

# CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW

## Overview

Heritage Category:  
Listed Building

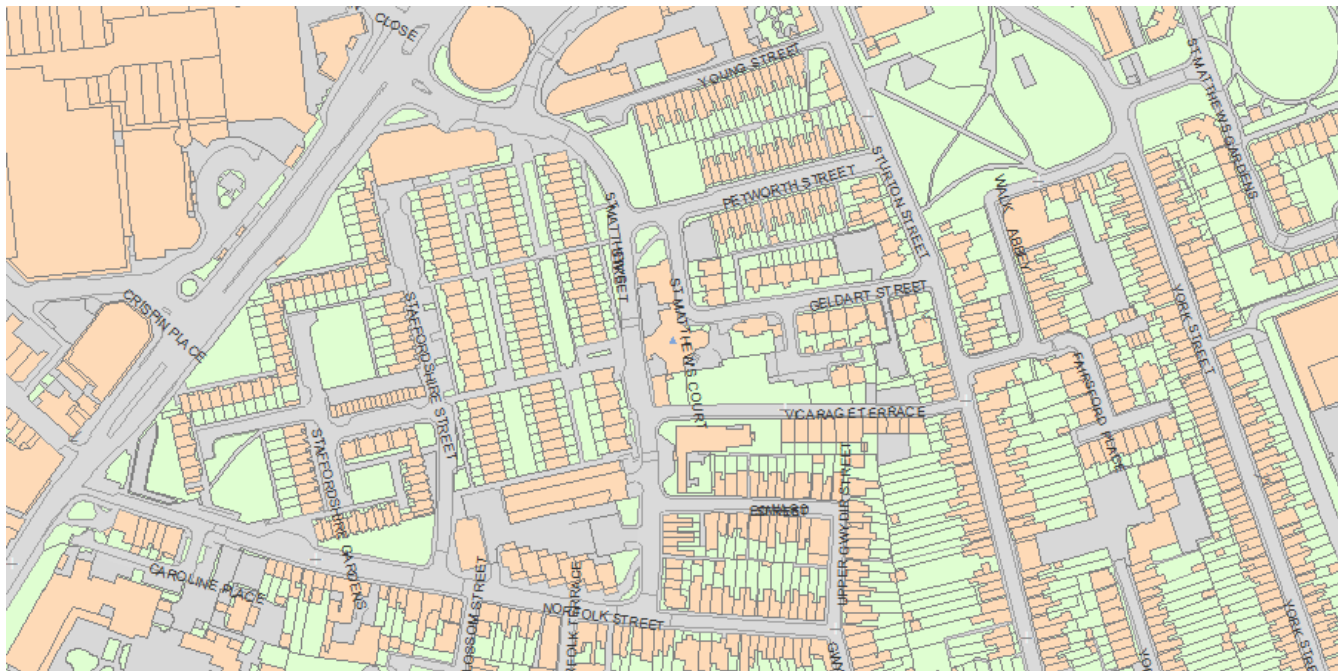
Grade:  
II

List Entry Number:  
1268345

Date first listed:  
02-Aug-1996

Statutory Address:  
CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW, ST MATTHEWS STREET

## Map



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# Location

Statutory Address:

CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW, ST MATTHEWS STREET

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

County:

Cambridgeshire

District:

Cambridge (District Authority)

National Grid Reference:

TL 46191 58533

# Details

TL 45 NE CAMBRIDGE ST MATTHEW'S STREET (East side) 667-/21/10069 Church of St Matthew

II

Church. 1866 by R.R. Rowe. Gault brick with red brick dressings; slate roofs. Greek cross plan consisting of octagonal central core with 4 radiating arms. Each exposed side of centre core lit through 2 paired lancets with central oculus. pyramid roof leading to glazed octagonal lantern, itself with a pyramid roof capped by 4 gables. Radiating arms pierced by 2 twin lancets with oculi to gable ends, and smaller, similar, paired lancets to flanks. Bell-cote to west arm, with clock faces below. INTERIOR. Preaching house interior as a reaction to Oxford Movement: wide central space with pine-clad roof and lantern. (BOE: Pevsner, N: Cambridgeshire 2nd Edn: Harmondsworth: 1970: 228)

Listing NGR: TL4619158533

# Legacy

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

Legacy System number:

461916

Legacy System:

LBS

# Sources

## Books and journals

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire, (1970), 228

# 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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# ALL SAINTS CHURCH

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **I**

List Entry Number: **1126204**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Date of most recent amendment: **27-Jan-2011**

Statutory Address 1: **ALL SAINTS CHURCH, JESUS LANE**

**This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.**

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**Understanding list entries** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

**Corrections and minor amendments** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: **ALL SAINTS CHURCH, JESUS LANE**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 45177 58791**

## Details

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 26/09/2012

667/4/1 26-APR-50

JESUS LANE (South side) All Saints Church (Formerly listed as JESUS LANE Church of All Saints)

I Designed by G F Bodley. Body of church and base of tower 1863-4, spire and tracery in north wall completed 1869-70.

MATERIALS: Handmade brick faced with ashlar, tiled roofs. Interior arcade of Ancaster stone.

PLAN: Nave, chancel with tower over the choir, south aisle, south-east vestry and organ chamber and north-west door.

EXTERIOR: The tower is an important Cambridge landmark and one of the tallest structures in the city. The north side to Jesus Lane is the show front. The church is wholly in an early C14 Decorated style, and is the first use by Bodley of the English Decorated, which subsequently became his preferred style.

Very large 5-light east window, the north and south walls of the chancel are blind. The design of the substantial tower is based on that of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and has a projecting north-east stair turret with an external doorway. The tower has striking carved corbels below the embattled parapet, and gargoyles at the corners. Each face of the tower has a pair of transomed 2-light belfry windows with pierced stone panels. The north face of the tower has a 3-light window with intersecting tracery. There is a very fine, tall broach spire, added as part of the second phase of work on the church. It has five tiers of lucarnes, the lowest tier with transoms and flowing tracery in the openings. In addition, the north-east stair turret on the tower is also a small, crocketed spirelet with a gabled and traceried base that rises above the tower parapet.

The nave has a 3-light west window with intersecting tracery, and 2- and 3-light Decorated-style windows on the north side, the tracery part of the second phase of work. The north-west porch is gabled. The south aisle is shorter than the nave and has a 5-light uncusped east window, a Y-tracery west window and 2-light windows in the south wall. There are two doors on the south side, that to the vestry trefoil-headed. The lean-to south-east vestry and boiler house are in the angle between the east end of the south aisle and the chancel.

INTERIOR: The interior is quite dark and architecture is simple compared to the exterior, but it makes up for this plainness with extraordinarily rich painted decoration and good, contemporary furnishings. The tower stands over the western part of the chancel, with a small sanctuary beyond, and the tower arches, including an arch into the east bay of the south aisle, give the impression of a crossing. The tower arches and the five bay south arcade have chamfered arches on polygonal piers or responds with moulded capitals and bases. There are tall tie beam and king post roofs in both nave and south aisle. There is a flat timber roof over the choir, under the tower, which is divided into panels by moulded beams, and the sanctuary has a boarded, canted wagon roof.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: Excellent contemporary fittings, mostly designed by Bodley, including glass by Morris and superb painted decoration mainly executed by F R Leach and W H Hughes.

The C15 font survives from the old church. Octagonal, with alternating Tudor roses and shields, it was repainted in the C19. There is also a second font, designed by Bodley in 1863. Of alabaster, it has a traceried stem and Tudor roses on the bowl. Timber pulpit 1864 by Bodley which was painted by Wyndham Hope Hughes in 1874. The lectern is 1900. The chancel screen was designed by John Morely and made by Rattee and Kett in 1904. It has delicate Art-and-Crafts

perpendicular tracery and a coved cornice. Above it is a great cross, also painted. The south aisle screen by Bodley of 1879. The choir stalls and nave benches by Bodley are plain in comparison to the rest of the decoration. The fittings of the sanctuary were also designed by Bodley and include the high altar with riddel posts, 1904 steps to the altar, and a suite of textiles. The chancel floor and the risers of the steps have encaustic tiles.

The walls and roofs of the whole church, and the stone work including the piers and window tracery at the east end, are stencilled with bands of richly coloured pattern including fruit and floral motifs, IHS and IHC monograms, and texts. The choir ceiling has the symbols of the evangelists, and there is a Christ in Majesty flanked by angels and kneeling figures of the Virgin and St John over the western tower arch. The paintings were done in stages by several artists. The Christ in Majesty is 1875 by W H Hughes, and was repainted in 1904 by B M Leach. A painting of Jesus blessing the Children on the west wall is probably also by Hughes. The canopy of honour in the east end of the nave roof was executed by William Morris in 1864. Some of the ceiling decoration was carried out by F R Leach in 1870, supervised by C E Kempe, and other wall and ceiling decoration was designed by Bodley and painted by Leach in 1878-9. The stencilled decoration was also repaired and partly repainted by Leach in 1904-5.

The glass in the east window of 1866 by Morris and Co. is particularly notable. The figures were designed by William Morris, Edward Burne-Jones and Ford Maddox Brown and are set in white backgrounds, an unusual feature for the time. There is also other good C19 and early C20 glass including three windows by Kempe, two by Leach, and one of 1944 by Douglas Strachen.

A C18 chandelier in the east tower arch is from the old church. There are some monuments, including a number of C18 and early C19 wall tablets reset from the old church and a C19 marble tablet to Very Rev. Herbert Lucock, sometime vicar of All Saints.

**HISTORY:** All Saints has its origins in the Church of All Saints in the Jewry, in St John's Street. Early prints show that the tower was built on arches over the street. By the mid-C19 the medieval church was too small for the congregation, and as it stood in the way of development of that area of the city, it was decided to move it further north to Jesus Lane. The new church opened in 1864, and the old church was demolished when St John's Street was widened in 1865, although its churchyard is preserved as an open space.

After an initial desire to have Gilbert Scott as architect, George Frederick Bodley, who had been a pupil of Scott's, was chosen to design the new church. Bodley, who had set up his own practice in 1855, was to become one of the most important architects of the Gothic Revival. From 1860 a number of plans were drawn up for the church, but were rejected as being too expensive. The design was finally settled in 1862, and construction carried out in 1863-4 with a further phase of work on 1869-71 including the completion of the tower and spire and some of the north aisle glazing. The cost of the first phase was £5,408 with a further £2,036 spent on the second phase. All Saints is notable for the first introduction of Decorated-style motifs into Bodley's work, as the style became his trademark, but it has recently been noted (Hall) that the second phase of work made the building more Decorated than had been originally intended with the inclusion of flowing tracery in the windows and substitution of the very slender spire for a heavier broach spire originally proposed. Work carried out in 1904 to the decorative scheme was necessitated by damage caused by smoke from the gas lamps; the church was electrified in 1904 (chancel) and 1907 (nave). The church has been very little altered in the C20 and is one of the best preserved Anglo-Catholic interiors in England. It became redundant in 1973, and although there were proposals to demolish it a few years later, it passed to the Churches Conservation Trust in 1981.

