a large housing estate.

Whitworth Street, SE10

1-40 (consec.)

Two facing terraces of 2-storey cottages in yellow London stock brick of slightly varying designs. East side circa 1850-55, west side mostly after 1860 - though whole street was complete by 1869. Slate roofs with eaves gutters; windows, 12-pane sashes in plastered reveals. One of the most attractive streets of the Morden College Estate in East Greenwich.

Woodhill, SE18

80-86

A short terrace of 1853-7, comprising four two-storey houses, with tall basements owing to the steep slope. Stock brick with some stucco dressings. Nos. 80-82 (1856-7) are identical, with moulded doorcases but no other ornament; both have projecting eaves and large inserted dormers above. Nos. 84-6 (1853) are near-identical, with moulded door- and window-surrounds and parapet cornice. No. 86 has slightly more elaborate stucco ornament, with shaped window-heads and scroll-brackets. Most houses retain original 2-over-2 timber sash windows; Nos. 84-6 also have decorative railings to their front steps.

98 'The Limes'

Early 19th Century with alterations, 2-storey, three-window villa. Low pitched, hipped slated roof with eaves soffit. Walls now pebbledashed. Plain reveals to sash windows; some with glazing bars, some with later, leaded stained glass. Door of three panels (two glazed) in reeded architrave with semi-circular fanlight in round arched recess. Later porch added in front, 2-storey, two-window right extension, slightly set back. Slightly projecting single storey left extension with large canted bay.

122-124 (even)

A pair of two-storey side-entrance cottages of 1840. Plain stock brick with a shallow-pitched hipped slate roof and a central stack. No. 124 retains 2-over-2 timber sash windows.

129-131 (odd)

A pair of three-storey houses of 1850 by the builder Henry Rowstone. Of stock brick with stucco to ground floor, window-surrounds, cornice and parapet. No. 129 is pedimented, and there are smaller pediments (triangular and segmental) over the tall first-floor French windows. This is the surviving fragment of Elwes Terrace, intended to be of seven houses: only the southern four were ever built, and only the pedimented centrepiece and its right-hand neighbour now survive.

143-147 (odd)

Circa 1840 (probably built in that year). Part of larger composition, now partly demolished. Each house 2-storeys and basement, two windows to each floor. Multicoloured stock brick. Pilasters divide front into bays of one window and two narrower windows (with doors beneath) alternating. These support stuccoed cornice and parapet concealing low pitched, hipped slated roof. Stuccoed basement. Gauged brick arches to first floor sash windows with glazing bars in stucco lined reveals. Moulded architraves to long ground floor casement windows with small cast-iron balconies. Four steps, with cast-iron handrails, to doors well setback behind simple entablature surrounds.

149-151

Circa 1840. 3-storeys with basements and attics. Stucco finish to ground floor. London stock bricks above. Arched door and window openings to ground floor.

Woodland Terrace, SE7**2-28 (even)**

Uniform two-storey stock brick terrace of c.1840 distinguished by giant order of pilasters alternating between each window bay; large sash windows surmounted by stucco bracketed cornice. Sash windows to No. 16 have authentic glazing pattern of 6-over-6 panes. Paired doors with blind window above. Unspoilt and distinctive roofscape of steeply-pitched butterfly roofs with hip ends, concealed from the street by a continuous raised parapet.

Group value with Nos. 215-7 Maryon Road opposite (also locally listed) and forms an appropriate historic setting for the Grade II Listed Church of St Thomas nearby.

54-72 (even)

Three-storey stepped terrace of c.1840, built on a steep slope with unspoilt butterfly roofscape concealed behind raised front parapets. Paired entrances raised high above street level, approached by wide flight of steps to each pair. Doors have single recessed panel.

92

Attractive Italianate style two-storey stock brick villa of 1870s with low-pitched hipped roof and richly carved classical detailing in stone. Corinthian capitals feature on the canted bay, porch with attached columns and round-headed windows to first floor have; porch and bay also surmounted by modillion cornices, a scaled down version of the modillion cornice under the eaves. Even the chimneys have a miniature version. Octagonal moulded chimney pots. Front railings with ornamental scrolled brackets survive. Ornate summer house to the rear.

