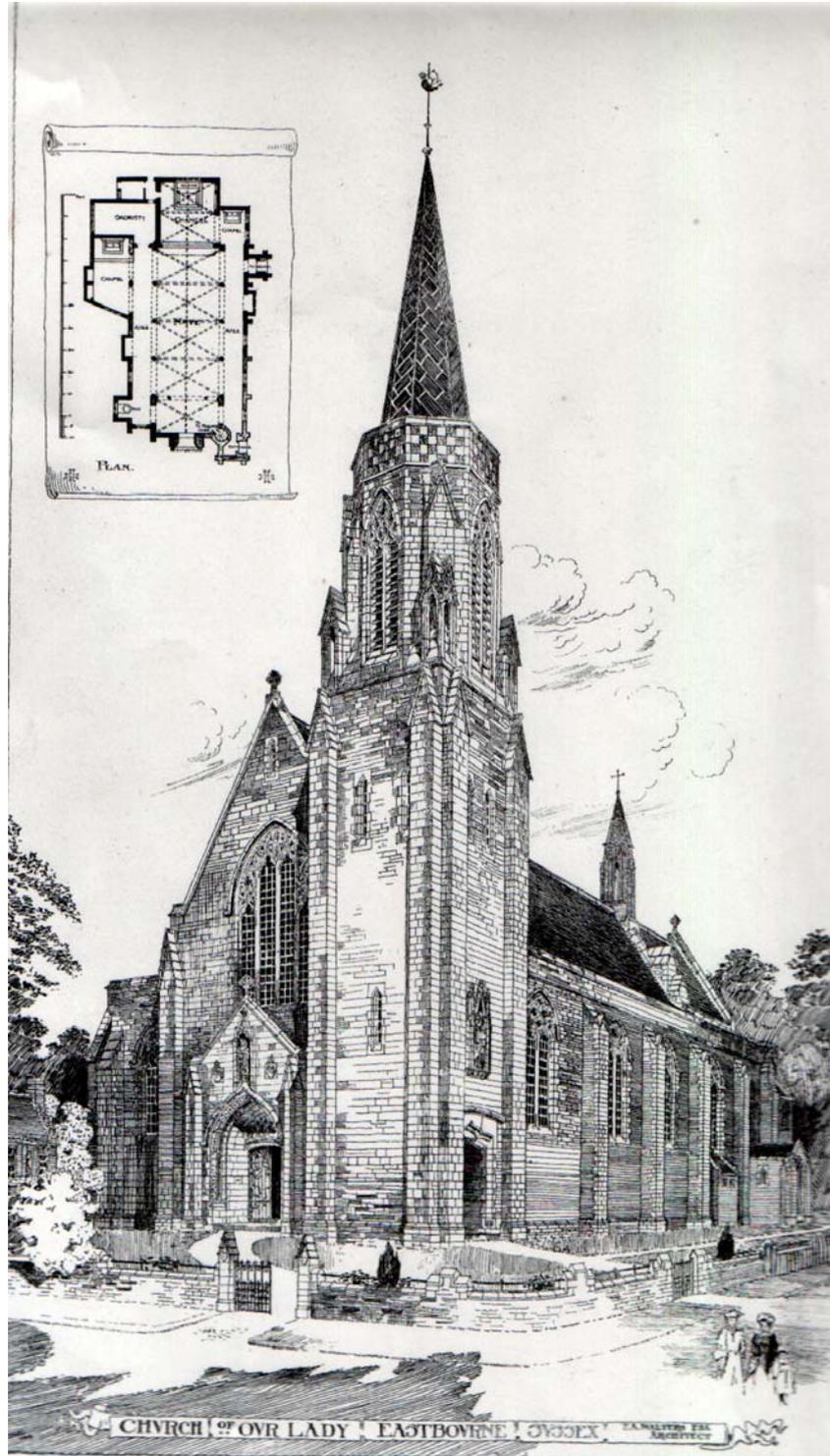


# ARCHITECTURAL & HISTORIC REVIEW OF CHURCHES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ARUNDEL & BRIGHTON



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**11 November 2005**

# SUMMARY REPORT



**English Martyrs, Horley**

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## **Contractors**

The survey was undertaken by two independent architectural historians, Teresa Sladen and Nicholas Antram. Both have many years experience of historic buildings and conservation within the planning system (Appendix 7).

