

Commissioners' Churches

Research Project Stage Two, 2006

**Inspection Reports Volume 3: Second Grant Churches
in Greater London**



Commissioners' Churches Research Project

Stage Two

Prepared for

English Heritage

by

The Architectural History Practice Limited

March 2006

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St Andrew, Kingsbury

Church Lane, London NW9 8RZ



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *198756*

Date of visit *23 February 2006*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Local Contact *Fr. John Smith (0208 205 7447)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The church was originally built in Wells Street, north of Oxford Street but was demolished and rebuilt at Kingsbury in 1933. The then Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington Ingram, drew up a plan to move several redundant inner city churches out to the suburbs, but in the event St. Andrew was the only one to move.

In central London, St Andrew was an early centre of ritualism, was known for its music and had a choir school and professional lay Clerks. From 1862 to 1888 the first vicar was Benjamin Webb, co-founder of the Cambridge Camden Society, and it was through this connection that the church came to have such a rich collection of fittings by distinguished designers.

St Andrew became effectively redundant in the early twentieth century as the West End of London became more commercial than residential, and that it was therefore moved out to Kingsbury, where the population was increasing rapidly between the wars. It may also be relevant that, not long after the consecration of St. Andrew in Wells Street, All Saints church in Margaret Street was consecrated only a few yards away. St Margaret's was also a place of the High Anglican ritual. Perhaps the success of this famous church also contributed to the dwindling of the congregation at St. Andrew.

In Wells Street, St Andrew would have been wedged in between other buildings, with light coming in only from the entrance and the altar façade windows.

The tiny mediaeval Grade 1 Listed flint and stone parish church still stands across the churchyard; it is not in parochial use and is in poor repair.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The church was re-erected under the supervision of the architect W A Forsyth (a member of the SPAB main committee). The ragstone-faced main front (liturgical west, compass north) comes from the old church and is a handsome composition with a tower and broach spire at the north west corner. For the side walls (which in Wells street abutted other buildings and were windowless) Forsyth used brown brick and made new window openings. The east wall is also the original re-used. Tall clerestoried nave with full-length aisles extending almost the same length as the shallow sanctuary and a south porch.

Internally there are 5 bays of tall Perp. arches, the space beneath the tower is a baptistery with a wooden fan-vault. Forsyth omitted the original aisle galleries in his rebuilding, but re-used parts of them for a west gallery.

Fittings: there are several important fittings including the wrought iron chancel screen of the 1860s and the openwork metal pulpit both by G E Street; High Altar by AWN Pugin; Reredos designed by Street with sculptures of the Crucifixion by James Redfern; wall monument in the S aisle by W Burges, lectern by W Butterfield; the marble front is again by Street with a cover by JL Pearson. A north-west stained glass window shows angels playing musical instruments, reflecting the character of the

original church. This and much of the other stained glass is by Clayton & Bell but the east window is by Goddard and Gibbs, replacing original glass by Hardman to Pugin's design which was lost in the Second War. There are also wall paintings by Clayton & Bell.

The lighting was re-done in the mid-1990s and won awards. The architect was Tom Hornsby, who also designed the ramp, and who was involved in plans for a new church hall,

There is a sacristy but no space for offices or other pastoral activities.

The church is on a large open and raised site on a bend in the ancient Church Lane, surrounded by inter-war residential streets. It is visible from some distance on all sides.

Associated buildings

Original medieval parish church, Listed Grade 1, in the churchyard. 1950s Church hall in the churchyard to the north of the church

Statement of Importance

St Andrew is a dramatic local landmark in its setting. In its original form St Andrew's was a confident and correct Gothic revival design, though with some old fashioned features like the shallow chancel and the galleries; in its present form it is an unusual example of a mid-twentieth century approach to re-churching. The principal importance of the church lies in its interior fittings by some of the best-known Victorian church architects and craftsmen.

Listing Assessment

Correctly graded at II* for the fittings.

Condition

Problems with the fabric of the church, especially the glass, is the downside of the magnificent site, for it is very exposed. Two of the west façade windows are from the 1950s because the original stained glass blew out. All the windows urgently require protection. There is damp in the south-east corner.

Church hall in urgent need of demolishing and rebuilding

Future

The fabric of the church, especially the glass, needs urgent work because of the exposed site. The social and pastoral life of the church, whose congregation is small but diverse, requires the rebuilding of the church hall. There are no suitable spaces within the church.

Bibliography

The Church in Kingsbury, 1979 illustrated leaflet produced by the Church Council.
Cherry, B and N Pevsner: *Buildings of England London 3 North West*.

List Entry:

NEW PARISH	LBS Number: 198756
CHURCH OF ST	Grade: II*
ANDREW	Date Listed: 17/10/2005
Parish: KENTON	Date of Last Amendment:
District: BRENT	Date Delisted:
County:	NGR: TQ2057086894
GREATER	
LONDON	
Postcode:	

1.
5006 CHURCH LANE
NW9
New Parish Church
of St Andrew
TQ 28 NW 2/1 6.10.52

II*

2.
1844 to 47. Architect: S Daukes. Redfern the Sculptor of the reredos. Nave with clerestory, south aisle and porch, 3 stage north-west tower with spire. Rubble with freestone dressings and slate roofs. Ceiling, chancel screen, pulpit and reredos by Street. Wall monument by Burges. Lectern by Butterfield. Font cover by Pearson. The Church was removed from Wells Street, W1 in 1933. NMR.

Listing NGR: TQ2057086894

Holy Trinity with St. Barnabas, St Pancras

Clarence Way, Kentish Town, Camden, London NW5



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number 476990

Date of visit 24 February 2006

Report author Patricia Potts

Local Contact Fr. Graeme Rowlands (0207 485 3727)

ANALYSIS

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The church now stands in an area of raised railway lines, post-war estates and new open spaces. Bombing destroyed the spire and north aisle and damaged the west window. The church was made safe in the 1950s and reconsecrated. After the war, nearby St Barnabas, in Kentish Town Road, was sold to the Greek Orthodox Church and Holy Trinity was combined with St. Silas (1912), St. Silas Place, off Prince of Wales Road

Post-war church hall attached to the nave, in the space of the original north aisle.

Subsidence as a result of the hot summer of 1976 caused cracks in the south-west corner. The south aisle porch was removed and the entrance blocked.

West entrance and tower are in poor condition, not rain-proof. Pigeons were coming through the damaged west window, so this has been boarded up. As the north wall of the nave has also been filled in (for the church hall), leaving small windows very high up, light comes only from the south and the east windows. There are no galleries. The south-west area of subsidence is supported by scaffolding that has been there since 1976. The damage has not been repaired. There is a small sacristy office. There is no crypt.

Associated buildings

The primary school across the road pre-dates the church and was the original place of worship. It is small, one-form entry and very successful. The life of the school and the life of the church are intimately connected. The school has no suitable assembly hall, so the church's hall is an essential space for staff and students and is used for PE, lunch and other activities on a daily basis.

Statement of importance

A handsome well-designed church typical of its date by an established firm of architects. The loss of the original spire and north aisle have altered the external character of the church, but something of the original interior character survives.

Listing Assessment

Probably still correctly listed at grade II despite all the building losses and alterations

Condition

Not good; some minor work has been done on heating and lighting in the church in recent years but a major project is required to restore the church fabric and secure a viable future.

Future

Plans are being developed for a two-stage project: first, the restoration of the shell of the church, especially the roof. Second, the internal re-ordering of the church into a worship area consisting of the chancel and first bay of the nave, an area for social activities and services for the schoolchildren in the rest of the nave and an upper floor at the west end for offices and income-generating spaces. It is not at all certain where the funding will come from but the church is working with advisors. The congregation at Holy Trinity is smaller than that at St. Silas, but it is young rather than old, and the close collaboration with the school gives it a particularly vital role in its community.

Bibliography

Survey of London, vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St. Pancras IV, 1952, p. 140.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF THE HOLY
TRINITY WITH ST
BARNABAS
Parish: CAMDEN
TOWN
District: CAMDEN
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 476990
Grade: II
Date Listed: 14/05/1974
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2873984432

Listing Text:

CAMDEN

TQ2884SE CLARENCE WAY
798-1/65/261 (North side)
14/05/74 Church of the Holy Trinity with St
Barnabas

II

Church. 1849-50. By TH Wyatt and D Brandon, restored c1950. Kentish ragstone rubble with Bath stone dressings. Pitched slated roofs. Gothic style of C14. Nave of 4 bays, south aisle, chancel and western tower (spire removed). Tower with pointed arch main entrance, diagonal buttresses to belfry level, blind arcading and gargoyles at angles below the crenellated parapet. In right hand angle between tower and nave, a staircase turret with conical roof. South aisle porch removed and entrance blocked as is western window. Gabled east end with 5-light traceried window.

INTERIOR: not inspected but noted to retain tripartite chancel arch.

(Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross
Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952:
140).

Listing NGR: TQ2873984432

St Saviour, Hampstead

Eton Road, London NW3



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *477214*

Date of visit *2 March 2006*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Dr. Barbara Brend (churchwarden) (0207 722 5812)
bmc.brend@virgin.net*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

St Saviour's was built at the time the area was being developed for the first time, to attract residents. The Chalcot Estate had been given to Eton College by Henry VI. An 1840s project for a church came to nothing because of shortage of funds.

Description

See List Description below

Additional information

Ewan Christian's alterations included the vestry. The south-west tower and spire were added in 1864 by Trollope & Colls. In 1872 the porch was added to strengthen the west wall, the foundations were deepened and north wall rebuilt. Two brick octagonal structures, a hall at the west end (1968) and a vicarage at the south east corner (1973) were built by David Martin. The west entrance was remodelled at this time as a passageway between church and hall. There is no crypt, only a boiler room.

The south window is by Clayton & Bell; benches are probably original, with numbering and slots for renters names. However, some removed from near the chancel recently (and stacked up in an aisle waiting for permission to be sold). The reredos, pulpit and font were all gifts from local benefactors, and are all in Caen stone carved by Thomas Earp. Organ: Benington 1856, extended 1874, restored 1887 by Hill & Son; rebuilt 1924 by Fred. Rothwell; not in use now.

Early 1990s: the interior has been repainted, obliterating earlier decorative schemes (e.g. the chancel roof was blue with gold stars. c1990, chancel ceiling repaired and repainted; spire, tower, high roofs and south vestry restored. Late 1990s: lower roofs and other stonework restored. 1999: internal wiring, lighting, heating, plastering and repainting with Heritage Lottery money, plus English Heritage, London Diocesan Fund, Eton College, Heritage of London Trust, Historic Churches Preservation Trust and other local funds.

Associated buildings

The new church hall and vicarage, both on-site.

Statement of importance

The church remains within its original setting of residential streets, though a number of buildings are post-war. The site is large and the church is a prominent feature.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

The church has been repaired and restored at several times during its history, often because of subsidence, up to the last round of work in the 1990s, and there do not seem to be major outstanding works to be done at the moment.

Future

St. Saviour's has been without an incumbent since 2004 but the churchwarden said that a new appointment is about to be announced.

Bibliography

The Story of St. Saviour's Church, 2005 leaflet produced by the church.
Victoria County History: Middlesex, Vol. IX.
Paddington & Hampstead Parish Churches, 1989, p.151.
Clarke, B, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p.78.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
SAVIOUR
Parish: HAMPSTEAD
District: CAMDEN
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 477214
Grade: II
Date Listed: 14/05/1974
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2783884499

Listing Text:

CAMDEN

TQ2784NE ETON ROAD
798-1/52/413 (South East side)
14/05/74 Church of St Saviour

GV II

Church. c1855-56. By EM Barry; built by Lucas Bros. Alterations 1883 by Ewan Christian. Chancel lengthened 1902 by WD Caroe. Kentish ragstone random rubble with Bath stone dressings. Slated roofs. Early English style with nave of 4 bays, clerestory, aisles, transepts, turret and tower at south-west corner. Angle buttressed tower with moulded entrance, 2-light plate tracery windows and arcaded belfry with Lombard type frieze; broach spire with lucarnes. Paired lancets to aisles; transepts, east and west windows triple lancets. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted to have open timber roof. Glass by Clayton and Bell. (Victoria County History: Middlesex, Vol. IX, Paddington & Hampstead Parishes: Oxford: -1989: 151; Clarke B: Parish Churches of London: London: -1966: 78). Listing NGR: TQ2783884499

All Saints, Ennismore Gardens

(now The Dormition and All Saints: the Russian Orthodox Patriarchal Church in Great Britain and Ireland)

67 Ennismore Gardens, London SW7 1NH



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *209649*

Date of visit *16 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Deacon Joseph Skinner*
(020 84401681) joseph.skinner@souroz.org

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1848-9. The cost was £7,454 of which £2,000 came from the second CBC grant. It was a daughter church of St Margaret, Westminster. It was used by the Russian Orthodox Church from 1956 and they purchased it in 1979. All the pews have been removed and an iconostasis introduced – which has radically altered with appearance of the church from Vulliamy's day.

Description

See List description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1849-9 by Lewis Vulliamy; tower added 1870; decoration scheme 1890s. Brick with limestone W façade. Basilica plan with nave, W porch, lean-to aisles, SW campanile, apsidal chancel, and galleries on three sides. Early Christian/Lombardic Romanesque style and modelled on San Zeno Maggiore in Verona.

Exterior. Round-arched windows. W façade with projecting central gabled porch with 2 columns either side. 4-stage central bay with a 12-spoked rose window straddling the 2 middle stages. Flat pilasters separate the windows in the aisles. 3-stage campanile: the central stage is the tallest, its height being accentuated by flat pilasters; clock near the top of this stage. Belfry with 3 lights to each face. 6-bay nave and aisles; 2 clerestory windows to each nave bay below.

Interior. 6 tall, round-arched bays with Corinthian capitals. Original seating removed (including from the galleries) and an iconostasis placed in front to the chancel. Sgraffito decoration by Heywood Sumner 1897-1903 on the nave upper walls and over the chancel arch; his also the stained glass in the clerestory. The central doors of the icon screen came from the chapel of the Russian embassy in London after the 1917 revolution. The icons on the screen were painted at various times by three students of the Russian iconographer Leonid Ouspensky.

Associated Buildings

Modern offices etc to S.

Statement of Importance

A highly impressive example of 1840s round-arched church-building which is often compared to the (earlier) church at Wilton (Wilts). The conversion to Russian Orthodox use has meant the loss of the much of the original internal appearance, although the galleries survive, albeit without their seating.

Listing Assessment

Seems correctly graded at II*.

Condition

Good

Future

Secure

Bibliography

Cherry, B and N. Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p 465.

Clarke, B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p 187.

Coatts, M and E Lewis (eds), *Heywood Sumner: Artist and Archaeologist, 1853-1940*, 1986, p. 60.

Cathedral website: www.rocl.org

List Entry

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX PATRIARCHIAL CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF ALL SAINTS	LBS Number: 209649 Grade: II* Date Listed: 24/02/1958 Date of Last Amendment: Date Delisted: NGR: TQ2718279554
Parish: WESTMINSTER District: CITY OF WESTMINSTER County: GREATER LONDON Postcode: SW7 1AB	

TQ 2779 NW CITY OF WESTMINSTER ENNISMORE GARDENS , SW7
86/11 Russian Orthodox Patriarchial Church of The Assumption of
24.2.58 All Saints (formerly listed as Church of All Saints Ennismore Gardens under General)
GV II*
Church. 1848-9. L Vulliamy, with restoration and additions of 1887-97 by Townsend. Brick with west facade of stone. Italian Romanesque style. Basilica with leanto aisles, apse, galleries to three sides, and campanile to south west corner. West facade projecting gabled porch with marble columns to centre; rose window over; other windows arched. Interior with very tall Corinthian columns; small clerestory; decorations including murals etc by Heywood Sumner.
London Vol II. N Pevsner.

Listing NGR: TQ2718279554

St John the Evangelist, Paddington

Hyde Park Crescent, London W2



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number 406671

Date of visit *27 February 2006.*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Steve Mason, incumbent, (0207 262 1732)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The architect of the church, Charles Fowler, who is best-known as the designer of the market building in Covent Garden, was the son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Crane, on whose initiative the church was commissioned. The Church Building Commissioners gave £6275 towards the total cost of £8,705.

Building north of Hyde Park began in the late C18, after the removal of the gallows from Tyburn to Newgate Prison. The old parish church of St. Mary's, Paddington was quickly inadequate. St John's Chapel (also known at that time as the Connaught Chapel) was consecrated by the Bishop of London, Dr. Charles James Blomfield.

It is said that Mendelssohn played the organ at St. John's in 1839-40, during his last tour of London. That instrument was replaced in 1866.

In 1964 the parish merged with St. Michael's, Star Street, which had been destroyed by bombing.

It has also been suggested that Richard Branson, having been reprimanded by his then landlords, the Church Commissioners, for using his home as an office without permission, was a tenant of St John's for a while, using a space in the crypt under the Lady Chapel. Hence "Virgin".

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

New porch added and external stairs, re-seating and alterations to galleries by Sir Arthur Blomfield, 1881. Choir screen of 1874. Pulpit 1882

Galleries removed c. 1890. Present organ built by Hill & Son in 1865, one of only 4 complete organs to be built by the firm in London. It was restored in 1978.

Hall attached at the east end, now used by a commercial tenant, a Montessori nursery.

Parish office in south east corner of church. Crypt not converted for use except storage

Almost the entire area round the church has been rebuilt in the 1960s, following bomb damage due to proximity to Paddington Station. St John's was not hit. There are tower blocks and brick town houses.

Associated buildings

There was a school associated with nearby St Michael's, and though the building in Star Street remains, it has another use now.

Statement of importance

Quite a handsome example of the familiar stock brick perpendicular style formula (cf St Barnabas Addison Road). The exterior detailing is slightly thin; the interior shows an effective handling of neo-Gothic. Charles Fowler is an architect of some interest, principal for his market designs.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Good. Roof restored very recently and interior completely repainted

Future

Not known

Bibliography

Wieloch, D, *St John's Church Hyde Park, a brief history*: leaflet produced by the church.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST JOHN
THE EVANGELIST
Parish: PADDINGTON
District: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
County: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 406671
Grade: II
Date Listed: 25/09/1951
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2719481202

Listing Text:

TQ 2781 SW CITY OF WESTMINSTER HYDE PARK
CRESCENT, W2

(east side)

53/18 Church of St John the

Evangelist

25.9.51

GV II

Chapel, now church. c1831 by Charles Fowler.

Commissioners' church. Yellow brick with ashlar dressings. Gothic Revival style. 8-bay nave and chancel, west porch flanked by projecting bays. Church rooms flank chancel. Ogee-arched west door flanked by screen with panelling and cusped tracery. 6-light window with Perpendicular tracery. Embattled parapet. West gable flanked by angle turrets. 2-light aisle windows with transom, cusped lights with mouchette above. Clerestory windows: 2 cusped lights with sexfoil above. 7-light Perpendicular east window. Interior: arcade of clustered columns with attached shafts. Sexpartite vault, vault shafts rest on corbels in spandrels of arcade. Eastern bay has panel vaulting. Early C20 stained glass.

Listing NGR: TQ2719481202

St Matthew, Westminster

Great Peter Street, Westminster, SW1P 3LX



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *209895*

Date of visit *20 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of local contact *Parish office (020 7222 3704)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The CBC second grant provided £2,000 of the £7,347 cost. The building was gutted by fire in 1977, reduced in size, and turned, liturgically, through 180° by Donald Buttress in 1982-4. Scott's chancel remains as does the E bay of the nave, and Comper's Lady Chapel.

Description

There seems little point in rewriting the list description but it could be noted that the fire was in 1977 (not 1982), the style is early C14 (not C13), and that the spaces W of the E bay of the nave have been demolished.

Associated Buildings

Impressive red-brick Clergy House to the SE on the same site: J. O. Scott, 1891: grade II-listed

Statement of Importance

The original building now has precious little historic or architectural value. What is now significant are some of the later fittings.

Condition

Good.

Future

The church and its adjacent clergy house seem well-used.

Bibliography

Bradley, S and N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 6: Westminster* 2003, p 681-2.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
MATTHEW
Parish:
WESTMINSTER
District: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: SW1P 3LX

Details:

LBS Number: 209895
Grade: II
Date Listed: 17/10/2005
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2985779232

Listing Text:

TQ 2979 SE CITY OF WESTMINSTER GREAT PETER
STREET,
100/17 SW1

24.2.58 Church of St Matthew

G.V. II

Church. 1849-51 by Sir George Gilbert Scott, gutted by fire
1982. Ragstone with ashlar dressings C.13 Gothic style.
Massive and imposing south tower, as main entrance, with
angle buttresses, originally intended to be finished off with
spire. The gutted interior with aisles flanking nave, had
fine fittings. The interior and fabric restored 1984.
London Vol 1; N Pevsner;

Listing NGR: TQ2985779232

St Paul, Knightsbridge

Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, Westminster, SW1X 3LX



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *207650*

Date of visit *16 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of local contact *Parish office (020 7201 9990)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The CBC second grant paid £1,000 of the £10,000 cost. The church, although architecturally unadventurous, was of great importance in the history of Tractarian developments in the 1840s. The priest-in-charge was the Rev. W.J.E. Bennett (1804-86) whose advanced practices (lights on the altar, intoning, surpliced choir etc) led to fierce opposition and rioting and, finally, to his being hounded out of office in 1851.

Despite this background (or perhaps because of it), no major changes seem to have been made to the church until the early 1870s when R.J. Withers set to work lengthening the chancel etc. This ushered in over a quarter of a century's remodelling and embellishment which has left an interior (or at least the E parts of it) of great richness. The galleries (and their original seating), however, remain (but with the E bay on both sides apparently cut back).

Description

See List Description below

Associated Buildings

Clergy house to E by R.J. Withers, 1871.

Statement of Importance

The importance of St Paul's lies in three areas:

- 1) As a key centre of Tractarian worship in the 1840s.
- 2) An important and lavish scheme of extension and embellishment in the eastern parts between 1870 and 1910.
- 3) Survival of the galleries (in two tiers at the W end) and the original seating in them; also the nave roof.

Listing Assessment

Seems correctly graded at II*.

Condition

Good

Future

Secure

Bibliography

Bradley, S and N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 6: Westminster*, 2003, p 681-2.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST PAUL	Details:
Parish: WESTMINSTER	LBS Number: 207650
District: CITY OF WESTMINSTER	Grade: II*
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 24/02/1958
Postcode: SW1X 8RH	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ2810579669

Listing Text:

TQ 2879 NW CITY OF WESTMINSTER WILTON PLACE,
SW1
88/23 (east side)
24.2.58 Church of St Paul
GV II*

Church. 1840 to 1843. Cundy Junior, with later alterations including lengthening of chancel by R J Withers in 1871-2 and again in 1892 by Bodley and the addition of the side chapel by Blomfield in 1889. Yellow brick. Bath stone dressings. Perpendicular Gothic. Centrally placed western tower with clock. Interior with galleries to north, south and west, with cast iron shafts. Eight bay nave. Five bay chancel. Open timber roof. Much painted decoration by Bodley; screen and organ case by Bodley, stained glass to east window designed by Bodley and executed by Lavers and Westlake, 1892. South chapel windows by Lavers and Westlake, 1895. Glass to nave by Wailes. Graded II* on account of interior.

London Vol 1 N. Pevsner

Listing NGR: TQ2810579669

St Stephen, Westbourne Park

Talbot Road, London W2 5JE



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *207559*

Date of visit *27 February 2006*

Report author *Patricia Potts*

Contact *Jeremy Allcock (0207 221 9329)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The Commissioners gave only £10 towards the total cost of £10,200. The founder of the church, which is coeval with the surrounding residential development, was the Rev Harvey William Brooks, who gave the money to complete the church and became the first vicar.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The architects were F & H Francis (not Frances); chancel altered 1884; side galleries in aisles and transepts removed 1888; curved apse added by Wm. Basset Smith in 1900; Spire taken down in 1950, having been damaged by fire and causing a civilian fatality. The church was closed between 1960 and 1990. In the early 1990s: the church reopened, as one of Holy Trinity Brompton's "plants". The 1989 Quinquennial Report had recommended retaining the church, if possible, for several reasons: the number of C19 churches that were being lost in the area, because Westway had increased rather than decreased the prominence of St Stephens in the local townscape, and because modern techniques were making it feasible to undertake the necessary work. In 1994-7: the east end was remodelled, with offices to the left and the right of the gallery and the lower space converted for social and income-generating uses. The pews were removed and replaced by carpets and upholstered movable chairs. The roof was restored. The fittings include stained glass and mural decoration by Clayton & Bell and glass by Gibbs, including one window given by the architects in memory of their mother.

John Rutter was the organist here for a while in the 1980s.

Associated buildings

St Stephen's School, Westbourne Park Road

Statement of importance

This is a church that has been brought back to life, after a long postwar decline, and is in the process of consolidating the regeneration of both its fabric and its congregation. The spire is a local landmark

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Although major work has been done to the exterior and interior of St Stephen's Church recently, there remain further considerable projects to be undertaken. Heating is a priority. Subsidence has been a problem.

Future

The fortunes of St Stephen's Church have followed those of the surrounding area. Now, the area is mixed and regenerated, and this is reflected in the congregation and the range of possible uses for the church, if the necessary conversions are made. A number of internal alterations are in prospect.

Bibliography

Clarke, B, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966.

Quinquennial Report on the Church Fabric, 1989.

Articles in Holy Trinity Brompton's newspaper "Focus" for June 12 1994 and May 11 1997.

The current vicar has collected a number of articles relating to the history of the church, preparatory to the 150th. anniversary celebrations, for which an new history is being written by a local journalist.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:

CHURCH OF ST
STEPHEN

Parish:

PADDINGTON

District: CITY OF

WESTMINSTER

County: CITY OF

WESTMINSTER

Postcode: W2 5JE

Details:

LBS Number: 207559

Grade: II

Date Listed: 25/09/1951

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ2539881452

Listing Text:

TQ 2581 SW CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTBOURNE
PARK ROAD, W2

49/2 (south side)

25.9.51 Church of St Stephen

GV II

Church. 1856. F & H Frances. Coursed rubblestone; ashlar dressings. Pitched slate roof to eaves. Nave of 6 bays; tall clerestory, low aisles; dwarf transepts; to liturgical northwest, tower of 3 stages with stone spire. Geometrical Gothic style. 2-light windows to aisles and clerestory. 4-light windows to transept ends. Lower apsed chancel with 2-light decorated tracery. Northwest porch.

Listing NGR: TQ2539881452

All Saints, Upper Norwood

Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London SE19 3EL



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *201155*

Date of visit *16 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contact *Rev Leonard Marsh (020 8653 2820)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

After the Norman Conquest the manor of Croydon was given by William I to Archbishop Lanfranc, and thereafter became a peculiar of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. Croydon was a market town, but grew as a suburb in the early nineteenth century (the Surrey Iron Railway, built for the carriage of goods to the Thames but also the first railway available for public use, was constructed from Wandsworth to Croydon in 1803).

By 1826 the population of the town had grown to 10,000, but was served by just one Anglican church, the old parish church of St John the Baptist in Church Street. It was decided that two new churches were needed in the north of the parish, resulting in the building of two Chapels of Ease, All Saints Upper Norwood and St James Croydon Common, built in 1827-1829. Both were Commissioner's Churches, built under the First Grant.

The architect of All Saints was James Savage (1779-1752). Most of Savage's churches were, like All Saints, in the Gothic style, and his church of St Luke, Chelsea (1820-24) is notable as one of the first nineteenth century attempts at revived medieval construction (flying buttresses supporting a stone vault). As originally built, All Saints consisted of a nave and aisles, with gallery seating in the aisles and at the west end. The galleries were slightly set back behind the line of the nave piers, sitting on transverse beams running back from the piers into the outer walls (photo upper left). The church is large, with seating for 1200 people, originally in box pews.

The west tower and spire were added in 1841, this and other alterations being grant aided by the Incorporated Church Building Society. The architects were Garland and Christopher.

In 1861 the chancel was rebuilt in an enlarged form by Edwin Nash, with an organ gallery, and south aisle/chapel.

The west end of the church was severely damaged by bombing during World War II. As rebuilt in 1954 the galleries were omitted apart from that at the west end of the nave, reached from a new stair in the position of the original stair on the north side. However, some of the original gallery fronts were re-used as pew fronts at the west end of the nave (photo lower left). A new baptistry was formed in the area previously occupied by the south gallery stair, in a space opening onto the south aisle. All the glass was lost in the bombing, and new glass was installed in the east windows of the chancel and the Lady Chapel.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Anglican church 1827-29 by James Savage with funds from the First Church Building Act. Early English style. Tower and spire added 1841, Garland and Christopher architects. Chancel with south aisle and north vestries and organ chamber added in 1861 by Edwin Nash. White brick with stone dressings, slate roof.

Plan: west tower, west gallery and nave, north and south aisles, projecting sanctuary with south aisle chapel and north west vestries.

