

(Extract from 'The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site Management Plan, Third Review 2014')

APPENDIX C:

Inventory of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and Monuments Scheduled Under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Old Royal Naval College

The outstanding complex of baroque buildings in Britain, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, with works by Wren, John Webb, Nicholas Hawksmoor, Colen Campbell, Thomas Ripley and Sir James Thornhill. The Royal Naval College, the Queen's House and the Maritime Museum together symbolise over four centuries of Britain's maritime and scientific pre-eminence in Europe.

Use: Greenwich University, Trinity Laban Conservatoire

Owner: Greenwich Hospital, leased to Greenwich Foundation

Public access: To the grounds, Painted Hall and the Chapel

Listing: Grade I

The King Charles Building

1664–1814, John Webb, Christopher Wren, Nicholas Hawksmoor, James Stuart and John Yenn. Begun in 1664 by John Webb as the first range of a projected royal palace for King Charles II, it was left unfinished and boarded-up until the granting of the site for the creation of the Royal Naval Hospital in 1694. Webb's block is of two main storeys with three-storey end pavilions. The sculpture in the east and north pediments, for which Joshua Marshall submitted a bill in 1668, comprises respectively the royal Stuart arms supported by the reclining figures of Fortitude and Dominion of the Sea, and the arms supported by Mars and Fame. A narrower base block to the west was built by Christopher Wren, 1696–1700, the base-block pavilions being altered later to match Webb's originals in two campaigns; 1712–18 and 1769. The base block was rebuilt in its current form by John Yenn in 1811–14.

Listing: Grade I

The Queen Anne Building

1698–1742, Christopher Wren, Nicholas Hawksmoor and Thomas Ripley.

Begun in 1698 by Christopher Wren to mirror Webb's King Charles Building, it did not achieve its final form until Thomas Ripley completed the pavilions in 1742. Architecturally, the three-storey, three-bay arcaded centrepiece of the east front of the base block, designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor and built 1701–05 is the most striking feature. Internally, in the basement, the early Stuart undercroft of the former Palace of Greenwich survives.

Listing: Grade I

The King William Building

1698–1717, Christopher Wren and Nicholas Hawksmoor

Begun in 1698 to the design of Wren and completed under the direction of Hawksmoor in 1717, this building, in the Painted Hall, houses the finest piece of baroque decorative painting by an English artist. Sir James Thornhill's ceiling of 1708–12 depicts William and Mary attended by the Virtues, with Concord and Peace in attendance, and the cap of Liberty being handed to Europe above the crouching figure of Louis XIV. British naval glory is celebrated further in the pediment of the colonnade where Benjamin West's Coade stone sculpture of 1810–12 commemorates the apotheosis of Nelson. Architecturally, it is Hawksmoor's brilliantly idiosyncratic west dormitory range of 1701–08, with dramatically over-scale features, which fires the imagination.

Listing: Grade I

The Queen Mary Building

1735–50, Thomas Ripley

The last of the four Royal Naval Hospital buildings to be completed, following Christopher Wren's layout but designed and built by Thomas Ripley. The Chapel is the final neo-classical masterpiece designed by James Stuart but developed in detail by William Newton. Completed in 1789, it replaced Ripley's plainer Chapel interior which was destroyed by fire in 1779.

Listing: Grade I

Trafalgar Quarters

1813, John Yenn

This handsome brick building, colonnaded and arcaded to the ground floor was constructed in 1813 largely as offices for administering the out-pensions of the Royal Hospital. The pediment is raised over the central bays for a finely carved coat of arms. It is flanked by lodges of contemporary date, although the distinctive oriel window to the north lodge was added about 1900.

Use: Sheltered accommodation

Owners: Greenwich Hospital

Public access: By appointment only

Listing: Grade II

The Queen's House, National Maritime Museum and the Royal Observatory

The Queen's House

1616–35, Inigo Jones: east and west bridge additions, 1661–62: sash-window refenestration, 1708

Now the centrepiece of the National Maritime Museum, this Italianate 'house of delight' is one of the masterpieces of Inigo Jones. Designed in 1616 for Queen Anne of Denmark and structurally completed for Queen Henrietta Maria in 1635, it was acknowledged in its days as a 'curious device'. Built to span the Deptford to Woolwich road, it provided a bridge between the Tudor Palace of Greenwich and the enclosed Royal Park to the south. Although its extraordinarily rich collection of paintings does not survive in situ, the cubic, galleried hall, the dramatic tulip staircase, the mid 17th-century plasterwork of the Bridge rooms, and the loggia looking out onto the Park, give a flavour of palatial splendor within the form of a Palladian villa transplanted from the Veneto.

