

Commissioners' Churches

Research Project Stage Two, 2006

Inspection Reports Volume 1: First Grant Churches in London



Commissioners' Churches Research Project
Stage Two

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VOLUME 1

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All Souls, Langham Place

Langham Place, London W1N 3DB



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number 413647

Date of visit 7 July 2005.

Report author: *Patricia Potts*

Contact *R.T. Bewes, 12, Weymouth Street, W1 (020 7580 6029)*
Church Office, 2, All Soul's Place, London W1N 3DB (020 7580 3522)

ANALYSIS

Description:

See List Description below.

Additional Information

The post-World War Two restoration, which included the rebuilding of the spire, was by Goodhart-Rendel. A second refurbishment carried out by the Brandt, Potter, Hare partnership in 1975/6, when the crypt was excavated and double-height brick arches (similar to those in Holy Trinity Marylebone) were exposed.

The BBC broadcast its Daily Service from All Souls from 1975-94 and had a recording room in the new crypt. Since the departure of the BBC Religious Department to Manchester, the crypt has been used as a meeting room. Further restoration of the exterior was carried out in 1985-6 and 1996-8.

Associated Buildings

All Souls Church Day School, originally in Bolsover Street, where the building is now audio studios. Moved to Foley Street in 1908. Architect of the new school was A.Beresford-Pite. The school was Listed Grade II in 1954, LBS number 209740

Statement of Importance

A nationally-known building by an architect of national status in a conspicuous position next to the BBC. The church was a vital element in John Nash's new Regent Street. All Souls is the last surviving church by Nash. Pevsner described the 1975-6 conversion as "brilliant". The interior has been refurbished, modernised and redecorated but the original spaces have not been altered.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed at grade I.

Condition

Good.

Future

All Souls has a large and diverse congregation and is a thriving community. There have been major restoration and conversion projects at All Souls. The exterior stonework may need work in the future.

List Entry

Building Details

Building Name: CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE **LBS number:** 413647
Address: LANGHAM PLACE **Grade:** I
W1
Parish: MARYLEBONE **Date listed:** 10-SEP-1954
District: CITY OF WESTMINSTER **Date of last amendment :** 10-SEP-1954
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 289 814
Postcode: W1N 8QS

TQ 2881 NE CITY OF WESTMINSTER LANGHAM PLACE, WI
45/121
Church of All Souls,
10.9.54 Langham Place
G.V. I

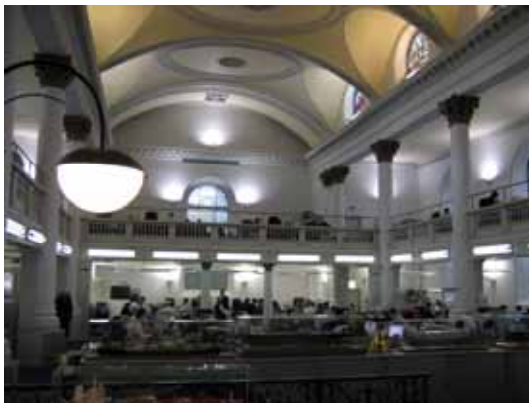
Church. 1822-24 by John Nash, restored after war damage. Bath stone; hipped slate roof to church proper. Rectangular body with the south west end circular portico, tower and peristyle encircled spire as the distinguishing feature of this neoclassical hybrid design, ingeniously both closing the vista and acting as the pivotal focus for the change in direction of Nash's Via Triumphalis between Langham Place and Portland Place. The circular portico raised on a flight of steps has giant Ionic columns carrying entablature and balustraded parapet; the circular tower with architraved and corniced entrance at its foot rises above the portico to the open Corinthian columned peristyle screening the base of the 12-sided stone spire. The body of the church (extending off the side lines to the north east) is in plain ashlar on 2 storeys with 6-window sides, square headed in lower register and semicircular arched above; plinth, plat band and sill band, crowning cornice and blocking course.

Interior has gallery on chamfered piers, above which rise Corinthian columns carrying flat ceiling with enriched cove; circular vestibule in base of tower. Copy of bust of Nash by Behnes in portico. John Nash; John Summerson.

Listing NGR: TQ2896981494

Christ Church, Marylebone

35, Cosway Street, London NW1 5BT



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number 209332

Date of visit 8 November.2005.

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Ricky White, Office Manager, Braemar Seascope Ltd*
(020 7535 2650)

ANALYSIS

Description

See List Description below.

Additional Information

Former church, now in commercial use, 1822-4 by Thomas Hardwick (a pupil of William Chambers), completed by his son Philip, architect of the Euston arch. In 1885 the galleries were "tactfully altered" (Pevsner) by Sir Arthur Blomfield (also responsible for door and portico in NW corner 1865). 1980s conversion to commercial use by Umano Architects to plan by Rolfe Judd. Bath stone and brick. Classical E portico/ W altar 5-bay nave Portland stone Ionic 4-columned portico E tower. Original plus Blomfield's 1865 NW door and portico E tower being repaired at the moment (Nov 2005). East wall filled-in with 1867 painting of the Transfiguration by W Cave Thomas, installed when Blomfield moved the altar to the more customary East end. In 1885 Blomfield extended the gallery across the West end.

Church was in decline from the 1960s and was declared redundant in 1978. First conversion in the 1980s was the Hardwick Centre, an art and antiques market, which was short-lived. Extensive remodelling during 1980s conversion to commercial use. Font (by Blomfield) removed from E vestibule to behind current reception desk in a raised foyer area before the main nave space. Organ (1825) and pulpit (also by Blomfield), originally set to the North and South of the present reception area, both now gone. Windows mostly new, a few date from late C19. Original altar rails now separate reception area from main floor. Raked gallery floors levelled. New balustrades. Whole interior light and freshly painted. The red brick crypt has been extensively converted into a series of meeting rooms, offices and social areas. Braemar Seascope Ltd., shipping brokers, has been the tenant since 1998 and has undertaken further extensive refurbishment. Nave and gallery floor space now furnished with clusters and rows of modern workstations.

Associated Buildings

Primary School, called Christ Church Bentinck, adjacent to the church to the South. Postwar buildings.

Statement of Importance

A handsome classical church by Philip Hardwick which contributes much to the townscape. The interior is also of considerable architectural interest, and the modern alterations have been tactful.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed at grade II* as a work by Hardwick, an architect of some importance. The exterior of the building is substantially unaltered. The interior is a handsome architectural space; most of the original fittings have been lost, but the galleries remain

Condition

Good

Future

The building seems settled as a flourishing commercial enterprise and it is much appreciated by the present tenant.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHRIST CHURCH
Parish:
MARYLEBONE
District: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
County: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 209332
Grade: II*
Date Listed: 10/09/1954
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2730281893

Listing Text:

TQ 2781 NW CITY OF WESTMINSTER COSWAY
STREET, NW1
42/1 (west side)
10.9.54
Christ Church

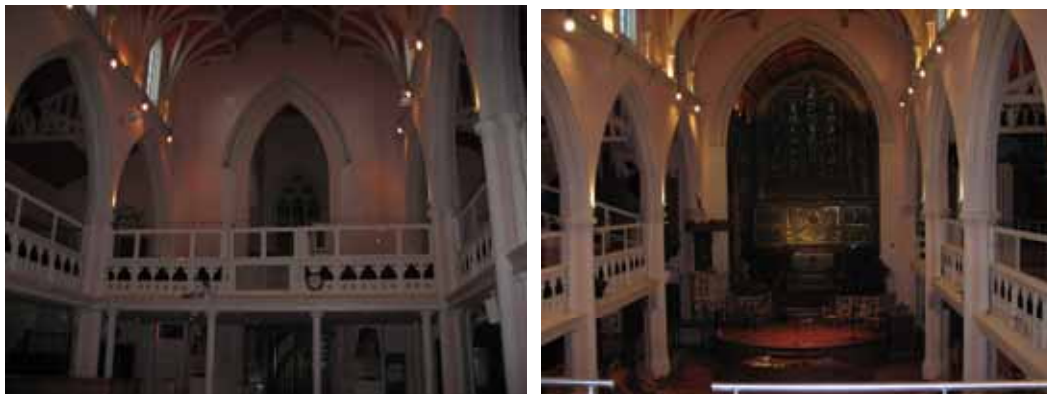
II*

Church. 1824-5 by Philip Hardwick. Additions/alterations of 1887 by Sir A W Blomfield. Brick nave with ashlar dressings, ashlar portico and tower. Classical style. Reversed orientation. Nave and chancel of 8 bays with single bay projection. Portico to east surmounted by tower. Ionic tetrastyle portico with pediment and balustraded parapet flanked by pedimented windows. Paired Ionic columns to portico returns. 3-stage tower with square Ionic peristyle with cylindrical core rising into octagonal cupola with volutes. To body of church round-headed windows in architraves with continuous sill band. Balustraded parapet. Oculus to gable of single-bay projection. Interior 8-bay Corinthian arcade, clerestory windows above entablature cut into the low arched ceiling with ribs and oval panels. Galleries. Corinthian pilasters to east wall. Church redundant at time of resurvey. Interior not inspected. B F L Clarke Parish Churches of London, p.128.

Listing NGR: TQ2730281893

Holy Trinity, Brompton

Brompton Road, London SW3



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *203548*

Date of visit *11 November 2005.*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contacts *J A K Millar, 73, Princes Gate Mews (020 7584 8987)*
Church office (0845 644 7533)
homebase@htb.org.uk

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Holy Trinity was built in the 1820s when the area was first being developed. The total cost was £10,407 to which the Commissioners contributed £7,407. Thirty years later, proceeds from the Great Exhibition of 1851 were used for further and more ambitious residential development (the area was then known as New Brompton or "Albertopolis").

Description:

See List Description below

Additional information

Commissioners' Church partly funded through the Church Building Act of 1818 and built 1826-9 to the designs of Thomas Leverton Donaldson. It appears to have been Donaldson's first commission (and was roundly criticised in *The Gentleman's Magazine* 1830 (i)) Grey Gault brick with Welsh slate roof coverings. West tower, four bay nave with thin clustered piers and galleries and a chancel in coloured brick. The tower has a bell stage with three pointed lights in each face a battlemented parapet and corner pinnacles with stone caps. Tracery was added to the nave windows in 1843 by Edward Blore and at that time a South door and porch in the centre of the South side was replaced by a window. The chancel was added by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1879 and "transformed" the interior in 1886. There have been several later alterations to the exterior. The roof was raised in 1882; a N/E chapel and S/West door were formed in the 1920s; in 1985 a N/W entrance and a staircase down to the crypt.

The interior was completely refurbished by Blomfield in the 1880s. His is the vaulted timber nave roof of 1882 and the traceried fronts of the galleries. There has been a series of recent minor internal alterations. The W gallery was extended in 1985; at the same date the crypt was renovated into extensive offices, social areas, meeting rooms and shops. The organ pipes were restored in 1979 when the 1930s organ case was moved from W gallery to N/E corner.

The Diocesan architect Russell Hanslip undertook alterations in 1993, including new seating (chairs replacing the pews), moving the organ and font and installing new heating, lighting and sound systems.

Fittings include the font (1863, by Hakewill) which has been moved from W end to E; The reredos by Clayton and Bell, 1885; low marble chancel screens, 1914; stained glass in the south aisle by William Warrington 1863 and in the chancel and W windows by Heaton Butler & Bayne 1880s

Holy Trinity Brompton (2005), by Barbara Clapham & Catherine Tye, published by the church, includes a bibliography of related sources. It also draws on the Victoria & Albert Museum Picture Library for images of Holy Trinity.

Associated buildings

Parochial School 1841, on Brompton Road, designed by George Godwin the Younger. This moved in 1899 to the refurbished Brompton Chapel, Montpelier Street. It was closed in 1939 and is now Bonhams auctioneers.

Infants School 1871, formerly on the site of the present Church House but now demolished, built by local property developer, C. J. Freake

Blemell House School, 1827, was a boys' boarding school, not founded by the Church but built on the neighbouring site to the South. The school closed in 1851 and the owner sold it to the Oratory, despite the opposition of the Vicar of Holy Trinity, William Josiah Irons. The doorway between the two sites was bricked up. Cardinal Newman also opposed the siting of the Oratory in Brompton, because he thought the area too insignificant. The original Vicarage, in Brompton Square, was sold in 1961 to the Gilliat family

The grove of lime trees along the Southern approach to the church was planted in 1831. The extensive churchyard to the North of the church is now a public park (the gravestones were moved to Brookwood Cemetery in the 1950s); the gateway of 1880 was moved in 1908 to the North side of the park; Church House is along the East side of the churchyard and was built after the war (following bomb-damage to the original building) on some tennis courts, once an Infants School;

Statement of importance

There has been a series of alterations to both the exterior and the interior of Holy Trinity and the church remains overshadowed to the South by the Oratory. However, the church, together with its large park, is a significant landmark.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed at grade II

Condition

Good

Future

Holy Trinity is the home of The Alpha Course and functions as the centre of a network of thriving (and more affluent than many) Christian communities, which benefit from and sustain the extensive refurbishments to the interior and the crypt.

