

Lewisham's Local List : Feb 2014

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
	9 & 10	Villas. Semi-detached. 1855 by J Whichcord for Lewis Glenton. Three storeys, with half basement and parapet. Four bays. Stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Stucco basement. Stucco architraves. Cill bands. Dentilled eaves beneath deep eaves cornice. Rusticated quoins. Pierced strapwork enrichment to first floor band and parapet. Two pane sashes. Segmental pediments to first floor fenestration; console bracketed cornices to ground floor fenestration; flat arched second floor windows close under cornice. Bounds south side of heath with aspects north. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Albion Villas Road	3 to 4	This pair of semi-detached stuccoed villas are on the site of the former Sydenham Reservoir. There were built in 1847 by Robert Harrild a printer and printing machinery manufacturer. Two over one bay with flanking, stepped entrance porches. Round-arched entrances. Channelled stucco at ground floor. Flat-arched tripartite/one over one sashes at ground floor. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor, with drip-moulds and consoles. Blind window to first floor centre. Enriched panel to attic centre. Dentilled eaves beneath deep eaves cornice.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Albion Villas Road	5 to 6	These semi-detached stucco villas were built in 1847 by Robert Harrild on the site of the drained Sydenham Reservoir. They are similar in style to 3 & 4 Albion Villas Road but have central entrances. 5 & 6 Albion Villas were bought in 1872 and reopened as the 'Sydenham Home and Infirmary for Sick Children'. A new wing was added in 1878. Three storeys with lower ground floor. Three bays. Round-arched central, stepped entrances. Channelled stucco at ground floor. Round-arched, one over one pane sashes at ground and second floor, with drip-moulds and consoles. Flat arches to second and lower ground floor windows. Eaves cornice and pedimented parapet.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Albyn Road	2 to 8	DEMOLISHED - Circ 1800. Terrace cottages, each two storeys and basement, one window. Multi coloured stock brick with parapet front partly concealed tiled roof. Gauged round brick arches to six panel doors with blocked fanlights. Upper door panels glazed. On its left, a protostyle porch, now enclosed. Right ground floor section has four Corinthian columns and modified entablature in front. Moulded strings at all cills and at second floor levels. Demolished.	Brookmill Road Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Albyn Road	88 - 134	DEMOLISHED - 1850's group in blocks of 2, 4, and 6 houses, each 2 storeys, one window. Multicoloured stock brick, stucco entablature and blocking course. Cornice of No's. 92-98 has dentils. Stucco plinth and first floor band. Outer houses in each block have windows in full height rounded bays running through entablature; and plain entrances on the returns. Inner houses have paired doors under bracketed hoods with curved fronts. Segmental brick arches to the doors and to sash windows with margin lights. All revealed stucco lined. Doors of 2 long panels. Arched, set back entrance screens, crowned by balustrades, between blocks. Narrow recesses on axes of blocks. No.88 rebuilt in reasonably approximation to style. Nos. 88 to 134 (even) form a group. Moulded architrave's to sash windows. Modern French door at the left and brick porch at right, with margin lights to the left.	Not in a Conservation Area
Alverton Street	John Evelyn School	Demolished	
Amersham Grove	38 & Walls	Mid C19 villa, 2 storeys, 3 windows. Fairly low pitched slated roof, hipped at right. Multicoloured stock brick with painted front. Moulded architrave's to first floor sash windows with margin lights, the centre one round headed. Flat stucco surrounds and bracketed cornices to ground floor sash windows with vertical bars and rococo cast iron guards. Prostyle Ionic porch with dentil cornice and blocking course; lion couchant over. Four panel door with plain fanlight. Wall: Mid C19. Plain, low walls of multicoloured stock brick. Red brick, stone coped, square end piers with large ball finials.	Not in a Conservation Area
Avonley Road	The Former Nurse's Home of New Cross Hospital	Built in 1870s. Only original part of former hospital remaining on Avonley Village housing development. Locally listed during hospital redevelopment. Rebuilt 1904-6.	Not in a Conservation Area

Street / Road

Baring Road

Name / Number

Baring Hall Hotel, 368

Brief Description

The Baring Hall Hotel is a late Victorian purpose built hotel which sits on the corner of Baring Road and Downham Way. It is across the road from Grove Park station and surrounded by several small parades of shops, mainly anonymous blocks, which contribute towards the hub of Grove Park. The Downham Estate, a 1920s development, which sprawls over much of the locality, adjoins Grove Park to the west of the hotel.

The Baring Hall Hotel is two storeys with a hipped roof and made of red brick. There are gabled dormer windows and a protecting gabled bay to the first floor and roof. There is a balcony to the front elevation with an iron balustrade and a pedimented entrance to the side. An extension was built in the 1950s that extends to the rear along Downham Way. The hotel sits on a generous plot with a large car park to the rear accessed via Downham Way.

The hotel is believed to have been built around 1880 when the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Baring developed the southern part of his estate around the new Grove Park station. Norman Shaw's architectural practice was engaged to design the new hotel and it was his senior assistant, Ernest Newton who was responsible for the design of the hotel. Newton went on to have a distinguished career becoming President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), a founding member of the Art Workers Guild and a Royal Academician. He was also awarded a CBE and became known as a distinguished Arts and Crafts architect. Newton was a local man, educated in Blackheath and responsible for several notable local buildings including St Swithun's Church in Hither Green, the vicarage of which is already on Lewisham's Local List. The Baring Hall Hotel is an unusual example of a commercial building of Newton's as he principally built substantial residential properties in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

Baring Hall Hotel is an early example of Newton's work and English Heritage did not consider it met the criteria for statutory listing because it was felt not to be of the same quality as Newton's later work. However, in the notification report English Heritage state that,

"The Baring Hall Hotel ...[is]...locally significant as a landmark and ...a handsome piece of street architecture..."

For these reasons, it is agreed that The Baring Hall Hotel makes a positive contribution to the local streetscape being a distinctive local landmark building. All four elevations are visible because of the corner plot it occupies and the architect has designed each to be viewed, not succumbing to using cheaper materials in unseen areas.

The hotel is the last remnant of the artist estate that Lord Northbrook envisaged with the redevelopment of his estate in Grove Park. It is significant as evidence of the evolution of this suburb which is now dominated by early twentieth century residential properties.