## **Brief**

The Brief was to assess:

1. The architectural and historical significance of the churches of the diocese in both a national and a local context;
2. The appropriateness of the current listed, or unlisted, status of the buildings;
3. The potential for alternative use or adaptation of any buildings identified as likely to go out of use as places of worship in the foreseeable future;
4. A list of priority buildings requiring special support, assistance with fabric problems, assistance in managing repair;
5. The degree to which the capacity to fundraise and project manage exists at local or diocesan level.

## **Scope of the survey**

The Proposal for the Project prepared by English Heritage stated that there were 147 churches/mass centres in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton including 7 churches belonging to religious orders or private owners.

On 28<sup>th</sup> April 2005 a meeting was held at Bishop's House, Hove, attended by Mgr John Hull (Vicar General, Diocese), Fergus Brotherton (Financial Secretary, Diocese), Dr Sarah Brown (Head of Research for Places of Worship, English Heritage), Mike State (Secretary, Historic Churches Committee), Sophie Andreae (Vice-Chairman, Patrimony Committee), Tricia Brooking (Secretary, Patrimony Committee), Teresa Sladen and Nicholas Antram. Although initially it had been suggested the survey would cover the churches belonging to the religious orders, at this meeting it was agreed only to include the churches of the religious orders operating as parish churches. The exception to this was the Friary church at Chilworth, a building that might possibly come to the Diocese in the foreseeable future.

## **Which churches to visit?**

The first task of the Contractors was to decide which of the churches were of sufficient architectural and historical interest to merit a visit and written report. Although it was clear that the 19 listed churches would require visits it was harder to know which of the unlisted ones should be seen. At the meeting mentioned above, the Vicar General, Financial Secretary and Secretary of the Historic Churches Committee ran through those they thought of particular interest. After this Teresa Sladen, who was to visit the churches in Surrey,

and Nicholas Antram, who was to go to those in East and West Sussex, examined all the photographs of the churches in Bishop's House taken some years ago as part of a survey relating to insurance. The selection then made included all the churches suggested at the April meeting together with others chosen on the basis of the information provided by the photographs.

Of the 63 churches in use in Surrey, 5 of which are currently listed, 28 were thought worthy of visits. The number was brought up to 29 by the inclusion of the listed Friary church at Chilworth (see Appendix 1). Of the 84 churches still in use in East and West Sussex, 14 of which are currently listed, it was decided to visit 47, including the Cathedral of Our Lady and St Philip Howard at Arundel. In fact a total of 81 churches were visited, though some were only looked at externally (see Appendices 2 and 3).

## **Assessment of the architectural and historical importance of the churches belonging to the Diocese**

Some of the photographs taken as part of the insurance survey were not very informative and, as a result, some of the churches visited turned out to be of relatively little architectural interest. This is why, though individual reports were written on all these buildings, they are not discussed in the Summary Report. The churches which are included fall into 3 groups: the churches already listed as Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest; the churches that might be considered of sufficient quality to merit such listing; and the churches that, although unlikely to be added to the list, are still of some architectural interest.

All the buildings on the Government list of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest are deemed to be of national importance. Those assessed as Grade 1 have been judged to belong to the top 3 or 4% of all listed buildings; those assessed as Grade 2\* make up the next 6 to 7%; and those assessed as Grade 2 make up the remaining 90% of the buildings on the list.