**SOURCES:** Hall, M, 'The Rise of Refinement: G. F. Bodley's All Saints, Cambridge, and the Return to English Models in Gothic Architecture of the 1860s', *Architectural History* 36, (1993) 103-26 Newman, J, *Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire*, (1977) 221 RCHME *City of Cambridge II* (1959) 254-5 Tricker, R, *All Saints' Church*, (2004)

**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:** All Saints' Church, Jesus Lane, Cambridge, is designated at Grade I for the following principal reasons: \* Outstanding parish church of 1863-4 designed by G F Bodley. All Saints is the first use of the Decorated style in Bodley's work, and as such is a seminal part of his oeuvre \* Very complete interior decoration including furnishings, stencilled and painted wall decoration, and stained glass designed by Bodley and others, including William Morris, C E Kempe, F R Leach and W H Hughes

## Legacy

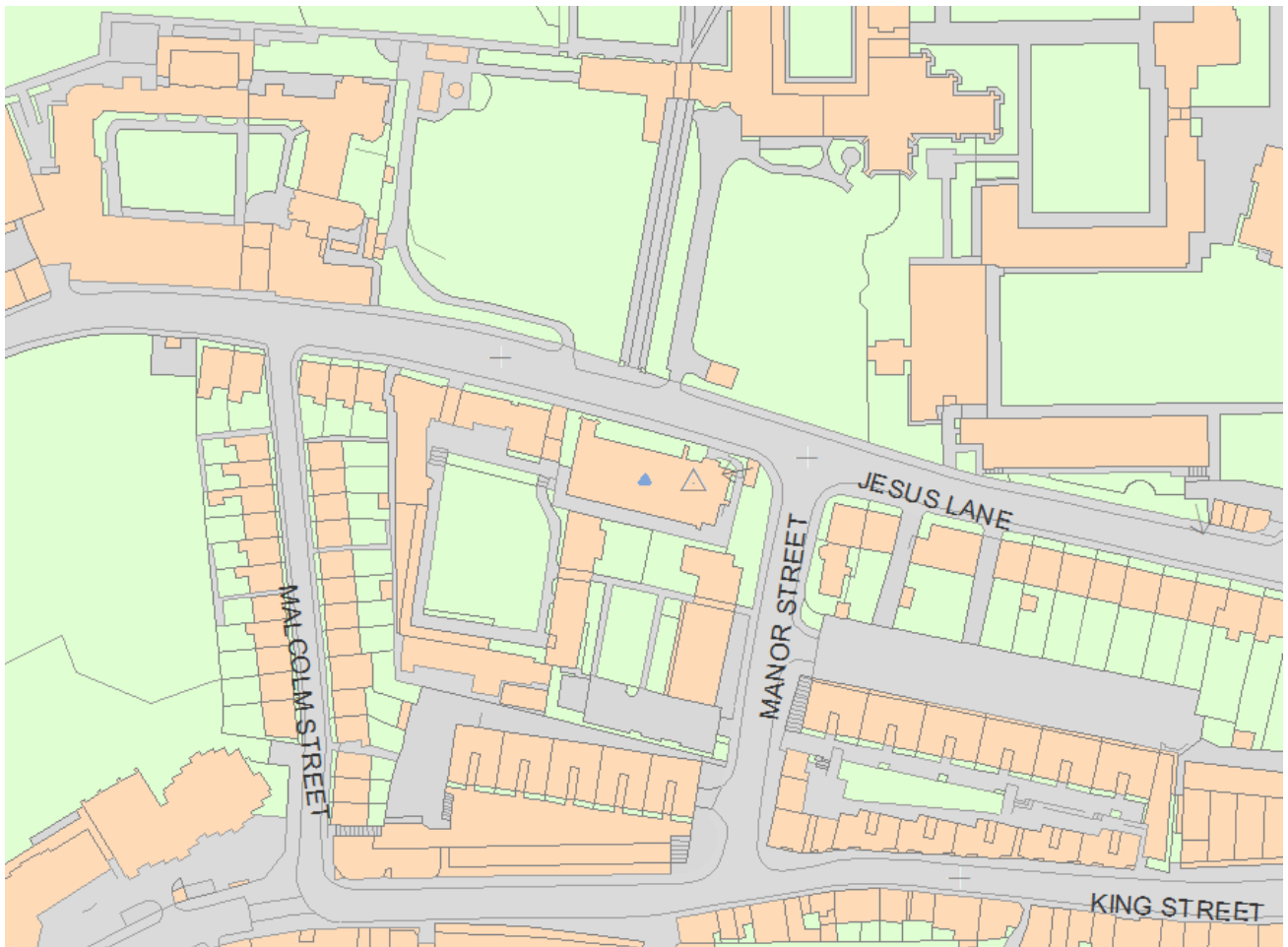
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Legacy System number: 47504

Legacy System: LBS

## Legal

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## Map

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End of official list entry

# CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE STOURBRIDGE CHAPEL

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: I

List Entry Number: **1126144**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

List Entry Name: CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE STOURBRIDGE CHAPEL

Statutory Address 1: CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, NEWMARKET ROAD

Statutory Address 2: STOURBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEWMARKET ROAD

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**Corrections and minor amendments** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: CHAPEL OF ST MARY MAGDALENE, NEWMARKET ROAD

Statutory Address: STOURBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEWMARKET ROAD

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



County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 47163 59483**

## Details

NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (North Side) Chapel of St Mary Magdalene (Stourbridge Chapel) TL 45 NE 21/11 26.4.50 I 2. Complete and little altered chapel of mid C12 date, consisting of chancel and nave only. Roof of 1400. West wall altered 1867. Ashlar, flint and brick with tiled roof. Unusual architectural and carved decoration of tile period. (RCHM 62). Property of the Cambridge Preservation Society.

Listing NGR: TL4716359483

## Legacy

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Legacy System number: **47627**

Legacy System: **LBS**

## Sources

### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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

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## Map

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End of official list entry



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# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1126147**

Date first listed: **02-Nov-1972**

Statutory Address 1: **CHURCH OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEWMARKET ROAD**

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## Location

Statutory Address: **CHURCH OF CHRIST CHURCH, NEWMARKET ROAD**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 45871 58770**

## Details

667/5/588 NEWMARKET ROAD 02-NOV-72 (South side) Church of Christ Church

GV II

Church. 1839. By Ambrose Poynter. North porch added in the late C19. Minor alterations in 1946, interior divided horizontally late C20. Red brick with stone dressings; slate roof. Tudor style. Turrets with domical ogee caps at each corner in the manner of King's College Chapel. 6 bays. 3 light transomed windows with quatrefoil heads at either end. INTERIOR. Arcades with plain octagonal piers and moulded 4-centred arches. Interior divided to form church hall below with worship area above at level of and retaining the galleries. Panelled roof. (RCHM 43).

Listing NGR: TL4587158770

## Legacy

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Legacy System number: **47632**

Legacy System: **LBS**

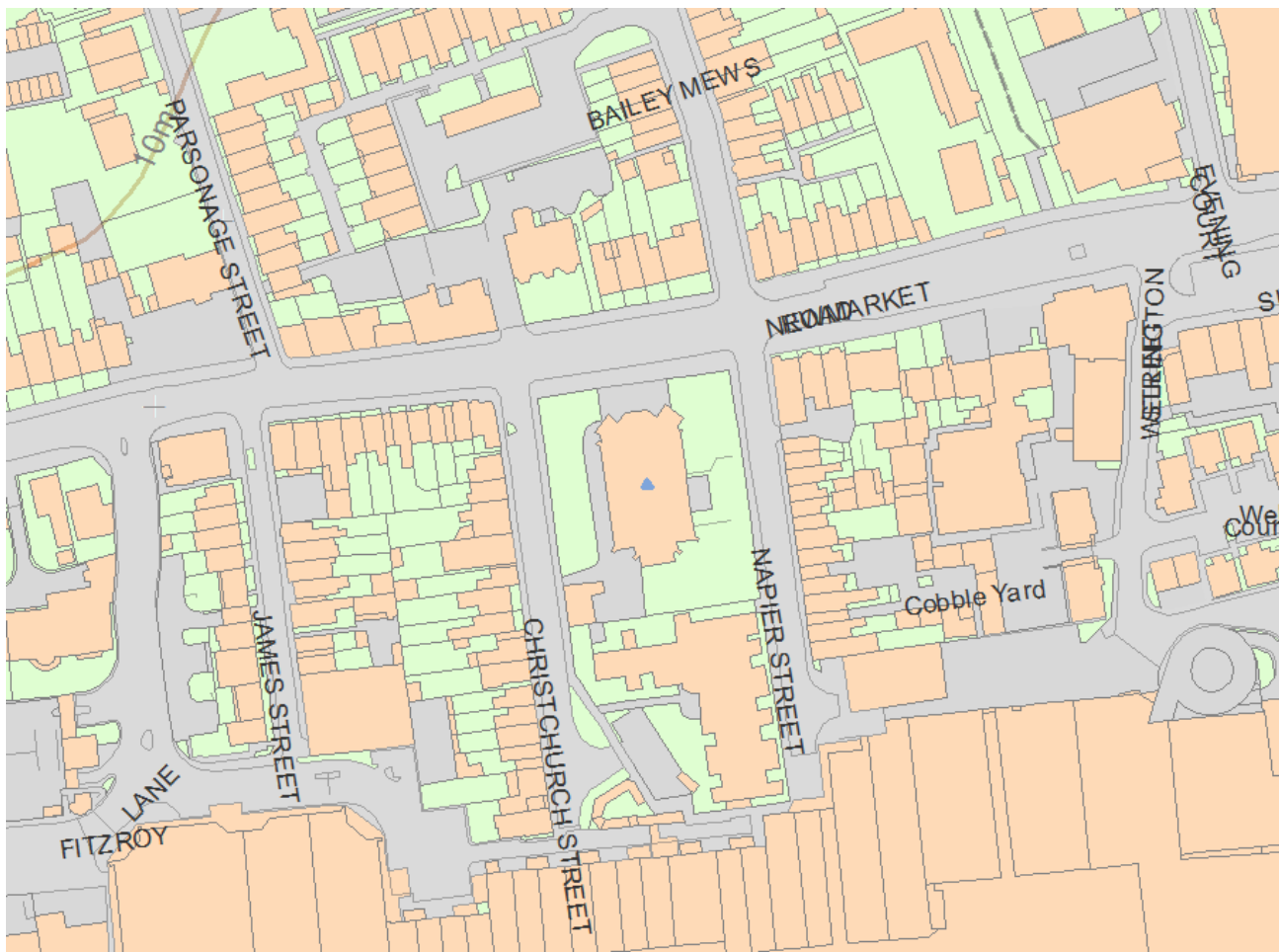
## Sources

### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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



## Map

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End of official list entry

# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II\***

List Entry Number: **1349061**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Statutory Address 1: **CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND THE ENGLISH MARTYRS (ROMAN CATHOLIC), HILLS ROAD**

Statutory Address 2: **CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND THE ENGLISH MARTYRS (ROMAN CATHOLIC), LENSFIELD ROAD**

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## Location

Statutory Address: **CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND THE ENGLISH MARTYRS (ROMAN CATHOLIC), HILLS ROAD**

Statutory Address: **CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND THE ENGLISH MARTYRS (ROMAN CATHOLIC), LENSFIELD ROAD**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 45492 57744**

## Details

HILLS ROAD 1. 942 (West Side) Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs (Roman Catholic) TL 4557 NW 10/16  
26.4.50 TL 4557 17/16 II\* 2. 1887-1890. Built from designs of Messrs. Dunn, Hansom and Dunn in modern Decorated

style on cruciform plan with polygonal apse, central lantern and North-West tower with spire. A stone church considerably enriched with carving, and a good example of late C19 Gothic architecture. Inside, a stone tierceron vault. Wooden figure of St Andrew crucified presented by and to the design of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin 1843. The statuary by Boulton of Cheltenham. (RCHM 65, St Andrew only.)

