



Wimbledon heritage map



www.merton.gov.uk



The Common has been a centre for military activity over the centuries. During the 16th century archery was practised here. Successive monarchs, from George III to Edward VII have also visited the area to inspect large gatherings of troops. Sir William Congreve tested military rockets over the Common during the early 1800's and Queen Victoria attended the first meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1860. Military activity continued during the two world wars, when the area was used for training and civic defence purposes.

At the heart of the Common lies Wimbledon Windmill, a hollow post mill built in 1817 by local carpenter Charles March. It ceased working as a mill in 1864 and was later converted into cottages. In the adjoining Mill House Robert Baden Powell wrote "Scouting for Boys" (1907), the book which led to the creation of the Boy Scout Movement. The Windmill now houses the Museum.

The Ridgway runs from the Village along the top of Wimbledon Hill, ultimately joining Copse Hill to form part of an historic route to Kingston. During the nineteenth century it formed a small community in its own right, with varied shops, catering for everyday needs. There are three churches, one of the north side, two on the southern slopes. Until recently, the area also held two public houses. The roads to the south of the Ridgway contain numerous buildings of note. These include model cottages on Denmark Road designed by an eminent Victorian architect, Samuel Teulon; early nineteenth century cottages at 5-17 Ridgway; plus Linden and Brickfield Cottages on Oldfield Road. By contrast, many of the properties built to the north of the Ridgway are grander houses, built during the late Victorian period.

Wimbledon Park comprises the park itself, but also the adjacent roads and the All England Lawn Tennis Club. Wimbledon Park is a Grade II* Historic Park. The English Heritage listing states that "Brown's lake, and the lawned and wooded scene round from the south-east to north-west is a remarkable landscape survival within 20th century London." Horse Close Wood and Ashen Grove Wood are remnants of much earlier woodlands within the park. During the 16th century this area was a deer park of nearly 400 acres. In 1765, Earl Spencer commissioned Capability Brown to landscape his estate and many of the improvements are still visible. The park can be approached from Arthur Road, passing the Artesian Well, into Home Park Road which offers extensive views of the lake and park. On the far side of the park is the All England Lawn Tennis Club, site of the famous annual tennis championships. The Club was originally based in Worple Road, and moved to its current premises in 1922.



70 Cannizaro House Hotel

Wimbledon Village is situated on a plateau, Wimbledon's earliest evidence of habitation is the Iron Age fort on the adjacent Common. Wimbledon is mentioned in the Domesday Book as part of the Manor of Mortlake. Wimbledon Village has always been popular due to its closeness to London. The idyllic position attracted the gentry and wealthy businessmen who built their splendid homes close to the Common. Many of these homes can be seen today, although some have been subdivided, and one, Cannizaro House is now an hotel.

Wimbledon Common lies north of Wimbledon Village. It is bordered by Parkside to the east and Putney Heath to the north, spreading west down to the Kingston by-pass. The Common comprises areas of woodland, scrubland, heathland, natural ponds and mown sections in addition to playing fields, golf courses and horse rides. It is an area of scientific interest due to the varied and unusual species of flora and fauna.

It is evident from the discovery of Neolithic hunting tools and Bronze Age round barrows, that Wimbledon Common has been used since ancient times. By the Medieval era, common land was set aside by the Lord of the Manor for the use of his tenants or 'commoners' who were entitled to graze their cattle and collect firewood.

In 1864 Earl Spencer, Lord of the Manor, sought Parliamentary backing for the enclosure of 700 acres to be used as private parkland and sites for development. Fortunately after 4 years of litigation, Royal assent was given to a new Bill, the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Act 1871. This led to the formation of a Board of Conservators with responsibility for maintaining and protecting the Common.