List Entry:

Building Name: CHURCH OF THE
HOLY TRINITY

LBS number: 203548

Address: BROMPTON ROAD SW3

Grade: II

Parish: CHELSEA

Date listed: 29-JUL-1949

District: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Date of last amendment : 29-JUL-
2049

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 273 792

Postcode: SW3 1LA

TQ 2779 SW BROMPTON ROAD SW3

40/4

29.7.49 Church of the Holy Trinity

GV

II

Church. T L Donaldson 1826. Chancel by A Blomfield. Gault brick stone dressings; slate roof to eaves. Gothic. Four-bay aisled and galleried nave, 2-bay chancel. Coved timber barrel vaulting. West tower with battlements and pinnacles. East window by Warrington circa 1845.

Listing NGR: TQ2733279209

Holy Trinity, Marylebone

Marylebone Road, London, NW1



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *417828*

Date of visit *7 November 2005*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Michael Egan, caretaker (07939 813 531)*

ANALYSIS

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

Pulpit on South wall, to the West of the main door, approached from a door from inside, commemorates Rev Cadman, vicar of the church and a canon of St. Paul's.

Interior converted by Handyside & Taylor, 1956. South wall filled in to create rooms on two storeys and a new entrance lobby. The nave was further reduced by walling up the galleries, creating a series of small rooms on two storeys on the W and E sides. The raked gallery floors have been flattened. Spectacular double-height arched brick crypt, empty at the moment; there was at one time a dividing floor and the spaces were used as a bookstore. Little of the interior is now original, except the interior stone staircases to the W and E of the South entrance, and some of the late C19 remodelling in the chancel and apse.

Leased by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (SPCK) from 1956-2004. Pevsner noted that the conversion for use by the SPCK was "one of the first efforts to tackle the problem of redundant churches".

Associated buildings

None

Statement of Importance

One of the three Commissioners' Churches designed by Sir John Soane. The exterior has suffered only minor alterations but the interior has been altered considerably and all the fittings lost, although the original galleries still survive. The church is a distinctive landmark, seen at the end of some of the smaller streets to the South, e.g. from the beginning of Bolsover Street, as well as by those travelling along Euston Road

Listing Assessment:

The church is properly graded at II*

Condition

Exterior appears good, though there is some stonework decay. The 1950s interior conversion not in good repair.

Future

An option on a lease of the building has been acquired by Mr George Hammer, who has also leased St Mark North Audley Street. Firm proposals have not yet been put forward, but it seems likely that the building will be used for commercial purposes.

List Entry

Building Name: HOLY TRINITY CHURCH (SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE)

LBS number: 417828

Address: MARYLEBONE ROAD NW1

Grade: II*

Parish: MARYLEBONE

Date listed: 10-SEP-1954

District: CITY OF WESTMINSTER

Date of last amendment : 10-SEP-1954

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 275 819

Postcode: NW1 6JQ

Listing Text

TQ 2882 SE CITY OF WESTMINSTER MARYLEBONE ROAD, NW1 36/9 (north side)

10.9.54 Holy Trinity Church
(society for the Promotion
of Christian Knowledge)

II*

Church, adapted as offices. 1824-28 by Sir John Soane, one of his three churches for the Church Commissioners; chancel remodelled 1878 by G. Somers Clarke. Stone; slate roof. Orientated north-south with "west front" facing Marylebone Road. Distinctive Soanian classicism with a more boldly modelled tower than St. Peter's Walworth. Slightly advanced Ionic tetrastyle portico with Greek fret frieze to entablature and balustraded parapet. The tower, rising behind, has square main belfry stage with Corinthian columns set out at corners of each face and entablature broken forward over each capital topped by a finial; short drum above bearing Composite columned circular top stage with stone dome. Square headed lower and semicircular arched upper tier windows recessed for one order in same opening, those in side elevations articulated by engaged giant order of Ionic columns. Interior with galleries on short Tuscan columns carrying polygonal piers and segmental arches; flat ceiling; mosaic decoration in apse by Somers Clarke; the "aisles" under galleries screened off for office use.

The Architecture of Sir John Soane; Dorothy Stroud.
London II; Nicolaus Pevsner.

Listing NGR: TQ2755881917

Holy Trinity, Newington

Trinity Church Square, London SE1 4HU



Church from north east, 2006



Church from south east, 2006



Interior looking west, 2006



Interior looking east, 2006

Listing Grade II

LBS Number 471419

Date of visit 20 January 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Local contact Charles Strickland, manager

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

In 1820 Parliament authorised the building of a church on the Trinity Estate in what is now the Diocese of Southwark. The site chosen for the church was an open area with fields to the east, Great Suffolk Street East to the north and the large County Gaol complex to the south. The area to the west was already built-up. Previously used as a tenter ground, the land on which the church was built was donated by the Trinity Brethren, who developed the surrounding square of terraced housing between 1824 and 1832. Pevsner describes the square as “an admirably complete composition”.

The church was designed by Francis Octavius Bedford in the Greek Revival style at a cost of £16,259, £8,960 of which was contributed by the Commissioners. Bedford built several Greek Revival Commissioners’ churches in south London around this time, including St Luke’s in West Norwood, St John in Waterloo Road, Lambeth, and St George in Camberwell.

The building, finished in 1824, housed 1,277 people in pews and 771 in free seats. Holy Trinity closed in 1960 and was later gutted by fire. It was rebuilt as an orchestral hall in 1973-5, and is still used as such. It is now known as Henry Wood Hall.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

The church has an unusual plan. Like St Luke’s, West Norwood, the portico is to the north but the altar was, as usual, placed to the east. At St Luke’s this arrangement was changed in 1871-2 because of the awkward seating arrangements which Bedford’s plan entailed. At Holy Trinity the plan was kept, no doubt because the plot provided for a much wider nave than at St Luke’s.

The brick-vaulted crypt floor was lowered to provide a café, orchestral library and offices. Pews which survived the fire were apparently reused in the café.

Associated Buildings

There are no separate buildings associated with Henry Wood Hall.

Statement of Importance

A handsome and relatively expensive Commissioners’ church. The interior was completely destroyed by fire; only some pilasters, parts of the cornice and some pews survive from the original church.

Listing Assessment

Holy Trinity has a high-quality exterior and is of significant historical value as a Commissioners' church. It is an important element of the late-Georgian Trinity Church Square. Its listing is justified; the destruction by fire of the building's original interior perhaps prevents it from being listed at a higher grade.

Condition

The interior is in good condition. The exterior tower is in poor condition, with occasional falls of masonry (according to Mr Strickland). Use of iron cramps during the building's 1970s conversion is causing damage to exterior stonework on the main building.

Future

There are no plans to change the building's interior, which provides modern, high-tech facilities for recording orchestral music.

Structurally, the repair of the tower is the manager's the highest priority, and an unsuccessful application to part-fund the works was recently made to the Heritage Lottery Fund. The HLF has advised the building's owners to adjust their application and reapply. The stonework damage is likely to be included in repair works, and a forensic inspection to find out the different causes of the exterior damage has been commissioned.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *London 2: South. Buildings of England Series*, 2002.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, NEWINGTON **LBS number:** 471419
Address: TRINITY CHURCH SQUARE **Grade:** II
Parish: BERMONDSEY **Date listed:** 02-MAR-1950
District: SOUTHWARK **Date of last amendment :** 17-SEP-1998
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 323 794
Postcode: SE1 4HU

SOUTHWARK

TQ3279 TRINITY CHURCH SQUARE
636-1/5/811 The Henry Wood Hall, including gate
02/03/50 piers and railings
(Formerly Listed as: TRINITY CHURCH SQUARE (North side)
Church of Holy Trinity, Newington)

GV II

Church, now concert hall. 1823-24. By Francis Bedford. Guted by fire and rebuilt inside as orchestral hall, 1973-5.
MATERIALS: Bath stone, copper roof. **PLAN:** plain, rectangular Bath stone church with main portico to (unusually) the north elevation, porch to south; low pitched copper roof with pedimented gable ends to east and west. Tower above the north pediment. **EXTERIOR:** church of 2 storeys, 3 bays to east and west, 5 bays to south with projecting central bay under small pediment, 7 bays to north with projecting Corinthian portico of 5 bays to centre. Quoin pilasters support architrave, frieze and cornice. 5 doorways to portico, 1 to centre of west end. Doors and windows segmental-headed with stone architraves, windows to 1st floor longer and with sill band. Tower of 2 stages, the lower stage square Doric columns flanking bell openings, clocks to each face below, the upper stage an octagonal lantern with feather capitals to columns. **INTERIOR:** rebuilt as an open hall with new west gallery retains some pilasters and cornice.
SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: stone gate piers with fret ornament and acroteria finials, cast-iron panelled railings a replica of those destroyed in war.
All the listed buildings in Trinity Church Square form a group.
(Survey of London: Darlington, I: Survey of London: St George's Fields: 1955-: 109-112).

Listing NGR: TQ3235379469

St Anne, Wandsworth

St Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, London SW18



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *207130*

Date of visit *13 January 2006*

Report author *Lydia Wilson*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. Gordon Jeanes*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

St Anne's was built in 1822 as a chapel of ease to All Saints Wandsworth, and did not become a parish in its own right until 1850. Along with St Matthew's in Brixton, St Mark's in Kennington, St John's in Waterloo and St Luke's in Norwood, St Anne's is referred to as a 'Waterloo church', having been originally conceived as a memorial to Wellington's victory of 1815. The church, built on a hilltop and with a tall, cupola-topped circular tower, was for many decades the dominant feature in the local landscape. It can still be seen from all over Wandsworth, but is now surrounded by nineteenth century terraces and twentieth century housing estates. The cost of the church was £14,511, all of which was paid by the Commissioners. The building accommodated 426 people in pews and 1332 in free seats.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

Robert Smirke, the architect of the original church, was the surveyor to the Church Commissioners. He also designed St Mary's, Wyndham Place (London W1) and St George's, Brandon Hill in Bristol, as well as the building for which he is best known, the British Museum. Cherry and Pevsner regard the portico and tower (known as the 'Pepperpot') as out of scale with the rest of the building:

Of unhappy outer proportions, with an Ionic giant portico and circular tower behind it, exactly twice as high as it should be (p702).

The building was completed on 29 July 1822, and consecrated on 1 May 1824. Nineteenth century alterations by E.W. Mountford, a local architect who also designed the Old Bailey (1900-07), are covered by the list description. Twentieth century changes necessitated by enemy action and fire damage are also described in the list description.

By the late 1970s the fabric of the church was in a poor state, with crumbling exterior stonework and a deteriorating interior. Funds were subsequently raised to clean and restore the roofs, brickwork and paintwork, which was completed in the 1990s. The organ was rebuilt in 1996 by Rushworth and Dreaper, who moved the console to the front of the nave. The fixed choir stalls were removed in the late 1990s, with a thin brass strip to mark where they had stood. The building was recently rewired, with new lights hung in the nave.

Associated Buildings

A church hall is located south of the church. It was probably built at the same time as the vicarage, which adjoins the hall to its west and was built by Mountford in 1897. Mountford's vicarage is rented out by the church. The current incumbent lives in a house built in 1989 in the garden of the 1897 vicarage.

The church originally had a designated churchyard, but, following a row between the Bishop of London and the congregation over the fencing of the church boundary, the area was not consecrated. It remains unconsecrated, and is maintained by Wandsworth Council as a public open space (under licence from the church).

Statement of Importance

St Anne's was one of the first four buildings in Wandsworth to be listed. The church was subsequently upgraded to II*, and has historical significance as one of the five 'Waterloo' churches.

Listing Assessment

The church is correctly graded at II*.

Condition

The church has apparently had problems with dry rot since its construction. Present preventative measures include the maintenance of a fairly warm, constant temperature within the building. Following extensive repairs and conservation in the 1990s, the condition of the church is very good.

Future

The current vicar would like to install better WCs and a meeting space.

Bibliography

Cherry, B. and N. Pevsner, *London 2: South. Buildings of England Series, 2002.*
St Anne's Church, Wandsworth. A note on the building and its history (from St Anne's Church).
Statement of significance: St Anne's Wandsworth (from St Anne's Church).

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST ANNE

LBS number: 207130

Address: ST ANN'S HILL SW18

Grade: II*

Parish: WANDSWORTH

Date listed: 14-JUL-1955

District: WANDSWORTH

Date of last amendment : 14-JUL-1955

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 259 744

Postcode:

ST ANN'S HILL SW18

1.

5033

Church of St Anne

TQ 27SE 4/16 14.7.55

II

the grade shall be amended to II* and the description shall be amended to read as follows:

Parish church. The 5th "Waterloo" church, built 1820-4 to the designs of Robert Smirke in Greek Revival style. In 1891 William White truncated the western gallery, moved the organ and provided new pews. In 1896 E W Mountford added an apsidal chancel, Lady chapel and vestries. Most windows were replaced following bomb damage and the ceiling is a restoration of 1951 by Caroe and partners following fire damage. Built of stock brick with Portland stone dressings. Stone tetrastyle Ionic pedimented portico and lobby at west end bearing choragic domed circular tower of 2 stages, the lower stage with pilasters, the upper with attached columns with acroteria above cornice. Nave of 7 bays with round-headed windows above linked by band at impact level and rectangular openings below. East end has 1896 Mountford circular apse with 3 round-headed openings, the central infilled with stone, all with elaborate keystones and brick and stone piers. Vestries have Venetian windows to north and south and splayed mullions to east. Interior has circular lobby with stone Royal Coat of Arms and 2 stone staircases with iron handrails. 7-bay nave has galleries on 3 sides. Fluted Doric columns to top of gallery and piers below (but rumoured to be cast iron columns beneath). Coffered ceiling of 21 panels replaced following fire in 1951. Pews by William White of 1891. Elaborate late C17 style pulpit of 1893 and eagle lectern of 1894. Octagonal stone font with marble basin and columns of 1908. Some early C19 wall tablets. Round-headed chancel arch on attached columns. Sanctuary has intersecting arches. High altar has a copy of Leonardo's "Last Supper" in the tympanum of the broken pediment. Chancel pews possibly by William White. Lady Chapel of 1896 by E W Mountford has marble walls and reredos has a text with heart designs below a painting of the Virgin, Child and St Anne by a parishioner, a Mrs Kirkby. Monument of 1902 to Jessie Elizabeth Mountford of Connemara marble with bronze plaque. 5-bay stained glass window. Memorial chapel to south made out of Mountford's vestry after 1925.

