

Appendix A: Listed Building Entries



CHAPEL IN THE WOOD, STRAWBERRY HILL

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

I

List Entry Number:

1253028

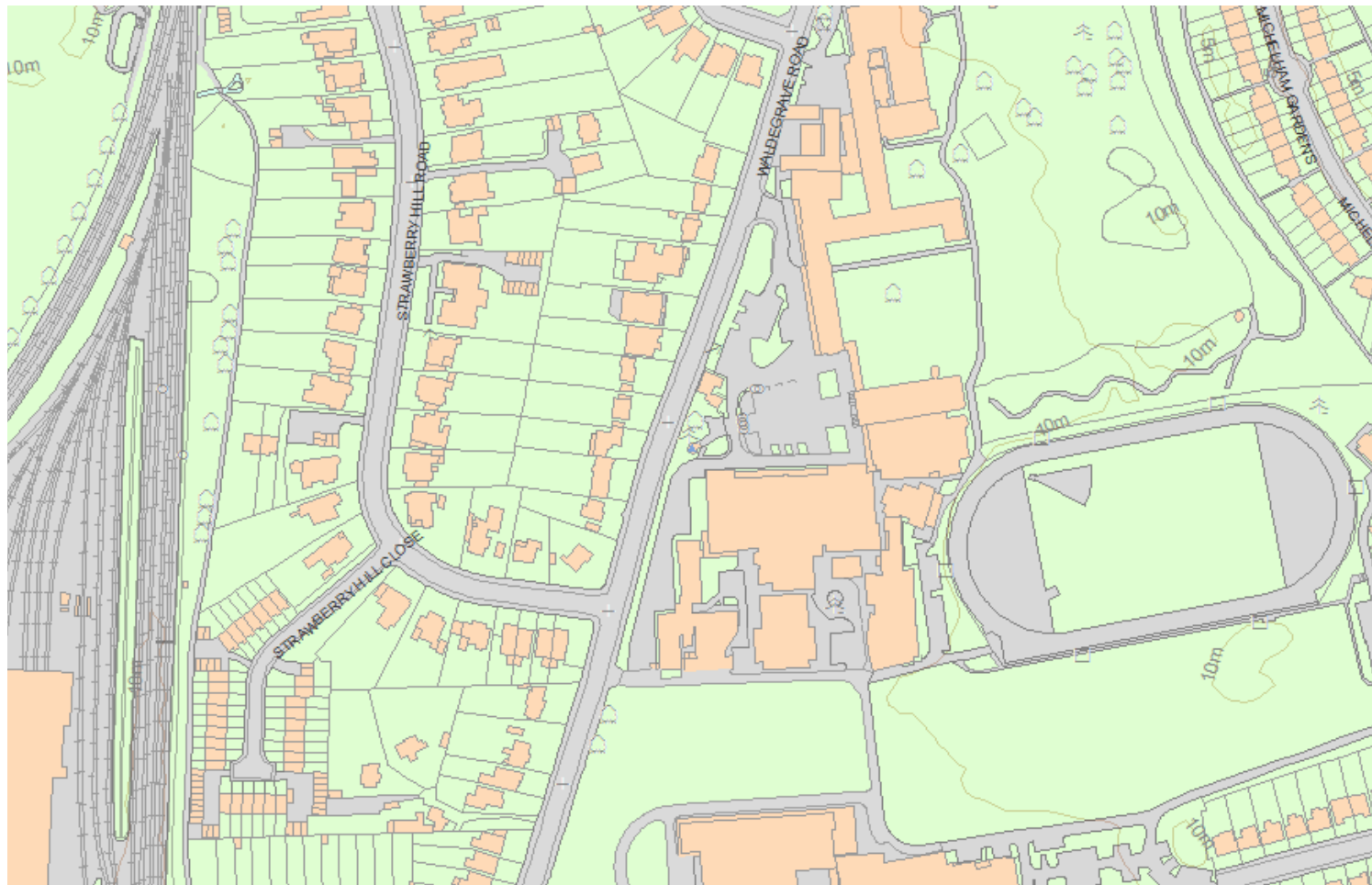
Date first listed:

25-May-1983

Statutory Address:

CHAPEL IN THE WOOD, STRAWBERRY HILL, WALDEGRAVE ROAD

Map



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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/231798/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf)

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This copy shows the entry on 05-Jun-2020 at 09:52:29.