Listing NGR: TL4549257744

## Legacy

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

Legacy System number: 47478

Legacy System: LBS

## Sources

### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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





## Map

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End of official list entry

# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1126143**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Statutory Address 1: **CHURCH OF ST ANDREW THE LESS, NEWMARKET ROAD**

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## Location

Statutory Address: **CHURCH OF ST ANDREW THE LESS, NEWMARKET ROAD**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 46299 58905**

## Details

667/21/3 NEWMARKET ROAD 26-APR-50 (North side) Church of St Andrew the Less

II

Small church of early C13 date consisting of chancel and nave. Rubble with some dressed stone. Built by Barnwell Priory. The church was restored 1854-6, the vestry and Organ-chamber added in the late C19. (RCHM 47.)

Listing NGR: TL4629958905

## Legacy

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

Legacy System number: **47626**

Legacy System: **LBS**

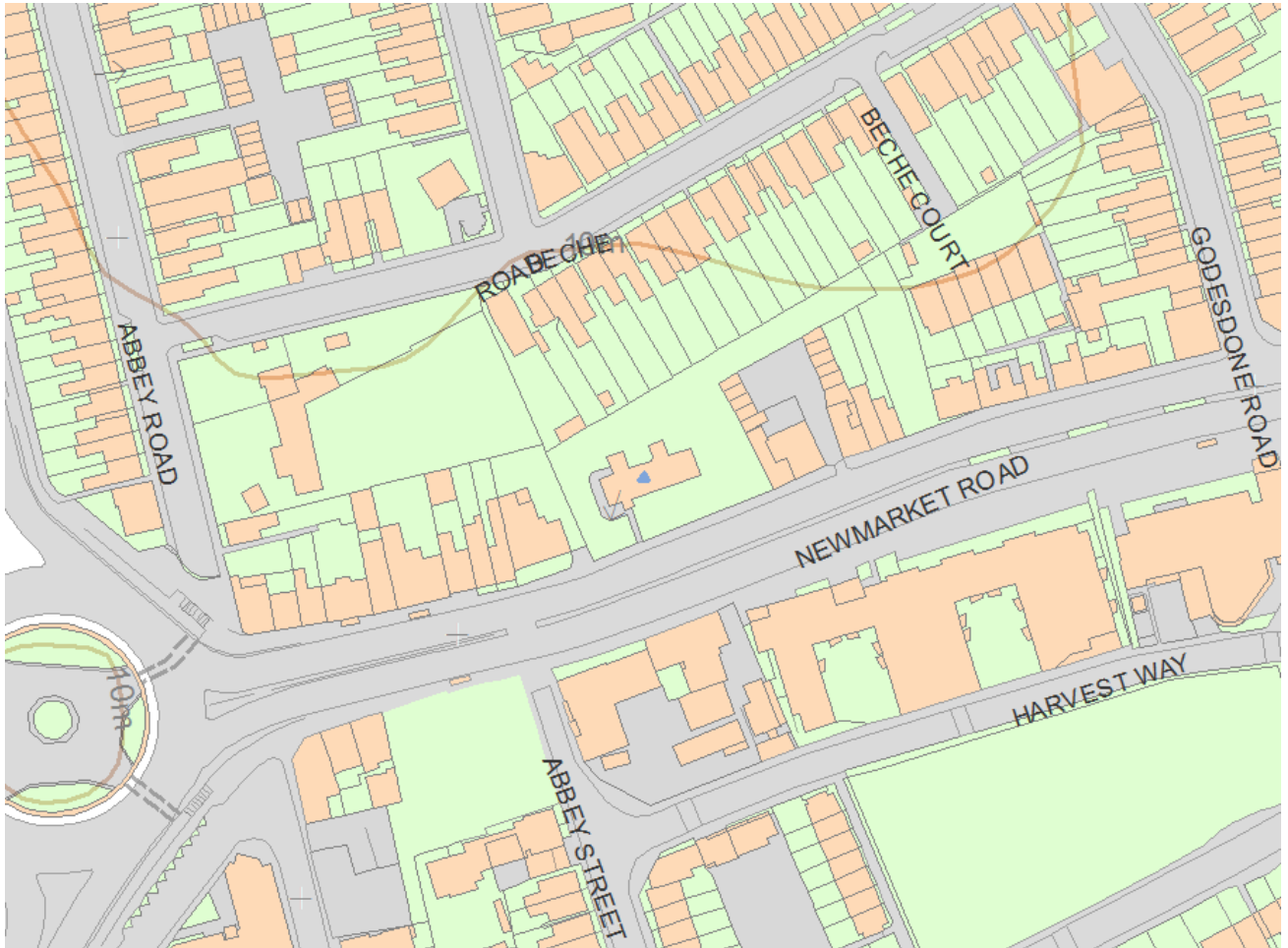
## Sources

### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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



## Map

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End of official list entry

# CUSTODIAN'S HOUSE MILL ROAD CEMETERY

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1083564**

Date first listed: **02-Nov-1972**

List Entry Name: **CUSTODIAN'S HOUSE MILL ROAD CEMETERY**

Statutory Address 1: **CUSTODIAN'S HOUSE MILL ROAD CEMETERY, MILL ROAD**

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## Location

Statutory Address: **CUSTODIAN'S HOUSE MILL ROAD CEMETERY, MILL ROAD**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 46062 58140**

## Details

TL 45 NE 21/578

MILL ROAD Custodian's House Mill Road Cemetery

GII Dated 1848.The original mortuary Chapel later converted to a house.Knapped flints with limestone quoins and dressings.Single storey and attic.One,two and three-light wooden casements.Panelled door,inscription over door 'Parochial Burial Ground Consecrated November 7 1848'.Gabled roof with modern tile and clustered chimney stack. (RCHM 75).

Listing NGR: TL4606258140

## Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.  
Legacy System number: **47620**

Legacy System: **LBS**

## Sources

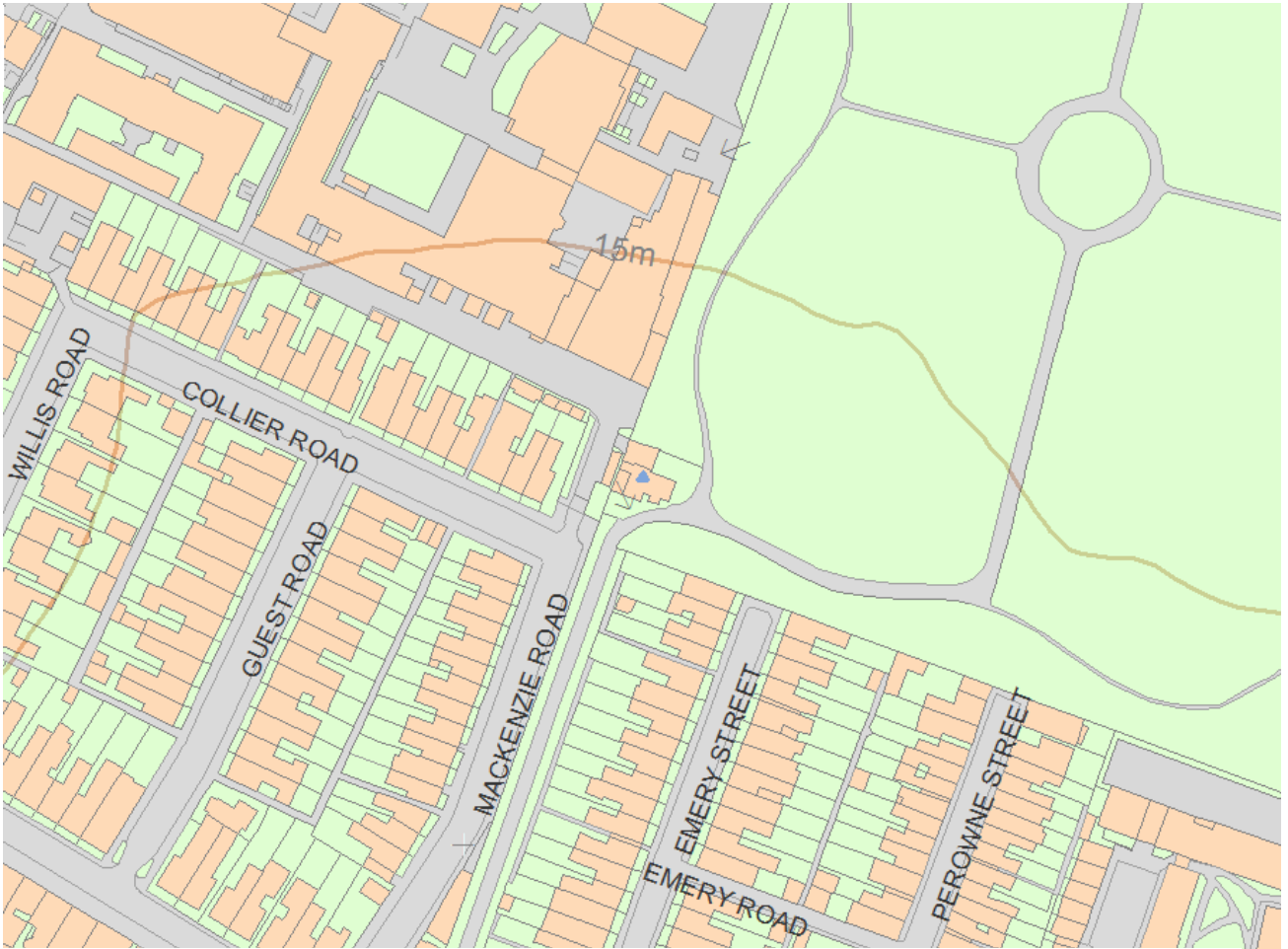
### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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