Woodrow, SE18**64**

Early 19th Century three-bay villa, altered in mid-19th Century to industrial office use. Multi-coloured stock brick with stucco first floor band and stuccoed plinth. Rebuilt first floor; eight round arched windows with radial glazing to heads, cast-iron glazing bars. Four-pane pivoted central opening. Alternate windows now altered to modern casements. On ground floor at left are the three bays of original house. Round headed doorway and windows in round arched recesses. Stucco lined reveals to both. Lower part of windows blocked.

Cornice head and plain semi-circular fanlight to door. Right bay, a later addition; has one round-headed doorway with plain fanlight and late 19th Century light windows at right.

Woolwich Church Street, SE18

Former Royal Dockyard (west)

The following building entries comprise the remaining elements of the former Royal Dockyard (West) which are not statutory listed. The former Entrance Gateway, Clock House, Police Building, Gun Emplacements, dry docks known as King Henry's Docks (to the East) and Steam Factory complex (the Chimney, former Police Station, former Smithery, Erecting Shop and Brass Foundry) are all Grade II Listed.

2 Commonwealth Buildings (Former Royal Dockyard Apprentice School, now Co-op Funeral Care)

Former Apprentice School (1849), part of Woolwich Royal Dockyard Steam Factory complex. Designed in an attractive Gothic idiom befitting its current use as a funeral chapel. Bright, yellow stock brick with paler gauged brick window heads and original mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights. Tall pitched range with projecting chimney breast terminating in facing gable with canted bay. Built for the education of apprentices in steam engine manufacture from all the royal dockyards, since the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich was the Navy's principal marine steam engineering yard during the 2nd quarter of the 19C. Modern, single storey extensions in yellow brick (to north) and red brick (to west) not included in listing.

Former Royal Dockyard Gates and Wall

Long stretch of Dockyard (c1833) boundary wall survives to the south and west of the eastern section of the Royal Dockyard along with part of the West Dockyard gates (1846). Whilst the central gates are missing, the convex and concave flanking sections survive with the pedestrian gates which are topped with distinctive concentric circle motifs. The boundary wall is of impressive height and survives mostly intact. Yellow stock brick with projecting plinth and regularly spaced pilasters, capped with plain stone coping. Most notably the wall merges into the flank walls of the Apprentice School and the Former Police Station opposite with plinth and pilasters continuing uninterrupted.

The above qualify for historic interest, architectural interest as early pre-1840 example (Wall) and intact example (Apprentice School) and for group value as part of Woolwich Royal Dockyard (Eastern section) with Grade II Listed Steam Factory group (Former Smithery, Erecting Shop and Brass Foundry [Commonwealth Buildings], Former Police Station and Steam Factory Chimney). All form part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Former Royal Dockyard River Wall including Trinity Stairs

Age and History Former Royal Dockyard River Wall, constructed in several phases, as follows (from West to East):

- 60m long section of granite ashlar wall bordering former Cable Depot built 1831-7 along with Trinity Stairs
- Oldest 230m long section from slipway to eastern end of Riverhope Mansions on Harlinger St built 1817-19, concrete covered brick
- Section up to Gun Emplacements built 1835-8, concrete-faced brick

- Section east of Gun emplacements to westernmost King Henry's Dock built 1838, granite-faced concrete
- Section up to Ferry Rd built 1844, also granite-faced concrete

Design & Materials High quality granite ashlar (western end); brick-clad concrete system (to west of gun emplacements); granite-clad concrete (east of gun emplacements)

Degree of Alteration Modern concrete facing to oldest section

Significance Largest surviving element of former Royal Dockyard, some sections survive from relatively early periods of Woolwich's naval history. Evidence of Woolwich's (and Britain's) advanced ship and dock building technologies that supported British expansion overseas. High townscape value with two surviving boat slips at eastern end

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) Group value with Shipbuilding Slips No. 5 and No. 6

Former Royal Dockyard Shipbuilding Slip No. 5, Mast Quay

Age and History Royal Dockyard slipway, dating from 1855-6, replacing a small pair. Briefly reused during 1970s; forms a feature within Mast Quay housing development

Design & Materials Granite-paved rectangular basin with stone-coped side walls, curved at entrance to river mouth