### **Listed churches**

#### **1. Churches currently listed Grade 1 and Grade 2\***

There are relatively few churches in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton listed in the highest grades (see Appendix 4). In fact, the **Cathedral at Arundel**, built by J A Hansom between 1870 and 1873, is the only church in the Diocese listed Grade 1. With its apsidal east end, soaring height and flying buttresses, the Cathedral of Our Lady and St Philip Howard is a triumphant recreation of a 13<sup>th</sup> century French cathedral. The Hansom brothers, Joseph Aloysius and Charles Francis, were two of the leading Roman Catholic architects involved with the revival of Gothic architecture in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. J.A. Hansom was in partnership with his elder son, Henry John Hansom between 1859 and 1861 and then with his younger son Joseph Stanislaus Hansom from 1869-82. Joseph Stanislaus took charge of his father's practice from 1879. Edward Joseph Hansom was

the son of C.F. Hansom and formed a partnership with one of his father's pupils, Archibald Dunn. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were a number of architectural dynasties specialising in the design of Roman Catholic churches.

The **Church of St Joseph, Brighton**, one of the 2 churches in the Diocese currently listed 2\*, has a complex history. The initial ambitious design is that of William Kedo Broder. He died during the course of the work and a less ambitious scheme was designed by Joseph Stanislaus Hansom. The church was completed by F A Walters who designed the west front. The plan of the church is cleverly adapted to the triangular site. It is a pity that the intended tower and spire, which were to have been erected at the narrowest point of the site, were never built. One can't help but speculate on how Kedo Broder's career might have evolved had he lived. The other Grade 2\* church is **St John the Baptist, Brighton**. This church is important, as stated in our report, 'for its early date, for its connection with Maria Fitzherbert and for the fine relief of the Baptism of Christ by J E Carew'.

## 2. Churches currently listed Grade 2

The remaining 17 listed churches all fall into the Grade 2 category. The architect responsible for by far the largest number of these was **Frederick Arthur Walters** (see Appendix 5). He was an extraordinarily prolific architect, building more than 50 Roman Catholic churches in the course of his career. Of these no less than 8 are in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton, and 6 of them are listed Grade 2. Their dates range from the early 1890s through to the 1920s.

It is clear from the sample of churches built in Sussex and Surrey that Walters was capable of designing in a wide variety of styles. In the case of the **Church of the Sacred Heart, Petworth**, where he had a large budget, he chose to build in the Decorated style. The church has elaborate tracery, polygonal stair turrets, embattled parapets and the walls are decorated with his favourite chequered flint work. The result is rather a busy building. Petworth church cost £15,000 but Walter's next church cost only £4,000. This was **St John the Evangelist, Heron's Ghyll**, a much plainer rural church. It is designed in the Early English style and has the stumpy tower capped with a pyramidal roof of the type often attached to Downland churches built in the early medieval period.

More impressive is the austere **Church of St Edmund King and Martyr, Godalming**. This, like the unlisted St Joseph in Dorking, was designed to make the most of its dramatic hillside site. The verticality of the building is emphasised by the simple form of the massive tower, plain buttresses, sheer walls and narrow lancet windows. It is probable that the tower was intended to have a spire. Had this been built the church would have been even more of an eye-catcher.

In fact the only church among this group that does have a spire is **Our Lady of Ransom, Eastbourne**. This church, again designed in the Decorated style, stands on a fine open site where it is seen from all sides. But although

the design has much to commend it, the tower, as pointed out in our report, seems to lack substance. The main shapes of the building work well together, but the effect is marred by the fussy form of buttressing. The cost here was £11,000.

If the group of Walters' churches seen in this Diocese is enough to go by, it suggests that, as an architect, he was better at designing fairly plain buildings than more ornamental ones.

The finest of this group of Walters' churches is, however, the **Church of the Holy Ghost, Chilworth**. This building will be discussed in the section of the report dealing with potential upgrades.