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## Map

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End of official list entry



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# JESUS COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING CLOISTER AND OUTER COURTS, AND THE EAST RANGE OF PUMP COURT (EXCLUDING THE NORTH RANGE OF OUTER COURT)

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: I

List Entry Number: **1125529**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Statutory Address 1: **JESUS COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING CLOISTER AND OUTER COURTS, AND THE EAST RANGE OF PUMP COURT (EXCLUDING THE NORTH RANGE OF OUTER COURT)**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

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**[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/)** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

**[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: JESUS COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING CLOISTER AND OUTER COURTS, AND THE EAST RANGE OF PUMP COURT (EXCLUDING THE NORTH RANGE OF OUTER COURT)

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

County: Cambridgeshire

District: Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference: TL 45202 58890

## Details

JESUS COLLEGE 1. 942 The Buildings surrounding Cloister and Outer Courts, and the East Range of Pump Court (excluding the North Range of Outer Court). TL 4558 NW 4/264 26.4.50. 1 2. Outer Court South Range with Gatetower circa 1500 with alterations in 1880. Red brick with stone dressings. Late C19 timber panelled ceiling in gatehall. The room above has mid-C18 fielded panelling. The rest of the range is 1503-7, third storey added 1718, redesigned after a fire in 1951. Many C18 internal features on lower floors. Cloister Court with Chapel On the site of the Nuns' Cloister. The external walls of the walks were rebuilt with 4-centred arches 1762-5. Fine timber roofs circa 1500. The Chapel is the oldest part of the College buildings, dating from the C12 and C13. It has been almost entirely refaced in the C19 and C20. Restored by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin 1846-9. The tower has 3 stages, the top one of circa 1500 with a C19 embattled parapet. The Chancel roof of 1847-9 was designed by Pugin; the other roofs are of circa 1500 but restored by Pugin, those of the crossing have paintings by the Morris firm. Glass, lectern and communion table all designed by Pugin 1847-9. Organ by John Sutton 1847. Screen and stalls both by Pugin 1847-9. Fine carved bench ends of circa 1500. East Range Some C13 external features but mainly covered or altered in later centuries. The interior has beams and partitions of circa 1500; also a staircase and some doors. The Combination Room has panelling of 1762 by James Essex, and there are a number of other features from the C17 and C18. North Range C13, with rebuilding circa 1500, and much later alterations, a number of circa 1500 features survive, mostly in the form of blocked doors and windows. 2 storeys, mainly red brick. The interior of the range contains the Hall and the Buttery. The Hall is of 6 bays and has an oriel window of circa 1500 and a screen and wainscoting of 1703. The oriel was restored by Waterhouse in 1871; the other windows are also circa 1500. The roof is circa 1500 with a cupola of 1709. There is some C16 and C17 heraldic glass. West Range C13 rebuilding circa 1500. 2 storeys brick, part plastered. Also with a number of original features either blocked or concealed entirely. The interior of the range contains the Kitchen, Pantry and Old Library. The Kitchen and Pantry have been modernised. The Library is of 7 bays with a roof of circa 1500. The room was refitted 1663-79 and the bookcases date from that time. There is also interesting glass and a C17 doorcase. The Master's Lodge This occupies part of the South and West ranges of Cloister Court. Of very varied dates from C13 onward. 3 storeys, brick. Re-modelled by R H Carpenter in 1886 after alterations in 1718-20. There are many concealed medieval features. The interior has an C18 staircase and some re-set panelling, the Conference Chamber has pine panelling from circa 1600 and a fine fireplace. The West wing contains some C18 panelling. East Range of Pump Court 1822. By James Webster. White brick with stone dressings, slate roof. Symmetrical design, largely unaltered both outside and in the interior. (RCHM).

Listing NGR: TL4520258890

## Legacy

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

Legacy System number: 47155

Legacy System: LBS

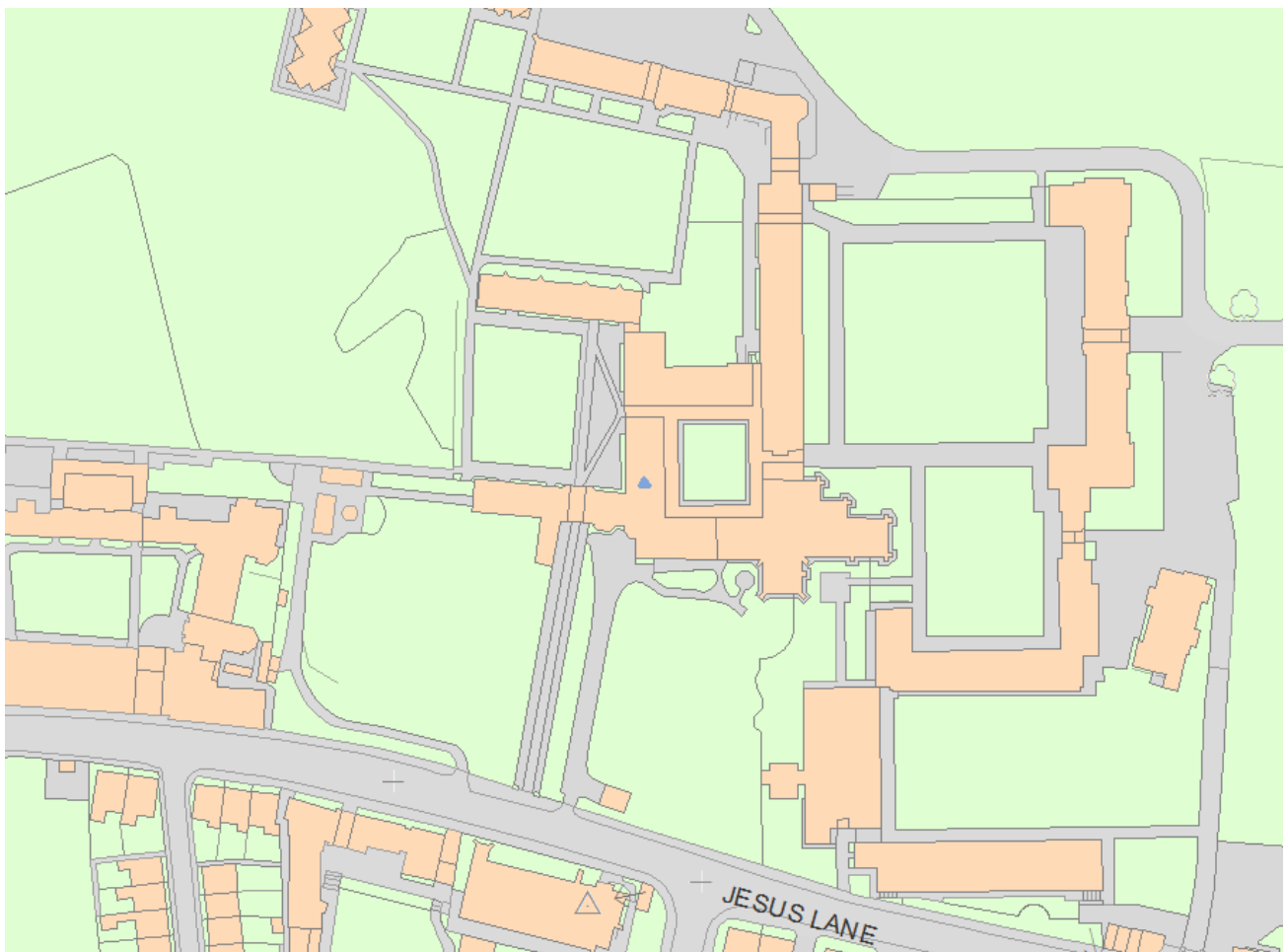
## Sources

### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

## Legal

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



## Map

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End of official list entry



[Back to top](#)

# KING'S COLLEGE, CHAPEL

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **I**

List Entry Number: **1139003**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Statutory Address 1: **KING'S COLLEGE, CHAPEL**

**This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.**

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**Understanding list entries** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

**Corrections and minor amendments** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: **KING'S COLLEGE, CHAPEL**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 44728 58395**

## Details

KING'S COLLEGE 1. 942 Chapel TL 4458 SE 6/267 26.4.50. I 2. The Chapel was built between 1446 and 1515, and the glass was added between 1515 and 1531. The woodwork was made between 1532 and 1575. The building is an outstanding example of the craftsmanship of the period and all the fittings are noteworthy. The fan-vault of the roof was designed and built by John Wastell, master-mason 1512-15. The timber roof was built by Martin Prentice and Richard Russel 1508-15; it is of 24 bays. The East end and altar were remodelled in the general internal restoration of 1968. There are several good C16 doors with fine locks and other iron fittings. C18 font. The windows form one of the finest and most complete sets of late medieval stained glass in Europe. The side-chapel glass is, however, mostly modern. Brass eagle lectern, early C16 with candle sconces added by Butterfield and a base by Rattee in 1854. Organ by Renee Harris, 1688. Screen of magnificent oak carving, 1533-36 with the central doors of 1636. Choir stalls of oak, 1533-6. The Chapel was paved with marble 1702 and Portland stone 1775. Monument to John Churchill, only son of Duke of Marlborough, died 1702. (RCHM).