Exterior: 4-stage tower with attached buttresses, crocketed pinnacles and plain parapet. West door to tower, lancet windows to tower gallery seating, circular windows with quatrefoils to third stage (clock on west face) and paired lancets to bell stage with louvres. Recessed spire with flying buttresses, springing from the pinnacles. Nave has lancets windows, paired in the clerestory. Chancel and south aisle (Lady Chapel) added 1861, in matching materials, with Dec detail.

Interior: Tall light and airy interior, especially since the loss of stained glass in wartime bombing. Vestigial capitals to nave arcades. West gallery; galleries in north and south aisles damaged in wartime bombing and not reinstated in post war reconstruction. Some original gallery fronts re-used as pew fronts at east end of nave. Otherwise nave seating is late nineteenth century.

Chancel and Lady Chapel furnishing of 1861 substantially intact.

Baptistry formed at west end of south aisle as part of 1950s reconstruction. Also post-war glass in the east windows of the nave and Lady Chapel, tower west window.

Associated buildings/structures

The former School to the north of the church, also by Savage and mentioned in Pevsner, was demolished in 1975. The fine cast iron Gothic gates and gate piers mentioned by Pevsner were removed after the war (anecdotally, for re-use in Stephen Dykes Bower's reconstruction of Great Yarmouth parish church), apart from one gate and gate pier which survives (in poor condition) on the eastern churchyard boundary.

There is a functional flat-roofed modern parish hall in the grounds of the former school, to the north of the church.

The closed churchyard is maintained by Croydon Council. It includes the grave and monument to Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865), captain of *The Beagle*.

Statement of importance

All Saints is more conventional and has lost most of its internal gallery fittings. However, it has a light and attractive interior, the later additions are harmonious in style and materials, and the church is a significant local landmark.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed in grade II.

Condition

Good. The church has recently completed a £400,000 scheme of repairs, grant aided by English Heritage.

Future

There are no immediate plans for development within the church building, but the parish is giving consideration to the improvement or replacement of the parish hall, with a view to making it a more widely-used community facility.

Bibliography

Pevsner N, and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.
Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.

List Entry

1.
5009 BEULAH HILL

Church of All Saints,
Upper Norwood
TQ 36 NW 29.10.76

II

2.
1827-29 by James Savage; chancel 1861, by Edwin Nash;
western baptistery of 1952. Built of white brick. Nave and
aisles in the lancet style with 'Y' tracery in some
windows. West tower with pinnacles and recessed spire.

Listing NGR: TQ3314869746

Christ Church, Croydon

Sumner Road, Croydon, CRO 3LJ



Listing Grade *Delisted 1997*

LBS Number *201256*

Date of visit *17 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contacts *Rev. William Muncey (020 8665 9664), Parish Office (0208 649 7620)
(Anne)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

After the Norman Conquest the manor of Croydon was given by William I to Archbishop Lanfranc, and thereafter became a peculiar of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. Croydon was a market town, but grew as a suburb in the early nineteenth century (the Surrey Iron Railway, built for the carriage of goods to the Thames but also the first railway available for public use, was constructed from Wandsworth to Croydon in 1803).

By 1826 the population of the town had grown to 10,000, but was served by just one Anglican church, the old parish church of St John the Baptist in Church Street. It was decided that two new churches were needed in the north of the parish, resulting in the building of Chapels of Ease at All Saints, Upper Norwood and St James, Croydon Common in 1827-29. Both were Commissioner's Churches, built under the First Grant.

The continued growth of the town demanded further provision for churches. Situated in Sumner Road, Christ Church was built in 1851-2, largely at the expense of Archbishop Sumner, who was concerned at the lack of churches in the town, despite the building of G G Scott's church of St Peter in 1849-51. The church was consecrated by Archbishop Sumner on 27 July 1852. The architect was Samuel Sanders Teulon (1812-73).

The original church was designed to hold 700 and consisted of nave with west 'transepts', galleried transepts at the east end of the nave and a short chancel. Christ Church was 'low' in its churchmanship, earning the disapproval of *The Ecclesiologist*. In 1860 the nave was enlarged by one bay, and a longer chancel added, also to Teulon's designs.

The church was closed in 1978, on account of structural problems. A faculty was granted for its demolition in 1982, but in the following year the building was spot-listed and plans for its replacement were stalled. In 1985 the east end of the church was badly damaged in a fire, and plans were prepared by Maurice Taylor and the K C White Partnership for a new church occupying the site of the former apse, with the western bays of the nave retained as a linked parish hall. The new church was completed in 1991. The fire and subsequent reduction of the Teulon building had resulted in the loss of much of its special interest, and the building was de-listed in 1997.

Description

The former list description is attached, below.

All that remains of the Teulon church is the three western bays of the nave, with an unusual western 'transept' or projection and south porch. Gothic in design, built of flint with Bath stone dressings and a tile roof with alternating bands of plain and fish-scale tiles. The linked new church is built of brick with flint panels, under a tile roof, and lies to the east of the former church.

Associated buildings/structures

None

Statement of importance

The church is now of modest significance, reflected in the fact that it is no longer listed. The most 'roguish' elements of Teulon's design, the 'crazy turret' (Pevsner) on the east end of the nave and characteristic tracery in the transepts do not survive. However, the stepped cills and western transept are unusual. There are no surviving internal features of note. The interest of the church is primarily historical, bearing witness to mid nineteenth century church provision in the growing town, and the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Listing Assessment

The church was delisted in 1997, and is not considered to be listable under current criteria.

Condition

Good. The former church was repaired in the course of adaptation to form a parish hall, and has been well maintained since.

Future

The new church shows every sign of flourishing, and the old church will no doubt continue to serve as a useful and historically significant adjunct to it.

Bibliography

Pevsner N, and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.
Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.
www.southwark.anglican.org/parishes

Former list description

Listing Text:

The following building was de-listed on 19th March 1997.

1.
5009 SUMNER ROAD

Christ Church
TQ 36 NW 2/21

II

2.
1851-52, by S S Teulon. Gothic. Flint with stone dressings and roofed with alternating bands of plain and fish-scale tiles. Nave and aisles under one roof, chancel with canted apsidal end, north and south transepts, south porch, stone bellcote with spirelet over chancel arch, modern vestry at north-east corner.

St James's, Croydon Common

St James Road, Croydon



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *201238*

Date of visit *17 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contact *The visit was unaccompanied (external inspection only)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

After the Norman Conquest the manor of Croydon was given by William I to Archbishop Lanfranc, and thereafter became a peculiar of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. Croydon was a market town, but grew as a suburb in the early nineteenth century (the Surrey Iron Railway, built for the carriage of goods to the Thames but also the first railway available for public use, was constructed from Wandsworth to Croydon in 1803).

By 1826 the population of the town had grown to 10,000, but was served by just one Anglican church, the old parish church of St John the Baptist in Church Street. It was decided that two new churches were needed in the north of the parish, resulting in the building of Chapels of Ease at All Saints, Upper Norwood and St James, Croydon Common in 1827-29. Both were Commissioner's Churches, built under the First Grant.

The area then known as Croydon Common was a flat area of heath land west of Addiscombe, now absorbed in the urban spread of Croydon town centre. A site was acquired in 1827 and an architectural competition held, resulting in the selection of a design prepared by Robert Wallace. Wallace (1790-1874) was a pupil of J H Good; his most notable project was the Athenaeum and associated public buildings in Derby, the result of a competition won in 1837. His winning design for Croydon Common, which was displayed at the Royal Academy, was for a rectangular brick structure in lancet Gothic style, with a shallow chancel at the east end.

The foundation stone was laid on 16 May 1827 by the Revd. John Cutts Lockwood, Vicar of Croydon. The completed building was consecrated on 30 January 1829 by Archbishop Howley, the proceedings being disrupted by local unrest arising from the recent Act of Parliament allowing for Catholic Emancipation.

St James's became the church of the Honourable East India Company, which owned an Academy or military college at nearby Addiscombe Place. Until 1860 the south aisle was reserved for use by the cadets and masters of the company, and numerous memorial tablets were erected here.

St James's is a large building, and became a parish church in its own right in 1853.

As built, the church had galleries around three sides, with the organ and choir at the west end. It was fitted with box pews, replaced by pine benches in 1872. In 1881 a new and extended chancel was built, along with a chancel aisle, vestry, and organ chamber, to the designs of Charles Henman Jnr.

The later twentieth century saw a steady decline in the congregation, and major problems with dry rot and beetle infestation. The church was closed in 1980 and the parish amalgamated with that of St Michael and All Angels (Grade I, J L Pearson). In 1985 St James's was acquired by the Croydon Churches Housing Association and converted, with 'enabling' additions on the south and west sides, into flats for the elderly. The graveyard was cleared and landscaped by the local authority, and is now a public open space.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested amended list description

Anglican church, 1827-29, by Robert Wallace, with funds from the First Church Building Act. A Gothic Commissioners' church in gault brick with freestone dressings. Narrow lancets and slim tower. Chancel rebuilt in Decorated style 1881 to the designs of Charles Henman Junior.

Church converted to flats c1985 with external alterations and additions on the south and west sides. Conversion involved subdivision of the interior (not inspected). The East India Company's Academy at Addiscombe used this church until 1860.

Associated buildings/structures

None

Statement of importance

Spare Commissioners' Church of 1829, lancet style. Gault brick with stone dressings, slender west tower. The chancel was added in 1881. Converted to flats c1985, when the interior was subdivided. The primary significance of the building now resides in its townscape qualities and in the open public space of the former churchyard.

Listing Assessment

The conversion to flats has involved the loss of the internal space and fittings, as well as external alterations and additions. It is considered that the II* listing is no longer warranted, but that the church merits listing grade II, for its historical and townscape significance.

Condition

Good. The building was fully repaired in the course of conversion, and appears to have been well maintained since.

Future

The building is now in secular use, subject to secular listed building controls.

Bibliography

Pevsner N and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.
Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.
www.croydonstmichael.com.uk

Present list description

Listing Text:

1.
5009 ST JAMES ROAD

Church of St James
TQ 36 NW 2/28 29.10.76

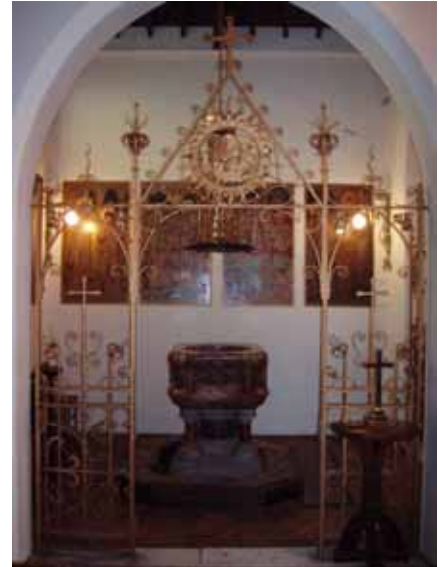
II*

2.
1829, by Robert Wallace, a Gothic Commissioners' church in gault brick with freestone dressings. Narrow lancets and slim tower. Chancel rebuilt in Decorated style 1881 by the designs of Charles Henman Junior. Reredos by Henman, 4 mural tablets to soldiers of East India Company, whose Academy at Addiscombe used this church until 1860.

Listing NGR: TQ3266766451

St Mark, Norwood

Albert Road, Norwood, London SE25 4JE



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number 469306

Date of visit 16 February 2006

Author Andrew Derrick

Contact Revd Thomas W Hurcombe (020 8656 6329)

ANALYSIS

Historical background

South Norwood developed in the nineteenth century around the railway station at Norwood Junction. St Mark's was built in 1852 as a daughter church of James Savage's All Saints Beulah Hill, and occupies a site at the corner of Albert Road and Coventry Road. The original church, built to the designs of Finden and Lewis, consisted of a simple aisleless rectangular space, with a flat east end and a gallery at the west end. North and south aisles, a chancel and porches were added later, as detailed in the list description.

Description

See List Description below.

The church was only listed in 1998 and the list description is comprehensive. One small correction: of the five the paintings in the baptistery, only two are on canvas. The others are mural paintings. Most of the north aisle has been cleared of seating, to create a flexible space.

Associated buildings/structures

On Coventry Road, to the west of the church, a school building of c1860, vaguely Tudor with diapered red brick, altered. Attached to the church at the west end is a post-war parish hall. Low and flat-roofed, stock brick.

Statement of importance

Modest mid-nineteenth century Ragstone Gothic Commissioners' Church, seamlessly extended at various times in the later nineteenth century. No original fittings survive, but there are some internal features of note, notably in the late nineteenth century baptistry.

Listing Assessment

Appropriately listed in grade II.

Condition:

Fair. The parish has recently been offered a grant from EH/HLF for repairs to the roof and valley gutters.

Future:

Mr Hurcombe reports a steady congregation of about 100 communicants, and says that the church is viable, although pooling of clergy with adjoining parishes may soon be necessary. There is a C of E school next door, the popularity of which is conducive to church attendance.

Bibliography

Pevsner N, and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.

Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.

The original plan can be seen at www.churchplansonline.org

List Entry:

Listing Text:

TQ 36 NW ALBERT ROAD, SE25

1005/2/10042 St Mark's Church

II

Parish church. Designed by GH Lewis of Linden and Lewis in 1852 in an Early English style. Only the nave was built in 1852, extended by the same architect c1862 when a clergy and choir vestry was added at the south-west corner and a western gallery added. In 1863 a short south aisle was added, in 1864 a north aisle, in 1868 the south aisle was extended, in 1869 a chancel with polygonal apse added, in 1884 a north- cast porch added and in 1890 new clergy and choir vestries were added, the north aisle was reroofed and the baptistery and south porch added. Built of Kentish ragstone with buff limestone dressings with slate roof. Nave of six bays with bellcote at west end with cross saddlestone and chancel with polygonal apse with trefoil lancets. Three gabled triple windows to clerestorey on each side. North aisle of three bays has two paired trefoil lancets. South aisle has five lancets and one trefoil window and there is an attached flat roofed cement rendered vestry.

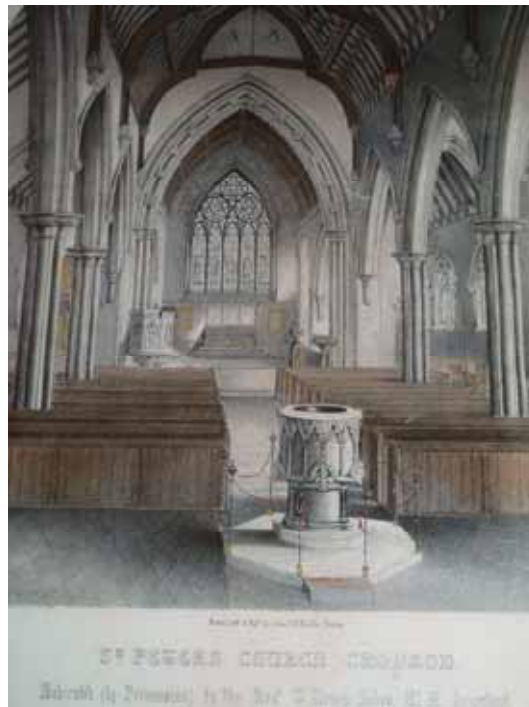
INTERIOR: nave has arcade of squat columns with arches having dying mouldings, cross-braced roof with two tiers of purlins, late C19 pulpit and pews. West window has fine stained glass of c1893 by James Powell and Sons depicting St Michael, St Gabriel and St Raphael and trefoil of lion's head and St Mark above by the same artist. North aisle has arch-braced roof of five bays with two tiers of purlins and bronze lectern. Baptistery of 1890 has elaborate font, gilded ironwork, three stained glass windows in the southern wall possibly by A C Hemming and five scenes of Christian Baptism on canvas attached to the walls, possibly by Rupert Corbould, who worked for the stained glass artist A C Henmiing. South aisle has stained glass of The Good Shepherd by Henry Holiday, another reproducing Holman Hunt's "The Light of the World" and a Madonna by artist unknown. Chancel arch and low ironwork screen leads to chancel with pews, organ, Minton tiles to floor and stained glass windows of c1883 by Arthur O'Connor of Christ teaching, the Crucifixion and the Assumption.

[See Margaret L E Tyrwhitt and Rev Theodore Johnson, "Outlines of church history connected with the parish of St Mark, South Norwood, Surrey, London." Charles Letts and Co 1892. BOE, London 2: South 1983 p 230.]

Listing NGR: TQ3431568411

St Peter, South End, Croydon

St Peter's Road, CRO 1HG



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *201239*

Date of visit *17 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contact *Rev. Stephen J Knowers (020 8688 4715)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

After the Norman Conquest the manor of Croydon was given by William I to Archbishop Lanfranc, and thereafter became a peculiar of the Archdiocese of Canterbury. Croydon was a market town, but grew as a suburb in the early nineteenth century (the Surrey Iron Railway, built for the carriage of goods to the Thames but also the first railway available for public use, was constructed from Wandsworth to Croydon in 1803).

By 1826 the population of the town had grown to 10,000, but was served by just one Anglican church, the old parish church of St John the Baptist in Church Street. It was decided that two new churches were needed in the north of the parish, resulting in the building of Chapels of Ease at All Saints, Upper Norwood and St James, Croydon Common in 1827-29. Both were Commissioner's Churches, built under the First Grant.

However, this provision soon proved inadequate as the population continued to grow. On August 24 1848, a notice entitled *Proposed New Church* was sent to the parishioners of Croydon by J.G.Hodgson, vicar. It stated:

Although the parish of Croydon occupies the large area of 9150 acres, yet until 1826, it possessed but one Church. In that year the population of the parish was estimated at about 10,000.

The inadequacy of this one Church to accommodate this population induced the Parishioners of that day to build the Croydon Common and Norwood Churches. Since that time a Chapel has been erected at Shirley. And the parish has in consequence been divided into four Ecclesiastical Districts.

The whole parish now contains about 17,000 inhabitants. And of these, 10,000 are estimated to reside within the District of the Parish Church. So that this District contains now as many Inhabitants as the whole parish contained, when it was deemed necessary to build the two District Churches [...] And this want of accommodation is particularly applicable to the humbler classes. No one acquainted with this parish, and attending the Old Church, can fail to observe that the number of sittings appropriated to the poor is greatly disproportionate to the number of poor within that District [...] It has therefore been proposed to erect a New Church at the Southern end of the Town.

A one and a half acre site was donated by John Russell, from a local farming family. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered £100 and an anonymous donor £950. The Commissioners offered £4000.

The architect of the church was George Gilbert Scott (1811-78), who in 1846 had parted company with W B Moffatt to establish his own office. St Peter's is a large church in a prominent location, built on an escarpment, with a pronounced fall in the land in the churchyard to the west.

The broach spire was built after the rest of the church, in 1863. It was burnt down almost immediately, and rebuilt in 1864-65.

The volume of the church remains substantially as built by Scott, but its interior embellishment continued well into the twentieth century, undertaken mostly by later members of the Scott architectural dynasty.

Further details are given below. Until the Second World War the parish was prosperous, with many large suburban villas. The post-war period has seen many of these converted to flats, and funds for further change and augmentation of the church have not been available, although there have been minor changes.

Description

See List Description below

The church as designed by G G Scott comprises nave, chancel, north and south aisles, each with large porches. There is a west tower with a shingled broach spire. There is a south aisle, now a Lady Chapel, to the south side of the chancel, and an organ chamber on the corresponding north side. This was extended to accommodate choir and clergy vestries shortly after GG Scott's death in 1878 by his son John Oldrid Scott (1841-1913), who was at this time living nearby at the sixteenth century Blunt House (demolished). The vestry area was further extended to form a sacristy, lavatory and entrance lobby in 1932, to the designs of John Oldrid Scott's son Charles Marriott Scott (1880-1952).

As originally designed the church allowed for ample provision of seating in the nave, aisles, tower area and south chapel. Free seating was provided in the aisles and at the west end of the nave. There were no galleries, in contrast to Scott and Moffatt's earlier church at Norbiton (1840-42), reflecting Scott's embracing in the interim of Puginian and ecclesiological principles. Originally there was an alley between the north and south porches, and the font was placed centrally in the nave to the west of this alley (illustration top right). This was later re-ordered by J O Scott, who removed the N-S alley, relocated the font to the north aisle near the porch entrance, and created a new door below the west window in the tower.

The chancel is laid out in the approved Ecclesiological manner, with choir stalls and a raised sanctuary, richly decorated. The sanctuary was furnished to the designs of G G Scott, completed after his death under the direction of J O Scott. The east window was designed by J O Scott with new tracery and glass by James Powell. There is a richly carved stone arcade along the east wall below this, containing mosaics, also by Powell (photo above), continued (in 1904 and 1911) by similar work on the north and south sides, all in memory of members of the Hooke family. There is further Powell glass in the east window of the Lady Chapel. Other stained glass includes a good window of the 1940s in the north aisle (*Noli me tangere*) by Louis B Davis, the noted arts and crafts artist. The church contents have recently (2005) been recorded by NADFAS.

Twentieth century additions have included a new Fr Willis organ (1923), war memorial chapel and timber screens at the chancel and south aisle arches by C M Scott. More recently, pews have been removed at the west end of the north and south aisles to create flexible spaces. A servery has been provided in the south aisle. A moveable nave altar has also been provided on a demountable platform in front of the chancel arch.

Associated buildings/structures

Church House, a former soup kitchen of c1880, is located on the western boundary of the churchyard, and contains a parish meeting room and flat. The large parish hall of c1930 is located about 200 yards away in a side street, and is available for hire.

Statement of importance

The church is a large and serious early essay in ecclesiologically correct Gothic by G G Scott, deliberately moving away from the characteristics we associate with Commissioners' churches, while also making ample provision for free seating. The church is notable for the quality and richness of its internal fitting out by various members of the Scott architectural dynasty, particularly at the east end.

Listing Assessment

It is considered that the church is worthy of upgrading to II*.

Condition

Good. In 2004 a £150k programme of repairs to the tower masonry and rainwater goods was undertaken, with a 50% grant from HLF.

Future

The church appears to be well used. Current proposals include the provision of a more permanent nave altar and platform, and the provision of accessible lavatories in the vestry area, involving adjustments to floor levels and a ramped approach via the Lady Chapel.

Bibliography

Pevsner N, and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.

Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.

www.southwark.anglican.org/parishes

Early plans for the church can be seen at www.churchplansonline.org

Present list description

1.
5009 ST PETER'S ROAD

Church of St Peter
TQ 36 SW 5/13 29.10.76

II
2.
1849-51, by G Gilbert Scott. Large church; in Second Pointed Gothic style; flint faced with stone dressings and tiled roofs, nave, aisles, chancel, south chapel north and south porches, west tower with clasping diagonal buttresses and a shingled broach spire. Conspicuous.
Listing NGR: TQ3268664425

St James, Upper Edmonton

Fore Street, Edmonton



Listing Grade *Not listed*

LBS Number *n/a*

Date of visit *23 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contact *None*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

Upper Edmonton started life as a hamlet centred on the intersection of Fore Street with Silver Street and Water Lane (Angel Road). By the early nineteenth century it had been extended by ribbon development along Fore Street until it formed a long straggling settlement stretching from the Tottenham boundary to just south of Boards' Lane (Brettenham Road).

Until the building of St James's church, Upper Edmonton belonged to the parish of All Saints Edmonton. St James's was built in 1850 to the designs of Edward Ellis of London (c1817-1890), a little known figure. It is a plain ragstone Gothic church, its apsidal east end facing towards the street. The west elevation is faced in brick, the intention no doubt having been to enlarge the church in this direction. There is correspondence in the records of the ICBC dating from 1852 relating to possible enlargement and provision of a gallery. The vicarage lies to the north, occupying the street frontage, and dates from 1868.

The church was closed in 1981 and converted to flats.

Description

St James's is a plain ragstone Gothic church under a slate roof, with lancet windows and attached buttresses. Aisles, eastern transepts, a short apsidal chancel, porch and vestries. The canted apse faces towards Fore Street. There is no tower or much architectural elaboration.

The conversion to flats involved adaptation of the external openings, provision of rooflights and subdivision of the internal space. The interior has not been inspected, but it is assumed that no internal features survive.

Associated buildings/structures

Attractive ragstone Gothic vicarage to north, on street frontage, in similar style but apparently unaltered. Low ragstone wall along Fore Street frontage, with surviving iron railings in front of vicarage.

Statement of importance

The church is a modest building, and its architect is not a major figure. It has lost much of its historic character and fabric in the course of residential conversion. However, the church is of local historical interest and, despite the alterations, with the former vicarage makes a positive contribution to the local scene.

Listing Assessment

The building is not considered listable.

Condition

Good.

Future

Now in residential use, and subject to the normal secular planning controls.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner N, *The Buildings of England; London 4: North*, 1998.

Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.

www.enfield.gov.uk

Original plan for church available on www.churchplansonline.org

St James, Enfield

Hertford Road, Enfield Highway



Listing Grade *C*

LBS Number *200665*

Date of visit *23 February 2006*

Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contacts *Revd Stephen Leader (020 8804 1966)*
Derek (Churchwarden 020 88041456)

ANALYSIS

Historical background

St James's church was built in 1831 as a chapel of ease to Enfield parish church. The architect was William Conrad Lochner (c1780-1861), a pupil of James Lewis. Lochner's first significant church commission was the rebuilding of the south aisle and installation of a gallery at Enfield's medieval parish church in 1824, and it was doubtless on the strength of this that he obtained the commission to design St James's. He also designed the church of St Peter, de Beauvoir Town, Hackney in 1840-41, and both are in what Colvin calls 'the thin, starved gothic of the period'.

Originally there were galleries around three sides of the interior. The west gallery survives, complete with its original seating.

The font dates from 1843, in memory of Matilda Hubbuck.

In 1864 a full-blooded ragstone gothic chancel and north vestry were added.

Following a fire in 1967, the church was repaired and adapted by J Barrington-Baker and Partners in 1969, who reconfigured the chancel, removed the chancel arch to create a continuous interior, and refitted the sanctuary. In the 1990s a kitchen and WC area were installed in the area of the former north gallery stair.

Description

See List Description below.

Suggested revised List Description

Anglican church, 1831, by WC Lochner, Commissioner's Gothic style. Yellow stock brick with stone dressings. Narrow western tower front. Shallow buttresses, battlemented throughout. Chancel and north vestry added in 1864, ragstone Gothic.

Original doors into nave from north and south vestibules (central entrance later nineteenth century) Single volume interior, with flat ceiling and polychrome stencil decoration on the tie beams marking the bay divisions. Originally galleried on three sides but only west gallery survives, with original seating and trefoil headed Gothic panels to gallery front. South gallery stair with dado. The 1843 font is raised on two steps, with encaustic tile decoration. Oak font cover. Flagstone floor, late nineteenth century pitch pine pews.

The building was damaged by fire in 1967. The reconstruction and repair (1969, J Barrington-Baker and Partners) involved removal of the north and south galleries and a major adaptation at the east end, including the removal of the chancel arch and east windows and the creation of a new panelled sanctuary.

Associated buildings/structures

There is a Community Hall on land to north of the church yard (owned by the church), which is used for Sunday School.

Statement of importance

The church is described by Pevsner as 'thin and cheap', a not uncommon response to Gothic Commissioner's Churches of circa 1830. The tower is perhaps a little short relative to the proportions of the narrow west front. However, the consistency of detailing and ubiquitous embattled parapets lend the building an external homogeneity. The 1969 alterations have radically altered the internal appearance, but the survival of the west gallery with its seating is notable. The church is a local landmark, and the church yard an attractive open space.

Listing Assessment

The church is listed grade C; a regrading to grade II is recommended.

Condition

The condition is good. The churchwarden advises that the repairs recommended in the QIR are always implemented, and the church has never needed to have recourse to external grant aid.

Future

No major plans made known to the author. The approach to the church is shortly to be regraded to allow for level wheelchair access.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England; London 4: North*, 1998.
Colvin H, *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects*, 1995.
Port, M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.
www.stjameschurch.cc
www.enfield.gov.uk

Current list description

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST JAMES	Details:
Parish: ENFIELD	LBS Number: 200665
District: ENFIELD	Grade: C
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 19/03/1951
Postcode: EN3 7SH	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ3519397035

HERTFORD ROAD
(East Side)
ENFIELD HIGHWAY
1.
4411 HERTFORD ROAD
(East Side)
Church of St James
TQ 3597 6/196 19.3.51.