Conservation Area

Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Belmont Grove	1 & 2	Villas. Semi-detached. 1857-8. Three storey with half-basement. Four bays. Projecting entrance porches with flat roofs. Raised end bays. Stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Slate hipped roof. Stucco ground floor and basement. Splayed brick arches to first floor fenestration. Fine stucco cill band to second floor fenestration. Brick and stucco 'pilaster' strip to centre of pair. Occasional brackets survive to deep eaves cornice. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Belmont Grove	3 & 4	Villas. Semi-detached. 1857-8. Three storey with half-basement, four bays. Projecting entrance porches with flat roofs and round arched side lights. Raised end bays. London stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Slate hipped roof. Splayed brick arches to windows. Fine stucco cill band to ground, first and second floor fenestration. Brick and stucco 'pilaster' strip to centre of pair. Occasional brackets survive to deep eaves cornice. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Belmont Grove	5 & 6	Villas. Semi-detached. 1857-8. Three storey with basement. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Hipped roofs. Stucco basement level. Fine stucco cill band to first and second floor fenestration. Console bracketing to ground and first floor doors and windows. Italianate wing tower with bracketed eaves and rusticated quoins. First floor tower window has console bracketed triangular pediment and engaged balconet. Second floor window has console bracketed cornice.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Belmont Grove	7 & 8	Villas. Semi-detached. 1857-8. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storey with half-basement, two bays. Projecting entrance porches with pitched roofs. Raised end bays. Hipped roof. Banded rustication to stucco ground floor. Stucco architraves. Console bracketed cornices and cills to first floor fenestration; cambered arches with keystones to second floor fenestration. Fine stucco string course at second floor arch level. Brick and stucco 'pilaster' strip to centre of pair. Occasional brackets survive to deep eaves cornice. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Belmont Grove	9 & 10	Villas. Semi-detached. 1857-8. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storey with half-basement, two bays. Projecting entrance porches with pitched roofs. Raised end bays. Hipped roof. Banded rustication to stucco ground floor. Stucco basement. Stucco architraves. Console bracketed cornices and cills to first floor fenestration; cambered arches with keystones to second floor fenestration. Fine stucco string course at second floor head level. Brick and stucco 'pilaster' strip to centre of pair. Occasional brackets survive to deep eaves cornice. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Belmont Hill	6 & 8	Two early-mid C19 villas, each 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Two storey, one window later link between. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roofs with wide eaves soffit. Now pebbledashed. Smooth rendered quoins and door and window surrounds. Sash windows with glazing bars. Six panel doors, with plain segment-headed fanlight, in segmental arched recesses. Nos. 6 to 18 (even) form a group.	Belmont Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Belmont Hill	95	No.95 Belmont Hill, known as Grove Villa, was built in 1853 for the Secretary of the General Post Office, F.J. Lawrence. It is a particularly highly articulated example of the mid-Victorian "Swiss Chalet" style used in lodge gates, etc. The deeply projecting eaves to the gables, one of which is cantilevered over the curved arches to the entrance, and the stone string courses and tapered chimney, all combine to produce a particularly attractive composition for such a modest sized building.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Blackheath Grove	Blackheath Post Office	Post Office. 1911 by John Rutherford. Red brick with stone and pink brick detailing, slate and lead roof. Canted form on corner plot. Two storeys with one storey wing running east. Principal façade (facing west up Blackheath Grove) has four bays. Two raised end bays, with ground to eaves level banded rustication. To raised bays, ground floor windows are round-arched and recessed into deep cavetto moulding. Pink brick plinth. Twelve pane sashes to ground floor. Sixteen pane sashes to first floor. Windows have stone surrounds with splayed keystones to ground floor, and substantial key-blocks to first floor. Edwardian pseudo-Georgian styling.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Blackheath Hill	110	Villa. Semi-detached. Mid C19. Stucco and slate. Three storeys. Two bays. Gibbs surround to central, round arched entrance. Shallow pitch roof with deep eaves. Offset tower element to rear. Moulded strings at first and second floor. Moulded architraves to first and second floor fenestration. Console bracketed cornices and cills to first floor windows over fielded panels. Alternating quoins. Rear tower with round-arched corbel table to eaves and round headed first floor windows. Italianate.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Blackheath Hill	114	Late C18 with alterations. Three storeys and basement, 3 windows, including blank centre windows. Painted brick with parapet front. One sash window with glazing bars, the others modern casements, in near-flush frames. Ground floor later splay bay window at south and shop at north. Three steps to door with architrave, half-pilasters, mutule cornice and added pseudopediment.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Blackheath Vale	All Saint's Primary School	Small single storey cottage style school in former quarry. Red brick with plain tiled roof pierced by the gables of two symmetrical painted timber multi paned windows. Centrally positioned chimney stack. Pierced barge boards and tile hanging to gables. Situated at end of cul de sac.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Brandram Road	19, 21, 23	Shops with residences over. Terrace. c.1833. Three storey. Six bays over three shop-fronts. Shallow roof in renewed pantiles over modern render. To 19 and 21, ornate modillion brackets support deep cornicing over multi-pane shop-fronts; Corinthian corner columns supports fascia over 23. Deeply recessed fenestration. Two-pane sashes to 19; six pane sashes to 21; modern aluminium replacements to 23. Contemporary shop-front and advertising to 23. Dentilled cornice survives beneath. Poor condition, much loss and intrusion, but of significant historic interest as a result of period and surviving form and features.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Brockley Road	Brockley Barge, 184	<p>The Brockley Barge is located adjacent to Brockley Station and has an imposing curved elevation which faces towards New Cross. It occupies a narrow wedge site and makes a substantial contribution to the local streetscape.</p> <p>This pub dates from 1868 and takes its name from the barges on the Croydon Canal which is now the railway track. The canal closed in 1836 but the pub retained the canal links by incorporating the look of a canal boat with the ground floor curved elevation and in the name.</p> <p>The Brockley Barge is a three storey brick building, now painted, and has faience blockwork to the ground floor. There is a dentiled eaves course and the original sash windows have been retained to the upper floors. The original pub frontage is also retained with casement windows, pilasters and a striking curved fascia running the entire street facing elevation.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Brockley Conservation Area
Brockley Road	Brockley Jack, 408	<p>A large and ornate Victorian public house built in 1898 that includes a theatre built out of the former stables. There has been a pub on this site for several hundred years and a former landlord was rumoured to be a highway man. Previous names of the pubs on this site were 'The Crooked Billet' in the 1700s and the 'The Castle' in the 1800s Like many historic pubs within the borough they were destinations for day trippers when the area was still rural and before the suburbs of Lewisham grew around. This is a local landmark building and reflects the evolution of the borough.</p> <p>The Brockley Jack is made of yellow stock brick with rendered ground floor and a slate roof with decorative terracotta ridge tiles. The pub retains its original timber casement windows which have subdivided transom lights. There is a grand entrance porch, now used by the theatre, which has a decorative pediment and a dentiled course which runs along the entire front elevation. There is a double storey bay window which meets a substantial gabled tower which rises above the main roof ridge line and bares the date of 'AD 1898'.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Brockley Road	Crofton Park Library	<p>Formerly known as the Brockley Branch Library, Crofton Park Library was opened in 1905. The architect was Alfred L Guy, who also designed Sydenham Library and it was built by FJ Gorham of Greenwich. It was built with a donation from Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries around the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries.</p> <p>The building is made from red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. It is in an ornate style with decorative dutch gables, an entrance tower with ogee dome and a large pillared entrance. Lewisham's coat of arms is carved above the door.</p> <p>The building has been altered several times, notably after bomb damage when the adjacent station, Crofton Park, was hit in 1940 and 1945. Refurbishment work was carried out in the 1950s. The original fixtures no longer survive.</p> <p>This building makes a handsome contribution towards the streetscape and is a locally significant building.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Bromley Road	Former cinema, 1	Formerly Central Picture Hall. 1913. Built by James Watt. Architect E A Stone. Three storey building plus mansard roof and two flanking cupolas (now gone). Banded stucco. Prominent corner building in classical monumental style. Now used as church.	Culverley Green Conservation Area
Brookmill Road	Former Thames Water Offices	DEMOLISHED - An 1860s building with attractive features including a rusticated porch, two storey bow and groups of arched windows, altogether in an Italianate style. The stock brick building comprises a lower range that has a prominent brick porch with a rusticated arch and slightly taller section addressing the river with the letters 'KWW' above the main door, standing for Kent Water Works. Both ranges have prominent chimneys. The window openings are under either pronounced segmental rendered arches or a hybrid flat arch with rendered shoulders. The building has an interesting history as part of the adjacent pumping station site and is situated to the west of the Ravensbourne River and next to Brookmill Park. Locally listed before redevelopment. Now demolished.	Not in a Conservation Area
Brownhill Road	16 - 20	<p>This is an attractive former Bromley and Crays Co-Operative Society building that sits on the corner of Brownhill Road and Plassy Road in Catford. It was built in 1911 and designed by F.G. Crickett. It is a two storey building with a shop frontage primarily to the Brownhill Road elevation. It is pebbledashed to the first floor with fine brick and stone detailing to the windows and decorative parapet. There is also a distinctive turret with weathervane. The name of the Co-op changed in 1922 to the South Suburban Co-operative Society Ltd and part of a glass etched fascia signage can still be seen behind later plywood addition.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Brownhill Road	294-298		Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Brownhill Road	304-324		Not in a Conservation Area
Brownhill Road	Baptist Church		Not in a Conservation Area
Burnt Ash Hill	The Crown, 117	<p>The Crown, formerly The Crown Hotel, is a substantial detached Victorian pub built around 1870. It is located in a wide tree lined residential street comprising of large detached and semi-detached three storey Victorian properties and more modern development. This area was developed after 1866 when the station in Lee opened and saw middle class homes built to the south of the station. The Crown assimilates architecturally into the area by being of a similar size and scale to the surrounding historic property. The Crown follows the building line of the street which is set significantly back from the road and pavement.</p> <p>The Crown is made from yellow stock brick with red brick detailing and has a steeply pitched roof with gabled bay. There is an unusual terrace to the front first floor level which runs the entire width of the building and there are large windows and French doors that provide access. It has a decorative timber balustrade which may have been extended in depth subsequently.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Burnt Ash Road	56 to 62	Grade II - Now on Statutory List. Mid C19 group of villas, each 2 storeys, 3 windows. Yellow stock brick. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roof with deep eaves soffit. Gauged flat brick arches to first floor sash windows with glazing bars. Segment-headed moulded architrave's to ground floor sash windows with glazing bars , those of No.58 3 light. Four panel doors, with plain rectangular fanlights, in entablature surrounds. Various additions between houses. Now statutorily listed (Grade II).	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Burnt Ash Road	Lee railway platform shelters and tunnel	1866 Simple wooden canopies to shelter passengers waiting on platform and tunnel to access opposite line. Modern booking hall not included.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Burnt Ash Road	Lord Northbrook Public House	c1865-6 Imposing three storey stock brick corner building with parapet roof, sash windows with keystones and segmental arches over. One entrance was probably formerly situated at the angled corner of the building. Glazed tiles, now over-painted, to ground floor frontage, enlivened by hanging baskets in summer. The Lord Northbrook referred to was Francis Baring, local Lord of the Manor. His portrait is featured in the pub sign.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Catford Broadway	Elmwood (Catford Conservative Club)	1736 farm-house of two storeys and attic, three windows. Double span rounded mansard roof with old tile below but tops covered in corrugated iron. Three square dormers, early 19C casements. Front row pebbledashed, with parapet.	Not in a Conservation Area
Charlecote Grove	2	House. Originally a single house with Bounds Cottage circa 1830s and later sub-divided. Now semi-detached. Late C19. Two storeys. Brick and plain clay tile. Pitched roof. Multi-paned casements with flat stone arches with chamfers. Projecting, timber-framed entrance bay to left, gabled, of stock and red-brick herringbone. Ornate barge-boards. John Scott Russell (1880 – 1882) lived here c. 1847 – 52.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Charlecote Grove	8	House. Detached. 1830s. Stock brick and slate. Two storeys. Three bays flanked by two-storey gabled wings. Pitched roofs. Plain barge-boards. Projecting porch to centre with pitched roof and entrance with pointed arch. Blind window over. Canted stucco bay to right. Flat splayed arches over two over two sashes.	Not in a Conservation Area
Church Terrace	17 & 18	Villas. Semi-detached. Mid C19. Stock brick and slate with stone and stucco detailing. Two storeys with attics and basement. Two outer bays project to form flanking wing towers. Low pitched roofs with curved brackets to gable ends. At ground floor, stucco architrave and pediments to round-arched margin sashes with moulded cills. At first floor, two-light round-arched windows with stucco heads. Attics have single-light round arched windows with stucco heads. Cast iron railing up to double four-panel door with narrow flanking windows. Entrance set into veranda on cast iron columns. Important visual-stop to the east-west axis of Church Terrace.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Clarendon Rise	36	Formerly St. Mark's Vicarage, now divided into flats. 1914 by Greenaway and Newberry. Art and Craft building with Gothic touches. Two storeys, 4 windows. Gabled left bay. Brown brick. First floor pebbledashed except for slightly projecting porch section in second bay from left. This has canted, stone gabled corner buttresses and stone coped parapet with 4 inset stones giving date. Three and 4-light casement windows with transom, mostly under segmental heads. Sloped stone cills. On ground floor right group of 3 slit windows. Entrance under segmental moulded and chamfered stone arch, under hoodmould. Set back right extension with another entrance.	Not in a Conservation Area
Clarendon Rise	41	DEMOLISHED - Third quarter of C19 house in Gothic style. Probably a former vicarage of St. Mark's Church. Two storeys and attic, 2 windows. High pitched, double span roof of large slates, cross-gabled over slightly projecting right bay. Multicoloured stock brick. Stone quoins and window dressings. Cusped, pointed arches to attic window and to each light of 3 and 4-light ground floor windows. Shouldered lintels to first floor windows. Right windows in 2-floor canted bay. On south (entrance) front all windows have cusped, pointed arches. Four-panel door well set back behind moulded, pointed stone arch. Demolished.	Not in a Conservation Area
Clarendon Rise	The parish hall to the former Church of St Mark	Parish Hall of the former church of St Mark. Now amalgamated with St. Stephen's Parish. 1914 by Greenaway and Newberry. Arts and Crafts Gothic style. Brown brick with stone dressings. Fairly high pitched, tiled roof. Tall central gable with chimney on tiny cross-gable. In the fable a 5-light with stone chamfered and moulded arch, hoodmould and mullioned and transomed window, under hipped gables. Porch, projecting still further, with canted angles each holding one one-light window, has stone coped parapet and canted buttresses. Double door under segmental moulded and chamfered stone arch with hoodmoulded.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Cranbrook Road	The Cranbrook, 65	<p>The Cranbrook is an unusual and beautiful bullnosed building on the junction of Brookmill Road and Cranbrook Road. It was built in 1854 as part of the creation of Deptford New Town in the mid – late 19th century. It reflects the building style of the surrounding terraces in the Brookmill conservation area which are simply designed with classical influences and unified with a rendered parapet. The Cranbrook is three storeys tall and looks over the surrounding streets as the most prominent building within the conservation area. It is made from yellow stock brick with a stucco ground floor with Palladium inspired channel jointing and decorated window apertures to the upper floors. Like the surrounding terraces the pub also has a thick stucco parapet that wraps around the building. The windows of the building to the upper floors are evenly and generously distributed.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Brookmill Road Conservation Area
Creekside	public house	The Oxford Arms, later, The Birds Nest - 32 Deptford Church Street	Not in a Conservation Area
Crossfield Street	12, 16 & 18	<p>DEMOLISHED - Nos.12 and 16: late C18, each 3 storeys, 2 windows. Multicoloured stock brick. Parapets partly conceal high pitched roofs, No.12 pantile, No.16 slate. Gauged red brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars, some altered. No.12 has altered door, No.16 6-panel door, with moulded cornice head continuing through deep reveal to form capitals of side pilasters. Friezes with paterae, dentil cornices and dentilled open pediment.</p> <p>No.18: early C19, 2 storeys and basement, one window. Multicoloured stock brick with parapet front. Gauged flat yellow brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars ; and round arch to 6-panel door with blocked fanlight. Three steps to door. Plain wrought iron area railings. Demolished.</p>	St Pauls Conservation Area
Dacre Gardens	1 to 4	Dacre Gardens is a short tree lined cul-de-sac containing four detached, four storey houses. 1887 - 1890. Built on the grounds of Dacre House. They form a particularly pleasant rustic retreat off Brandram Road. Houses. Stock brick with red brick, stone and stucco detailing. Slate pitched roofs. 1 and 2 have recessed side wings and are surmounted by gables. 3 and 4 are double fronted to flank a projecting central entrance bay, again surmounted by a gable. Rectangular bay windows flank central bays and are surmounted by two-pane sashes. These are again surmounted by flat arched two-light casements set close under projecting rafter ends. Two-pane sashes to first floor and projecting entrance have linear four-centered arches in red brick with stone impost blocks and brick drip-moulds.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dacre Park	119 & 121	Early-mid C19 pair, each 3 storeys and basement, 2 windows. Front now pebbledashed. Stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course. Eaves soffit of roof visible at either side. Flat, stucco surrounds to sash windows with glazing bars. Doors of 2 long panels, now glazed, with plain fanlight. Round headed opening in round arched recess. Low grade because of pebbledash. This bay has side pilasters with segmental pediments and long, garlanded corbels with spike finials. Wide stone band forms lintels of the side windows and side lights of the centre window whose taller	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dacre Park	39 to 47	Nos. 39 to 47 Dacre Park form a terrace of five modest but attractive proportioned worker's cottages built in about 1840-1841. The houses are remnants of the Lee working class "village" around Boone and Fludyer streets which has since been redeveloped with Council housing. Stock brick (45 rendered, 47 painted) and slate (some with concrete or 'eternit' replacement roof coverings) with stone and stucco detailing. Two storeys, two bays (except 39, built to three bays). Shallow pitched roofs. Round arched doorways. Flat, splayed brick arches to horned margin sashes (except 47, which has 12 pane sashes). Cill band to first floor.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dacre Park	89 to 97	Houses. Terrace. 1848. Stucco. Three storeys, two bays. Cill bands to first and second floor. Entablature and blocking course. Plain reveals. Twelve pane sashes. Console bracketed cornices at first floor. Recessed round arched windows at ground floor. Pediments to porches, with square columns. Blind sides. With nos. 73 to 87 (odd) form important group.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth House	Letterbox	Red painted iron. 'V', 'R' and crown emblem in relief over canopied letter slot. The letterbox in the front wall to Dartmouth House is a rare example of the earliest Victorian letterbox design in the district.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	107 and 109	Mid C19 stuccoed pair, each 3 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Set back outer entrance bays with 4 panel doors well recessed behind round arches. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roof has deep eaves soffit with beam ends. First and second floor cill bands. Moulded architrave's to second floor sash windows with glazing bars. Flat, shouldered surrounds to first floor sash windows. Round moulded architrave's, with impost blocks, above flat headed ground floor sash windows with glazing bars. Projecting bracketed cills with cast iron balcony rails.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	149 to 151	Villas. Semi-detached. 1840s. Stock brick with stucco dressings. Two storeys with attics and lower ground floor. One bay with flanking entrance bays. Principal bay projects and rises through eaves; surmounted by pedimented gable. Ground floor tripartite sash with splayed brick arch and keystone. Round-arched four over four sashes with stucco architrave at first floor. Three over six sash with splayed brick arch at attic level. Brick string courses at first and second floor level. Round-arched entrance with stucco architrave.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	165 to 175	Villas. Terrace. Built 1843, originally called York Terrace. Stock brick and slate with stucco dressings. Stucco lower ground floor. Two storeys with lower ground floor. Two bays flanked by recessed entrance porches. Hipped roof behind parapet. Round-arched entrances recessed in stucco. Stucco architraves to six over six sashes at ground and first floor. Shaped stucco aprons top first floor windows. Eared architraves to ground floor windows. Stucco eaves cornice. Decorative ironwork to ground floor cills. Group value.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dartmouth Road	88 to 90	Villas. Semi-detached. Early C19. Two storeys with lower ground floor. Two bays. Hipped roof. Stock brick and slate with stucco dressings. Twinned central porches, recessed in stucco with pilasters. Surmounted by central French windows with further stucco pilasters, dentils and iron balconets. Six over six sashes to ground floor with flat canopies on console brackets and further balconets. Three over six sashes at first floor.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	Bricklayers Arms, 189	Public House. Rebuilt 1924. Red brick and stucco. Two storeys with parapet of brick with stucco balustrade. Six bays. Distinctive 'wedge' footprint. Six over six sashes with gauged brick arches at first floor. Brick 'rustication' throughout elevations. Stucco eaves cornice. Dentilled fascia supported by engaged Tuscan columns, in turn flank large multi-paned windows with over-casements. Stucco panel with Bricklayer Arms motif at first floor.	Not in a Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	Courtside	Formerly detached villas, now apartment block. 1850s, altered c.1925. Three storeys with lower ground floor. Stock brick and stucco dressings. Brick 'rustication' to ground floor. Projecting stucco portico. Stucco architraves to surviving two over two pane sashes. Classical adornments include consoles, urns, ionic columns and segmental pediments. Built as two houses by Robert Harrild of Round Hill House, a local printer, for his sons. Originally known as Round Hill Villa and Newark Lodge. In c.1925 a connecting range linked the houses, which were converted into 25 flats and then known as Courtside. Local builder E. C. Christmas undertook the conversion, being one of the leading builders in Forest Hill, whose offices were at 55 Dartmouth Road from the 1880s.	Not in a Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	Dartmouth Arms	C1880s. Substantial two storey purpose built public house, on the site of an earlier L-shaped building shown on the 1870 map. This was located between the road (Dartmouth Road) and the Croyden Canal, opened in 1809 to link Croyden to the Thames. In 1836 the canal was closed and the new railway line built along part of its course, opening in 1839. Forest Hill Station was, until 1845, called Dartmouth Arms Station. The present building is two storeys high, built from yellow London stock brick with red brick dressings, and a slate roof. The symmetrical street front retains its ground floor façade (with some modern fenestration but with the three pairs of original doors), with three closely set sash windows above. Taller wing to the rear, addressing the former canal site. Locally Listed for its historic significance and as a good example of a relatively unaltered purpose-built public house.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Dartmouth Road	Forest Hill Baths	Public Bath, 1884. Central range of two and a half storeys with basement. Flanking wings two storeys with basement. Central bay projects, containing round-arched entrance with impost and keystone. Flanked by pilasters with composite capitals. Flat-arched windows in series of two, three or four-light groupings. Central and flanking elements surmounted by round-arched one over one sashes, in turn surmounted by pedimented gables with ball or cone finials.	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dartmouth Row	13	No.13 was built in 1884 and its prominent position on the corner of Dartmouth Grove is reflected in its design. It was once known as Hillside Lodge and was used for some years as a school. Although it has subsequently been stuccoed and painted it retains most of its original features. It forms an attractive composition with the adjoining 7 Dartmouth Grove.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	15	House. Detached. 1891. Red brick with terracotta, stone detail and plain clay tiles. Projecting gabled bay with plain barge-boarding to right. Pitched roof. Decorative terracotta banding at first floor cill and lintel level. Gable window has corbelled cill course over three-light sash over canted bay. Tile hanging to gables. Ornate open porch surmounted by three entrance hall lights, surmounted by single-light two-pane sash. Tall narrow stair light to left. With no's. 17 and 19 built on the site of Red House garden.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	19	House. Detached. 1891. Red brick with terracotta and stone detail and plain clay tiles. Projecting gabled bay with plain barge-boarding to right. Pitched roof. Decorative terracotta banding at first floor cill and lintel level. Gable window has corbelled cill course over three-light sash over canted bay. Tile hanging to gables. Ornate open porch surmounted by three entrance hall lights, surmounted by single-light two-pane sash at first-floor. Tall narrow stair light to left. With no's 15 and 17 built on the site of Red House garden.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	22a	House. Detached. 1911-1912. By Leonard Vincent Hunt (1863-1928). Red two-inch un-pointed bricks and plain clay tiles. Two storey. Bracketed flat porch canopy beneath relieving arch. Entrance flanked by single-lights; flanked by canted bay and flush two-light window. Three-light windows beneath cambered arches at first floor. Dentilled eaves. Half-hipped roof. Brick cill band and quoins. Of group value with nos. 24 and 26.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	24	House. Detached. 1911-12. By Leonard Vincent Hunt (1863-1928). Red two-inch un-pointed brick and plain clay tiles. Two storeys. Double-fronted. Half-hipped roof. Brick string course and quoins. Scalloped canopy to central entrance, reflected at eaves level by segmental pediment (with blank stucco escutcheon) over central first floor window. Dentilled eaves. Plastic replacement windows. Of group value with nos. 22a and 26.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	26	House. Detached. 1911-1912. By Leonard Vincent Hunt (1863-1928). Two storey with attic, double fronted. Red two-inch brick and plain clay tiles. Half-hipped roof. Brick string course. Dentilled 'eyebrow' features surmount flanking three-light mullioned windows at first-floor. Ionic portico beneath central first floor three-light window. Dentilled eaves. Central dormer. Of group value with nos. 22a and 24.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dartmouth Row	38 & 40	Villas. Semi-detached. 1892. By James Ebenezer Saunders (1829-1909). Stock brick and slate with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with attic, built to three bays. Flat arched two pane sashes. Chamfered stone lintels, stone mullions, stone cills. Slate-cheeked dormers over projecting bay with two-light mullioned sash over pitch roofed rectangular bay window. Fine stucco cill bands at ground and first floors. Pitched roof porch with square columns and open sides. Greek key frieze at eaves. Built on the site of Dartmouth Hill House.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	42	Villa. Detached. 1891-1893. By James Ebenezer Saunders (1829-1909). Stock brick with red brick dressings and plain clay tiles. Two storeys with attic. Side entrance porch. Attic dormer with tile-hung gable and cheeks. Projecting bay with tile-hung gable and small three-light window over first floor three-light window over ground floor rectangular bay window. Multi-paned window over mullioned plain glazed lights. Flat splayed arches. At ground floor, plain brick lintel band; at first floor, moulded brick cill and lintel bands. On the site of Dartmouth Hill House. Given by the Earl of Dartmouth to the Church Commissioners in 1914; since used as the vicarage for the Church of the Ascension, opposite.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	46 & 48	Villas. Semi-detached. 1891-1893. By James Ebenezer Saunders (1829-1909). Stock brick and slate with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with attic, built to three bays. Flat arched two pane sashes. Chamfered stone lintels, stone mullions, stone cills. Slate-cheeked dormers over projecting bay; with two-light mullioned sash over rectangular bay window. Fine stucco cill bands at ground and first floors. Single pitch roof porch with square columns and open sides. Greek key frieze at eaves.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Row	5, 7, 9, & 11	Houses and former shop (No. 5). Terrace. 1882. By William Coppard Banks. Stock brick and slate (originally – several have been re-roofed) with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with attic. Pitched roofs with dormers. Decorative barge boards and casements to dormers. Stucco cill band to first floor. Flat stone arches with corner mouldings. First floor windows close under projecting eaves. Two pane sashes to former shop and first floors. To the ground floor of residences, margin sashes beneath pointed relieving arches. Highly decorative entrances with brick voussoirs, stucco keystones, segmental drip-moulds and pilasters surmounted by Corinthian capitals. To no. 5, plain stucco pilasters supporting a plain stucco cornice. Six panel door with flanking pilasters and plain fanlight with slanted glazing bars. No. 5 important streetscape feature to corner of Dartmouth Row and Dartmouth Hill.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Terrace	1	House. Detached. 1853-54. Probably John Wichcord Jnr for developer Lewis Glenton. Three storeys with half-basement. Stock brick and slate. Full height canted bay to left and recessed entrance to right. String course at first floor. Deep eaves. Four-pane sashes. Stuccoed basement level. Ornate surrounds to the ground floor fenestration with bracketed cornice. Of group value with nos. 2 to 5 Dartmouth Grove. With these properties, bounds the western side of the Blackheath Heath with open aspects east.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dartmouth Terrace	2	House. Detached. 1853-54. Probably John Wichcord Jnr for developer Lewis Glenton. Three storeys with half-basement. Stock brick and slate. Full height canted bay to right and recessed entrance to left. String course at first floor. Deep bracketed eaves. Two-pane sashes. Stuccoed basement level. Console bracketed cornice and ornate balconet to ground floor fenestration (the only one of the group to retain this feature). Bracketed cills to first and second floor fenestration. Of group value with nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 Dartmouth Grove. With these properties, bounds the western side of the Blackheath Heath with open aspects east.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Terrace	3	House. Detached. 1853-54. Probably John Wichcord Jnr for developer Lewis Glenton. Three storeys with half-basement. Stock brick and slate. Double fronted with two full height canted bays. Central entrance with flanking pilasters and dentilled cornice. String course at first floor. Deep bracketed eaves. Two-pane sashes. Rusticated stucco basement level. Console bracketed cornice to ground floor fenestration. Bracketed cills to first and second floor fenestration. Splayed flat arches to first floor fenestration. Important central element of grouping (nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Dartmouth Grove). With these properties, bounds the western side of the Blackheath Heath with open aspects east.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Terrace	4	House. Detached. 1853-54. Probably John Wichcord Jnr for developer Lewis Glenton. Three storeys with half-basement. Stock brick and slate. Full height canted bay to right and recessed entrance to left. String course at first floor. Deep eaves. Two-pane sashes. Rusticated stucco basement level. Console bracketed cornice and moulded stucco architraves to ground floor fenestration. Splayed flat arches to first floor fenestration. Bracketed cills to first and second floor fenestration. Of group value with nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 Dartmouth Grove. With these properties, bounds the western side of the Blackheath Heath with open aspects east.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Dartmouth Terrace	5	House. Detached. 1853-54. Probably John Wichcord Jnr for developer Lewis Glenton. Three storeys with half-basement. Stock brick and slate. Full height canted bay to right and recessed entrance to left. Stucco string course at first floor. Deep bracketed eaves. Two-pane sashes. Rusticated stucco basement level. Console bracketed cornice and moulded stucco architraves to ground floor fenestration. Splayed flat arches to first floor fenestration. Bracketed cills to first and second floor fenestration. Of group value with nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Dartmouth Grove. With these properties, bounds the western side of the Blackheath Heath with open aspects east.	Blackheath Conservation Area
David's Road	Kingdom Hall	C1864. Built as the Forest Hill Working Men's Club. Served as a Mission Hall for St Paul's Church (destroyed in 1944). The Jehovah's Witnesses have used it as a church since 1945. Two storey stuccoed building, symmetrically arranged around a central door. Giant pilasters to either side. Three windows to the first floor. Moulded parapet above. Modern fenestration. Locally Listed for its social significance and for its architectural qualities.	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
David's Road	The Place	Ca 1880. Gothic details. Former Lecture Hall to the Presbyterian Church St. John (demolished), then the United Reformed Church. Now used as The Place Recovery Centre. Yellow London Stock brick with polychromatic red and dark blue bricks for window arches, banding and eaves. Fishscale slate roof covering. Decorative bargeboards and gothic detailed timber tracery for windows in place. This building was constructed before the houses in David's Road which wrap around it. Locally Listed for its architectural quality and social significance.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Deptford High Street	13	Early-mid C19 front on double-span house whose shape suggests an early C18 origin. Three storeys, 3 windows. Two right windows in full height rounded bay. Yellow stock brick. Parapet front concealing high pitched roof, now slated. Brick architrave, rendered frieze, cornice and parapet. Gauged brick arches, segmental on second floor and flat on first, to sash windows, some with glazing bars, all in recesses shaped like the windows. At ground floor left tetrastyle Ionic porch, the outer columns square. Four steps up to porch, wrought iron rail around it. Door of 3 shaped panels with plain rectangular fanlight. Modern shop on ground floor right, hence low grading.	Deptford High Street Conservation Area
Deptford High Street	167 & 169	c1780. Two storeys and attic. No.167 one window, No.169, 2 windows. Originally one house. High pitched roof, No.167 of old tile, No.169 now slated. Two gabled dormers. Tall brick chimney, Reddish brick. Rendered front with cornice band. Plain reveals to sash windows, No.167 with glazing bars. No.167 has modern shop front on ground floor. No.169 has C18 bow shop front with sunk panel pilasters and mutule cornice. Stallrisers replaced and glazing bars gone.	Deptford High Street Conservation Area