Features Refills at high tide; crossed by Thames Path

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Represents the last surviving naval structures that once punctuated Woolwich's industrial and military riverfront; rare and intact landscape feature and important reminder of Woolwich's Dockyard history, one of the last elements to have been in service

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with Slip No.6 and Former Royal Dockyard River Wall

Former Royal Dockyard Shipbuilding Slip No. 6, Mast Quay

Age and History Easternmost and oldest surviving Royal Dockyard slipway. Lengthened and straightened 1844-6 to support larger ships of greater weight. Briefly reused during 1970s; forms a feature within Mast Quay housing development

Design & Materials Granite-lined, rectangular basin with stone-coped side walls, curved at entrance to river mouth

Features Refills at high tide; crossed by Thames Path

Degree of Alteration None known

Significance Represents the last surviving naval structures that once punctuated Woolwich's industrial and military riverfront; rare and intact landscape feature and important reminder of Woolwich's Dockyard history, one of the last elements to have been in service

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with Slip No.5 and Former Royal Dockyard River Wall

Former Royal Dockyard Railway Tunnel under Woolwich Church Street (now pedestrian subway linking Boneta Road with Prospect Vale)

Age and History Former railway tunnel passing under Woolwich Church Street, now a pedestrian subway. Part of the new railway network constructed 1873-80 when the War Office adapted the Royal Dockyard to a military store depot. Connected the Dockyard with the North Kent Line and the Royal Arsenal. Partly narrow gauge, designed by Arsenal's

Inspector of Works, Major Peter Scratchley RE, also responsible for the Arsenal's narrow gauge railway. Construction involved the demolition of 14 houses!

Design Cutting descends beneath Woolwich Church Street from Boneta Road

Materials Red brick (overpainted), cast iron

Features Deep sloping walls lead into an elliptical tunnel, at oblique angle to the road and bridge

Degree of Alteration Converted into a pedestrian thoroughfare in the 1970s as part of the new Woolwich Dockyard Estate

Significance Connection with War Office occupation and post-naval phase of Royal Dockyard; rare surviving feature associated with Royal Arsenal railway and its engineer; still in use as a pedestrian route under heavily trafficked Church Street, unusual surviving subterranean feature. Group value with Woolwich Store Warehouse as only surviving elements of former Dockyard's War Office phase.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with Woolwich Store Warehouse

Block I, Woolwich Dockyard Industrial Estate (Former Royal Dockyard Woolwich Store Warehouse)

Age and History Attractive warehouse built 1914 under supervision of Col. N.H. Hemming and only surviving element of the 'Woolwich Store', the War Office's adaptation of the former Royal Dockyard to a military store depot during the 1870s.

Design & Materials Three-storey warehouse, 12 by 5 bays of reinforced-concrete, probably using Hennebique system of ferro-concrete construction, stock brick facing with concrete and dark brick dressings, flat roof

Features Ground and first floor windows have round-headed arches in dark brick; intact multi-pane steel casements. Wall crane survives towards east end of south elevation. Concrete posts, beams and joists in each bay have neat stop-chamfered arrises; shuttered-concrete floor.

Degree of Alteration 1970s extensions to north elevation, loading bays bricked up, otherwise intact

Significance Fine example and rare survivor of industrial architecture from Royal Dockyard's post-naval phase; building retains its industrial function, continuing its historic use. Group value with 'Old railway tunnel under Woolwich Church Street' as only surviving elements of former Dockyard's War Office phase.

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with former railway tunnel under Woolwich Church Street

Woolwich High Street, SE18

108-113 (consec.)

Group of early 18th to early 19th century buildings, part of the old centre of Woolwich. Group value. No. 108: 3-storey early 19th century building in yellow stock brick with parapet roof. Later 20th century shop front. No. 109: 3-storey early 19th century building, with rendered front and parapet roof. Moulded stucco surrounds to upper floor windows and frieze panel between first and second floor windows. Later 19th century shop front, modernised.