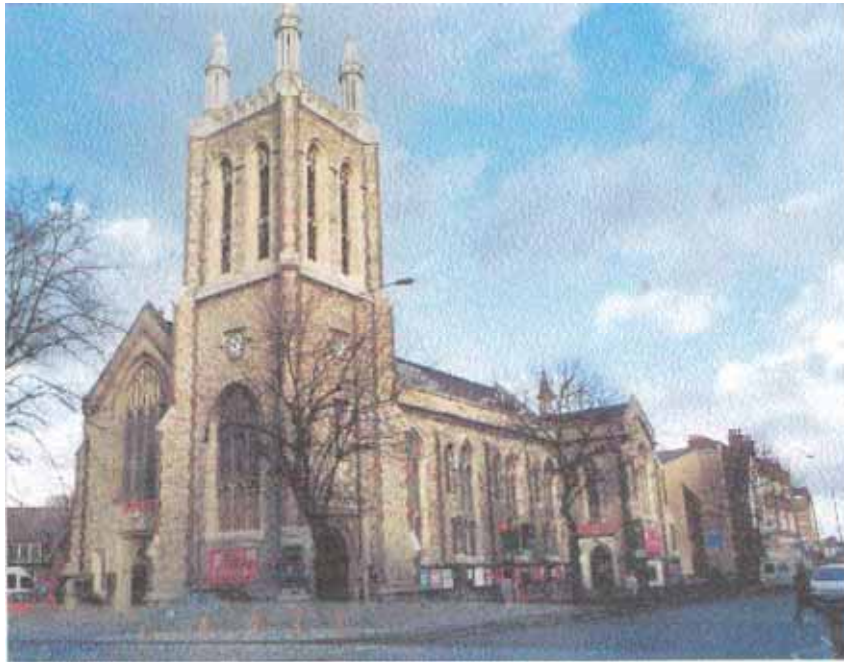
C

2.
1831 by W C Lockner. Yellow brick with stone dressings.
Nave with integral West tower. Chancel added in 1864 and
now completely altered inside with modern wood
panelling and large windows. The original church a simple
preaching box in superficial gothic style with West gallery.

Listing NGR: TQ3519397035

Christ Church, Greenwich

Trafalgar Road, Greenwich SE10 9EG



Listing Grade *Unlisted*

LBS Number *N/A*

Date of visit *2 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *The Forum Centre (020 8853 5212)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1847-9 by John Brown of Norwich and Robert Kerr.

Description

Nave, shallow chancel, transepts, and a well-proportioned W tower. The building is no longer in religious use and the interior has been completely filled with rooms for community use.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance and Listing Assessment:

Any sense of the original building has been lost internally. Externally it is of sound design but not distinguished. Despite the minor interest of Robert Kerr having a hand in the design, there seems no case for listing.

Condition

Satisfactory

Future

Secure in its present, non-religious use.

St John, Greenwich

Stratheden Road, Blackheath, Greenwich SE3 7TH



Listing Grade C

LBS Number 396510

Date of visit 2 December 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Contact details *Rev. Michael Marshall (Vicar), 146 Langton Way, London, SE3 7JS (020 8305 0520); Rev Steve Doel (Assistant Curate), Flat A, 15 St John's Park, London SE3 7TD (020 8305 0520); Parish Office (in the church) (0208305 0520); office@stjohnsblackheath.org*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1852-3.

Description

The list description (below) seems fairly adequate and hardly worth revising (unless the C-grading is being updated).

But note: the west gallery has been removed and parish offices, kitchen etc have been inserted, fully occupying the in the W bay and part of the second one from the W: work done c.2000. The pews no doubt date from the same time. A small detail is that the reredos contains *opus sectile* as well as mosaic.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

An imposing building occupying an island site and with a prominent and fine west steeple. Given the date, the use of Perpendicular style is highly unusual: the style practically vanished from use about 1845 in the wake of ecclesiological disapproval. The interior has been considerably compromised by insertion of the rooms at the west end and the removal of the C19 seating.

Condition

Seems good but the ragstone is considerably worn

Future

Secure

List Entry:

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN
Parish:
GREENWICH
District:
GREENWICH
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 396510
Grade: C
Date Listed: 08/06/1973
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ4029377133

Listing Text:

1.
4412 STRATHEDEN ROAD SE3

Church of St John
TQ 4077 28/489

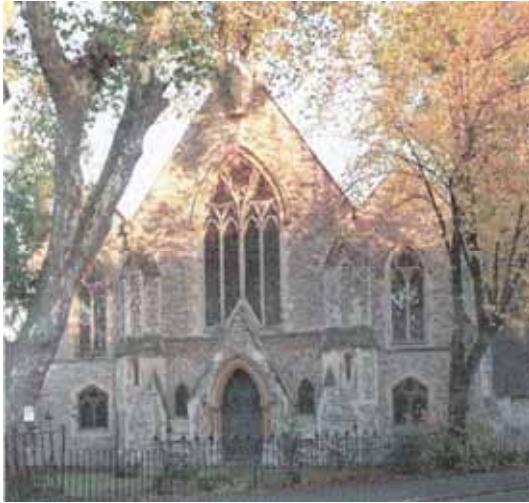
C

2.
1852-3 by Arthur Ashpitel. Nave, aisles, west tower and spire, lower chancel and aisles, North porch with small, octagonal tower over, 2-storey South porch. Coursed rubble with freestone dressings, perpendicular style. Entrance in West tower, of 4 stages. Large 2-light bell openings in top stage. Battlements, angle turrets (including South-east octagonal staircase turret) and tall, stone spire. Inside tall nave of 4 wide bays. Mouldings on diagonal of slender piers are and continuous with arch moulding, but half shafts on all 4 sides support inner and outer mouldings. Wood gallery, on octagonal columns, at West. Very high clerestory. Tie-beam roof truss, with cusped arches above, rests on small, high corbels. South chancel aisle as organ chamber, North as vestry. Carved screen, chancel panelling and mosaic reredos by H S Rogers.

Listing NGR: TQ4029377133

All Saints, Haggerston

Haggerston Road, Shoreditch E8 4EP.



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number 436642

Date of visit 5 December 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Name of incumbent/local contact Rev. Rose Hudson-Wilson 020 7254 5062

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built in 1855-6 to designs by P.C. Hardwick when it had aisles of 2 bays and the remainder of the nave without any. Cost £7,296 towards which the CBC second grant contributed £200. Somewhat later T.E. Knightley was employed and the aisles were extended W and raised to allow for galleries on iron columns. Some WW2 damage (hence new east window).

Description

See List description below

Associated Buildings

Vicarage to E – large, plain brick (architect not known).

Statement of Importance

As the list description points out design is 'a fascinating mixture of new and old ideas in church architecture from the late 1850s; the unmoulded arcades and robust detailing were modern, whilst the installation of galleries to serve a rapidly-expanding population was retrogressive. The building has subsequently been little altered.'

Listing Assessment

Correctly graded at II

Condition

In excess of £200,000 required: roofs repairs, reinstatement of wall plaster (large areas in chancel at present are hacked off), rewiring, new heating system, work on drains.

Future

Seems secure though the high amount of repair work must be putting them under pressure.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 4: North*, 1998, p 513.
Clarke, B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 150.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name: ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (INCLUDING RAILINGS TO WEST AND SOUTH)
Parish: HACKNEY
District: HACKNEY
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode: E8 4EP

Details:

LBS Number: 436642
Grade: II
Date Listed: 02/12/1994
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3370783994

Listing Text:

The following building shall be added:
HAGGERSTON ROAD
TQ 3383
(east side)
735-/30/10015 All Saints' Church
(including railings to west and south)
II

Anglican church. 1855-6 by the architect P C Hardwick, in the Gothic style. Extended by T E Knightley, who rebuilt the aisles to accommodate galleries probably in the early 1860s. Nave re-roofed 1901 following fire; some repairs 1949-53 after World War II damage. Kentish rag with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. Three-bay nave with aisles under separate roofs, one-and-a-half bay chancel, the north aisle with organ moved there from western gallery in 1879, the south aisle treated as vestigial transept externally and with single-storey vestry attached to east. West and (larger) south porches, the latter much repaired after bomb damage but with original ballflower decoration. South-west door serving balcony reached up stone steps with trefoil-decorated balustrade. Octagonal corner buttresses to east and west, the west end with banding at gallery level and high central gable culminating in projecting bellcote with bulbous capitals and spirelet. Aisle windows on two levels reflecting presence of balconies within. Most windows paired lancets with early Decorative tracery, the west end with four-light window and the east with five; south-east window to chancel aisle with three-light decorated window over decorative trefoils. Interior is curiously old-fashioned for its date and survives remarkably completely. The interior plastered and painted. Three-bay un moulded arcades on massive round piers with foliate capitals.

Galleries behind to three sides supported on cast-iron columns, with timber fronts decorated with trefoils and fully pewed, originally reached from exterior only, a rare feature. Nave floor with pews; font with rich foliate decoration reflecting that of arcade capitals, cover dated 1916 a memorial to the first incumbent (installed 1918). The altar moved forward late 1970s, but reredos survives in original position at east end, with altar rails. East window in traditional style, 1949, the date the organ was repaired. Railings to south and west boundaries of small churchyard contemporary, with alternating trefoil heads on a heavy cast-iron plinth. Included as a fascinating mixture of new and old ideas in church architecture from the late 1850s; the unmoulded arcades and robust-detailing were modern, whilst the installation of galleries to serve a rapidly-expanding population was retrogressive. The building has subsequently been little altered.

Listing NGR: TQ3370783994

St Barnabas, Homerton

Homerton High Street, London E9 6SA



Listing Grade *C*

LBS Number *424219*

Date of visit *17 November 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev D. J. Saville 020 8533 1156; david.j.saville@tesco.net; parish office administrator Veronica Sharpe 020 8985 2764.*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1845-7. Joshua Watson, leader of the Evangelical Hackney Phalanx provided the endowment and paid half the cost of the vicarage. N aisle 1851, damaged in 1944, refitted with furnishings etc from elsewhere and chancel converted to non-worship use.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1845-7 by Arthur Ashpitel. Joshua Watson, leader of the Evangelical Hackney Phalanx provided the endowment and paid half the cost of the vicarage. North aisle (not included on the plans for the first phase in the ICBS records) 1851. Refitted and vestries placed within the former chancel by William C. Lock FRIBA, 1956-8, following damage by enemy action in August 1944.

Kentish ragstone, in squared blocks and level courses with Bath stone dressings. Slate roofs. West tower, 5-bay nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south porch, north vestry.

EXTERIOR. Prominent 4-stage tower with higher, polygonal south-east stair turret; both with embattled parapets. Angle buttresses to the tower. On the south face an unusual clock face with numerals carved in stone. No clerestory. West doorway with continuous moulding. Aisles under their own gabled roofs. 3-light aisle west and east windows with reticulated tracery in the aisles; head stops to the hood-moulds. 2-light reticulated windows in the aisle north and south walls. Buttresses between each aisle bay; angle buttresses at the corners. 2-light reticulated windows in the chancel (1 north, 2 south) with more ornate tracery than in the aisles. Priest's door (south) blocked. Plain, mullioned 3-light east window, probably inserted during the 1950s refitting.

INTERIOR. Tall tower arch with fillets on the mouldings. Arcades with alternate octagonal and round piers; foliage capitals, rather crudely carved; moulded bases on plinths. Wide aisles. Large foliage corbels act as bases for the wall-posts in the nave but the arrangement is somewhat ungainly as they 'float' somewhat awkwardly some 20cm above the capitals. The south-west capital has the names of those killed in the First World War. The repair to the 1944 damage has had a profound effect on the building by closing off the former chancel with a plain wall and complete replacement of the furnishings brought in from St Andrew, Bethnal Green. Floor of light-coloured composition small artificial rectangular tiles throughout. Simple pine benches with angular-shaped ends. Conventional brass eagle lectern. Font (under the tower): octagonal the symbols of the Evangelists, HIS, Dove etc. Octagonal pulpit (seems reduced from original height) with open tracery. Large painting of the Crucifixion (formerly part of a triptych) by Alfred Soord, 1906 (signed and dated). A similarly large painting, also by Soord, of the Lost Sheep, under the tower. Stained glass: late C20; the Adoration with a bright blue ground at east end of the south aisle. Organ by Hill & Son, London. Arch-braced roofs no doubt dating from the 1950s work.

The rectory is fully described thus (no change suggested):

Romantic building of circa 1850. 2 storeys, 3 windows, in late mediaeval manner. Centre bay is a projecting tower porch with octagonal angle turrets, and steep gable

above projecting 1st floor oriel window. Kentish ragstone rubble with Bath stone dressings. Tudor arched entrance with head stopped hoodmould and carved spandrels. Battlemented parapet and angle buttresses. Hoodmoulds to mullioned and transomed windows with 4-centred heads to lights. These hoodmoulds form part of continuous mouldings at eaves and 1st floor levels

Associated Buildings

Contemporary vicarage (no. 111) west of the church is the vicarage (see list description above).

To the west of this, no. 109, 'S BARNABAS HALL & SCHOOLS' (as it says on an inscription), dated 1884. Also built of ragstone in a Tudor style but modified by the replacement of the probably castellated parapet by a plain one and the addition of a plain, unattractive square extension.

Statement of Importance

A prominent landmark on Homerton High Street with the vicarage (still in use) and hall forming a group. An example of 'correct', ecclesiastical church-building in the 1840s. The loss of the original furnishings and roof, along with the loss of the chancel space do compromise its historic importance.

Condition

Seems fair but the deterioration of the ragstone will continue to require attention.

Future

Some small-scale changes are planned to improve access for the disabled. Attracts a congregation of 90 adults (plus 50 children) on Sunday mornings.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
BARNABAS
Parish: HACKNEY
District:
HACKNEY
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: E9 6JA

Details:

LBS Number: 424219
Grade: C
Date Listed: 04/02/1975
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3581685145

Listing Text:

1. HOMERTON HIGH STREET E9
5013
(North Side)

Church of St Barnabas
TQ 3585 20/255
C GV

2.
1845-7 by Arthur Ashpitel. North aisle of 1851. Chancel rearranged in 1874. Restored by W C Lock after war damage. Nave, aisles, short aisleless chancel, south porch, west tower. Coursed rubble of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings, in Perpendicular style. High pitched slated roof. Battlemented parapet and tower. 5-bay nave with east bay now as sanctuary, former chancel as vestry. Altar painting of Crucifixion by Seward and Lost Lamb by same painter in tower. Nave piers, round alternating with octagonal, have carved capitals above which rest heavy carved corbels of original vaulting. Roof now renewed, much flimsier. Carved octagonal font.

The Church and Rectory of St Barnabas and their forecourt wall form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3581685145

St John of Jerusalem, South Hackney

Church Crescent, South Hackney E9 7DH



Listing Grade B

LBS Number 423669

Date of visit 18 November 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

**Name of incumbent/local contact Rev N R J Funnell, Church Crescent E9 7DH
(020 8985 5145)**

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Replaced the Well Street chapel of ease (of 1806-10) and erected through the efforts of the Rev. Henry Handley Norris, curate of Hackney from 1810. He was a close friend of Joshua Watson and a leading member of the Hackney Phalanx. He became a prebendary of Llandaff in 1816 and of St Paul's in 1824. He was rector of South Hackney from 1845 until his death in 1850 and was 'generally thought to be Lord Liverpool's confidential adviser on ecclesiastical patronage' (A. B. Webster, *Joshua Watson, 1771-1850* (London, 1954), p. 25, cited in M. H. Port, *Six Hundred New Churches ...* (London, 1961), p. 2 n.4). His memorial and a portrait are in St John's church – see below.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested Revised List Description

The description does the church reasonable justice but this is a major church of the 1840s and if something fuller is needed, the following is suggested:

Church of 1845-8 by E. C. Hakewill and built through the efforts of the first rector (1845-50), the Rev. Henry Handley Norris, a leading member of the Hackney Phalanx. Ragstone with limestone dressings. Slate roofs. Cruciform with a west tower and three-sided apse.

Late C13/early C14 in style. A very large, imposing church planned for 1,509 seats (572 pews and 935 free seats).

EXTERIOR. West tower of 5 mostly narrow stages. Ground floor with large west portal (restored c.2000): multiple mouldings and shafts with foliage capitals; trumeau and a carving of Christ Walking on the Waters in the tympanum. 7-bay cusped arcading in the second stage on the west and south facades, resembling medieval work at St Mary, Stamford although the shafts of the south façade are lost (Taylor, p. 31). Three-bay trefoiled arcading on the west, north and south facades. Top stage has three lancet windows on each face. Projection for the staircase on the lower part of the north-east face of the tower. The original spire was removed in 1954 and replaced by a plain copper spire by N. F. Cachemaille-Day. Six-bay nave with flanking aisles under lean-to roofs, and flying buttresses from the aisle side walls to the clerestory. No porches, just a narrow doorway both north and south with mouldings, engaged shafts and foliage capitals. 2-light clerestory windows with late C13 tracery but lancets for the west bays (see interior below). Tall transepts rising to the height of the nave roof: 4-light Geometrical windows set high up. 3-sided apse with a single lancets per bay.

INTERIOR. Entered through 3 doorways in a stone screen in the base of the tower. The large scale, height (the apex of the nave roof is nearly 20m from the ground) and consistent detail of the building creates an interior of great power with an uninterrupted vista to the east end. Plastered walls, painted light cream. The arcades are of interest in that they mix octagonal and round piers (N octagonal except for the W pier; S circular apart from the 2 E ones). There is also varied treatment of the capitals (varied foliage for the octagonal ones; moulded for the circular piers – except for 1 on the S which has foliage). Foliage detail in the outer chamfering of the arches and which varies from bay to bay. There is also varied treatment of the clerestory

(lancets in the two south-west bays; 1 in the north-west bay). This asymmetry seems an early and important case of an architect seeking to create a sense of the organic growth encountered in medieval churches and which later found much favour in the work of Gothic Revival architects. The external tracery of the 2-light clerestory windows is repeated in detached form inside (modelled on Stone, Kent (Taylor, p. 31). 3-lobed wall shafts set on large foliate corbels. Nave roof arch-braced roof with broad cusping on the arches; three tiers with wind-braces on the lower two. Roof to the crossing boarded and with thin, cusped crossing members. South transept roof similar to that in the nave; north transept roof with simpler detail (e.g. no cusping). Chancel roof stone-vaulted with ribs; 1 narrow quadripartite bay before the apse; 3-lobed wall-shafts to the vault springings. Trefoiled arcading around the chancel with detached shafts modelled, again, on Stone, Kent). Utilitarian modern partitions in the ends of the transepts. Tall chancel arch with an impressive area of shafting (seven shafts on the face towards the nave); Early English foliage capitals. The flooring in the nave was replaced in 1893 and consists of black and white terrazzo forming polygonal patterns with lozenge borders. Ornate cast-iron grilles over the heating pipes either side of the central east-west alley. Minton tiling in the chancel: the choir area has 4-tile quatrefoil patterns in; the sanctuary further 4-tile designs

Furnishings. Poppy head bench ends with varying designs survive from the original scheme but their dorrs have been removed. The benches at the rear have ornate, Geometrically traceried backs and their ends have an additional buttresses-like feature supporting various creatures. A similar device but with musical angels and gryphons appears in the stalls: these were moved from the chancel in the 1960s to the east end of the nave (only those on the south side survive). Brass tablet in a grey limestone surround to H. H. Norris in the north transept; portrait of Norris in the south transept. Hanging rood in the chancel arch: late C20th.

Stained glass. Chancel and transept windows by Arthur Erridge, c.1950; those in the chancel have healing as a theme.

Associated Buildings

None other than the churchyard wall and nos. 50, 52, 54 Lauriston Road which the list description says the church forms a group.

Statement of Importance

This is an excellent example of an early, fully-fledged ecclesiologically-inspired church and one for which, in the copyist phase of the Gothic Revival, specific sources for some of the features can be traced. Although there has been change (loss of pew doors, removal of pews, movement of stalls, reflooring of nave and aisles, insertion of very basic partitioning in the transepts), much of the feeling of the original building is retained. The scale of the building and the expense lavished upon it have produced an exceptionally impressive church. It occupies a splendid well-treed site in the middle of an oval surrounded by roads: this was clearly calculated to make the church the dominant building in the area. Unfortunately most of the C19 buildings were replaced in the 1960s.

It is particularly interesting as a very early example of an architect introducing asymmetry into his design (e.g. the arcades, the west bays of the clerestory), apparently to suggest a sense of organic growth – a theme which interested church architects down to early C20.

Condition

Good although the ragstone walling will require continued and expensive attention. The rector anticipates major spending on the tower in the coming years.

Future

Apparently secure.

Bibliography

ICBS file 3251.

Cherry B, and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 4*, 1998, p. 482.

Taylor G, *A Parish in Perspective: A History of the Church and Parish of St John of Jerusalem*, 2002.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN OF
JERUSALEM
Parish: HACKNEY
District: HACKNEY
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: E9 7DH

Details:

LBS Number: 423669
Grade: B
Date Listed: 24/04/1951
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3559984199

Listing Text:

CHURCH CRESCENT E9

1.
5013
(South West Side)

Church of St John
of Jerusalem
TQ 3584 26/110 24.4.51.
GV

2.
Parish Church of South Hackney. 1845-8 by Hakewill.
Very large church in C13 Gothic style, cruciform with
apsidal chancel and very low nave aisles beneath flying
buttresses. Coursed rubble of Kentish rag with Speldhurst
stone dressings. Large west tower of 4 main stages, with
ranges of arcading and portal in west front. Parapet
rebuilt, stone broach spire taken down and small modern
copper spire substituted. Inside all of stone and plaster. 6-
bay nave has octagonal piers with leafy capitals, and tall
clerestory with gallery. Arch-braced collar-beam nave roof.
Very high crossing with many-chamfered arches of great
height resting on clustered shafts. Vaulted chancel whose
ribs rest on single shafts dividing bays. Lancet windows,
single or grouped. Good benches with ends crisply carved
in poppy-head or other flower shapes. Glass in apse
representing benefactors of healing.

The Church of St John of Jerusalem and its churchyard
wall form a group with
Nos 50, 52 and 54 Lauriston Road, which are of local
interest.

Listing NGR: TQ3559984199

St Matthias, Stoke Newington

Wordsworth Road, Stoke Newington, Hackney, N16



Listing Grade *I*

LBS Number *426310*

Date of visit *9 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Incumbent/local contact *Living Vacant: vicarage (020 7254 5063)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Foundation stone 29 July 1851; consecrated 13 June 1953. The 'Pevsner' date of 1849-53 presumably implies designs from 1849. The building of the church was part of a High Church campaign led by Robert Brett (1808-74) of Newington Green. There was extensive damage in the war and it reopened, after repairs in 1954. The Commissioners' contribution towards the £4,900 cost was £250

Description

See List Description below

Although the description seems inadequate for a grade I building, I have not attempted a new, full description here as the church has little bearing on the history of the Commissioners' churches although it is perhaps worth noting that they were willing to support a building that was on the cutting edge of developments (though there is no reason why they should not have done). Sadly the furnishings are uninspiring replacements following war damage.

Associated Buildings

Vicarage to the N post-war. Hall to the N of this (it might be by Butterfield)

Statement of Importance

One of the greatest and most significant of all Victorian churches. It was contemporary with All Saints, Margaret Street, and, like the latter, introduced a number of new directions in church architecture. It thus carried on the 'development' encouraged by Beresford-Hope. The placing of the tower over the W part of the church was new in English church architecture and was borrowed from Normandy. The taking up of eccentric medieval features is represented in the W window and its large central buttress – borrowed from Dorchester, Oxon. It also seems (at least in the opinion of this writer) that the tall, clean lines prefigure late Victorian church architecture and particularly the work of Bodley.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade I

Condition

£40,000 said to be required for rewiring plus £40,000 for a new heating system. But generally the condition seems fair. The churchwarden reported that work was needed on parts of the roofs. A small bush growing out of the S side of the top of the tower and weeds in the gutter suggest the need for some attention.

Future

No known threat.

Bibliography

ICBS 4436.

Cherry B, and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 4 North*, 1998, p 535.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, pp. 169-70.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MATTHIAS	Details:
Parish: STOKE NEWINGTON	LBS Number: 426310
District: HACKNEY	Grade: I
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 17/10/2005
Postcode:	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ3325285488

Listing Text:

735/18/683 WORDSWORTH ROAD N16
01-SEP-53 CHURCH OF ST MATTHIAS

I

Revision Number: 2

WORDSWORTH ROAD N16

1.

5013

Church of St Matthias

TQ 3385 18/683 1.9.53.

A

2.

1851 by William Butterfield. Tall nave with low, pent aisles. Saddleback crossing tower. Short lower chancel with aisles steeply gabled at right angles. Stock brick with stone dressings including corbel table at eaves and below parapet of tower. High pitched slated roof. Strongly individual, although built at low cost, and with thoughtful details. Tower, with very long bell openings, the most striking feature. Freely-adapted late Decorated type window tracery. Inside nave of 5 bays with alternate octagonal and compound piers. Tall chancel arch: and half-arches at east of aisles. Cusped timber roof to north-west porch.

St James, Clapton

Lower Clapton Road, London E5 0NS



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number 424410

Date of visit 15 December 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Name of incumbent/local contact Rev. Rosémia Brown (020 8988 1750)

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1840-1 by E. C. Hakewill; cost £5,249 (the CBC second grant contributed £912); chancel 1902 by W.D. Carøe; nave converted into the Huddlestone Centre for handicapped children 1978.

Description

See List Description below

Associated Buildings

Buildings to the NW may have been associated with the church, possibly as a school.

Statement of Importance

The Hakewill phase of the building has some interesting features, i.e. the tall, slender SE turret and the way the transepts end in lower 'chapels' (although they could not have had such a function in 1841). Some five years later Hakewill was building the monumental St John of Jerusalem in South Hackney and the two churches show a total transformation in attitudes on how to use Gothic for churchbuilding. However, the most striking part of the church is Carøe's chancel and its distinguished interior and fittings.

Condition

Seems satisfactory.

Future

Hakewill's nave seems safe in secular use. No information about the church.

List Entry

Building Name:	LBS Number: 424410
CHURCH OF ST	Grade: II
JAMES THE GREAT	Date Listed: 17/10/2005
Parish: HACKNEY	Date of Last Amendment:
District: HACKNEY	Date Delisted:
County: GREATER	NGR: TQ3484486068
LONDON	

Listing Text:

735/13/351 LOWER CLAPTON ROAD E5
20-NOV-03 (Northwest side)
Church of St James the Great

II

Church. Nave of 1840-1 by E.C. Hakewill, 1902 Chancel by W.D. Caroe, and 1978 conversion of west end. Stock brick with stone dressings, and red brick 1902 work.

EXTERIOR: Aisleless nave with 5 thin lancets in splayed stone surrounds, now part of the separate western conversion and terminating in a taller bay to west end with attached 1978 stair and lift tower. Tall 2-bay transepts culminate in lower polygonal chapels. Tall octagonal turret to southeast angle with stone spire, Latin inscription course and gargoyles below projecting cornice, then tall stone arcade above brick with stone pointed arch detail. Red brick chancel added 1902 with tall corner buttresses and 3 lancets to east end. North transept links to covered porch over footpath; south transept has main porch in east corner.

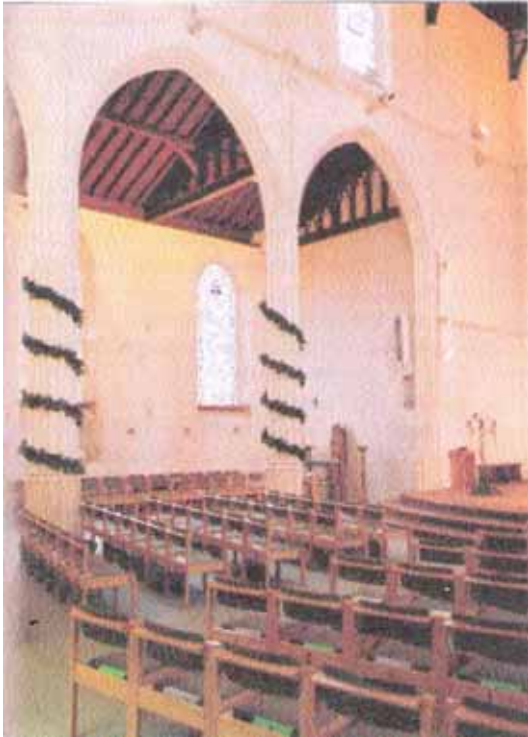
INTERIOR: Crossing has wooden roof with 4 bosses; transepts and nave have wooden tie beams with slender struts above tie beam. Chancel arch with slender clustered piers, quatrefoil details to spandrels, and short colonnettes with foliate capitals and corbelling to outside of aisles. North organ chamber with aisle behind arcade leading to vestry. Delicate wooden arcade to each chancel aisle and screen to sanctuary with painted wooden reredos. East window has Christ flanked by St. James and St. John; south aisle has St. Anna, St. Simeon, the Sower and the Light of the World. Wooden choir stalls with Art Nouveau flower detail. Stone font in north transept. Transepts behind 2-bay arcade with tall slender clustered piers; nave behind 1978 concrete block partition, where original roof and inserted floors.

A church of 1840-41 by E.C. Hakewill with 1902 Chancel by W.D. Caroe that has an impressive turret and spacious interior with fine detailing.

Listing NGR: TQ3484486068

St John, Walham Green

North End Road, Walham Green, Fulham, SW6



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *201925*

Date of visit *21 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev Marcus Osborne (020 7385 7634)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1827-8. Cost £9,539 of which £6,957 was paid from the second CBC parliamentary grant.

Description

See List description below. The address is incorrect.

Suggested revised description

A fuller version could read:

Church. 1827-8 by George Ledwell Taylor. Restoration by E.P. Warren 1893. Yellow brick with stone dressings; slate roof, low pitched, to parapet.