Deptford High Street	The White Swan	An imposing corner property situated on Deptford High Street on the corner with Edward Street. This was built as a pub and also a hotel in the early 1800s. It is stock brick with classical detailing and retains the original pub frontage. There is a grand separate entrance to the hotel on the Edward Street elevation and the pilasters, fascia and decorative entrances of the pub frontage are all still intact. The pediment detail to the first floor windows has been removed. The most impressive element of this building, which can be seen along the street, is the deep parapet which incorporates the signage 'Swan', 'Hotel' and 'The White Swan' and classical arched detailing. At the corner rising above the parapet is a swan figurine sitting within a stuccoed recessed background with a finial above. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.	Deptford High Street Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Devonshire Road	Belle Vue	<p>Built as 'Bellevue Mansions' in 1903 by James Grundy of Forest Hill. Four storey brick construction with stone dressing to the window apertures and dentil decoration to the eaves. Timber Queen Anne revival windows and part glazed timber panel doors. There is decorative ironwork to the central balconettes and banisters.</p> <p>Purpose built flats became more common in the interwar years and there are many examples in Lewisham. There are also earlier examples of conversions of Victorian properties into flats but this Edwardian mansion block is very unusual and believed to be the only example in the Borough of Lewisham. In Central London, mansion blocks were for those who could expect an income of at least £500 per annum which greatly exceeded the average middle class income of £150 per annum. This block was an aspirational development, self-styled as a 'Mansion', bringing the sophistication of central London into this emerging suburb and aimed squarely at the local middle class.</p> <p>This building has an important local significance being unique as a building type within the area. It is illustrative of the development of this suburb and retains most of its original architectural features including, happily its timber windows and doors and the decorative ironwork.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Devonshire Road	Former Post Sorting Office, 61	<p>Small, Edwardian baroque building of red brick with white stone dressings. One storey. Three symmetrical bays plus slightly projecting left entrance bay. Pilasters define bays. Between these parapets curve up in centre, and that of taller middle bay bears Royal Arms. This bay has side pilasters with segmental pediments and long, garlanded corbels with spike finials. Wide stone band forms lintels of side windows and side lights of centre window whose taller, middle section has entablature with carved swell frieze and pediment holding scrolled cartouche. Royal cipher over side windows. Double door at left in shouldered, moulded architrave under pediment holding crown and leaves.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Dressington Ave	Ladywell Lodge	<p>Ladywell Lodge is the former administrative block and dining rooms of St Olaves Workhouse. The work house was built in 1897 as a satellite to the Southwark workhouse of St Olaves Union. This workhouse was built to accommodate the needs of the sick and aged inmates and was designed with maximum light and space. The original site was spread over a large area of the former Slaggrave Farm with the entrance and ancillary buildings to the north of the site and the workhouse to the south. The site has been greatly eroded with only Ladywell Lodge and the stables and gatehouse remaining. Ladywell Lodge is no longer accessed via the original entrance on Malyons Terrace, although the gates still survive having been re-hung on replica piers.</p> <p>The building has two symmetrical houses connected by the former dining rooms. The houses are two storey and have turrets to each corner of the front elevation and a large pediment with an elliptical window. The main entrance to each building is decorated dressed stone with large double timber and part glazed entrance doors. The buildings are made from stock brick with red brick detailing to the quoins and windows eaves and pediments. The roof is covered in slate with clay ridge tiles and the turret ridges capped in lead. The timber sash windows remain.</p> <p>The dining rooms are double height with additional lighting from louvred windows. This space has been sub-divided but remains unaltered externally.</p> <p>This is an important local building charting the development of the workhouse and its high status architecture is unusual for this building type.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Eastern Road	Hall of the West Kent Grammar School	Grade II - 1913, part of addition to older building on which it abuts at north-west. Red brick building of one tall storey and attic, gable ended to east. Two bays visible on north side and 3 on south. High pitched tiled roof with 2 hipped gabled dormers on each side. Stone coping to parapet and gable end. Offset buttresses between bays. Round arched windows with moulded stone reveals and Perpendicular type tracery. East window very large, Interior of 5 bays. Short hammer-beams, with pendants, on corbels, support arch braces of roof. Large blank round arches in inner bays. Arcaded entrance lobby. The west wall, the ceiling and walls of lobby above impost level, and the arches in main walls are filled with paintings, done about 1930 in Pre-Raphaelite style. Now added to statutory list.	Brockley Conservation Area
Effingham Road	Parish Boundary Marker	Short square section stone marker on inside edge of pavement. Installed in the second half of 19th century to mark the boundary between the parishes of St Margaret's and Christ Church. Locally listed 19 March 2008.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Effingham Road	St Winifred's Roman Catholic School	1891. Two storey school building built of stock brick with timber sash windows and slate roof.	Lee Manor Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Eliot Bank	29 Phoenix House	Formerly the Lodge, built 1850s.. Large house of multicoloured stock brick. Very high pitched, tiled roof with overhanging eaves. Two storeys, 8 irregular windows. Tall, grouped diagonal chimney stacks. Gothic style. Central square tower with pyramidal swept roof. Stone mullioned casement windows of one to 5 lights, some with transoms, in chamfered reveals. Many windows have decorative glazing with lozenge or chamfered quarry pattern. Pointed doors under hood-moulds with head stops. Two storey, 2 window left extension in similar style. The front door has a simple concrete looking shelter. The side elevation (facing Sydenham Hill) has rendered canter bay. The roof is tiled and pitched. Most windows are casement, some have 6 panes.	Not in a Conservation Area
Eliot Bank	Oak Cottage	House. Early 1850s. Red brick and plain clay tiles with stucco dressings. One and a half storeys. Steep-pitched roof with six gables. Gable dormer to left. Stucco quoins and quoined window surrounds to mullioned casements (at ground floor). Gabled dormes to the front and rear. Plain barge-boards. Canopy over door. Stucco canted bay. Formerly Lodge to Eliot Bank. Building extended away from Kirkdale in the 1880s and thought to be why the well is located directly outside the present front door.	Not in a Conservation Area
Eliot Cottages	1 to 5	Cottages. Terrace. 1860. By John Whichcord. Stock brick and slate with stone and stucco detailing. Three storeys with railed basements, to two bays. Round arched windows at ground floor; flat splayed arches to first floor; flat arches to second floor fenestration, set close under plain frieze and projecting eaves. Four-pane sashes. Moulded stucco cill band at first floor. Face west over the Heath.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eliot Cottages	The Hare and Billet, 1a	<p>This is a prominent pub adjacent to the Heath in Blackheath and is situated on a road that is named after the pub, Hare and Billet Road. It is a prominent corner site that can be clearly seen across the heath from various view points. There has been a pub on this site since the 1700s and the current building is from the late 1800s.</p> <p>The building is three storey red brick with a rendered ground floor pub frontage. The pub's primary elevation is onto Hare and Billet Road although there is an interesting blank window side elevation onto Eliot Place. There is a small terrace to the front elevation at the first floor and there are timber French doors to access. The pub retains timber sash windows to the third floor. There is a rendered signage band that sits just below the parapet.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local historic interest.</p>	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Eliot Hill	1, 1a, & 2	Houses. Semi-detached. 1864. Stock brick with stone and stucco detailing. Four storeys. Symmetrical façade. Stucco to ground and first floor levels. Central projecting bay surmounted by ridge height terrace with pierced strap-work balcony. Central bay has round arched principal entrance surmounted by two triple-light windows with enriched surrounds (consoles, corncing, dentils, cill bands, segmental pediment). Flanked by four-pane sashes with stucco surrounds and console bracketed corncing. Delicate eaves corncing. Three storey circular corner bays. Entrance to southern wing with ornate surround, winding stair and balcony feature. Important streetscape feature to corner of Eliot Hill and Eliot Park.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eliot Hill	The Knoll and the Old Knoll	The Knoll and The Old Knoll form a semi-detached pair which were built as one house in 1798, probably to the design of George Gibson, who also designed Woodlands. Stone Hs & St. Mary's. The original house was extended in the 1840's and was divided into two houses in 1905. Stucco. Parapet balustrade. Two-pane sashes. Projecting canted bays and rectangular bays. Decorative iron-work canopy to rectangular bay at right. Decorative iron balconet to adjacent canted bay at left. Two-pane sashes. Pedimented porch. Pedimented gables. Home to William Wedgewood Benn/ Viscount Stansgate (1877-1960) from c.1905 - c.1917. Illustrates continuing development, particularly evident in plan-form.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eliot Vale	1 & 2	Houses. Semi-detached. 1856-1858. By John Whichcord. Slate and stock brick with stucco and stone detailing over stucco basement level. Two storeys with dormered attics and basements. Triple light, four and two-pane sashes with stucco surrounds to ground floor, surmounted by dentilled segmental pediments over dentilled, console bracketed corncing. Stucco arch band. Flat-arched four-pane sashes to first floor flanked by narrow two-light sashes, both with stucco surrounds. Stucco cill band. Stone balustrade to basement. Recessed side wings with round-arched entrance and round-arched four-pane sash over. Deep projecting eaves with dentils. 1-6 Eliot Vale formerly Haddo Villas.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eliot Vale	3 & 4	Houses. Semi-detached. 1856-1858. By John Whichcord. Slate and stock brick with stucco and stone detailing over stucco basement level. Two storeys with dormered attics and basements. Triple light, four and two-pane sashes with stucco surrounds to ground floor, surmounted by dentilled segmental pediments over dentilled console bracketed corncing. Stucco arch band. Flat-arched four-pane sashes to first floor flanked by narrow two-light sashes, both with stucco surrounds. Stucco cill band. Recessed side wings with round-arched entrance and round-arched four-pane sash over. Deep projecting eaves with dentils. 1-6 Eliot Vale formerly Haddo Villas.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Eliot Vale	5 & 6	Houses. Semi-detached. 1856-1858. By John Whichcord. Slate and stock brick with stucco and stone detailing over stucco basement level. Two storeys with dormered attics and basements. Triple light, four and two-pane sashes with stucco surrounds to ground floor, surmounted by dentilled segmental pediments over dentilled console bracketed cornicing. Stucco arch band. Flat-arched four-pane sashes to first floor flanked by narrow two-light sashes, both with stucco surrounds. Stucco cill band. Recessed side wings with round-arched entrance and round-arched four-pane sash over. Deep projecting eaves with dentils. 1-6 Eliot Vale formerly Haddo Villas.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Elliot Park	15	House. Detached. 1867. Stock brick and slate with stucco detailing. Two storey. Stucco porch with square columns, flanked by canted bay window to right, four-pane sash to left and with four-pane sash over. Bay and porch have ornamental stone balustrades. First floor has four, four-pane sashes with moulded stucco surrounds. Deep projecting bracketed eaves.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Elliot Place	9 & 9a	Houses. Semi-detached. c.1912. Red brick, stone details and slate. To left, two-storey bow window bay with rough-render first-floor band. Bow is surmounted by dormer gable with multi-paned thermæ windows, projecting from hipped roof. To right, flat roofed portico over six-panel door and canted bay. Dentilled eaves to roof and portico. Stone cills.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eton Grove	1 & 2	Houses. Semi-detached. 1850. Slate and stock brick with stucco detailing. Two storey. One bay with recessed side entrance bay. Shallow pitch hipped roof. Stucco cill band at first floor. Flat splayed brick arches over twelve-pane (replaced) sash windows in stucco lined reveals. Four panel doors with rectangular fanlights. Altered entrance porches.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Eton Grove	8 to 12	Houses. Terrace. 1853 to 1855. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco detailing. Three storey with basement, two bay. Four or twelve-pane sashes (most replaced) with profiled stucco surrounds. Stucco cill band. Stone cills to ground and second floor windows. Second floor windows close under projecting eaves. Stucco surrounds with pilasters to entrances. Recessed entrances to 8 and 10. Iron railings.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Evelyn Street	148	DEMOLISHED - Mid C19 house of 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roof with eaves soffit and 3 modillions at angles. Multicoloured stock brick with stuccoed front. Rusticated quoins and first floor string. Plain reveals to sash windows with vertical bars. Slightly projecting central entrance section has cornice head and plain fanlight over modern door. Three steps with wrought iron handrail. Wrought iron area railings. Demolished.	Not in a Conservation Area
Evelyn Street	192	Second quarter of C19. House looks like remnant of terrace. Three storeys and basement, 2 windows. Yellow stock brick. Stone top entablature, first floor cill band, ground floor band and rusticated basement. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars. Those on ground floor in round arched recesses. Entrance on left return has modern door with plain segment headed fanlight in segmental arched recess.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Evelyn Street	212 to 230 (even)	DEMOLISHED - Early C18. Each 2 storeys and attic, one window. Rounded mansard roofs renewed in various materials, some pantiles, some machine tiles. A little old tile remaining. Nos.216 and 218 renewed in galvanised iron after bombing. Multicoloured stock brick with parapet fronts. Gauged brick arches to first floor windows, some sashes with glazing bars, some altered casements. Concrete lintel to modern casement in No.214. Modern shops on ground floor. Nos. 218, 222 and 224 have original staircases, with wainscoted walls, and some original dado rails and floorboards. No.222 has arch over hallway, and No.224 has panelled dado in hall. Nos.226 to 230 (even) early C18. Each 2 storeys and basement, one window. Rounded mansard roofs renewed in various materials. One square dormer each. Multicoloured stock brick with parapet fronts. Renewed windows under concrete lintels. Modern shops on ground floor. Empty and boarded up. Nos. 212 to 230 (even) form a group. Demolished.	Not in a Conservation Area
Evelyn Street	The Black Horse, 185	<p>An traditional three storey Victorian working pub from the 1870/80s. It is built in stock brick with deep decorative eaves. The original bull nosed timber sash windows remain to the upper floor but the first floor windows have been replaced.</p> <p>This pub has an impressive green and beige tiled frontage which makes a historic contribution to the local streetscape which has been largely redeveloped in the twentieth century. This pub was originally a corner pub although since redevelopment this is no longer the case. The fascia is also tiled with the signage incorporated into the tiling and the original windows and large gas entrance lamp remains. The dentiled course separates the tiled frontage from the upper floors.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Florence Road	1 to 19	Mid C19 pair and adjacent terrace. Each cottage 2 storeys and basement, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched slated roof. Multicoloured stock brick with stucco entablature and blocking course. Gauged, flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars in stucco lined reveals. Projecting cills, with cast iron guards, to ground floor windows. Paired doors in entablature surrounds with wreaths in frieze above pilasters and blocking course peaked in centre. Three to 5 steps to doors of 2 long panels. Nos. 2 and 4, Nos.22 to 46 (even) and Nos. 1 to 19 (odd) form a group. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows in stucco lined reveals. The other with margin lights.	Not in a Conservation Area
Florence Road	2 & 4	Mid C19 pair of cottages, each 2 storeys, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched slated roof. Multicoloured stock brick, stucco entablature and blocking course. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars in stucco lined reveals. Projecting cills with cast iron guards on ground floor. Paired doors in entablature surrounds, with wreaths in frieze above pilasters and blocking course peaked in centre. Doors of 2 long panels.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Florence Road	22 to 46	Mid C19 terrace of cottages, each 2 storeys, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched, slated roof. Multicoloured stock brick with stucco entablature and blocking course. Nos.34-46 have giant pilasters supporting this, and wreaths in frieze above. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows in stucco lined reveals. Those of Nos. 22- 32 with glazing bars, the others with margin lights. Paired doors of 4 panels (some altered) in entablature surrounds with peaked blocking course above. Nos.34-36 have wreaths in frieze. Projecting ground floor window cills have cast iron guards.	Not in a Conservation Area
Friendly Street	12 to 16	REPLICA - Early-mid C19 terrace, each house 2 storeys, 2 windows, double fronted. Multicoloured stock brick. High parapet with sunk panels above windows. Segmental brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars in box frames. Gauged, round brick arches to 6 panel doors, with plain fanlights, in round arched recesses. No.12 has oriel bow shop front, complete with glazing bars, on ground floor left. No.14 has altered door.	St Johns Conservation Area
Friendly Street	18 to 26	REPLICA - Early-mid C19 terrace, each house 2 storeys, 2 windows, double fronted. Multicoloured stock brick. High parapet with sunk panels above windows. Segmental brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars in box frames. Gauged, round brick arches to 6 panel doors, with plain fanlights, in round arched recesses. No.26 has altered door and glazing; and shop fascia board added over ground floor centre and right. Wrought iron sign bracket above door. Nos.12 to 26 { even) form a group.	St Johns Conservation Area
Friendly Street	52 to 90	Circa 1840 terrace of cottages. Each 2 storeys, one window, except No.52 which has 2 storeys and basement, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched slated roof with eaves soffit. Multicoloured stock brick. Gauged, flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Gauged round brick arches to 6 panel doors with radial fanlights. No.52 has cast iron area railings and narrow extra door inserted at right. Some windows have margin lights as well as glazing bars. Mid C19 shop front to No.90.	St Johns Conservation Area
Friendly Street	94 to 112	Circa 1840 terrace of cottages, each 2 storeys, one window. Moderately low pitched slated roof with eaves soffit. Multicoloured stock brick. Gauged, flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars, some missing. Gauged round brick arches to 6 panel doors under plain fanlights. Nos. 52 to 90 (even) and Nos.94 to 112 (even) form a group. It was intended to resemble a church style. The school may have been setting for a number of story books. The building has since been used for a variety of purposes.	Brookmill Road Conservation Area
George Lane	2 to 6	Terrace of 3 early C19 cottages, each 2 storeys, one window. Yellow stock brick with parapet front. Low pitched slate roof. No.4 pebbledashed. Gauged brick arches, flat to sash windows with glazing bars (some missing) round to doorways with 6 panel doors (No. 2 with fancy panels) .Gothic interlacing bars to fanlights (No.6 blocked).	Not in a Conservation Area
George Lane	28	Early C19. Two storeys, 3 windows. Yellow brick with parapet front. Gauged brick arches to recessed replaced sash windows. Door of 6 beaded panels, with moulded cornice head and plain fanlight, under trellis porch with swept lead hood.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
George Lane	30 - 32		Not in a Conservation Area
Granville Park	41	Villa. Detached. 1858. H. W. Spratt. Slate and stock brick with stucco and stone dressings. Two storeys, two bays with recessed entrance bay, also to two storeys with dentils over entrance. Pyramidal roof with two round arched dormers. At ground floor, canted bay window to left, sash with stucco surround to right, both with console bracketed cornicing and dentils. Moulded stucco surround over corbelled cills to first floor level fenestration. Four-pane sashes. Projecting eaves with dentils over plain frieze. Originally known as Hamilton Lodge.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Granville Park	Granville House	Villa. Detached. 1857. By Joseph Russell to the design of H. W. Spratt. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco detailing. Three storey, three bay with projecting central porch. This surmounted at first floor by four-pane sash with plain stucco surround and segmental pediment. This flanked by four-pane sashes with plain stucco surrounds and cornices. Fine stucco cill band to second floor, cambered arched fenestration with keystones and bracketed cills. Second floor windows let into plain stucco frieze beneath deep bracketed eaves. Banded stucco to ground floor. Brick quoins. For John Christopher Lethbridge, Controller of Greenwich's Seamen's Hospital (later the Royal Naval College).	Blackheath Conservation Area
Granville Park	Newton House and Clarendon House	Villas. Semi-detached. 1859-60. By Henry William Spratt for father-in-law Joseph Russell. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storeys, three bays, with recessed entrance bays, round arched entrances and enriched parapets. Hipped roof. Banded stucco at ground floor. Moulded stucco surrounds with bracketed cills, cambered arches and keystones to first floor fenestration. Moulded stucco surrounds, cambered arches and cill bands to second floor fenestration. Fine stucco bands and bracketing to ceiling level of first and second floor fenestration. Bracketed eaves. Entrance bay to Clarendon built to two storeys with round-arched windows in moulded stucco surrounds with keystones, some blind.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Grotes Place	5 to 8	Houses. Terrace. 1860. By John Whichcord. Stucco and slate. Three storeys, three bays. Round arched recessed entrances. Four panel doors. Console bracketed cornicing to ground floor windows and entrances. Bracketed cills to second floor fenestration. Banding to ground floor and to both ground and first floor levels of nos. 5 and 8, 'book-ending' the terrace. Four-pane sashes to ground, first and second floor levels. Fenestration to nos. 5 and 8 are also flanked by slim two-pane sashes, re-emphasising the 'book-end' effect of these two properties. Deep bracketed cornice at second floor cill level. Second floor fenestration has moulded surrounds and is set close under eaves. Bounding the Heath with aspects south-east.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Halifax Street	27 to 39	Early-mid C19 L-shaped group of cottages, each 2 storeys, 3 windows (except No.31 in angle, 2 windows). Multicoloured stock brick, Nos.27, 29 and 33 stuccoed. Low pitched slated roof, hipped at ends. Plain reveals to sash windows with glazing bars and margin lights. Stucco modified entablature surround to 4 panel doors, the upper panels round headed and glazed. Nos.27 and 33 have replaced, flush doors.	Halifax Street Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Handen Road	Former Vicarage to the Church of the Good Shepherd with St Peter	1897. Formerly the vicarage to the Church of the Good Shepherd. Gothic Revival detached house in red brick. Two storeys with hipped slate roof and casement windows. Central porch with pointed arch and square headed stone transomed and mullioned window above.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Handen Road	Parish Boundary Marker	Short square section stone marker on inside edge of pavement. Installed in the second half of 19th century to mark the boundary between the parishes of St Margaret's and Christ Church.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Handen Road	The Church of the Good Shepherd with St Peter	1957. Rebuilt after bomb damage. Simple Gothic style church built of red brick with long catslide clay tile roof over nave and aisles. Surrounded by solid red brick boundary wall. Replaced the original Good Shepherd Church of 1881 which was destroyed in WWII. Fragmentary stonework from this building survives in the church grounds.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Heath Lane	5 & 6	Two houses, originally one. House on site of no. 6 from early C19. House extended in 1877 by John Penn and large extension built, now no.5 and it was called The Cottage. The Cottage was a gift to Penn's daughter, Isabella, upon her marriage. The adjacent West Lodge was a gift to his other daughter who married on the same day. Both properties were accessible via private road through Penn's estate, from his home, The Cedars on Belmont Hill. A later extension to the south was carried out in 1890 and the house was sub-divided into the current arrangement in 1925. Two storeys, together 6 windows, irregular. Yellow stock brick with stone dressings, i.e. window jambs, mullions and hoodmoulds, cornice, parapet coping, strings at first floor level and first floor cills. Parapet, battlemented in centre and gabled at right, conceals roof. Tall, grouped patterned Doulton chimney shafts. Two and 3 light casement windows, those on first floor with pointed heads, some with Y-tracery. No.5 has modern door under pent hood' in 2 storey right extension. No.6 has Tudor arched door in moulded and chamfered reveal. Long, glazed, covered way, on wood posts, approaches it from gate.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Hindsley Place	7, 19 - 27		Not in a Conservation Area
Hither Green Lane	St Swithuns Vicarage	Formerly The Chestnuts. Early-mid C19 house with front entirely rebuilt C20 mid. Rear elevation of 2 storeys in yellow stock brick. Left part of 2 window with low pitched, hipped slate roof. Middle part a 3 window round bow under rounded hipped, slate roof. Right 2 windows part slightly later with slated roof of moderate pitch. Gauged brick arches to all windows, some original sashes a casements, some replaced. Inside 2 marble chimney pieces and some enriched cornices.	Not in a Conservation Area
Holbeach Road	Holbeach Primary School	1900. Architect T J Bailey. Three storey Queen Anne style stock brick building with red brick dressings and buff terracotta details. Hipped tiled roof topped by an open painted timber cupola. Roofs emphasised by crow step gables, mock terracotta turrets, niches and ball finials. Replacement multi paned upvc windows. Surrounded by high brick wall	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Honor Oak Park, etc	Walter's Way	<p>A development of thirteen timber frame clad houses with flat roofs from 1987. The buildings vary in layout and plan but all are built of the same materials and to the same design. Walters Way was named after the architect, Walter Segal.</p> <p>One of four phases of a pioneering self-build initiative by Lewisham Council for Borough residents which began in the 1970s and was the brainchild of the architect Walter Segal. Segal's vision was a simple modular design that avoided the use of the 'wet trades' like bricklaying and plastering and utilised a timber frame clad in standard size materials that were available from builder's merchants. The simplicity of the design and the use of standard material sizing was to enable easy alterations and enlargements. The beauty of his design meant that these houses, built on deep but narrow concrete foundations, could be built on ground not traditionally suitable for development. The houses were designed to be built by one to two people with extra help required for larger jobs like frame lifting.</p> <p>Walter's Way is one of the self largest self-build sites in the Borough and is significant as a representation of Lewisham's innovative schemes that launched social self-build housing in England. The houses on Walter's Way have been largely altered which is entirely in the spirit of the original concept and in no way detracts from their local historic and illustrative significance.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Honor Oak Road	36	<p>Villa. 1898-9. Architect Edward Hide. Red brick and slate with stone dressings. Built to two storeys and three bays plus domed corner turret with round-arched windows at first floor. Right hand bay projects through full height. Stone surrounds and mullions to flat-arched windows. Three stone bands over stone string at first floor level. Now Hamilton House. Presently a retirement home.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Honor Oak Road	74, 76 & 82	<p>Villas. 74 and 76 from 1830s. No. 82 from 1840s to 1850s. All stock brick, slate and stucco dressings. 74 built to two storeys and four bays, including one full height canted bay to right and projecting stucco porch to centre. 76 built to two storeys with attic and basement and three bays, including one projecting gable with round-arched tripartite window at first floor. 82 built to three storeys and three bays with slightly projecting flanking bays. Good representatives of early to mid-19th century suburban villas and houses.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Honor Oak Road	78 & 80	<p>Pair of villas, c1840. Stock brick, slate and stucco dressings, built to three storeys with basement and of one bay each plus flanking entrance wings with projecting stucco porticos. Ground and basement levels of stucco.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Horniman Drive and Westwood Park	Boundary Stone	<p>19th century. Stone post marking the boundary between Lewisham and Camberwell parishes, as well as between Kent and Surrey. It also marked the edge of Sydenham Common.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Horniman Gardens	Bandstand	An open 1920s bandstand now in need of some restoration.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Howson Road	Brockley Police Station 2-4	<p>The police station was built between 1882-1883 by the surveyor to the Metropolitan Police, John Butler (1828-1900). The station was built at the same time as the surrounding residential streets, which is in contrast to later police stations which were fitted into existing streetscapes. Many other police stations were built by John Dixon Butler, presumably Butler's son.</p> <p>The building survives in its original layout with the sargent's family quarters upstairs; offices on the ground floor; the canteen in the Kneller Road wing and the cells in the opposite wing. Elements of the plain interior survive and including a small number of panelled doors and timber partitions. The station is surrounded by a yard with its original six foot wall and substantial gate posts. The two storey building is built of red brick in the neo-Georgian style with six-over-six pane sash windows, Portland stone rusticated door cases and stone lintels. The ground floor storey is in rusticated brick and the building is topped by a slate hipped roof and highly decorative chimney stacks and terracotta pots.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Independents Road	Winchester House	Winchester House was designed by W. G. Habershon as the School for the Sons and Orphans of Missionaries in 1856. It was intended to resemble a church and was designed in what the Illustrated London News of the time described as "the domestic style of the 15th century in the best Kentish brick, and Bath stone dressings on the angles and windows" (Neil Rhind, "Blackheath Village and Environs, 1790-1970, Vol.11"). The school may have been the setting for the book "Goodbye Mr Chips" by James Hilton. The building has since been used for a variety of purposes and is about to be converted by Blackheath Hospital. The remarkably high four-storey building, with its steep gables, Gothic tracery and ornate bay windows and porch is a prominent feature of the Village from many viewpoints, including the descent from The Heath down Montpelier Vale. Both its historic interest and its importance to the local townscape justify its inclusion on the Local List.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Jerningham Road	Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham College (former girls' school)	1891 by Stock, Page and Stock. Gothic Revival style school. Two stories plus attic with attic storey windows behind trefoil arches in gables. Tudor style brick chimneys. Gargoyles over cast iron hopper heads at eaves. Painted timber four over four and two over four sash windows. Highly ornamented stone entrance porch with date 1890 and motto: "Serve and obey". Red brick boundary wall with diaper work and stone coping; two openings pierce wall with carved stone surrounds and finials and panelled oak doors.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Jews Walk	1 & 3	Semi - detached villas (now apartments). 1850s. Stock brick with red and blue brick detailing and stucco. Two storeys. Gables. Steep pitched roofs. 1 has plain clay tiles; 3 has concrete replacement tiles. 1 extended to left. Both have stucco surrounds to mullion and transom windows; one and three-light windows with quoins and dagger heads. 3 has additional two and six-light arrangements. 1 has principal pointed-arch entrance with drip-mould and boss terminations. 3 more enriched with red brick chimney breast and two-storey bay window with blue brick diapering and stucco quoins. Chimney breast also with coped buttress and three-trefoil detail in stucco.	Jews Walk Conservation Area
Jews Walk	13	Villa. c.1850. Red brick and slate with stucco and grey brick dressings. Two storeys with central tower built to three storeys, flanked by gables. Central entrance with pointed arch set into stucco surround with enriched tympanum; surmounted by two-light, flat-arched window with trefoil heads and drip-mould. Square, full-height bay window in enriched stucco with pyramidal roof to left. Canted bay window to right with pierced parapet; surmounted by three-light, flat-arched window with trefoil heads and drip-mould. Diaper-work in grey brick throughout elevation. Central tower has pyramidal roof with scalloped slate roof and tripartite, pointed-arch lights with trefoil detail and string courses to cill and impost.	Jews Walk Conservation Area
Kelvin Grove	9 to 15	9 & 10 semi detached pair, built 1862. 11 to 15 detached houses built 1862. 2 storeys, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Multicoloured stock brick with stuccoed front. The first are plain with simple capitals and an arched head. Just outside this there are another set, also simple but with decorative capitals at the height of the arch. Below the arch is a fanlight. Level with the front of the building are fluted columns either side of the doorway also with decorative capitals. Either side of these are sets of three windows, The top of the lower floor has a string course, cornice and blocking course, which provides a balance.	Not in a Conservation Area
Kingswood Place	1 to 4	Houses. Terrace. c.1840. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with basement. Shallow pitched roofs. Twelve-pane sashes with margin panes and moulded stucco surrounds and bracketed cills. Overhanging eaves. Doors with stucco pilasters supporting plain frieze and cornice. Nos. 3 and 4 have recessed side wings with entrance porches. Round arched window in gable of no. 1. Iron railings. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Kingswood Place	5 to 6	Houses. Terrace. c.1840. Stucco and stock brick. Three storey pair with basement, one bay. Central twelve pane sashes with margin panes and bracketed cills. Second floor fenestration set into plain frieze under bracketed eaves. Recessed brick side entrance wing with stucco porch surmounted by twelve pane sashes. Form transitional element between nos. 1 to 4 and earlier 7 to 10. Iron railings.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Kingswood Place	7 to 10	Houses. Terrace. c.1851. Two storeys with basement, two bays. Stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Bracketed cornice and blocking course. First floor cill string. Recessed windows to ground floor, with flat gauged arches to windows. Similarly recessed round-arched doorways. Six panel doors with plain fanlights. This surmounted by two-pane sashes. To left, three-light, two-pane sashes to ground and first floor. Four steps and wrought iron rails. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Kingswood Place	Kingswood Hall and Lodge	Chapel and Hall. 1854. Lancet windows. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Four bays. Pitched roofs. Gable coping with kneelers caps crow-step wall head. Triple stepped lancets in stone and stucco surrounds with drip-moulds surmount projecting pitched roof porch pointed-arch entrance. Six panel door has boarded tympanum. Bays with recessed lancets punctuated by stepped buttressing with stone steps and copings. Hall is one storey with attic. Central pointed entrance flanked by two pointed windows. This surmounted by three stepped lancets to attic. Gothic Revival style. Built as Dacre Park Baptist Chapel, closed 1952.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Kingswood Place	The Dacre Arms, 17	<p>The Dacre Arms is a small pub situated on a quiet residential street. It is made of red brick with decoratively coursed cream faience blockwork to the ground floor. The brewer, Courage, is represented in the faience by a colourful cockerel in a small reveal. It is in an Arts and Craft style and would have previously had black leaded casement windows to the upper floors but they have been replaced by white leaded PVCu windows. The building following the building line of the terrace and although of a different style seeks to add an attractive and enticing addition to the street.</p> <p>This is an attractive example of a surviving small neighbourhood pub designed to serve the surrounding suburban streets. It has retained this scale and relationship to the neighbouring properties and remains as evidence of the suburban nature of the borough.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	
Kirkdale	168 - 178	Villas. Semi-detached. 1850s. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Built to two storeys and four bays. Hipped roof. Projecting central bay contains bay windows surmounted by either three or two light round-arched window arrangement. Stucco architraves with keystones surround one over one sash windows. First floor cornice string. Bracketed eaves, bracketed cills. 'Fielded' stucco panels beneath first floor windows.	Jews Walk Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Kirkdale	57 Bounds Cottage	Villa. Formerly part of a large house with 2 Charlecote Grove. 1830s with later extension from the 1880s. Red-brick plain clay tiles with stock-brick dressings. Two storeys, one bay. Canted bay window in stock brick. Surmounted by twinned four over four sashes set into stock brick surround with flat gauged arch (obscured by shades). Stock brick quoins. Decorative barge-boards. To right, entrance set into return with slate covered porch. To left, projecting chimney breast, again with stock-brick quoins. Originally part of a single large house with 2 Charlecote Grove built in 1830s, the current Bounds Cottage is mainly an extension from 1880s.	Not in a Conservation Area
Kirkdale	Fox & Hounds public house, 150	Public House. 1889 by Thomas Haliburton Smith for E. W. White. Stock brick, red brick and stucco. Corner building. Built to three storeys with three bays and splayed corner entrance with oriel over. Principal facade (on Kirkdale) has at much-altered ground floor dentilled cornice over fascia supported on volutes and surmounted by ball finials. First floor has central oriel flanked by multi-pane over one sashes with flat gauged arches. Central oriel surmounted by balustrade at second floor. Substantial second floor red-brick stringer. This surmounted by multi-pane over one sash set into elliptical recessed arch in red-brick. Fine red-brick stringer run from impost level. In turn flanked by multi-pane over one sashes with flat gauged arches. Stucco parapet over shallow red-brick eaves cornice. This building has group value with the parade of shops, 'High Street Buildings' (Grade II) which are adjacent on Kirkdale.	Not in a Conservation Area
Kirkdale	Kirkdale School	Central block built 1859 – 61. Architects Sir Joseph Paxton and Henry Dawson. Opened by Paxton in 1861. Originally central block was Sydenham Public Lecture Hall with later additions and alterations. The wings were added by the LCC in 1904. Brick, slate and rough-cast render. Built to two storeys, with ten over five bays. Hipped roof. Central chimney stack. Deep eaves with red and black brick eaves. Round arched windows of black and grey polychromatic brick. Red and black brick string with 'zig-zag' motif at first floor. Flanking wings running contrary to main block. One storey, glazed-roof subsidiary block situated forward of principal building. Entrance porch comprised of tower with hipped roof. Splayed entrance of double-doors with red-brick surround and four-centred arch. Flanked by six windows with red brick surrounds and keystone details. On lower storey roofs, interlocking clay tiles. Now dressed in pebble dash, there is evidence that Paxton's original design had striking structural polychrome stripes. There are substantial historic dressed gate piers and iron gates to the front elevation on Kirkdale. One glass lantern light remains.	Not in a Conservation Area