Use: Art Gallery

Owner: National Maritime Museum

Public access: as for the Museum

Listing: Grade I

National Maritime Museum

1807–16, Daniel Asher Alexander; extended 1862–76, various architects.

The Queen's House was adapted for use by what later became the Royal Hospital School from 1807 through the large but architecturally tactful addition of Tuscan colonnades leading to distant Palladian wings. Later westward extensions included the former 'Neptune's Hall' of 1873–74, originally a gymnasium, with a powerfully articulated Doric frontispiece to the south which is now all that remains of the Hall following 1990s remodelling. A highpoint of the 1934–37 conversion of the buildings to form the National Maritime Museum was the insertion into Alexander's west wing of a top-lit vestibule or rotunda designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The East Wing was only redeveloped and opened for public use in 1951 and (with the top floor of the L-shaped South and West ranges) best preserves the spacious internal structural volumes and divisions of the pre-1970s Museum.

Use: Maritime Museum

Owner: National Maritime Museum

Public access: Normal opening hours

Listing: Grade 1

Flamsteed House, Royal Observatory

1675–76, Sir Christopher Wren for the Royal Ordnance, with later additions

Flamsteed House is the earliest standing building on the Observatory site. Wren said that its architectural features were 'a little for pompe'. A plaque beneath an east window commemorates the founding of the Observatory by Charles II in 1675. The world renowned time-ball located above the Octagon Room indicates Greenwich Mean Time daily to all within view by dropping at 1 p.m. precisely.

Use: Museum of the former working Observatory, Astronomy and Time

Owner: National Maritime Museum

Public access: Normal opening hours

Listing: Grade I

The Royal Park

Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Greenwich Park

The monument includes an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery of at least 31 barrows dating to the sixth to eighth centuries AD. Twelve of the barrows were levelled in 1844 during preparatory work for a new reservoir. The reservoir was subsequently built further to the south in its present position. A cluster of nineteen barrows remain some standing to two feet in height; in c. 1714 several were opened by the park keeper, and Douglas (1893) tells us that approximately fifty were opened in 1784. Associated finds include human hair, cloth, glass beads and flint.

Use: Parkland

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: During Park opening

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Conduit House, Greenwich Park

c. 1700, Office of Works

This small red-brick building on the Park's lower slopes near Crooms Hill has plaques on its south façade that read 'Greenwich Hospital' and 'Standard Reservoir'. Marking the end of a long water conduit it appears to have been erected around 1700 in connection with the building of Greenwich Hospital, probably under the direction of Nicholas Hawksmoor, as part of the modernisation of the water-supply system that had served the Tudor palace. It is distinguished by the fine brickwork in the broad apsidal niche that forms the central feature.

Use: None

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: Only visible externally, during Park opening

Listing: Not listed

St Mary's Lodge, Greenwich Park

c. 1823, architect unknown (but possibly office of John Nash)

The small stuccoed cottage stands in the north-west corner of the Park, near St Mary's gate. The lodge and the gate were erected with the former St Mary's Church, designed by George Basevi, which stood just to the north-east on the present site of the King William statue, placed there after the then-redundant Church was demolished in 1936. Restrainedly ornamental with a two-storey

canted centrepiece and single-storey wings, all with deep eaves, the cottage is a typical but attractive example of an early nineteenth-century gate lodge.

Use: Park Café

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: During Park opening

Listing: Grade II

Statue of General Wolfe, to east of Royal Observatory

1930, Dr Robert Tait McKenzie

Bronze figure holding telescope on high stone plinth by a Canadian doctor/ sculptor. General James Wolfe (1727–59) was a resident of Greenwich and commanded the British forces at the capture of Quebec, where he – and his opponent, the Marquis de Montcalm – were both killed. The inscription reads ‘This monument, the gift of the Canadian people, was unveiled on the 5th June 1930 by Le Marquis de Montcalm.’ Macartney House (private) the former Wolfe family home, which abuts the west wall of the Park, has a commemorative ‘blue plaque’ to Wolfe on that side. He is buried in the family vault in St Alfege’s, Greenwich.