The other 19<sup>th</sup> century listed churches in the Diocese include 2 designed by the distinguished antiquarian architect, Charles Alban Buckler, who rebuilt much of Arundel Castle for the Duke of Norfolk between 1890 and 1903. Both of these buildings, **St Richard, Slindon**, and **St Edward the Confessor, Sutton Park**, are small country churches built in flint. The church at Sutton Park, where Buckler is buried in the churchyard, is an especially attractive church containing an intriguing collection of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century relics.

Then there is Gilbert Blount's **Church of St Mary Magdalen, Brighton**, that might have merited upgrading to 2\* had the interior not been much altered; Henry Clutton's **Church of St Mary of the Angels, Worthing**, the style of which recalls the work of his friend William Burges; the Hadfield's **Church of St Catherine, Littlehampton**, with its pretty net tracery windows; the **Sacred Heart, Caterham** by Edward Ingress Bell, an architect who rarely designed churches; John Crawley and J S Hansom's rock-faced **Sacred Heart, Hove**; and Basil Champneys' **St Mary Star of the Sea, Hastings**, faced with rounded flints from the beach, and partially funded by the Victorian poet, Coventry Patmore. All these churches are correctly listed Grade 2.

It is interesting to note how few of the listed churches in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton date from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and that those that do were all begun in the first two decades of that century. To our mind by far the best of these churches is **All Saints, Oxted**, designed by James Leonard Williams. This outstanding Arts and Crafts church was commissioned by Father Lang, a former Anglican priest who was converted to Roman Catholicism at the age of 54. It was his vision of the interior of the church, with the magnificent screen framing the High Altar, that informed the architect's design. Were this still intact, the church would be worthy of upgrading.

The other two 20<sup>th</sup> century churches currently listed are Arthur Young's fortress-like **Church of St Mary Magdalene, Bexhill-on-Sea**, and the **Church of St Peter, Hove**, an early example of red brick Romanesque, probably designed by Claude Kelly.

### **3. Listed church possibly thought to merit upgrading from 2 to 2\***

In our view the only Grade 2 church in the Diocese that might be considered of sufficient architectural quality to merit upgrading to 2\* is F A Walters' **Church of the Holy Ghost, Chilworth**. This church is an integral part of the Franciscan Friary. As a result, the exterior has to be judged in relation to the rest of the complex, not as a 'stand alone' building. As such, with its grand east window, saddleback tower and stair turret marking the division between nave and sanctuary, and judicious use of decorative detail, it plays its part extremely well. But what makes this an exceptional church is the fact that the interior is of matching, if not greater, quality than the exterior. The most striking feature inside the church is the great rood loft with its painted and gilded crucifix framed by the sanctuary arch. Other important fittings – the organ, baptistery, reredos, side altars and confessionals - were added after the church was opened in 1892 but all was complete by 1911. Since then, any small changes made to the interior have in no way reduced its visual coherence.

### **Unlisted churches that might be thought of sufficient merit to justify listing**

The recommendation of buildings for listing is carried out by the members of English Heritage's Listing Department. Naturally these people, who have been involved with the process over a long period, have developed a set of criteria by which they may judge with confidence whether a building should, or should not, be recommended for listing. To outsiders such as ourselves, however, who may not be aware of all the criteria used by the Listing Department, suggesting which buildings might be selected for listing is hazardous. The situation is particularly difficult when it comes to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. The closer it gets to the present day, the tougher are the standards applied to the buildings. What makes it even more difficult is that the situation never remains static; as 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings come to be valued more, so the criteria by which they are judged gradually relax to keep pace with that change.

With this in mind, we consulted Elaine Harwood whose knowledge both of 20<sup>th</sup> century churches and of the listing process is unparalleled. She told us which of the 20<sup>th</sup> century churches might be thought listable. At the same time she pointed out that, although the 1950s and 1960s were an astonishingly fertile period in the development of church design, even now relatively few churches of this date get listed.