Street / Road

Kirkdale

Name / Number

The Greyhound

Brief Description

Built in 1873 by / for Abraham Steer of South Norwood Park. Two storey large brick chalet or hunting lodge style building with two unmatched double height shallow square bays to the front elevation, decorative timber barge boards, slate roof and sash windows. The building sits behind an open space where pub tables were located at time of local listing. The brickwork is painted cream but was originally unpainted. This building is on the site of an earlier inn dating to the early 1700s and some of its structure or features may have been incorporated into the rear of the current building. The Georgian inn was first referred to as the Greyhound in 1727 and this was a timber framed, weather boarded building that faced the common to the west.

The 1873 pub has a recessed entrance bay containing the front door which is flanked by two Edwardian style curved glass windows. Another entrance to the pub and hotel was on the west elevation. This entrance is a sumptuous tiled room with mosaic floor, stained glass roof and fine Victorian embossed, floral tiles and printed tiles showing vases of flowers. Over the bar at the eastern end of the room are the words "Greyhound Hotel". In a report by English Heritage's Heritage Protection Team, this was said to be a drinking corridor, common in the north of England, but rare in London. At the time of this research, the tiles had been removed, had they been present, they may have been of such interest that the pub could have been added to the statutory list.

The Greyhound has a level of special interest because it is a Victorian detached pub of simple architectural design and because of its date. Throughout the Georgian and Victorian periods pubs were built on corner sites to help fund the subsequent residential terraces. The 1880s and 1890s was the heyday of the high Victorian pub where much decoration was applied both inside and out. However, the Greyhound was built before this heyday and therefore was a simpler architectural style and was detached which is rare for a South London pub. The style chosen seems to hark back to the hunting days that were soon to disappear to rapid urbanisation. The Greyhound is certainly the location of Sydenham's oldest inn from its origins in the early 18th century, however, the present day building, built in 1873, is itself one of Sydenham's oldest pubs.

The pub was part of the development of the area brought about when the Crystal Palace was moved to Sydenham in 1854. Cobb's Corner was the higher class end of Sydenham with houses such as those on the corner of Lawrie Park Road (no. 2) and the Cedars (Grade II listed) being built for fashionable and wealthy people who wanted to move to this up and coming area.

The small addition to the west of the pub was Harold Pace's confectioners between the wars and appears on the 1894 map. Now so altered that it is of little value. On Spring Hill a simple house and shop today form part of the Greyhound site and were also built by 1894.

Locally listed 7 September 2007.