PLAN/STYLE. Early English Gothic style. Tower on axis at west end. 5-bay nave, with clerestory. North and south aisles. Short chancel.

EXTERIOR. 3-stage tower with west doorway, a prominent band of quatrefoils above, 2-light west window and belfry windows of 3 graded lancets filled with quatrefoil stone screenwork in the Somerset manner. Nave and chancel of the same height. East window of 3 graduated lancets.

INTERIOR. Arcade with tall moulded arches and piers (no capitals): high bases. Tie-beam roof with tracery infill. Lean-to roofs to the aisles. In 1985-9 the 3 west bays were partitioned off to form two-storey office, kitchen etc accommodation (architects: Broadbent, Hastings, Reid and New).

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Tall iron railings round the churchyard.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

A prominently sited and therefore visually important church but one lacking much architectural interest. The partitioning off at the west end has been done effectively but nonetheless inevitably does detract from the historic value of the building (it has also produced a few unattractive external features, such as grilles, in the side walls. 'Not an exciting interior,' commented Basil Clarke.

Listing Assessment:

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Repairs needed to repair damage caused by water ingress (the causes are said to have been addressed).

Future

Secure

Bibliography

ICBS file 9698.

Cherry B, and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3 North West* 1991, p. 233.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 59.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN	Details:
Parish: FULHAM	LBS Number: 201925
District: HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM	Grade: II
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 17/06/1954
	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ2517577337

In the entry for: WALTHAM GREEN SW6

TQ 2577

8/14 Church of Saint John

The address shall be amended to read: WALTHAM
GREEN SW6

Church of Saint John
TQ 2577 WALTHAM GREEN SW6

8/14

7.5.54 Church of Saint John

- II

1827-28. George Ledwell Taylor. Alterations by E P
Warren 1893. Yellow brick with stone dressings; slate roof,
low pitched, to parapet. Early English Gothic style. Tower
on axis at West end. Nave, with clerestory. Short chancel.
Ornamental wood truss roof.

Listing NGR: TQ2517577337

St Peter, Hammersmith

Black Lion Lane, Hammersmith, London W6 9BE



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *201757*

Date of visit *16 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. S. J. Welch (priest-in-charge 020 8741 4848); administrator in parish office, Eunice (same number)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1827-9: cost £12,099 of which £9,099 came from the second parliamentary grant.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The description is fairly brief for a II* building, but is to the point: redate to 1827-29: though I would also amend after 'sides' as follows:

Original seating in the galleries. Neo-Romanesque font, pulpit, nave seating and choir furniture, probably mid 19th century. Restrained wooden reredos by Gerald Horsley, 1906. Two large paintings on the east wall showing Fishers of Men and St Peter Preaching, by Sir William Richmond, 1928-30. Between them smaller paintings by Winifred Hardman and Dorothy Cohen, 1932. East window stained glass by Clayton & Bell showing the Risen Christ.

Chapel at east end of the north side created 1920. The area under the gallery at the west end made into offices and other rooms by H. Norman Haines, 1968.

Associated Buildings

St Peter's School (Tudor style). It is worth noting that the church was no doubt conceived as part of the elegant St Peter's Square development to the west.

Statement of Importance

An elegant if, ultimately, a fairly unexceptional example of a Classical Commissioners' church. It has not been altered in any significant way externally and the retention of the galleries and their seating is of note.

Listing Assessment

The conversion of the western area under the gallery and an office in the south-east corner detract very considerably from its historic value. If this were a new listing case, this writer would find it hard to make out a case beyond a grade II.

Condition

Seems satisfactory.

Future

Seems secure: community use of the west end spaces clearly add to this.

Bibliography

Cherry B, and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 205.
B.F.L. Clarke, B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 72.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:

CHURCH OF ST
PETER

Parish:

HAMMERSMITH

District:

HAMMERSMITH
AND FULHAM

County: GREATER
LONDON

Postcode: W6 9BE

Details:

LBS Number: 201757

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 17/06/1954

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ2215578399

Listing Text:

TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6

6/58

17.6.54 Church of Saint Peter

- II*

1827. By Edward Lapidge. Yellow brick with stone dressings. West front symmetrical. Tetrastyle pedimented portico with enlarged Ionic columns. Stone pedimented entrance on axis. Pilastered octagonal tower above with cupola and clock. Interior with gallery supported by Doric columns to three sides. Neo-Romanesque font, pulpit and choir furniture, probably mid 19th century.

Listing NGR: TQ2215578399

St Stephen with St Thomas, Shepherd's Bush

Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London W12 8LJ



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *436213*

Date of visit *16 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. Bob Mayo (020 8743 3166);
bdmayo43@gmail.com*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Paid for personally by Charles J. Blomfield, the Bishop of London. It received two appreciative notices (despite some reservations) in *The Ecclesiologist* – ‘on the whole a very pretty and ecclesiastical-looking structure’ (7 (1849-50), p. 63). The cost was £5,800 to which the CBC second grant contributed £370.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1849-50 by Anthony Salvin. Paid for largely by the Bishop of London. Repairs in 1951 after war damage by D.G. Martin. Semi-coursed, rock-faced Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings. Slate roof. Decorated style. Square, buttressed, north-west tower with low copper spire, the original spire having been removed. 4-bay nave, with clerestory. Lean-to aisles (the south one stops one bay short of the west end). Lower chancel. Main entrance in porch to north-west. Vestry (north); organ chamber (south). Mainly 2-light windows with Decorated tracery 5-light east window and 4-light west window. 3-stage tower with extremely tall, blind panels flanking the 2-light belfry windows; angle buttresses.

Arcades with alternating octagonal and quatrefoil piers. High, steeply-pitched arch-braced roof to nave; also arch-braced roof to chancel. Square-headed oak bench-ends. Chancel stalls with poppy-heads (some of them removed to the south-west corner of the nave). Octagonal oak pulpit with standing figures. Octagonal font with decorated details. Plain orange and red tiles in the nave central alley; blue, brown and buff patterned tiles in the sanctuary (the other floors are carpeted). Organ at north-west end of nave by Henry Willis, 1888. East window by Goddard & Gibbs.

Associated Buildings

Vicarage south of church in Coverdale Road: by Salvin; brick, with gables. School south-east of the church 1851, enlarged 1878 and 1888. Both still in their original use.

Statement of Importance

An assured, well-designed church by Anthony Salvin, an important and early exponent of the Gothic Revival. *The Ecclesiologist* did not like what is a really remarkable feature of the tower and one which might not normally be expected until the later phase of the Gothic Revival: this is the extremely tall and distinguished blind arcading surrounding and descending below the belfry windows. *The Ecclesiologist* rightly points to its ‘Perpendicular character’, a most unusual choice c.1850. The adjoining vicarage and school form a coherent group and are both still in use.

Condition

Seems satisfactory.

Future

Seems secure (as evidenced by plans to rebuild the parish hall).

Bibliography

The Ecclesiologist, 7 (1849-50), pp. 62-3; 8 (1850), pp. 62-3 [sic the pages nos. are the same].

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 206.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 73..

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
STEPHEN THE
MARTYR AND ST
THOMAS, INCLUDING
STONE WALL
SURROUNDING
CHURCHYARD

Parish:
HAMMERSMITH

District:
HAMMERSMITH AND
FULHAM

County: GREATER
LONDON

Postcode: W12 8LJ

Details:

LBS Number: 436213

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12/05/1970

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ2301380020

Listing Text:

TQ 28 SW UXBRIDGE ROAD 1112

1/12

12.5.70 Church of St Stephen the
Martyr and St Thomas,
including stone wall surrounding
churchyard

- II

Church. 1849-50. Salvin. Rubblestone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Decorated style. Square, buttressed, north west tower with low copper spire, the original spire having been removed. Four bay nave, with clerestory. Lower chancel. Main entrance in porch to north-west. Two light-windows with geometrical or flowing tracery to heads. Rubblestone wall to churchyard

Listing NGR: TQ2301380020

Holy Trinity Tottenham Green

Philip Lane Haringey London N15 4GZ



Listing Grade II

LBS Number 201473 (and 201474)

Date of Visit 7th April 2006

Report Author *Caroline Welch*

Local Contact *Rector: Olumbunmi Fagbemi, telephone 020 8801 3021 and Lay PCC member: Peter Clarke, telephone: 0790 999 3863.*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Holy Trinity was built in 1828-30 and was originally consecrated as a chapel, to serve the growing parish of All Hallows. It is the second oldest church in Tottenham, to All Hallows. The architect was James Savage, an ecclesiastical architect whose other works in a Gothic style include St Luke, Chelsea and St James, Bermondsey. The church stands adjacent to Tottenham Green, on land acquired with a "gratuitous grant" from the lord of the manor, Sir William Curtis. The first stone was laid in May 1828 and the church was consecrated on 26th May 1830.

A pond, which formerly occupied part of the site, was partly filled in to facilitate the construction of the new church, and the High Cross pump (originally erected late 18th century; the present replacement pump was installed in 1905) stands immediately to the east.

The design of the church was praised in the contemporary press; although the crocketed pinnacles were condemned as "Perpendicular blemishes in an otherwise austere work of the Early English style" (in *The Gentlemens' Magazine* *ci*(2); in *Victoria County History*, p 351).

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

Holy Trinity was assigned its own perpetual curate, appointed by the Vicar of Tottenham, from 1844. The church, with intact west gallery, originally seated 800, but as early as 1851 attendance was reported as poor. In 1879 the vicar, W.C. Howell was criticised, by letters in newspapers, for using the Gregorian chant.

Holy Trinity was extended to the south in the 19th century to provide school accommodation (see below). The List Description notes that the ornate wooden screen dates from 1900. In July 1906 the church was repaired, the seating capacity was reduced, new flooring and a new heating system were installed, and Canadian oak seats were provided for the nave.

In 1985 the eight crocketed pinnacles which decorated the octagonal turrets to corners of the nave and south and north aisle roofs were taken down. Pevsner notes that one of the church's turrets originally had a bell. In 2004, after fifteen years out of order, the clock was repaired and is now in working order.

The pinnacles or 'spirelets' referred to in the list description are now missing. The Rector said that the organ was by Willis. The church retains an ornate carved wooden pulpit. In 1905 the church was repaired and new seating provided in the nave. Holy Trinity retains its decorative tiles to the sanctuary floor. It also houses several simple wall monuments, dating from the first half of the 19th century.

Associated Buildings

A Sunday School and Infants School was added on the east side of the large churchyard in 1847, when the rest of the pond was filled in. The vicarage was erected circa 1905. To the south-east of the church is another building possibly a parish hall

or school, connected to the church by a single cell building in London Stock, now darkened by traffic fumes, with a large traceried window). This building is attached to another small building to its south, in stock brick with a gable to the east and west. It is probably that these two extensions were erected at the same time as the Sunday and Infants School in the mid 19th century. The southernmost is now used as a nursery school. The earliest south extension is blighted by an unsympathetic twentieth century flat-roofed extension to the east.

Statement of Importance

Pevsner describes Holy Trinity as a 'typical plain Commissioner's Church...all rather thin and bare, with no excesses of feeling. The church is plain, white brick, externally, the design is simple, repetitive and massive, enlivened only by its stone pinnacles, now missing. Despite early 20th century internal alterations (new screen, flooring, seating) the fabric of the church remains intact and unaltered; and most significantly the church retains its west gallery, with Perpendicular panelling, and organ.

Holy Trinity sits in a large churchyard. The original churchyard railings, decorated with simple quatrefoils survive to mark the south churchyard boundary.

Although its lower stages are to some extent obscured, the church makes a bold statement from its east end which is wholly visible from Tottenham High Road. The siting of the church is prominent and suited to its purpose - opposite the cluster of historic buildings making up Haringey Town Hall, and adjacent to the High Cross well.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed Grade II.

Condition

The condition of the building is fair; the church has been the subject of a phased programme of repairs over the past fifteen years.

In 1991 grant aid was released (under the Joint English Heritage / Heritage Lottery Fund scheme) to fund a programme of repair to the drainage and roof of the south aisle. In 2005/6 the nave roof, north aisle roof and rainwater goods were repaired along with the coping to the eastern gable. New drainage, including ground drainage was installed. The south aisle has recently been re-plastered, and the plaster lightly incised to resemble stone. Dedication plates were put back under each window.

In addition the white brick, darkened by decades of traffic fumes from the nearby High Road, has recently been cleaned. This work was funded by the church and other, local, sources of grant aid. Work is still required to the east end externally: there is some cracking to the base of the east window and on the east wall below; some of the copings to the buttresses are worn and some window mouldings decayed and missing. The north aisle plasterwork, damaged by water ingress, is also awaiting repair.

Future

Eight stone pinnacles to octagonal drums on each corner of the nave are missing. While the church faces essential repairs to the external envelope to arrest water ingress, no plans are in hand for their replacement although the lay PCC member,

Peter Clarke, expressed a strong desire to eventually see them reinstated. New heating and lighting systems are also required. In addition, the Rector gently expressed his wishes for re-ordering the church; namely to move the screen out of place to allow a side chapel to be formed in the north aisle with direct access to the altar. He also wished to move the font from underneath the west gallery, in order to create a children's area.

Bibliography

- Cherry, B & N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 2: North*, 1998.
Clarke, P, *Holy Trinity Tottenham*, 2004, pamphlet printed by the church.
Fisk, F, *The History of the Ancient Parish of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex*, 1923.
Robbins, M, *Middlesex Parish Churches*, 1955.
Victoria County History, *A History of the County of Middlesex, Vol V, Tottenham and Wood Green*, 1976.

List Entry

Building Name:	LBS Number: 201473
CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY	Grade: II
Parish:	Date Listed: 10/05/1974
TOTTENHAM	Date of Last Amendment:
District:	Date Delisted:
HARINGEY	NGR: TQ3370189479
County: GREATER LONDON	
Postcode: N15 4GZ	
Listing Text:	

1.
4415 PHILIP LANE N15
(South Side)
Tottenham

Church of Holy Trinity
TQ 3389 26/215
C

2.
1828-30 by James Savage, 1-cell church of grey brick with aisles. 5 windows with short, blank bays at either end. At all 4 corners octagonal turrets with open drums and stone spirelets. High gables at either end, but below them is a lower-pitched roof. Smaller turrets at outer corners of aisles. Grouped lancet windows between flat brick buttresses. Parapet over corbel table. Inside 5 bay aisles but eastern nave bay is screened to form the chancel. A short sanctuary extends eastward of this. West bay filled by gallery and aisles below filled in. Original organ and case in centre of gallery. Compound shafts to tall, thin nave arcade, with central sham rising to support very high roof. Screen of circa 1900.

Listing NGR: TQ3370189479

St Thomas, Noak Hill

Church Road, Noak Hill, Harold Hill, Havering, RM4



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *201565*

Date of visit *1 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. Phil Brown (01708 343415) key from Gail Harris (assistant warden 01708 242923)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1841-2. Commissioned by Sir Thomas Neave of Dagnam Park, Harold Hill, at the request of his wife, Lady Frances (as per information sheet in the church).

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church of 1841-2 by George Smith for the Neave family of Dagnam Park. Red brick with limestone dressings: slate roofs. Nave and short chancel in one, shallow transepts, south-west octagonal tower and spire, south porch and north-east vestry. Early English style.

EXTERIOR. 3-bay nave with single lancet windows under Tudor arches; shallow buttresses. 3-stage tower with brick spire. 3-light windows, each with a transom, to the west, east and transept ends. South-east window of chancel blocked.

INTERIOR. Plastered and white-painted walls. 3-sided internal roofing with arch-braces which are irregularly spaced in relation to the bay structure of the walls; short wall posts. 4 tall, slender wooden piers set within the crossing and, between them and the walls of the chancel and nave, pointed, cusped arches. The majority of the original seats survive but without their poppy heads; some seating has been removed at the east end. The ends are very narrow, with arm rests and appear never to have had doors. West gallery on 2 cast-iron columns and with a fielded panel front. Font original to the building: shallow bowl with rectangular decoration; shaft with tall lancet detailing. 7 Gothic arches at the east end containing metal sheets bearing the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, Creed and other biblical texts

Stained glass: no doubt given by the Neave family. Early 16th-century pre-Reformation work in the east window (including a Crucifixion). 'The lower lights are later C16: the centre (St Mary and St Elizabeth) said to have come from Brussels, the outer two (St John the Baptist and St Peter) from Rouen. In the side windows other French and Flemish pieces and C17 armorial glass (Charles II and Manners, Earls of Rutland)' (*Buildings of England: London 5*). Also arms of Queen Anne in north transept.

Associated Buildings

Monuments to the Neaves in the churchyard.

Statement of Importance

An unusually complete example of a small, rural church built c.1840. The plan-form remains intact (notably without the usual later Victorian addition of a long chancel) and the furnishings – seating, west gallery, roof and font – are largely original. Very distinctive and attractive slender timber piers set within the crossing. The tall seat-ends are very tall but the apparent lack of doors and the presence of arm-rests suggest a half-way house between pre-ecclesiological and fully developed Victorian forms. Not complete at the E end unfortunately as some seats were removed c.1982. An exceptionally interesting collection of stained glass, no doubt introduced to the church by the Neave family, and typical of what various other families did at the time (e.g. the C13 French glass imported to Twycross church, Leicestershire, by Earl Howe, c.1840).

Condition

Seems reasonable. Crack over the nave SE window but not said by their architect to be serious. Further cracks over the vestry – no yet investigated.

Future

No apparent threat.

Bibliography

Information leaflet in the church.

ICBS file 2919.

Cherry B, C O'Brien & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 5*, 2005, p 182.

List Entry

Building Name:

CHURCH OF ST
THOMAS

Parish:

UPMINSTER

District:

HAVERING

County: GREATER

LONDON

LBS Number: 201565

Grade: II

Date Listed: 14/09/1979

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ5409693993

CHURCH ROAD

1.

5017

Noak Hill Church of St Thomas

TQ 5493/5593 2/1

II

2.

1841-2 by G Smith (Pevsner: *Buildings of England*). Red brick. Nave, chancel and shallow transepts, south-west octagonal tower and spire and north-east vestry. Four centred arches with label mouldings throughout. Interior fittings contemporary with the church. Some Flemish pre-reformation glass in the east window.

Listing NGR: TQ5409693993

Christ Church, Turnham Green

Chiswick High Road, Turnham Green, Chiswick, London W4 2ND



Listing Grade *C*

LBS Number *202480*

Date of visit *23 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. Jim Dainty; due to move to another parish (020 8994 1617)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built for the newly-expanding suburb. Cost £6,900 of which the CBC second grant provided £500.

Description

See List Description below:

Suggested List Revision

Although this deals with the bare details some expansion seems in order, especially as this can be regarded as an important early Scott church. This might read:

Church. 1841-3 by Scott & Moffatt; chancel 1887 by James Brooks replacing the short 5-sided original. Knapped flint with limestone dressings: red and black brick octagonal spire. Slate roof [the chequering has gone sadly].

Nave, later chancel and north chapel (1888), south-east vestries (1895), north and south aisles, north and south transepts, west tower with broach spire, north porch. Early English lancet style.

EXTERIOR. 4-stage west tower with angle buttresses; west doorway, 2 lancets above, 2-light plate tracery belfry windows. Spire with 2 tiers of lucarnes. Lancet windows elsewhere, mostly shafted and in pairs; triple, graduated lancets in the transept north and south walls; 3 equal lancets to the chancel east end.

INTERIOR. All surfaces painted, mostly off-white. 5-bay nave with octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches. High-pitched roof with single hammerbeam trusses alternating with arch-braced ones. The 2 west bays were converted in 2000 (architect: Ian Goldsmith) into 2-storey community rooms; on the ground floors sliding glass screens with texts separate this area from the worship area; the first floor has a 3-sided glazed projection.

Reredos 1894 with paintings on copper in 2 tiers representing Types and Antitypes with the appropriate texts cited. Woodwork in the chancel of 1906 by a group of local ladies trained by Arthur T. Heady at the local polytechnic.

The church sits in the centre of a large lawned area and is a landmark building in the area. Despite a few reservations, it was much praised in the first volume of *The Ecclesiologist* (February 1842); in particular the tower and its broach spire was considered 'peculiarly excellent, and worthy of any ancient architect. The building is contemporary with Scott's famous church of St Giles, Camberwell, London, and shares with it the architect's growing interest in and use of genuine medieval architecture.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

Discussions of Scott's conversion to ecclesiology focus on St Giles, Camberwell and the rightful importance of that building. But at Turnham Green similar principles are at work, although on a smaller compass. It therefore probably deserves to be better appreciated than it is. The praise from the hard-to-please *The Ecclesiologist* cited above seems to bear this out. However, all Scott's internal work has gone (apart from the dull font); the last parts of the galleries (Camberwell had galleries too) went in 2000 so we can no longer get any sense of the interior of the original building. Brooks's chancel is no more than 'keeping in keeping'.

Listing Assessment

Presently grade C, should probably be grade II

Condition

Some attention to roof and rainwater goods needed; in recent years most money seems to have gone on the extensive reordering.

Future

Secure.

Bibliography

The Ecclesiologist, 1, 1842, pp. 56-9.

Cherry B, and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 392.

List Entry:

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHRIST CHURCH
TURNHAM GREEN
Parish: HOUNSLOW
District:
HOUNSLOW
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: W4 2ND

Details:

LBS Number: 202480
Grade: C
Date Listed: 17/10/2005
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2054378444

Listing Text:

1. CHISWICK HIGH ROAD W4
4419
Christ Church
Turnham Green

TQ 2078 10/243

C

2.
Scott and Moffatt, 1843. Gothic style. Knapped flint.
Ashlar quoins and dressings. Red and black brick
octagonal spire. Chequered slate roof. Lancet windows,
ashlar dressings.

Listing NGR: TQ2054378444

Holy Trinity, Hounslow

High Street, Hounslow TW1 1HG



Listing Grade *U/L*

LBS Number *N/A*

Date of visit *18 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev O.C.M. Ross (020 8570 3892/3066)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

H. Mawley's church of 1828-9 was destroyed by arson in 1843 and was replaced in 1961 by W.E. Cross ('a depressing affair externally', says Bridget Cherry in 'Pevsner' London 3.) The 1820s church was Gothic and had turrets and dwarf spires: it seems to have had an aisleless five-bay nave with a three-sided gallery. It was enlarged by Benjamin Ferrey (1855-7) and there were unspecified alterations by S.W. Cranfield and C.A. Farey in 1931.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

Commissioners' church destroyed.

Condition

Good.

Future

Seems secure.

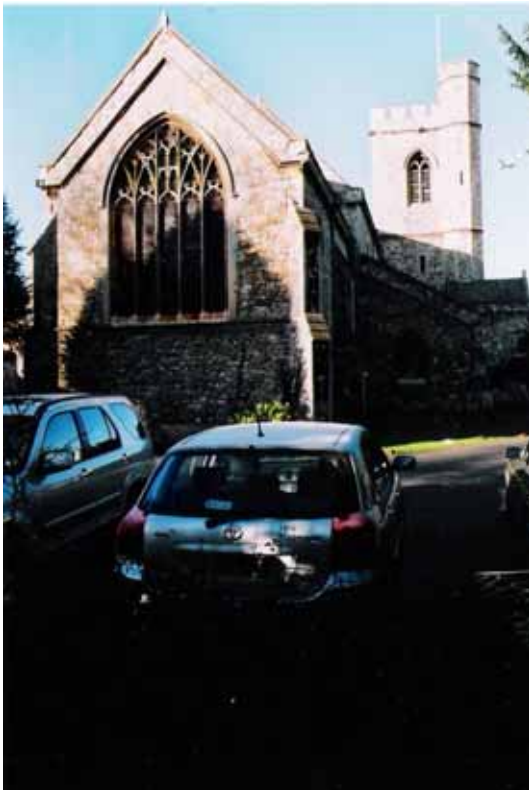
Bibliography

ICBS files 04967, 11941.

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 425.

St John the Baptist, Isleworth

St John's Road, Isleworth, TW7 6BE



Listing Grade II

LBS Number 438407

Date of visit 18 December 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Name of incumbent/local contact Rev P.R. Myles (020 8560 4916)

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Site and £2,000 towards the cost given by the Duke of Northumberland. The site developed into a very good group of ancillary buildings – vicarage, school and almshouses. £10 grant from the CBC.

Description

List description (UID 438407):

Architect - J Deason, 1854. Built by John Farnell, the Brewer, as a group with the almshouses, school and vicarage. Random rubble with ashlar dressings. Rusticated quoins. Square tower with crenellations. Trefoil headed windows, in square architraves or in pointed arches with drip moulds. Slate roof.

Suggested List Revision

Church.1855-6 by James Deason on a site given by the Duke of Northumberland who also contributed £2,000 towards the cost. Ragstone. Slate roofs.

PLAN. Nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north porch, north-west tower.

EXTERIOR. Early Perpendicular style with 2-light arched windows except for the clerestory (2-light square-headed), east window (5 lights) and west window (4 lights). Plain parapets. 2-stage tower with angle buttresses, 2-light belfry openings and an octagonal north-east stair-turret rising above the level of the embattled parapets. 2-storey north porch. West doorway.

INTERIOR. 5-bay nave. Octagonal piers and capitals. Double chamfered arches with hood mouldings over ending in head-stops. Lean-to aisles. Chancel arch with shafted responds. Single hammerbeam roof to which has been added a series of plain tie-beams in alternate bays as reinforcement. Red and black quarry tile flooring in the nave and aisles. Bench seating with square-headed ends. Stone pulpit and font in the Perpendicular style. Choir-stalls with poppy-head ends. Panelling at the east end of the church early 20th-century. Extensive mid-Victorian stained glass.

Associated Buildings

The church is the main building in a significant mid-C19 complex which was paid for by John Farnell, a local brewer. Immediately S of the church are the Lady Farnell almshouses (1857) ranged around a garden. E of these are the school and master's house with a distinctive pyramidal spire (1859): E of the church is the vicarage (1856). The school and vicarage are now in residential use.

Statement of Importance

The church is a good, if uninspired building of the 1850s and shows how ecclesiological principles had become common currency. Most unusually it is built with Perpendicular detailing - a style which was very much out of fashion from c.1845 until after about 1870 when it was revived by leading architects, notably G.F. Bodley and G.G. Scott jr.

The group of school, almshouses and vicarage is of some note and typifies a Victorian ideal.

Listing Assessment

Although initial research suggested the church is not listed, it is - at grade II (as is the former school/master's house (also grade II). and the almshouses (grade II). I have failed to trace a listing for the former vicarage. The difficulty in establishing the listed status may be due to incorrect information on the listing database.

Recommendations:

1. Church (UID 438407) comes up as 'Hounslow, Hounslow, Greater London'. In fact it should be 'Isleworth, Hounslow, Greater London' in my view. I would urge an amendment.
2. St John's Cottage (the former school/master's house: UID 439779) – ditto.
3. Almshouses (UID 439965) come up as 'Feltham, Hounslow, Greater London.' Feltham is miles away so they should be 'Isleworth, Hounslow, Greater London'. Amendment please!
4. Vicarage (former). I have not been able to establish listing status and if work is done to correct 1-3, I suggest this is investigated further. Although it may have been altered considerably internally, it's presence in the group would make it a strong listing candidate in my view.

APPENDIX

Suggested List description for former school/master's house:

School and schoolmaster's house, now two dwellings. 1859, probably by John Deason for John Farnell. Squared and coursed limestone with ashlar dressings; gabled slate roofs; stone ridge and lateral stacks. Complex plan with house to right of former school. Gothic Revival style. Asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-window range front with two gables separated by central tower with cinquefoil-headed light and pyramidal roof: gable to house on right has plank door with decorative hinges set in pointed-arched architrave and chamfered stone-mullioned windows of up to 3 lights; gable to former school on left has 3-light stone-mullioned and transomed window with cinquefoil lights; smaller gabled porch set to left with heraldic crest set over similar pointed-arched door. Other elevations in similar style with picturesque grouping of stacks and gables; walls and former service buildings enclose former service courtyard to rear of house.

Interior: St John's Lodge, former school, has quatrefoils let into boarded ceilings of canted common rafter roofs to two former schoolrooms. One of a group, including church and almshouses, erected for the local benefactor and brewer John Farnell.

Suggested List description for the Lady Farnell almshouses (UID 439965)

Almshouses. 1857, probably by John Deason for John Farnell. Squared and coursed limestone with ashlar dressings; gabled slate roof; ashlar ridge stacks with moulded corncicing. Almshouses from 3 sides of quadrangle with wall and gateway to east and enclosing north-east corner. One storey. Stop chamfered architraves to square-headed and segmental-arched doorways, and chamfered stone mullioned and square-headed 3-light window to each cottage. Subsidiary features: low wall surmounted by iron railings and stone-coped gabled gateway with hoodmould over chamfered pointed-arched entrance. Memorial to John Farnell. c1857. Bust of Farnell set on stone plinth within timber-framed canopy, arch-braced to wallplate with pyramidal slate roof. The Farnell Almshouses and school were built under the patronage of John Farnell.

Condition

Seems generally good.