[See Pevsner BOE LONDON 2. SOUTH P702]

**St Barnabas, King Square
(now St Clement with St Barnabas and St Matthew)**

King Square, Finsbury, London, EC1V 8DA



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *369056*

Date of Visit *3 February 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *Fr David Allen (020 7251 0706)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The church formerly stood on one side of a square of Georgian houses. The church building was closed in 1940 and used for storing furniture from bomb-damaged churches. The area suffered some war damage, after which all the remaining houses in the square were demolished to make way for new public housing. The church of St Barnabas, which was apparently not badly damaged but had become derelict, was stripped back internally to the bare brick and re-created with a classical interior in an early Georgian style with giant Corinthian columns defining a central space. The parish of St Barnabas was united with those of St Clement Lever Street and St Matthew City Road and the church became St Clement with St Barnabas and St Mathew.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The tall Corinthian columns of the interior are made of GRP. The handsome eighteenth century pulpit was brought from the Marylebone Chapel. The church has a full brick-vaulted crypt, which was left untouched at the restoration and still contains burials/coffins.

Associated Structures

None

Statement of Importance

Thomas Hardwick was an architect of some ability and the building is a good example of an inexpensive late-Georgian classical town church, with a plain brick body and a portico and spire intended to adorn the south side of King Square. The original interior has been completely lost, although the present interior is an interesting example of post-war classical revival. Post-war demolitions have robbed the church of its original setting

Listing Assessment

The church is correctly listed grade II

Condition

Fair: application has been made for a grant from English Heritage towards repairs to the roof

Future

Uncertain

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
CLEMENT WITH ST
BARNABAS AND ST
MATTHEW
Parish: ISLINGTON
District: ISLINGTON
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 369056
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29/12/1950
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3205782698

Listing Text:

ISLINGTON

TQ323182NW KING SQUARE
635-1/70/541 (East side)
29/12/50 Church of St Clement with St
Barnabas and St Matthew

II

Anglican church, 1822-26 by Thomas Hardwick, the body of the church rebuilt in 1953 by Gordon Jackson and Partners and Norman Haines Design Partnership. Stone and yellow brick set in Flemish bond, roof of Welsh slate. Nave and chancel under a single roof, west portico with tower and spire over. Shallow canted full-height central bay to east end; single-storey vestry extension of 1953 to east end; moulded stone cornice extending along north and south walls; rainwater head to left of central bay dated 1822. Five bays to north and south, the westernmost showing the original arrangement of two tiers of windows lighting aisles and galleries, the rest now having single tall round-arched windows; rainwater head in angle of south wall and west front; parapet. The west front consists of a giant Ionic tetrastyle portico in stone with flanking wings in brick; the portico has plain Ionic columns placed before antae, the outer antae engaged; the interior of the portico lined with ashlar in banded rustication and cross-vaulted; stone cornice and blocking course to wings which have round-arched windows set back within a round arch, those to the west now blocked. Balustrade over portico; square central tower in two stages, the upper stage with two re-entrant angles and round-arched openings with louvres; slender octagonal spire.

The interior dates from the reconstruction of 1953; vestibule below west gallery; otherwise a single space with

massive piers creating a notional division into two-bay chancel, nave and aisles. The piers are flanked by Corinthian columns and there are two more columns fronting but not supporting the gallery. Elaborate plasterwork to the ceiling, in a neo-Classical style. Fine C18 pulpit brought from elsewhere.

Listing NGR: TQ3205782698

St George, Camberwell

Wells Way, London SE5 7SZ



Church from south west, 2006



East end of church from north east, 2006



West front (doors to private flats), 2006



Gateposts and railings to south west of west front, 2006

Listing Grade II

LBS Number 471458

Date of visit Friday 27th January 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Name of incumbent/local contact None, apart from Reverend Nicholas Elder, vicar of the nearby modern St George's Church, Coleman Road. He could not provide a contact for the conversion.

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

In 1744 Camberwell, Peckham and Dulwich were small villages separated from each other by fields and hamlets such as Peckham Rye and Nunhead. The population of the area grew from 7,000 in 1801 to 40,000 in 1841, and the housing stock increased to reflect greater demand. Albany Road, to the north of Wells Way, was laid out soon after the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal between 1801-1810. Originally situated beside the Surrey Canal in a once-prosperous neighbourhood, the west face of the building now overlooks a new park. Much of the area to the north, south and east of the former church is built up with post-war estates.

The total cost of St George's was £16,700, £5,000 of which was funded by the Commissioners. The building was designed by Francis Bedford and built between 1822 and 1824. Bedford built several Greek Revival Commissioners' churches in south London around this time, including St Luke's in West Norwood, St John in Waterloo Road, Lambeth, and Holy Trinity in Southwark. The church originally held 976 people in pews and 758 in free seats. An additional £1,382 was granted for repairs soon after the church was completed.

St George's was altered in 1893, when an apse was added to the east end. In 1909 the interior was redecorated and 'embellished', according to Pevsner. The church was closed in 1970, and its interior subsequently destroyed by fire. Relatively recently, the building was converted to private residential use and a new church constructed in nearby Coleman Road¹. Until its closure and conversion, St George's was the oldest Anglican church in Camberwell.

Description

See list description below.

Additional information

One of four Commissioners' Churches built in south London in 1822 and 1823², St George's echoed Gibbs's St Martin-in-the-Fields model of a plain interior preaching box whose main entrance was marked by an imposing portico and set-back tower. Variations on the same theme are found in St Mark in Kennington; St Peter in Walworth; St James in Bermondsey; St Anne in Wandsworth and Holy Trinity in Southwark.

According to Pevsner, the church is virtually a replica of St John in Waterloo Road, Lambeth. Before it was gutted by fire, the interior had three galleries on Greek Doric columns, and a flat ceiling. The existing apse – now adapted for residential use with sash windows – was added by Basil Champneys in 1893, when the choir was raised.

Associated Buildings

¹ Reverend Elder believes that the building was converted to provide housing association flats, but the current apartments appear to be privately owned.

² The others were St John in Waterloo Road, Lambeth; St Luke in West Norwood; St Matthew in Brixton.

The Church of England do not appear to own any structures which are still connected with the original building. Some gravestones have been retained to the south of the current residents' car park.

Statement of Importance

The former church of St George has a high-quality exterior and is of significant historical value as one of the most expensive churches built in London under the 1818 Church Commissioners Act. The destruction by fire and subsequent residential conversion of the building's original interior perhaps prevents it from being listed at a higher grade.

Condition

The building's interior was not accessible. The exterior appears to be in good condition.

Future

As far as could be ascertained there are no future plans to changed the building, which has been converted to residential flats.

Bibliography

Cherry, B. and N. Pevsner, *London 2: South. Buildings of England Series, 2002.*

List Entry

Building Name: FORMER CHURCH
OF ST GEORGE

LBS number: 471458

Address: WELLS WAY

Grade: II

Parish: BERMONDSEY

Date listed: 30-JUN-1954

District: SOUTHWARK

Date of last amendment : 30-JUN-
1954

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 330 773

Postcode: SE5 7SZ

SOUTHWARK

TQ3377 WELLS WAY
636-1/10/848 (East side)
30/06/54 Former Church of St George

II

Commissioners' Church, now in residential use. 1822-24. By Francis Bedford, architect; apse added by Basil Champneys, 1893. Stone. Classical style. Rectangular plan. 2 storeys with giant hexastyle portico to west, its entablature with wreaths in frieze, cornice and pediment supported by Greek Doric columns; openings behind on ground and 1st floor blocked-up. Tower of 3 stages behind, with Doric and Ionic orders. Side elevations of 2 storeys, 5 bays, the smaller ground-floor windows blocked-up.

INTERIOR: formerly much embellished (1909), now lost (gutted by fire).

Listing NGR: TQ3306277379

St James, Bermondsey

Thurland Road, Bermondsey, London SE16



West face of church, 2006



Church from north west, 2006



Interior of church from gallery (looking east), 2006



West end of church, with recently-restored organ (1829) and 1990s nave partition. 2006

Listing Grade II*

LBS Number 471382

Date of visit 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Name of incumbent Rev. Stewart Hartley

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

In 1724 there were 9,000 people in Bermondsey, a small settlement near the main road from the City to Kent. Later in the eighteenth century the area became a centre of ropemaking and terraces of houses started to replace the grand merchants' houses which had once dotted the district.

Until the 1820s the only church in Bermondsey was St Mary Magdalene, on Bermondsey Street. In 1821 a plot of land on Thurland Road was secured for a new church, to be funded under the 1818 Church Building Act. A six year delay ensued while the building committee debated how to raise funds to provide a church with a tower and a spire. The financial issue had been resolved by 1827, apparently by incorporating into the design a crypt where bodies could be buried, and which would therefore provide a steady income.

James Savage, the architect, provided a neo-Grecian design with galleries around three sides and an organ at the west end of the nave. The building cost £22,990, £17,666 of which was paid by the Commissioners. The four-faced clock in the tower cost £160. The church accommodated 2,000 people, 1,200 of them in free seats. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on 7 May 1829.

The box pews in the nave were replaced in 1900; those in the galleries are still in situ.

In the 1960s the congregation had declined so much, and funds become so depleted, that building was declared unsafe. The church then came to the attention of the Friends of Friendless Churches, who campaigned and fundraised to save it.

In the mid-1970s the north aisle was subdivided from the rest of the church and converted for use as a doctor's surgery. It is still used as such. In the 1980s the corrosion to the exterior was stabilised and the church was re-roofed and re-leaded.

In the 1990s the interior of the church underwent repair and redecoration. At this time a partition was installed at the rear of the nave to provide a lobby.

The original organ, built by J.C. Bishop in 1829, was recently restored. As part of recent work, the south aisle was subdivided and converted into meeting space and a kitchen.

Description

See list description below.

Associated Buildings

The current C20 church hall, to the south east of the church, is going to be converted into flats. A new church hall is planned. There is a vicarage nearby, but it is not currently in use by the vicar of St James.

Stone gate posts and gates.

Statement of Importance

St James was a relatively expensive Commissioners' church, and retains its original sense of grandeur and presence in an area which was heavily bombed during the war. John Betjeman called St James 'one of the finest of the Waterloo Churches'.

Apart from the (reversible) partition of the north and south aisles, St James remains very close to its original appearance. Unusually for a late Georgian 'preaching box', it was not restored by the Victorians.

Listing Assessment

This church is correctly listed at grade II*.

Condition

Following all its restoration work, St James appears to be in good condition.

Future

The WCs require refurbishment, and access for the disabled. The doctor's surgery may become vacant this year, in which case there are plans to convert the former north aisle into space for the local community.

Given enough funds, there is a will amongst parishioners to develop the crypt into a community space and café. The fact that it is a burial crypt with lots of small niches would make this a more expensive project than converting a non-burial crypt.

Southwark Council owns the land to the rear of the church, and plans to build a four storey block of flats here. On the other side of Thurland Road, there are plans to build two 10-storey residential tower blocks. St James's Church would fill the vista between the blocks, if the plans went ahead. The council also owns the land surrounding the church, and plans to re-landscape it as a public park. According to Reverend Hartley, the council intends to retain the existing churchyard boundaries.

Bibliography

A Short History of St James Bermondsey

A Short History of St James Organ and the First Organist James Turle

www.stjamesbermondsey.org.uk/4598.html

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST JAMES

LBS Number: 471382

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 06/12/1949

Date of Last Amendment:

NGR: TQ3429379336

Listing Text:

TQ3479 THURLAND ROAD
636-1/6/770 (East side)
06/12/49 Church of St James

Church. 1827-1829. By James Savage.

MATERIALS: stock brick with yellow stone dressings, pitched slate roof.

PLAN: rectangular plan 2-storey church with tetrastyle Ionic portico to 5-bay west end, nave with clerestory and aisles, 8-bay elevations to north and south. Tower of 2 stages resting on abutment with stone quoins breaking out from clerestory at west end.

EXTERIOR: stone portico to centre of west end has unfluted Ionic columns supporting architrave, frieze and dentil cornice with pediment. Corner pilasters rest on stone plinth; stone cornices with blocking course to aisle and higher clerestory sections. West end has giant panelled door to centre with stone architrave, frieze and cornice; similar lower doors in outer bays with stone panels above. Tall square-headed windows with battered stone architraves and leaded lights to aisles; 6 similar clerestory windows above to north and south in recesses with segmental brick arches. Tower has Doric pilasters to square-plan lower stage with a round-arched, louvred bell opening to each face; upper stage rather Baroque with groups of 3 columns at angles supporting urns. Spire above surmounted by gilt ball and spike with large flying gilt dragon weather vane.