32 Buddhapadipa Temple

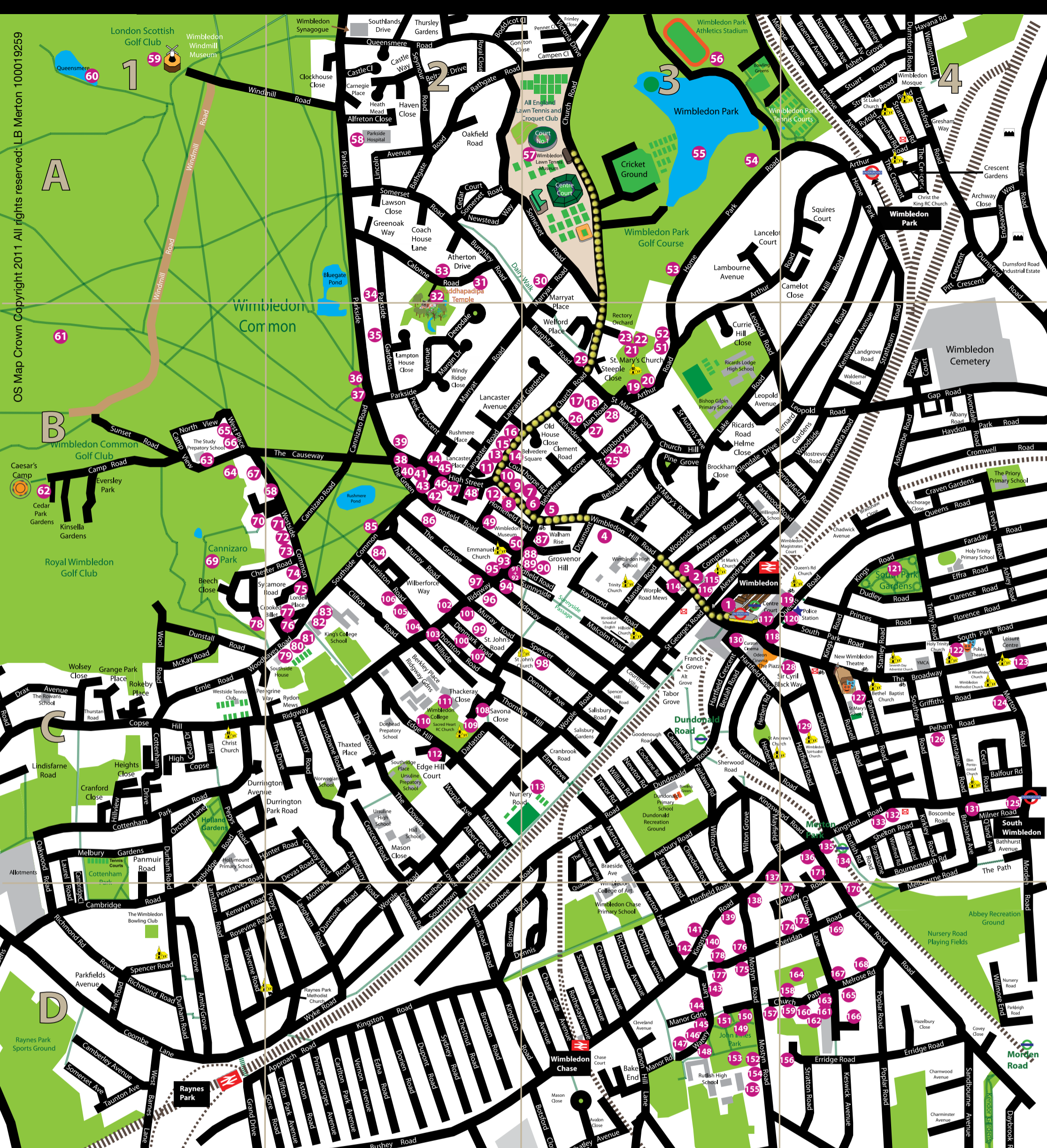
Wimbledon Town Centre developed with the arrival of the railway. The original railway line linked Vauxhall with Woking, however by 1869 additional branch lines made Wimbledon an important railway junction. This, together with further modernisation including a piped water supply via Raynes Park and the construction of sewage works near the Wandle (1875) spurred development to the south of Wimbledon Hill. This area came to be known as the Broadway. Residential development here was chiefly aimed at craftsmen and working people employed in the service industries, construction and the retail sector.

Merton Park lies to the south of Wimbledon centre. Although there is evidence of late Saxon occupation, houses date from early 1700s along Kingston Road and around the Church. The area became well connected when the railway station opened in 1868. John Innes bought land known as Lower Merton in 1867 with the intention of laying out a 'garden suburb' of picturesque and varied dwellings among trees, shrubs and grass. RB Marsh was the first architect to work with John Innes although much was designed by Quartermain and later Brocklesby. The 'garden suburb' character of the area created by John Innes and his architects survives today.