Location

Statutory Address:

CHAPEL IN THE WOOD, STRAWBERRY HILL, WALDEGRAVE ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Greater London Authority

District:

Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference:

TQ 15730 72132

Details

1. 5028 WALDEGRAVE ROAD

Chapel in the Wood, Strawberry Hill TQ 1572 17/12

I

2. Circa 1760 for Horace Walpole. Architect possibly Bentley, but roof by Mr Chute Small rendered, polygonal building. Slated roof. Carved stone front 'inspired by the Audley Tomb at Salisbury.' (Pevsner). Framed by octagonal corner pilasters and niches. Low panelled door to left with 3-centred arch and 3 quatrefoils over. To right of door, small stained glass window. Above, large 3-light stained glass window. Crocketed parapet with carved band of grape vine, with central shield. (Interior has pretty blue and gold fan vaulting and blue and yellow tiles - Pevsner). Country Life July 12, 1924 (vol 56) p 18ff and p 56ff.

Listing NGR: TQ1572972132

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

436167

Legacy System:

LBS

Sources

Books and journals

'Country Life' in 12 July, , Vol. 56, (1924), 18+56

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 17 Greater London

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing



Strawberry Hill (St Mary's Training College)

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

I

List Entry Number:

1261987

Date first listed:

02-Sep-1952

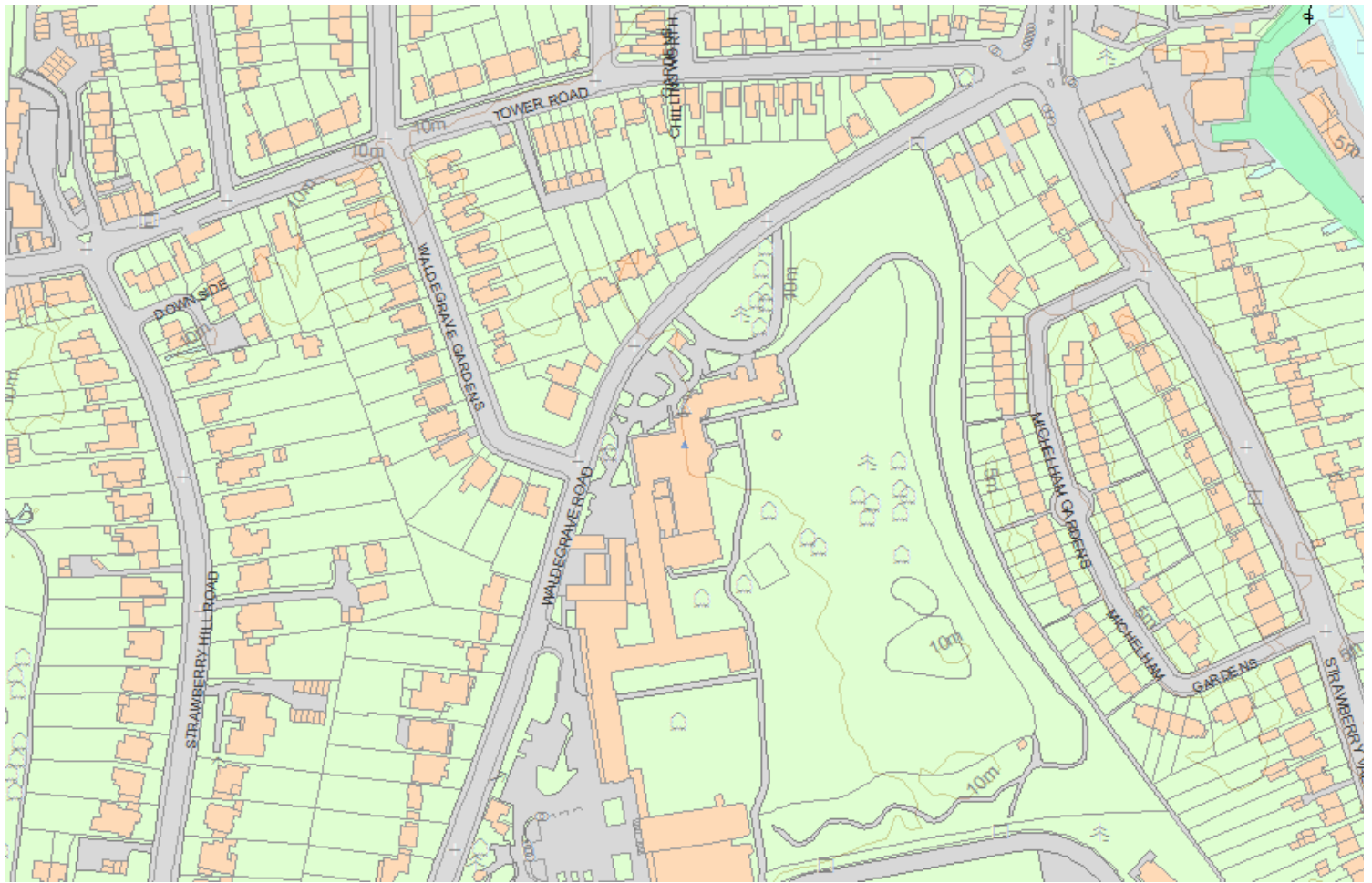
Statutory Address:

St Mary's Training College, Waldegrave Road

Statutory Address:

Strawberry Hill, Waldegrave Road

Map



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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/239575/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf)

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Location

Statutory Address:

St Mary's Training College, Waldegrave Road

Statutory Address:

Strawberry Hill, Waldegrave Road

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Greater London Authority

District:

Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference:

TQ 15817 72315

Details

TQ 1572 17/10

WALDEGRAVE ROAD Strawberry Hill (St Mary's Training College)

2.9.52

I 1749-76. Built by Horace Walpole, with William Robinson and later James Essex as executive architects, with some interiors designed by Richard Bentley, John Chute, Thomas Pitt, and Robert Adam. The chief facades are to the south and east. Stuccoed, of two to three storeys. Extending southward to the left on the south facade are C19 additions by Lady Waldegrave, which now encase the base of the circular tower (1759), containing kitchens and Round Room Tudor windows. Turret behind, (1777) with steep conical roof covered by fishscale slates.

To the right, a five bay range, two storeys high, with painted two-light windows and buttresses between (Great Cloister to ground floor, Gallery above). Single bay to right, set back, and to right of this a triple angled bow window, two storeys high, with trefoil-headed ogee windows on each facet. (contains Little Parlour and Blue Bed Chamber). Single bay to corner, with similar return to east, of three storeys, with ogeed two-light windows to ground, and first floors and quatrefoils above. To the right, along the east facade, a three-faceted bow with ogee heads to first floor, above which a rectangular oriel with five painted lights, under stepped gable. To the right, a single bay contains the Great Parlour, and above, the library. Square headed oriel to parlour, ogeed cinquefoil headed window within intersecting tracery library, flanked by quatrefoils. Battlemented parapets throughout, with pinnacles at intervals.

Inside, many notable interiors, including: Staircase, (Bentley); Library, with Gothic arches for bookcases; fireplace inspired by that of Edmund Crouchback in Westminster Abbey, and elaborate ceiling (1754, Chute), Holbein Chamber, triple-arched screen, traceried ceiling, elaborate niched fireplace, (Bentley); Gallery, fan-vaulted with elaborate canopied (Pitt); Round Drawing Room, and Beauclerc Room (Adam); Tribune, elaborate domed and traceried ceiling (1763 mostly Chute); Great Bedchamber (1772).