Conservation Area

Cobb's Corner Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Kirkdale (formerly The Woodman)	110	<p>The former Woodman Public House is located on the south-west corner of Kirkdale, just on the north-west side of the junction with Halifax Street. The building lies in the Halifax Street Conservation Area, which extends to the west along Halifax Street. The construction period ranges from the 17th Century through to the Victorian era. There is a "blue plaque" on the side elevation of the pub, dating the Victorian pub 'conversion' to 1837. The building is built of red brick with slate pitched roofs and brown glazed tiles to the street elevation.</p> <p>The former pub is a key building on Kirkdale because of its architectural prominence within the streetscape. The main historic structure of the former pub is to the rear (the hipped roofed portion) It reveals the original structure of the pub built in flint stone, a Kentish vernacular tradition, and is the only known flint building to have survived in Sydenham, probably in Lewisham as a whole.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest and rarity.</p>	Halifax Street Conservation Area
Kitto Road	Skehans	pre-1884. Originally The Duke of Albany. A prominent three storey red brick corner building with typical Victorian pub frontage. Clay tile roof pierced with gables over pairs of sash windows. Tall chimney stacks. Called "Skehans" at the time of local listing.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Ladywell Road	55 & 57	Late 1850s. Two detached Victorian houses fronting the Ravensbourne River and situated behind the Adhesives Specialities, off Ladywell Road.	St Marys Conservation Area
Ladywell Road	59 (Adhesive Specialities Ltd)	Demolished - Art Deco style factory building of 3 storeys and 3 bays with 2 storey side wings each of 1 bay, all with flat roofs. The first floor has access to Ladywell Road via a bridge. The rear part of the building principally comprises a single storey 20th century factory building of standard design. Originally built in the 1930s for the Neuk Laundry by a local builder called Howkins, the frontage was remodelled in 1987-88 by architects Rainey and Rainey for Adhesives Specialities Ltd, the then owner of the building. This included providing the building with more appropriate Crittal windows in 1930s style and adding some additional Art Deco detailing, particularly to the parapets fronting the street. A clock and glazed tile string course was also added at this time. The front door of the building appears original and the interior contains two original oak panelled walls to a first floor office.	Not in a Conservation Area
Ladywell Road	74 & 76	Circa 1800 small pair, each 2 storeys, one window. Multicoloured stock brick with parapet front concealing roof. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars. Gauged round brick arches to doors with cornice heads and blocked fanlights. No.74 has 6 panel door, the upper 2 glazed. No.76 has modern door.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Ladywell Road	The Ladywell Tavern, 80	<p>The Ladywell Tavern was built in 1846 on the corner of Ladywell Road and Slagrove Place. The main entrance is on Ladywell Road but the building also offers a secondary elevation including another entrance on Slagrove Place. It is an impressive and well detailed building with a central protruding entrance bay and small bull nosed sash windows to the side elevation . It is built from red brick with stucco parapet and detailing. There is a slate tiles mansard roof with dormer windows.</p> <p>The Ladywell Tavern has a prominent position within the local streetscape and is well detailed building that stands out from the surrounding yellow brick shopping parades. This pub makes an attractive and positive contribution to Ladywell's centre.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	
Lawrie Park Gardens	115 to 123	Villa. Detached. Built 1866, formerly Dorchester House. Stock brick and slate with red brick and stone dressings. Built to two storeys with four asymmetrical bays. Pitched roof with twin gables running contrary to front. Right-angled plan. To left, canted bay; to centre entrance; to right, two bays set into return with veranda running from front, to return to rear. One over one sashes with cambered arches in red brick with stone dressings. Stone cill strings with finer string running from impostas at both ground and first floor.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lawrie Park Gardens	183	Villa. Detached. Late 1850s. Stucco and slate. Built to two storeys and eight over four bays. Pitched roof. Deep eaves. One flat-roofed central dormer. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor with shallow raised surround and keystone detail surmounted by fine string. Corbelled cornice at first floor. Bracketed canopies at ground floor. Steps up to round-arched entrance flanked by round-arched casement windows. Decorative cast iron balustrade at ground floor. Previously called St Hilda's, then Woolwich House after the Bishop of Woolwich, whose 'palace' it was in the early twentieth century.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lawrie Park Gardens	191	Villa. Detached. Late 1850s. Stucco and slate. Built to two storeys with eight over three bays. Pitched roof. Central projecting porch. Central dormer. Flanking one storey extensions with flat-arched one over one sashes. Round-arched one over one sashes at first floor with shallow surrounds and keystone detail surmounted by fine string; round-arched casements at ground floor with bracketed canopies. Red brick chimney stacks. Deep bracketed eaves. Corbelled string at first floor. Decorative cast iron balustrade at ground floor.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lawrie Park Gardens	48 - 56	<p>A good example of the work of local builder Edward (Ted) Christmas. Five detached houses built between 1929 and 1931 on the former 'Westwood Road'. Lawrie Park Gardens was extended to include Westwood Hill in 1949. Built in a suburban Arts and Craft style, double fronted with a side extension to include a garage. Mock-Tudor decorative timbers to the upper level and a porch supported by a decorative ironwork. There is a central gabled bay with a timber door. The original windows are timber with leaded panes.</p> <p>Ted Christmas was a local business man turned prolific builder in the Forest Hill/Sydenham area. His work is characterised by Arts and Crafts influenced suburban homes. His homes have very good attention to detail and despite of his lack of formal architecture training are of high design and build quality.</p> <p>These buildings have both historic and architectural significance to the local area. They make a positive contribution towards the streetscape of Lawrie Park Gardens which reflects a variety of architectural styles from a range of periods.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lawrie Park Road	2	<p>Large, Italianate villa of mid C19. Irregular plan. Two storeys with central, 3 storey tower. Stucco. Banded, rusticated ground floor with blocking course and high plinth. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roofs of varying shapes having eaves soffit with brackets resting on thin cornice. First floor round arched windows with keystones and pronounced impost blocks, some with panels of coarse guilloche moulding beneath. Ground floor windows square headed. All windows sashes. Prostyle, tetrastyle Tuscan porch, the outer columns square, with bracketed cornice and hipped pent roof.</p>	Cobb's Corner Conservation Area
Lee High Road	124	<p>DEMOLISHED - Formerly Nos.122 and 124. Second quarter of C19 pair each 2 storeys, 3 windows. Fairly low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Painted brick walls. Gauged flat brick arches to sash windows (No.122 with vertical bars, No.124 altered). Gauged round brick arches to stuccoed recesses with blocked fanlights over cornice heads and 6 panel doors. Demolished.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lee High Road	126 to 130	<p>DEMOLISHED - Early C19 terrace of cottages, each 2 storeys, 2 windows. Low pitched slated roof hipped at ends. Painted brick walls. First floor stucco cill band. Gauged brick arches to altered windows, some sashes some casements. No.126 and 128 have 5 steps to 6 panel door, with cornice head and rectangular fan-light, well set back behind doorcase of fluted pilasters, cornices on curved brackets and open pediment. Panelled reveal and false fanlight above reeded transom. No.130 is pebbledashed and has modern shop on ground floor; but included on account of symmetry of roof. Stucco surrounds, console bracketed cornices and bracketed cills to all windows except that on the second floor centre which has moulded architrave only. Dentil cornice of original door visible behind modern ground floor shop fronts. Demolished.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lee High Road	138	Early C19 cottage of 2 storeys, 2 windows. Low pitched hipped slate roof. Stuccoed front. Moulded architrave's to sash windows with glazing bars. First floor cill band. Ground floor windows altered. Altered door, with cornice head and rectangular fanlight, well set back behind doorcase of fluted pilasters cornices on curved brackets and open pediment. Projecting cill with ornamental wrought iron rail. It has ornate cast iron guard to attic window. There is an extension to the right which consists of two storey's and an attic, two windows. Flat brick arches to sash windows	Not in a Conservation Area
Lee High Road	52	Early C19 terrace of cottages, each 2 storeys, 2 windows. Low pitched slated roof hipped at ends. Painted brick walls. First floor stucco cill band. Gauged brick arches to altered windows, some sashes some casements. No.126 and 128 have 5 steps to 6 panel door, with cornice head and rectangular fan- light, well set back behind doorcase of fluted pilasters, cornices on curved brackets and open pediment. Panelled reveal and false fanlight above reeded transom. No.130 is pebbledashed and has modern shop on ground floor; but included on account of symmetry of roof.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lee High Road	Boone's Almshouses	<p>The almshouses were built in 1875 by the Merchants Taylors Company on behalf of the Boone's Charity. They were built to replace earlier almshouses situated about half a mile west of the site on the northern side of Lee High Road next to the Boone's Chapel. Christopher Boone (ca. 1615/16 - 1686) was a wealthy London wool merchant, philanthropist and member of the Merchant Taylors Company. In 1668 he bought Lee Place and relocated with his wife Mary to Lee, which at that time was a small rural village in Kent.</p> <p>Around 1680 they bought further land in the parish and in 1682 had four almshouses and a chapel constructed at their own costs. The almshouses were to house six poor elderly people of the parish and a School Mistress for the education of twelve poor children.</p> <p>To ensure its long-term future, the Boone's Charity was placed in the trust of the MTC – it laid the foundations for the company's more than 300 years long connection with Lee.</p> <p>The MTC (MTC) is one of the Twelve Great City Livery Companies surviving from Medieval times. The Company was at first a guild, an association of tailors and Linen Armourers, and later traders. By the end of the 17th century, its connection with the tailoring trade had virtually ceased and it became what it is today, a mainly charitable organisation. It administers many charitable trusts created by past Members and benefactors. When the Boone's estate was sold by the family in 1824, the MTC acquired large parts north of the turnpike road (Lee High Road) and built their own almshouses to the north of the existing Boone's Almshouses. The MTC had managed their own almshouses since the 15th century at various locations in the city. In contrast to the Boone's almshouses, the new almshouses were not built for the relief of local people but for the widows of freemen belonging to the company. Further information available from the Conservation Team.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lee High Road	The Old Tigers Head, 351	<p>The Old Tigers Head is a corner pub that sits at the junction of Lee High Road and Lee Road. The New Tigers Head sits across the road on the other corner within the Royal Borough of Greenwich. This is a local landmark building and reflects the evolution of the borough.</p> <p>There is believed to have been a pub on this site since the mid-1700s. Historically the pub sat on the side of the village green with the back to the Quaky River. It was a resting place for troops marching to Waterloo in 1815.</p> <p>The present incarnation of the pub was built in 1896 and is made of red brick with rough render to the upper floor. The pub frontage is retained including the pilasters and iron ventilation grills within the windows. There is a frieze to the eaves which wraps around the building. On the Lee High Road elevation there is a moulded terracotta date tablet which incorporates a tiger's head. The first floor has painted decorative pediments to the windows and surrounds and further terracotta reliefs.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lee Park	52	<p>Mid C19 villa, 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Yellow stock brick. Stucco first floor band and basement. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roof with eaves soffit. Gauged, flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars blind cases. Altered door, with plain fanlight, in prostyle porch now filled. Set back modern left extension. Ground floor windows altered. Tall, grouped patterned Doulton chimney shafts. Two and Three light casement windows, those on first floor with pointed heads. Modern door under pent hood' in to storey right extension</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lee Road	10 & 12	<p>Villas. Semi-detached. 1843. Slate and stock brick with stucco and slate dressings. Two storeys with attic and basement. Two bays under gable. Shallow pitched roofs. Moulded stucco architrave's with splayed reveal at upper levels. Six-pane sashes. Four-light casement at ground floor. Wide bow window with stucco entablature and blocking course. Projecting cill with ornamental wrought iron railing. Entrance to no. 10 to return in stucco porch with flat pilasters, entablature and blocking course. Two storey, two-bay extension with basement to no. 12, circa 1870. Both three and one-light sashes with moulded architrave's and bracketed cills. Six steps to entrance with stuccoed walls, side lights and rectangular fanlight. With nos.6 to18 (even) form a group.</p>	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Road	34	<p>Mid C19. Two storeys, 2 windows. Right bay under gable. Moderately low pitched, slated roof with overhanging eaves. Brackets to eaves of gable . Somewhat Gothic stone window surrounds with square hoodmoulds. Sash windows with horizontal bars. On ground floor at right a stone canted bay. Walls now pebbledashed. Set back, narrow 2 storey right entrance extension. Four steps to 4 panel door in modified entablature surround. Later pent wood porch. Left garage extension. Ground floor windows round headed in round arched recesses. Pedimented prostyle porches, with square columns, filled at sides. The odd numbers form a group.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lee Road	36	Mid C19 small villa. Two storeys and basement, 2 windows, with lower, set back right extension of 2 storeys and basement, one window. Narrow 2 storey left entrance extension well set back. Yellow stock brick. Low pitched hipped slate roofs with eaves soffit. Stucco first floor and ground floor cill bands. Walls stucco below latter. Moulded architrave's to sash windows with margin lights, those on ground floor with console bracketed cornices. Four steps to 4 panel door in modified entablature surround. Later pent wood porch.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lee Road	6 & 8	Villas. Semi-detached. 1843. Possibly by H. W. Spratt. Slate and stock brick with stucco dressings. Two storey with attic and basement. Barge-boarding to gables. Shallow pitched roof. Moulded stucco architraves and splayed reveals to first floor sashes. To ground floor, no. 6 has four light casement in wide bow window with stucco entablature and blocking course. Projecting cill with ornamental wrought iron rail. Extension of two storeys with attic, C.1860. Moulded architrave's and bracketed cills to sashes. No.8 has late C19 recessed wing of two storeys, with, to left, a further entrance extension. Two panel door with rectangular fanlight and pitched canopy. This surmounted by two-light round-arched window.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace	2 & 4	Houses. Terraced pair. 1852. Two storeys and basement. Three bays, one a recessed entrance extension. Stucco and slate. Shallow pitched hipped roof. Deep eaves supported on long brackets stood on second floor cill band. First floor cill band. First floor fenestration has raised stucco surrounds with corniced flat-arches. Rusticated ground floor with scribed voussoirs to round-arched recesses. Six-pane sashes to second floor; twelve-pane sashes to first floor; margin sashes to ground floor. Paired entrances. That of no. 4 glazed.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace	40	Villa. Detached. 1868. Stucco, stone and slate. Central/principal section built to three storeys with basement and tower. Four bays. Corniced string at second floor level. Slightly projecting quoined entrance bay to left. Flat-arched entrance flanked by Tuscan columns and surmounted by round-arch window with splayed moulded reveal and keystone. This surmounted by cambered-arch window with keystone and decorative stone balustrade; this supported by large enriched brackets. Above parapet, terminates in tower with pyramidal roof, finial and deep projecting eaves with paired brackets. One round-arch window flanked by two blind round-arch windows. To right, low pitched roof surmounted by decorative iron balustrade. To left, bowed section of three bays with half-blind six-pane sashes surmounted by stone balustrade parapet. Corniced string at first floor level. To right, two storey, two bay extension under plain parapet with further, recessed extension of one bay. With no. 42, now part of Blackheath Hospital.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lee Terrace	42	Villa. Detached. 1870. Latterly painted brick and slate with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with attics. Symmetrical façade. Three bays flanked by two projecting bays. Pitched roof to central section, pyramidal roof with highly decorative oculus dormers to projecting bays. Deep bracketed eaves. Central bays have replaced casements with at first floor, fine iron balconets over corniced string. Ground floor windows are flat arched with central flower motif and spaced by arch-level nail-head strings. To projecting bays, three-light sash windows to ground floor separated by plain columns and flanked by plain pilasters. Columns and pilasters surmounted by variation on composite capitals. To first floor, three light sashes similarly divided but surmounted by plain frieze with central cherub motif enriched by foliage. This in turn surmounted by flat cornice with central camber. Original bricks dark grey. Although now painted, original effect of contrasting brick and stucco still clear. With no. 40, now part of Blackheath Hospital.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace	5	Villa. Detached. 1824. George Ledwell Taylor (1788-1873). Two storeys with attic, three bays. Later two storey extension to the right. Shallow pitched roof. Pedimented gable. Six-pane flat headed sash in lunette surround to centre of pediment. Flat-headed, six-pane sashes to first floor in profiled surround. Cornices to all windows and later, less decorative porch. No. 3 Grade II listed.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace	6	Villa. Detached. 1850-52. Stucco and slate. Three storeys, three bays. Hipped roof. Deep projecting bracketed eaves. Moulded architraves. Stucco string between first and second floor windows. Six-pane sashes and bracketed cills at second floor. Four-pane sashes at first floor. Exceptional portico (glazed) with full entablature and Corinthian capitals. This surmounted by flat-arched window with console bracketed cornice. Of group value.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace	8 to 18	Houses. Terrace. 1845. Three storeys plus basement. Stucco. Banded rustication at ground floor, with stone cill strings and recessed window surrounds, round-arched to first floor. Later recessed entrance wings link each house. Nos. 14, 16 and 18 were rebuilt in the 1920's, whilst nos. 8,10 and 12 retain their original fabric and form. Nevertheless of group value. Originally known as Victoria Terrace.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lee Terrace, at the northern end of Quentin Road	Gate piers	Gate piers. Stone. 1881. Square columns with plinth, cornice and inverted cone finials. Important survival from early road layout of this part of Blackheath.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	143 - 149	A large and imposing commercial building faced with large faience blockwork. There are many vertical window openings which together give the impression of a grill. The windows have more recently been painted to match the faience) but the original windows are in tact. There is a deep and projecting cornice detail. This is a fine example of early twentieth century architecture expressed on a large scale. The unusual use of faience on a building of this size in this location were the building material is predominantly brick gives this property positive townscape qualities, especially when expressed in this twentieth century style. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural interest.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lewisham High Street	17 to 31	An attractive Italianate terrace c1864, with Ionic doorcases and stuccoed rusticated ground floors.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	180 - 190	A large and imposing 1920s red brick four storey commercial building that forms part of the retail centre of Lewisham. It is a good quality Art Deco inspired building with metal windows and fluted stone / cement aprons below windows and carved stone corner details at eaves. The detail extends to the front part of the side elevations which is particularly pleasing when viewed down the High Street. Although a ground floor shopfront has subsequently been added that projects into the High Street the building retains all of its townscape merit. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural interest.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	315-317	Mid 18th century pair of mirrored small houses with 'M' shaped clay tile roofs and double-pile plan. Much altered, particularly by Victorian shopfront (itself subsequently altered). Important as rare survival in the borough of small mid 18th century pair of houses as well as representing the core of old Lewisham (along with St Mary's Church opposite) of which little now survives.	St Marys Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	65 - 71	A four storey Art Deco style building with central tower facing the clock tower and the open market in Lewisham. It narrowly missed a V1 bomb attack in 1944 when all the buildings across the road were destroyed. It is red brick with carved stone details including low relief plaques depicting a steam train, lorry and steam ships with the dates 1868-1933 in the tower. It was built as a department store called Tower House in 1933 for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society. The letters "RACS" can be seen on the lorry at the top of the building. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	85 - 87	A very attractive and well detailed corner property from 1901 that narrowly escaped the nearby V1 bomb in 1944. Currently a bank, it is a three storey plus attic red brick building with limestone detailing. Classically proportioned the variety in window styles is particularly appealing with large arched windows to street level, pediment tri-partite windows to the first floor and smaller tri-partite windows to the top floor. The Mansard roof, above the dentiled eaves, has a balustrade detail and pronounced dormer windows with pediments. The entrance is at the corner and identified on the roof with a turret. Also has group value with the adjacent properties on Lewisham High Street, see 23. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural interest.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lewisham High Street	93 - 95	<p>An attractive three storey plus attic curved corner building made of yellow stock brick. It faces Lewisham open market and Lewisham High Street. The ground floor has channel jointed ashlar and there are decorative carved stone window apertures to the first floor. The top floor has even arched sash windows. The mansard roof has unusual arched casement windows that are positioned in line with the windows below creating an evenly balanced and classically proportioned early twentieth century building. The entrance is to the corner and has a heavy cornice decoration that is reflected in the first floor windows. Currently occupied by a bank.</p> <p>Sharing the same address is the adjacent property a four storey stone temple style building with giant order of fluted ionic columns over the upper three storeys. The original black metal windows are still in situ and are an essential element of this design. This building, is both attractive in its own right but also provides a necessary vertical emphasis that harmoniously links the neighbouring buildings.</p> <p>Also group value with 85 – 87 Lewisham High Street. See entry 24.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	H.E. Olby Ironmongers and Builder Merchant / No.307 - 313	<p>Built to replace older premises, this striking Art Deco showroom for the builders merchant H.E.Olby was designed by Percy B Dannett F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A. who also designed the John Roan (Upper) School with Banister Fletcher. It was erected in 1935/1936 by the builders N.H. Gage & Sons of High Street, Kingston upon Thames. The building is occupied by the original builders merchant who built it. Although the ground floor has been altered and the shop fronts removed, the upper storeys are well preserved. The building is faced in stone to the front and north elevation with a wall of stock bricks visible to the south elevation. The windows are all regularly spaced with bronze, leaded multi-paned windows, some with bulls eye glass giving a dignified façade and maximum internal light. Simple decorative corbels to the second floor support uplighters and there is a flagpole which is centrally placed on the parapet in an Art Deco fan-style stand. The original signage also remains in part. This building makes a dramatic contribution to the streetscene and has significant local value as a landmark.</p> <p>Buildings of this quality and style are uncommon in Lewisham and its provenance affords it significant local historical and architectural interest.</p>	St Marys Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lewisham High Street	The Joiners Arms, 66	<p>There has been a pub called the Joiners Arms on this site since 1881. This pub is an unusually small historic pub within a busy shopping area in Lewisham Centre. It sits between two buildings with modern frontages and makes an attractive historic contribution to the townscape which in this area is predominantly retail. It is a surviving pub in an area that has seen the loss of several nearby pubs and its retention highlights the evolving nature of this area. It is constructed of red brick with a Dutch gable and has a traditional curved timber panelled pub frontage which provides relief to the large glazed shopfronts to either side. Building contributes historic townscape qualities to the streetscape.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham High Street	The Ravensbourne Arms, 323	<p>The Ravensbourne Arms, was built as the Coach and Horses in 1934. It is a substantial pub which occupies the plot between Legge Street and Romborough Way on Lewisham High Street. The principle elevation is Lewisham High Street but this building also addresses the streets to either side by continuing the pub frontage round either corner. This detail increases the impact on the streetscape of this building.</p> <p>Made from red brick with plain clay tiled hipped roof it is in a simple domestic style with Arts and Crafts detailing. The ground floor is finished with small brown glazed tiles in a simple pattern and the motif of a coach and horses is included on the Legge Street corner. The building retains all of the original external detail including a dentiled course to the eaves, iron rainwater goods, windows but the former shop front from the off license, common in pubs has gone. It is easy to identify where it was located by the timber panelling and its loss does not effect the significance of the building and the handsome contribution it makes towards the character of the townscape.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	St Marys Conservation Area
Lewisham Road	Whitbread Brewery	Partially demolished. See Conservation Team	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham Way	239a & 241,243a & 245, 247a & 249	Brunswick Place 1805-6. Shops inserted 1885-6. Each house 2 storeys and attic, 2 windows. Moderately low pitched slated roof with pedimented gable end to road. In tympanum 2 half-lunettes in segmental arched recess. Stuccoed fronts. First floor sash windows in plain reveals have recessed panels above. Modern shops on and projecting from ground floor. First floor pebbledashed except for slightly projecting porch section in the second bay from left.	St Johns Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Lewisham Way	Albertines, 237	<p>An attractive Victorian corner pub built as the 'Clarendon Arms' in 1857 on the site of the former Bricklayers' Arms of 1803/04. It was renamed the 'Malt and Hops' in 1992 before its current sign of 'Albertines'. Albertines is in a similar heavy classical style as the Five Bells on New Cross Road (Grade II statutory listed) but without the finer architectural detailing.</p> <p>Albertines is built of red brick with deep eaves with decorative corbels and a shallow pitched roof. There is a full height bay to the Lewisham Way elevation and the original timber sash windows to the upper floors remain, including large venetian windows.</p> <p>This building makes a positive contribution to the townscape and contributes towards the setting of the nearby listed buildings, 160 -186 Lewisham Way and 239 Lewisham Way.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lewisham Way	The Haberdashers, 44	<p>The Haberdashers is a classically inspired pub built as the Rosemary Branch around 1854. It is a three storey building built from yellow stock brick with stuccoed detailing. Below the parapet is an ornate frieze and two channel jointed rendered pilasters with an urn resting on a small corbel. The windows to the first floor are grandly expressed with a solid cornice and corbel detail. The original windows to the upper floors remain and the first floor has particularly decorative arched sashes.</p> <p>This pub reflects the architectural style of the surrounding residential area but has enhanced the classical styling to create a beautifully ornate building. The Haberdashers is an attractive building whose architectural merit make this a locally important building.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Lloyds Place	2	<p>House. Terrace. C18 (prior to 1780) with C19 alterations. Stucco, stone and slate. Two storeys with attic, two bays. Truncated hipped roof. To left, canted two-storey bay with two-pane sashes and dentilled cornice. To right, entrance with pilasters, entablature and dentilled cornice surmounted by flat-arched two-pane sash in plain reveal. Truncated cill string through bay and sash. Dentilled cornice and blocking course to eaves, with flat-arched window in raised segmental surround. Later recessed extension of two storeys and one bay to right. Originally called Suffolk House. Clear illustration of historic development from C18 origins to present day.</p>	Blackheath Conservation Area
Lloyds Place	Southbank Cottage	<p>Early C19 cottage of one storey, 2 windows, probably originally a lodge. Fairly low pitched, hipped slated roof. Painted brick walls. Original casement windows, One storey, one-window set back right extension. Low gabled porch, with fishscale slated roof, on wood posts and brackets.</p>	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
London Road	101	Villa, after 1843 formerly Silverdale Lodge. Italianate Style. Stucco and painted brick. Double-pile arrangement with highly representative façade towards London Road. Two storey, three bays with rear extension to the left. Two-bay single storey extensions to both sides of later date. . Full height canted bays and central stucco portico on Tuscan columns with twinned round-headed windows above. Sash windows throughout. Bay windows on ground floor level have triangular pediments. Dentilled eaves beneath deep cornice with parapet above. Pitched slate roofs. One of the earliest surviving villas of the area and a local landmark.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
London Road	29 - 31 (Kings Garth and Princes Garth)	C1840s. Remains of 'Prospect Place' a prestigious development of Italianate villas which once stretched from the junction with Dartmouth Road as far as Park Hill. Some of the earliest speculative high status housing development of the area following the arrival of the railway in Forest Hill in 1839. The Dorrell Brothers, local builders, acquired many of the buildings in the early 20th century and converted them into flats. The central part of Nos. 29/31 (Kings and Princes Garth) illustrates best the quality of the original 'Prospect Villas'. Edwardian extensions to both sides. Group value with Nos. 67-81 London Road. Locally Listed for their architectural and townscape quality to the area.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
London Road	67 - 81	C1840s. Remains of 'Prospect Place' a prestigious development of Italianate villas which once stretched from the junction with Dartmouth Road as far as Park Hill. Now a housing estate called 'Dorrell Estate'. The buildings constitute some of the earliest speculative high status housing development of the area following the arrival of the railway in Forest Hill in 1839. The Dorrell Brothers, local builders, acquired many of the buildings in the early 20th century and converted them into flats by infilling between the individual houses. At Nos. 67-81 (odd) the projecting porches at first floor level were once accessed by steps from the front gardens. Today, the infill between the buildings incorporates the stairwell to the individual flats. Despite the alterations, the buildings and the well kept garden and lawn to the front are of great value to the townscape quality to the area. Locally Listed for their architectural and townscape quality to the area. Group value with Nos. 29&31 (Kings and Princes Garth).	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Longton Avenue	2 to 10	Villas. Semi-detached and detached. 1860s. Stock brick, slate and stucco. 2 and 4 semi-detached. Two storeys, two bays. Central flat-roofed dormers. French door in stucco surround with bracketed canopies at ground floor; margin pane sashes with cambered arches at first floor. Deep eaves, hipped roof. 6 is detached. Two storeys, three bays. Central stucco portico with Tuscan columns. Two over two margin sashes with flat gauged arches. Deep eaves, hipped roof. 8 and 10 also detached. Three storeys with basements, two bays. Right hand bow window through two storeys and basement. Deep eaves, pyramidal roof. Steps up to entrances in stucco surround with pilasters. First and second floor windows one over one sashes in tripartite arrangement with flat gauged arches. 2 – 10 Longton Avenue have group value and the wide tree lined road contributes towards the historic setting.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Longton Avenue	7	Villa. Detached. Late C19. Red brick and plain clay tile with stucco dressings. Two storeys, three bays. Hipped roof with pyramidal element surmounting canted projecting bay to right. To left, flat arched, three light casements. Central canopied entrance surmounted by oriel that rises through eaves. Projecting bay has hung tiles. Primarily of historic interest, formerly being C.S. Forester's house.	Not in a Conservation Area
Longton Grove	70 to 72	Villas. Semi-detached. C1860. Stock brick, slate and stucco. Two storeys, two bays. Side entrances. Hipped roof, deep bracketed eaves. One over one sashes at ground floor with corbelled canopies over cambered arches and stucco surrounds. String course at arch level. Two over two sashes at first floor with cambered stucco arches and keystone feature. 72 has square bay window in stucco.	Not in a Conservation Area