INTERIOR: altered 1965 with west end and aisles (with roofs sloping inward for stepped gallery above) divided off to create separate rooms. Gallery on square piers round 3 sides, with Ionic columns above supporting clerestory wall, the lower part of which is an entablature. From this paired columns rise to support cornice and are continued in paired beams across the roof; deeply coffered ceiling. Large paterae in roof bays to gallery.

FITTINGS: organ by Bishop and Son, 1829, in round-arched western extension of west gallery. Corresponding, round-arched eastern extension for reordered sanctuary contains large painting of the Ascension.

The most expensive of the London Commissioners' churches (they gave 17,666) with the parishioners also making large contributions to the total cost of 21,412.

Listing NGR: TQ3429379336

St John the Evangelist, Waterloo

Waterloo Road, London SE1



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number 204772

Date of Visit 17 January 2006

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historical Information

One of several handsome classical Commissioners' churches by Francis Bedford (the others are St Luke West Norwood and Holy Trinity Newington). The Commissioners gave £9,976 towards the total cost of £18,034.

The interior was destroyed by bombing in December 1940.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The west gallery was re-constructed in steel and concrete; the roof was replaced in steel, the ceiling is fibrous plaster.

Associated Structures

The forecourt railings (recently restored) and the wall surrounding the churchyard are both contemporary with the building and both are listed (LBS 204773 and 204774).

Statement of Importance

The exterior of the church is a very handsome example of the Greek Revival style on a conspicuous site. The interior is now essentially a creation of the early 1950s by Thomas Ford in a neo-Regency manner, which has considerable historical significance through its close association with the Festival of Britain

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II*

Condition

Appears good

Future

Secure

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN WITH ALL SAINTS	Details:
Parish: LAMBETH	LBS Number: 204772
District: LAMBETH	Grade: II*
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 19/10/1951
Postcode:	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ3113380093

Listing Text:

In the entry for:-

TQ 3180 WATERLOO ROAD, SE1

779-0/1/1048 Church of St John
with All Saints
19.10.51

GV II*

The description shall be amended to read:-

Parish church. 1823-4 by Francis Bedford. One of 4 churches in Lambeth in Greek revival style, damaged in 2nd World War and with Festival of Britain interior of 1951 by T F Ford. Body of church of stock brick with sandstone dressings and spire and columns to portico in Portland stone. Nave and chancel combined with pedimented portico at west end with 3 tier tower ending in obelisk. West front of 2 storeys: 5 bays. 1st floor windows have square paterae to surrounds and C20 metal panes. Ground floor has 5 doors with 6 panelled doors in similar surrounds. Massive stone pediment with frieze with 11 wreaths and 6 massive Portland stone columns. Square tower of 3 diminishing stages above, clock to lowest stage, round-headed louvred bell openings in Ionic Order above with antefixae at corners, then open Doric stage with antefixae at corners with plinth surmounted by obelisk with ball finial and copper cross and plinth containing anthemion design panels and antefixae. Sides continue frieze with wreaths. 1st floor has 6 sashes with C20 small pane metal casements. Cambered windows to ground floor. Deep stone plinth. C20 yellow brick pavilions with stone pediments attached to each side. East end has pediment with circular window. Central tall east window flanked by 2 bricks. Underneath are a central rectangular blank and 2 cambered windows. Internally of the 1823-4 phase remain the west gallery on 4 Doric columns (before the war damage the gallery was on 3 sides) the mahogany organ case of 1824 by J C Bishop, clock and 5 rows of pews

in the organ gallery. The 2 curved stone staircases in the west pediment survive. The font is an elaborate C18 marble non-shaped example with putti forming handles and gadrooned font cover. The reredos contains remains of the original marble altarpiece. The rest of the interior was remodelled by T F Ford in 1951 to form the church for the Festival of Britain in a Neo-Georgian Style employing an anthemion motif similar to the original interior. Ceiling of 5 panels with water-lily paterae. Anthemion frieze to cornice with pilasters. Side windows have balconettes. Vestry and S.E. chapel have curved corners and anthemion motif. 2 unusual 2 decker pulpits with flat canopy and curved steps. The most striking fittings of 1951 are the altar painting (Adoration of the Shepherds) and panel over east window (crucifixion) by Hans Fielbusch. [See Pevsner B.O.E. South London P 335]

WATERLOO ROAD SE1

1. (east side)

5023

Church of St John with
All Saints
(formerly listed as
Church of St John the
Evangelist)
TQ 3180 1/1048 19.10.51

II* GV

2.

1823-4 by Francis Bedford. Simple Greek revival building of 2 storeys. Five-bay front has massive pedimented Doric portico with square tower above. Clock in lowest stage, bell-openings in Ionic order above, then an open stage crowned by obelisk. Antefixae at all angles of tower. Main block of stock brick; tower and entablature of sandstone; columns of Portland stone. First floor cill band on which rest windows with small leaded glazing in simple moulded architraves.

Below these, double doors in similar architraves. Six bay returns with similar windows above; short, segment-headed ones below.

Listing NGR: TQ3113380093

St John, Bethnal Green

Cambridge Heath Road, London E2 0EL



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *205819*

Date of Visit *21 Feb 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Incumbent Rector *Fr. Alan Green (0208 980 1742)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Information

Bethnal Green was originally part of the parish of Stepney. St John's was built as a chapel of ease.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The builder of the church was Robert Streater. The most obviously Soanic part of the building now is the vestibule across the west front linking the central entrance and the two gallery stairs. The vestibule has the tall round-headed arches and incised joinery details which are quintessentially Soanic. The present Italianate wooden tracery was inserted by Mundy in the 1870s (Soane's drawings show the windows with small rectangular panes). The galleries with their stone Doric columns are Soane's, but the timber posts above (replacing timber octagonal columns with iron cores) and the elaborate timber roof are Mundy's

Fittings include a massive grotesque timber pulpit, presumably by Mundy, and the reredos with a giant figure of Christ (after Thorwaldsen) designed by CG Hare and made by Farmer & Brindley in 1913. The N chapel has an aumbry by Martin Travers. There is a small royal arms on the front of the W gallery.

Associated Buildings & Structures

None. The church hall behind the building is a modern structure of little interest.

Statement of Importance

One of only three churches designed by Sir John Soane, an architect of international significance and considerable originality. All three of his churches have been altered. Nevertheless, despite the later chancel and window tracery, the exterior of St John's is much as Soane designed it. Inside, the vestibule is pure Soane, but the character of the main church body has been altered by the replacement of the original ceiling with an open timber roof.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade I

Condition

There are some structural problems and repairs are on-going. One phase of roof repairs at the west end (grant-aided by EH) is on-site at present; a further phase will be necessary.

Future

An ambitious reordering scheme involving the division of the later chancel from the church and the insertion of a lift at the east end has been shelved for the present, but some adaptation is certainly in prospect.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN ON BETHNAL
GREEN
Parish: BETHNAL
GREEN
District: TOWER
HAMLETS
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: E2 OEL

Details:

LBS Number: 205819
Grade: I
Date Listed: 18/07/1949
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3502782758

Listing Text:

788/10/134 CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD E2
18-JUL-49 Bethnal Green
Church of St John on Bethnal Green

GVI

Parish church. 1824-25 by Sir John Soane. Restored 1871 by William Mundy after destruction of roof and interior by fire. Chancel altered and extended by G.F. Bodley 1888. Stock brick and artificial stone with stucco dressings; slate and leaded roofs.

PLAN: nave and aisles with west tower and chancel with side chapels.

EXTERIOR: 3-bay west front articulated by giant pilasters at corners and paired giant pilasters in centre, all with fluted vestigial capitals. Centre bay with pedimented doorcase, the pediment on scrolled consoles with paterae. Double 14-panelled and fielded doors. Shallow rectangular recess above pediment. Between the paired pilasters are shallow recesses containing double 5-panelled and fielded doors. Outer bays with 2-light plate tracery windows of 1871, with transoms. Panelled parapet over centre from which develops the square west tower.

Tower with twin detached panelled pilasters at each corner, with fluting at top, and a continuous moulded cornice with acroteria over each pilaster. Within the recesses are one bell-opening with scalloped timber louvres below a clock face, repeated to each face. Circular drum with round-arched lancets to cardinal points. Moulded cornice below narrow dome with 4 reduced lucarnes. Spike finial carrying weathervane.

North and south aisles of 8 bays, separated by giant pilasters, those defining the east and west bays with stucco and fluted tops, the others just with stuccoed fluted tops. 2-bay chancel, the upper storey with 2 round-arched

windows. Shallow pedimented single-storey side chapels with one similar window to north and south and each with an east doorway (moulded architrave and double 4-panelled and fielded doors). East end of chancel with a large stuccoed plaque, but no openings.

INTERIOR:

3 bay western facade with central pedimented doorway and short central tower with cupola above. Tower and giant pilasters, stuccoed. Pilasters carried up to form piers linked to central tower. Facade to Roman Road has 7 windows. All windows round arched with simple flat stuccoed tracery.

Bethnal Green Museum with its associated railings and statue, the 4 lamp standards and St John's Church form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3502782758

St John the Baptist, Hoxton

Pitfield Street, London N1 6HA



Listing Grade *B*

LBS Number *425866*

Date of Visit *3 February 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historic Background

The cost of this church was provided entirely by the Commissioners. The design was first entrusted in 1822 to H H Seward, but he was appointed Surveyor General to the Board of Works in March 1823 and Francis Edwards, a pupil of Sir John Soane, took over the commission.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The original interior was conventional in layout, with box pews and galleries on three sides; the organ in its classical case was acquired in 1834, possibly from a City church (Pevsner). There is a long catalogue of later alterations: the east end was beautified and a stained glass window installed in 1840; the font dates from 1865; the church was redecorated and the east end refurnished in 1873; the body of the church was re-seated in 1900; the chancel floor was raised, a new pulpit installed, the choir vestry built and the interior walls painted with biblical scenes by J A Reeve in 1902; the organ was moved to the south gallery in 1914. The classical reredos by J E Yerbury was installed in 1937. The church was restored in 1942 and in the early 1950s, when the organ was restored to its original position. In more recent years the galleries have been underbuilt at the eastern and western ends to provide meeting rooms. Reeve's ceiling paintings were cleaned in 1993. The crypt has been converted to serve as a café and gymnasium

The original galleries survive more or less intact, together with the upper west galleries either side of the organ, now a rare survival in churches. Francis Edwards' original drawings for the church are in the RIBA collection

Associated Structures

Churchyard is surrounded by tall wrought iron railings on a granite plinth, with cast iron decorative gate piers, all listed grade II (LBS 425867). The railings have been restored.

Statement of Importance

A handsome example of a Commissioners' town church. Despite the large number of alterations, the interior retains its original galleries on three sides and still has considerable dignity.

Listing Assessment

The church is presently grade B; it is certainly of grade II standard and in many ways is at least the equal of the four south London Waterloo churches which are all II*.

Condition

Appears good.

Future

The church appears to be the centre of an active parish

List Entry:

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN THE
BAPTIST
Parish: HACKNEY
District: HACKNEY
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: N1 6HA

Details:

LBS Number: 425866
Grade: B
Date Listed: 03/01/1950
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3302983032

Listing Text:

PITFIELD STREET N1
1.
5013 (West Side)

Church of St John the Baptist
TQ 3383 30/483 3.1.50.
B

2.
Parish Church of Hoxton. Large rectangular church in classical style. 1825-9 by F Edwards. 2 storeys. Pale grey brick with stone dressings. 3-bay west front has recessed centre bay of rusticated stone where 2 giant attached fluted Ionic columns, flanked by square half columns, support entablature with dentil cornice. Eared architraves to central door and window above, of battered shape. In side bays and on returns round-arched 1st floor windows, segment headed windows below. No pediment but steeple of 2 diminishing drums and domed cupola.

Listing NGR: TQ3302983032

Building Details:

Building Name:
RAILINGS AND GATES
TO CHURCHYARD OF
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
Parish: HACKNEY
District: HACKNEY
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: N1 6HA

Details:

LBS Number: 425867
Grade: II
Date Listed: 04/02/1975
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3298383014

Listing Text:

PITFIELD STREET N1
1.
5013 (West Side)

Railings and Gates to
Churchyard of St John the
Baptist.

TQ 3283 29/484

TQ 3383 30/484

TQ 3382 35/484

II

2.

Tall early-mid C19 cast iron railings on granite plinth.
Double gates hung on square cast iron piers, to east west
and south.

Listing NGR: TQ3298383014

St Luke, Chelsea

Sydney Street, London SW3 6PU



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *424381*

Date of visit *7 November 2005.*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Church office (0207 351 7365)*

ANALYSIS

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

Chancel added by George Goldie in 1874; further remodelling 1880s 7-bay nave galleries flying buttresses above the aisles open arcaded West front West tower with pinnacles 2 octagonal turrets at East end

Stone fan-vaulted ceiling Floor raised and extended West 1893. 1959 stained glass East window, commemorating the saints, by Hugh Easton. 1982-96, long period of restoration, including Crypt converted (with money raised from the sale of the Vicarage) for use as church offices and let to various voluntary organisations. (See illustration of the original interior, with box pews and benches in the central aisle, on p.9 of the Guide.) Original bells and still rung regularly. Font 1826 moved from East to West end Organ: some parts of the case original; rest Compton 1932 and 1990s.