Future

No known threats.

Bibliography

ICBS file 4667.

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 430.

List Entry

CHURCH OF ST JOHN	LBS Number: 438407
Parish: HOUNSLOW	Grade: II
District: HOUNSLOW	Date Listed: 28/11/2002
County: GREATER LONDON	Date of Last Amendment:
Postcode: TW7 6BE	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ1566876100

787/48/375 ST JOHN'S ROAD

28-NOV-02 ISLEWORTH

Church of St John

GV II

Church. 1855-6. By John Deason for John Farnell, the Brewer, part of a group with the almshouses, school and vicarage (q.v.). Random rubble with ashlar dressings. Rusticated quoins. Square tower with crenellations. Trefoil headed windows, in square architraves or in pointed arches with drip moulds. Slate roof.

INTERIOR has stone arched arcades and a good series of stained glass windows.

Listing NGR: TQ1566876100

Christ Church Highbury

Highbury Grove, Islington, London N5 1SA



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *368969 (and 368968)*

Date of Visit *5 April 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local contact *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The site and £500 were given by Henry Dawes. The Commissioners gave only £50 towards the total cost of £7,000.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The design was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. The plan is highly unusual: a large central octagon with nave, transepts and chancel all with aisles and clerestories. The nave was extended by Williams and Crouch.

Associated Structures

Next door to the church is the (listed) vicarage of 1876.

Statement of Importance

This is a highly original design: an attempt to combine ritualistic with auditory planning.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Good

Future

Probably secure; the church is a centre of the Alpha Course

List Entry

Building Name: CHRISTCHURCH
Parish: ISLINGTON
District: ISLINGTON
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode: N5 1SA

LBS Number: 368969
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29/09/1972
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3191485450

Listing Text:
ISLINGTON

TQ3185SE Highbury Grove
635-1/38/459 (West side)
29/09/72 Christchurch

GV II

Anglican church. 1847-8 by Thomas Allom; the nave extended by two bays in 1872. Dressed Kentish ragstone with Bath stone dressings; roof of slate. Chancel, nave and north and south transepts, all with aisles and clerestories, and all grouped around an octagonal crossing; tower and spire in the angle of nave and north transept. Apical chancel of five sides with two-light windows and single-bay aisles to either side; north and south transepts each with gabled porch with paired pointed arches and quatrefoil over; three-light window above with bar tracery; chamfered piers between transept and aisles, ending in blank arcaded pinnacles, parapet to gable; nave of five bays with four two-light windows to the aisles and porch in the western bay; three single trefoiled lights with colonnettes to each bay of the clerestory, the middle light blank. The west end has a central entrance (now blocked) with three-light window above, and chamfered piers ending in pinnacles, as for the transepts. Tower of three stages with setback buttresses to first two stages; two-light opening to bell stage with ball flower ornament in hollow-moulded chamfers; stepped corbel table to broach spire with much-decayed evangelists at the corners and three tiers of lucarnes.

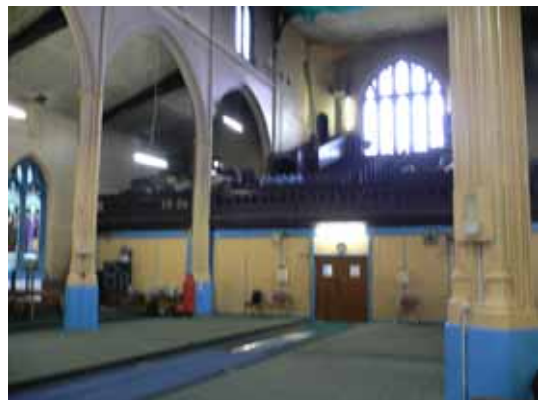
INTERIOR: : apical sanctuary with blank arcading resting on triple colonnettes, the spandrels filled with foliage carving and emblems of the evangelists; choir of one bay opening into a central octagon, the arcade of which is formed of octagonal columns carrying multi-moulded pointed arches; the chancel arcades and the single bays of the transepts are detailed in the same way, and the nave is now of two bays, of the same type, but with a late C20 gallery in the second bay; similar arches are corbelled out from half-way up the springing of the principal arcade between the chancel, nave and transepts,

and the central octagon. Timber roof with arched braces rising from wall shafts, the corbels carved with angels and foliage; this arrangement runs throughout the church with an arrangement of decorative trusses at the centre of the octagon, square in plan and with pendant bosses; the aisles to the transepts and nave also feature wall shafts. Blank four-bay arcade with crocketed gables and Tudor-arched doorway in the north aisle. The two western bays of the nave have been divided off and split into two floors. Octagonal stone pulpit, now painted like all the other stonework, with a trefoiled Gothic arcade.
(Eric Willatts: *Streets with a story. The book of Islington*: London: 1986-).

Listing NGR: TQ3191485450

Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Square

Cloudesley Square, Islington London N1 OHT



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *368801*

Date of Visit *27 March 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local Contact *none made (church open Tues and Fri)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

See List Description below

Description

See List Description below

Associated Buildings

Former vicarage 45 Thornhill Road (LBS 369376), perhaps by Barry.

Statement of Importance

See list description, although this makes no mention of the very considerable townscape value of the church in the centre of its Georgian square

Listing Assessment

The substantial loss of the interior makes this a marginal II* compared with some other contemporary churches; Barry's name and its prominent position are plus factors.

Condition

Fair; roof recently repaired with EH grant but corner pinnacles still in safety covers to prevent stone falls. Interior very shabby.

Future

The Celestial Church seem perfectly happy with their building

List Entry

This building was up-graded from II to II* on 9th May 2005.

ISLINGTON

635-1/58/308 CLOUDESLEY SQUARE
09-MAY-05 Celestial Church of Christ, North Lond
on Parish

(Formerly listed as:
CLOUDESLEY SQUARE
Church Of Holy Trinity)

GV II*

Church. 1826-1829. By Sir Charles Barry. Grey brick set in Flemish bond, dressings of stone, roof of slate. Chancel and nave under a single roof, north-east and south-east vestries, north and south aisles, north and south porches. Early-C19 Tudor-Gothic style.

EXTERIOR: The gabled east end has a five-light window under a four-centred arch, with one transom, rectilinear tracery and hoodmould, quatrefoil window to gable, clasping buttresses carried up into ogee-topped pinnacles, with setback buttresses superimposed on them; parapeted vestries; four-bay aisles with pointed-arched windows of two lights with rectilinear tracery and hoodmoulds, between buttresses, the third bay from the east filled by a gabled porch with multi-moulded pointed-arched entrance, the mouldings dying into the responds, parapet and pinnacles; two-light windows to clerestory under four-centred arches with hoodmoulds, between pinnacled buttresses; porch bay to west, and then gabled west end flanked by octagonal stone turrets whose upper stages were obscured by scaffolding at the time of inspection; pointed-arched west window with one transom and cinquefoiled tracery; pointed-arched and multi-moulded central west entrance with large hollow chamfer and panelled doors of original design.

INTERIOR: Shallow chancel under a sexpartite vault; four-centred chancel arch. Five-bay arcade with half a blank bay at the west end; the arcade consists of clustered columns with hollow chamfers supporting pointed arches, the column to the nave a vault-shaft. Gallery at west end in last bay of arcade, with billet moulding and arcading to balustrade, wooden pews in stepped gallery; late-C20 partition underneath separating the ground floor entrance rooms. These have a part-glazed and gothic detailed doors and screens. Stone spiral stair in south turret. Lean-to roofs to aisles; nave roof of shallow pitch with decorative trusses and ribs. East window of 1828 by Thomas Willement. The side galleries were removed in 1900, and the pews in the later-C20. Eastern two bays of nave refurbished by Ewan Christian in 1901. Organ case of 1820s. Brick and tile enclosed area of sand known as Mercy Land installed in north east aisle in late-C20.

HISTORY: The former Church of the Holy Trinity was Sir Charles Barry's third Islington church, built 1826-9. Before his famous work on the Houses of Parliament, Barry was responsible for the design of several of the 'Commissioners' churches' churches built after the passage of the Act of 1818 that provided for the expenditure of one million pounds on building 214 churches, the majority of which in the Gothic style. Barry's three are considered some of the best of the period that exploited the newly embraced Gothic style. Sir Gilbert Scott referred to Barry's Islington churches years later as 'really respectable and well-intentioned'. The Celestial Church of Christ took on the redundant church in the 1970s.

Listed at Grade II* as a well-surviving early-C19 Commissioner's church by the nationally important architect Sir Charles Barry, that possesses strong Tudor-Gothic architectural qualities throughout its soaring interior and striking exterior. It is amongst the best of the early Gothic style churches of this type and it one of three early-C19 churches by Barry in Islington (St. John's and St. Paul's, both also Grade II*).

St Andrew, Thornhill Square

Bridgeman Road, Thornhill Square, Islington, London N1 1BD



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *368582*

Date of Visit *28 March 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local contact *parish office (0207 607 4552)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The site was given by George Thornhill. The design was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852. *The Ecclesiologist* described it as, 'an ostentatious cruciform pile, all gables and transepts with an exaggerated broach'

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The church evidently serves a number of community functions. What the list description does not make clear is that there are no original fittings, beyond the stained glass and the sanctuary panelling; all the rest is modern. The south transept retains its gallery, though this is not now open to the church.

Associated Buildings

None.

Statement of Importance

Like an overscaled version of a Gothic village church. The church is the dominant feature of this oval-shaped residential circus, though not in its centre.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II.

Condition

Appears good.

Future

Probably secure; this is a thriving centre of community activity.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
ANDREW
Parish:
ISLINGTON
District:
ISLINGTON
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: N1 1BD

Details:

LBS Number: 368582
Grade: II
Date Listed: 30/09/1994
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3080384149

Listing Text:

ISLINGTON

TQ3084SE BRIDGEMAN ROAD
635-1/51/91 (North side)
Church of St Andrew

GV II

Anglican church. 1852-54. By Francis B. Newman and John Johnson. Sneaked Kentish ragstone with Bath stone dressings, spire of ashlar; roof of slate with fish-scale patterning. Chancel, north and south vestries, north and south transepts; north and south aisles, south-west tower and spire. The vestries, transepts and aisles are all under their own pitched roofs. All windows are pointed-arched. Chancel under a lower roof than the nave; the east end has diagonal buttresses and an east window of five lights with geometrical tracery under an ogee hoodmould; the north chapel is set back only slightly behind the east end with an east window of two lights with vesica-shaped tracery above, giving a stilted trefoil outline under a hoodmould found elsewhere in the church. Stilted trefoiled entrance in north wall, the elaborate arch-mouldings dying into the responds; one lancet and one two-light window in this side; truncated chimney to ridge. South chapel set further back from east end, with an east window matching that of the north chapel and a two-light window to the south. South transept has angle buttresses to west and two lancets with a rose window above in the south wall, the tracery of the rose consisting of superimposed trefoils; on the east side of the transept, under a continuation of its roof, is a stilted trefoiled entrance to the south and, to the east, a range of six raked trefoiled lancets, lighting a staircase. The north

transept has the same general arrangement, with the directions reversed. North aisle of four bays with three-light windows between buttresses, the two outer windows having trefoils in the tracery, the inner two quatrefoils; chimney on apex of south gable; west window of four lights; south aisle of three bays, the easternmost window having trefoiled tracery, the other two quatrefoiled. Porch under south-west tower, with stilted trefoiled entrance, the multi-moulded arch on engaged colonettes and the whole under a gabled hoodmould, the crockets to which are now much decayed; the entrance to the church has a pointed arch with mouldings dying into the responds. Tower of three stages with angle buttresses; second stage has two lancets at the bottom and one at the top which pierces the offset between the second stage and the third, which is the bell stage with louvred window with two lights over quatrefoils; cornice with ballflower ornament and gargoyles to the corners; splay-footed spire with two tiers of lucarnes; stair tower to first and second stage in the north-west angle of the tower and nave. West end has a central pointed-arched entrance flanked by two tiny lancets, and framed by a plain moulding; west window of four lights over quatrefoils with geometrical tracery. The interior has a chancel flanked by organ chambers, corbelled and multi-moulded chancel arch, galleried transepts to north and south, four-bay nave with pointed arches and corbelled vault-shafts, and an organ gallery at the west end. The organ chambers on either side of the chancel, the north and south transepts, the space under the organ gallery, and most of the north aisle, have been partitioned off.
(Historians' file, English Heritage London Division).

Listing NGR: TQ3080384149

St John, Upper Holloway

St John's Grove, Islington, London N



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *369304 (and 369303)*

Date of Visit *28 March 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local contact *Maggie (churchwarden 0207 263 8473)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

The church cost £12,658, towards which the Commissioners gave £9,958.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

A large benefaction board currently rests in the centre of the west gallery, where the organ originally stood.

The east window glass is by W Bacon 1858; otherwise the church is clear-glazed.

The traceried fronts of the galleries look later than 1826.

Associated Buildings

Listed former National Schools to west, now partly Islington Council offices.

Statement of Importance

Despite some later alterations, this is one of the best-preserved Commissioner's church interiors in London, with original pews and galleries, a short chancel and an air of evangelical austerity. One of Charles Barry's first churches. The building is prominent and forms part of a picturesque group with the former school.

Listing Assessment

A good II*.

Condition

Appears good

Future

Not known

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name: ST JOHN'S CHURCH WITH ST PETER'S AND CHURCHYARD WALL AND GATES
Parish: ISLINGTON
District: ISLINGTON
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 369304
Grade: II*
Date Listed: 20/09/1954
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ2969686649

Listing Text:

ISLINGTON

TQ2986NE ST JOHN'S GROVE
635-1/13/803 (South East side)
20/09/54 St John's Church with St Peter's and churchyard wall and gates
(Formerly Listed as:
ST JOHN'S GROVE
Church of St John)

GV II*

Anglican church. 1826-28 by Sir Charles Barry. White Suffolk brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings; roof obscured by parapet. (All directions are ritual.) Chancel and nave under one roof, north and south aisles, west tower. Gabled east end with diagonal buttresses ending in pinnacles; east window with five lights and one transom, and rectilinear tracery; aisles of seven bays with four-centred-arched windows of two lights and trefoiled tracery, flanked by buttresses with one offset; the outer two over Tudor-arched entrances, the inner five with one transom; the clerestory windows have segmental-pointed arches with two trefoiled lights under a hoodmould; west end has pointed-arched entrance under ogee hoodmould with brattishing, the doors decorated with rectilinear panelling; lancet window above; the west end as a whole flanked by diagonal buttresses rising to pinnacles, the entrance flanked by buttresses which become setback buttresses at tower level; the first stage of the tower has clocks set in a square panel with foliage carving, and louvred two-light openings with rectilinear tracery at the bell stage; embattled parapet and corner pinnacles. Cast-iron rainwater heads with trefoiled panels at east and west ends of the north aisle; parish room of 1874 to east end of south aisle. Walls of white brick with stone coping to

north, west and south sides of the churchyard; two pairs of iron gates to Holloway Road; gates to St John's Grove of later date.

INTERIOR: The plan has been somewhat altered, in that originally the pulpit, a narrow rank of seats and the font originally stood in what is now the central aisle; and the chancel fittings were largely added in c.1900; but the later fittings are in keeping with the original ones. Shallow chancel, nave, north and south aisles, galleries to north, south and west sides, inner and outer vestibules. The walls are plastered and the outer aisle walls have a low dado with seating attached. Sexpartite vault to chancel; reredos and panelling of 1901, the reredos having two central panels with two slightly canted narrower wings; the panels divided by engaged columns and decorated with blank tracery of ogee pattern to the central panels and a distorted Tudor-arched pattern in the wings; the wings have painted decoration of 1906; the central panels are brattished at the top, and the outer columns carry crocketed finials; the panelling is decorated with blank intersecting tracery under a deep cove with brattishing above. The floor is covered with encaustic tiles; brass communion rails of 1877.

Nave arcade of six bays with one further bay, not arcaded, where the west gallery extends over the inner vestibule; the arcade has pointed arches with slim vault shafts supporting the roof trusses, and a horizontal moulding running just above its apex; the clerestory windows have moulded architraves in the form of slim columns and an archivolt and the lower part is blank, decorated with shields set in quatrefoils. The galleries are carried on the columns of the arcade, and additionally on slim wooden columns at the west end; they have panelled fronts decorated with blank ogee tracery. Roof carried on shallow arched trusses and divided into panels with lozenge-shaped vents to the centre of each bay.

Choir stalls in the first bay of the nave, of 1901, with panelled fronts decorated with blank ogee tracery, and poppyheads to bench ends; organ case in easternmost bay of north aisle, also of 1901 and decorated in keeping with the chancel panelling; mosaic floor surrounding choir stalls of 1926; oak pulpit resting on a marble base, octagonal in plan on a single shaft square in plan, decorated with cusped and ogee tracery and figures of (presumably) the Evangelists; font at west end, probably of mid-Victorian date, stone, circular and supported on six squat columns. The pews in nave and aisles all appear to be the original box pews.

Listing NGR: TQ2969686649

St Jude and St Paul, Mildmay Park

Mildmay Grove, London, N1 4PL



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *369141*

Date of Visit *6 April 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Name of Incumbent/Local contact: *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

One of several churches built in the parish of St Mary Islington parish during the incumbency of the Evangelical vicar Daniel Wilson.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

The list description gives the building date as 1885 which is wrong: it is 1855.

The church was originally dedicated to St Jude and gained the additional dedication on the closure of St Paul, Ball's Pond Road.

Associated Structures

The church is flanked by the vicarage, the school and a group of three cottages. All are probably also by A G Gough. The vicarage is listed (LBS 369140). All the main buildings are enclosed by dwarf walls of Kentish Ragstone, probably also part of the original arrangements, or at least of nineteenth century date.

Statement of Importance

Quite a well-preserved example of the architecture of AD Gough, exhibiting the architectural tension between the orthodox Gothic revival manner favoured by the Cambridge Camden Society and the freer, more 'rogueish' use of the style typical of evangelical churches. The church forms part of an excellent and coherent group of contemporary parish buildings.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II. There may be a case for listing the cottages and school as part of the group.

Condition

Good, vicarage, school buildings and cottages also appear in good condition.

Future

The church is clearly an active centre of the community, the vicarage, though converted into flats, is still the vicar's residence and the school is still serving its original use.

Building Name:	LBS Number: 369141
CHURCH OF ST	Grade: II
JUDE AND ST PAUL	Date Listed: 19/04/1990
Parish: ISLINGTON	Date of Last Amendment:
District:	Date Delisted:
ISLINGTON	NGR: TQ3321785076
County: GREATER	
LONDON	
Postcode: N1 4PL	

ISLINGTON

TQ3385SW MILD MAY GROVE
635-1/41/624 (North side)
19/04/90 Church of St Jude and St Paul
(Formerly Listed as:
MILD MAY GROVE
Church of St Jude)

GV II

Anglican church. 1885 by Alexander Dick Gough, enlarged, including the rebuilding of the chancel, in 1871 by Edwin Clare. Kentish ragstone in random rubble with Bath stone dressings, roofs of Welsh slate. Chancel, transepts, nave, north and south aisles, tower in the angle of the nave and south transept, west narthex porch. Narthex porch with arcaded parapet. Nave of four-and-a-half bays; south aisle of two-and-a-half bays under a lean-to roof, the three-light windows with panel tracery and hoodmoulds with carved heads as label stops, as throughout the church. The clerestory windows are sexfoiled spherical triangles modified to a flat base and set within recessed flat-arched panels. Tower of four stages with setback buttresses rising through three stages, and two-light openings in the belfry. Carved figures with scrolls at the corners. Broach spire with lucarnes to the cardinal directions. North aisle of four bays under its own gabled roof, with three-light windows with panel tracery between buttresses and an upper range of windows consisting of cusped heads within flat-arched moulded panels. South and north transepts have six-light windows with panel tracery and spherical triangle above; gabled porch to north transept, flanked by small single-storey C20 additions. Chancel of three bays with three-light windows with panel tracery between buttresses, the lower part of the first window to the north blocked by the single-storey, cross-gabled vestry. East window of five lights with Geometrical tracery and spherical triangle above. INTERIOR: : west gallery with arcade now filled in; nave arcade, also now filled in on both sides, of three bays on the north with corbelled and shafted responds, and stiff-leaf capitals, and of two bays on the south, with the same corbel-shafts and capitals, but the third bay occupied by

the elaborate organ case and gallery. Clerestory windows are in modified spherical triangles set under a segmental pointed arch. North transept partly partitioned off in connection with school use. Nave roof carried on corbelled wall-shafts; the roof to the nave and transepts is of the queen-post type, with arched braces above the tie-beam; two additional trusses run diagonally across the crossing, creating a climax at that point. Multi-moulded chancel arch with shafts on corbels; chancel windows to north and south under ogee mouldings; cusped blank arcading to the east wall with panels of encaustic tiles enclosing painted texts; roof of unusual braced collar design with circular 'braces' above the collar-beam. The interior of the church has been painted throughout, the floor covered by carpet, and all pews removed, leaving only the chancel stalls.

Listing NGR: TQ3321785076

111
Parish: ISLINGTON
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode: N1 4PL
LBS Number: 369140
Grade: II
Date Listed: 19/04/1990
NGR: TQ3318985081

ISLINGTON
TQ3385SW MILD MAY GROVE
635-1/41/623 (North side)
19/04/90 No.111

GV II

Former vicarage, now flats. 1855 by Alexander Dick Gough. Kentish ragstone in random rubble with Bath stone dressings, roof of artificial slate. Four storeys above basement, two-window range to Mildmay Grove, the left-hand bay broader and slightly projecting. Four-light Tudor-arched window to basement, without drip mould. Steps up to Tudor-arched entrance with drip mould and foliage carving in the spandrels. All windows to Mildmay Grove are flat-arched and splayed with mullions and transoms, and drip moulds with carved heads as label stops, except that the fourth-floor window lacks labels. Gables and some stonework renewed in brick. The east front has a tall gabled bay with cusped windows to first and second floors and kneelers to the gable, which has also been partly renewed in brick. Roof space enlarged between gables to Mildmay Grove; stacks now cut short. Late C20 extensions to rear. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: TQ3318985081

St Mark, Tollington Park

Tollington Park, Islington, London N4 3RA



Listing Grade II

LBS Number 369387

Date of Visit 28 March 2006

Report Author Neil Burton

Local Contact parish office (020 7561 5462)

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

St Mark's was one of the churches built under the auspices of Daniel Wilson, who became vicar of Islington in 1824. He was a strong Evangelical and had little time for the Tractarians. The Commissioners gave only £210 towards the total cost of £4,500

Description

See List Description below

Additional information

It is hard to resist quoting Basil Clarke; 'this is the oldest surviving of the Islington churches by Alexander Dick Gough, an architect who always infuriated the ecclesiologists. His Gothic was old-fashioned and he had a curious way of making his details look sinister. His plans were far from being correct. He was in partnership with Robert Lois Roumieu: 'either singly or together they seldom fail to be vulgar without being either funny or interesting' (H.S.Godhart-Rendel).

The aisles were rebuilt in 1884 by F R Farrow, when the transept galleries were taken down and all the stained glass moved around. The carved stone pulpit is by Harry Hems.

The spirelet over the 'crossing' is unusual and peculiar.

Associated Buildings

Hall and contemporary vicarage adjoining the church in Moray Grove

Statement of Importance

The architect A D Gough was an important figure in the designing of Islington churches. St Mark's is an eclectic design which uses the Gothic vocabulary to articulate and enliven the wide preaching-space. It is curious to reflect that this building is the exact contemporary of William Morris's Red House.

Listing Assessment

Correctly listed at grade II.

Condition

Appears good.

Future

Presumably secure; an active community and Alpha Course centre.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
MARK WITH ST
ANNE
Parish: ISLINGTON
District:
ISLINGTON
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: N4 3RA

Details:

LBS Number: 369387
Grade: II
Date Listed: 29/09/1972
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3069986819

Listing Text:

ISLINGTON

TQ3086NE TOLLINGTON PARK
635-1/15/859 (South East side)
29/09/72 Church of St Mark with St Anne

GV II

Anglican church. 1853-54 by Alexander Dick Gough. Kentish ragstone in random rubble with Bath stone dressings; roof of Welsh slate. Single-bay sanctuary, chancel flanked by vestries, wide transepts of the same height as chancel and nave, north and south aisles, south-west tower and spire. Three-light east window with colonnettes, but not easily visible; spherical triangle to south wall of sanctuary and to clerestory of chancel above vestries, which have lancet windows; south transept has pointed-arched entrance under a shallow gable with three lancets above with colonnettes; single lancet in gable; south aisle has four lancets with colonnettes and hoodmoulds between buttresses; clerestory windows are circular cinquefoils; the north aisle is similar but of six bays; north transept not visible. Gabled west end with diagonal buttresses, pointed-arched entrance with engaged columns with foliage capitals and dogtooth ornament to the archivolt; west window of three lancets with colonnettes and hoodmould, the central one taller; tower in penultimate bay of south side with diagonal buttresses to first three stages, third bay a clock stage; bell stage with paired lancets framed by colonnettes with nailhead ornament to the archivolt; much decayed Evangelists as gargoyles at the four corners of the broach spire, with lucarnes to the cardinal faces. Gabled spirelet to crossing.

INTERIOR: has shallow sanctuary framed by multi-shafted pointed arch; chancel and transepts form three spaces marked off from each other only by the corbelled

wall shafts; aisles of four bays to the south and six to the north, but two bays on the north at the west end now closed off; the arcade consists of alternate circular and octagonal columns, the circular columns with shaft rings and roll mouldings to the capitals; deep gallery originally open underneath, now closed off; queen-post roof with arched braces and decorative struts, reaching considerable complexity at the crossing. Mid-C19 altar table with trefoiled painted panels; encaustic tiling to floor of chancel; arcaded pulpit carried on short columns.

Listing NGR: TQ3069986819

St Paul, Balls Pond Road

St Paul's Road, Islington, London N1 2QP



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *369323*

Date of Visit *5 April 2006*

Report Author *Neil Burton*

Local contact *none made*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The Commissioners gave £8,684 towards the total cost of £11,222

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

This building is virtually identical to St John Upper Holloway, except that the tower is placed at the ritual east end and has a vaulted ground floor tower hall which appears above the back of the blind arcaded screen that forms the reredos at the back of the chancel recess. The church is redundant and is now occupied by a Steiner School. The internal galleries still survive

Associated Structures

Vestry hall to N. end of church of 1830, enlarged 1870

Statement of Importance

A church by Charles Barry an architect of national standing.

The building has considerable landmark value. The character of the interior has been considerably changed by adaptation to a new use but the original galleries survive.

Listing Assessment

The II* listing seems generous and is presumably because of Charles Barry's authorship (cf Barry's two other Islington churches).

Condition

Fair. The school has carried out gradual refurbishment, but there are clear signs of decay in the external brick and stonework.

Future

Probably secure in Steiner hands

List Entry

Building Details:	Details:
Building Name: ST PAUL'S CHURCH	LBS Number: 369323 Grade: II*
Parish: ISLINGTON	Date Listed: 20/09/1954 Date of Last Amendment:
District: ISLINGTON	Date Delisted:
County: GREATER LONDON	NGR: TQ3269384798
Postcode: N1 2QP	

Listing Text:

ISLINGTON

TQ3284NE ST PAUL'S ROAD
635-1/48/822 (South side)
20/09/54 St Paul's Church

II*

Church. 1826-28 by Sir Charles Barry. Grey brick with stone dressings, roofs of slate. Perpendicular in style, with east tower, flanked by vestries, nave and aisles. The tower is in three stages, with an arched entrance in the east side, elaborately moulded and chamfered, leading to a vaulted tower hall, and a three-light window over; clock in the second stage, bell-chamber in the third, and embattled parapet; angle buttresses with offsets terminating in pinnacles. The aisles and nave read as five bays with two-light windows between offset buttresses, the nave extending slightly westwards beyond the aisles; parapets to both. The gabled west end has an arched door under a tall three-light window with reticulated tracery, the upper lights having ogee heads. Angle buttresses terminating in pinnacles, parapeted gable. Single-storey vestries at the east end, flanking the tower, have canted ends with lights in all three facets, obscured at the time of inspection by boards

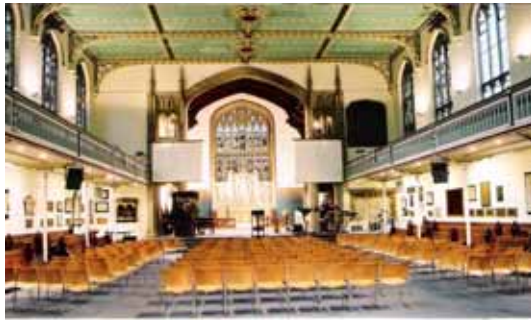
INTERIOR: At the ritual east end the tower is open in its middle stage; below this a seven-bay blind arcade with crocketed gables and balustrade forms a reredos; the open stage has a vaulted roof framed by a four-centred arch; a little forward of this is a higher four-centred arch with triple wave-moulding flanking the shallow chancel. Encaustic tiling to the chancel floor, and extending into the nave beyond the first bay. Five-bay arcade to the nave

with compound piers, an inner order, and pointed arches; galleries in the north and south aisles with panelled fronts, carried over the ritual west end on two pairs of cast-iron columns. Three four-centred arches to west end leading to entrance porch; panelled roof to nave of shallow pitch supported on arched braces, and similar roofs to aisles. The roof of the north aisle, and much of the plasterwork and decoration in the church had been removed for refurbishment when this description was made.