Our other anxiety about this section of the report is that, no matter how hard people try to eliminate it, there is always a subjective element in the assessment of quality. Although we may not think a building comes up to the standard of listing, others (and this might include those in English Heritage's Listing Department) might disagree. In order to try to get round this problem, we have cast our net rather wide and, as a result, this section of the report contains a slightly longer list of churches than would otherwise be the case.

(For a list of the 18 churches that we believe might qualify for inclusion on the Government's list of historic buildings see Appendix 6.)

## 1. 19<sup>th</sup> century churches

The arguments for listing the 5 19<sup>th</sup> century churches, which are set out in more detail in the individual reports, appear to us to be strong.

G R Blount's **St Anthony & St George, Duncton**, though quite different from his already listed St Mary Magdalen, Brighton, is equally well-crafted and a fine example of a rural Victorian church. **Our Lady of Consolation, West Grinstead** was designed initially by J A Crawley (whose Sacred Heart church at Hove is listed) and completed by Frederick Walters. The exterior is not exceptional but the interior is impressive and stone vaulted throughout. J S Hansom's **Our Lady of Sorrows, Bognor Regis** is an impressive urban church of the big and austere variety. Its completion by W C Mangan is unexceptional but this does not erode the character of the Hansom work. **St Thomas of Canterbury, St Leonard's on Sea** is a late work by C A Buckler (Slindon and Sutton Park are already listed). What makes it special is the complete survival of a painted interior by Nathaniel Westlake added 20 years after the church was built. Finally there is F A Walters' church of **Our Lady & St Peter, East Grinstead**, quite different from his other churches in the diocese, being Romanesque in style and rendered externally. The choice of style may have been client driven and the result, if not one of Walters' best works, is impressive in scale and massing, with a plain but monumental interior. Perhaps all else that needs to be said here is that these churches were all designed by eminent Victorian architects whose buildings, if not badly altered, would normally qualify for listing.

## 2. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century and inter-war churches

3 of the 5 early 20<sup>th</sup> century churches were designed by members of the Goldie family, an important dynasty of Roman Catholic architects founded by George Goldie (1828-1887) in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest of these is **Our Lady of England Priory, Storrington**, designed by Edward Goldie and built between 1902 and 1909. Though built on a fairly modest budget (the intended spire was never added) this is a fine church that groups well with the adjoining monastic buildings. We think the whole complex should probably be listed.

**Our Lady and St Peter, Leatherhead** (1923), is by Joseph Goldie, still practicing under the name of his father who had died 2 years before the church was built. The style of both church and presbytery, which is 2 years later and is linked to the South East side of the church, is Perpendicular Gothic. But it is the interior with its glorious array of fittings that makes the church outstanding. These include a complete set of stained glass windows by Paul Woodroffe and Stations of the Cross designed by Eric Gill. In view of this we think this church a strong candidate for listing.

The third church is **The Assumption of Our Lady, Englefield Green** (1930) by Joseph Goldie. This is a thumping great church, rendered and painted white, with brick dressings and Roman tiles on the roof. The style is a form of Byzantine Romanesque but, though handled with much assurance, the result seems rather mechanical. We were assured, however, that a church of this size and type, built at this date, was likely to be added to the Government's list.

**St Mary, Preston Park, Brighton** is a reticent but well-crafted church of 1907-12 by Percy Lamb, J F Bentley's clerk of works at Westminster Cathedral for 12 years until 1907. The main front displays some 'Arts & Crafts' touches and the tower is a landmark within the conservation area despite being set low down. **St Anthony of Padua, Rye** falls into that group of conservative early 20<sup>th</sup> century churches that closely emulate Byzantine and Early Christian Romanesque models. The church in Rye dates from 1929 by J B Mendham; it is a beautiful example of the genre, complete and little altered.

Finally there is John Edward Dixon-Spain's **Church of St Joan of Arc, Farnham**. This is one of only 2 churches built by Dixon-Spain, and is generally included in any list of his finest works. He was not a prolific architect (he hardly had time since he served in the South African War as well as both World Wars) but his buildings are now much prized. It is also in its favour that the church at Farnham, besides having an exceptionally fine landscaped setting, remains very much as built.