No. 110: 3-storey late 18th century building, with rendered front and hipped tiled roof rising from behind parapet. Moulded stucco surrounds to upper floor windows and frieze panel

between first and second floor windows. Modern shop front. First floor windows altered. Nos. 111-112: 2-storey early 18th century buildings with modern shop fronts. Upper storey rendered. Modern interlocking concrete tile roofs. Tom Cribb, the bare first prize-fighter and Champion of England lived at No. 111 with his son after his retirement from the ring. No. 113: 3-storey late Victorian building in yellow stock brick with parapet roof. Stucco surrounds to upper floor windows, stucco frieze panel between first and second floor windows and stucco frieze above second floor windows.

120

Plaisted's Wine Vaults - mid Victorian 3-storey building, the upper storeys faced in red rustic bricks, with parapet and flat roof. This part of the building has little architectural merit but the ground floor has a well-designed timber front in a somewhat Georgian style. A fine lighting lantern hangs from first floor level. Some brass trim adds interest to ground floor windows. Original cellars below this building are very much older, but now just being used for storage.

121-123 (consecutive)

Former 18th century domestic buildings. Group of four 2-storey buildings with attics - much altered and part rebuilt but retaining original basic form and interesting double-pitched roofs. Modern shop fronts. Originally a group of 4, No. 124 was demolished in 1994.

146

A small Georgian 2-storey building with stuccoed front and flank walls and parapet roof. Wide framed 'shop' window with four mullions and an entrance door to ground floor with panelled entablature and bracketed cornice over, and single sash window to first floor.

Woolwich New Road, SE18

Church of St. Peter Community Centre

Circa 1870. Formerly the Roman Catholic School, 2-storey multi-coloured stock brick with steep pitched slated roof with small triangular shaped dormers. Front part to Woolwich New Road slightly lower in height, 2-storey and with Gothic traceried window extending into gable. Forms part of group including St. Peter's Church (Statutorily Listed) and Nos. 103-105 Woolwich New Road.

1a-1c

Late Victorian, 3-storey building in the Classical style with attics in a mansard slated roof, rising from behind a brick parapet (later rebuild). Stone pilasters (Ionic style to second floor), friezes and cornice to first floor and moulded stone panels beneath round-headed sash windows to second floor. Right hand end window to first and second floors of different design. Modern shopfronts and entrance to upper floors on ground floor. An imposing building forming a visual stop looking north along Woolwich New Road and adding to the character and distinction of this part of old Woolwich. Group value.

2-2B

Age and History Terraced group of three; 2B built 1896 as Edward Dinmore's dining-rooms by H. Brown of Stoke Newington, with matching bay parallel to Woolwich New Road of 1903. No. 2 is the earliest c1892 and originally housed coffee rooms.

Design Three storeys with pitched roofs behind a unified parapet; No. 2 is of 2-bays and

slightly lower

Materials Stock brick with red brick window heads, pilasters and parapet

Features 2A & 2B have tall sash windows with gauged brick window heads, keystones and decorative aprons, red brick pilaster strips articulate the bays and terminate the elevations. No. 2 is plainer with first floor windows articulated by a shallow red brick frame

Degree of Alteration Modern commercial units to ground floors; windows replaced with modern units

Significance Multi-faceted bays provide visual interest, group forms part of the historic entrance to Beresford Square from Woolwich New Road

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

3

Late Victorian, 3-storey building - formerly known as the Pioneer Book Shop - with modern shopfront, two windows to first and second floors and pitched slated roof rising from behind a brick parapet. Built in redbrick with stone frieze and cornice over first and second floor windows, the building is architecturally of little distinction, but has some group value and is of interest as the birthplace of the Woolwich Labour movement.

51-53 Woolwich Tram Shed (Greenwich and Lewisham Young People's Theatre)

Age and History Tramline electricity substation of 1909-10 designed by architect E. Vincent Harris for London County Tramways. Electrification was a major LCC project in the early C20. Served last London tram running from Woolwich to New Cross in 1952. Saved from demolition several times through community action, operated as a performance space then a permanent theatre and venue for up-and-coming comedians, now the Greenwich and Lewisham Young people's Theatre.

Design Large structure with single storey workshop to south; dressed up in a handsome Mannerist classical style to diminish bulk, since substations needed to be large well-ventilated sheds located at central transport nodes.