Listing NGR: TQ1581072308

Legacy

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Legacy System number:

436168

Legacy System:

LBS

Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 17 Greater London

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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STRAWBERRY HILL

Overview

Heritage Category:

Park and Garden

Grade:

II*

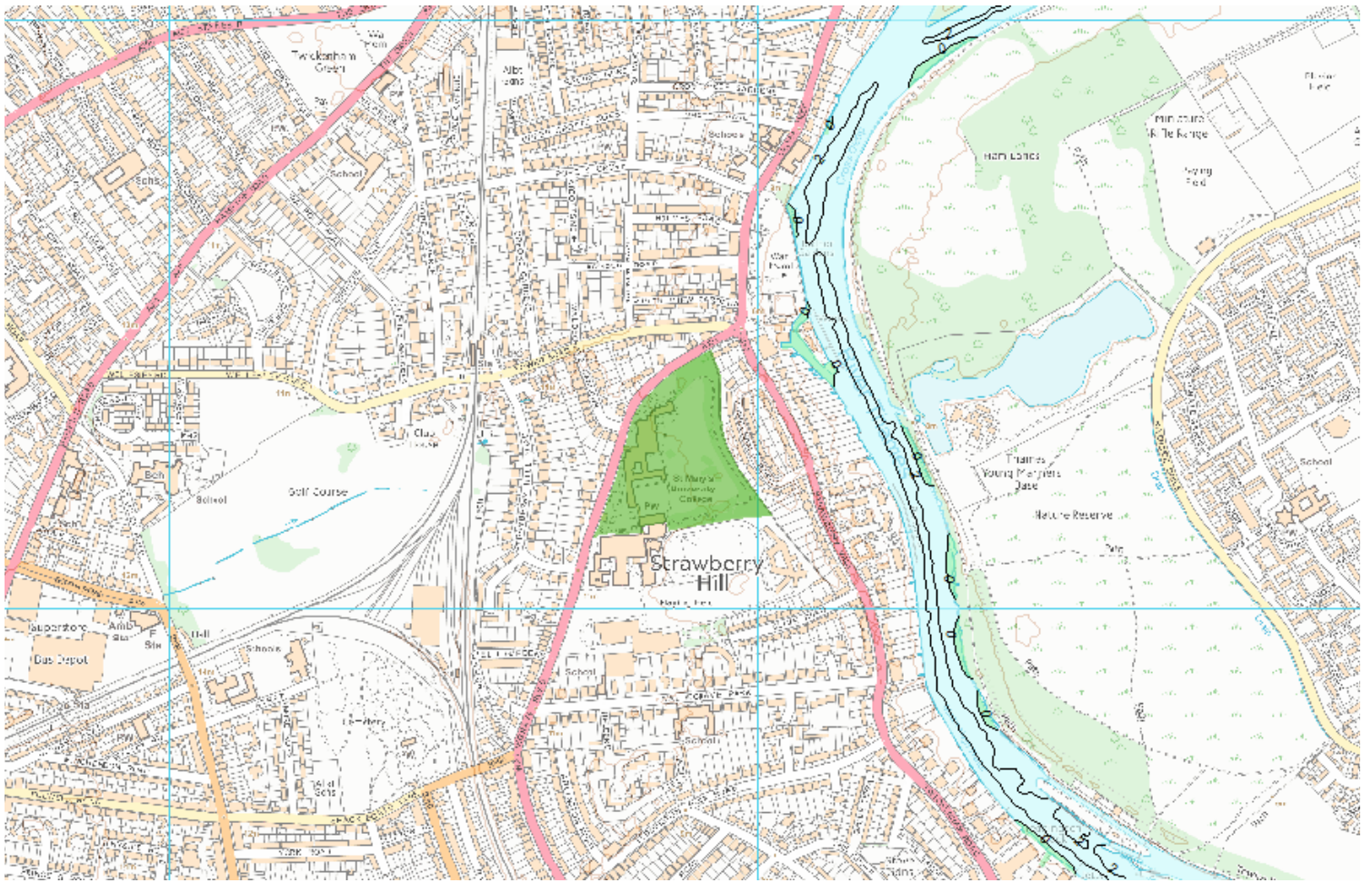
List Entry Number:

1000214

Date first listed:

01-Oct-1987

Map



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Location

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County:

Greater London Authority

District:

Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

National Grid Reference:

TQ 15871 72275

Details

Remains of Horace Walpole's C18 landscape garden.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In 1747 Horace Walpole purchased the lease of a small house, Chopp'd Straw Hall, and 5 acres (c 2ha) of land on Strawberry Hill shot (Batey 1994). In 1748 he was able to purchase the freehold of Strawberry Hill and an additional 4 acres (c 1.6ha) of land. Walpole started to plant up the grounds even before he started work on the house, and gradually over the years he acquired 46 acres (c 19ha) allowing him access and control of the view towards the Thames.

After his death in 1797 the estate was left to his niece, the sculptress Anne Seymore Damer, who relinquished it to the Waldegrave family. By 1835 the house was empty and in 1842 Walpole's collection of books, works of art, and curios was sold at auction raising £33,450.11.9d. In 1848 Frances Waldegrave, widow of George, seventh Earl Waldegrave, remarried. This, her third marriage, was to the much older George Granville Harcourt (of Nuneham Courtnay qv). Frances was the daughter of John Braham, an internationally famous Jewish opera singer who converted late in life. By 1856 she had decided to restore and expand the now derelict Strawberry Hill and imposed many of her own ideas on the scheme, which included the grounds as well as the mansion. By the time of her death in 1879 she had turned Strawberry Hill once more into one of the most famous houses in London. The house was then purchased by the Jewish financier Herman Stern, a Portuguese baron and banker and the head of Stern Bros. of London, Paris and Brussels. The de Stern family resided there until 1923, when the estate was bought by the Catholic Education Council as a new home for St Mary's Teacher Training College (now St Mary's University College) and extensive developments including a chapel, lecture room, and dormitory blocks were built in the grounds.

During the Second World War the college suffered extensive bomb damage and the necessary renovations were conducted by the architect Sir Albert Richardson. A new chapel was built on the west end of the serpentine walk, cutting off the 'Chapel in the Woods' from Walpole's garden.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The 3ha triangular site is surrounded by residential development and bounded to the west by Waldegrave Road (A309) and to the east by a footpath to the rear of Strawberry Vale and Michelham Gardens. These houses, built on Walpole's Thames-side meadows, have effectively blocked the views to the Thames, Twickenham, and Richmond Hill which were once important as the setting for Walpole's garden. Playing fields and halls of residence, part of the college, provide the south boundary.

Strawberry Hill stands on level ground, with a slight slope down to the north-east in the direction of the River Thames.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the house is opposite nos 293 and 331 Waldegrave Road where the semicircular drive follows the line of the old road, which was relocated in the C19 to its present alignment by Lady Waldegrave. The entrance to the garden is through high wooden gates to the north-east of the house.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Strawberry Hill (listed grade I) was built between 1749 and 1776 by Horace Walpole who, with William Robinson and James Essex as executive architects, converted and extended Chopp'd Straw Hall, built in 1692, into his famous 'Gothick Castle'. Some of the interiors were designed by Richard Bentley, John Chute, Thomas Pitt, and Robert Adam. Walpole's aim was to create a house that was a cross between a medieval castle and an abbey. The chief facades are to the east and provided Walpole with 'an animated view of the country and moving pictures, a gay variety of the scene with out, which is very different from every side, and almost from every chamber' (ibid). The extensions to the south, which encase the base of Walpole's circular tower (1759), are the C19 additions added by Lady Waldegrave.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Entering the grounds through the main gate, the house is immediately to the south with a lawn extending 200m to Lady Waldegrave's shrubberies to the south and east. The shrubberies and the mature trees along the boundaries screen (in summer) the residential development which has spread over the land between Strawberry Hill and the Thames. From the north-east side of the lawn a tarmac path leads north-east for 75m then describes a curve round to the south where the tarmac

finishes and a terraced woodland walk begins. Above the walk to the west is the lawn, screened by a variety of trees, including some mature oaks and hollies. To the east a downward sloping bank is divided from a public footpath by a wooden fence. The terrace walk, which Walpole started to create in 1750 on the brow of a natural hill to command the river view, continues c 200m south along the length of the lawn.