Listing NGR: TQ3269384798

St Barnabas, Addison Road

Addison Road, Kensington W14 8EB



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *203491*

Date of visit *22 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Office (020 7471 7000)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built in 1827-9 at a cost of £10, 983 of which £7,983 was contributed from the CBC second grant.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested Revised Description

Church. 1827-9 by Lewis Vulliamy (design 1825); chancel and vestry 1860-1 by Thomas Johnson; chancel enlarged by J. Arthur Reeve, 1909. Stock brick with limestone dressings. Slate roofs. Nave, chancel, west porch, north and south porches, north vestries. Perpendicular style and loosely modelled, like a number of churches at the time, on King's College chapel, Cambridge.

Exterior. Nave of 8 bays, each separated by buttresses; 3-light Perpendicular, transomed windows. W front to the road with a tripartite porch with parapet with quatrefoil decoration. and 7-light west window. Parapets with widely spaced merlons. Open octagonal turrets at the corners of the nave. 4-bay chancel. 7-light east window.

Interior. Very wide nave (over 50ft) with galleries on 3 sides carried on plain cast-iron columns; single-light openings in the gallery front; original seating in the galleries. Flat ceiling with tie-beams. Modern partitioning off of the west end under the gallery. Chancel arch of 1860-1, apparently reconstructed 1909 (architect T.G. Jackson). Either side of it unusual two-tier openwork tracery, also of 1860-1. Beneath the nave and running its length four parallel east-west, brick tunnel-vaulted spaces (the 2 south ones converted to a parish hall 1992-4, and the dividing wall removed).

The Victorian seating (of 1885-7 by Arthur Baker) has been largely replaced by modern chairs (some benches remain in the chancel and by the nave side walls). Ornate memorial stone reredos, 1909. Pulpit 1895. Stained glass: W window by O'Connor, 1851; E window by Clayton & Bell, 1883. Monuments:

George Shaw (died 1901; north-west corner of nave), twin arches on Doric columns housing a recumbent effigy with a risen Christ against the wall: John Byam Shaw (died 1919), wooden wall monument (nave north wall) incorporating a Flemish style painting (attributed to Gilbert Pownall).

Associated Buildings

Vicarage to north: asymmetrical, simplified Gothic.

Statement of Importance

An imposing building in the streetscape with an impressively wide and spacious interior. Apart from the fabric and ceiling of the building itself all that remains from the early C19 is the gallery. The spaces beneath the church are also striking and have been imaginatively adapted on the south side to create a parish hall.

Listing Assessment

Correctly graded at II

Condition

Excellent (recent major restoration)

Future

Secure

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, p. 456.
Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 102.

List Entry

Building Name: ST BARNABAS CHURCH	Details:
Parish: KENSINGTON	LBS Number: 203491
District: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	Grade: II
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 29/07/1949
Postcode: W14 8EB	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ2460279325

TQ 2479 SE ADDISON ROAD W14
35/1
29.7.49 St Barnabas Church
II

Church, Lewis Vulliamy, 1827. Stock brick, broad and low, rectangular with 4 corner turrets. Perpendicular tracery. Galleried interior. Chancel arch and chancel 1861 by T Johnson.

Listing NGR: TQ2460279325

St Saviour, Chelsea

Walton Street, London SE3 1RE



East front with modern entrance



East end from north east



North side of church, showing private house in western half



Tracery window south of main east window (now an office)

Listing Grade II

LBS Number 424759

Date of visit 17 January 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Name of incumbent/local contact Reverend Rob Gillion

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The development of the east part of Chelsea began in 1771, when Henry Holland took a lease from Lord Cadogan, owner of the estate, and laid out Hans Town, in deference to Sir Hans Sloane, Cadogan's father-in-law. Sloane Street was laid out in the 1790s, and the area to the west – where St Saviour's is located – was developed during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The church was built at a cost of £5,411, with a grant from Commissioners of £500. It was consecrated in 1839, when it held pews for 610 people and free seats for 587. According to minutes, the church was initially to have had turrets built in the Norman style. The finished church was executed in the Gothic style.

In 1838 the Commissioners turned down an application for a grant to build a church whose address was listed as Hans Place, just east of the current building.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

George Basevi, the architect of the church, was a pupil of Sir John Soane who was a proficient in a range of architectural styles. From 1820, when he set up his practice, he designed various classical London squares and terraces including Belgrave Square (1825-40), Thurloe Square (c. 1839-45) and Walton Place, built in c. 1830 for the trustees of the Smith's Charity Estate. He also built in the Gothic style, including almshouses in Stamford, Lincolnshire (1832) and Truesdale's Hospital in Stamford, Lincolnshire (1832). Ten years after designing Walton Place, Basevi returned to design St Saviour's, at the southern end of his terrace.

According to Pevsner, the church was designed as a plain, rectangular version of Commissioners' Gothic, unadorned with chancel, transepts or side chapel. An aisle was added to the north side of the church in 1878 by E.P. Loftus Brock. The chancel and a morning chapel, both with ornate tracery windows and external patterned brickwork, were added to the east end of the building by the Reverend Ernest Geldart with J.N.R. Vining in 1890. The three phases of the church are readily recognisable from the exterior, although the two later phases of building obscure much of the original church.

Repairs were made to the church in 1966-7 and 1972 by architect John Anthony Lewis. The church was made redundant in 1998. As part of a plan to reuse and restore the building, the western section of the church (comprising much of the original nave) was sold to a developer who converted it to a private house in 2001. This section of the building is not accessible, although stained glass windows and some other internal features were apparently kept as part of the conversion.

The eastern end of the church is owned by the Church of England. Work to convert this space into a church – on a mezzanine floor in the original chancel – finished in 2002. The tracery windows were retained, and some historic fittings were raised for reuse in the mezzanine, including the pulpit, font, some pews, part of the altar and the altar rail, the latter acting as a guard for a gallery at the west end. Most other fittings were sold by the church.

On the ground floor, the 2002 work provided a new main entrance at the east end of the building which leads to a bookshop, kitchen, WCs, meeting and exhibition spaces, and a lift for disabled access. Also leading off the entrance hall, to the north, is a small chapel with panelling recycled from the old church. As part of the works, the basement was dug out and is now leased as a recreation space to a local school. Although weekday services take place regularly, the space is more actively used by Christian artists, actors and playwrights. Some chancel alcoves survive.

Sources

Associated Buildings

No structures or graveyard are connected with the church.

Statement of Importance

The building is listed grade II. It was built to designs by a versatile and talented architect who designed some of London's best-known classical squares and terraces, but who was also known for his work in the Gothic style.

Listing Assessment

The interior of the church has been radically altered by its subdivision. The exterior displays obvious signs of its change of use, including the addition of chimney pots, a fenced-off garden and some new stonework to the windows. However, apart from this the exterior of the building is intact. Although the interior of the original nave could not be inspected, it appears that the building is correctly listed at grade II.

Condition

The church appears to be in good condition.

Future

Reverend Gillion intends to buy more equipment to encourage use of the church by Christian artists.

Bibliography

Cherry B. and N. Pevsner, *London 3: North West*, 2002.
Stevens Curl, J. *The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture*, 1999.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR

LBS number: 424759

Address: WALTON STREET SW3

Grade: II

Parish: CHELSEA

Date listed: 24-JUN-1954

District: KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Date of last amendment : 24-JUN-1954

County: GREATER LONDON

NGR: TQ 275 791

Postcode: SW3 1RE

TQ 2779 SE WALTON STREET SW3

41/5

24.6.54

Church of St Saviour

GV

II

Church. 1840. G Basevi, architect. Restored and altered 1878. Chancel by Geldart. Yellow brick, with stone dressings. Slate roof. Gothic style with traceried windows and buttresses. Five bay nave, double north aisle.

Listing NGR: TQ2756279187

St James, Norland

St James's Gardens, Kensington W11 4RB



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *423841*

Date of Visit *22 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent *Rev. Hugh Rayment-Pickard (020 7221 3548)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1844-5 at a cost of £4,941, £500 of which came from the CBD second grant. It was part of the development of the northward extension of the Norland estate which began with Norland Square, Royal Crescent and intersecting roads, laid out in 1837. The church was made the central feature of St James's Square. The church seems to have preceded the houses around the square which went up from 1847.

NB the correct name for the church is St James, Norland. The building stands in St James's Square. There is no church in Norland Square.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1844-5 by Lewis Vulliamy as part of the planned development of the Norlands estate. Chancel 1876 by R.J. Withers. Buff stock brick with stone dressings; slate roofs. Nave, lean-to north and south aisles, chancel, south tower-cum-porch, projecting western entrance bay, Early English and Decorated styles.

Exterior. The nave and aisles present a symmetrical façade at the end of Addison Avenue: in the centre a 3-stage tower with angle buttresses, and twinned lancet belfry windows. It is flanked by a gabled bay each side (the gabling is not expressed internally) and beyond these a plain bay. West end with three doorways and, in the gable, a rose window. Mostly twin lancet windows: the aisle windows are in two tiers, which suggest the former presence of north and south galleries. Clerestory of twinned lancets. E end with three stepped lancets. Pinnacles at the angles of the major parts of the building.

Interior. 5-bay nave with very tall arches carried on slender cast-iron quatrefoil piers with a shaft ring set low down. West gallery on cast-iron quatrefoil piers: open traceried front which appears later than the original building. The seating is a mid-Victorian replacement. High Victorian font of 1872. reredos 1880 in carved and painted wood depicting the Last Supper.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

1. Makes as a very important contribution to the streetscape of this planned development. The central placing of the tower and provision of gabled bays in the aisles either side of it are clearly designed to reinforce the visual dominance of the church
2. The interior is impressive thanks to the tall arcades.
3. The building is something of an anomaly in the mid-1840s. It is decidedly and surprisingly unecclesiological and is therefore one of the last examples of its type.

Listing Assessment

Correctly listed at grade II.

Condition

Good.

Future

Secure.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, pp. 457-8.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, p. 103.

List Entry

Building Name:	LBS Number: 423841
CHURCH OF ST	Grade: II
JAMES	Date Listed: 07/11/1984
Parish:	Date of Last Amendment:
KENSINGTON	Date Delisted:
District:	NGR: TQ2410080330
KENSINGTON AND	
CHELSEA	
County: GREATER	
LONDON	
Postcode: W11 4RB	

Listing Text:

TQ 2480 SW ST JAMES'S GARDENS W11
23/4
Church of St James
GV
II

Church. 1844-5. Lewis Vulliamy. Gault brick, stone dressings. Chief elevation faces along and closes vista of Addison Avenue. Symmetrical. Early English/Geometrical style. Central tower with 4 light window and entrance under; parapet and pinnacles. Gables to aisles on either side. Lancets to clerestory. Short low chancel. Subsidiary western entrance. Interior with tall iron Gothic piers. Plays important part in planned layout.

Listing NGR: TQ2410080330

St Mary, The Boltons

The Boltons, Kensington SW10 9SU



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *203528*

Date of visit *22 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent *Rev. Virginia Thomas/Office (020 7835 1440)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1849-50 at a cost of £6,000 of which £85 came from the CBC second grant. The area was developed for prestigious housing by the Gunter family on land they owned, previously used for market gardens.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1849-50, lantern and spire 1856 (to original design) by George Godwin, editor of *The Builder*; north vestry and remodelling of the crossing 1870-2 by Joseph Peacock; restoration and reordering 1952 by Romilly Craze; church hall (south-east) 1965-6. Built for a new planned development of prestigious housing. The cost of £6,000 was largely paid by the first curate, the Rev. H.J. Swale. Ragstone with Bath stone dressings and Caen stone for the parapets and cornices. Slate roofs. Long, aisleless nave, crossing tower, lantern and spire, transepts, chancel, south porch, neo-Tudor church hall. Decorated style.

Exterior. West end with 4-light flowing window; doorway beneath; to the S a projecting polygonal stair to the gallery; double bellcote. 2-light flowing windows north and south. 4-light flowing windows in the transept north and south walls. Parapets with pierced trefoils. The tower turns via broaches into an octagonal lantern which has an openwork parapet behind which are large figures of angels; recessed spire.

Interior. Crossing with substantial moulded piers. Diagonal openings were cut from the nave and chancel to the transepts in 1870-2; the north-east opening has tracery resembling the medieval strainer arches at Wells Cathedral. At the same time wooden groin-vaulting inserted in the crossing. Arch-braced nave roof. 5-sided roof in the chancel. W gallery (largely or wholly modern). Later refitting schemes have left little of the 1850 work, only the double sedilia (with nodding ogee canopies) and the octagonal Decorated font remaining. Nave seating and floor tiling 1902. Stained glass: east window by Margaret Kaye, 1955; W window by Harper & Hendra, 1964.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

In terms of the work from the Commissioner's phase, little remains apart from the structure itself and the sedilia and font. The chief significance of the church lies in the crucial part it plays in the urban landscape. It is situated in the centre of a mandorla-shaped site in a planned development and is thus the focus of the neighbourhood. Such a prominent siting is similar to that adopted at St James Norlands on the Norland estate further north, or St John of Jerusalem in South Hackney.

Architecturally it is of interest in being the work of George Godwin, the important and influential editor of *The Builder*. It is a curious, highly personal work with a plan

that is awkwardly arranged in terms of the congregation's relationship with the east end (it is not surprising that Craze brought the altar forward as early as 1952). The external treatment of the crossing is highly individualistic, especially in the use of the angles peeping above the parapet of the lantern.

Condition

Excellent (extensive repairs and refurbishment recently).

Future

Secure.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 3: North West*, 1991, pp. 460-1.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, pp. 103-4.

Tait A, *St Mary, The Boltons: The Country Church in Kensington and Chelsea*, guidebook, 2004.

List Entry

Building Name:

CHURCH OF ST

MARY

Parish: CHELSEA

District:

KENSINGTON AND

CHELSEA

County: GREATER

LONDON

Postcode: SW10

9SU

LBS Number: 203528

Grade: II

Date Listed: 07/11/1984

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ2617078249

TQ 2678 SW THE BOLTONS SW10

54/23 Church of St Mary

GV

II

Mid C19. Godwin. Rubblestone, ashlar dressings, slate roof. Decorated Gothic style. Aisleless, 5 bay nave. Crossing, transepts. Crossing tower with ashlar broach spire having curious octagonal stage instead of lucarnes. Angel to parapet of latter. Bellcote to west end. Flowing tracery, 2-light to nave, 4-light to west end. C20 additions in keeping to south-east. Church listed as integral part of The Boltons layout.

Listing NGR: TQ2617078249

St Peter, Norbiton

London Road KT2 7ER



Listing Grade II

LBS Number 203148

Date of visit 17 February 2006

Author Andrew Derrick

Contact Rev. Peter A Holmes (020 8942 8330)

ANALYSIS

Historical background

St Peter's is sited on part of the former grounds of Norbiton Place, and was built as a result of public subscription with support from Queen Adelaide. The design was subject to an architectural competition, won by Scott and Moffatt with a neo-Norman design. The foundation stone was laid on 2 September 1840 and the completed building was consecrated on 19 February 1842.

Galleries were provided in the church in the north and south aisles and at the west end of the nave. In 1869 the chancel was rebuilt in an enlarged form and with an organ chamber; the organ was removed from the west gallery and replaced with a new instrument by Walker. The original foundation stone was reset in the new north wall, along with a further stone commemorating the rebuilding.

In about 1890 oak panelling was introduced at the east end and the plaster ceiling of the chancel replaced by timber boarding. A new pulpit was introduced in 1903, designed by John Oldrid Scott, and a new mosaic floor was laid in the chancel in 1904. In about 1910 a new baptistery and choir stalls were added. Other twentieth century work included a war memorial in 1920, oak sanctuary rails designed by Walter Godfrey in 1940 and a west porch, added in 1960.

At the time of writing (February 2006) the church is undergoing a radical internal re-ordering, involving the removal of many of the features listed above. A new chancel floor is being laid, with provision for a total immersion font. The galleries have been retained.

Description

See List Description below.

This adequately describes the external appearance of the church, but there is no description of the interior. This is at present in a state of flux, and the list description should be reviewed when the work is complete.

Associated buildings/structures

There is a modern vicarage attached to the rear of the church which, as the list description states, is not of special interest.

Statement of importance

Neo-Norman enjoyed a brief vogue in the early 1840s. Gilbert Scott later came to regret his early essays in this style, judging them 'ignoble'. As Pevsner points out, such self-censure is not warranted in this case. The interior is striking, and is notable for the retention of galleries on three sides. The current re-ordering is radical, but it is not considered that this will unacceptably compromise the special interest of the church.

Listing Assessment

The church is properly listed grade II, but the list description needs to be reviewed to take account of the current (2006) internal reordering.

Condition

Good.

Future

The scale and ambition of the current works suggests a lively parish looking to future growth.

Bibliography

Pevsner N and B Cherry B, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.
Port M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.
www.southwark.anglican.org/parishes

Current list description

Listing Text:

TQ 1869 SE KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES LONDON
ROAD
(south side)
7B/11
Church of St Peter

II

1840-41, by Scott and Moffat; extended 1866.
Commissioners' Church in the Norman style. Yellow brick with white brick dressing. The church comprises a nave of 4 bays with north and south aisles, with a square tower of 4 stages at the west end of the north aisle; 3 light arcaded bell stage. Circular corner turret with conical spirelet. Windows round headed with single shafted jambs. Short transepts and a 2 bay chancel also with north and south aisles. Galleried interior (not seen). Modern vicarage adjoins to rear, of little interest.

Listing NGR: TQ1894069363

Christ Church, Streatham

Christchurch Road, Streatham, London SW2



Listing Grade 1

LBS Number 204105 (and 204106)

Date of Visit 31 March 2006

Report Author Neil Burton

Local Contact Fr Stricklebank (0208 674 5723)

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The Reverend Henry Blunt, curate of Streatham, offered to raise money for a new church at Streatham Hill on condition that he should be the first incumbent. The Commissioners gave £300 towards the total cost of £7,591.

Description

See List description below

Additional information

At the time Christchurch was designed, the architect John Wild had never been abroad, so the various Italianate, Byzantine, Moorish and Egyptianising motifs must have been derived from illustrations.

The galleries are presumably built of brick, which is unusual at this date.

The present 'accurate' scheme of internal decoration obscures a much more elaborate 1930s scheme by Arthur Henderson. Presumably the mosaics in the apsidal sanctuary are of this date.

The original white marble font with what looks like lotus-leaf decoration has been re-set at the east end of the south aisle.

Associated Structures

The boundary walls and the extraordinary front pylons are separately listed (see below)

The church school, hall and vicarage all adjoin the church

But none is of special interest

Statement of Importance

An unusually confident example of the new taste for early Italianate architecture in the late 1830s and 1840s, though mixed in this case with other styles. Applauded by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner as an influential design.

Listing Assessment

The grade I listing is appropriate

Condition

Good, full repair about ten years ago

Future

Secure

List Entry

Building Details:	Details:
Building Name: CHRIST CHURCH	LBS Number: 204105
Parish: BRIXTON	Grade: I
District: LAMBETH	Date Listed: 14/07/1955
County: GREATER LONDON	Date of Last Amendment:
Postcode:	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ3061873390

Listing Text:

In the entry for:

CHRISTCHURCH ROAD SW2
1. (north side)
5023

TQ 3073 26/179 14.7.55 Christ Church

I

the description shall be amended to read as follows:

Parish church. 1840-42 by J W Wild. Church of basilical plan with nave continuing into chancel, pent aisles without clerestory and small eastern apse. Polychrome brick in a round-arched style with an oriental influence. The windows and doors have pointed heads apart from the windows to the Aisles which are round headed with pointed brick arches over. Low - pitched slated roofs. At west end 3 entrance recesses; the largest in projecting central gabled section has window over with Star-of David tracery. Central recess has wrought iron gates. Tall south east campanile, copying St Mark's Venice, has high pyramidal brick roof and 3 long narrow recesses, with bell-openings in heads, on each side.

Galleried interior with a small arcade below and a giant arcade above, both are Moorish. Italian mosaics in the lower apse. Wall paintings in the upper apse and the Nave arcade capitals are by Owen Jones. Stained glass in 3 windows by John Hayward - one south Aisle, one North Aisle and one North Aisle East end; nine windows by Lawrence Lee in the Apse; six windows by O'Connor and two by Bentley and Westlake in the Gallery; two windows in North Aisle by Walter Crane.

Listing Text:

CHRISTCHURCH ROAD SW2

1. (north side)

5023

Forecourt Walls and

Pylons to Christ Church

TQ 3073 26/180

II

2.

Circa 1840. Stone-coped brick wall, with flat buttresses at intervals, to west and south of church. Tall gate pylons have roll mouldings at angles and pyramidal caps.

Listing NGR: TQ3064473422

St John, Lambeth

Wiltshire Road, Angell Town, Brixton, Lambeth SW9



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *203993*

Date of visit *21 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Canon Martin Clark (020 7733 0585)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Cost of church £5,302 (tender value) of which just £10 came from the second CBC grant. Having come through the Second World War with little damage, disaster struck in 1947 with a fire that devastated the eastern parts and the nave roof. The spaces east of the chancel arch have been separated off and are in use as a nursery as a church-community joint project. The fire-damaged chancel S arcade remains but the N chancel arcade was removed.

Description

See List Description below

The list description does the church reasonable justice and a revision seems unnecessary in the writer's view. I would point out that there is more Victorian and early C20 glass than the description notes e.g. angel figures in the S aisle, heraldic glass in the N aisle, and figurative scenes in both.

Associated Buildings

Vicarage S (large plain and probably contemporary with the church).

Statement of Importance

Not much for the point of view of the Commissioners' churches.

The use of the Perp style is curious, given that Ferrey was an ecclesiologically advanced architect (cf his St Stephen, Rochester Row, Westminster, 1847-50) and the idea of using Perp was rather *passé* by 1852. Furthermore he employs a W gallery under the tower – again something that is unusual and out of fashion in the early 1850s.

The only original work is the (thinned out) pews (standard square-headed ends) and the gallery and its seating.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II

Condition

Good (received, according to the vicar, a £250,000 EH grant a few years ago. The stonework is wearing badly in places and a few days before my visit, a large lump spalled away from the dressings at the W end.

Future

Seems secure.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN THE
EVANGELIST
Parish: BRIXTON
District: LAMBETH
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 203993
Grade: II
Date Listed: 27/03/1981
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3143075978

Listing Text:

ANGELL ROAD SW9
1. (south side)
5023

Church of St John
the Evangelist
TQ 3175 18/28

II

2.
1852-3 by Benjamin Ferrey. Kentish ragstone rubble, with Bath stone dressings, in Perpendicular style. Nave with clerestory, lower chancel. Nave aisles continue to become chancel aisles but stop short of east end. Plain parapets to body of church, but a battlemented parapet of stone chequerwork to tall west tower of 4 stages with angle turrets, paired bell-openings and clock below. Plain plastered interior has 4-bay nave with tall octagonal arcade piers. Original pews. West gallery and organ in tower behind. Chancel east end walled off leaving only a short sanctuary. Some fragments of heraldic glass in south aisle.
North transept of 1876.

Listing NGR: TQ3143075978

St Michael, Lambeth

Stockwell Park Road, Stockwell, Lambeth SW9 0DA



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *204681*

Date of visit *23 February 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev Andrew Grant (020 7274 6357)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built 1840-1 at a cost of £4,126 of which £1,200 came from the second CBC grant.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1840-1 by William Rogers; builder John Jay; rearranged internally by Thomas Dashwood, 1880, when the altar was moved to the west end. Buff stock brick with limestone dressings. Slate roofs. E tower and spire, flanking porches (added 1844) and vestries (added 1880), nave and aisles (with north and south projections), polygonal chancel (at west end). Early English style.

Exterior. Main (east) façade fronts Stockwell Park Road; hexagonal tower; doorway, single tall lancet windows above flanked by blind lancets; tower ends in gables flanked by pinnacles; a hexagonal spire rises above this level and has a vertical strip of pierced quatrefoils on its eastern face. Either side diagonally-set porches with vestries between the porches and tower, added later. Plain parapets and angle pinnacles to the nave. Lancet windows in nave and chancel.

Interior. Very wide and dominated by tall arcades on quatrefoil cast-iron columns; 9 bays (the two at the north-east (liturgical) end amalgamated); north and south galleries behind. Original seating from 1840-1 remains in the galleries but the nave seating (removed from the outer part of the north side) is later; the texts lettered on the gallery fronts may be contemporary with the latter. Octagonal font. Encaustic tiles in the sanctuary.

There are problems in understanding this church, which have not been fully addressed above. The liturgical orientation is said to have been correct originally, in which case the apse at the (geographical W end) seems a very strange feature. It may have been added later at the time of the reordering – but the sources are silent on this.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

Architecturally typical of the uneclesiological kind of Early English that existed c.1840: the steeple has some charm and wit.

The galleries and the associated arcades are an impressive display, and, overall, the church has undergone far less change in modern times than is usual. It still largely presents the appearance that it assumed in the last two decades of the C19.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II.

Condition

Fair/good.

Future

No known threats.

Bibliography

Cherry B & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 2: South*, 1983, p. 338. Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, pp. 233-4).

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Details:
Parish: BRIXTON	LBS Number: 204681
District: LAMBETH	Grade: II
County: GREATER LONDON	Date Listed: 19/10/1951
Postcode: SW9 ODA	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ3086976440

STOCKWELL PARK ROAD SW9

1. (west side)

5023

Church of St Michael

TQ 3076 12/918 19.10.51

II GV

2.

1840-41 by William Rogers. Stock brick with freestone dressings in an attenuated lancet style typical of the period. Main rectangular block with set back aisles. Small projecting octagonal east tower with spirelets at angles, gabled sides and stone spire. Projecting one-storey lobbies of 1844.

Listing NGR: TQ3086976440

Christ Church, Forest Hill

South Road, SE23



Church from south west, 2006



Church from south east, 2006



North side aisle from north west, 2006



North side aisle from west, 2006

Listing Grade II

LBS Number 203407

Date of visit *(exterior only – interior not accessible) 27 March 2006*

Report author *Lydia Wilson*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. John Ackland.*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Sydenham was a medieval settlement which remained, with nearby Forest Hill, rural until the early nineteenth century. The first Georgian villas were built in Forest Hill between 1790 and 1810, and by 1809 the Croydon Canal ran through the settlement. In 1836 a railway was built over the canal; it was this which fuelled the area's growth and development. There was, however, no church in Forest Hill until 1851. The area's rapid suburbanisation is indicated by the fact that, by 1901, there were 15.

Christ Church was built between 1852-5 to the designs of Ewan Christian (1814-1819), one-time student of Matthew Habishon. Christian was prolific ecclesiastical specialist who designed around 40 new churches during his career and restored a further 150. He was consulting architect to the Church Commissioners from 1850, reported to the relevant committees on new church designs. Christian also designed numerous parsonages, schools and commercial offices, but is probably best known in London for designing, with J.K. Colling, the National Portrait Gallery (1890-5).

Christian designed a church in neo-Gothic Decorated style, faced in ragstone. The original building consisted of a rectangular nave, with a south aisle demarcated by octagonal columns and a chancel at the east end. The Church Commissioners paid £140 towards the approximate £3,850 cost of the church (based on the architect's estimate), which originally held 267 people in pews and 277 in free seats.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

The church appears to have been a nineteenth century work-in-progress, with major additions by Christian twice during the last four decades of the century. The north aisle and vestry (to the north of the chancel) were added in 1862 and the west tower, spire and corner turrets were built in 1885. It would be reasonable to assume that Christian had always intended such additions, carrying them out as and when church funds allowed. A Lady Chapel was created in the east end of the south aisle, and was used as such until the church became redundant in 2003.

According to www.achurchnearyou.com, the spiral stair leading to the first stage of the tower is unusually wide, with open stone treads. The tower belfry is accessed through a trap door by a long wooden ladder originally attached to the northwest corner of the first stage. The belfry is (or was) open to the spire above.

Before recent work to gut the interior of the church for a residential conversion, the building had been subject to several interior changes during the last half of the twentieth century. The original chancel had been blocked off from the nave and was used as a store and workshop, and the 1862 vestry was used as a store.

Alterations by Laurence King and Partners in 1972 subdivided a rear section of the nave both horizontally and vertically to create three upper-storey meeting rooms and a small kitchen which were accessed via a staircase in the tower. On the ground floor was a baptistery with a font on a stone plinth. Below the tower the space was converted to provide WCs and stores. A new vestry and lounge was created in the north and south aisles, respectively.

Its hill top position and an octagonal spire standing 56m high mean that the church is still clearly visible in the landscape, even though Edwardian terraces and post-war housing estates have changed its original semi-rural setting. The church was declared redundant in July 2003.