Listing NGR: TL4472858395

## Legacy

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

Legacy System number: **47164**

Legacy System: LBS

## Sources

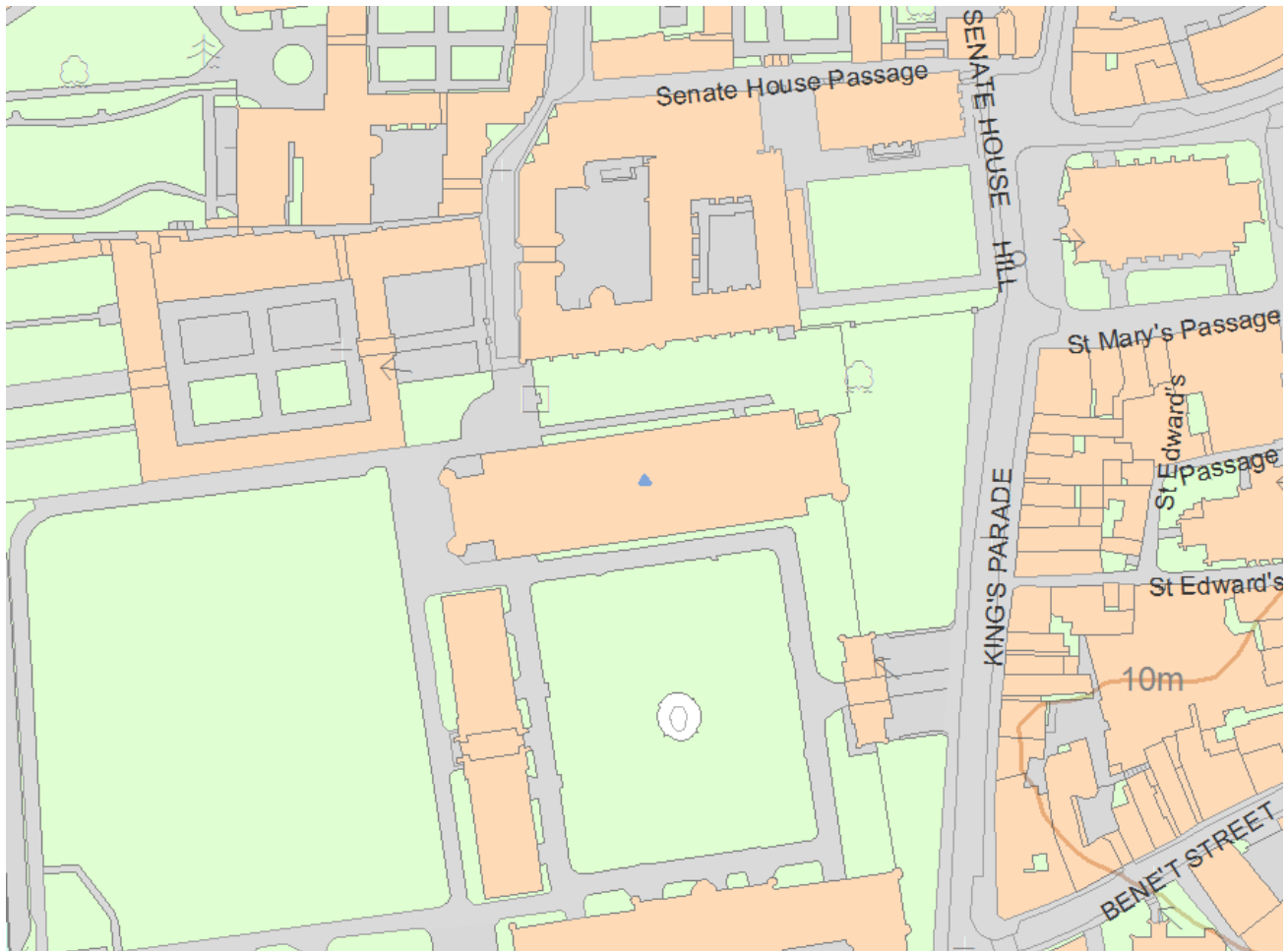
### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 5 Cambridgeshire,

## Legal

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



## Map

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End of official list entry

# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Park and Garden**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1001561**

Date first listed: **12-Dec-2001**

This list entry identifies a Park and/or Garden which is registered because of its special historic interest.

## [Understanding registered parks and gardens](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>)

## [Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 46135 58198**

## Details

A city cemetery, established by the parochial clergy and opened by the Bishop of Ely in 1848, in response to the creation of a burial ground at Histon Road, Cambridge opened to Nonconformists in 1843.

### HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The rapid growth of Cambridge in the early-C19 put the city's churchyards under severe pressure. Following calls for new burial grounds by the Cambridgeshire Chronicle in 1832, the Cambridge Cemetery Company, a private, non-profit-making body, opened the Histon Road Cemetery (qv) in 1843 for 'persons of all religious persuasions'. In response to this, the established church began to take action the following year and set up the Parish Burial Ground Committee (PBGC). This body was charged with the responsibility of raising funds by voluntary contributions to purchase a site for a burial ground. In 1847 c 3.5ha of land, used as the University cricket ground, were conveyed to the Church Building Commissioners, having been purchased from the estate of the Rev Dr Geldart (PBGC Minutes, 23 November 1847), for the use of thirteen parishes. Each of the parishes was allocated its own area within the cemetery and the boundaries were marked by small stones, some set into the boundary wall. A central area was set aside for



the erection of a chapel when funds permitted. Once the land had been drained, boundary walls, gravel drives, railings, gates, and a lodge were laid out and the grounds were consecrated at the official opening by the Bishop of Ely on 7 November 1848. This event was reported in detail in the *Cambridgeshire Chronicle* the following day. By 1850 over 700 burials had taken place, and the committee noted that 'a very general and increased desire prevails that the erection of a chapel should no longer be deferred' (PBGC Minutes). The committee already had £400, so an appeal was launched to raise £600, making a total budget of £1000 for the building. The architect George Gilbert Scott (1811-78) was approached and asked to prepare a design for the chapel. His subsequent plans, dated 22 April 1851, show that his building would cost £1800 to erect, so amendments were requested. There followed protracted discussions and alterations, which went hand in hand with the fund-raising efforts and finally contracts were signed in 1856, following the gift of £250 from the Rev Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity College. Professor Whewell showed an interest in the design of the chapel and may have had a hand in asking for further alterations to Scott's plans (*Proc Cambs Antiq Soc* 1995). Problems with the interior meant that the chapel did not open until May 1858, ten years after the cemetery was established and in the intervening years, the lodge had been used as a mortuary chapel. Following the completion of the chapel the cemetery continued in use until some of the parish areas were filled and closed in 1904, with the remainder closing in 1949. In 1954 the chapel was demolished. In 1999 the Friends of Mill Road Cemetery were formed to raise awareness of the cemetery as a place of remembrance, and of historic and ecological interest. The site remains (2001) in the ownership of the Church of England, apart from the lodge which is privately owned. It is administered by trustees (the incumbents of the parishes) and is managed by the City Council.

#### DESCRIPTION

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING** Mill Road Cemetery lies in the south-east quarter of the city of Cambridge. The c 3.5ha site is bounded to the north, east, and south by the gardens of private houses, and to the west by the grounds of Anglia Polytechnic University. The ground is level and entirely enclosed by a low brick wall, with limited views into the site from the surrounding gardens and houses.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The main entrance to the cemetery is off Mill Road. A set of gates on the road leads onto a long drive running north-east, set between Mackenzie Road and the private gardens of houses in Emery Street. The drive, which is lined with pollarded limes and clipped evergreens, enters the main body of the cemetery ground beside the mid C19 knapped flint and stone Gothic-style lodge (listed grade II) that stands in the south-west corner. There are also small pedestrian entrances to the burial ground through gates in the eastern and northern boundary walls.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** The principal building surviving on the site is the lodge in the south-west corner. For ten years following the opening of the burial ground the lodge was used as the mortuary chapel, custodian's accommodation, and committee room and it carries an inscription about the foundation of the cemetery. After 1858, a chapel was finally erected in the centre of the burial ground, to designs by the architect George Gilbert Scott, possibly with alterations by Professor Whewell (*Proc Cambs Antiq Soc* 1995) but this was demolished in the 1950s leaving the lodge once again the only building on the site. Extensive additions were made to the lodge in 2001/02.

**OTHER LAND** Mill Road burial ground was laid out as an ornamented cemetery by the Parish Burial Ground Committee, with four main paths dividing the land into quadrants, joined to serpentine perimeter walks, all of which survive. These wide cross walks converge on a circular central area where the Scott chapel stood. They are lined with Irish yews, with the most elaborate and early memorials (several of which are listed grade II) arranged along the north/south walk and around the chapel site. The planting around the serpentine paths and perimeter of the site has a more naturalistic feel, with mature trees including weeping beech, weeping ash, sycamore, and varieties of pines informally arranged. Amongst the mature trees are many young specimens planted in the 1970s. The divisions of the cemetery into thirteen different parish areas can be discerned by the marker stones which the PBGC erected.

The 1888 OS map shows that mixed beds of shrubs had been planted at the outer corners of the serpentine paths and the remains of some of these survive, although in some cases the plantings have been replaced. At the western end of the east/west axial path, close to the boundary wall, is a further collection of early memorials (1840s, several listed grade II) interspersed with evergreen shrubs.

## REFERENCES

Cambridgeshire Chronicle, 17 February 1832; 10 October 1843; 8 November 1848 [copies held at Cambridgeshire Record Office] Proc Cambs Antiq Soc LXXXIV, (1995), pp 143-53 Mill Road Cemetery, Management Plan, (Cambridge City Council Landscape Design Group 1990s)

Maps OS 1:500 City map of Cambridge, published 1888 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1888 2nd edition published 1903 3rd edition published 1925

Archival items Cambridge Parish Burial Ground Committee Minutes (1884 onwards), (Cambridgeshire Record Office) Notes and information provided by the Friends of Mill Road Cemetery.

**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION** Mill Road Cemetery is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: \* An early example (1848) of a garden cemetery. \* The design combines a formal and informal layout of paths, which survives essentially intact. \* Although the chapel has been demolished, its open site retains the original focal position.

Description written: October 2001 Amended: March 2002 Register Inspector: EMP Edited: December 2009

## Legacy

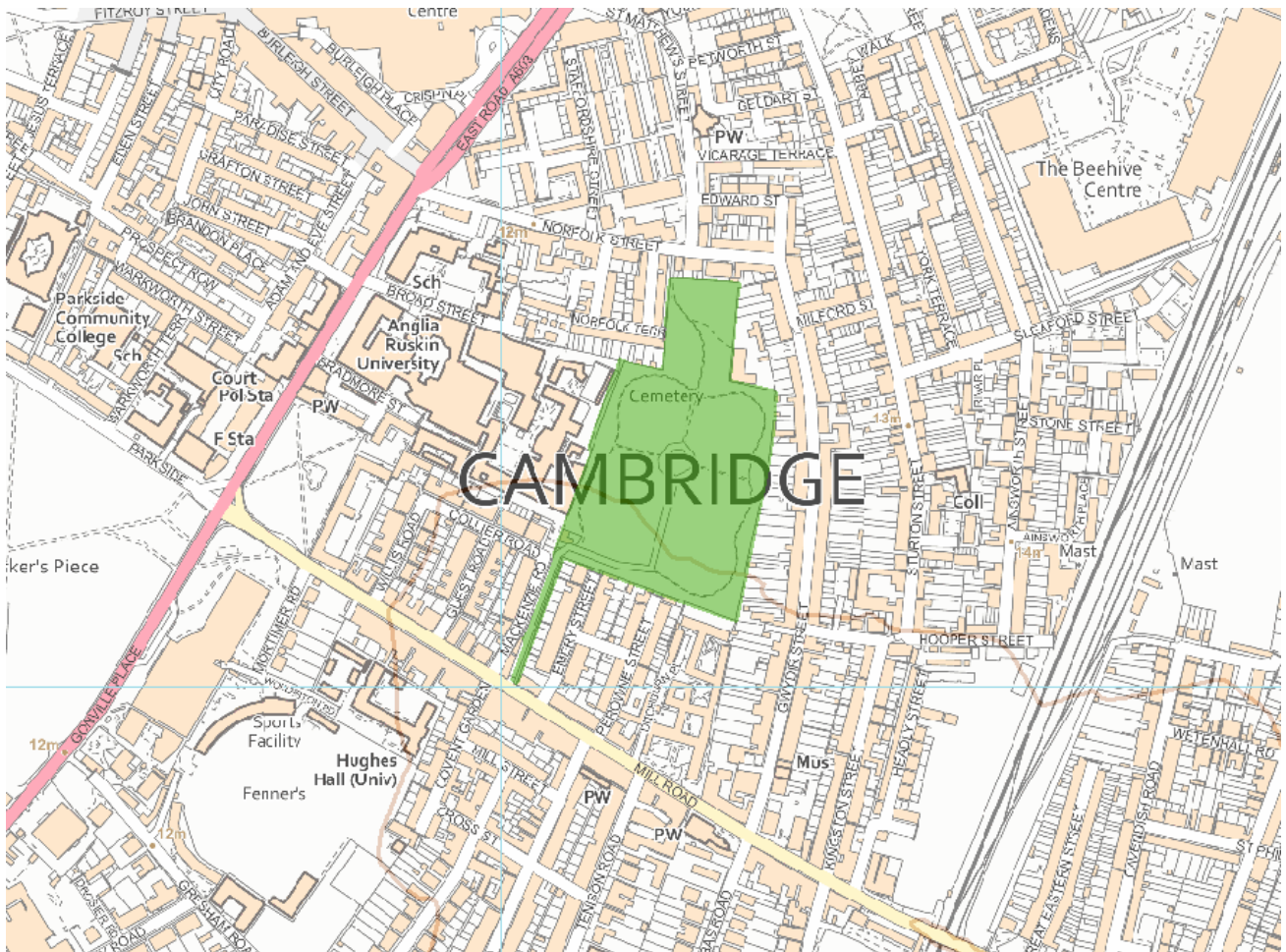
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **4984**