Lowther Hill	1 & 3	1866 Italianate stuccoed pair. Each 2 storeys one window in centre block(which looks older and may have been built round) plus 3-storey, one-window, set back tower wing. Low pitched, hipped slate roofs. Deep curved brackets to eaves soffits. Rusticated ground floor with cornice. 3-light sash windows, with round heads, in centre blocks, the ground floor ones in square bays. In towers 2-light round-headed second floor windows; and square-headed first floor windows in moulded architraves. Double doors of 6 panels under segmental arch, with moulded architrave and keystone, resting on wide pilasters. Console bracketed cornice over.	Not in a Conservation Area
Malpas Road	52 to 98	Three mid C19 terraces of eight cottages each. Each 2 storeys and basement. 2 windows. Multicoloured stockbrick with stucco frieze, cornice and blocking course. Guilloche moulded first floor cill band. Gauged flatbrick arches to first floor sash windows with vertical glazing bars. Moulded architrave's and console bracketed cornices to similar ground floor windows. Paired four panel doors, with rectangular fanlights, in stucco modified entablature surround. Cast iron spearhead area railings. Some houses have been pebbledashed. Nos. 52 to 98 (even) form a group. One replaced sash window and three casements of altered shape. Three and Four light casement windows with transom mostly under segmental heads. First floor pebbledashed.	Not in a Conservation Area
Manor Lane	Former Roman Catholic Church of St Winifred	c1900-03 Single storey red brick Gothic building. Pitched slate roof behind gable with terracotta finials. Large stone tracery window fronting Manor Lane. Setting is harmed by temporary buildings in front of church.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Manor Lane	Former St Winifred's Church	Former Catholic church built in 1910. Now a school hall.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Manor Mount	1.5	Villa. Late C19. Slate and stucco. Built through one-and-a-half to two storeys and two bays. One storey extension to left. Projecting bay to right. Pitched roof with two projecting gables. Saw-tooth ridge-tiles. Lean-to porch with slate roof set into return of projecting bay. Decorative barge-boards. Variety of window designs; flat arched, pointed, four-centred and triangular. Lodge or cottage style.	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Manor Mount	10 to 18	C1880s. One detached and two pairs of well-detailed brick villas two storeys plus attics high. Stucco details. Symmetrically arranged with paired open porches. Interesting details with elements of Italianate architecture (sash windows, modillioned eaves cornice, stuccoed architraves) with references to the emerging Gothic style of the period – pointed windows, foliage details on the porch and criss-crossed fretting on the porch balustrade.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Manor Mount	8	1883 (dated). Arts and Crafts style red brick house with sweeping tiled roofs and prominent chimney stack at its centre. Mullioned and transomed leaded windows (not original), central porch. Completely different in character from the surrounding Italianate villas of the 1840-1870 period. Built as the vicarage to St Paul's Church and designed by Edward Mountford, who exhibited his design at the Royal Academy in 1885. His best known work is the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey. Locally Listed for its architectural connections and intrinsic quality as a relatively unaltered example of its kind.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Marvels Lane	Grove Park	<p>Grove Park Hospital was designed by Thomas Dinwiddy and the foundation stone was laid in 1899. Much of the site has been redeveloped and what remains today is the gate house buildings, gate piers and a portion of the main block of a u-shaped plan. The grounds have been redeveloped for housing.</p> <p>The buildings are of red brick construction with stone detailing and mullion and transom windows to the gate house and wooden casement windows throughout. The roof covering is slate and there are decorative copper bell roofs to the gate house single storey turrets. The main block has three storeys and protruding gables. The designs for this building were exhibited at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1900 and earned the Local Government Board a diploma of merit.</p> <p>Grove Park Hospital first opened in 1904 as a Workhouse subsequently becoming a mobilisation and training centre for the Army Service Corps in the First World War and then, in 1926, a TB hospital for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. From the 1970s until the mid-1990s the building was a residential home for those with learning difficulties. Much of the site was demolished in the 1990s, including the chapel, to make way for a modern housing development. The administrative block was converted into flats and the frontage and gatehouse became a health centre. What remains of the original site is the Administrative block and frontage, including gates, walls and stables.</p> <p>In spite of the erosion of much of the site and original setting, these buildings make a strong contribution to the townscape and are a local landmark, with the scale and nature of design in stark contrast to the surrounding 1930s suburban landscape. There is a group value to these buildings with the view from Marvels Lane being largely unaltered since the building was built in 1900. The significance of this building lies in its polite architectural style, contribution towards the townscape and its strong communal value to the local community.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Micheldever Road	Parish Boundary Marker	Short square section stone marker on inside edge of pavement. Installed in the second half of 19th century to mark the boundary between the parishes of St Margaret's and Christ Church.	Lee Manor Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Montpelier Row	21	House. Detached. 1885. By Benjamin Tabberer. Red brick and slate with stone dressings. Three storeys, three bays. Pitched roof forms faced by central, conventional parapet flanked by stone-coped crow-step gables. Façade progressively projects from left to right, comprised of three separate depths of plane. To left, canted two-storey bay; to centre, flat-faced entrance bay through three storeys and set over recessed porch; to right, rectangular two-storey bay. Inward opening casements have saw-tooth edged tympanum beneath stone cambered arches. Stone cills at first-floor have decorative iron balconets. Ornamental chimney stacks. Mosaic floor. 'Alverstoke House' built by Tabberer - Fellow of the RIBA and President of the District Surveyors Association - for his own use. Used as offices from 1919 until recent conversion to flats. Cellars an early example of concrete walls and floors. Scottish Baronial style.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Montpelier Row	25	Villa. Detached. 1873. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storeys with half basement. Three bays with one-and-a-half storey recessed entrance bay and porch to right. Arrangement of basement and entrance bay respond to land-fall at this end of Montpelier Row. Hipped roof with projecting eaves and dentil detail. Projecting canted bay to centre, from basement to first floor level. Flat arched, two-pane sashes throughout. Stone heads and cills. Cill band at first floor. Stucco surround to round-arched entrance porch with shoulders and flat-bracketed cornice. Aspects west and north-west over Heath. Originally named Heath End. Converted to flats in 1922.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Montpelier Row	The Prince of Wales	Public House. Façade c.1865 rebuild of original 1805 building. Stucco, brick and slate. Three storeys, three bays with further 'canted' element of two bays. Banded stucco to projecting ground floor level. Over stall-risers, multi-paned windows with 'Gothick' interlocking tracery to over-lights with cambered arches. On principal façade, with the main entrance door, these surmounted by a contemporary fascia/sign and flanked by pilasters further surmounted by decorative console brackets. At first floor level, fenestration is flat-arched with console bracketed corncing. Over second floor profiled cill band, fenestration has pedimented corncing. Upper level original fenestration is comprised of two or three-light two-pane sashes, although several have been replaced with poor-quality casements. Bays divided by pilaster strips terminated by decorative brackets with pendant posts. These flank friezes enriched with roundel/flower motif. This surmounted by bracketed cornice to parapet. Formerly the "Prince of Wales" public house. May incorporate some fabric belonging to its predecessor, built c.50 years earlier. Aspects north-west over Heath from prominent corner site.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Mount Gardens	Ashtree Cottage & Rousselle Cottage	Pair of weatherboarded cottages c.1815, each 2 storeys, one window on road front. Low pitched, hipped slate roof with eaves soffit. Ground floor canted bay windows, sashes with glazing bars. Ashtree Cottage has main front on south return, 2-bay. One replaced sash window and 3 casements of altered shape. Modern louvered shutters, trellis porch and door. Rousselle retains, on its main, 2-bay north front, original sash windows with glazing bars and trellis porch, although door is altered. Panelled external shutters.	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Mount Gardens	Lynton Cottage & The Cottage	Early-mid C19 pair, each 2-storeys, 2 windows. Low pitched slated roof, hipped over 2-bay centre, with subsidiary hips over slightly set back outer bays. The Cottage roughcast, Lynton Cottage smooth rendered. The Cottage has plain reveals to sash windows with vertical bars, modern French door at left and brick porch at right. Lynton Cottage has original French door, with margin lights at left. Other windows replaced casements. Later C19 trellis porch with bargeboard gable.	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area
Mount Gardens	The Orchard	Detached villa originally circa 1830s with subsequent additions set within substantial gardens. Stock brick with a stucco block and slate roof. Two storeys. Irregular plan reflecting periods of development, including a conservatory and terrace. Unusual grand order bay window with timber sashes. To rear, stock brick wing of two storeys, three bays.	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area
New Cross Road	265	DEMOLISHED - Circa 1845 railway cottage. Two storeys, 2 windows. Multicoloured stock brick with stuccoed front. Rounded angle to west return. Fairly low pitched slated roof with rounded hip over angle. Three light sash windows on front and first floor of return. Fixed light with moving pane on ground floor of return. Round arched doorway with plain fanlight in later porch. Building abuts on railway carriage sheds to north. Demolished.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
New Cross Road	338 to 350	1851 terrace, each house 3-storeys, 2 windows. Multicoloured stock brick. –Stuccoed parapet with inscription: "Harvey Terrace, 1851" Stuccoed quoins and banded rusticated ground floor, up to first floor string. Gauged flat brick arches to second floor windows; stucco surrounds, bracketed cornices and aprons to first floor plain reveals to ground floor, all sashes with margin lights, except Nos. 348 and 350 with glazing bars. Two panel doors with plain rectangular fanlights. Nos. 340 and 348 have altered doors. Modern cafe front to ground floor of No.338. Nos.338 to 350 (even) form a group.	Not in a Conservation Area
New Cross Road	396 to 414	Mid C19 terrace, each house 3-storeys, 2 windows. Multicoloured stock brick. Stuccoed parapet, quoins and banded rusticated ground floor to first floor string. Gauged flat brick arches to second floor windows; console bracketed cornices and bracketed apron panels to first floor windows; plain reveals to ground floor windows. All windows, sashes mostly with margin lights. Doors of 2 long panels with plain rectangular fanlights. Some doors altered. Nos.396 to 414 (even) form a group.	Not in a Conservation Area
New Cross Road	44 to 50	Erith Cottages c.1828, each house 2-storeys, attic and basement, one window in centre block, one in set back outer entrance bay. Stucco. Paired pilasters in centre and single at sides support entablature below hipped, slated roof with 2 segment headed dormers and eaves, soffit. Plain reveals to sash windows except in ground floor centre which has casements with transoms and console bracketed cornices over. Four-panel doors, that of No.44 modern. No.48 somewhat shabby, No.50 empty and decayed.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
New Cross Road	459 to 471	<p>Group of houses of which some appear to be late C17 and early C18 origin, but with considerable alteration in early C19 and later. Nos. 461, 463 and 471, 2 storeys and attic; others 3 storeys. Multicoloured stock brick with parapet fronts. No.469 rendered, No.471 painted. N°s.461 and 463,2 windows; others one. N°.461 of early C19 appearance, with gauged, near-flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars. No.463 and 411 have slated, rounded mansard roofs with dormers and modern first floor windows. Nos.465 and 461 have gauged, flat brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars, but for long casements to first floor of No.465. No.469 has very high pitched roof, now slated. Replaced second floor sash windows with glazing bars; early C19 round bow, with pilasters and entablature and 3 rounded sash windows with glazing bars, on first floor. Modern shops on all ground floors. No.459 is amid C19 stuccoed house of 2-storeys, 3 windows under hipped roof. It shares a modern shop front with Nos. 461 and 463. Nos. 459 to 471 (odd) form a group. Some houses rebuilt.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
New Cross Road	Former New Cross Library	<p>A red brick three bay two storey building with green slate roof and Portland stone dressings to the two protruding bays and window apertures. This building is classically inspired with exaggerated dentil eaves detailing. The original cast iron rainwater goods remain and are dated 1912. This building is interestingly adorned with sculpture detail including an addorsed putti with books flanking the Carnegie presentation tablet above the main entrance. There are metal windows with external hinges and rectangular leaded panes. The Library also retains the front cast iron railings to the front.</p> <p>The building was built in 1911 by F.J. Forham and the architects were Castle and Warren. The library was the result of a generous donation by Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries round the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries. The London Borough of Deptford, established by the 1899 Act, adopted the Library Acts of 1900-1914 with this library being built at this time. This library was the Central Library and his gift also built two additional branch libraries in the Borough. The building is no longer a library, having been sold by Lewisham Council in 1993.</p> <p>This building has local historic significance as an early library and local architectural value in the ostentatious style often adopted when generous benefactions facilitate civic buildings.</p>	Hatcham Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
New King Street	The Harp, 2 - 4	<p>Built in 1897, this is a large and attractive pub that sits facing down Deptford High St from Evelyn Street. It is astride the two junctions with New King Street and Watergate Street and has been designed to address these streets as well. It makes a handsome contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>The pub is in an ornate classical style with Baroque influences and is rendered to the upper floors with an unusual pink marble pub frontage. The roof is a dummy mansard which falls to a simple pitched roof to the rear. There are two ornate dormers to the roof with a circular window to one and a tablet of a harp to the other. There is an ornate frieze that wraps around the building at eaves levels. The first floor windows have decorative pediments and the proportions reveal a generously proportions rooms internally. To the ground floor the two original entrances have been converted into windows but the pediments above the fascias revealing the original locations. All the original timber windows remain to the upper floors.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Deptford High Street Conservation Area
North Sevalal	1 to 7	<p>Houses. 1963. By Royston Summers. Concrete frame, brick and glass. Three storey, one full-width, floor to ceiling bay of nine lights. Plain brick elevation to side. Box metal window framing comprised of storey-height mullions and single balustrade-height transom. Flat roof. Open-plan interior. Pure Modern style. Intentioned departure from - and resulting contrast with - surrounding context. Conscious distinction between strong linear quality of buildings with soft landscaping of collectively managed communal gardens. Co-operative experiment between playwright and journalist Michael Frayn and six other families. Of group value. Corner location with aspects north and east over Heath.</p>	Blackheath Conservation Area
Pepys Road	Church of St Catherine	<p>1894 Simple Gothic style church built of rubblestone with ashlar dressings. Saint Catherine is the patron saint of haberdashers. Rebuilt 1913 after a fire and again after bomb damage in 1940.</p>	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Pepys Road / Vesta Road	Haberdasher's Aske's Hatcham College (former boys' school)	<p>1875 Group of fine Gothic Revival style school buildings in stock brick with red brick and stone detailing. Main building is two storeys in symmetrical design with a central square tower rising up from the entrance. Steep hipped and gabled slate roofs and and tall timber sash windows. Chapel to east has hipped slate roof, central porch to east with stone carving over and Early English style tracery windows. Built for the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers using an endowment given my their member, Robert Aske. It became a boy's school after the girls moved to the 1890 building at the bottom of Jerningham Road. The statue of Robert Aske in the forecourt is statutorily listed (Grade II).</p>	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Perry Hill	The Perry Hill, 78-80	<p>There has been an inn called the Two Brewers on this site since 1746. In the early 1800s the Landlord was Mr Sykes a noted horticulturalist who grew famous flowers and became a meeting place for city merchants who travelled out to view the flowers on a Sunday. This could have been related to the nearby Botanic Gardens. Another landlord opened a sideline in cycles on land adjacent.</p> <p>The pub as seen today was built in 1926 with further alterations in the 1970s. The Perry Hill is a suburban pub built in a domestic style and proportions to reflect the surrounding suburban development whilst at the same time channelling the fashionable Arts and Crafts style with hanging tiles, deep eaves and plain tile roof. The pub is two storey and brick built on a substantial plot. The pub retains its original timber casement windows to the ground floor and multi-paned sash to the first floor.</p> <p>This pub reflects the evolution of the suburb of Lewisham and makes an attractive architectural contribution to the streetscape.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Perry Vale	2 - 14	<p>Built between 1875 and 1880 and formerly known as 'The Pavement'. This building is made up of seven individual units. The building is located within a triangular space, known locally as the Waldram Triangle. The building is Venetian Gothic in style popular in the Victorian era and championed by the architectural critic and social thinker, John Ruskin. This style can be identified by the gothic lancet windows and steep pointed gables with a Byzantine/Arab influence, like the Venetian windows, decorated pedimental arches and carved stonework.</p> <p>Built in stock brick with red brick and carved stone detailing and a slate roof. This building has landmark quality fronting the bend of Stanstead Road as it approaches the centre of Forest Hill.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Perry Vale	Rose Cottage No. 118-118a	<p>Villa. Detached. Core from after 1774 with later additions in C19 and C20. Stucco and slate. Large south wing dates from 1925. Pitched roof building with flat-roofed extension to left. Two storeys. Original element five bays. Stucco string at first floor. Large modern/alterd portico/port cochere. Much altered ground floor has canted bays with French doors alternated with smaller square bays, irregularly spaced and sized. Margin panes at first floor.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Queens Road	397, 397a, 399 & 401	<p>Early C19 group. No.397, 3-storeys, 3 windows. Painted brick. Stucco frieze, cornice and parapet. Gauged brick arches to recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Modernised shop front on ground floor. Front obscured by signs, but not damaged. No.397A is a small door at right. Nos. 399 and 401. Early-mid C19 composition together 3-storeys, 3 windows. Painted brick. Stucco quoins, frieze, dentil cornice and parapet. Outer 3-light sash windows are rounded to fit round bows of full height. Stucco surrounds, console bracketed cornices and bracketed cills to all windows except that on second floor centre which has moulded architrave only. Dentil cornice of original door visible behind modern ground floor shop fronts. Low grade because of these.</p>	Hatcham Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Queen's Road	Fire Station	1894 Landmark building in a crossover Queen Anne Revival / Scottish Baronial style. L shaped plan with two slim round turrets to corners on Queen's Road. Tall Queen Anne style chimneys and windows. Gablets over windows piercing roofline. All with stone dressings.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Quentin Place	1 & 2	Houses. Semi-detached (comprising the whole of Quentin Place). 1848. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings (no. 2 has replacement concrete tiles). Two storeys, two bays with flanking flat-roofed extensions. Pitched roofs. Central, slightly projecting gabled bays with serrated bargeboards. Both recessed porches with splayed and stepped buttressing, porch to no. 1 has crenulated parapet. Both are surmounted by hybrid pointed / four-centred arch windows with bifurcated mullions, drip moulds and cills. Ground floor fenestration also of hybrid nature and surmounted by flat-arched windows with flat drip moulds. Formerly named Gothic Cottages on the former Swiss Cottage Road. Gothic Revival with pseudo Tudor / Elizabethan elements.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Quentin Road	2 to 16	Houses. Terrace. 1880-82. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Two storeys with dormered attics. Mansard roofs with bracketed eaves detail in brick resting on fine brick cill course. Projecting central porticos with Tuscan columns surmounted by flat-headed two-pane sash with bracketed cill and cornice. Central bay flanked through two storeys by three-light two-pane sashes, again with bracketed cills and cornice.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Randlesdown Road	The Fellowship Inn	<p>This is a typical Tudorbethan style pub built in the house style of Barclay Perkins (now Courage) and designed by their in house team, lead by F M Newnham. The pub was the first public house built on a London County Council estate and sparked criticism from social housing reformers and the temperance movement. The pub was officially opened in 1926 by the Chairman of the LCC Housing Committee. Attached to the rear is a two-storey hall built in brick with modest classical references that contained multi-functioned rooms on each floors used as ball rooms, theatre, cinema and other functions. The room on the ground floor was also used by the boxer, the late Henry Cooper OBE, who grew up on the estate in a Council house on Farmstead Road, for boxing events. The room above features a viewing 'balcony' to the rear allowing views into the boxing ring directly below.</p> <p>The pub was conveniently placed at the end of the main shopping parade to the estate right next to the station allowing residents to drop in for a drink on their way home from work. Its scale and architectural style sets it apart from the rest of the estate and naturally make it the key building within the streetscape of Randlesdown Road in approaches from both sides.</p> <p>The building is well preserved retaining most of its original features including extensive internal timber panelling. This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Redberry Grove	1	Villa. Detached. C. 1870. Stock-brick, red-brick and stucco with clay tiles. Two storeys, three bays. Square bay with twin lights. Pitched roof and coped parapeted gable with kneelers. Wide red-brick string at ground-floor (transom level). One over one sashes. Scalloped clay tiles. Chamfered stone arches and cills.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Redberry Grove	2	Villas. Semi-detached. 1840s. Two-and-a-half storeys, two bays. Stucco and slate. Pitched roof, right-angled plan with gables. Coped parapet with kneelers. Ground floor canted bay with French doors. Shallow surround to two over two pane sashes.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Redberry Grove	3	1843-49. Semi-detached. Two-storeys, 3 windows, yellow stock brick. Fairly low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Narrow stucco first floor band. Gauged brick arches to sash windows, some with glazing bars, those on ground floor round arched with keystones. Four panel door (the 2 upper panels glazed), with rectangular fanlight, well set back behind Doric doorcase with end triglyphs in frieze, and mutule cornice.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Redberry Grove	4	Early-mid C19 villa. Two-storeys, 3 windows, yellow stock brick. Fairly low pitched, hipped, slated roof with eaves soffit. Narrow stucco first floor band. Gauged brick arches to sash windows, some with glazing bars, those on ground floor round arched with keystones. Four panel door (the 2 upper panels glazed), with rectangular fanlight, well set back behind Doric doorcase with end triglyphs in frieze, and mutule cornice.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Redberry Grove	Gates and piers	Painted gates and gate piers at the entrance to Redberry Grove. A very unusual feature that contributes towards the historic character of the streetscene and the historic context of Redberry Grove.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Rokeby Road	37 & 37a	No.37A is back part of building. Mid C19 3-bay villa. Two-storeys and basement. Stucco. Low pitched slated roof. Flat surrounds and console bracketed cornices to first floor sash windows with vertical glazing bars. Moulded architrave's to ground floor sash windows with vertical bars. Altered door, with rectangular fanlight, in moulded wood architrave with stucco surround and cornice. Three steps to loggia all along front, with ornamental cast iron railing and hood renewed in corrugated iron.	Brockley Conservation Area
Rokeby Road	70	Early-mid C19. Two storeys, 3 windows. Yellow stock brick with stucco end pilasters. Low pitched, double-span hipped slate roof. Flat stucco surround and bracketed cills to sash windows with glazing bars, those on ground floor with cornices. Modified entablature surround to 4 panel door with plain rectangular fanlight.	Brockley Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Round Hill	2 - 10	<p>A terrace of five brick suburban houses with slate roofs and clay ridge tiles. Built by Edward. C. Christmas in 1927/28, No. 2 Round Hill was first occupied by his son, Edward Hayward Christmas.</p> <p>These house are simple bay fronted terraces with leaded windows. The canopies above the front doors have decorative iron brackets.</p> <p>Edward Christmas was a local business man turned prolific builder in the Forest Hill/Sydenham area. His work is characterised by Arts and Crafts influenced suburban homes. His homes have very good attention to detail and are of high design and build quality notable because of his lack of formal architecture training.</p> <p>Externally largely unaltered and of excellent group value. They are opposite the flats that Christmas converted called Courtside.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Rushey Green	Black Horse & Harrow pub	1897. Highly decorative 3 storey pub building with turret and decorative gable, now the Goose on the Green.	Not in a Conservation Area
Rushey Green	Town Hall Chambers	Statutorily Listed	Not in a Conservation Area
Ryculff Square / Off Pond Road	Ryculff Square Estate	Apartment blocks. Housing Estate. 1954. By Sir Albert Richardson, FRIBA. Principal elevations, three storeys, eight bays flanking principal entrance. Minor, end elevations, two bays flanking minor entrance. Brown brick with stone dressings and concrete tiles. Hipped roof. Deep projecting eaves. Fine cill string to second floor fenestration. Wide profiled head band to first floor fenestration. Stone cills and flat arches to ground floor fenestration. Central entrance flanked by two windows beneath flat canopy with rounded corners. Five well-spaced blocks set in open-ended (at south) square arranged around large, simply planted green. Four sited on an north-south axis while one provides visual stop at north end (this sited on east-west axis). Many replaced windows, but otherwise intact. Of group value. Principal interest comprised of good quality planned post-war development with generous amenity space.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Sandbourne Road	Haberdasher's Estate Boundary Marker	Square cast iron boundary marker on round post with hipped roof style detail to top of marker.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Sangley Road	22 - 26	Excellent historic shopfront for a builders' merchants within a rendered block. The building was originally built as a warehouse in 1904 by James Watt a local builder and subsequently expanded and remodelled. Shopfront thought to date from 1933 when a large front extension was built doubling the front elevation. It is a metal shopfront with low level stallriser, painted dark green. Stained glass transom lights state the products sold.	Not in a Conservation Area
Scawen Road	35 & 36	Two late Victorian end of terrace houses. Stock brick with stucco mouldings. The two houses are set back from the main terrace and built at an angle to form the corner which is an unusual treatment.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Silverdale Road	Post Sorting Office	1896. The Post sorting office is single storey red brick late Victorian building with sash windows with vertical central glazing bars; "VR" carved in stone above and carved brick aprons below. Crow stepped gable to front with slate roof behind, rooflights and two Victorian ventilation cowls. Entrance door to right hand side. Inside is one large space covered by an iron framed roof. Viewing room with window onto working space and ladder leading up into tiny room. To the rear, an original covered walkway (enclosed in recent years) leads to a separate stock brick ancillary building, probably originally used for catering or social activities. Simple detailing including sash windows, stone lintels and bull-nose engineering brick quoins. A third building on the site is post WWII and not of interest.	Sydenham Thorpes Conservation Area
Southbrook Road	Parish Boundary Marker	Short square section stone marker on inside edge of pavement. Installed in the second half of 19th century to mark the boundary between the parishes of St Margaret's and Christ Church, erected in the 1860s. Present in 1894 – 96, but not in 1863 – 68.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Southbrook Road	Southbrook Mews	c1870s Two storey former stables built of stock brick with plain pitched roof and solid gable end containing arched detail in brickwork fronting Southbrook Road. Seven regularly spaced units with sash windows to first floor.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
St Austell Road	The Coach House	House. Detached. Built as stable block to the now demolish 16 Eliot Park. 1873. By Edward H Badger. Two storey, three bays. Brick and slate. Pyramidal roof with dormer springing from eaves and large window rising from first floor. Gauged brick/splayed flat arched arches to ground floor with twelve-pane sashes. Small flat-arched single-pane casements to second floor. Deep corbelled eaves springing from light brick band. Light brick band also at first-floor level. Much altered.	Blackheath Conservation Area
St Johns Vale	Forecourt Wall and Wall to west of the church of St John.	Third quarter of C19. Random rubble walls with dressed stone coping and raised, tapered stone blocks at intervals.	St Johns Conservation Area
St Margaret's Passage	Dacre Cottage	House. Detached. 1846. Stock brick and slate with stone details. Three storeys. Pyramidal roof. At second floor, six pane sashes close under deep eaves. At first floor, twelve pane sashes surmounted by splayed brick arches. Stone cills.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Stainton Road	Remains of Mountsfield House, Mountsfield Park	DEMOLISHED - Circa 1800. One-storey, 2 window building, probably the former billiard room, now refreshment room. Low pitched, hipped slate roof. Greyish yellow stock brick with stone frieze and plinth. Moulded architrave's to sash windows with glazing bars. Two-window north return with small door inserted at right. South and West front blank, but for one small door inserted at West. Stable buildings (which were formerly included in this listing) demolished after fire of 1969. Prostyle Ionic porch with dentil cornice and pediment. Four panel door with plain rectangular fanlight. First floor windows round headed with pilasters and double architrave's, round and square. Moulded architrave's and console bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Demolished.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Stanstead Road	177 & 179	1850s. Each 2-storey and basement, 3 windows. Outer bays set back. Low pitched, hipped slated roof. Stucco, with recess on axis and ground floor band. No.111 has moulded architrave's with keystones to Bash windows. Seven rebuilt steps with cast iron rail, to trellis porch with ogee curved roof. No.177 has plain reveals to sash windows with margin lights. Louvered shutters and modern glazed porch added.	Not in a Conservation Area
Stanstead Road	185 & 187	1850s Each 2-storeys and basement, 3 windows. Fairly low pitched, hipped slate roof. Stucco. Moulded architrave's and bracketed cills to replaced sash windows in No .185, and console bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Plain reveals to replaced sash windows of No.187. Seven steps to doors of 3 narrow, round headed, glazed panels above and one wide beaded panel below. No.185 has frieze, with mask and wreaths, over door and console bracketed cornice above.	Not in a Conservation Area
Stanstead Road	Forest Hill Methodist Church	Stock brick with stone decoration and large Gothic arched stained glass window to the front. This methodist church has had many incarnations starting in 1866 as a small chapel, this was then replaced/extended in 1881 by a larger building to cope with the expanding population of the area. In 1913 this was added to in the form of a new façade built by Architect JWF Philipson - this is the façade that can be seen today, despite a few alterations and additions in the 1970's	Not in a Conservation Area
Stanstead Road	Railway Telegraph, 112	Public House. Mid to Late C19, first licensed 1853. Stucco and slate. Two storeys with dormered attics, three bays. Hipped roof. Projecting ground floor with parapet and central bow widow flanked by large windows. Canted corner entrances flanked by pilasters accessed by steps. First floor windows have cambered arches and set into elliptical reveals with keystone feature. Fine stucco strings at first floor arch and keystone levels.	Not in a Conservation Area
Stanstead Road	St Dunstan's College Dining Room	Satellite dining room for St Dunstan's College. Erected in 1961 and designed by Verner, Rees, Laurence and Mitchell Architects working with the engineer Jan Bobrowski. The building was designed to accommodate 860 diners in two sittings as well as incorporating kitchens and service accommodation. It is largely glazed with metal frames (mtg this week!) The building has a striking hyperbolic paraboloid concrete roof described by Interbuild magazine as, "a soaring quoit of a roof on slender columns".(1961) The building is mainly glazed, brickwork and Fural aluminium sheeting. The hall stands on stilts to align with the ground floor of the main school building. There is a glass bridging corridor connecting the modern structure to the Victorian school. The building is in stark contrast to the historic brick main school building which is also locally listed. This is a significant piece of modern design in the Borough and as such has significant local architectural value.	Not in a Conservation Area
Stanstead Road	St Dunstan's School	1888. Fine red brick chateau style school building with contemporaneous boundary wall and gatehouse. Interesting round dining hall with hyperbolic paraboloid roof. 1960 by Philip Lawrence.	