After 200m the terrace walk curves to the south-west where it links up with the remains of Walpole's serpentine 'sweet walk', shown on the 1791 plan of the estate published in Walpole's Extra Illustrated copy of *A Description of the Villa*. This wooded walk, which has now lost its serpentine paths, was formed from the boundary hedge which Walpole bought from his neighbour, nurseryman Mr Ashe, in 1752, but many of the mature trees are probably the result of Lady Waldegrave's planting. The shell bench recorded on a plan of 1791 has gone, as has the gothick gate a few metres to the east. The walk continues west for 100m, past Lady Waldegrave's summerhouse and shrubbery, in the direction of the 'Chapel in the Woods'. The Chapel (listed grade I), the only stone building built by Walpole, was designed by Chute and Gayfere, the master mason at Westminster Abbey. Walpole's original oak gothick bench and a head of St John the Baptist by Donatello have been replaced by 'Our Lady of Strawberry Hill', commissioned by the Vincentian community from a Viennese sculptor after the Second World War. The Chapel was built to the south-west of the mansion between Hampton Court Road (now Waldegrave Road) and Ashe the nurseryman's land, roughly half way round Walpole's serpentine 'sweet walk'. Some of the trees to the east of Walpole's Chapel were felled c 1950 when the Richardson chapel was built and the association between the walk and the 'Chapel in the Woods' has gone. The woods around the Chapel have been replanted. The 1791 plan shows how the serpentine walk continued west past the Chapel to the service area of Walpole's house. This has been replaced with car parks and other buildings associated with the college and only an occasional tree remains, probably from Lady Waldegrave's time at Strawberry Hill.

OTHER LAND Walpole expanded his estate by purchasing meadows to the east and south and in 1753 described the view thus: 'the lawn before the house is situated on top of a small hill from where to the left you see the town and church of Twickenham ... and a natural terrace on the brow of my hill with meadows of my own down to the river' (Idden 1996). A gothic gate led from the serpentine walk to the meadows on the banks of the Thames to the south-east and an obelisk was set up as an eyecatcher at the junction of what was then Hampton Court Road and Cross Deep, on the edge of the meadows to the north-east. The meadows to the east were developed for residential use in c 1930 but some of the open space to the south survives as playing fields for the college. All the views to the Thames, Twickenham, and Richmond are lost.

REFERENCES

H Walpole, *A Description of the Villa* (1784) *Architectural Review*, (September 1957), pp 157-9 B Cherry and N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 2 South* (1983), pp 543-50 Blest *Retreats, A history of private gardens in Richmond upon Thames*, (Richmond upon Thames Library and Information Services 1984), pp 19-20 M Batey et al, *Arcadian Thames: the river landscape from Hampton to Kew* (1994), pp 59-64 J Idden, *Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill* (1996) A Chalcraft, *A Paper House* (1998)

Maps J Rocque, *Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark and the country near ten miles around*, surveyed 1741-5, published 1746 *Plan of the estate, 1791* (reproduced in Idden 1996)

OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1863 2nd edition published 1896 1934 edition

Illustrations A number of illustrations are published in John Idden's guide to Strawberry Hill (1996); these include: Samuel Own, *The View of Strawberry Hill* William Pars, *Strawberry Hill from the Garden*, 1780

Description written: June 1997 Amended: October 2001 Register Inspector: LCH Edited: November 2001

This list entry was subject to a Minor Enhancement on 01/05/2019

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

1122

Legal

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest.