This Leaflet has been written and produced by the LB Merton Conservation Team: Civic Centre, London Road Morden SM4 5DX

Get the most out of your visit to Wimbledon and the surrounding area with this handy online video www.merton.gov.uk/attractions

The Wimbledon Society financed the printing of this leaflet as a contribution to marking Civic Day on 25 June 2011. Visit us at www.wimbledonsociety.org.uk www.wimbledonmuseum.org.uk



-  Parks / Green Areas
-  Water
-  Theatres
-  Underground Station
-  Tram stop
-  Wimbledon way
-  Church
-  Post office
-  ATM
-  Cycle stand
-  Train station
-  Police station



165 Old School House, Church Lane



21 St Mary's Church clock



11 Fire Station Bell Tower

Historic Places of Interest

see map [overpage](#)

- 1 Wimbledon Station, Portland stone faced Wimbledon Station, built in the 1920s when Southern Railway was extended to Sutton **C3**
- 2 Wimbledon Library, Elizabethan influenced classical design built 1887 in red brick with stone detailing **B3**
- 3 Bank Building, 1886-87, Jacobean classical design, red brick, terracotta, extravagant classical detail around windows, doors eaves, corner turrets, gables **B3**
- 4 The White House, 100 Wimbledon Hill Road, Grade II, 1850, stucco, Ionic columns and Greek key pattern frieze **B3**
- 5 Drinking fountain, Grade II, Gothic style in Portland Stone with bronze foliated water spouts, erected in the memory of Joseph Toynbee **B3**
- 6 Horse trough in granite, situated at the top of the hill for weary horses and cattle in 19C **B3**
- 7 Corner Bank Building, Grade II, 1895, Cheston and Perkins, red brick, stone dressing in Free Flemish late Gothic Renaissance style **B3**
- 8 The Old Bakery, in bakery use from 1860, Ronald B Gravestock was the baker from 1932-83 **B2**
- 9 Original shop-fronts, seen on both sides of the High Street **B2**
- 10 Bank Building, situated on the corner with Church Road with granite façade and classic columns **B2**
- 11 Fire Station with bell tower and clock, Grade II, 1890, red brick with gables and copper cupola **B2**
- 12 Dog and Fox, old coaching inn with stables at the rear, still in use **B2**
- 13 Walnut Tree Cottages, small 18C cottages sited at right angles to Church Road behind number 15 **B2**
- 14 Belvedere Square, Grade II, planned development of cottages, mid to late 19C, commissioned by Keziah Peache of the Cottage Improvement Society **B2**
- 15 55 Church Road, Grade II villa in stucco, early to mid 19C **B2**
- 16 Locally listed houses of note on left of Church Road, numbers 59 and 61, Rose Cottage, semis 71 and 73 in Victorian Tudor style and number 113 in Mock Tudor **B2**
- 17 Locally listed houses of note on right side of Church Road, numbers 44-50, 58, and Arts and Crafts influenced number 66 **B3**



20 St Mary's Garden Hall

- 18 Locally listed houses on right of St Mary's Road, number 33, Arts and Crafts style; 31/a/b Old English style **B3**
- 19 Stag Lodge, gate house to Earl Spencer's Estate, Grade II, mid 19C, stucco, stag removed for safety, WW2 but lost, replacement stag is in place **B3**
- 20 St Mary's Garden Hall, the outstanding contemporary church hall by local architect Terry Pawson **B3**
- 21 St Mary's Church, Grade II*, Chancel, late medieval; Cecil Chapel 1626-36, much rebuilt 19C, GG Scott and Moffat, late Gothic Revival style **B3**
- 22 Grade II tombs and headstones including Bazalgette's tomb, located within the churchyard **B3**
- 23 Views of the Old Rectory House from the churchyard, Grade II*, 16C with 19C additions, oldest house in the area **B3**
- 24 Motor House, 2 Highbury Road, Grade II, 1907 RJ Thomas and Pomeroy, stucco, green slate, pitched hipped glazed washing porch **B3**
- 25 Good Hope, 2 Highbury Road, Grade II, 1905, Spencer Carey Curtis, Dutch style, stucco **B3**
- 26 8 Belvedere Ave. Grade II, 1908, Amos F Faulkner **B3**
- 27 Locally listed houses in Alan Road numbers 1 and 2, 1905, Arts and Crafts style; numbers 3 and 7, 1904, Classical style; number 8, 1905, Arts and Crafts; and number 9 **B3**