Materials Yellow brick in English bond with stone dressings

Features Well-proportioned principal elevation with front parapet surmounted by prominent projecting pediment enclosing a round arch. Exaggerated quoins, voussoirs, keystones and plat bands accentuated in white stucco. South elevation to workshop also has a gabled pediment.

Degree of Alteration Glass-walled entrance foyer added to the north

Significance Rare surviving substation associated with tramways. Unlike tram depots which were easily converted into bus depots, electric generating stations became redundant once the tramline was closed and are therefore a rare building type. Survival in such a prominent central location is therefore highly significant. A poignant link to last of London's trams and therefore has an important place in London's transport history. Continues to offer high communal value

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Architectural Interest: ii) substantially intact and evocative example iii) unique example, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

61

Age and History Narrow shop-house built 1904 for confectioner Samuel Bolton, with Thomas & Edge as builders

Design Three storey two-bay with pitched roof extension behind parapet

Materials Painted brickwork facade

Features Narrow pilaster strips articulate the bay and terminate the elevation, moulded string

courses indicate ceiling height of first and second floors

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfront and replacement windows

Significance Townscape value, tall narrow frontage with vertical emphasis adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 63

63

Age and History Shop-house of c1850 set back from neighbouring frontages, originated as the Pioneer beer-house and continued as a public house into the 1970s

Design Three storey two-bay with hipped roof behind parapet

Materials White painted brickwork facade

Features Moulded parapet, first floor windows with ornate ledges above supported on scrolled foliate brackets

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfront and replacement windows

Significance Townscape value, setback frontage with ornamental window heads adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature iii) group value with 61

71

Age and History Large shop-house built 1891 built for James Glover, a fancy draper, with H. H. Church as architect and H. Coombs of Plumstead as builder

Design Three-storey, three-bay building with tall pitched roof behind parapet and chimneys to both gable ends; original three-storey rear addition with hipped roof which echoes the hipped gable above to the main pitch

Materials Brown brick with rubbed brick window surrounds painted white

Features Segmental brick arches above all six windows, parapet in rubbed brick, floral terracotta frieze runs between first and second floor windows (though barely visible through build-up of soot), ghost sign visible on flank elevation

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfront and replacement windows

Significance Townscape value, stylistic similarities with Powis Street, historical interest due to association with eminent local architect H. H. Church, responsible for redesign and rebuilding of Woolwich's commercial and civic districts in idiosyncratic style in the 1890s

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest; Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

89

Age and History Double-fronted house of the 1780's surviving behind shop built over its front garden in 1858. Built for William Winkworth in c1786-7, extended to rear in 1816.

Southern part of house demolished by formation of Anglesea Road in 1857-8. Ridley Haim Herschell established a home for destitute Jews here in 1832. Home of William Parry Jackson between 1837-1857, printer and founder of *Kentish Independent* and *Jackson's Woolwich Journal*

Design Two storeys; C18 house has steeply pitched roof, parapet and tall chimney to north, house was originally set back from the road with large front and rear gardens

Materials Stucco fronted brick

Features Curved corner window (now blocked) above corner entrance, deeply set windows; at north end an original moulded chimneypiece survives on first floor (Survey of London p. 396)

Degree of Alteration Modern shopfront and replacement windows

Significance Rare survival of C18 residential building and last remnant of Georgian development in this part of Woolwich. Intriguing side profile, resulting from awkward attachment of 19 shop to C18 façade. Strong townscape value, adds much visual interest

Qualifying criteria: Historical Interest: associations with R.H. Herschell and W.P. Jackson; Architectural Interest: built before 1840, Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

91 'Anglesea Arms' Public House

Early nineteenth century, the public house named after the Marquis of Anglesea for his exploits at Waterloo where he lost a leg. 2-storeys built in brick (painted) in the Classical style with entablature, frieze cornice and three pedimented sash windows to first floor frontage to Woolwich New Road and two similar windows on return to Anglesea Road (one further window, plain, undecorated to right hand side of building fronting Woolwich New Road). Rendered plinth and shallow hipped slate roof rising from behind parapet over the cornice.