End of official listing



CHAPEL, ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1414413

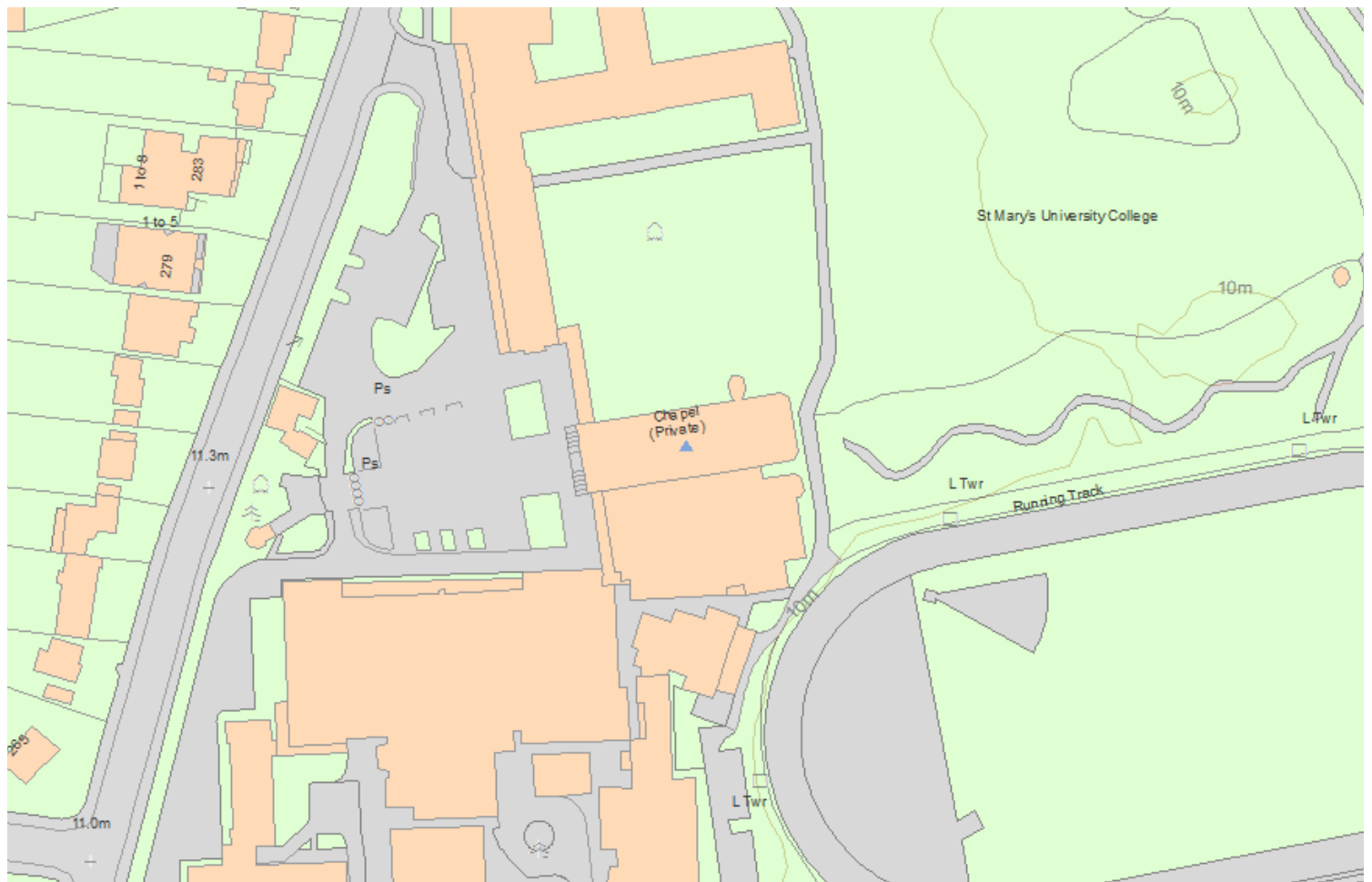
Date first listed:

17-Feb-2006

Statutory Address:

CHAPEL, ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, WALDEGRAVE ROAD

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:

CHAPEL, ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, WALDEGRAVE ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Greater London Authority

District:

Richmond upon Thames (London Borough)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
TQ1582172152

Details

WALDEGRAVE ROAD Chapel, St Mary's University College

GV II

College chapel set over small chapel and crypt, originally the library, and with former covered way and steps. First design 1960, built to revised design 1962-3 by Sir Albert Richardson, Houfe and Partners, job architect S P A Holland; Travers Morgan and Partners, structural engineers. Reinforced concrete construction clad in Stamfordshire brown grey brick with stone dressings, windows and copings are in Box and matching reconstructed stone. Stonewold interlocking tile roof on timber and steel trusses, concealed behind parapets.