- 28 12 and 14 Alan Road, 1903, massive chimneys, Art Nouveau leaded glass **B3**
- 29 121 Church Rd. 1901, Arts and Crafts influenced **B3**
- 30 Dairy Walk, right of way since 16C, linked St Mary's and Manor Farm **A3**
- 31 28-32 Calonne Road, Grade II, 1814, possibly James Ransom, Vernacular Revival **A2**
- 32 Buddhapadipa Temple, a spectacular and highly decorated temple **A2**
- 33 21 Calonne Road, Grade II, 1909, R Baille Scott, Arts and Crafts manner **A2**
- 34 Locally listed houses along Parkside, number 44, Vernacular Tudor; number 43, 1925, Neo Classical; number 42, 1900 with Dutch gable and Palladian window; number 38, 1900, Neo Vernacular; number 37, 1901 with green slate, brick detail; number 34/a 1910, Neo Vernacular Tudor; numbers 33/30, 1904; number 29, 1904 Jacobean detail, numbers 28 and 26-23 **A2**
- 35 Falconhurst, 36 Parkside, Grade II, 1902, EJ May, Arts and Crafts manner **B2**
- 36 Drinking fountain and horse trough, Grade II, 19C, cast iron drinking fountain and granite drinking trough originally in the Strand WC2 **B2**
- 37 Pound, an area to hold stay animals when locals had grazing rights **B2**
- 38 War Memorial, Grade II **B2**
- 39 22 Parkside, contemporary single storey dwelling and studio designed by Richard Rogers for his parents in the 1970s **B2**
- 40 6 and 7 The Green, both Grade II, mid 18C, later alterations **B2**
- 41 1 The Green, possibly mid 18C, altered 1929, home of Sir William Congreve inventor of rockets used in 1812 war. 3 and 4 The Green, both built 1905, brick ground floor and rendered above with notable decorative features **B2**
- 42 Claremont House, 44, 45 and 45a High Street, Grade II, built part 17C and 18C with a timber-framed wing, part close to the road was a general store in 18C, later sold ice-cream **B2**
- 43 Pair of early 19C cottages tucked between shops **B2**
- 44 Rose and Crown, High Street, part 17C, late 18C early 19C public house, note multi pane sash windows; recently sympathetically extended **B2**

- 45 Eagle House, Grade II, 1613, Robert Bell, restored 1887 TJJ Jackson, Blue Plaque for Arthur Schopenhauer **B2**
- 46 Ashford House, High Street, Grade II, 1720 with 19C shopfronts **B2**
- 47 Edwardian and Victorian shopfronts on Grade II listed buildings; 35, 37a & 57 High Street, 18C included stables, now converted **B2**
- 48 32 and 34 High Street, Grade II, mid-late 18C shops, 19C shopfronts with barns at rear **B2**
- 49 Village Club and hall, Grade II, 1859, SS Teulon, enlarged 1879, TJJ Jackson, Gothic Revival **B2**
- 50 Wimbledon Museum of Local History situated over the Village Club, open weekends **B2**
- 51 Artesian Well, Grade II, 1798, converted to residence 1975 **B3**
- 52 9 Arthur Road, The Well House, 1886, Victorian Tudor Gothic, ornate brickwork, artist studio of same era in garden **B2**
- 53 Views over historic Wimbledon Park Grade II* from Home Park Road **A3**
- 54 The White Pavilion, 1925, unusual concrete building, roof forms terraced entrance into the Park off Home Park Road **A3**
- 55 The Lake, Wimbledon Park, formed by 'Capability' Brown in 1767 **A3**
- 56 The Arts and Crafts Bowls Pavilion, Wimbledon Park, with clock tower **A3**
- 57 AELTC, Wimbledon Park Road, venue for the Wimbledon Championships; Tennis Museum **A3**
- 58 Beech Holme, 49 Parkside, home of Joseph and Arnold Toynbee and 54 Parkside, Apostolic Nunciature, Grade II CW Stephens, faced in Portland stone with Doric pilasters; green slate roof **A2**
- 59 Wimbledon Windmill and Museum, Windmill Road, Wimbledon Common, Grade II* built 1817-18, two storey octagonal building supporting a weather boarded body with four sails, converted into cottages in 1860s, now a windmill museum open at weekends April to October **A1**
- 60 Queensmere, in a hollow close to the windmill, an attractive artificial lake fed by natural springs **A1**
- 61 Caesar's Well, no connection to Caesar but is close to Caesar's Camp, in the centre of a ring of trees, also fed by a spring **B1**