The first rector of this church was the brother of the Duke of Wellington, Rev Gerald Valerian Wellesley, who was rector of St Luke's (old and new) from 1805-32. Charles Kingsley's father was Rector 1836-1860. Charles acted as curate for a while. He was known for his Christian and his socialist commitments. Charles Dickens married Catherine Hogarth at St Luke's in 1836. John Goss, later of St Paul's, was the first organist. John Ireland was organist 1904-26

Monument to Lt.-Col. Henry Cadogan (killed in the Peninsular War in 1813) by Francis Chantrey. His sister was sister-in-law to the Rev Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington. The Cadogan family were the patrons of the church. In 1717, a Cadogan married the daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, who had recently bought the manor of Chelsea

Memorial to Luke Thomas Flood JP, Treasurer of Chelsea's charity schools, Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex (d.1860), after whom nearby Flood Street and Flood Walk are named. His charity still makes grants to students.

The site was originally a graveyard. St Luke's is in the centre of the West side. North half of the site is now a local authority sports ground, with the gravestones set up round the edge; the South half is a public park. The area was converted into a park in 1881.

Associated buildings

Chelsea Parochial Schools, 1824-6, also by Savage. Bombed 1940. Replaced by the Church Hall in the 1950s. Only the central archway remains. (See illustration of the schools on p.30 of the Guide)

The Old Rectory, 1727, Listed Grade II built for the previous St Luke's (now Chelsea Old Church), on corner of King's Road and Old Church Street. Now greatly extended and a private home.

Statement of importance

St Luke was perhaps the first 'archaeologically correct' Gothic revival church in London, built in then newly-developing area of Chelsea. The exterior of the church is unchanged; the interior largely as it was in the late C19.

St Luke's is a significant building and a significant local landmark.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed grade I.

Condition

Good

Future

Church community seems to be thriving

Bibliography

Cherry, B and N Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 1991.
Eastlake, C, *The Gothic Revival*, 1872.
Johnstone, C, *Guide to St Luke, Chelsea*, 1999.

List Description

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST LUKE	LBS number: 424381
Address: SYDNEY STREET SW3	Grade: I
Parish: CHELSEA	Date listed: 24-JUN-1954
District: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	Date of last amendment : 24-JUN-1954
County: GREATER LONDON	NGR: TQ 270 785
Postcode: SW3 6PU	

TQ 2778 SW SYDNEY STREET SW3
24.6.54 Church of St Luke
I

Church. 1824. James Savage, architect. Stone. Late Gothic style with flying buttresses above aisles, open arcaded west front and delicately embattled west tower with pinnacles. Galleried interior and stone vaulted roof.

Listing NGR: TQ2700278518

St Luke, Norwood

Knight's Hill, West Norwood, London SE27



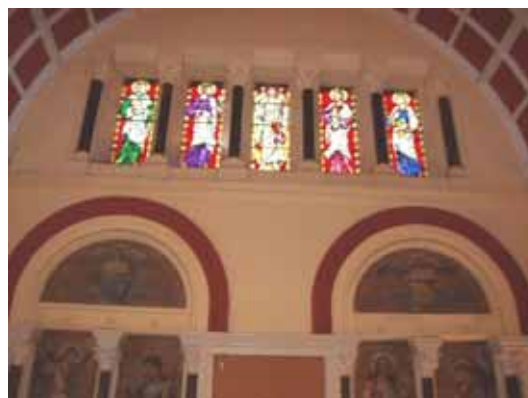
North front



West wall



G.E. Street's nave arcading (1871-2)



Tempera paintings and stained glass in former sanctuary

Listing Grade II*

LBS Number 204391

Date of visit Tuesday 10 January 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

**Name of incumbent/local contact Reverend Luke Wickings/ Tim Boyce,
chairman of the St Luke's buildings action group**

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

St Luke's was built in 1825 when Norwood was a small hamlet, unconnected by train and without the many terraces which covered surrounding fields and meadows in the later nineteenth century. In 1818 the parish of Lambeth, which had only one church, was divided up into four districts, each of which was earmarked to receive a new place of worship. These churches – St Matthew's in Brixton, St Mark's in Kennington, St John's in Waterloo and St Luke's in Norwood – are, along with St Anne's in Wandsworth, generally known as the 'Waterloo churches', having been conceived as a memorial to Wellington's victory. St Luke's cost £12,947 to build, £6,449 of which was granted by the Commissioners. It had space for 724 people in pews and 688 in free seats, and was consecrated on 15 July 1825 by the Bishop of Winchester.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

The narrow shape of the plot available to the Commissioners made it impossible for Francis Bedford, the architect, to orientate the church from east to west, as was usual. St Luke's was therefore built on a north-south axis. The main entrance, in the northern end, was heralded by a large, Corinthian, pedimented portico. Inside, the altar was originally on the eastern (side) wall, with two blocks of inward-facing box pews to the north and south end of the undivided nave. Galleries to the north and south provided more seating. Opposite the altar, on the west side of the church, was a three-decker pulpit.

The church was reordered in 1871-2, as a result of a combination of architectural fashion, changes in Church of England doctrinal thinking and complaints about the awkwardness of St Luke's seating plan, which required the congregation to face each other and look left or right towards the altar or pulpit. G.E. Street, the leading Gothic revivalist, introduced a sanctuary at the southern end of the church and separated the chancel from the nave by installing steps and a chancel screen. A choir and a Lady chapel were built in the chancel and a new vestry added to the side of the church. The galleries were removed and the body of the nave divided by round-headed arches which introduced two side aisles. The original flat ceiling was replaced with barrel vaults. In the 1880s the original large window in the southern wall of the church was replaced with four stained glass windows above a new reredos; in 1885 temporary paintings to designs by J.F. Bentley were inserted in the blind windows above the altar. An elaborate screen was donated by the Portal family in 1889.

In the 1930s a carved wooden screen was installed to the north end of the chancel, having apparently been bought from St Sepulchre's in Holborn by a local butcher. The church was redecorated and the reredos removed at this time. The building escaped major damage in the Blitz, although most of the windows were blown out. The crypt was used as an air-raid shelter. Modern stained glass windows now fill the openings nearest the altar, on the east and west walls. In 1976 the chancel and sanctuary were partitioned off from the rest of the church and a new altar inserted in front of the division. The space on the other side of the partition was made into network of offices and rooms on different levels. The stained glass windows and

tempura paintings survive. In 1969 a three-bay, flat-roofed extension was built to the east side of the church.

The front of the building has remained virtually unchanged since it was built, as have the brick walls of the east and west sides, with their tall, stone-dressed, round-headed windows.

Associated Buildings

Graveyard opposite, across the adjoining road. Separate war memorial to the north east of the main entrance. Adjoining flat-roofed building to the east of nave, built 1969. Small lean-to to west side of church. Canopy, ramp and entrance added to southern end of church in 1976.

Statement of Importance

A handsome and relatively expensive building with alterations by a significant Victorian architect. The church is listed grade II*, with much of the significance of the building tied to its striking exterior and subsequent alterations. Historical significance as one of the five 'Waterloo' churches.

Listing Assessment

The church is correctly graded at II*

Condition

The church has had structural problems since its construction: Bedford's original roof trusses were too weak to support the considerable structural movement of the church, which was built along the bed of a former stream. The tie beams put in to remedy the problem still exist, and Street's alterations – made partly to strengthen the structure – did not fix the problems. There is a cracking on an east-west axis mid-way down the nave, damp ingress in the south wall and subsidence in the building's south east corner. The structural problems have caused exterior stonework to come away. Iron cramps have also caused sections of stonework to blow off. Considering the structural problems, the interior is in good condition.

Future

The church has secured grants to restore exterior masonry to both the body of the church and its tower. Work will also include replacement guttering in lead and some repointing. St Luke's building committee is aware that damp problems in the south wall and the condition of the south east corner of the building must be addressed. The crack in the body of the church is a long-term problem.

Bibliography

Cherry, B. and N. Pevsner, *London 2: South. Buildings of England*, 2002.
St Luke's Church, West Norwood: A brief history of the building and interior (from St Luke's Church).

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST LUKE **LBS number:** 204391
Address: KNIGHTS HILL SE27 **Grade:** II*
Parish: STREATHAM **Date listed:** 27-MAR-1981
District: LAMBETH **Date of last amendment :** 27-MAR-1981
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 299 715
Postcode:

KNIGHTS HILL SE27 1. (west side) 5023
Church of St Luke (formerly listed under Norwood High Street)
TQ 3172 31/579

II*

1822 by Bedford. Pale yellow brick with ashlar dressings, Welsh slate roof. Greek revival style. Orientated north-south; at north end a hexastyle Corinthian portico with pediment. Slim square tower above has clock in base; bell stage with Doric screens and corner antifixae; open 'tower of winds' above with shallow dome and-cross finial. Six-bay returns have first floor windows only, round arched in simple architraves.

Interior has tall, four-bay classical arcade. Low, barrelled nave roof; raised chancel. Carved screen of 1879 to Lady Chapel. Ornate hood over altar. Two good modern windows in aisles.

Listing NGR: TQ2999571508

Building Name: WALL AND GATE
PIERS AROUND CHURCHYARD OF ST LUKE **LBS number:** 204392
Address: NORWOOD HIGH STREET
SE27 **Grade:** II
Parish: STREATHAM **Date listed:** 27-MAR-1981
District: LAMBETH **Date of last amendment :** 27-MAR-1981
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 299 715

St Mark, Lambeth,

Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4BT



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *204334*

Date of Visit *20 March 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *Rev Robert de Berry (0207 735 1801)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

One of the four south London 'Waterloo churches' with St Matthew Brixton, St Luke Norwood and St John Waterloo.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

David Roper was a south London architect with a modest mixed architectural practice (see Colvin); Alfred Bower Clayton was his assistant.

The interior of the church was restored by S S Teulon in 1873-6 and again by Basil Champneys in 1901-2, and again by RWK Goddard (a former partner of Champneys) in 1931 and again in 1947, when the glass dome was installed over the centre of the nave. The church was damaged in 1940 and restored again by Thomas Ford and partners (re-opened 1949, finally completed 1960). The C17 pulpit from St Michael's Wood Street, brought here in 1893 and referred to in the list entry is not now evident.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

The principal importance of the church lies in its handsome classical exterior. The Greek Doric portico and the vaguely Soanic tower are prominent local landmarks. The interior has an almost wholly twentieth century although the original gallery columns survive from the original arrangement, together with the paired columns flanking the sanctuary.

Listing Assessment

Probably correctly graded at II* for the handsome exterior.

Condition

Appears good.

Future

Not known.

List Entry:

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
MARK
Parish: LAMBETH
District:
LAMBETH
County:
GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: SE11
4BT

Details:

LBS Number: 204334
Grade: II*
Date Listed: 19/10/1951
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3120677520

Listing Text:

KENNINGTON PARK ROAD SE11
1. (east side)
5023

Church of St Mark
TQ 3177 8/240 19.10.51

II*

1822-24 built by D R Roper to the design of A B Clayton. Greek revival church of sandstone with Portland stone tetrastyle Doric porch in antis, up 8 steps. Above the pediment a square tower bearing octagonal drum and open round Ionic stage with cupola; the whole decorated with acroteria. Single entrance, under small window, to narthex. Church splays out beyond to hold aisles. Five-bay returns with segment-headed windows on each floor. Pilaster bay divisions support entablature. Side entrances to narthex; and crypt entrances further east. Projecting centre at east with large window. Inside shows gallery on Doric columns round 3 sides. Aisles and galleries walled off in reconstruction after war damage; but screen of 2 tall piers of Ionic columns before east window remains. Central glass dome. C17 pulpit from St Michael, Wood Street.
Listing NGR: TQ3120677520

St Mark, North Audley Street,

North Audley Street, London W1Y 1WF



Ceiling of portico, 2005



West front, 2005



*Interior of the church from west gallery,
2005*



Floor detail in narthex, 2005

Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *206976*

Date of visit *Monday 3 October 2005*

Report author *Lydia Wilson*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Ed and Laurie Hornbach (Commonwealth Christian Fellowship).*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The chapel of St Mark's was funded largely by a rate on the inhabitants of the parish of St George, Hanover Square, but it is classed as a Commissioners' church because it was constructed under the Church Building Act of 1818 and subsidised by a grant from the Commissioners. At that time, St George's was one of 25 parishes where urgent church building was required because the population exceeded existing church accommodation by more than 20,000.

Three Commissioners' churches – St Peter's, Eaton Square, Hanover Chapel in Regent Street and St Mark's, North Audley Street – were built between 1823 and 1828 in the parish of St George, Hanover Square. The total cost of all three churches was £110,577. The Commissioners contributed £5,556 towards the total cost of St Mark's. The architect appointed in 1824 to design St Mark's was John Peter Gandy. The finished church accommodated 726 people in pews and 784 in free seats.

Description

See List Description below.