Legacy System: **Parks and Gardens**

## 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.



## Map

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End of official list entry

# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Scheduled Monument**

List Entry Number: **1006896**

## Location

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 46524 59339**

## Summary

Not currently available for this entry.

## Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

## History

Not currently available for this entry.

## Details

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

## Legacy

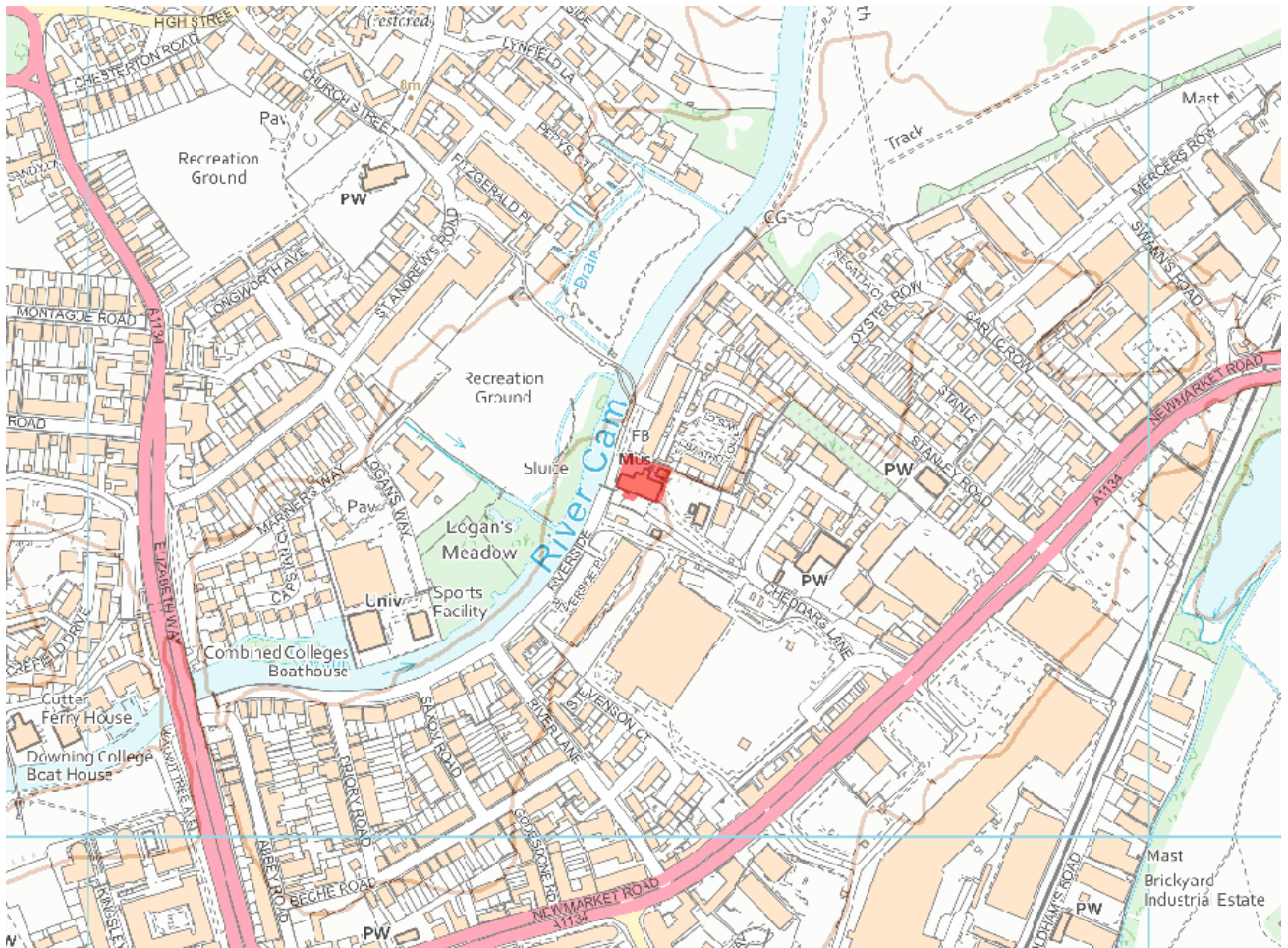
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **CB 65**

Legacy System: **RSM - OCN**

## Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.



## Map

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End of official list entry

# ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD COURTS

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: I

List Entry Number: **1332216**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Statutory Address 1: **ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD COURTS**

**This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.**

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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**[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/)** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

**[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: **ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, THE BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD COURTS**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 44761 58752**

## Details

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE 1. 942 The Buildings surrounding the First, Second and Third Courts TL 4458 NE 3/282 26.4.50. I  
2. First Court East Range with Gatehouse 1511-16. Red brick with dressings in freestone and clunch. The Gatehouse is of 3 storeys, it was restored and partly reconstructed in 1934-5. Embattled parapet and angle turrets. Original windows. Oak doors of circa 1516. Much carved decoration. Moulded 4-canted arch. The Gatehall has a 2 bay fan-vault, the room above some re-set C16 and later linenfold panelling. The range North of the gate is of 2 storeys and attics and has some contemporary interior features. South of the gate is similar, but the Junior Combination Room has several features of interest. The Chapel 1863-9. By Sir Gilbert Scott. In the C13 Gothic style. Ancaster stone. Very tall Nave and tower. Apsed East end to St John's Street divorced from the East range of First Court, but joined by a wrought-iron screen (qv). Tower of 3 stages with an open arcaded belfry and pinnacles above. The interior has an antechapel, and the main chapel is of 5 bays with an apsidal end. There are a number of fittings and monuments from the old chapel, including some C15 and C16 brasses. Some C15 glass, the rest by Clayton and Bell, Hardman, and Wailes, all circa 1869. Brass eagle lectern 1840. Seated marble statue of James Wood by E H Baily RA 1843. Stalls of 1516 with carved misericordes. West Range 1511-16. Red brick with embattled parapets. The north part of the range was extended in 1863-5 by Sir Gilbert Scott. The brickwork was refaced in 1935. The Hall roof has an hexagonal louvre of 1703. The West and East fronts of the range are similar except that the C19 extension is not visible from the West. Internally the Hall is of eight bays (formerly five) with a fine hammer-beam roof. The Hall is lined to cill-level with linenfold panelling of 1528-9, extended in 1863. The five-bay screen is original, but much restored. The heraldic glass is of all centuries from C15-C19. The Butteries and Kitchen form the rest of the range, there are beams exposed, and some C18 panelling. South Range 1511-16, but raised one storey and refaced in ashlar by James Essex, 1772-6. Three storeys, band at first floor level, sash windows with architrave surrounds, pedimented doorcases, slate roof. The internal arrangements have been considerably altered. Second Court Begun 1598, contracted by Ralph Symons and Gilbert Wigge. Red and yellow brick with Northamptonshire stone dressings and slate roofs. Two storeys and attics. North Range Ten bays. Lead rainwater heads dated 1599. Internally there is some C17 and C18 panelling. The Combination Room (originally the Master's Gallery has a plaster ceiling of circa 1600 by Cobbe. The walls are panelled throughout, divided by fluted and enriched Doric pilasters. Two fine fireplaces, one from the old Red Lion Inn. The ceiling continues in the small room on the West which is lined with mid C18 panelling. The West staircase is of 1628 and has walls of contemporary panelling. One attic room has panelling of circa 1600, the rest is C18. South Range This consists of sets of rooms and the Kitchen offices. The interior has features from different periods, original panelling of circa 1600; staircase and panelling from the mid C18. Cupboards and other fittings from circa 1600. West Range Externally similar to the other ranges except for the central gatetower, the Shrewsbury Tower. Three storeys with angle turrets and battlements. The archway has a four-centred head with label, the arms above are of 1671. The gatehall has a panelled stone vault in two bays. The room above has early C18 bolection moulded panelling; above that plain C18 panelling. The rest of the range has some original internal features, including panelling and fireplaces. Third Court North Range including the Library. 1623-5. Red and yellow brick with freestone dressings. Ten bays. The ground floor has two four-centred lights to each bay, the first floor, which is the Library has two cinquefoil ogee lights in a traceried head to each bay. The North wall has five double bays separated by buttresses, the windows are similar. The river front has a two-storeyed three sided bay window, and is dated 1624. Internally, the ground floor has no ancient features, it was adapted for Library use in the C19. The Library has a ten bay roof restored by James Essex in 1783, and reconstructed 1927-8 the bookcases have been altered and are partly Jacobean and partly C18. The panelling is C17. The West window has heraldic glass of 1850. West Range 1669-73. Red brick with stone dressings, slate roofs. Three storey and attics. The East front has an projecting centrepiece with an open arcaded walk of six bays on either side. The centrepiece is of three stages with a Tuscan order. The arcading is ashlar with Tuscan pilasters. Two-light windows. The river front is in five bays divided by chimney projections. Rainwater-heads are dated 1672 and 1799 the main foundations were strengthened in 1777 and 1841. Shaped gables surmounted by finials. Internally the staircases



are original and there are several rooms with original panelling and other features. South Range 1669-73. Three storeys and attics. Eight bays. Dated 1671 on the river front and on a rainwater head. Two four-centred lights in each bay. The interior of the range contains many original features including beams, fireplaces and panelling. There are also C19 features. (RCHM).