- 62 Caesar's Camp, Scheduled Ancient Monument, late Bronze Age or Iron Age Fort c800BC, circular earthwork, defensive ditch and bank, 43 ha. **B1**
- 63 Study School, Grade II was know as the Round School original built 1758-61 and extended in 1800s, continually used as a school **B1**
- 64 Kier Cottage, interesting built into the boundary wall of Cannizaro Park **B1**
- 65 West Side Place, early cottages, Blue Plaques at 8 North View for Josephine Butler and Sir Ernst Chain at number 9 **B1**
- 66 Fox and Grapes Public House, 18C. Camp Rd. **B1**
- 67 Kier, Westside, Grade II, built 1789, substantial detached house in stucco, slate roof with porch with Doric columns **B1**
- 68 Stamford, Westside, Grade II, 1720, rendered brick with tiled double pitched roof behind parapet, decorative fanlight and six panelled doors **B2**
- 69 Cannizaro Park, Grade II* Historic Park open to the public **B1**
- 70 Cannizaro House Hotel, previously home of Viscount Melville and later the Duke of Cannizaro; locally listed **B1**
- 71 Hanford Row, Grade II row of cottages, 1770, Mansard roof with dormers, built as local workers cottages **B2**
- 72 7/7a Westside, Grade II former stables, now flats, 1760, steeply pitched pantiled roof with dormers, brick modillion cornice, linked pairs of chimneys **B2**
- 73 Westside House, Grade II, 1760, substantial house now flats, brown brick with red detail, low pitched slate roof behind parapet, extended early C19 **B2**
- 74 Wosley House, Grade II, 1894, substantial detached house by EJ May, Domestic Revival with stone mullions **B2**
- 75 Chester House, Grade II, c1700 or earlier, plum brick, red detail, steeply pitched hipped roof, wing added 20C **B2**
- 76 Cromwell's Half Acre, small green opposite pubs traditionally a community meeting place **C2**
- 77 Hand and Hand and Crooked Billet Inns, two very old pubs, one originally owned by the Whatney Family and origins of the famous brewery **C2**
- 78 Mid 18C cottages, Grade II row of cottages **C1**

- 79 Gothic Lodge, Woodhayes Road, Grade II, 1760 Gothic style in stucco with low-pitched slate roof, Tudor arched doorway, first house in London to have electric light, home of Captain Frederick Marryat **C2**
- 80 Southside House, Woodhayes Road, Grade II*, and Coach House, Grade II, substantial house with 1687 façade incorporating earlier building; Coach House, 18C, open to the public summer weekends **C2**
- 81 Pillar Box, Grade II, 1866-79, Cast iron, hexagonal Penfold type **C2**
- 82 King's College School and other local listed properties of note on Southside **C2**
- 83 School Hall, Grade II, 1899 by Sir Banister Fletcher in red brick with cream stone **C2**
- 84 Lauriston Cottage, Grade II, c1700, formally stables to the lost Lauriston House, now two cottages and head quarters to Lauriston Runners, William Wilberforce stayed on this site **B2**
- 85 Village Well, used by the local community as the main source of fresh water **B2**
- 86 1 and 2 The Grange, both Grade II, built 1889, number 1 by Aston Web, Georgian Revival, number 2 by EJ May **B2**
- 87 1 Ridgway, 1900, SS Tuelon, Victorian Tudor **B3**
- 88 1 Grosvener Hill, 1900, also by SS Tuelon in Victorian Gothic **B3**
- 89 3 Ridgway, 1900, Tudor Vernacular Revival **B3**
- 90 3a Ridgway and 1-13 Oldfield Road, 18C terrace of Cottages, locally listed, Georgian twelve pane sashes **B3**
- 91 5 Ridgway, late 19C forms end of terrace **B2**
- 92 7-17 Ridgway, late 18C/early 19C terrace, fan shaped flat arches over 12 pane Georgian sashes **B2**
- 93 Emmanuel Church, late 19C, Victorian Gothic, Gothic timber work, Venetian bell tower **B2**
- 94 19-27 Ridgway, early 19C terrace, twelve pane sashes, massive chimney **B2**
- 95 Sheep Walk Mews formed a path along the side of the Lingfield Estate **B2**
- 96 Telephone Exchange, 1939, red brick/Portland stone, example of the period, curved façade at corner **C2**
- 97 Telephone Boxes, Grade II, Type K6, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, cast iron and domed roof **B2**
- 98 St John's Church, Grade II, 1875, TJJ Jackson, late Gothic **C3**