### 3. 1950s and 1960s churches

The suggestions concerning potential listings made here may be thought more questionable than those in the previous sections. In 2 cases the arguments depend on the quality of their stained glass, something that, until recently, was not considered to be of much importance. In other cases, though buildings of definite architectural distinction, their original appearance has been changed either by alteration or extension.

The first of these churches is **The Divine Motherhood & St Francis of Assisi, Midhurst**, designed by Guy Morgan in 1957. It is an early use of the fan-shaped plan. The large plot on a bend in the road is exploited to the full with the broad entrance front, substantially glazed and extended to the side with an open cloister and a soaring campanile. The interior is flooded with light, with a further circular skylight above the altar. The Stations of the Cross are arranged in a carved stone frieze on the 2 side walls.

One year later is **St Richard, Chichester**, designed by Tomei and Maxwell in 1958. This is a low budget church of no great architectural distinction. It would not be a candidate for listing were it not for the huge display of stained glass. This fills the continuous band of clerestory windows on the north side of the building as well as the vast double height window at the west end. It is the work of the well-known French artist, Gabriel Loire, who, together with Jacques Loire, designed the 'Prisoners of Conscience' window in Salisbury

Cathedral. Regardless of whether the building is listed, the glass is of considerable importance and should be carefully conserved.

There would be little doubt about the listability of either of the churches in the Diocese by H S Goodhart-Rendel had they not suffered from later alteration. **The Church of the Sacred Heart, Cobham** (1958) is a building in the classical tradition that, with its pretty weather-boarded cupola, has an American flavour. Although it has 'spread' a little, with extensions built both to East and West, the main structure of the church has not changed – everything apart from the porch is still there – and the interior remains exactly as it always was. For this reason it may still be considered of sufficient merit to be added to the list.

H S Goodhart-Rendel's **Friary Church of St Francis and St Anthony, Crawley** (1958-62), may also be a candidate for listing despite the drastic re-ordering of the interior in 1988. At this time the East wall was removed, opening up the East end of the church into an extended church hall. This caused the destruction of the painted ceiling east of the nave and has not improved the internal proportions. But the exterior of the church, built in finely detailed brick, remains intact, and this may be enough to secure its listing.

The design of the **Church of St Theresa of Avila, Chiddingfold** (1959), is quite old fashioned for its date, and this may prevent its being listed. Even so, a case can be made for adding it to the list. Between 1955 and 1970, Henry Bingham Towner and his partners built 14 churches in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton of which St Theresa of Avila is the best. It was also almost certainly the most expensive; it was built in stone, beautifully crafted, at a time when fine natural materials were used less and less often. Finally, though the design is not innovative, it is a good one, and the church, standing as it does at the corner of the green, makes an important contribution to the townscape of the village.

The case for listing **St Thomas of Canterbury, Whyteleafe** (1961), is also tenuous. The church was designed by one of F G Broadbent's younger partners, J F G Hastings, in 1961. Its most striking external feature is the openwork aluminium spire. Apparently, although the use of aluminium for a spire was fairly novel it was not unprecedented; the architects Seely and Paget had employed it for this purpose in the 1950s. It was therefore felt that the thing that might tip the balance in favour of listing was the stained glass. The entire West wall of the narthex is composed of *dalle de verre* glass, a form of glazing whereby the pieces of glass are held together with concrete or resin rather than lead. It was designed by the French artist Pierre Fourmaitreaux who had joined the Whitefriars Studio in 1956 and pioneered the use of this type of glass in England. Whatever happens to the building in the future, care should be taken to preserve the glass.