97 (former 'Gun Tavern')

3-storey plus attic late-Victorian building, formerly the 'Gun Tavern' public house. Present building dates from 1900-1 and succeeded the earlier Gun Tavern from 1857. The site was the original location of the Carmel Chapel from 1849-1856, which was then built on a new site in Anglesea Road in 1856 (since demolished in 1990s).

Built in yellow and multi-coloured stock brick with red brick frontage. Multi-stock brick parapet over cornice behind which rises mansard roof with 2 dormers between raised flank walls with brick copings. Large central window to first floor; 3 windows to second floor; stone dressings. Modern shop front.

99-101

Age and History Medium-sized terraced pair of houses built 1893 as a speculation for and by Alexander Martin of Woolwich

Design Four storeys with steeply pitched roofs, gabled dormers, canted double-height window bays

Materials Red brick with stone dressings, slate roofs

Features Classical ornamentation included pedimented entrance doorways and dormer windows, pilaster mullions with late-Victorian floral capitals. Decorative wrought-iron railings and gates.

Degree of Alteration Modern plastic casement windows

Significance Townscape value, unusual example of residential development with no commercial element on a principal frontage within the town centre, adds visual interest to the street

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) characterful, locally valued feature

Woolwich Road, SE7

108 'Angerstein Arms' Public House

A fine example of mid-Victorian public house design, 3 storey with dormer window in red brick, featuring considerable ornate stucco work. Contributes to the character of the area.

296 'Rose of Denmark' Public House

Age and History Rebuilt postwar. Mapping evidence and census records show Rose of Denmark pub existed on this site before 1866

Design Two storey with gable roof, commercial ground floor with accommodation above

Materials Stock brick, clay tiles, timber doors and veranda, metal casement windows, ground floor and window reveals painted red

Features Symmetrical elevation, veranda at ground floor extending full width of building, five windows at first floor level in postwar style with projecting surrounds and metal casements

Degree of Alteration Entrance doors replaced

Significance Local landmark with strong communal value, displaying red of nearby Charlton Athletic FC

Qualifying criteria: Environmental Significance: i) time-honoured locally valued feature

428 'The Antigallican' Public House

Three storey building in red brick with stone dressings; hipped slated roof; red brick chimney with stone cappings. Single-storey extension with glass lantern light. Ground floor has large windows with small panes; granite plinth. Date circa 1900.

325 'East Greenwich Fire Station'

Fine example of late 20C public sector fire station designed in a distinctive post-modern idiom: projecting, curved wings of glazed brick with porthole windows flank well-detailed large-scale entrance doors in fire-engine red. Built 1985. Only one storey high, it has a very sleek and streamlined appearance with a strong horizontal emphasis, and makes a very modest impact on the street scene despite a sizable building footprint. Qualifies due to architectural interest as a substantially intact and unique example and environmental significance as a characterful feature.

669a 'Stone Foundries'

J. Stone & Company Ltd. engineering works was founded in Deptford by Josiah Stone in 1832 to cast copper nails for the local shipbuilding industry. From 1884 Stone's specialised in the manufacture of marine propellers which were used by shipping companies, admiralities and merchant navies worldwide. In 1916 propeller casting was transferred from Deptford and a new propeller foundry established at Charlton riverside to meet high demand. In 1934-5 the Jubilee Foundry (in reference to George V's Silver Jubilee) was erected to accommodate relocation of the aluminium sand casting business from Deptford. In 1943 a magnesium foundry with an x-ray department was built to produce high quality castings for warplanes. In 1951 the Metallurgical Lab was transferred from Deptford and an extensive Marine Laboratory was built. By this time the operation was substantial, comprising over 325,000 sq ft of floor space. Stone's led the development of light metal alloy casting between the wars and so it is remarkable that Stone Foundries Limited is still operational and a leading manufacturer of high integrity metal castings for the aerospace and defence industries.

During WWI the Admiralty commandeered the site for the production of over half the Royal Navy's propellers and during WWII Stone's fitted 22, 000 propellers for the Navy and many for the allied nations. Stone's pioneered important developments in propeller manufacture and design. Their propellers were highly resistant to corrosion and increased sailing speed and performance.