Associated Buildings

As the church is under new ownership there are no longer any other buildings tied specifically to this church.

Statement of Importance

Although the church interior was not accessible, it is clear from the exterior that this is a church constructed of quality materials. It has a commanding presence in the surrounding landscape. The architect is of some renown, particularly for his church work.

Listing Assessment

The interior of this building appears to have been gutted, which must have impact on its national historic value. However, the exterior has been sensitively restored and, at present at least, the outside of the building looks much as it must have done following Christian's addition of the west spire in 1885.

Condition

The exterior is currently being conserved and restored. Some stonework has been renewed, including window tracery, drip mouldings and decorative carved finials. The ragstone has been cleaned and repointed. There are some broken panes in the leaded nave lights. It is to be expected that these would be repaired as part of the conversion.

The interior was not accessible, but from the exterior it is possible to see that the developers have stripped the building of its decorative fabric, while retaining some roof trusses in the side aisles.

Future

Developers are currently converting the church to residential use, although a small place of worship will be incorporated into the original chancel. Some features from the original church may be used to furnish the new chancel church.

Bibliography

Cherry B. and N Pevsner, *London 2: South*, 2002.

www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/archtcts/echrstn
www.achurchnearyou.com/page.php?V=640&P=311
www.southlondonguide.co.uk/foresthil/history

List Description

Building Name: CHRIST CHURCH
Parish: CATFORD
District: LEWISHAM
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode:
Details:

LBS Number: 203407
Grade: II
Date Listed: 12/03/1973
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3575072819

Listing Text:

In the entry for:

SOUTH ROAD SE23
1.
4424 Christ Church

TQ 3572 30/237

C

The Grade shall be amended to Grade II and the description shall be amended to read as follows:

Church, begun 1852 and built in three stages. Designed by Ewan Christian in the revived Decorated style. Nave, chancel and south aisle 1852-4. North aisles and vestry completed 1862. West tower and spire completed 1885. Kentish Ragstone with Bath stone dressings. Clay tile roof Plan: west tower and spire, nave of five bays with clerestory, aisles and south porch; chancel with south porch, north vestry and organ chamber.

EXTERIOR: Tower divided externally into four stages. Angle buttresses at the corners above a moulded plinth which reach up to the tower. West doorway: moulded

arch and plate tracery. West window of 3 lights with trefoiled heads to the main lights and a tracery circle containing 3 trefoils. Tower: Pairs of two-light openings at Belfry stage with trefoiled heads, and tracery quatrefoils in each face, the hoods linked by carved foliate stops. Recessed timber louvres. Corbel table above from which broach spire rises. Four octagonal pinnacles at each corner; tall, narrow lucarnes on principal faces of the spire. Aisles have 3-light windows in their west walls. The bays of the aisles are marked by low buttresses and have alternate 2- and 3- light windows. Clerestory windows: each of 3 equal lights with a quatrefoil above each within a rectangular surround. Chancel: lower than nave. Large 5-light east window with 4 equal lights and taller central light. Circles containing trefoils above side pair of lights, larger circle containing five trefoils above middle light. South chapel of one bay, with 2-light window and arched doorway in south wall; 3-light window in east wall. North vestry, 3-light east window. INTERIOR. The two westernmost bays of nave have had rooms inserted in 1970 by Laurence King. Remaining arcades have chamfered arches carried on alternate octagonal and round pillars with carved capitals. Arch braced wooden roof with carved corbels. Floor: stone pavements with red and black tiles at the east end of the nave. Chancel: raised 2 steps above level of nave and paved. Chancel divided by chamfered arches from south chapel and north organ chamber. Bare walls following re-ordering of 1970. Fittings: no reredos or lectern; pulpit 1903; original font on square base with circular oak cover at west end. Stained glass: east window - 3-lights depicting The Crucifixion, flanked by Christ and Mary Magdalene in the Garden and Supper at Emmaus, probably by Henry Holiday 1883; other glass - by Powell in the south chapel, and in the north aisle by Comper, 1936.

SOUTH ROAD SE23

1.

4424 Christ Church

TQ 1572 30/237

C

2.

Large church by Ewan Christian 1852-4. North aisle and vestry 1862. Random rubble with freestone dressings. West tower and spire 1885 of coursed rubble. Nave, aisles, chancel, chancel aisles (the South one shorter) South porch and West tower with half-octagonal staircase turret on North side. Early C14 style. 5-bay nave with alternating round and octagonal piers with leafy capitals. Arch braced wood roof on leafy corbels. Sanctuary panelling, reredos and stalls 1897. Some stained glass by Powell and Comper.

Listing NGR: TQ3575072819

St Bartholomew, Sydenham

Westwood Hill, London SE26



Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number *203429*

Date of visit *16 February 2006*

Report Author *Andrew Derrick*

Contacts *Rev. Michael J Kingston (020 8778 5290); Curate: Erica Wooff
(0208 778 5290)*

ANALYSIS

Historical background

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Sydenham lay within the parish of St Mary, Lewisham. Since the cutting of the Croydon Canal in 1801 the population had increased and the Waterloo Fund allowed for a new church in Sydenham.

Work began on the church in 1827 but problems with the soil meant that the foundations had to be taken down to twenty feet below ground, so increasing the cost by £4,000. This coupled with other difficulties meant that the church was not completed until 1832. The total cost was £10,311.15s.4d., paid from the Waterloo Fund. The Church was consecrated by Dr. Murray, the Bishop of Rochester, on 30 August 1832.

The architect of the church was Lewis Vulliamy, who had a considerable practice in what Colvin calls 'churches of the Commissioners' sort'. As originally designed the church consisted of a nave and aisles. There was no chancel. The interior was furnished with a three-decker pulpit, box pews and a western gallery.

The Rev Charles English MA, the second Curate-in-Charge, enlarged the Church by building the present chancel and vicar's vestry. Like that at All Souls Upper Norwood, this was designed by Edwin Nash, and was consecrated by Dr. Tait, the Bishop of London, on 9 August 1858. In the same year the Crystal Palace Gas Company installed gas to light the Church.

In 1839, the Croydon Canal had been drained and replaced by the railway line. The opening of stations at Forest Hill, Sydenham and Penge had led to extensive house building. This had been increased by the building of the Crystal Palace. The growth of the area is captured in the paintings of Camille Pissarro, who took refuge here during the Franco-Prussian war. St Bartholomew's features in a well-known painting by Pissarro, dating from 1871. This was bought for the nation for £650,000 and hangs in the National Gallery.

In the 1870s the original plain plaster ceiling was replaced by the present open timber roof. At the same time larger clerestory windows were put in; the three-decker pulpit was replaced by the present one and new pews were installed. The choir stalls and Clergy desks were added and the west gallery dismantled. The organ was re-built at the east end, a new instrument by William Hill and Son. New nave columns and arcades were built with carved heads placed on the capitals. This work was completed in 1874 at a cost of £7,883.

About 1880 alterations were carried out by Edwin Nash for the Rev. Huyshe Yeatman, later Bishop of Southwark and Bishop of Worcester. He added the short north aisle, choir vestry, south porch and closed off the south door of the chancel.

There was a major redecoration of the chancel in the 1890s, including the addition in stages between 1901 and 1910 of a new reredos (photo above). This is by Henry Wilson, a pupil of J D Sedding, who with Sedding worked at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.

In 1919 the end the south aisle was furnished as a Memorial Chapel to the men who died in the War, with a handsome war memorial in the form of a triptych. In 1924 the oak panelling was added.

During the Second World War the church suffered bomb damage. In the post-war restoration some of the remaining old glass was composed into a small window high up in the east end of the north aisle. The other windows were replaced by modern designs in 1953 by Francis Spear. However, there is Clayton and Bell glass in the west window and two north windows by Burlison and Grylls.

In 1986 flat roofed pods were introduced in the north aisle and vestry area, housing a hall, kitchen and lavatories. More recently, a nave altar on a raised platform has been introduced in front of the sanctuary entrance.

Description

See List description below.

Additional Information

Neither the list description nor Pevsner makes specific mention of the most notable internal furnishing, the Henry Wilson reredos. This consists of a central Epiphany panel and side panels with archangels, all richly carved, coloured and lettered in art nouveau style. The oak altar rail is also by Wilson.

Associated buildings/structures

Heavily timber framed lych-gate of 1900. The churchyard contains a number of nineteenth century table tombs, as well as a monument commemorating ten men killed during the reconstruction of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in 1853.

Statement of importance

The church has been considerably altered and enlarged since 1832, although the slender gault brick tower, with its thin buttresses and pinnacles, marks it out as a Commissioners' Church. The church is notable for the quality and richness of its later fitting out, in particular the Henry Wilson reredos.

Listing Assessment

It is considered that the church merits its grade II* listing.

Condition

Good.

Future

There are no firm plans known to the author. The church appears to be well used, and well provided for with facilities.

Bibliography

Pevsner N and B Cherry, *The Buildings of England, London 2: South*, 1983.
Port M H, *Six Hundred New Churches*, 1961.
Parish Guide, 1997

List entry

Listing Text:

TW 3571 WESTWOOD HILL SE26
(north Side)
779/38/L4 Church of St Bartholomew
30.8.54
II*

1827-32 by Lewis Vulliamy at cost of £9485. Suffolk brick with stone dressings. Perpendicular style with battlemented parapets, stepped and gabled buttresses and headstopped hoodmoulds to windows. Nave, aisles, West tower, North and South porches. Apsidal chancel added 1858 to designs by Edwin Nash. 1883 Nash widened North aisle and added vestry at its East end. Gallery then removed, Altar of 1901 and sanctuary panelling of 1905. Some stained glass by Clayton and Bell.

Listing NGR: TQ3510271670

St James, Hatcham

St James's, New Cross SE14 6AD



Church from south west, 2006



Church from north (on St James's), 2006



Interior looking east, 2006



Interior looking west, 2006

Listing Grade *Unlisted*

Date of visit *8 February 2006*

Report author *Lydia Wilson*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Reverend Neill Nicholls (St James's Church is currently being redeveloped. The vicar of the neighbouring 1980s church still lives in the vicarage immediately south west of the Commissioners' church).*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

According to Clarke, a committee was formed to provide a new parish church for Hatcham in 1844. A temporary church designed by W.L.B. Granville was built in 1846 on a site purchased from the governors of Christ's Hospital. The design was poorly received by contemporary critics, who called the church 'one of the worst specimens of modern Pointed which the last few years have produced...We were in hopes that this particular form of architectural enormity had died away'.

The current church, also designed by W.L.B. Granville, was completed in 1854. It cost £4,695 to build, £400 of which was funded by the Commissioners. The foundation stone was laid on 18 June 1853, and the church was consecrated on 17 October 1854. It originally housed 404 people in pews and 412 in free seats. The cruciform plan with aisled transepts was unusually grand for a parish church.

Between 1864 and 1877 various changes were made to Granville's church by F. Rogers, who installed a chancel screen, a Lady Chapel altar and several windows. He also added a three-sided apse to the ends of both aisles of the north transept. One of these was used as a sacristy, and the other as a baptistery. Between the apses is a single storey lobby which is now used as the building's main entrance

A new vestry was built in 1897, designed by W. Gilbert Scott.

When Clarke surveyed the church in 1966 he found that the interior had been recently redecorated, and some post-war glass by Francis H. Spear installed.

The church was made redundant in 1981 and converted into the Laban Centre of Movement and Dance (which is allied to neighbouring Goldsmiths' College) in c. 1985. The Laban Dance Centre moved to a new building in Deptford in 2002, and the building was then leased by the Church of England to the London Development Agency (LDA). The LDA is converting the building for 'digital media' start-ups, and will run the finished business centre.

Description

1853-4 by W.L.B. Granville with funds from the second Parliamentary grant from the Church Building Commissioners. Cost £4,695; £400 contributed by Commissioners. Gothic revival, in decorated style. Ragstone with sandstone window surrounds and details; modern artificial slate roof. Cruciform plan with single-storey nave aisles and aisled transepts. Body of nave is double height, as are the transepts; chancel roof is set slightly lower. Length of church is eight bays. South transept is as it was originally built, with tracery windows to end gables; three-sided extensions added to the ends of the north transept aisles, and a single storey lobby built between. Walls of the church faced in unrendered grey ragstone, with stone window surrounds, mullions and hood mouldings, and ashlar stone quoins. Walls inexpertly repointed in hard render, probably in the 1980s. The end face of the north transept is rendered in concrete, although a stone moulding still traces the outline of the original tracery window. Buttresses; large tracery windows to east and west windows, and end gables of south transept and aisles. 4-light windows to ground floor of nave; 3-light windows to upper storey of nave and apsidal end of north transept aisles. 1897 vestry to north east. Double door in gothic opening to north side, set in porch between the transept aisles. Two doors set side-by-side within gothic-arched opening below west window. Rooflights and flues denote change of use. Early 1990s conservatory-type structure

attached to south east of church, from west aisle of south transept to north side of east end wall.

Interior: East tracery window. Below, painted reredos comprising central painted panel depicting Last Supper (with inscription 'Do This In Remembrance of Me' above); four tablets listing ten commandments and quotes from the bible (two either side of painting). Altarpiece erected 1913, 'to the Glory of God and to the memory of Joseph Henry Cole and Elizabeth his wife...erected by their daughter Julia'. Neo-gothic niches in south chancel wall. Memorial set in north wall of chancel. The 'good brass eagle' lectern noted by Cherry in 2002 has not remained in the church (although it may have been removed while the conversion takes place). Plain glass to windows in nave walls, with some stained glass in tracery above. Coloured glass to west window; C20 stained glass to east window. Some ceiling bosses. Roof trusses visible in some places underneath false 1980s ceilings. All other interior fittings and fixtures removed in course of 1980s conversion, when interior was horizontally and vertically subdivided to form offices and dance studios. Stairs just west of crossing lead to four mezzanine levels within body of church. Currently under conversion to provide small business start-up space. Some internal subdivisions have been removed, but those in the pictures (above) are staying.

Subsidiary features: Modern gate posts and walls to north side, rendered to look like stone. IWW wall memorial to west side of the west aisle of the north transept. IIWW standing memorial in shape of column holding stone book: north side of nave. Space to north side of nave dedicated post-1945 as garden of peace.

Sources

Associated Buildings

The 1980s vicarage and church are situated, respectively, to the south west and west of the original church. The replacement St James's church occupies the ground floor of what was the Herald Youth Club nearby. The Church of England still owns the freehold of the Commissioners' church.

Cherry notes that parts of the church school, to the north west of the church, are by Granville.

Statement of Importance

Apart from its unusually grand plan, the church is not of special architectural interest, especially as so little of its interior survives. Clarke argues that the detail of the original church was old-fashioned when built.

The building is of some historic interest, both as a Commissioners' church and because of its links to Anglo-Catholic revivalism. Between 1863 and 1877, the resident vicar was the Reverend Arthur Tooth, one of the 'confessors' of the Ritualistic Movement. He was imprisoned in Horsemonger Gaol in 1877 under the Public Worship Regulation Act.

Listing Assessment

Probably not a candidate for listing

Condition

Interior partitions installed in the 1980s have been part-removed as part of plans to provide small units for business start-ups within the building. The church exterior looks in reasonable condition, although some drip mouldings are deteriorating. The church has recently been re-roofed.

Future

The building is currently being converted into tenanted workshops for small business start-ups. To this end, some 1980s partitions are being removed, but the horizontal partitions are staying. Apart from the windows, some panels below the east window and a memorial tablet in what was once the sanctuary, very little has remained of the original interior since it was converted for secular use in 1981.

The current developer plans to remove the 1980s lean-to which currently adjoins the south and east sides of the church. This would be an improvement. There are plans to link the church with Goldsmith's College, which borders the church boundary to the south and east. There are no other plans to change the exterior of the church.

Bibliography

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *London 2: South*, 2002,p402.
Clarke, B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966.

St John the Evangelist, Stratford

Broadway, Stratford, London E15 4BQ



Listing Grade *II*

LBSD Number *204926*

Date of visit *1 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. David Richards (020 8503 1913)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Cost £7,194 of which £6,200 came from the second CBC grant.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

This list description deals adequately with the exterior, though the addition of the extensive vestries and parish rooms on the N by Chris Betts and John Burton of Purcell Miller Tritton in 1998 (in keeping with the older work) might be added. The following might be added in respect of the interior:

Long, wide nave: 6 bays N, 5 S (of the steeple occupying the SW bay of the aisle). Lozenge-shaped piers with engaged shafts and stilted, depressed arches of three chamfered orders. Tie-beam roof with large, trefoiled arches in the trusses.

The furnishings and fittings are late Victorian. Low benches on wood-block floors. *Opus sectile* reredos of angels adoring the Agnus Dei. Paintings either side the east window of pairs of archangels.

Associated Buildings

Martyrs' memorial of 1878 in the churchyard to the west of the church.

Statement of Importance

An ambitious and expensive church from the 1830s forming a visual focus on a prominent site in the centre of Stratford. The steeple is lavishly treated. The interior is extremely spacious and the tall, wide nave and relatively slender piers create an airy, light building. Of the 1830s work inside, the roof is the only significant survival. The rest is the result of a typical late Victorian refitting.

Listing Assessment

The vicar said that he had applied for an upgrading to II* and an assessment visit was made by Andrew Saint c.1992. No upgrading was recommended, a decision which still seems sound to the present writer.

Condition

Seems sound. Much money has been spent in recent years on the vestries and parish rooms on the N side.

Future

Apparently secure.

Bibliography

Cherry B, C O'Brien and N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 5*, 2005, p. 223-4.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:
CHURCH OF ST
JOHN THE
EVANGELIST
Parish: STRATFORD
District: NEWHAM
County: GREATER
LONDON
Postcode: E15 4BQ

Details:

LBS Number: 204926
Grade: II
Date Listed: 08/06/1978
Date of Last Amendment:
Date Delisted:
NGR: TQ3899584448

Listing Text:

TQ 3884 & 3984 BROADWAY
6/22 (north side)
STRATFORD E15

Church of St John the
8.6.78 Evangelist

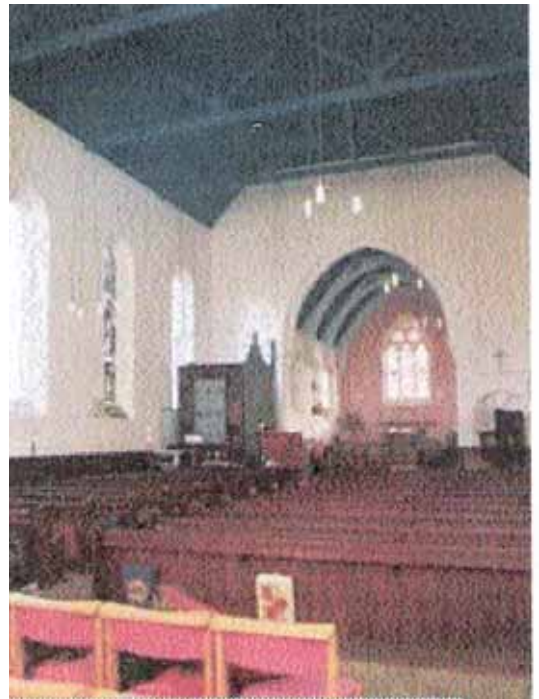
GV II

Church 1832-34: Architect: Edward Blore. Chancel added 1882. Early English/decorated Gothic. Grey gault bricks with stone dressings. Slated roofs. Six-bay clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, chancel and south chapel, with steeple at SW corner. Triple lancets to aisles and paired lancets to clerestory. Plain parapets to aisles and clerestory. Triple light geometrical tracery with cusplless oculi west end. Gabled central entrance. Three stage tower with angle buttresses. Crocketed niche to centre stage. Flying buttresses to steeple with two tiers of pinnacles. Chancel lower than nave, buttressed with corner pinnacles. Five light east window. (20 vestry extensions to north, of no interest). Main entrance to south, under tower, gabled.

Listing NGR: TQ3899584448

Holy Trinity, Barkingside

Mossford Green, Barkingside, London IG6 2BQ



Listing Grade II

LBS Number 204858

Date of visit 18 November 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Name of incumbent/local contact Fr W. Cargill Thompson, 36 Mossford Green IG6 2BJ (0020 8550 2669). Sacristan Mrs Mary Fabb (020 8550 9694)

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1839-40 by Edward Blore; chancel and refitting 1867 by J.P. St Aubyn. Blore's church cost £2,339 of which £355 came from the CBC second grant

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church of 1839-40 by Edward Blore with a chancel rebuilt and extended and refitted by J. P. St Aubyn, 1867. London stock brick. Slate roofs.

6-bay nave, tower/porch (north), chancel, vestries (south), vestry and other rooms (west and north-west). Blore used a round-arched style, St Aubyn a C13 Gothic one.

EXTERIOR. The north elevation is the principal one (approached from the road). The dominant feature is a thin tower-cum-porch occupying the north side of the second bay from the west: 3 stages, the top one heavily stepped back and ending in a spirelet surrounded by 4 straight-sided gables which cover the 2-light belfry windows. Plain parapets beneath which is a simple corbel course formed out of brick. Chancel with 3 2-light trefoiled windows without hoods. W façade with three very tall, widely spaced, graduated windows. Utilitarian vestries/parish rooms of c.1980 beneath the windows. S façade: 5 round-arched, single-light windows; the sixth one (east) has been blacked by the addition of vestries (situated beneath 2 transverse gables). Chancel S wall with two two-light windows matching those on the north. The E window has a 3-light Geometrical design. On the east wall of the nave are traces of a original round-arch surrounding the original east window.

INTERIOR. Wide nave retaining its original roof: 3-sided with trusses formed of a tie beam, 2 uprights and 4 diagonal braces: now painted blue. 2 blind arches of 1839-40 either side of the chancel arch. This latter has an inner order springing from corbels. Chancel roof: arch-braced construction and also painted blue.

Furnishings. Only the fielded dado panelling on the nave side walls appears to date from 1839-40. The seats (with lobed arm-rests), pulpit and 2 back rows of stalls seems to date from the 1867 restoration and are unexceptional work of the time (the pulpit has notched edges very typical of the 1860s and early 1870s). More unusual is the wood-panelled drop-sill sedilia. C20 altar and other chancel woodwork.

Stained glass. Chancel: dates from the 1860s and is mainly grisaille. A nave S window with glass of 1905. W lancets 1993, with big, brightly coloured figures designed by John Lawson and made by Goddard & Gibbs.

Associated Buildings

Parish hall W of the church: fairly utilitarian pebble-dashed interwar work.

Statement of Importance

The scale and a sense of the treatment of the 1839-40 church can still be gained from the wide nave and its tall, round-arched windows. The remodelling in the 1860s at the east end is very typical of the later C19 when changing fashions required a longer chancel in line with ecclesiological tastes.

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II.

Condition

Good

Future

Apparently secure though the introduction of modern 11.00 services has alienated a number of the older congregation.

Bibliography

ICBS file 2272.

Cherry B, C O'Brien & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 5 East*, 1998, p. 324.

List Entry

Building Name:

CHURCH OF THE
HOLY TRINITY

Parish: ILFORD

District:

REDBRIDGE

County: GREATER
LONDON

LBS Number: 204858

Grade: II

Date Listed: 22/02/1979

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ4395989889

MOSSFORD GREEN

1.

5027

Barkingside Ilford

Church of the Holy

Trinity

TQ 48 NW 5/2

II

2.

1840, by Edward Blore. Neo-Norman. Nave and later chancel. Yellow stock brick. Steep pitch Welsh slate roof. No aisles. Tall round headed windows with dripstones and carved corbels. North-west tower with little stone spire.

Listing NGR: TQ4395989889

St Mary the Virgin, Ilford

High Street, Ilford IG1 1SS



Listing Grade *Unlisted*

LBS Number *N/A*

Date of visit *17 November 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev J. G. F. Kester, 26 South Park Road (020 8478 0546: frjonathankester@aol.com)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

New church for a place with a 3,000 population. Previously the inhabitants had to attend Barking, St Margaret. Provision of a new church was under much discussion by the mid-1820s. Church eventually built 1829-31 by James Savage with numerous later changes (see below). Cost £3,717 including £3,117 from the CBC second grant. A separate parish was created on 7 April 1830.

Description

Church originally designed by James Savage and built in 1829-31 but radically altered in subsequent schemes. Nave refenestrated and west tower added 1865-6 to designs by Arthur Ashpitel (spire demolished 1950). Reseated and galleries removed 1883 by E. C. Lee. Chancel built 1919-20 to designs by Edwin T. Dunne. Resurrection chapel (south) added 1928-9 to designs by J. Harold Gibbons. Late C20 buildings added in the angles between the tower and nave, and rooms created in the west parts of the nave.

Stock brick with stone dressings.

The wide nave survives from Savage's church, W tower, chancel, north-west vestry, south chapel, small chapel south of the nave, parish rooms north and south of the tower.

EXTERIOR. 4-stage tower with 2-light belfry windows with Decorated tracery. Lavishly decorated west doorway with an inscription recording the date of the tower and the benefactors in the tympanum; barley-sugar angle shafts; straight-sided, crocketed gable over the tympanum. 2-light window Decorated windows in the nave and containing a transom formed of a broad band of pieced quatrefoils. Plain parapet. Tall chancel with a large 5-light east window containing a fusion of Decorated and Perpendicular tracery. Blind east wall to S chapel; 2 deep blind arches on the south wall which, like the pairs of twinned south windows are reminiscent of the work of Temple Moore for whom Gibbons worked briefly.

INTERIOR. Other than the shell and roof of the wide nave nothing survives from the original church; tie-beam roof with upright members attached to the tie-beams by iron-clamps. The floor was lowered in 1883 and the shouldered bench-ends introduced. These were once more numerous, having been removed from the east parts of the nave. Some of the bench-ends retain drop-down seats to increase accommodation at busy times. Late C19 wood-clock floor in the seating areas and red and brown tiles in the alleys. Polygonal stone pulpit. Raised chancel (seven steps to the altar); C17-style stalls; triple, graduated sedilia. South chapel with plaster vault (no ribs); altar decorated by A. E. Fellowes Prynne and depicting the Annunciation flanked by a pair of angels.

Associated Buildings

None

Statement of Importance

The sequence of changes during the hundred years after the opening of the original church have left a very interesting, albeit aesthetically unsatisfactory building. In this

church can be read the huge changes that took place in church design and fittings during the century 1830-1930.

Listing Assessment

The church is unlisted. In this writer's opinion it deserves a grade II listing.

Condition

Seems good though the vicar believes major expense will be required on the tower.

Future

Seems secure.

Bibliography

ICBS file 0349.

Cherry B & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 4*, 1998, p. 481.

Noel Jackson W, *Saint Mary's Church, Great Ilford 1831-1981*, 1983.

St John the Baptist (with St Mark), Teddington

Church Grove, Hampton Wick, Teddington KT1 4AR



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *205261*

Date of visit *1 January 2006*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. David P. Lund, St. Mark's Road, Teddington, TW11 9DE (020 8977 4067; 07813 493761)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1829-30 and built for the developing settlement at Hampton Wick. Cost £4,558, all of which was paid from the second CBC parliamentary grant. Designed by the locally prolific Edward Lapidge whose St Mary, Hampton, was built at the same time.

Description

See List Description below:

Suggested revised description

Church. 1829-30 by Edward Lapidge. Chancel added 1887. Restorations 1880 and 1911. Yellow stock brick. Nave, chancel, west entrance porch and flanking staircase vestibules. Plain, early 19th-century Gothic with Decorated window details.

EXTERIOR. 5-bay nave with side windows with 2-light, cusped Decorated tracery. Buttresses between. One-bay chancel. West end has a central octagonal bell turret with small spire and lancets. Beneath this the façade is divided into 3 bays by buttresses. The outer bays are blind, and reflect the shape of the nave roof, while in the centre is a stained glass window with eccentric tracery and a transom. Door beneath. 3 light east window. Plain parapets. Roof not visible.

INTERIOR. Galleries on 3 sides, stopping short at the east bay of the nave; quatrefoil iron piers. Original seating, in 2 rows, in the side galleries. Late Victorian seating in the nave. Low-pitched tie-beam room with wide, flat arch-braces. The reredos incorporates a downward extension of the east window mullions and has mosaic decoration. Victorian font. Stained glass in the west window with foliage decoration and depicting the Dove and Agnus Dei, contemporary with or shortly after the building of the church.

Associated Buildings

Former vicarage to the south, 'c.1854 'deliberately picturesque' (according to 'Pevsner').

Statement of Importance

Architecturally a fairly routine Commissioners' church although the use of Decorated tracery distinguishes it from its lancet-style cousins. As so often is the case, the church was 'updated' in Victorian times in line with current taste, hence the addition of a chancel (short because of site constrictions) and complete refurnishing on the ground floor. The largely complete galleries help retain a sense of the original building and the seating in the side galleries is a valuable survival.

Listing Assessment

Correctly listed at grade II.

Condition

Good. They have recently spent £38K on repairing the eastmost nave truss which had been damaged by damp penetration.