Finally there is the **Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Thames Ditton** (1965) designed by another of F G Broadbent's partners, D A Reid. This vast circular church with its shallow saucer dome is illustrated in Bryan Little's book, *Catholic Churches since 1623*. It is the only 'modernistic' church in the

diocese for which the case for listing rests purely on its architectural quality. This is not because of its circular plan; by the time it was built such churches had become quite common. It is more for the austerity of the design combined with the great size of the building. This is not an intimate church but it is an extremely impressive one.

### **Churches not likely to qualify for listing but still of architectural or artistic interest**

The church of **Our Lady Immaculate & St Michael, Battle**, built in 1886, is tucked in behind a Georgian house acquired as a presbytery and was apparently designed so as not to look too obviously like a church, owing to antipathy in the town towards an overt Roman Catholic presence. It has one busy façade with cut and moulded brick, stylistically between Romanesque and Classical. Whilst of historic interest, appearing in the back garden of an already listed presbytery, it does not appear sufficiently interesting to merit listing. It does however make a positive contribution to the Battle Conservation Area, such that there would probably be a presumption against demolition, should this be proposed.

The **Sacred Heart at Newhaven**, a brick and flint building of 1898, is also in a round-arched cum Romanesque style and is also quite modest. The church has been much altered, with new roof and fenestration, and the interior is very dull. It is not in a conservation area and it is of no more than local interest. **St Mary Mother of Christ, Crowborough** was originally built in 1910, then enlarged in 1922 and 1952. It has a pretty little porch and tower addressing The Green but is otherwise of no particular merit. **St Agnes, Eastbourne** is by the Eastbourne architect P D Stonham. Built in 1906-7 it is unremarkable but is a local landmark, facing The Green in a townscape of terraced housing.

Three Gothic-style churches by London architects are firstly **St John the Evangelist, Horsham** by Edward Goldie and Joseph Goldie, 1919-23, a large town church, though squat in appearance. It is in Perpendicular Gothic style and built of stone. Despite its town-centre location the church does not have great presence. It is very old fashioned for its date and the design seems somewhat lacklustre. F A Walters' **St Joseph, Dorking**, 1895, is a building that would certainly have cut quite a dash if the tower and spire had been built as planned. But it still has an impressive West end with a dramatic flight of steps up to the West door (difficult to see behind the trees) and a fine lofty interior. A smaller Late-Gothic style church is **St Pancras, Lewes** by F A Walters' son, E J Walters. It is a compact design in brick with stone and flint dressings, built in 1938-39, but the detail is hard and mechanical. It fronts onto Lewes High Street and is composed quite nicely on a corner, making a positive contribution to the Lewes Conservation Area.

Henry Bingham Towner (1909-1997) is a Sussex architect who specialised in Roman Catholic church design. He had been intended for the priesthood but decided he did not have a vocation and became an architect instead. As mentioned above, in connection with Chiddingfold, Towner designed 14 churches in the diocese between 1955 and 1970. These are generally

designed in a stripped down Gothic, more domestic than ecclesiastical. They are usually well composed but are let down by the use of inferior materials and disappointingly plain and dull interiors. The better ones in Sussex are **St Thomas, Mayfield** and **Our Lady of Lourdes, Rottingdean**, both 1957, where Sussex flint is the principal building material. **St Gabriel, Billingshurst** (1961) and **St Charles Borromeo, Worthing** (1962) are quite striking compositionally but both use an unattractive re-constituted stone and have dull interiors. Of later work by the practice the most interesting church is **St Thomas More, Brighton** (see below).

The Byzantine/Romanesque tradition is not especially well represented in the Arundel & Brighton Diocese, though there are still a good few examples. F A Walters at East Grinstead and J B Mendham at Rye have been mentioned. W B Mangan, of Preston in Lancashire, designed the substantial church of **St Paul, Haywards Heath** in 1936; impressive in size and quite striking in composition, with lofty transverse roofs giving a broad and spacious interior. Had the intended campanile been built the church would have been all the more impressive and this would have contrasted with the massiveness of the body of the church. The brickwork detailing is harsh and the interior fittings are without interest. Mangan also designed **St Barnabas, Molesey** (1931) and **Holy Redeemer, Hollington** (1934). On a smaller scale **St Martha, Little Common** was built in 1939 to designs of a local architect by the name of Marshall Wood. The broad west tower composed with flanking porches and a more Sussex vernacular tower top is impressive but the quality of brickwork is poor and the interior dull.