Exterior

A large portico – the width of a neighbouring house plot – dominates the west elevation, which is the only part of the church visible from North Audley Street. It consists of two ionic columns, each flanked by two piers and topped by an entablature comprising an architrave moulded into three horizontal, plain faces; a frieze with dentil moulding, and a cymatium which was once decorated with lions' heads and honeysuckle. The entablature is topped by a blocking-course and a pedestal at each end. The west front was well-received by contemporary commentators, and is still admired. Pevsner calls the elevation a "handsome, strikingly original Neo-Greek front".

The bell turret, set back from the street because of the depth of the building's portico, sits on a square pedestal of brick. The octagonal bell chamber, with four latticed faces and four thinner, linking faces, sits on the cornice which tops the pedestal. The latticed portions include circles and half-circles, the former originally featuring decorative ironwork (which has been lost). The bell chamber is topped by an entablature. At the apex of this is a further pedestal, with a ball and cross which appear to be made of copper and were originally gilded.

The brick flanks of the church are five-bay and two-storey, with round-headed windows. At the south eastern corner of the church is a door connecting with an alleyway to Balderton Street, which runs parallel to North Audley Street at the rear of the building. The main entrance remains in the west front, where there are three doors, each leading to a small lobby. The central door, as in a Greek temple, is much taller than those either side, and has a stone architrave and decorative overdoor.

Interior

The three small lobbies inside the west entrance doors lead into a square hall, or narthex, whose east end provides the entrance to the west end of the nave. The awkward space between the street and the main body of the church allowed Gandy to

employ the public pronaos of Greek temples which he had studied. This provides a square space divided using four square piers into equally-sized spaces, some originally lit from above.

At either side of the east end of the narthex two staircases in open compartments lead to the galleries. To the north of the north staircase is a small room which was originally a vestry and is now a bathroom and small kitchen. It is lit by a raised toplight which is visible through the window on the way up the stairs.

In the church, the round-headed windows are the only obvious remnant of the church's original 1820s appearance, the church having been internally remodelled by Arthur Blomfield in 1878. The sanctuary, raised on steps in 1878, has a tripartite east window and fittings which date from Blomfield's remodelling. The nave is four-bay, with side aisles separated from the central body of the nave by Auvergnat Romanesque arcades with clustered Mansfield stone piers which support the roof. The ceiling – originally flat, plastered and painted – is a lofty open-timber construction, raised in 1878 to provide a triforium and clerestory. The walls of the arcade, triforium and clerestory are of yellow and light-red polychrome brick. The three galleries are part of the original design, but the 1878 west gallery is set back further than the original and the north and south galleries were refaced in 1878. The chancel was formed within the body of the nave in 1878 with the installation of a chancel arch and dwarf screen. The mosaic chancel and narthex floor was laid at this time.

Some other features, including the nave floor and rooflights, date from J.F. Bentley's alterations of 1899. Stained glass windows replaced the original windows at various times during the last half of the nineteenth century and first three decades of the twentieth (the current west window dates from 1923). The south wall of the church was damaged during the Blitz in 1941, and all the gallery windows on this side were consequently replaced after the war. The baptistery was created in 1902, or perhaps slightly earlier. To the north side of the chancel is a memorial chapel built in 1919 to commemorate parish victims of the Great War. Above is a space once occupied by an organ. To the south of the chancel is another space occupied until 1979 by an organ.

The room to the south east of the chancel, originally a vestry, is now an office. There is a door in the north wall which leads to another, smaller former vestry and a north-south passage behind the sanctuary. The main vestry (office) also has a door in its south wall. This leads to a further room, with stairs down to a passage leading to the 1874 mortuary chapel. This connects to the brick-vaulted crypt.

The easternmost crypt space was once used to store bodies before burial, and some of the coffin cases remain. The rest of the crypt spaces are now used variously as classrooms and storage areas. An exterior door to the north west of the crypt leads to a narrow corridor which provides light for the north side of the church. From there is the north-west door to the nave, reached via new wooden steps.

Associated Buildings

St Mark's vicarage, adjoining the church to the south, was built in 1888. It is no longer used by the church, and has now been converted into flats.

St Mark's School was founded by the church, to the rear of what is now 14-17 North Audley Street. It was probably founded in the c1840s, and was enlarged in 1871 following a gift of land by the Duke of Westminster. At that time 600 children were

taught at the school. St Mark's School does not exist on the site any longer, and appears not to exist elsewhere either.

Statement of Importance

The church is listed grade I, with much of the significance of the building tied to its striking original exterior and subsequent alterations.

Gandy's church was an innovation in Mayfair: no other Greek Revival building had hitherto been constructed on the Grosvenor estate. The building was also ably executed by an architect acknowledged by his contemporaries to be an expert on Greek architecture. Sir John Summerson wrote that Gandy-Deering had achieved a "high level of success", combining the west temple front with the necessary bell turret "in the most accomplished way". SAVE refers to the west front as "one of the finest Greek Revival facades in London", while the Survey of London describes the portico and pronaos of the original church as displaying "able scholarship and exceptional purity of detail".

Blomfield's later work, although it largely replaced the original nave, is also an important part of the church's story. Even more than St Peter's, Eaton Square – a contemporary Commissioner's Church whose interior was also altered by Blomfield – St Mark's interior alterations typify sumptuous-yet-restrained taste of late Victorian England. Within the context of unfavourable attitudes towards Victorian church 'restorationists', the twentieth century response to Blomfield's alterations have generally been favourable.

St Mark's contains a fine collection of stained glass windows by some of the leading firms of the day. Furthermore, the furnishings are of good quality, commissioned from the some of the best designers and craftsmen working in Victorian and Edwardian Britain. Part of the reason for the quality of the fittings is the fact that St Mark's was a relatively wealthy parish.

Only two Commissioners' churches remain of six built in Westminster under the New Churches Acts of 1818 and 1824. Apart from St Mark's, the remaining survivor is St Mark's sister church, St Peter's in Eaton Square, by Henry Hakewill. Although little of the original interior survives, the quality of its later alterations means that St Mark's remains a historically important church.

Condition

The current lessees of the church – the Commonwealth Christian Fellowship – do not have sufficient funding to repair and maintain the church. There are signs of damp penetration in the narthex and in the south east offices which were formally the vestry. The fabric of the church, particularly the galleries, is neglected, and is in general need of repair, cleaning or restoration. Some of the stained glass windows are noticeably deteriorating. The west front is deteriorating and is in need of repair.

Future

The building is on English Heritage's register of Buildings at Risk, and is the subject of a planning brief adopted by Westminster Council in 2003. Following various failed applications since the church closed in 1974, a new planning application to convert the building is under preparation.

List Description

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MARK'S	LBS number: 421605
Address: NORTH AUDLEY STREET W1	Grade: I
Parish: WESTMINSTER	Date listed: 24-FEB-1958
District: CITY OF WESTMINSTER	Date of last amendment : 24-FEB-1958
County: GREATER LONDON	NGR: TQ 282 809
Postcode: W1Y 1WF	

TQ 2880 NW CITY OF WESTMINSTER NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W1
68/10 (east side)

24.2.58 Church of St Mark's

- I

A Commissioner's Church. 1825-28 by J.P. Gandy-Deering, the body of the church remodelled by (Sir) Arthur Blomfield 1878. Stone front on standard domestic plot width. A pure Greek Revival elevation taken up entirely by a fine portico in antis with 2 Ionic columns and quoin piers, their details taken from the Erechtheum, deep straight entablature across front and above, set back from frontage plane, a tall bell turret square on plan with splayed corner, pierced circular louvres, surmounted by cross finial, the turret detailing a derivation from the Tower of the Winds. The deep portico has 3 pure Greek doorways going into small vestibules and beyond into a 9 compartment "narthex" with four square piers with Grecian caps - a pronaos-like space providing a suitable transition through the domestic plot to the church lying behind. This was remodelled cleverly by Blomfield in his Romanesque manner retaining the galleries but with entirely Romanesque details, creating a chancel and opening up and elaborating the roof structure over the nave, polychrome brickwork and scallop capital stone columns. East window glass by N.H.J. Eastlake, etc. Survey of London; Vol. XL. London; Vol. I, N Pevsner.

Listing NGR: TQ2825580949

St Mark, Clerkenwell

Myddelton Square, London, EC1R 1XL



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *369160*

Date of visit *7 November 2005.*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contacts *Rev P.A. Bagott, Clergy House, Exmouth Market, London EC1, (0207 837 1861). Church office (0207 278 9785). Churchwarden, Frances (0207 837 2074).*

ANALYSIS

Description:

See List Description below.

Additional Information

William Chadwell Mylne, the architect of St Mark's, was Surveyor to the New River Company, who owned the surrounding land and on whose property Myddleton Square was built. The interior originally had a flat panelled plaster ceiling unsupported by columns. The West end of the church is currently enclosed to provide a Parish Hall and offices, which are let commercially. Still in need of extensive renovation/restoration. Some minor work is being carried out.

The churchyard surrounding the church to the N, S and E which fills the centre of the square is now a park and playground

A memorial on wall of the park at the East end of the church tells us that Hugh Myddelton (d.1631), engineer and goldsmith, "brought fresh water to London", a link, therefore, to the development project of the early C19.

Associated buildings

Tudor Gothic former Parochial School, in Amwell Street, 1828 by Mylne, listed grade II (LBS Number 368516). The houses in the square surrounding the church are also by Mylne.

Statement of importance

The setting of the church within the still complete (facades anyway) square and near the brow of the hill going up to the Angel gives St. Mark's significance within the townscape. There is little that is original inside the church.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed grade II.

Condition

The condition of the interior is shabby; the whole has an unfinished appearance. The roof-covering is still the 'temporary' post-war construction.

Future

The congregation is small and the income generated by the tenants is not substantial.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MARK **LBS number:** 369160
Address: MYDDELTON SQUARE **Grade:** II
Parish: ISLINGTON **Date listed:** 29-DEC-1950
District: ISLINGTON **Date of last amendment :** 29-DEC-1950
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 312 828
Postcode: EC1R 1XL

Listing Text

ISLINGTON

TQ3182NW MYDDELTON SQUARE
635-1/68/643 Church of St. Mark
29/12/50

GV II

Parish church. 1827. By William Chadwell Mylne, architect. Victorian Gothic style in brick with stone dressings and stone west end. C20 post-war reconstruction of roof and interior. Three-bay nave, two-bay chancel and narthex. West porch with traceried screen above and flanked by shafts with crocketed finials fronting stone west tower, with traceried parapet and crocketed finials to angle buttresses.

INTERIOR: : Nave originally galleried on 3 sides but serious war damage left bare brick interior box with stone buttresses and floor; chancel with stone reredos in Gothic style, C20 acoustical ceiling supported by plain metal C20 columns; stained glass to E window by A.E. Buss of Goddard and Gibbs (1962) showing the Ascension, and incorporating scenes of local importance. Small narthex in original condition with shallow cross vaulting, plain painted plaster walls and original Gothic style wood panelled doors.

Listing NGR: TQ3127082849

St Mary, Somers Town,

Eversholt Street, London, NW1 1DA



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *477270*

Date of Visit *5 December 2005*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Name of Incumbent/Local contact *No contact made*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

Canon BFL Clarke calls it the Seymour Street Chapel or Mr Judkin's chapel.

Description

See List Description below

Additional information

Some of the external moulded ornament appears to be of plaster, not stone; the columns of the nave arcades appear to be mainly of timber, rather than cast iron but probably have an iron core. The roof vault is of plaster and timber. Roof repaired and interior re-seated in 1873-9, J K Colling architect (ICBS). Presumably there were originally galleries which must have been removed at this time. Colvin says chancel added 1878 (list says 1888). Interior re-ordered 1984, when interior re-painted, erasing an elaborate late C19 decorative scheme at east end; nave platform carpeted, sanctuary carpeted, all fixed seating removed though some C19 benches remain. Sanctuary has 2 vaguely Kempeish windows; the east window is blind. Coloured glass in window heads on either side. Font and pulpit both introduced c1890.

Associated Buildings

None.

Statement of Importance:

Originally a classic example, at least externally, of what most people think of as a 'Commissioners' Church (Sir John Summerson called it 'pitiful'). Significant as the church chosen by AWN Pugin to illustrate degenerate modern church architecture in his book *Contrasts*, published in 1836.

Listing Assessment

The exterior is substantially unaltered but no original internal fittings and little of the original internal character survive. Properly listed grade II unless the appearance in *Contrasts* gives it sufficient historical interest for upgrading.

Condition

Fair; some plasterwork stripped off for investigation in south west corner of nave

Future

Unknown.

List Entry:

CAMDEN

TQ2983SW EVERSOLT STREET
798-1/83/427 (East side)
10/06/54 Church of St Mary the Virgin

GV II

Church. 1824-7. By H and HW Inwood. Built by IT Seabrook. Apse added 1888 by Ewan Christian, who also removed side galleries. West gallery removed and interior decorated 1890. Grey brick with stone dressings. 7 bays with aisles in thin Gothic style. Symmetrical west front with central buttressed tower having pinnacles at angles and Y-tracery louvred belfry opening; pointed arch main entrance. Tower flanked by 2 bays, outer bays having pointed arch entrances the same dimensions as the main entrance flanked by buttress terminating in pinnacles above the cornice and parapet. String course at window height continuing around the building. North facade with pointed 2-light geometrical tracery windows (narthex window with Y-tracery), flanked by buttresses terminating at the cornice above which a parapet. INTERIOR: with vaulted roof on cast-iron clustered columns.

(Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952).

St. Mary, Wyndham Place

Bryanston Square, London W1H 1PP



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *207691*

Date of visit *8 November 2005*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Paul Stockdale (0207 258 5040)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

One of four large Commissioners' churches built in the parish of St Marylebone. The Commissioners granted £12,819 towards the total cost of £19,955.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The tower is almost identical with Smirke's earlier tower at St Anne Wandsworth and his later church of St Philip Salford is an almost exact replica of St Mary's.

Blomfield's improvements in the 1870s entailed re-seating and the formation of a choir.

Stained glass in the N aisle from St Paul Portman Sq; glass in S aisle by A Gibbs 1905.

Major refurbishment of the interior just completed. Galleries remain but there is new movable seating. The nave has a new wooden floor and is bare of fixed furniture. The crypt has been excavated and converted into meeting rooms and social areas. There is a new lobby, staircase and lift.

Associated Structures

Parochial school; only the gateway remains, after bombing.

Church Hall, now let to St. John's Ambulance Brigade

Statement of Importance

A building designed by one of the leading architects of the earlier nineteenth century and a handsome example of an Anglican church in the Grecian manner. The church has considerable townscape value and Pevsner commented on the "fine vista" from Bryanston Square.

The interior retains its galleries but has little of its original character.

Listing Assessment

Despite Smirke's authorship, this is perhaps more of a grade II* building than a grade I, especially since the recent alterations.

Condition

Good, except that the bases of the columns around the South portico are peeling.

Future

There is a flourishing, though not local, community of young worshippers at St. Mary's and the church has just completed an extensive cycle of refurbishment

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
MARY, WYNDHAM
PLACE, BRYANSTON
SQUARE
Parish:
MARYLEBONE
District: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
County: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
Postcode: W1H 1PP

Details:

LBS Number: 207691
Grade: I
Date Listed: 10/09/1954
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2762681706

Listing Text:

TQ 2781 NE CITY OF WESTMINSTER WYNDHAM PLACE, W1
43/45
Church of St Mary, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square
10.9.54
G.V.
I
Parish church. 1821-23 Commissioners church by Sir Robert Smirke, some internal remodelling 1874 by Sir A.W. Blomfield. Stock brick and Bath or Chilmark stone. Rectangular plan with axial south tower and portico. Greek Revival details concentrated on portico and tower. 2 storeys. 9-bay sides. 5 bay east and west ends. The tower and portico bowed out of 3 centre bays of south side. Architraved flanking doorways in portico and pilaster strip corniced doorway at foot of tower to centre with flush panelled door in pilaster reveals. The sides have square architraved lower level windows and tall semicircular arched upper level windows rising from sill band, recessed for one order and lined out in stone with simple archivolt linked by impost string. Similar but narrower windows to 2nd level of tower within portico. Tripartite pedimented east window. West front has 5 bays with 3-bay slightly advanced pedimented centre; architraved central doorway

with cornice on console; similar fenestration. Plinth and crowning cornice with blocking course. The bowed ashlar south portico has a giant order of unfluted Ionic columns, deep entablature and parapet with blind panels of vertical loop pattern. The rather attenuated circular tower rises in 3 stages from plain drum base, the main stage with engaged order of fluted columns with Graeco-Egyptian capitals carrying deep entablature with acroteria to blocking course and wreathed clock in drum base to crowning arcaded cupola with stone dome and cross finial. Interior has simple shallow segmental vault carried on the columns of the gallery, the nave level gallery supports modified by Blomfield.
Listing NGR: TQ2762681706

St Matthew, Brixton

Brixton Hill, London SW2 1JF



Church from south west, 2006



Church tower to east end of church, 2006



New church at west end of original building, 2006



North west staircase (now a fire escape), 2006

Listing Grade II*

LBS Number 204008

Date of visit Friday 27 January 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Name of incumbent Rev. Stephen Sichel

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Little remains of the spacious early nineteenth century villas which characterised the sparsely-populated district of Brixton when St Matthew's was built in 1822. The local population grew rapidly with the arrival of the suburban railway in the 1860s, and the area around the church is now characterised by a mixture of twentieth century buildings, late-Victorian terraces and, to the north, some good quality late-Victorian and Edwardian public buildings including Brixton's library and town hall.

In 1818 the parish of Lambeth, which had only one church, was divided up into four districts, each of which was earmarked to receive a new place of worship. These churches – St Matthew's in Brixton, St Mark's in Kennington, St John's in Waterloo and St Luke's in Norwood – are, along with St Anne's in Wandsworth, generally known as the 'Waterloo churches', having originally been conceived as a memorial to Wellington's victory. No mention of a memorial was made in the 1818 Church Building Act which funded these and other Commissioners' Churches, but the title of 'Waterloo church' somehow still applies to these five buildings. Pevsner attributes the title not to any memorial, but to the fact that St John's in Waterloo Road was the first of the five (architecturally very similar) churches to be built.

St Matthew's was built between 1822 and 1824 at a cost of £16,089, £7,917 of which was granted by the Commissioners. The designer was C. F. Porden and the contractors John and Henry Lee. The church originally held 904 people in pews and 1022 in free seats, and was consecrated in 1824. The following year St Matthew, Brixton was declared a new parish district.

In the 1970s, the congregation of a church built to house nearly 2,000 people had dropped to around 100. A decision was taken to convert the building for a smaller church and community space. The church was gutted in 1976, by which time the first stage of its conversion had been completed. This scheme had left the original organ in place in the west gallery and a chapel at the south west end of the ground floor. In the 1990s, the church also briefly housed Brixton's last theatre, The Brix.

The building is now leased by the Church of England to a charitable trust called The Bricks. In 2002, St Matthew's merged with the neighbouring parish of St Jude.

Description

See list description below.

Additional information

One of four Commissioners' Churches built in south London in 1822 and 1823³, St Matthew echoed Gibbs's St Martin-in-the-Fields model of a plain interior preaching box whose main entrance was marked by an imposing portico. Rather than the usual set-back tower at the west end, Porden located the tower at the east end, apparently so as not to spoil the aspect of the portico. Pevsner calls the arrangement "an interesting and successful solution to the Church of England problem of the Georgian period as to how a portico and a tower can be combined" (p338).

Externally, the church is little altered from 1822: roof lights and modern entrances in the east end and north side provide a clue as to the building's changed use. Inside the church the c1970s subdivisions still exist; a new church of St Matthew occupies an area to the building's west end which must roughly equate to the entrance lobby of the original church. Few, if any, original fittings were reused in the new church.

The remaining body of the original church has been divided into three storeys containing offices, a night club and a community hall. There is a restaurant in the crypt. The only original interior fabric which could be seen on inspection is a staircase in the north west corner of the church, with cornice above. This is now used as a fire escape stair but must once have provided a stairway to the gallery.

Associated Buildings

The churchyard is now administered by the London Borough of Lambeth as a 'peace garden'. It acts as a slice of green space in what is effectively a triangle of space hemmed by busy roads on all sides.

Large neo-Grecian memorial in former churchyard to Richard Budd of Russell Square (1824) by R. Day.

Vicarage located in nearby St Matthew's Road.

Statement of Importance

St Matthew's is a handsome and relatively expensive Commissioners' church with further historical interest as one of five 'Waterloo' churches. The exterior is virtually unchanged from the original, but the loss of virtually all interior fittings and fabric reduces the building's architectural interest.

Listing Assessment

No pews, gallery, or other historic interior fittings are visible. The space has been extensively altered by its subdivision.

Condition

The interior is decoratively run-down but the church fabric appears to be in reasonably good condition (however the walls are largely obscured by modern partitions). The use of the building as a night club must contribute to degeneration of

³ The others were St John in Waterloo Road, Lambeth; St Luke in West Norwood; St George in Camberwell.

remaining historic fabric, but other parts of the building – including the community hall and the crypt restaurant – have had less impact.

Future

The building has been saved from likely dereliction by a mixture of new uses. These look set to continue (the Church of England has granted The Bricks a long lease on the building, which it still owns).

Bibliography

www.brixtonsociety.org.uk

Cherry, B. and N. Pevsner, *London 2: South. Buildings of England Series*. 2002.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW

LBS number: 204008

Address: BRIXTON HILL SW2

Grade: II*

Parish: BRIXTON

Date listed: 19-OCT-1951

District: LAMBETH

Date of last amendment : 19-OCT-1951

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 304 742

Postcode:

BRIXTON HILL SW2
1. (east side)
5023

Church of St Matthew
TQ 3075 17/47
TQ 3175 18/47 19.10.51

II*

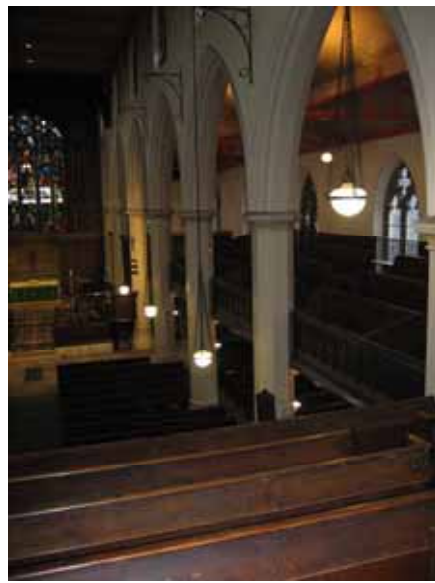
2.

1822-4 by C F Porden. Greek revival preaching box with east tower. Pale yellowish brick with dressings of stone and Roman cement. West portico tetrastyle in antis with fluted Doric columns. Three tall battered doors, with enriched panels, in eared moulded architraves. Cast iron boot-scrappers by doors. Five-bay sides with pilasters of Roman cement and entablature. Battered windows with eared architraves. Stone plinth. On each side, stairs with side walls down to crypt entrance, a pedimented doorway enclosed by strong, double wrought iron gates. Stone-faced east end with wide projecting central tower bay with window. Doors in recessed side bays. Above the entablature, tower has square bell stage with Doric screens below on octagonal "Tower of the Winds" whose low conical top has crown and cross. Inside, a wide gallery around 3 sides has Doric organ case at west. Tall screen of 2 Doric columns before east window. Original pewing. Some pleasing memorial tablets.

Listing NGR: TQ3040174221

St. Michael, Highgate

South Grove, Highgate, London N6 6BS



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number 478120

Date of visit 10 November 2005.

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contacts *J D Triggs, 10, The Grove, Highgate N6 (0208347 5124); Parish office (0208 340 7279)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Highgate became a new parish in 1832 (previously parts of Hornsey, Islington *and St. Pancras*). The pre-existing Highgate Chapel, on the site of the present Highgate School chapel, was demolished in 1830 and the new church built on the site of Ashurst House House, a mansion of the 1690s built for Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London. A new Highgate School chapel was built on the site of the old one in 1868.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

There is an error in the current list entry, which gives the parish of St. Michael's as "Hampstead". The exterior suffered slight blast damage from a wartime bomb; the cross on the spire was repaired but the pinnacles dismantled. There have been several small alterations since the reordering of the late C19. The main change is at the SE corner, where a two-storey extension of the late 1960s houses church offices, parish meeting rooms, youth club and choir room. The belfry is now used as a Sunday School. Organ is above the East side of the Chancel.

Associated buildings

None adjacent.

St. Michael's Church School, North Hill, Highgate.

Statement of Importance

St. Michael's is a handsome Gothic building which still retains something of its original internal character, despite several alterations. The church occupies a very prominent position on the top of a Highgate Hill and is a significant local landmark, particularly from the South. It was also an important visual element in the layout of Highgate Cemetery and was taken into account in the latter's design

Listing Assessment

Probably correctly graded at II*

Condition

Appears mostly good, though some damp patches in interior waiting to be repaired. An area of the chancel and nave has just been repaired.

Future

Appears secure. Large congregation, formed of local residents and people from a much wider catchment area.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Details:
Parish: HAMPSTEAD	LBS Number: 478120
District: CAMDEN	Grade: II*
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 10/06/1954
Postcode: N6 6BS	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ2829587174

CAMDEN

TQ2887SW SOUTH GROVE
798-1/5/1462 (South side)
10/06/54 Church of St Michael

GV II*

Church. 1830-2 by Lewis Vulliamy, chancel 1878, by CHM Mileham and enlarged 1903 by Temple Moore. Built by William and Lewis Cubitt. Restored c1950 following war damage. Late C20 church hall and rooms extension to south. Grey brick with Portland stone dressings. Spire, grey brick with Bath stone dressings and Portland stone cross. Slated roofs. Perpendicular style.

PLAN: 5-bay aisled nave, clerestory, chancel and central western tower with spire. EXTERIOR: west front with tower buttressed in stages to full height, flanked by buttressed lean-to aisles with large lancets having hoodmoulds. Central entrance in base of tower with label having enriched spandrels. Above, a 3-light traceried window with hoodmould. Belfry with 2 lancet openings and single lancet above flanked by pinnacles. Simple interior with timber trussed main roof and side-aisle roofs on cast-iron girders. INTERIOR: 5-bay nave arcade extends one bay into chancel beyond, the nave section with galleries behind on either side. Western gallery on cast-iron columns. Flat timber ceiling with shallow ribs. East window depicting the Last Supper and associated events by Evie Hone, 1954. Decoration of east wall, retablo and 4 carved figures of early Church saints by Temple Moore. South chapel window of St Michael by CE Kempe. Contains a number of C18 monuments formerly in Highgate Chapel (demolished 1830 and now the site of Highgate School Chapel, Haringey). Nave contains grave of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, re-buried 1961 from burial ground of old chapel.