Use: Monument

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: During Park opening

Listing: Grade II

Statue of William IV to north-east of St Mary’s Gate

1844, Samuel Nixon

Granite statue in the uniform of Lord High Admiral.. Known as the ‘Sailor King’ (1830–37) having had a regular career in the Royal Navy from the age of 13, his statue was appropriately relocated to Greenwich from King William Street, at the head of London Bridge, in 1936 owing to road improvements. Its previously railed ‘quiet, public garden’ site, formerly that of St Mary’s Church and maintained by the Park (but owned since the 1930s by the Seamen’s Hospital Society) was taken into the NMM grounds as part of the Sammy Ofer Wing project.

Use: Monument

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: Visible from street: closer access during NMM site –opening hours

Listing: Grade II

Bandstand, Greenwich Park

c. 1880, the Coalbrookdale Company

Octagonal bandstand of cast-iron columns with decorative spandrels which support a low, conical copper roof. Cast-iron railings rest on a plinth of multi-coloured stock brick, partly rendered.

Use: Bandstand

Owner: The Crown (managed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

Public access: During Park opening

Listing: Grade II

Churches

St Alfege Church, Greenwich Church Street

1712–18, Nicholas Hawksmoor

Built to replace the medieval parish church commemorating the martyred Archbishop Alfege of Canterbury, after its roof collapsed in 1710. Portland stone ashlar cruciform church with the medieval west tower recased and a steeple-top added by John James, 1730. Facades are articulated by massive Doric pilasters and high arched windows. Pedimented east end with urn finials at either side, has an arch breaking the tympanum. Interior was sensitively restored in 1953 by Professor Sir Albert Richardson after bomb damage during the Second World War

Use: Church

Owner: Church of England

Public access: At all normal times

Listing: Grade I

Roman Catholic Church of our Lady Star of the Sea, Crooms Hill

1846–51 by William Wilkinson Wardell

In the style of c. 1300 with a fine east spire with a flanking polygonal turret. Nave, aisles and chancel with modern organ gallery to west end and baptistry with wrought-iron gates in north-west bay. Much internal enrichment and decoration including the chancel and chapel of St Joseph by A. W. Pugin; the Lady Chapel by E. W. Pugin. An important early work by its Catholic-convert architect, a friend of the former, before he pursued a distinguished career in Australia from 1858.

Use: Church

Owner: RC Diocese of Southwark

Public access: For services, and by appointment

Listing: Grade II

Notable Houses

Ranger's House, Chesterfield Walk

1700–20, for Captain, later Admiral, Francis Hosier

Seven bays, fronted in red bricks with a tripartite frontispiece, doorway with Ionic-column and Venetian window above; south wing gallery added in 1749–50 by Isaac Ware; similar north wing with bay after 1783. In 1815 the house became the 'grace-and-favour' residence of the Ranger of Greenwich Park. A London County Council plaque commemorates the residence of both the writer, Lord Chesterfield, and the soldier, Lord Wolseley. Hosier, who built it, was commemorated in the ballad 'Admiral Hosier's Ghost', after dying of fever on an ill-starred mission against the Spanish Main.,

Use: Museum and gallery

Owner: English Heritage

Public access: Sun.-Wed.; guided tours, spring to autumn only (29 March – 2 October in 2013)

Listing: Grade I

Vanbrugh Castle, Maze Hill

1718, Sir John Vanbrugh

Sir John's own residence, built while he was Surveyor at the Royal Hospital and known as the Bastille, this is believed to be the first example of a private house consciously designed to emulate the style of the Middle Ages. The original phase has three storeys and basement with two battlemented angle towers and a central round tower projecting from the main west front. The garden has crenolated walls with turrets. The whole has been described as both 'a flight of fancy' and 'heroic'. It was converted to several dwellings around 1980 after long use as a private RAF-related school.

Use: Residential, multiple occupancy

Owner: Private

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade I

47 – 49 Maze Hill

18th century

Early 18th century pair of houses of three storeys and six bays in all, with the centre four projecting. High-pitched hipped tiled roofs with end chimneys. Brown brick with red-brick dressings, brick

quoins and angle pilasters. Two entrances contained within a Doric porch. Interior has unusual plan with staircases between front and back rooms. Good panelled interior.

Use: Residential

Owner: Private

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade II*

Park Vista

The houses on Park Vista are largely on the north side of the street, overlooking the park. Perhaps the finest group is Hamilton House and Park Place (nos 15, 16, 17, and 18) which date from the late 18th century. Nos 1 - 12 also form a handsome terrace of the early nineteenth century.