Street / Road

Station Approach

Name / Number

Catford Tavern

Brief Description

The Catford Bridge Tavern, formerly the Copperfield and the Railway Tavern is a public house adjacent to the Victorian Catford Bridge railway station on the corner of Station Approach and Catford Road.

It was built in 1930 by Courage Brewery who were undertaking a large-scale rebuild of smaller less attractive public houses with the intention of creating up to date larger venues which would be able to cope with the new 'rush hours' brought about by the limiting of trading hours in the Licensing Act of 1921. Under the management of Commander A.V. Courage and the company's surveyor, F.M. Kirkby Courage used their in house team of architects, surveyors, builder and decorators to begin the project. They began with The Grove Tavern in Dulwich which included tea and saloon lounges and tennis courts and bowling greens. The rebuilding of the Catford Tavern was part of this programme and resulted in a large catering trade for the pub. The plans show the large kitchen with a Refreshment Room and Club Room along side the Saloon and Public Bars. The pub was built with an off license, as was common and it still remains to the rear of the building with its original decorative timber shop front.

Courage built the Catford Tavern in their house style of 'Tudorbethan', which was a popular style for public houses of this period. It is built on the bridge with two storeys and rooms within the roof. There is also an externally accessible basement to the rear and a garden and yard area. It has three dominant gables that address the key views; down Catford Hill; along Catford Road and from the Station.

The ground floor has a smooth facade blockwork and the upper levels are mainly clad in timber bracing and decorative motifs, although there are small areas of red brick some with diachromatic detail. There are substantial red brick chimneys which rise from the first floor in some cases and are topped with decorative diamond profiled stacks. The windows are leaded casements to the upper floors and clear glazed timber casements to the ground floor. The entirety of the pitched roof and dormer pitches are plain clay tiles. Much of the detailing is typical of the Arts and Craft style with extended eaves, dormer windows and bold chimney stacks. There is good use of quality materials with copper clad cheeks to dormers and flashings, both of which now show the distinctive green patina of aged copper.

Internally, the main bar area is largely still intact with the original layout set out in the original planning application below. The walls retain the panelling and the original beams and flooring is still in situ.

The Catford Bridge Tavern is a local landmark building and identifies the location of the station from the main road. It is a good quality example of an early twentieth century public house and makes a handsome and positive contribution to the streetscape in this area.