Listing NGR: TL4476158752

## Legacy

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Legacy System number: 47237

Legacy System: LBS

## Sources

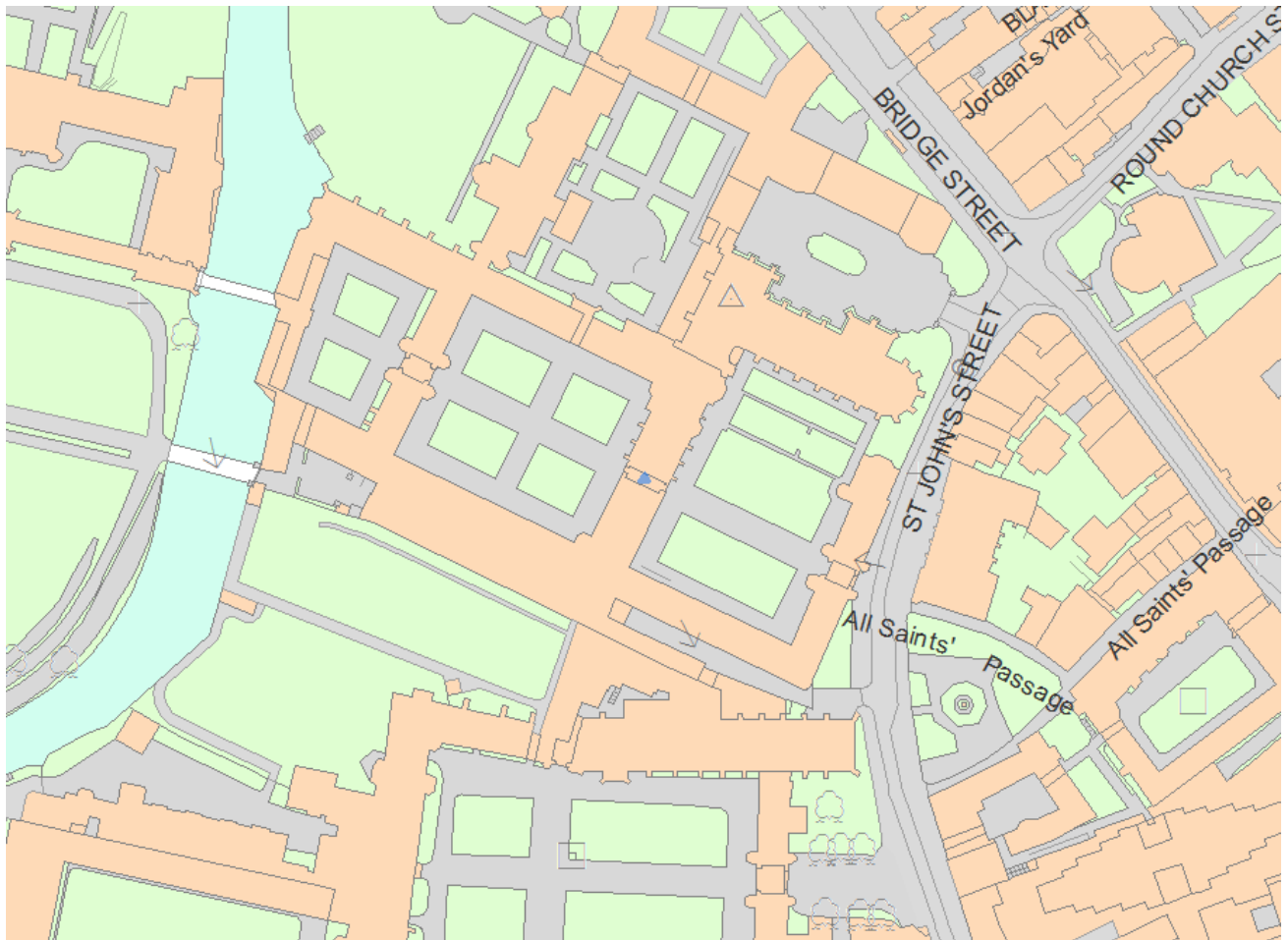
### Other

Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge, (1959)

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 5 Cambridgeshire,

## Legal

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



## Map

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End of official list entry

# The Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and the English Martyrs, Cambridge

## Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: I

List Entry Number: **1349061**

Date first listed: **26-Apr-1950**

Date of most recent amendment: **08-Nov-2022**

List Entry Name: **The Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and the English Martyrs, Cambridge**

Statutory Address 1: **Church Of Our Lady & The English Martyrs, Hills Road and Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1JR**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

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**[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: **Church Of Our Lady & The English Martyrs, Hills Road and Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1JR**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4549057744**

## Summary

A Roman Catholic parish church constructed between 1887 and 1890 to the designs of Dunn and Hansom of Newcastle.

## Reasons for Designation

The Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, a Roman Catholic parish church constructed between 1887 and 1890 to the designs of Dunn and Hansom of Newcastle, is listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest: \* as the work of Dunn and Hansom, a highly significant architectural partnership noteworthy for their major contribution to the late-C19 architecture of the Catholic church in England; \* for the building's landmark quality, found in its prominent position in the streetscape and skyline of Cambridge; \* for the exceptional quality of its craftsmanship, architectural detail and building materials; \* as an encompassing architectural vision, rich in symbolism internally and externally.

Historic interest: \* as the physical legacy of the nationwide growth in the Catholic community during the C19; \* as a record of the changing attitudes towards Catholicism in the late C19, seen in the contrast between the elaborate public display of the building's clear Catholic identity and the prevailing hostility still evident locally at the time of its construction; \* as a significant example of female architectural patronage, being an entire church and separately listed presbytery produced for a single patron and completed in a single phase of work.

Group value: \* for the strong visual and functional relationship with the attached Grade II listed presbytery, walls, gates and piers.

## History

England's many medieval churches had been built for a Roman Catholic mode of worship (the Latin rite). Elizabeth I's 1559 Act of Uniformity rendered them all part of the Church of England and outlawed the Catholic Mass. The following two centuries imposed upon a diminishing minority of Catholic worshippers in England severe civil inequalities, public suspicion and periods of outright persecution. Catholic observance in Cambridge all but disappeared as the town became a centre of Protestantism and Puritanism.

The Second Catholic Relief Act of 1791 permitted the first new generation of Catholic places of worship to be built in England and Wales since the Reformation. They were forbidden to feature bells or steeples and were typically small, classically or domestically detailed, and were often hidden or set back from public view. The 1829 Act of Emancipation removed most remaining inequalities from Catholic worship and was accompanied by a growing architectural confidence.

For the first quarter of the C19 the nearest place for Catholic worship in Cambridge was at Sawston Hall, roughly 10km south of the city. In 1842, in the face of serious opposition, the first post-Reformation Catholic church in Cambridge

was constructed on Union Road. Dedicated to St Andrew, the new church was designed by the highly influential architect AWN Pugin (1812-1852). By 1879 the small congregation at St Andrew's set out to build a larger church and the adjoining land on Lensfield Road was bought by the Diocese of Northampton for that purpose, supported financially by the Duke of Norfolk. The old church would later be dismantled and re-erected as the Church of the Sacred Heart in St Ives, Huntingdonshire (Grade II).

Responsibility for the creation of the new church was given to Canon Christopher Scott in 1884, and in the same year Yolande Lyne-Stephens agreed to fund the entire cost of the new building and its presbytery. A competition for the design of the church was won by Dunn & Hansom of Newcastle. Bishop Riddell of Northampton laid the foundation stone on 30 June 1887 and the building was consecrated in October 1890. The majority of the work was carried out by the significant local firm of Rattee & Kett. As with the earlier church, the project was dogged by serious anti-Catholic opposition. The new church was dedicated to Our Lady of the Assumption and the English Martyrs (in later years referred to as OLEM). By the time of its completion the total cost had risen from £30,000 to £70,000.

The new building was one of the largest Catholic churches in the country in 1890 and was built at a prominent crossroads sometimes known as Hyde Park Corner. The height of the spire at 65 metres is only slightly lower than the tower of Ely Cathedral. Its large size, landmark features and arresting architectural detail were intended in part to befit its anticipated role as the centre of Catholic life at the University, though soon after its completion a dedicated Catholic chaplaincy was established instead.

On Shrove Tuesday 1941 bomb damage caused the stained glass in the apse and aisles to shatter; the windows were later repaired by the Hardman firm. Whilst the repairs were underway, some plain or simplified glass was introduced to improve the level of light to the interior. The priests' sacristy and the chapel of the Sacred Heart were also damaged.

A major reordering following the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) was proposed in 1972-3 but resulted instead in a less radical scheme directed by Gerard Goalen who introduced the central altar. (A major architect of the Liturgical movement in Catholic church design, Goalen was born in 1918 and died in Cambridge in 1999.)

Archibald Dunn (1832-1912) and Charles Hansom (1842-1900) began their architectural partnership in 1871 and were later joined by Dunn's son, also called Archibald, in 1887. They specialised in Catholic building projects, often in the north of England. Many of their buildings are now listed, some at a high grade, including the tower of the Catholic cathedral in Newcastle (Grade I), and the chapel of Stonyhurst College (Grade II\*).

Yolande Lyne-Stephens was born Pauline Duvernay and had been a successful ballet dancer in France before her marriage to Stephen Lyne-Stephens. On the death of her husband in 1860 she inherited a considerable fortune and became a generous supporter of Catholic causes. Her patronage for Catholic church buildings included the support of the mission at St Mary's Church in Thetford, and the construction of a chapel at her estate in Lynford, Norfolk (both Grade II\*).

## Details

A Roman Catholic parish church constructed between 1887 and 1890 to the designs of Dunn and Hansom of Newcastle.

### MATERIALS

The church is of stone construction, with Casterton stone foundations, Ancaster plinths, Combe Down exterior walls, and Bath stone (from Farleigh Down) facing the interior walls and vaults with dressings of Plymouth marble and Newbiggin stone. The pitched roofs are covered in plain tiles.

### PLAN

The church is not traditionally oriented and the references below refer to liturgical compass points. Liturgical east (where the altar is located) faces geographic south-east. The building has a cruciform plan with an apsidal east end, a crossing tower, basilican nave, a western narthex or antechapel and a steeple over the north porch.

## EXTERIOR

The architecture of the church is inspired by the Early Decorated or Middle Pointed style of the last quarter of the C13.

The liturgical west front faces Lensfield Road with the steeple on the left-hand side and transept on the right. The large west window has six lights with geometric tracery above and is flanked by stair turrets. Above the window the gable is filled with statuary: a choir of angels rising towards the Coronation of the Virgin. The west doors stand within a wide portal with three archivolts. The tympanum is filled with fleurs de lys and, supported on a trumeau, there is a figure of the Virgin and Child at its centre. Either side of the portal there are canopied figures of St Joseph (left) and St Anne (right) and above it is a quotation from the Magnificat: 'FECIT MIHI MAGNA QUI POTENS EST' (He who is powerful has made me great).