- 99 21-22, 33-34-35-36 and 39-40 Denmark Road, mid 19C cottages **C2**
- 100 Model Cottages by S S Tuelon, Grade II, mid to late 19C **C2**
- 101 Victorian shopping parade, Ridgway, once covered all shopping needs **C2**
- 102 54 Ridgway, 1908, Grade II including gate posts, TJG Jackson in Queen Anne Revival **C2**
- 103 The Swan Inn, livery stables at rear still in use **C2**
- 104 1 Lauriston Road, Grade II, 1900, TJG Jackson in Georgian revival, home of Robert Graves **C2**
- 105 9 Lauriston Road, Grade II, 1892-4, Sir Ernest George **C2**
- 106 15/a Lauriston Road, Grade II, 1899, James Ransom, Dutch gable, segmented headed entrance **C2**
- 107 Thornton Road East, early cottages, possibly early Georgian lying behind 13-17 Thornton Road, 1877-83 **C2**
- 108 Slip, one of a number of ancient slips that transverse the hill between Ridgway and Worple Road **C2**
- 109 Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Grade II, 1886-1901, FA Walters, Decorated Gothic, Flint dressings, Victorian stained glass **C2**
- 110 Wimbledon College, Edge Hill, Grade II, 1860, additions 1865-7 SS Teulon, Chapel 1896-98 FA Walters **C2**
- 111 Cottage with Cartshed below, Grade II, 1860, SS Teulon **C2**
- 112 Small Gothic style lodge, Edge Hill, set back from the road, all that remains of a larger estate **C2**
- 113 Original All England Tennis Club site, Nursery Road, Pavilion, Early 20C; the Wimbledon Tennis Championships were first played here **C3**
- 114 Pavement, 1907, terrace of small shops with upper parts, strongly Classical, moulded bricks, quality brickwork detail **B3**
- 115 St Mark's Place, 1860, short terrace, which originally held small businesses including a forge; St Marks Church, 1968, unusual pentangle plan **B3**
- 116 Alexandra Public House, late 19C early 20C, Greek Classical detail around doorways, stone and brick detailing **B3**
- 117 Town Hall façade. Grade II, 1928-31, by AJ Hope of Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, Stripped Classical, formally Wimbledon Town Hall now fronts shopping centre **C3**
- 118 Corner of Broadway and Queen's Road, curved Victorian shopping parade **C3**
- 119 Baptist Church façade and Fire Station façade also front Queen's Road elevation of the shopping centre; Fire Station facade, Grade II, 1904 by Charles Hanlet Cooper **C4**
- 120 Police Station, Queen's Road. 1900, red brick, stone detail **C4**
- 121 South Park Gardens, Grade II historic park, also contains Grade II drinking trough and fountain; Victorian development of housing with park **B4**
- 122 Holy Trinity Church, Wimbledon Brdwy. mid 19C, Gothic, wooden shingle spire, interesting shaped slates; Church Hall, 1928, now Polka Theatre, dedicated to children's entertainment **C4**