Conservation Area

Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Sydenham Hill	14	Villa. Detached. Circa 1845. Red brick with blue-brick and stucco dressings, and slate. Two-and-a-half storeys, three bays with two storey element to left. Pitched roofs. Central projecting porch with pitched roof. To left, canted bay window set onto projecting bay. Stucco quoins. Decorative barge-boards. Flat arched, mullioned casements. Diaper work in blue brick. Originally called 'The Firs'.	Not in a Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	18	The Elms. 1830s, west wing added in 1894-5. Stuccoed house. Two-storeys, 5 windows, irregular. Right bay set back and blank on ground floor. Fairly low pitched, slated roof. Plain reveals to sash windows. Three left ground floor windows in projecting square bay with cornice. At right of door projecting canted bay with modified entablature and 3 sash windows. Modernised door in trellis porch with pointed swept roof. Projecting cill with ornamental wrought iron railing.	Not in a Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	28	Mid C19 villa, still in classical style. Two-storeys and basement, 3 windows. Multicoloured stock brick. Moderately low pitched, hipped slate roof with deep eaves soffit. Narrow moulded cornice below. Angle pilasters and slightly projecting centre bay. Moulded string at first floor cills. Gauged brick arches to sash windows with glazing bars, segmental on first floor and round on ground floor. Ground floor openings in round arched recesses with keystones rising to first floor cill band. Half glazed double door with plain fanlight.	Not in a Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	34a	Villa. Detached. 1899. Built for Theodore Schlund, architect Lionel Littlewood. Red brick with stone dressings and plain clay tiles. Three to four storeys. Irregular plan form. To left, oriel rising through two storeys with parapet. Surmounted by gable. Numerous stone strings. Stone entrance bay, with round-arched entrance. Again with two-storey oriel, crenulated. Surmounted by square tower with stone balcony. One-and-a-half storey element to right of entrance, surmounted by off-set storey with further stone balcony. To right-hand corner, two-storey window tower with parapet. Gable is surmounted by segmental pediment.	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	6 (St Margaret's Hostel)	DEMOLISHED - 1850s. Three-storeys, attic and basement, 7 windows, the outer ones in groups of 3. Slated mansard roof with tall end chimneys and 4 square dormers. Greyish yellow brick with stucco dressings. Four pilasters support enriched entablature at second floor level. Shorter pilasters support frieze and cornice at eaves level. Round arched sash windows, those on second floor in moulded architrave's, those on first floor in stuccoed panels with pilasters and patterned spandrels. Similar, but richer, treatment on ground floor where windows also have blind cases and projecting cills with fancy stucco guards. Double doors, under plain fanlight in projecting porch with similar ornament.	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Sydenham Hill	Castlebar, 46	<p>Large detached high status Victorian villa, built 1879 for Walter Lazenby a fish sauce manufacturer and wine and spirits merchant in Wigmore Street, London. His widow lived in the house until 1931 when, upon her death, the house became the home of the National Children's Adoption Association and the Princess Alice Nursery Training School. In the 1960s it became an old peoples home.</p> <p>Striking Gault brick, stucco, and stone. Plain clay tiles. Two-and-a-half to three storeys. Irregular plan, varied roof-forms. Bracketed eaves. Stone portico with Ionic columns. Slightly projected entrance bays have flat stone arches with curved and rebated intrados to first floor windows, and rebated reveals to second floor windows. One over one sashes. Fine stone strings. Windows of flanking bays have flat arches and profiled mullions and transoms. Gate piers have ornate carved capitals.</p>	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	Pillar box (30 yard SW of Junction)	DEMOLISHED - Later C19 hexagonal pillar box with initial VR. Low ogee top and cornice with balls in place of dentils.	Not in a Conservation Area
Sydenham Hill	The Cedars, 34	<p>Villa. Detached. 1898-9. For Charles Ash Body, architect John Donkin. Stock brick with stone dressings and slate. Three storeys with two and one storey wings to left, and small one storey wing to right. Asymmetrical façade. Canted bay window rising through two storeys to left, with balustrade. Surmounted by twin-light dormer rising through eaves with pediment. Dentilled eaves. Coloured, leaded stair lights with ornate stone surrounds culminate in asymmetrical Venetian window. At first floor "CAB" monogram. Ornate projecting stone porch with round-arch surmounted by balustrade with ball finials. To right, projecting, three-light square bay surmounted by balustrade. This surmounted by twin sashes, in turn surmounted by segmental pediment with swags set into pedimented gable with dentils.</p> <p>The Cedars was purchased by the Salvation Army in 1944 initially to accommodate a children's home although this did not come to fruition. The property became the war offices of the Salvation Army Fire Insurance Corporation Ltd and later, in 1950, the Internation Staff College. The building is still in the ownership of the Salavtion Army and is a residential in-service training centre.</p>	Sydenham Hill/Kirkdale Conservation Area
Sydenham Park	26 & 28	<p>Mid C19, pair, each 2-storeys and basement, 2 windows. Fairly low pitched slated roof with eaves soffit and high, narrow chimney stack across ridge on axis. Multicoloured stock brick. Stucco frieze and eaves cornice resting on wide central pilaster with arched recess. Gill bands on both floors. Ground floor below cill band, and basement, stuccoed. Moulded architrave's and console bracketed cornices to sash windows with margin lights, those on ground floor with segmental pediments. Segment arched basement windows. Ten steps to 4-panel doors, with plain rectangular fanlight, in prostyle Ionic porch with modillion cornice. No.26 has lost architrave moulding and cornice from porch.</p>	Sydenham Park Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Sydenham Park	37 to 43 (odd)	Built as two semi-detached pairs c.1847. Extended to a terrace late 1850, early 1860s. Each 2-storeys and basement, 3 windows (except No.37, 2 windows only). Yellow stock brick; bays defined by plain stucco pilasters in symmetrical design with narrower central bay, containing entrance. Fairly low pitched slated roof with overhanging eaves. Gauged brick arches to first floor recessed sash windows with glazing bars, the centre window round arched. Stucco lined reveals. Flat stucco surrounds and cornice to ground floor windows. Stuccoed basement. Round stucco arches, chamfered, to well set back doors. Short pilasters support frieze and cornice at eaves level. Round arched sash.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Sydenham Park Road	14	Villa. Detached. Late 1840s. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Two storeys with attics, three bays. Pitched roof, two pitched roof dormers and central gable over slightly projected bay. Quatrefoil panel set into gable with decorative bargeboards. Projecting stucco porch with crenulated pinnacles and drip-mould over four-centred arch. Porch flanked by three-light mullioned windows with drip-moulds and flat arches. Three two-light, two over four sashes at first floor, again with drip-moulds and flat-arches.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Sydenham Park Road	18 to 22	Three villas, early-mid C19. Each 2-storeys and basement, 3 windows. Hipped, slated roofs of moderately low pitch, with eaves soffits, that of No.18 bracketed. Yellow stock brick with stucco dressings. No.18: Stucco frieze, vermiculite quoins and moulded architrave's to sash windows, those on ground floor shouldered and with cornice over. Prostyle Ionic porch with dentil cornice and pediment. Four-panel door (the 2 upper panels glazed) with plain rectangular fanlight. No.20: Banded, rusticated brick ground floor with stucco blocking course. First floor windows round headed with pilasters and double architrave, round and square. Moulded architrave's and console bracketed cornices to ground floor windows. Porch has round arch flanked by Doric Order with segmental pediment over. No.22: Stucco frieze band and slightly projecting centre "bay. Moulded stucco architrave's and bracketed cills to sash windows, some with glazing bars. Ground and centre first floor windows round arched that on first floor 2-light. Central prostyle Doric porch with pilasters and entablature extended along wall to frame side lights.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area
Sydenham Park Road	Park Cottage No. 59	Villa. Detached. 1843. Stock brick, stucco and slate. Two storeys with attic and basement, three bays. Pitched roof. Deep eaves. Central entrance bay slightly projected with stucco string at first floor and pedimented eaves-line. Projecting stucco porch with pitched roof. Stucco quoins. Round-arched stucco window heads to ground floor two over two sashes. Flat, splayed brick arches to flanking, first floor six over six sashes with corbelled cills.	Sydenham Park Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Sydenham Road	Sydenham library	<p>The library was built in 1904 by Perry Brothers and the architect was Albert L Guy who also designed Crofton Park Library. It was built with a donation from Andrew Carnegie, a industrialist and philanthropist, who funded many public and university libraries around the world. In England there are 380 Carnegie libraries.</p> <p>The building is single storey red brick with stone detailing including to quoins and windows. It has a double plan with the gables forming the front elevation. There are large venetian windows with leaded panes. The original portico entrance was reduced in depth and became a large window in 1973 when a new side extension incorporated a new entrance. The former entrance retains a decorated segmented pediment, columns and carved 'Public Library' sign.</p> <p>Sydenham Library is locally important and has historical value as a Carnegie library and also architectural value as a piece of well studied architecture in a municipal building.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Sydenham Road	The Dolphin, 121	<p>A pub was first recorded on this site in 1733 Parish Register as 'Ye Dolphin'. A former coaching house was rebuilt in its current form in 1937 in the popular Tudorbethan style with faience blockwork to the ground floor and mock black bracing to the upper storey although this appears to have been painted over recently. The chimneys are charmingly flashed with copper. It has a steeply pitched roof and the former stables to the rear were demolished to accommodate a beer garden.</p> <p>This pub was built in the house style of the Barclay Perkins brewery in the 1930s and other good quality examples can be found in Lewisham, namely The Catford Tavern and the Fellowship Inn. The quality of the design reflected the new ambition of the brewery to create a destination that reflected the aspirational ethos of the period. This is a smaller scale than the other examples but demonstrates the same design qualities of the larger pubs. It is an excellent example therefore of the use of Barclay Perkins' house style on a smaller and lower profile site and The Dolphin makes a handsome contribution to the Sydenham High Street.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local architectural and local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Sydenham Road	The Golden Lion, 116	<p>One of Sydenham's oldest pubs with records showing a landlord in 1743. Largely rebuilt in the 1850s when a large music hall of 60ft long was also included. There was also a bowling green and quoits and skittle grounds, in fact by the end of the 1800s it was known as the 'Golden Lion and the Palace of Varieties'. It was also the headquarters of the Sydenham Albion Cricket Club whose ground was behind the pub. It was unusual for such a small area, as Sydenham was in the mid-1800s, to have a Music Hall.</p> <p>The pub is made from yellow stock brick with channel jointed stucco to the ground floor and an elegant pediment entrance. There is a deep rendered band to the eaves which is likely for a painted signage.</p> <p>This building meets the Local List criteria for local historic interest.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area
Tanners Hill	Brunswick House	Originally built in 1789 for Thomas Slade. Now largely obscured by no. 126. The current frontage was remodelled in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. In the 19th C the building was used as an industrial school. Described in Pevsner. Added to list by committee in 1997.	Not in a Conservation Area
Taymount Rise	Queen's Court and Queen's Court Lodge	<p>Villa and associated outbuilding. Ca 1850. Double pile arrangement built in stock brick that has been painted. Pitched slate roofs. Two storeys plus attic with asymmetrical window bays. Projecting bay to the left with canted bay window on ground floor level. Flat canopies on console brackets above first floor windows at south-east elevation and at projecting bay. Pointed attic windows with drip-moulds. Sash windows of various glazing pattern, some modern replacements. Decorative barge-boards.</p> <p>Queen's Court Lodge appears to be a cottage-style former outbuilding to Queen's Court. Painted brick and pitched slate roof. One storey with attic. Decorative barge-boarding to three gabled dormers and end gable. Locally listed for its group value with Queen's Court.</p> <p>The two buildings are remainders of the earliest development phase of the area. Their unspoilt setting illustrates best the rural quality Forest Hill had at the very beginnings of its development into a London suburb.</p>	Forest Hill Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Taymount Rise	Taymount Grange	Taymount Grange is an excellent example of a moderne movement building within the borough. It was designed by George Bertram Carter and built in 1935 for the developer Sir Malerham Perks. The site had formerly been occupied by a mansion known as Taymount, latterly the clubhouse of the Queen's Tennis Club. The new flats were intended as serviced accommodation for single professional people or young couples commuting into central London; a number of service staff lived on site, and there was originally a dining room on the ground floor and a swimming pool, tennis courts and a putting green (features inherited from the sports club) in the grounds. These facilities were gradually phased out from the 1950s onwards, with the restaurant giving way to additional flats and the tennis courts to car parking. George Bertram Carter (1896-1986) trained at the Blackheath School of Art and the Royal College of Art before entering Edwin Lutyens' office as a pupil in 1919. He set up his own practice in 1929, and went on to design factories in Tottenham and Whitechapel and a block of flats known as Lichfield Court on Sheen Road, Richmond (the latter listed Grade II). His post-war work includes the former Dunn's store at Bromley.	
The Glebe	12 to 14	Mid C19. Long , irregular stuccoed front with gables of varying sizes and different eaves levels. High pitched slated roof with fishscale band in parts. Tall, stuccoed chimneys. Three storey tower with hipped roof in second bay from left. No.12 has casement windows, No.14 sashes with vertical bars, all in plain reveals. Heavily bracketed projecting cills to No.14. Upper tower window has balustraded balcony. No.12 has entrance under sloping bracketed hood. No.14 has pent porch, with wood posts and railings, on Lee Terrace return, in base of tower. To left of this a projecting square window bay with balustraded balcony over.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Thorpewood Avenue	60 - 92	Two rows of terraces, a detached house and a pair of semi-detached properties. Known as 'Christmas Houses' from Ted Christmas, the local builder who developed them and whose houses in the area distinguish themselves in terms of quality and detailing. Good quality buildings of their time in the vernacular tradition with interesting architectural detailing, including the original small leaded lights, external joinery, oriel windows etc and the use of furnace slag for garden boundaries and retaining walls	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Torridon Road	Methodist Church	DEMOLISHED -	
Torridon Road	Public Library	Grade II - 1907 by Henry Hopton. One-storey, 3-bay building of red brick with ashlar dressings. Side bays gabled. Centre bay has parapet front, raised in centre, with domed cupola over. This rests on octagonal drum with concave sides and projecting dentilled cornice. Windows on alternate faces and scrolled buttresses between, those in front resting on extended pilasters of centre parapet. Upper walls banded in stone, Rusticated half-columns, flanking central round arched doorway and attached columns and pilasters of side quasi - venetian windows, support entablature in several planes, with mutule cornice, broken to hold window heads. Decorative carving in tympana. Borough arms in panel on parapet. Inscription: "Public Library" in frieze over door. Small date panels, flank doorway. Six-bay south return has 2-light windows, those in middle bays in Ionic Order. Scrolled, stepped buttresses divide bays.	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Tranquil Passage	Tranquil Hall	Former All Saints Church School (until 1939). 1852. One-and-a-half storeys, three bays. Brick and plain clays with stone and stucco dressings. Steeply pitched roofs in plain clay tiles with fish-scale bands. Projecting porch with pointed-arch entrance and steeply pitched roof springing from splayed buttresses. To left, two flat-arched windows with single crossed mullion and transom with chamfered stone surround. To right, stone-coped gable with central flat-arched window with single crossed mullion and transom with chamfered stone surround. Stone plinth. Iron railings. Unfortunate skylight. Following a number of alternative uses (library, recording studio) it has latterly been returned to use as a school (Heath House Prep-School).	Blackheath Conservation Area
Tranquil Vale	16	Bank and residence. 1888. By Edward Herbert Bouchier. Slate and red brick with stone dressings. Three-and-a-half storeys, one bay. Projecting ground-floor unit. Corner building to Tranquil Vale/Blackheath Grove. Principal elevation onto Tranquil Vale. Ground-floor, three-light window with flat-arched, moulded stone surround and contemporary fascia/signage surmounted by stone pediment. First floor three-light window with flat-arched moulded stone surround surmounted by panel flanked by garlands, in turn surmounted by segmental pediment. Second floor three light window with flat-arched moulded stone-surround surmounted by blank fascia panel. Two-pane sashes throughout. First floor cornice at arch level. Deep dentilled eaves cornice and parapet. Stone bands at cill, transom and arch levels throughout. To truncated hipped roof, one-light aedicule and pediment dormer flanked by two further pilasters.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Tranquil Vale	18 - 22	Shops and residences. 1903. Red brick with stone dressings. Four storeys. Three bays. Projecting shop units with contemporary shop-fronts flanked by original pilasters. Central bay has flat-arched, two-light casements flanked by engaged octagonal stone columns. Central bay flanked by canted bays with parapets rising through first and second floors with round-arched windows flanked by flat-arched windows. Projecting cornice at third floor level. Bays surmounted by three-light casements flanked by engaged octagonal stone columns. Triangular gables rise from parapet to surmount bays. Stone finials rise from engaged columns to project from parapet. A pediment surmounts first floor central window, while a central segmental pediment surmounts the central bay.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Tranquil Vale	37	Bank and residence. Semi-detached. 1869. By Alfred Gilbert. Red brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storeys, three and four bays. Round-arched corner entrance with foliage enriched pediment over cornice with ball detail. Entrance surmounted by corbelled bell housing rising through first and second floors to surmount eaves level stucco cornice. Entrance door jambs have decorative 'escutcheons' for building number. To right, glazed, faux arcade of two round-arched, full height windows and one round-arched door. Similar arrangement to left, although with four arches; the third being blind and the fourth half-blind (two windows above this are also blind). All ground-floor arches have chamfered stucco surround. First floor fenestration is round-arched with casements, while second floor fenestration is similarly arched and glazed but with decorative iron screens to tympanum. Second floor fenestration has brick and stucco cill cornice. Prominent building turning the corner between Tranquil Vale and Collins Street the site of which closely follows the street edge creating a distinctive footprint and subsequent building in terms of elevations and façade planes. Former bank.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Tranquil Vale	63 & 65	Shops and residences. 1775 with early C19 re-facing. By John Lamb. Stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Three storeys, four bays. Corner shop-front with panelled stall-risers and curved fascia/signage articulating full-height curved and relieved corner. Flanked by pilasters terminated by elaborate consoles with wheat-sheaf motif. Important streetscape feature turning corner with Tranquil Vale and Camden Row, whilst re-establishing street edge following leakage beginning at junction of Southvale Road. Former bakery.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Tranquil Vale	All Saints Parish Hall No.51	Former parish hall. Detached. 1927-8. By Charles Canning Winmill. Brick in Flemish bond with stone dressings and plain clay tiles. Between one and two-and-a-half storeys. Pitched roofs. Flat arched windows. Oculus windows to one-storey element. Leaded lights. One storey entrance porch has double doors in pointed arch doorway in chamfered stone surround beneath dentil eaves. Principal gable (surmounting three storey element) has central flat arched rectangular window. Gable has diamond pattern comprised of red clay and rough-cast render. This set into deep pointed-arch reveal edged with roundel/flower motif. Reveal springs from brick corbelling. Now the Mary Evans Picture Library	Blackheath Conservation Area
Tranquil Vale	The Crown Hotel and Public House	Public House and hotel. C18 with C19 alterations. Stucco, brick and slate. Two and a half storeys, four bays. To right, small one storey, flat-roofed extension under plain brick gable with central, flat arched sashes and high stone-capped chimneys. Truncated hipped mansard with dormers. Ground floor has two large rectangular bays with multi-paned windows. This surmounted by full-width contemporary signage beneath first floor cill string. Cambered-arch margin sashes in plain reveals to first floor fenestration beneath eaves-level cornice and parapet. Reputedly, (see Neil Rhind "Blackheath Village & Environs, 1780-1990, Vol.1" page 111) the Crown may be the oldest surviving building in Blackheath Village, its footprint appearing on Rocque's map of 1741-6, and The Crown public house appearing in licensing lists by 1780. Minor alterations were carried out after a fire in 1965. Important in views south from Heath into Tranquil Vale.	Blackheath Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Tranquil Vale and Royal Parade	No.74 Tranquil Vale and No.17 Royal Parade (Highland House)	Shops and residences. 1874. Slate and red brick with stone dressings. Three-and-a-half storeys. Four bays face north, three bays face east. Bays comprised of two-light projecting bays and gables. Stone flat-arched windows with chamfers, shoulders, and projecting flat stone cill-bands. Brick quoins. Corner entrance to No. 74, with shop-fronts facing north and west. Plain barge boards. In addition to no. 74, two further shop units face west (70 & 72), with one further shop unit facing north. Square pilasters with composite capitals and dentil detail to fascia. Important corner landmark dominating approach to Village along Goffers Road. Formerly "Highland House".	Blackheath Conservation Area
Venner Road	88	Third quarter of C19 villa, of 2-storeys and attic, 3 windows. Rusticated stucco --with parapet. Hipped slate roof with raised central attic. Round or-elliptical-headed sash windows, 3-1ight at sides with column mullions, those on ground floor in canted bays. Half glazed central door with rectangular fanlight and side lights. Parapet crowned with ornamental cast iron railing. On ground floor full width decorative cast iron loggia with slated roof resting on pairs of slender twist columns linked by lattice work at base. Included for cast ironwork.	Not in a Conservation Area
Vesta Road	County Boundary Marker, outside 61	Square cast iron boundary marker on round post with hipped roof style detail to top of marker. Painted black and white at time of local listing. Reads "Kent".	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Vesta Road	Haberdasher's Estate Boundary Marker outside 61	Square cast iron boundary marker by wall.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Waller Road	Edmund Waller Infants & Primary Schools	1887 Low lying single storey stock brick buildings in an Arts & Crafts style. Long catslide slate roof pierced by tall windows finished with gables containing the date 1887. Tall chimneys have lost their pots.	Telegraph Hill Conservation Area
Walters Way	1 - 13	<p>A development of thirteen timber frame clad houses with flat roofs from 1987. The buildings vary in layout and plan but all are built of the same materials and to the same design. Walters Way was named after the architect, Walter Segal.</p> <p>One of four phases of a pioneering self-build initiative by Lewisham Council for Borough residents which began in the 1970s and was the brainchild of the architect Walter Segal. Segal's vision was a simple modular design that avoided the use of the 'wet trades' like bricklaying and plastering and utilised a timber frame clad in standard size materials that were available from builder's merchants. The simplicity of the design and the use of standard material sizing was to enable easy alterations and enlargements. The beauty of his design meant that these houses, built on deep but narrow concrete foundations, could be built on ground not traditionally suitable for development. The houses were designed to be built by one to two people with extra help required for larger jobs like frame lifting.</p> <p>Walter's Way is one of the self largest self-build sites in the Borough and is significant as a representation of Lewisham's innovative schemes that launched social self-build housing in England. The houses on Walter's Way have been largely altered which is entirely in the spirit of the original concept and in no way detracts from their local historic and illustrative significance.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Wat Tyler Road	Hollyhedge House (part of the Territorial Army Centre)	House. Detached. c.1743-1744. Largely post-war re-building. Slate and red brick with stone dressings. Two storeys, five asymmetrical bays. Hipped roof. Projecting bay, near central over round-arched doorway with rusticated half-columns flanked by attached columns and pilasters. Large round-arched stair light in brick surround with stone keystone. Projecting stone cornice and blocking course. Stone cills to splayed, flat-arched sash windows with twelve-pane sashes. Substantial original survival to interior. Several oak doors of six fielded panels. Original staircase with cut string and carving below tread ends. Alternate twist and fluted balusters, fluted column newels and handrail with spiral end. Panelled dado with occasional fluted pilasters. Rusticated half columns, flanking central round arched doorway and attached columns and pilasters on the side. Originally part of Heath encroachment centred around windmill. Substantial extension in early C19 by Edward Legge, Vicar of Lewisham and Bishop of Oxford. From 1888 use by the Volunteer Rifles. During two World Wars used as a recruitment centre. Bomb damage and subsequent demolition in 1946 prior to rebuilding.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Wat Tyler Road	Monument to South of Hollyhedge House	Portland stone wide round column, possible late C18, on rusticated stepped base. No visible inscription	Blackheath Conservation Area
Wemyss Road	36	House. Detached. 1884. Slate and stock brick with stone and stucco dressings. Between two and two-and-a-half storeys with half-basement. Three bays. Pyramidal roof with pitch extension to right over lower one-storey bay. Principal element with deep cavetto eaves detail. Projecting bay to left rising to form tower feature with pyramidal roof. Two-light window at ground floor with bracketed stone cills, stone flat-arched, chamfered heads flanked by square brick columns with plinths and corniced capitals. Reflected by smaller, two-light window at first floor. Small one-light, two-pane sash projects from front elevation, rises through deep projecting eaves to create a flat-roofed dormer. Stucco arch bands at ground floor, stucco cill bands at first floor. Important landmark building signifying turn in Wemyss Road.	Blackheath Conservation Area
Westwood Park	2	Second quarter of C19. Two storey, 4 - window stuccoed house. Moderately low pitched slated roof with flat top. Box eaves cornice. First floor cillband. Impost band to round arched ground floor windows. Recessed, replaced sash window, those on first floor with glazing bars. Half -octagonal bay at right with 3 windows. Entrance, on left return, has prostyle Doric porch with blocking course and hipped, pent roof. Four panel door (the 2 upper panels glazed) with pilasters and patterned fanlight.	Forest Hill Conservation Area
Wickham Road	The Walls to the front of the church of St Peter.	Late 1860s. Low wall of snecked random rubble. Taller rectangular piers at intervals.	Brockley Conservation Area
Woodyates Road	1	1883. Two storey red brick building with stone dressings which stretches back into this now residential site. 1 Woodyates Road, 24-28 Jasmine Court and the former postmen's office on Woodyates Road form a group.	Lee Manor Conservation Area

<i>Street / Road</i>	<i>Name / Number</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>	<i>Conservation Area</i>
Woodyates Road	Former Postmen's Office	c1900 Single storey red brick Queen Anne Revival building now converted to residential units with dormer windows added to roof. Near symmetrical elevation onto Woodyates Road with stone mullioned and transomed window. Stone surround to centrally placed entrance door with stylised gablet with casement windows above. 1 Woodyates Road, 24-28 Jasmine Court and the former postmen's office on Woodyates Road form a group.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Woodyate's Road	24-28 Jasmine Court	c1900 Two storey stock brick building with plain slate roof and sash windows with red brick lintels converted to residential units. No. 1 Woodyates Road, 24-28 Jasmine Court and the former postmen's office on Woodyates Road form a group.	Lee Manor Conservation Area
Woolstone Road	18	<p>A late Victorian villa dating from 1890-1892. Built by R.H. Walker of Catford Hill, a prominent local builder who built much of Woolstone Road. The villa was originally named 'Greythorp' and the first occupier was Captain W.R. Martin.</p> <p>This building is a traditional red brick detached villa with a protruding gabled bay to the right. The windows are plane timber sash on the lower floor and Queen Anne revival sash windows to the upper level. This building is notable for its distinctive pargeting detail to the front elevation. The pargeting has been picked out in terracotta and white paint. This pargeting is particularly unusual because of the extent and pattern with this being the only house in the street to be thus decorated. Smaller amounts of pargeting is evident on a few other houses, although nothing to this extent. It can not be established if the house was built with this pargeting, although the evidence of the par getting to the adjacent houses would support it being so.</p> <p>Pargeting was popular in the late nineteenth century and saw a resurgence in the late Victorian era with the rise in popularity of the Arts and Crafts movement which championed the return to pre-industrialised craftsmanship. Traditionally the plaster was moulded by hand in situ although the resurgence sometimes resulted it being formed from moulds before being mounted onto the wall. Pargeting by this method results in repetitions of pattern but the uneven nature of this pattern suggests that it was moulded in situ making this particularly unusual.</p> <p>This house, now converted into flats, is unique to the area and makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.</p>	Not in a Conservation Area