The 1943 magnesium foundry is still in use today by Stone's for the same purpose. The main

factory shed is fronted by a three-storey block of **Offices** in a restrained Moderne style. Crittall windows survive to the ground floor. The central projecting tower has a double-height glass brick window and porthole windows to the flank walls, alluding to Stone's prestigious propeller contracts for world famous cruise liners. The articulated entrance - inscribed 'Offices' - has paired panelled doors and leads into a lobby and spacious 3-storey reception area with an exceptionally well-preserved 1940s interior. Features include moulded timber doors and windows with stained glass panels, original door furniture and light switches, flush wooden panelling, ceiling rose with stylised propeller motifs and spiral down lighting, a steel staircase with timber handrail with a distinctive tiered and 'looped' design, built in curved corner seating and chequerboard flooring. The x-ray labs with their steel doors are still in use in the basement.

To the north of the main factory is a row of supporting brick buildings in a restrained Moderne style, two are of interest: the **Laboratory Building** and the Stone Fasteners building known as the **Odeon Building**. The latter is so-called due to its unusual circular corner entrance composed of header bond brick with projecting canopy and tucked returns. The Laboratory Building to the east is a simple symmetrical design with a projecting door case with coffered panels and two original flagpoles. The central doorway is flanked by two narrow windows with decorative ironwork monograms 'JS', for Josiah Stone.

A pair of alloy metal frame brick sheds survive in dilapidated condition to the northwest; these may be part of the **Jubilee Foundry** of 1935. Although glazing and roofing has been lost, roof trusses and fenestration survives.

The site qualifies on the grounds of historic interest mainly due to its high importance for the British Royal Navy during the C20, especially during WWI and WWII and as a notable site of employment heritage. The buildings described above are of architectural interest, especially the Offices, the Laboratory and Odeon Buildings, being substantially intact and evocative surviving examples of an engineering foundry that was of national and strategic importance. This suite of buildings is also notable for quality of materials and décor, given their construction date when so little was being built. Also listed for group value. The main factory shed consists mainly of modern materials and is not of architectural interest.

696 Former Church of St Catherine Labouré (Lithuanian Christian Church)

Age and History Built as a Chapel of Ease in 1961 to designs by Stanley Kerr Bate of Walters & Kerr Bate to serve the local Catholic community working for Siemens Brothers, and other local factories

Design & Materials Single storey gable-fronted pitched roof building of yellow stock brick with Bath stone dressings and pantiles. Greek-Cross plan with queen post roof

Features Principal feature is north window which punctuates the stark Woolwich Road façade: of five-lights with scalloped heads, roll-moulded finials and leaded lights

Degree of Alteration Restored and reordered in 2013 by Nicholas Kirk Architects for the Lithuanian Christian Church community

Significance Rare example of a place of worship purpose-built to sustain a large community of local industrial workers - from nearby Siemens Brothers and other local factories

Qualifying criteria: Historical significance as rare evidence of a period of the area's history and historical association with industries of local and national importance. Architectural significance due to its association with a local architect of note and its simple but expressive façade design. Townscape significance by contributing to the locally distinctive character of the area and positively contributing to the street scene. Communal significance due to its

continuity of use as a place of worship perceived as a source of local identity and social interaction. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

704 'White Horse' Public House

Age and History Early 18C origins as a beer house, rebuilt 1897, still in use as a pub.

Design Three storey with gable roof and gabled dormers, perpendicular double gable roof to rear, commercial ground floor with accommodation above

Materials Red brick with stucco detailing, shopfront with timber joinery and red and grey granite features, timber casement windows

Features Symmetrical principal elevation of four bays articulated by granite and brick pilasters with stucco banding. Large mullioned and transomed windows with moulded architrave surrounds or with triangular or segmental pedimented heads. Twin Dutch gabled dormers with lettering 'REBUILT 1897'. Ornate shopfront with polished grey granite stall riser and red granite pilasters surmounted by composite capitals and decorative bands. Semi-circular fanlights to windows and entrances with decorative engraved glass spandrels below ornate ventilation grill. Decorative façade continues round east elevation, surmounted by large decorative gable and chimney stack. Western gable plain.