Use: Residential

Owners: Private

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade II

Manor House, 13 Park Vista

18th century

Early to mid 18th century house of five bays and two storeys of soft red brick with brighter red-brick dressings, first-floor band, window jambs and gauged flat arches. Moulded and modillion eaves cornice. The hipped, tile roof is broken in the centre to hold a renewed weather-boarded gazebo with pyramidal tiled roof, overlooking the Park.

Use: Residential

Owners: Private.

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade II

St Alfege Vicarage, 33 Park Vista

18th-century

St Alfege Vicarage on the south side of Park Vista has a stuccoed rusticated elevation. Much of this building dates from c. 1800, but the street facade incorporates an architectural wreath from the Tudor Palace of Greenwich.

Use: Residential

Owners: C of E, Diocese of Southwark

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade II

Crooms Hill

Crooms Hills runs along the western boundary of Greenwich Park, from the urban terraces at the bottom of the hill, near the Town Centre, to the detached mansions at the top of the hill near Blackheath. It is described by Pevsner as 'the pride of domestic architecture in Greenwich'. The oldest buildings in the street appear to date from the early 17th century, although some may be more ancient behind the facades. Brick-gabled Heathgate House (no. 66), below the Catholic church (see above) dates to c. 1620. Nos. 6 – 12 form a terrace of 1721, listed grade II*.

The Fan Museum, 12 Crooms Hill

1721, (with nos 6, 8 and 10)

Use: Museum

Owners: Private charitable trust

Public access: 11 to 5 p.m., Wed. to Sat.: 2 to 5 p.m., Tues. and Sun.

Listing: Grade II*

The Grange, 52 Crooms Hill

Mid 17th and 18th- century.

Notable for the gazebo (1672, possibly designed by Robert Hooke) on the east wall of its garden, overlooking the Park.

Use: Residential

Owners: Private

Public access: View from street only

Listing: Grade II

Nelson Road

1829, Joseph Kay

A unified composition by Joseph Kay, Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital, who designed many buildings for it. This was the first street in Kay's improvement scheme. Its design compares favourably with contemporary schemes such as the West Strand Improvements in London. The street has two formal stuccoed terraces facing each other. In the middle of the north side is an arched gateway to Greenwich Market. The decoration is Ionic.

Use: Commercial and residential

Ownership: Greenwich Hospital

Public access: access to shops during opening hours, otherwise view from street only

Listing: Grade II

Trafalgar Tavern

1837, Joseph Kay

This riverside inn of 1837 was designed by Kay in an elegant Regency style. The stuccoed building has charming cast-iron balconies, canopied bow windows and a recessed loggia to its riverside elevation. From the early 20th century until the 1960s it was in use as flats until extensively remodelled internally in a late 18th-century style and reopened as a tavern in 1968.

Use: Public House

Owners: Greenwich Hospital

Public access: During opening hours

Listing: Grade II

The *Cutty Sark*, Cutty Sark Gardens

Tea-clipper built by Messrs Scott and Linton of Dumbarton, designed specifically for the China tea trade but launched in November 1869, the year in which the opening of the Suez Canal made the China trade uneconomical for sailing vessels. After 1877, she was transferred to the Australian wool run. She was the fastest ship of her time. In 1954, she was brought to her present berth in a special dry dock where she has now been twice restored and is maintained as a museum.

Use: Museum (under NMM operational management)

Owner: The Cutty Sark Trust

Public access: During opening hours

Listing: Grade I

Foot Tunnel entrance, Cutty Sark Gardens

1902, by the London County Council

Circular red-brick panelling with domed glass roof, double entrance with moulded architraves and plaque above. Plain tile interior and mahogany-panelled lift. Fully renovated in 2011–12.

Use: entrance to pedestrian tunnel

Owner: The Royal Borough of Greenwich

Public access: at all normal times

Listing: Grade II

St Alfege Passage

St Alfege (formerly Church) Passage holds a fine Georgian-style terrace, built 1844–51. The corner house on Church Street (in long use as a betting shop) is one of five easily identified on its west side as probably built in the 1690s and certainly by 1704. By 1800 this one was the 'Eight Bells' tavern. The red-tiled roof, with dentelled eaves on the Passage side, and red-brick flank wall are original but recent restoration kept the ill-matched 19th century stuccoed re-facing on Church Street, which has a parapet termination above 'Victorian' sheet-glass sashes on the two upper floors and the pedestrian shop front (originally a front door and single ground-floor window).

Use: Residential terrace and betting shop with flats above

Owner: Privately owned

Public access: View from street only (shop interior modern)

Listing: Grade II