First-floor chapel reached up external stairs and with projecting ancillary staircase to north. Five-bay nave with two-bay chancel and single-bay entrance containing a pair of staircases leading to a West end balcony and ambulatory. East end sacristy. The ground floor has a small chapel flanked by vestries, with to the west a former library, and a former covered cloister way set behind the external stairs. The new library added to the south in 1996 is not of special interest. It was decided to raise the chapel over a library crypt to give the building prominence within the expanding college, and it gives the building a double focus of learning within the historic campus.

The deep buttresses are within the church, cut by passage aisles, and leaving the outside elevations sheer, simple and very powerful, with only slightly projecting brick piers articulating the composition. West end higher, with tall West window set between angled staircase turrets, over double entrance doors under segmental head and with brick ribs in tympanum over. Trefoil-headed lancet windows of concrete. Blind East end incorporates foundation stone laid in 1962.

Internal finishes include Agba joinery, screens, balustrades and furniture designed by the architects; stairs of reconstituted stone and lino tile floor. The windows, originally with leaded lights, were filled with stained glass by the studios of M. Gabriel Loire, master glazier of Chartres Cathedral to a programme not completed at the time of the Chapel's opening in 1963 but now a complete and impressive abstract ensemble strong in blues and reds with contrasting West window of blue and yellow. Their underlying concept is the mysteries of the Rosary - 'excellent', commented The Buildings of England. High painted reredos set behind marble altar and steps that are a post-Vatican II reworking of Richardson's simpler raised forward altar. Lower chapel with nineteenth-century altar imported. Timber ceiling with timber trusses and ashlar sides. Reredos by Peter Gallichen and Albert Rose, teachers at the college, and depicting the commissioning of the project from Richardson in the lower right-hand corner. The linking projecting spiral staircase is glazed with stained glass by Lavers and Westlake, signed and dated 1901, original location unknown.

Projecting steps enforces the overall symmetry of the composition, little compromised by the adjoining library added in 1996. Six buttresses set between them add to the verticality and power of the composition. Four bay cloister with segmental arched openings flank the chapel on the line of its entrance i.e. behind the projecting steps.

The design of the chapel was influenced by the medieval brick cathedral of Albi, a popular model in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for brick churches. This chapel marks the end of a long and distinguished tradition appropriate to High Anglican and Roman Catholic worship, its total cost of £104,000 reflecting its lavish scale and superior finishes. It is rare to find a church of the 1960s so massive and traditional, and which is so distinguished a successor to college chapels of previous centuries.

Sir Albert Richardson (1880-1964) was one of the last and most renowned architects to work in a traditional style. He was noted for his love of the late Georgian style (and was outspoken in his detestation of modernism in his later years), but the range of architectural styles in which he worked was far greater than is commonly imagined, as shown here. He combined an architectural practice with a teaching career as Professor of the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College, London, from 1919 to 1947, and his pre-1939

was predominantly commercial, although it included two churches, in Luton and Greenford, Ealing, based on timber-framed barn construction and already listed. His post-war work was more wide ranging, including a range of college and public housing commissions as well as offices and public buildings, the most important of which are listed. This, however, is his only complete post-war church, and one of his most significant late works.

Sources *The Builder*, vol.190, no.6103, 6 May 1960, p.872 *The Builder*, vol.206, no.6300, 14 February 1964, pp.325-8 Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, London 2 South, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1983, p.549* Simon Houfe, Alan Powers, John Wilton-Ely, *Sir Albert Richardson 1880-1964, London, RIBA, 1999.*

Sources

None.

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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