The steeple stands at the liturgical north-west corner of the church at the corner of Lensfield Road and Hills Road. The tower rises in three stages with angle buttresses. The octagonal spire has pinnacles at the corners of the tower and large lucarnes at the cardinal points. The belfry stage has paired openings that have been partly in-filled with brick. Projecting out to the crossroads is a two-sided clock face supported on a large stone bracket. At the base of the tower facing Hills Road is an entrance porch, richly carved and ornamented. At the centre of the porch is a trumeau featuring St John Fisher, one of the most prominent Catholic martyrs associated with Cambridge. In the tympanum is a figure of the Virgin Mary surrounded by sensing angels and a scrolling vine populated by martyrs. The gabled canopy rises to a scene of the Crucifixion. To the left and right of the archway are elaborately pinnaced canopies housing figures of the martyred St Alban and St Thomas Becket respectively. On the liturgical east side of the tower the engaged octagonal form of the baptistery stands in the corner with the nave aisle.

The north wall of the nave is five bays long. Flying buttresses rise from the aisles, where two-light windows are surmounted by separate oculi filled with trefoils, up to the clerestorey, which has large geometric tracery, all varied. The parapet is carved with the text of the prayer 'Ave Maria', continued from the chancel: SANCTA MARIA MATER DEI ORA PRO NOBIS PECCATORIBUS NUNC ET IN HORA MORTIS NOSTRAE AMEN (Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen).

The north transept has four narrow lancets at the lower level and a large rose window above. The window has six oculi each with three rounded trefoils. At its centre is a carved figure of Christ. The carved spandrels are inhabited by the beasts of the apocalypse and above it is an inscription: PRAY FOR YE GOOD ESTATE OF YOLANDE MAR[IE] L[OUI]SE LYNE STEPHENS FOUNDRRESS OF THIS CHURCH.

At the corner of the north transept and the chancel there is a pair of hipped roofs over the adoration chapel.

The chancel is apsidal and the buttresses of each bay terminate in angel pinnacles. There is a complex arrangement of glazing at triforium level with narrow lancets set behind open tracery framed by carved spandrels featuring angels. The numerous gargoyles that cover the church are most noticeable here. The large clerestorey windows all have three lights with unique geometric tracery in each bay. The parapet is carved with the beginning of the text of the Ave Maria: AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA DOMINUS TECUM BENEDICTA TU IN MULIERIBUS ET BENEDICTUS FRUCTUS VENTRIS TUI JESUS (Hail Mary full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou amongst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus).

On the liturgical south side of the chancel is the chapel of the Sacred Heart and the priests' sacristy. Both have flat roofs and the latter has square windows of three-lights topped with flowing tracery. Shrapnel damage from the Second World War remains visible on the walling at the south-east corner.

The crossing tower has two large three-light windows with geometric tracery on each side and a crenelated parapet pierced by finials. At each corner is a tall crocketed pinnacle. At the south-east corner is an open-tracery stair turret

surmounted by a figure of Our Lady ringed with a choir of angels. An inscription follows the rising staircase. It is a text from the Song of Solomon (3:6 and 6:9) that is associated with the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary: QUAE EST ISTA QUAE ASCENDIT PER DESERTUM SICUT VIRGULA FUMI EX AROMANTIBUS MYRRHAE / QUAE EST ISTA QUAE PROGREDITUR QUASI AURORA CONSURGENS (Who is this that ascends out of the wilderness like a pillar of smoke, perfumed with myrrh? / Who is she that comes forth as the rising dawn?).

The principal feature of the south transept is an engaged stair turret that rises into the gable. Narrow windows and weather mouldings break up the rest of the elevation.

The south side of the nave repeats the form of the north, though the parapet is not inscribed. The terminals of the hoodmoulds feature portrait carvings of the heads of the architects, Canon Scott, Cardinal Newman, and the 15th Duke of Norfolk. The flat-roofed chapel of the Holy Souls stands in the corner between the aisle and the narthex transept. The latter has a large window at clerestory height with four lights and geometric tracery.

## INTERIOR

The high quality of materials and decorative complexity that has been executed externally is maintained throughout the interior of the church.

The church interior is lofty and numinous. From wood block floors rise stone columns and walls, pierced by stained glass. A stone tierceron vault with carved bosses adds to the cathedral-like quality of the building.

Beginning at the liturgical west end, the interior spaces of the church include a porch at the base of the west tower, and a wide narthex or antechapel. The porch has a floor of encaustic tiles and, amongst many carved details, a sculptural portrait of Yolande Lyne-Stephens as a head stop. Above the porch, now inside the church, is a ringers gallery that opens on to the narthex through a tall open archway. The narthex is separated from the nave by an elaborate ironwork screen. On the western wall of the narthex, spiral staircases lead to a narrow gallery. The south wall of the narthex-transept has a C19 wall painting by NHJ Westlake.

The nave proper is basilican in section and rises to a clerestory. The columns have clustered shafts and detached responds of Plymouth marble. On its north and south side respectively is an octagonal baptistery and a square chapel dedicated to the Holy Souls. The vaulted baptistery has an ironwork gate and a font carved with scenes of the Seven Sacraments.

Where the nave meets the crossing there are marble altar rails and, above, the Rood on an arched beam by B. McLean Leach (1914). Beneath the crossing is Goalen's central altar. Above the chancel arch is a wall painting by NHJ Westlake showing Christ surrounded by the company of heaven, English martyrs and religious brethren. On the north and south sides of the crossing the transepts are separated by tall double arches.

Within the north transept a single column supports the complex vault. On the walls there are figures of St John Fisher and of St Andrew, the latter was designed by Pugin and originally belonged to the earlier mission church. At its east end is a chapel of the Adoration. The parclose screen within the transept originally enclosed the chancel until the 1970s reordering.

The south transept connects to the sacristies and to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, which has a richly painted vault; a floor brass marking the grave of Canon Scott by Hardman of Birmingham; and a substantial carved reredos. Across the transept is a stone organ gallery with a balcony of pierced quartrefoils. The organ, by Abbott and Smith of Leeds, is contemporary with the church.

The chancel is apsidal and has a small glazed triforium. The floor is covered in encaustic tile. At its centre, on a stepped platform, is a large baldacchino modelled on a C14 tomb cover at the church of Santa Chiara in Naples.

The sacristies have oak joinery. The priests' sacristy has a stone fireplace, now blocked by a radiator, with the inscription FLAMMESCAT IGNE CARITAS (May [our] love burn with fire).

# Legacy

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

Legacy System number: 47478

Legacy System: LBS

## Sources

### Books and journals

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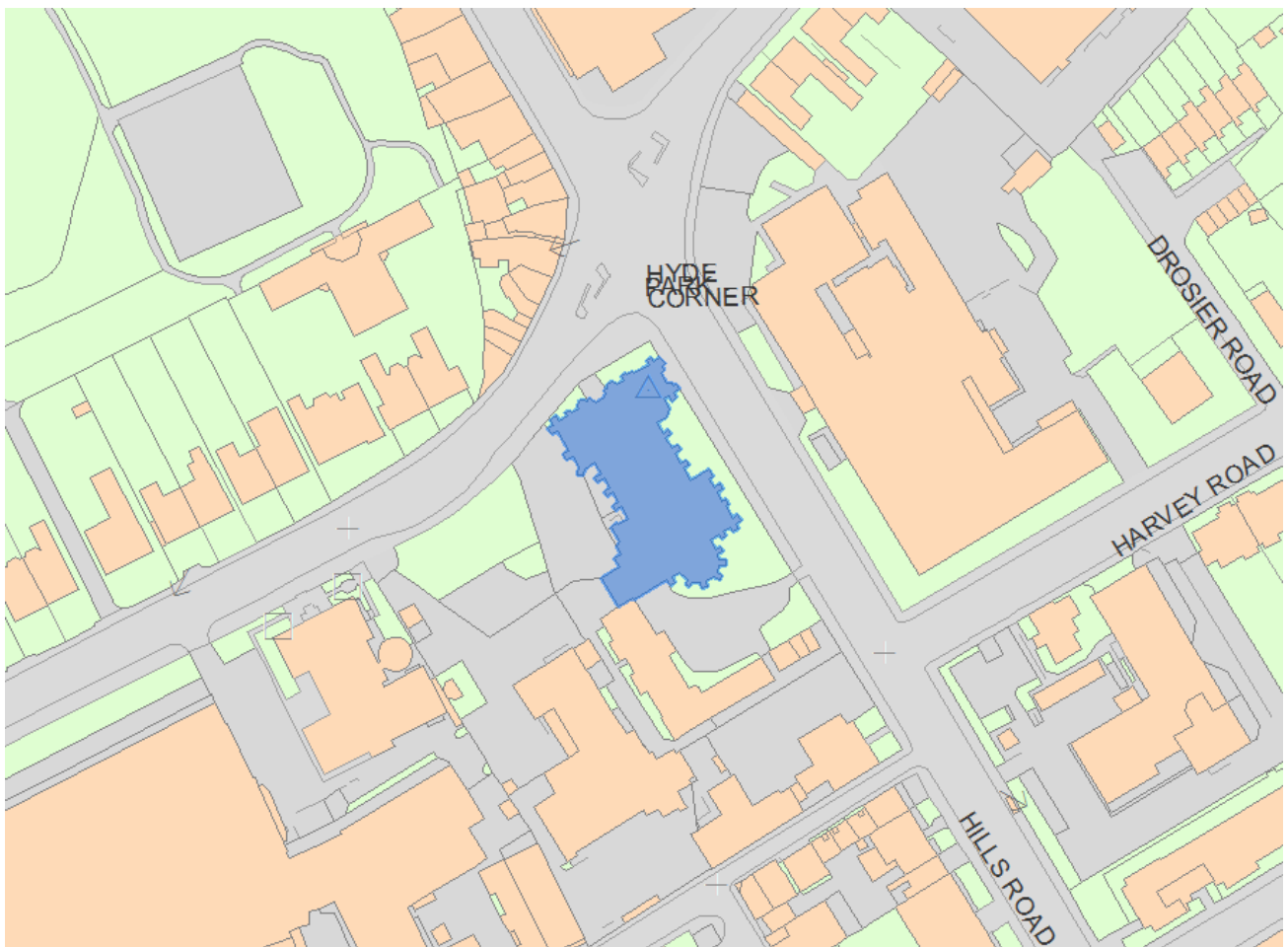
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(<https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/cambridge-our-lady-of-the-assumption-and-the-english-martyrs/>)

## Legal

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





## Map

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End of official list entry



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# Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1126281**

Date first listed: **10-May-1962**

Date of most recent amendment: **02-Nov-1972**

Statutory Address 1: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, QUEENS ROAD**

Statutory Address 2: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WEST ROAD**

**This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.**

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

**Understanding list entries** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

**Corrections and minor amendments** (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

## Location

Statutory Address: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, QUEENS ROAD**

Statutory Address: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WEST ROAD**

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

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 44161 58411**

## Details