- 123 St Winifride's Church, Grade II, 1904, Frederick A Walters, Romanesque **C4**
- 124 153-163 Merton Rd. Six semi detached houses with coach houses, 1860, Classical influence, round headed windows, stone quoins, large party chimneys **C4**
- 125 South Wimbledon Station, Grade II, 1926, Charles Holden, Underground Station one of a number by Holden on the Northern Line **C4**
- 126 Pelham High School, Grade II, 1900 Wren Revival, brick with stone dressings, now flats **C4**
- 127 Wimbledon Theatre, Grade II, 1910, Cecil Massey and Roy Young, possible based on Frank H Jones design, elaborate Baroque and Adamesque interiors **C4**
- 128 Ashbourne Close, small Victorian residential close, which has resisted development **C4**
- 129 Bertram Cottages, Henry Charles Forde, five terraces of two storey houses built 1870s, red brick detail, commissioned by Keziah Peache of the Cottage Improvement Society **C4**
- 130 Prince of Wales and attached buildings, Victorian "town" public house, Victorian Classical, ornate tiling, and clock **C3**
- 131 Merton Hall, Kingston Road, 1899, red/brown brick, stone detail, clock tower **C4**
- 132 116-118 Kingston Road, 1900, red brick, carved stone detail, Palladian window **C4**
- 133 120 Kingston Road, Manor House, Grade II, 1700s, detached house, now offices **C4**
- 134 Rutlish Road Merton Park Railway Station, mid 19C, typical small station building, no longer in use **C4**
- 135 148 Kingston Road, 1880s, Quartermain, Arts and Crafts influenced, red bricks, hanging tiles, timber detailing **C4**
- 136 Dorset Hall, Grade II, late 18C, plum brick, red detail, 19C Doric porch **C4**
- 137 162 Kingston Road, (2a Church Lane) 1886, Quartermain, red brick and stone detail, hanging tiles, polychromic brickwork, profiled timber balconies **C3**
- 138 180 Kingston Road, 1797, red brick with yellow gauged brickwork, semi circular window, simple flat roofed porch **D3**
- 139 Telephone Box, Grade II, K6, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, cast iron, domed roof **D3**
- 140 192-200 Kingston Road, 1887-88, Quartermain, one detached and two pairs of semis, each with distinct features, red brick, blue polychromatic work, hanging tiles, ornate ridge tiles, Oriel windows, circular windows, stained glass, gauged brickwork, timber work **D3**
- 141 Long Lodge, Grade II, 18C and later, home of Frederick Shields, pre Raphaelite, now offices **D3**
- 142 Leather Bottle, 1900 Arts and Crafts influenced, wooden bargeboards, ornate ridge tiles, stone banding, coloured glass **D3**
- 143 9-17 Watery Lane, early 20C, Brocklesby, Arts and Crafts influenced, brick detailing, six pane timber casements, bay windows, circular windows **D3**
- 144 8 Watery Lane, Brair Cottage, 1898, Quartermain, wide fronted, ornate hanging tiles, gauged brickwork, moulded bricks, stained glass, timber detailing **D3**
- 145 10-12 Watery Lane, 1884-87, Quartermain, render and timber frame, ornate hanging tiles, timber brackets, ornate timberwork **D3**
- 146 14 Watery Lane, late 19C, end of terrace, rural, faces to the side, cantered bricks on chimney **D3**
- 147 38-46 Watery Lane, 1895, Quartermain, Neo Vernacular influence, ornate ridge tiles, brick detail chimneys, polychromatic brickwork, hanging tiles, tall staircase and dormer windows **D3**
- 148 Manor House (Rutlish School) Grade II, 1895-98, Quartermain, stock brick, red brick patterning, stone dressing. Home of John Innes **D3**
- 149 John Innes Park, originally the centre for John Innes horticultural research **D3**
- 150 Park Lodge John Innes Park, late 19C to early 20C, moulded brick detail, timberwork, chimney brick detail, terracotta finial on gabled roof **D3**
- 151 The Gardener's Cottage, John Innes Park, 1890, Neo Vernacular, ornate ridge and hanging tiles, brick detail chimney design **D3**
- 152 Toilets, John Innes Park, 1909, Arts and Crafts influenced, timber frame, herringbone brick infill, curved roof profile, leaded glass, metal brackets on eaves **D3**
- 153 Bandstand, John Innes Park, late Victorian or Edwardian, rustic timberwork, curved roof slope, metal roof finial **D3**
- 154 27, 29 Mostyn Road, 1911/13, Brocklesby, Arts and Crafts influenced, Dutch gables, front gable with corbelled base, brick detail, front bay, leaded glass, front porch (29) **D3**