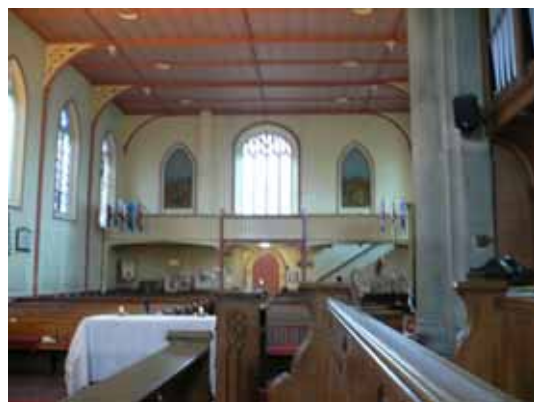
HISTORICAL NOTE: St Michael's stands on the site of Ashurst House, built c1690 for Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London; foundations of this house beneath church. Some parts of the garden walls and gate piers

surround the church. The former garden terrace is incorporated in the Catacombe Highgate (Western) Cemetery, Swain's Lane (qv). The east end of St Michael's, being sited at the top of the hill, is an important visual element in the layout of the cemetery and was taken into account in the latter's design. (Survey of London: Vol. XVII, The Village of Highgate (St Pancras I): London: - 1936: 54-62; Clarke B: Parish Churches of London: London: -1966: 140; Victoria County History: Middlesex, Vol VI,: London: 181).

Listing NGR: TQ2829587174

St Paul, Winchmore Hill

Church Hill, London N21 1LE



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *200581*

Date of Visit *21 March 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *Parish office (0208 886 4290)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The site was given by Walker Gray of Grovelands House. The Commissioners gave £3,250 towards the total cost of £4,250.

Description

See List Description below

Associated Buildings

Handsome, large, unlisted, red brick vicarage of c1900 adjacent

Statement of Importance

A typical example of the humbler type of Commissioners' church, originally a plain stock brick box, with minimal Gothic details and internally a single large open space. This original simplicity has been overlaid by the later Victorian enrichment, including the good stained glass.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Good; minor works to south east chapel going on at present

Future

Apparently secure

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST PAUL	LBS Number: 200581
Parish: ENFIELD	Grade: II
District: ENFIELD	Date Listed: 10/06/2005
County: GREATER LONDON	Date of Last Amendment: Date Delisted: NGR:

ENFIELD

790/11/87 CHURCH HILL N21
31-JAN-74 WINCHMORE HILL
(Southwest side)
CHURCH OF ST PAUL

II

Commissioners' Church. 1826-7 by John Davies, refurbished after fire of 1844, Chancel added 1888-89. Yellow brick with stone dressings and shallow pitched roof behind parapet.

EXTERIOR: West front features central gabled porch with crocketed pinnacles fronting stone frontispiece with ogee window rising to a small bellcote flanked by shorter stone pinnacles. This is flanked by thin ogee niches and corner stone crocketed pinnacles. The side elevations have pointed lancets and the main range terminates with pair of similar pinnacles, then the lower Chancel with canted east end.

INTERIOR: Aisless church of one large open space with flat ceiling supported on pierced brackets. To East, high Chancel arch frames central East window of 1892 by Clayton and Bell illustrating the Ascension. Caen stone reredos has Devonshire marble shafts and shelf by Jones and Willis, 1899. Oak pulpit with Gothic canopy. To west end, a full width gallery with 3 bays defined by extremely shallow 4-pointed arches at ground floor and central bay with crocketed pinnacles. Marble octagone font on short clustered shafts with foliate band capitals, of 1892 by T.H. Knight and Sons, Teignmouth. Low South chapel of 1889 has East and South windows by Hardman.

HISTORY: One of the Church Building Commissioners' churches built in the early-C19 to provide for urban growth after the Napoleonic Wars. Site was donated by Walker Gray of Southgate Grove.

Listed as an early-C19 Commissioners' Church that has economical but consistent early-C19 Gothic detailing, and with two later-C19 phases that contribute high quality fittings and decorative schemes.

St. Peter, Eaton Square

Eaton Square, London SW1W 9AS



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *209574*

Date of visit *7 November 2005*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *D B Tillyer, 119, Eaton Square (0207 235 4242)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The cost of the church was £22,247 of which the Commissioners paid £5,556. Completed in 1827, the building was restored after a fire in 1836. St. Peter's narrowly escaped the effects of the storm of 16 October 1987, only to be destroyed by arson 4 days later. The diocese initially wanted to develop the site into offices and flats to be sold on the open market; the Victorian Society and Georgian Group argued about how any restoration should be carried out. The Vicar, Parochial Church Council and local resident congregation led the plans for renewal.

Description

See List description below

Additional Information

The church was extensively rebuilt following the fire of 1987. The ceiling had been raised by 10 inches in 1872, which made it possible, after the fire of 1987, to incorporate a new vicarage in a third floor. A vestry and sacristy were placed where the main altar once stood, with a vicar's study, admin offices and parish hall above. New crypt for work with children and young people includes the school nursery. Rebuilding also includes new social areas, a meeting room, choir room and storage.

Associated buildings

Parochial School

Statement of importance

A handsome classical church of considerable townscape value in a late Georgian Square. The exterior is original, except for glass and roof. The interior was completely rebuilt from 1987-92.

Listing Assessment

Probably correctly graded at II*

Condition

Good, following the extensive recent work

Future

Flourishing High Anglican community

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
PETER
Parish:
WESTMINSTER
District: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: SW1W
9AS

Details:

LBS Number: 209574
Grade: II*
Date Listed: 24/02/1958
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2858379295

Listing Text:

TQ 2879 SE CITY OF WESTMINSTER EATON SQUARE,
SW1
1900/98/11 (North East side)

24-FEB-1958 Church of St Peter

GV II*

Church 1824-27, classical Commissioners' church by Henry Hakewill, roof and interior restored, with minor alterations, 1837 by Charles Jearrad and J.H.Hakewill following fire. 1873-5 recasting by Arthur Blomfield, chancel of 1873, nave with Romanesque interior 1875, destroyed by fire 1987, refitted 1988-91 by the Braithwaite Partnership. Yellow stock brick, ashlar, stone dressings. Basilica, pedimented west portico, narthex carrying tower and cupola, rectangular nave, chancel with small north and south transepts, flanking chapels. Hexastyle Ionic portico, with plain entablature, after the west portico of the Erechtheum, set on 4 steps, surmounted by pediment. Pilasters at rear angles, 3 tall doorways with moulded architraves, flat cornices on carved brackets, each with pair of doors with fielded panels. Coffered ceiling. Tower set on wide stylobate with tall plinth forming clock stage, each face with a clock. At bell stage, louvred round arched opening flanked by Ionic half columns with pilasters at the angles. Cupola set between pedimented blocks at the angles and surmounted by gilded metal cross. 5 bay return elevations, brick with stone dressings, the nave with 4 tall round headed windows linked by moulded stone bands, with plain rectangular lights with clear glass. The narthex, articulated by pilasters, breaks forward slightly, with slightly battered lower rectangular window and upper circular light.. Pedimented attic in stone, with plain recessed panel. Plain cill band, broken by the pilasters,

simple entablature. North and south transepts and chancel 1873 by Blomfield, stock brick, in Romanesque manner, but echoing the style of the original church. Pedimented transepts with north and south entrances set between angle pilasters. Each with pair of doors beneath tympanum with circular glazed feature, under semicircular brick arch. Small roundel to each side. Above, three round-arched windows, defined by pilaster strips, linked by continuous moulding above, corbel table below. East and west elevations similar round-arched windows, two simple round-arched openings below. Tall round headed window echoing those of the nave, with open pedimented niche below. South chapel range of 5 round headed windows, stained glass intact, circular window above. East end not visible.

Interior. Narthex part remodelled after fire. Open well south stair of stone with iron balustrade. Former stair to north removed. Nave entirely remodelled 1990 lowering ceiling and obscuring internally remnants of Blomfield's chancel except for part of sanctuary and south chapel, now sacristy and vergers' room. Blind arcade of green reeded marbled piers enclosing mosaic of Christ in Glory. Open arcade to left, formerly above sedilia, of annulated marble shafts, links to south chapel. South chapel lined with alabaster sheets, engaged marble shafts at chapel's sanctuary support moulded timber arch of timber barrel vaulted roof. Pair of round arched lights flank upper circular cinquefoiled light, with moulded arch on short shafts. Glass probably by Clayton and Bell. 5 south windows under marble arcade with engaged shafts, glass not attributed. Mosaic floor with monogram and keys of St. Peter.

Monuments. George Howard Wilkinson, Bishop of St. Andrews, Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, d. 1907, by W.R. Lethaby, recumbent figure in Bishop's robes, in marble on stone base. Victor John Fergus Ferguson, d. 1896, Major, Royal Horse Guards, stone tablet with a cross, sword and shako above, shield of arms below, signed Gaffin, Regent Street. Mary Georgiana Cathcart, d.1852, stone stele with lily in relief at the top, signed Bedford, 256 Oxford Street. Harold Wingfield, Midshipman, on H.M. S. Newcastle, drowned in the China Sea, 13 Decr. 1870, blue glazed tiles in lunette.

The Buildings of England, London I, The Cities of London & Westminster, 1973.

Council For The Care of Churches, Westminster, St. Peter, Eaton Square, Greater London, 1989.

Listing NGR: TQ2858379295

St Peter, Walworth

Liverpool Grove, Southwark, SE17 2HJ



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *471066*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The Commissioners gave £9,354 towards the total cost of £18,592.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The east end was altered by Ewan Christian in 1888, but his alterations were presumably erased by Thomas Ford in the 1950s rebuilding.

The post-war stained glass is by Clare Dawson

Associated Structures

The church stands in a large churchyard with the former vicarage, presumably by Ewan Christian, to the west and a later 19th century school to the east.

Statement of Importance

An original and interesting and successful design by the most innovative British architect of the Regency period. The east end exterior is a powerful composition. The post war restoration of the interior by Thomas Ford retained a Soanic flavour.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed grade I

Condition

Good; the crypt was recently refurbished and a disabled lift installed in the NW stairwell after a Consistory Court hearing.

Future

Presumably secure

List Entry:

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
PETER
Parish:
BERMONDSEY
District:
SOUTHWARK
County:
SOUTHWARK
Postcode: SE17 2HJ

Details:

LBS Number: 471066
Grade: I
Date Listed: 02/03/1950
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3253178127

Listing Text:

SOUTHWARK
TQ3278 LIVERPOOL GROVE
636-1/8/485 (North West side)
02/03/50 Church of St Peter

GVI

Church. 1823-1825. Sir John Soane, interior restored after war damage by Thomas Ford, 1953-55.

MATERIALS: yellow stock brick with stone details.

PLAN: rectangular plan with tower of 2 stages over west end; 1 main storey and undercroft.

EXTERIOR: steps to west end with recessed centre porch of 4 giant stone Ionic columns supporting stone entablature which continues around church, with key pattern on architrave. 3 entrances within porch with stone architraves and entablature, stone band and panel above. Tall round-headed window in round-arched recess either side of

porch. 7 similar windows to north and south sides, with stone transoms indicating presence of gallery inside, a shorter window at each end under key patterned architrave. Stone panels beneath windows; stone plinth. East end has recessed centre section with plain stone parapet over cornice; 3 windows to 1st floor, arcaded open loggia at ground floor with balustrading in bays flanking centre. Projecting side sections of 1 bay each with tall windows and

entablature similar to west end. Tower of 2 Corinthian orders rests on balustraded parapet with Soanean finials above porch. Lower stage square with round-arched louvred bell opening and clock flanked by corner pilasters supporting entablature. Upper stage round with Composite columns supporting a small dome. **INTERIOR:** 5-bay nave and 2 aisles, sanctuary to east of nave. Ground floor east extensions of aisles as vestry and Lady Chapel, but at 1st-floor level galleries run right to east end. North and south balustraded galleries rest on

Doric columns and have arcades at 1st floor to roof. Unusual, shallow curve to aisle roofs forming gallery floor and resting on tensely curved beams. Open west gallery on Doric columns containing organ. Roof supported on shallow segmental arches the whole width of nave, 1 at west end, 2 at east. Flat ceiling with rosettes in panels. Original reredos with Corinthian columns and pilasters, key and scroll pattern frieze, low, triangular pediment in centre and angels' heads above. From porch, 2 curved staircases to gallery in square wells with round corners. Undercroft: 5 groin-vaulted aisles, having circular openings from outer aisles and round-arched openings to centre aisle. Rere-arches to west are vertical double segments and blank arches to east are oval-headed. FITTINGS: cast-iron balustrades, and screens of 2 Ionic columns at top landing. Some post-war stained glass to east end, other windows clear with leaded lights. A Commissioners' church, built after a private Act of Parliament and close in design to Soane's later Holy Trinity, Marylebone Road.

Listing NGR: TQ3253178127