Future

Apparently secure although the sparse congregation on my visit (admittedly after a 9a.m. service on New Year's Day) and the fact that the main church of the two in the parish is St Mark, Teddington, do raise a slight question mark.

Bibliography

Cherry B & N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 2: South*, 1983, p. 502.

List Entry

Building Name:	LBS Number: 205261
CHURCH OF ST	Grade: II
JOHN	Date Listed: 25/06/1983
Parish:	Date of Last Amendment:
TEDDINGTON	Date Delisted:
District:	NGR: TQ1744169444
RICHMOND UPON	
THAMES	
County:	
RICHMOND UPON	
THAMES	
Postcode:	

Listing Text:

1.
5028 CHURCH GROVE
(east side)

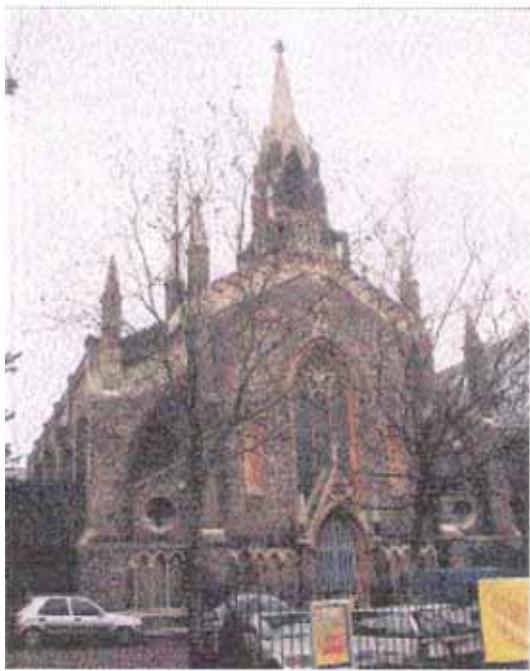
Church of St John
TQ 1769 31/16

II
2.
1829-30 by E Lapidge.
White brick, stone dressings. Five bay nave. Aisle windows painted with 2 light, cusped, "Y" tracery. Buttresses between. West end has central octagonal bell turret with small spire and lancets. Beneath this the facade is divided into 3 bays by buttresses. The outer bays are blind, and reflect the shape of the aisle roofs, while in the centre a painted window with eccentric tracery and transom. Door beneath. Three light east window. Parapet. Roof not visible. Galleried interior.

Listing NGR: TQ1744169444

St John, Richmond

Kew Road, Richmond-on-Thames TW9 3BW



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *205520*

Date of visit *23 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev Dr Piotr Ashwin-Siejkowski (020 8940 8359)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Built on land given by William Selwyn as a chapel of ease to St Mary Magdalene to accommodate the growing population of Richmond. Cost £5,633 of which £3,133 came from the CBC second grant. It became the church for a separate parish in 1838. Two different dates are given. Port gives 1829-31 but 'Pevsner' gives 1831-6. I have used the latter below, as being more recent (but perhaps not more accurate!).

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. 1831-6 by Lewis Vulliamy. Chancel 1904-5 by Arthur Grove. Hall and extensions to the vestries on the north by Dry Hastwell Butlin Bicknell 1980-1. Yellow brick. Slate roofs.

Wide nave, chancel, north-west and south-west porches, south chapel, hall and vestries etc on north. Unarchaeological Decorated Gothic for the west end; Geometrical details for the nave; free Gothic eastern parts.

EXTERIOR. West front the doorway with canopy breaking into the 3-light Decorated west window above. Quatrefoil parapet. Over the west end a square, highly ornamented turret, originally linked to pinnacles by flying buttresses. Flying buttresses from the corners of the porches meet the nave just below parapet level. 5-bay nave with 2-light Geometrical windows. East end in free-style Gothic; wide central buttress to chancel with a Crucifixion at the top; flanked by 1-light free Perpendicular windows. Broad chequer-work band.

INTERIOR. Very wide nave, originally with galleries on 3 sides (now only a west gallery, on iron columns, survives); at a higher level two upper children's galleries remain. Nave roof almost flat with traceried brackets to the trusses. Sumptuously fitted east end involving high-quality work, much of it by leading artists of the time, although of N.H.J. Westlake's wall paintings only a figure of Christ high on the east wall survives. Ceiling paintings on the theme of the *Te Deum* also by Westlake. Triptych with lettering by Eric Gill. Reredos in south chapel by Grove. Plaster figure of the Christ Child in the south-west corner of the nave attributed to Henry Wilson. Stations of the Cross, 1955-70, by Freda Skinner, a pupil of Henry Moore, and are based on the work of Eric Gill's Stations in Westminster Cathedral. East window in the south chapel by Christopher Whall, 1912; 2-light S window by Mable Esplin.

Associated Buildings

St John's Hall, now Studios, in Lower Church Road by Grove with Art Nouveau stone doorway in the manner of Harrison Townsend.

Statement of Importance

The real significance of St John's is the work undertaken for Arthur Grove's east end at the start of the C20. It is of the highest order. As for the Commissioners' phase, the west end is notable for its extraordinary rendition of Gothic - which fails to win Pevsnerian approval ('craziest W spire and senseless flying buttresses from the W

porches'). But, as such, the W end is a thing of its time and a matter of some interest as to what was acceptable (perhaps even expected when the money was available) – fifteen years later it would be dead. Otherwise there is the nave roof and the W galleries (the seating therein is later except for one moveable bench and two fixed ones in the children's galleries).

Listing Assessment

Properly listed at grade II.

Condition

Seems good – apart from a pinnacle which has recently dropped halfway through the SW children's gallery roof.

Future

The church is flourishing.

Bibliography

Bromham A *et al.*, *St John the Divine: The Arts and Crafts Church in Richmond*, guidebook, 2005.

Cherry B & N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 2 South*, 1983, pp. 517-18.

List Entry

CHURCH OF ST
JOHN THE DIVINE **LBS Number:** 205520
Parish: **Grade:** II
RICHMOND **Date Listed:** 10/01/1950
District: **Date of Last Amendment:**
RICHMOND UPON **Date Delisted:**
THAMES **NGR:** TQ1817075282
County:
RICHMOND UPON
THAMES
Postcode: TW9
3BW

1.
5028 KEW ROAD (east side)

Church of St John the Divine
TQ 1875 11/8 10.1.50

II

2.
Early Gothic revival. 1831-6. Lewis Vulliamy. Chancel 1905
by Arthur Grove. Includes carvings and lettering by Eric
Gill 1905-7. Yellow brick. West end pointed
gable and low aisles with pinnacled flying buttresses to
first bay of nave. Gable topped by elaborate spired belate.
Ogeed pointed window, with gable of door beneath
breaking into its lower parts. Nave has painted 2-light
windows and decorated tracery. Chancel by Arthur Grove
brick with Portland stone dressings, bands of
chequerwork.
Central buttress topped by crucifixion scene. Chapels to
either side, with perpendicular tracery. Chancel under
separate roof from nave, with steeper pitch, division
marked by a bellcote. Interior - single wide room with flat
roof held upon traceried brackets.
Listing NGR: TQ1817075282

St Mary the Virgin, Hampton

Thames Street, Hampton, TW12 2DX



Listing Grade *II*

LBS Number *436099*

Date of visit *20 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev. Derek Winterburn (020 8979 3071)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

Replaced a church dating from medieval times to the eighteenth century. Foundation stone 15 Apr. 1830, completed 2 Aug. 1831, consecrated 1 Sep. 1831 (information from brass tablet in the south-west vestibule). The 1829 in M. Port must refer to the planning and commissioning stage. The entire cost of £4,558 was paid by the CBC: there were 402 pews and 398 free seats.

Description

See List Description below

Suggested revised description

Church. Rebuilt 1829-31 (construction 1830-1) by Edward Lapidge and paid for entirely by the Church Building Commissioners; chancel 1888 by A.W. Blomfield. Stock brick; slate roofs. Nave, wide aisles, staircase vestibules to the galleries at the west ends of the aisles, west tower, chancel, south-east vestry.

EXTERIOR. 2-stage west tower with the upper stage much recessed; uncusped, 2-light Perpendicular tracery in the belfry windows; corner pinnacles. Broad side windows with 2-light Perpendicular tracery inserted after 1907. Plain parapets and pinnacles at the angles of the building. 5-light east window with an inventive mix of Decorated and Perpendicular forms.

INTERIOR. 5-bay nave with very tall quatrefoil piers and arches that rise nearly to roof level. Low-pitched arch-braced roof. Wide aisles filled by north and south galleries (the west gallery has been removed). Tall arch to the sanctuary of 1888 when the choir space was created within the last bay of the nave.

The original seating survives in the galleries; the gallery fronts are Victorian adaptations, probably from 1885 when the nave was restored and re-seated. Royal Arms dated 1831 in the former chancel arch. Chancel screen with open tracery and standing figures, 1920. Stalls 1931. Stained glass in the chancel by Heaton, Butler & Bayne. Mural in the former tower arch depicting Christ and figures associated with Hampton by the Rev. Geoffrey M. Fraser, 1952-3.

Many monuments transferred from the old church, including Sibel Pen (d.1562; south-west vestibule), a tomb-chest with a four-poster canopy with strapwork decoration on the lower part of the columns and the tomb-chest: stylised figure. Mrs Thomas (d.1731; east end of south aisle) designed by Thomas Archer and signed by W. Powell, depicting the mother semi-reclining and her daughter seated; broken pediment over. Captain A. Ellice (d.1853; south-west vestibule), Comptroller General of Coastguards, by 'Bedford of Oxford Street', with a coastguard mourning at Ellice's coffin.

On the south side of the churchyard openwork gate piers signed 'Barrett Hampton' and no doubt dating from the construction of the church.

Associated Buildings

Victorian vicarage to east of the church.

Statement of Importance

Despite a rather derogatory 'Pevsner' entry ('nothing mysterious, nothing enthusiastic' – an anachronistic comment if ever there was one!), this church has a fine presence by the Thames and is a good example of the churches being built c.1830. The survival of the side galleries and their seating gives a sense of the original feel of the building. It has had the usual Victorian refitting in the nave and aisles and addition of a 'proper' chancel – but the latter is a fine and bold piece. It has a good collection of monuments from the former church and some quiet distinguished Victorian examples.

Listing Assessment

A good grade II.

Condition

Good. A major series of works is now just complete.

Future

Secure

Bibliography

ICBS file 0820.

Atkins F C, *A Short Guide to the Parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Hampton*, n.d., c.1975.

Cherry B and N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 2: South*, 1983, 1983, pp. 477-8.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY	Details:
Parish: TEDDINGTON	LBS Number: 436099
District: RICHMOND UPON THAMES	Grade: II
County: RICHMOND UPON THAMES	Date Listed: 02/09/1952
Postcode: TW12 2DX	Date of Last Amendment:
	Date Delisted:
	NGR: TQ1405469495

Listing Text:

1.
5028 THAMES STREET
(north side)
Hampton

Church of St Mary
TQ 1469 30/21 2.9.52

II

2.
Re-built 1829-31 by E Lapidge. Plain yellow stock brick, Gothic with lancet windows and plain west tower. Galleried interior with quatrefoil piers. Short sanctuary added by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1888. Monuments and fittings from earlier church, including one to Sybil Pandy 1562.

Listing NGR: TQ1405469495

St Paul, Camberwell

Herne Hill, London SE24 GLY



Church from south west, 2006



Church from north east, 2006



Interior looking east, 2006



Interior looking west, 2006

Listing Grade *II**

LBS Number 471003

Date of visit 20 January 2006

Report author *Lydia Wilson*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Reverend Cameron Barker*

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. Herne Hill is now largely characterised by Victorian and Edwardian terraces and detached houses.

The church was built in 1843-4 for approximately £7,400, including a grant of £700 by the Commissioners. The money was raised by subscription from inhabitants of Herne Hill and Denmark Hill, including John Ruskin and the Dowager Queen Adelaide. The site for the church was given by Mrs Sara Simpson, and the freehold purchased from the Governors of Dulwich College Estate.

The original church, designed by George Alexander, was Perpendicular neo-Gothic. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs Simpson on 4 August 1843 and the church was consecrated on 21 December 1844. It held a congregation of 453 in paying pews and 247 in free seats.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

In 1858 the building was almost completely destroyed by fire. Only the west tower, spire and outer shell of the church survived. However, the building was insured and a new church was commissioned from George Edmund Street, the Gothic revivalist best known for his Law Courts in Fleet Street. His design reused the tower, spire and the lower church walls, but he enlarged the chancel and included carving by Earp and stained glass by Hardman. The pink sandstone font and pulpit are by Street, as is the marble and alabaster reredos. The new church was described by Ruskin, who lived in Denmark Hill from 1843 until 1871) as “one of the loveliest churches of the kind in the country, and one that makes the fire a matter of rejoicing”. The new church cost £5,200 to build, not including the windows, which were donated.

When Ruskin died in 1900 it was decided that a memorial should be erected in St Paul's. It was unveiled a year later by the artist Holman Hunt. In 1914 the organ was replaced by a new one built by Norman and Beard. In 1920 the existing rood screen was erected to commemorate parishioners who died in the First World War. On 19 October 1940 incendiary bombs damaged the south wall of the church and on 10 July 1944 a V1 rocket fell on nearby Carber Road, shattering all the stained glass in the church apart from the windows of the west aisle and some other smaller windows. The east window was replaced to a design by Lilian J Pocock in 1949. In 1985 some pews were removed from the nave and a nave altar was installed on a platform in front of the rood screen.

Associated Buildings

The former vicarage is immediately east of the church. Built in 1865 by R.W. Drew, with Gothic detail, the building is no longer owned by St Peter's. It is currently used by the private Herne Hill School.

A post-war prefabricated building immediately south of the nave houses a church hall and WCs.

A parish office is located in the church, in a room to the north of the chancel.

Statement of Importance

The church is by a well-known neo-Gothic architect and has a number of original fixtures and fittings. St Paul's also has historical interest as a church associated with Ruskin.

Listing Assessment

The church is correctly listed at grade II*.

Condition

The interior and exterior condition of the church is good. Pigeon droppings were being cleared from the west front of the church on the day AHP visited (this is done regularly, according to the vicar).

Future

Reverend Barker and his team aim to reconfigure the west end of the nave to create a series of rooms reaching up towards the clerestory. These would house a crèche, children's church, meeting room, new parish office, kitchen, WC and 'welcome area'. As currently envisaged, the work to the church would include moving the rood screen from its current position between the nave and chancel to the west end of the church, where it would frame the new subdivided space. Fundraising for the £750,000 scheme is currently underway.

Bibliography

Cherry, B. and N. Pevsner, *London 2*, 2002.

Baldwin, P L, *A Brief History of St Paul's Church, Herne Hill*, 1966.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST PAUL **LBS number:** 471003
Address: HERNE HILL **Grade:** II*
Parish: CAMBERWELL **Date listed:** 30-JUN-1954
District: SOUTHWARK **Date of last amendment :** 30-JUN-1954
County: GREATER LONDON **NGR:** TQ 321 745
Postcode: SE24 9LY

Listing Text

SOUTHWARK

TQ3274 HERNE HILL
636-1/14/424 (East side)
30/06/54 Church of St Paul

GV II*

Church. 1858. By Street. Coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings; pitched slate roof. A rebuilding by Street of a church of 1843-4, damaged by fire, by G Alexander, built by Holland and Hannen.

STYLE: Early English.

PLAN: long 5-bay nave and western Perpendicular tower part of original church; side aisles with lean-to roofs. Slightly lower chancel as east extension of nave, with extensions to north as vestry, to south as organ chamber.

EXTERIOR: tower with stepped corner buttresses has entrance beneath tall traceried window, with twin bell openings above.

Spire with flying corner buttresses and pinnacles. Large decorated stained-glass east window and ground-floor windows with plate tracery; pairs of round windows with quatrefoils to clerestory. Entrance porch in north aisle, 2nd bay from west.

INTERIOR: has nave columns with carved crocket capitals; clerestory with trefoil arcading on short marble capitals.

Timber arched brace roof to nave. Carved rood screen of 1921; marble and alabaster reredos with carved heads in chancel.

Carving by Earp, stained glass (mostly lost in War, some surviving in west windows of aisles) by Hardman. Carved rood screen of 1921.

Listing NGR: TQ3218674572

St Bartholomew, Bethnal Green

Coventry Street, Bethnal Green E2.



Listing Grade *Unlisted*

LBS Number *N/A*

Date of visit *17 November 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *None*

ANALYSIS

Description

Church built in 1842-3 (*Buildings of England* gives 1843-4) to designs by William Railton. Converted to residential use c.2000 when it took the name Steeple Court. Stock brick in an Early English lancet style. Cruciform; short chancel; aisles flanking the full length of the nave. Prominent west end viewed up Barnsley Street but the fenestration was substantially altered when the building was converted to residential use. South-west tower which appears to have been truncated at some stage and a low, slate-clad broach spire has been put on. The side windows have been drastically altered and enlarged. Original triple lancet E window. Interior: not inspected.

Associated Buildings

None.

Statement of Importance

This was always a modest, economical church but the conversion to residential used has robbed it of practically all historic interest.

Listing Assessment

The church is unlisted, nor could I recommend it, given the extensive residential development.

Condition

Good

Future

Secure in residential use.

St James, Bethnal Green

St James Avenue, Bethnal Green, E2



Listing grade *C*

LBS Number *206216*

Date of visit *December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Miss Rachel Montgomery (020 8980 1612)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

1840-42 by Lewis Vulliamy.

Description

There seems little point in undertaking a list description revision. The church was severely damaged in 1940 and all that survives are the side walls and the SW tower – which could be described as an Italianate campanile. The present church was built between the side walls in 1960-1 by J. Anthony Lewis.

Side walls – stock brick, low, 7 bays, round-arched windows, shallow buttresses between.

Tower – SW Italianate campanile. 5 stages, with round-arched details. Pyramidal brick spire. N doorway with a Byzantine-style tympanum with two affronted birds, signed 'Woodford RA'.

Associated Buildings

Vicarage to N.

Statement of Importance

The only significant feature remaining from Vulliamy's church is the steeple. The 1961 building is routine.

Listing Assessment

This could be considered for de-listing.

Condition

Appears satisfactory.

Future

No information.

Bibliography

Cherry B, C O'Brien & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 5: East*, 2005, pp. 551-2.

List Entry

CHURCH OF ST
JAMES THE LESS **LBS Number:** 206216
Parish: BETHNAL **Grade:** C
GREEN **Date Listed:** 27/09/1973
District: TOWER **Date of Last Amendment:**
HAMLETS **Date Delisted:**
County: GREATER **NGR:** TQ3550383241
LONDON
Postcode:

ST JAMES AVENUE E2

1.

4431

(North East Side)

Church of St James the Less

of St James the Less

51/3583 5/38

C GV

2.

Vulliamy 1842. Norman style. Brick with pantiled roof.

Arcaded tower with spire forms local landmark. Badly damaged in 1940. Reconstructed by J Antony-Lewis.

Church of St James the Less, Vicarage, Railings, Gates and Gate Piers form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3550383241

St Peter with St Thomas, Bethnal Green

St Peter's Close, Bethnal Green, London E2 7AE



Listing Grade *C*

LBS Number *206237*

Date of visit *9 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *Rev J. M.V. Weir (020 7739 2717)*

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The first of Bishop Blomfield's churches in Bethnal Green. 1840-1 by Lewis Vulliamy; later refitting.

Description

See List Description below

Additional Information

Wide nave. Original tie-beam roof incorporating large-scale tracery forms. Shallow projection at the east end beyond a wide round arch of 5 orders. Intersecting round arches at the base of the east wall. The furnishings are later nineteenth and early twentieth century replacements. Gothic chancel screen of 1911 (ironwork added 1921). East window 1909 by Heaton, Butler & Bayne.'

Associated Buildings

A good group. To the north schools of the 1840s with an attached master's house. Vicarage to the east by Vulliamy. Remarkable survival of the iron railings round the church. The hall of 1912, facing the church but removed from it along St Peter's Close, is a refined piece of neo-Tudor building.

Statement of Importance

Not a particularly distinguished piece of architecture but interesting in displaying the short-lived popularity of the Norman Revival around 1840. Externally the 1840-41 work has only been marred by the accretion of various vestries and other rooms around the east end. Internally not much survives from the original scheme other than the walls and the very impressive roof. The loss of the three-sided gallery in 1905 creates a barn-like effect but one which enables the great width of the nave to be appreciated.

The church forms part of a significant group along its railings, the schools to the north and the vicarage to the east.

Listing Assessment

The grading is currently C. It is recommended that it be re-graded to II.

Condition

Seems reasonable.

Future

No threat known.

Bibliography

ICBS 7748.

Cherry B, C O'Brien & N Pevsner, *Buildings of England: London 5*, 2005), pp. 555-6.

Clarke B F L, *Parish Churches of London*, 1966, pp. 161-2.

List Entry

Building Details:

Building Name:

ST PETER'S
CHURCH

Parish: BETHNAL
GREEN

District: TOWER
HAMLETS

County: GREATER
LONDON

Postcode:

Details:

LBS Number: 206237

Grade: C

Date Listed: 27/09/1973

Date of Last Amendment:

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ3435783030

Listing Text:

ST PETER'S CLOSE E2

1.

4431

St Peter's Church

TQ 3483 4/19

C GV

2.

1840-1. Architect Lewis Vulliamy. Norman style. Stock brick and knapped flint, with terracotta and stucco dressings. Centre advanced short western tower, with lantern and small spire above. Norman style west door. Tower flanked on each side by 5 alternate windows and blanks forming arcade which rises towards tower. All windows round headed with square leaded panes.

St Peter's Church with its railings and piers, the Vicarage and the listed buildings of the Noel Mander Church Organ Works form a group.

Listing NGR: TQ3435783030

St Philip, Bethnal Green

Swanfield Street, Bethnal Green, London E2

Demolished

Date of visit 15 December 2005

Report author Geoff Brandwood

Name of incumbent/local contact N/A

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

This church, now demolished, dated from 1841-2 and was to designs by T.R.L. Walker. It cost £5,040 (for 1,112 free seats) to which the CBC second grant contributed £500. It was of brick, in a Norman style with two west towers. Repairs were carried out in 1899-1900 by W.A. Forsyth. Site now occupied by housing.

Description

DEMOLISHED

Bibliography

I.C.B.S. file 10191.

St Simon Zelotes, Bethnal Green

Morpeth Street, Bethnal Green, London E2

Demolished

LBS Number *N/A*

Date of visit *15 December 2005*

Report author *Geoff Brandwood*

Name of incumbent/local contact *N/A*

ANALYSIS

History

This church, to designs by Benjamin Ferrey, has been demolished and housing erected on the site. 'Pevsner', London 5, gives the date as 1840-7 which seems a very long period: were the early years of this range perhaps just concerned with design and getting the project off the ground? The building was in an Early English style and had a bellcote. The cost was £4,733 (for which £500 came from the CBC). Repairs were carried out in 1911-13 under Edwin Dunn. The red brick vicarage, however, remains.

Description

DEMOLISHED

Bibliography

ICBS file 11092.

St Mary, Balham

Balham High Road, London SW12 9RB



Church from north west, 2006



Exterior of baptistery, 2006



Interior looking west, 2006



Interior looking east from baptistery, 2006

Listing Grade II

LBS Number 206976

Date of visit 17th February 2006

Report author Lydia Wilson

Name of incumbent/local contact Angela Guy, parishioner

ANALYSIS

Historical Background

The church, which cost approximately £2,500, was built as a proprietary chapel by wealthy local residents and opened for worship on 24 April 1808. Originally of classical design with a gothic façade, the church contained 597 pews and 426 free seats. The chapel was built near the stone marking five miles' distance from London, mid-way between the small settlements of Balham and Tooting.

The church was extended in 1824 with two transepts designed by James Arding and Son. The Church Commissioners contributed only £10 from their first grant, presumably to the 1824 enlargement fund. On the 24th May 1855 the parish church was consecrated and dedicated to St Mary the Virgin by the Bishop of Winchester.

Under Reverend Thomas Bates, appointed in 1879, the church was extended with a chancel (c. 1881) by A. Cawston. The sanctuary was ornately decorated using a painted altarpiece with marble columns; mosaic floors; painted wall panels, and stained glass windows. In 1891 galleries were added to the church; the transept galleries were removed in 1904 and the west nave gallery was removed as part of the work completed in 2005. In 1904 a new bay was added to the west end of the church by W. Newton Dunn, who was responsible for the current domed baptistery, porches and clock tower.

The stained glass window to the rear of the gallery was destroyed during the Second World War; an incendiary device fell through the roof but did not explode. The clock was damaged and repaired in memory of parishioners who died during the hostilities.

In the 1950s the pews were removed from the south transept to create a new 'Holy Family' chapel. In the 1960s the forecourt



of the church was reduced by 20 feet (7 metres) as part of the widening of Balham High Road.

The pews

were removed from the north transept in the 1970s to create a children's chapel. The organ was also installed during this decade, and in 1973 a narthex was created at the west end of the church by removing some pews at the rear of nave and inserting a glass screen below the gallery. In 1976 the south transept



chapel suffered damage when an IRA bomb exploded at Irene House, the building which is now a neighbouring job centre.

In 1983 the parish merged with St John the Divine on Bedford Hill.

In March 1998 a fire destroyed the narthex and baptistery, but caused little damage to the main church. Work to restore the west front and reorganise the interior of the narthex finished in 2005. As part of the work a new painted plaster subdivision

replaced the 1973 glass narthex partition, and the 1891 gallery was removed to provide a two storey space within the narthex. On the top floor of the narthex are offices and a small gallery, and on the ground floor is a kitchen, WC and 'drop-in' centre which caters for job-seekers from Irene House, next door. In 2004 the restored baptistery, originally dedicated in memory of Reverend Thomas Bates, vicar of St Mary's from 1879-1911, was converted to a chapel dedicated to Reverend Theo Hull. A lift to the new gallery was installed in 2005.

Description

See List Description below.

Additional information

Original mosaic floor in the chancel, and marble chancel steps. The nave floor has been carpeted. Some stained glass, in the form of C20 memorials, has been inserted in the transepts and lower windows of the nave; older, softly-coloured glass fills the remaining windows. The nave and side aisles are panelled to dado height. There are various marble wall memorials, including one of 1860 to Benjamin Harrison Esq.

'This church (formerly a proprietary chapel) was given to God and to the inhabitants of this district by Benjamin Harrison Esq of Clapham Common; treasurer of Guy's Hospital'.

On the north and south transept walls are war memorials. Some of the nave pews are still numbered or stamped 'free'.

Associated Buildings

St Mary's School was founded in 1859 by members of the church for children of the parish. It has been enlarged over the years, and served as a munitions factory during the Second World War.

Statement of Importance

Little remains of the original church, apart from the nave walls and, according to www.stmarybalham.org.uk, the church bell. The building's chief interest therefore lies in its subsequent alterations, which have provided a church of significant architectural interest and quality. The chancel is particularly ornate. The original building predates the Commissioners' first grant scheme; it only appears to have received £10 from this fund. In this respect, this building's history is unusual amongst the group of churches included in the study.

Listing Assessment

This church is correctly listed at grade II.

Condition

The building appears to be in good condition.

Future

There are no future plans to redevelop any more parts of the existing church.

List Entry

Building Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY
Address: BALHAM HIGH ROAD SW12
Parish: TOOTING
District: WANDSWORTH
County: GREATER LONDON
Postcode: SW12 9RB

LBS number: 206976
Grade: II
Date listed: 07-APR-1983
Date of last amendment : 07-APR-1983
NGR: TQ 289 735

Listing Text

BALHAM HIGH ROAD SW12

1.

5033

Church of St Mary

TQ 2873 15/7

II

2.

Built about 1806 as a proprietary chapel, enlarged 1824 by James Arding and Son and the chancel by Arthur Cawston added after 1881. The liturgical west front by W Newton Dunn circa 1904 now governs the exterior. It is in modified "Wrenaissance" style, of hale gault bricks with rich stone dressings, the rest of the exterior being of yellow stocks with the roof of slate.

The west front comprises a pedimented temple front between towers, the whole reading as a rusticated podium and an upper stage, each articulated by a pilaster order: Ionic (and blocked) below, Corinthian above. At the podium stage the mouth of the temple is screened by the elliptical wall of the baptistery which is pierced with tall round-arched windows. The lines of the baptistery pilasters continue as battres to the drum stage of the hemispherical dome.

The great lunette window framed by the upper stage of the temple front reads as a respond to this dome.

The podium stage of each flanking tower is pierced by double doors within a surround of order and entablature. The lines of this surround continue into the upper stage where a segmental-pedimented aedicule frames the tall round-arched window this motif being repeated on the return.

Eaon tower has a richly carved attic with squat obelisk finials at the angles.

The north-west tower supports a complex spire in English Baroque manner comprising clock stage, 2 octagonal stages and a finial feature with reverse-scroll buttresses.

The north and south elevations of the nave and north and south transepts are pierced by 2 tiers of windows, the lower with gauged cambered arches, the upper with gauged round-headed arches.

Listing NGR: TQ2892873538