- 155 35 Mostyn Road, Flint Barn, 1923 earlier timbers used, Brocklesby, reinforced concrete faced in flint, tiled roof, red brick chimney, lead panes, double height hall **B3**
- 156 54 and 54a Mostyn Road, 1912, Brocklesby, Arts and Crafts influence, detail on chimneys, curved roof, projecting eaves over bays **D4**
- 157 32-38 Mostyn Road, 1890, Quartermain, Neo Vernacular, unusual roof, chimney design, timber frame, ornate timberwork **D3**
- 158 28-30 Church Path, 1903, a pair of semis by Quartermain, Arts and Crafts influenced, ornate tile hanging, chimneys detail, the moulded brick, porch, leaded glass, the woodwork bargeboards, brackets at the base of the gable **D4**
- 159 15-23 Church Path, a terrace including a rare late 17C cottage **D4**
- 160 Vicarage, 1819 additions 19C, gauged brick lintels, round-headed doorway **D4**
- 161 St Mary's Church, Merton Park, Grade II, 12C and later; north and south door of chancel, 12C; wrought iron, 13C; north porch, restored 15C, 1856 south aisle F Digweed, 1866 north aisle B Ferry; 1897 west arch Quartermain **D4**
- 162 12C arched gateway from Merton Priory, Grade II re-erected on-site in 1935 **D4**
- 163 War Memorial, Grade II, 1921, HP Burke-Downing **D4**
- 164 Playing fields, Church Lane, bounded by Grade II walls and gates 16C/17C and Church House 1925, traditional design **D4**
- 165 30 Church Lane, Old School House, (Richard Thorton) last half 19C, addition 1901, Victorian gothic, red brick and stone detail, rose windows, arches, bell tower **D4**
- 166 31-61 Church Lane, four terraces of dwellings built by Brocklesby and Quartermain **D4**
- 167 23 and 2 Melrose, semis, 1907, Brocklesby, Arts and Crafts influenced, patterned brickwork, quoins, chimney, corner buttresses, curved roof **D4**
- 168 11-14 Melrose, 1904/06, two pairs of semis, 11/12 Brocklesby, 13/14 Quartermain, both Arts and Crafts influence, brick at ground floor, pebbledash first floor, brick detail **D4**
- 169 2/4 Sheridan Road, 1907, pair of detached houses, Brocklesby, Arts and Craft influenced, shallow bays, two pitch roofs, coloured brickwork **D4**



45 Eagle House

- 170 6-24 Dorset Road, Quartermain, 6/8 1880s, 10/12 1902, 14 1880s, 18-24 1902, mainly influenced by Arts and Craft movement, comparison of styles over time **D4**
- 171 5/7 Dorset Road, 1884, Newell, timber detailing, oriel, jettied side bay and staircase windows, brick detail **C4**
- 172 16 Langley Road, 1880s, Marsh, polychromatic and other brickwork detail, gothic and round headed arches, carved stone lintels, timber bargeboards **D4**
- 173 1 Sheridan Road, 1875, Marsh, Vernacular Revival, timberwork detail, brick detail, canted bricks on chimney, stonework detail, ornate glazing bars **D4**
- 174 3 Sheridan Road, 1900; 7, 1984; 9/11, 1882, Quartermain, Neo Vernacular, includes red brick, render or pebbledash above, stone detail, hanging tiles, brick detail, leaded glazing, timber detail **D4**
- 175 36 Sheridan Road, 1884, Quartermain, Neo Vernacular, ornate ridge and hanging tiles, detailed timberwork, chimney brick detail **D3**
- 176 17a Sheridan Road, 1890, Quartermain, Neo Vernacular, coach house, steep double gable roof, timber detail, ornate tile hanging **D3**
- 177 38/40 Sheridan Road, 1924, Brocklesby, unusual use flint, brick detail, flat arches over windows; 40, also curved roof profile, rustic quality **D3**
- 178 19 Sheridan Road, 1924, Brocklesby, knapped flint with brick detail, flat window arches **D3**