Degree of Alteration Windows replaced

Significance Distinguished local landmark with fine neoclassical detailing. Only surviving historic pub still in use on this stretch of Woolwich Road. Positive contributor building with high townscape value in Thames Barrier & Bowater Road Conservation Area

Qualifying criteria: Architectural Interest: i) sole-surviving example ii) substantially intact example
Environmental Significance: i) characterful, time-honoured locally valued feature

757 'The Victoria' Public House

Late-Victorian public house with Edwardian tiled façade by Truman's Brewery. Despite fire-damaged interiors the fine tiled façade of 1910 survives with several splendid features including the large spread eagle which holds up the corner above the name 'The Victoria' and Truman's trademark eagle on the Eastmoor Street façade. Significant townscape value being the only remaining building marking former historic crossroads of Eastmoor Street and Woolwich Road which gives a sense of the now lost, formerly intimate streetscape of the area. Qualifies due to architectural interest as an evocative and sole-surviving example and environmental significance as a characterful, time-honoured local feature. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

775 'Windrush Primary School'

Late 19C Victorian Board School (Former Maryon Park School). Built 1894-6 to plans by London School Board architect TJ Bailey in Queen Anne Revival style. Extended 1909-10 & 1914-15. Impressive in scale and design and a local landmark with its signature copper-capped ogee turrets visible from long distances. Large, three storey edifice in yellow stock brick with red brick dressings. Survives substantially as built with rich architectural detailing and features including distinctive timber windows (a combination of casements and sashes) with rubbed-and-gauged red brick heads and pedimented window surrounds at second floor level. Front boundary wall and railings are replacements. Remains in educational use.

Qualifies due to architectural interest as a substantially intact and evocative example and environmental significance as a characterful, locally valued feature. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

825 & 831: Flats 1-12 'Howick Mansions'

Howick Mansions is a rare surviving example of tenement housing built by pub landlord Alfred Saunders of the adjoining Lord Howick (see associated listing above under Warspite Road) in 1898 to alleviate housing conditions for local workers. Of unusual design combining commercial with residential. Symmetrical façade has a strong rhythm with projecting central and outer gabled wings, polychromatic brick patterning and a panel with an 'S' monogram (presumably for Saunders). Bays between the gables are recessed with angled windows articulating the entrance doorways and hipped roofs above contributing to the differentiation of dwellings from the street - in contrast to the mean uniformity of nearby terraced houses at this date. In a two-storey and basements range there are twelve 'mansions', four with shops. Reasonable condition, though shops have signage which detracts from the architectural composition and pedestrian guard rails obscure the Mansion's original railings and handsome gateposts.

Has significant townscape value as the only remaining 19C workers housing in this predominantly industrial location, which gives a sense of the area's formerly intimate streetscape. Qualifies due to historic interest, architectural interest as a unique, evocative and sole-surviving example and environmental significance due to its planned layout and strong group value with adjoining (former) pub 'The Lord Howick' and also with nearby former Siemens works and the Royal Dockyard, since first occupants worked at both. Forms part of the Thames Barrier and Bowater Road Conservation Area.

Wythfield Road, SE9**1- 3 (consecutive)**

Built in the late 1860s. Fine group of three 2 storey detached houses in yellow stock brick all with original features including projecting central entrance porches and single storey hipped and canted bays, tall flanking chimneys, timber sash windows and panelled doors with plain fanlights. Italianate villa style with round headed doorways and windows with stucco keystones, wide overhanging eaves and low pitched hipped slated roofs.

Exclusions from the Local Heritage List

The following buildings have been assessed and do not meet the selection criteria for local heritage listing, as set out in the Royal Borough's [procedure note](#).

- *Anglesea Road, SE18: 1-21, 25*
- *Blackheath Park, SE3: 31, 29*
- *Casterbridge Road, SE3: Point Blocks*
- *Eltham Road, SE3: 15, 17-19*
- *Holmwood Villas, SE7: Eggcorn Studios*
- *Lee Road, SE3: 161-167*
- *Manor Way SE3:17*
- *Meadowcourt Road SE3: 53*
- *Medebourne Close, SE3: Brooklands Primary School,*
- *Plumstead High Street, SE18: 63a/63b, 105*
- *Powis Street, SE18: 33-35*
- *Woodville Street, SE18: 1-5*
- *Woodhill, SE18: 76-78, 123-7*