**St Wilfrid, Burgess Hill**, 1939-40 is by J B Mendham, the architect who 10 years earlier designed the attractive Lombardic Romanesque church at Rye. Burgess Hill is altogether rather plainer but with quite a striking tower with shallow gabled roof stepping up to a heavy octagonal lantern. The round-arched windows are set in stepped reveals. What is memorable about the church is the work done by the Guild of St Joseph & St Dominic and, especially, the stations of the cross by Frank Brangwyn. Should the church ever go out of use these should be moved elsewhere. The final church loosely in this group is **The Holy Name, Esher** (1960), designed by Goodhart-Rendel's partner, Francis George Broadbent, who took over the practice when Goodhart-Rendel died. It is a fine church, well detailed and carefully built but, because of its date, it is unlikely to be thought sufficiently innovative in design to merit listing. Had it been built some 30 years earlier the situation would be different.

Several churches, though not of exceptional architectural interest, contain important fittings. **St Wilfrid, Burgess Hill** has already been mentioned. **Our Lady of Sorrows, Effingham** (1913) is an attractive, flint-built church. It owns a fine font, believed to date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The churches of **St Clement, Ewell**, and **English Martyrs, Horley**, both designed by Justin Henry Alleyn in 1962, contain sets of stained glass windows designed by Pierre Fourmaitreaux, though none of these windows is on the scale of the one in the narthex at Whyteleafe. F A Walters' **Our Lady of Lourdes, Haslemere**, has pretty stained glass in the Lady Chapel and Sanctuary

designed by Geoffrey Webb in 1937. **St Edward the Confessor, Keymer**, has various fittings by members of the Guild of St Joseph & St Dominic at Ditchling, in a building of no architectural interest. This is also true of **St Teresa, Northiam** but the church contains a beautiful carved stone relief panel by Joseph Cribb, originally at St Dominic's chapel at Ditchling, home of the Guild of St Joseph & St Dominic.

Of the 'modern' churches not already mentioned, 7 deserve brief attention. The earliest is **St Edward the Confessor, Crawley** (1955) by one Alexander Lane. Lane adopts the trendy hyperbolic paraboloid roof form and creates a back to back arrangement of church and hall, but the handling is dull and the church does not work functionally with problems of solar gain and glare. Something of a curiosity is **Our Lady Immaculate & St Philip Neri, Uckfield** (1957) designed by the parish priest Cyril Plummer. Atcost (well known as makers of prefabricated agricultural buildings) provided the concrete frame that forms the body of the church, onto which is placed a narthex and SouthWest tower. All is clad in reconstituted stone. Inside there are various fittings by members of the Guild of St Joseph & St Dominic. Francis Pollen designed the memorable chapel at Worth Abbey. Earlier he had designed **Our Lady, Help of Christians, Hurst Green** (1959) a polygon attached to a semi-circle on plan and originally with a concave tower-like slab rising from the roof. This has been removed and the church has lost much of its interest through alterations.

There are 3 interesting 1960s churches, one each in the 3 principal towns of Brighton, Worthing and Eastbourne. The first is **St Clement, Ewell**, 1962 by J H Alleyn, a striking design and a local landmark, but a flawed design. Alleyn's **English Martyrs, Horley** (1962) is also of some interest and has stained glass by Fourmaitreaux. **St Thomas More, Brighton** (1963) by Bingham Towner & Partners, but actually designed by an architect called David Ashdown, has an uninteresting exterior, set into the hill side, but internally provides light and spacious accommodation with a striking geodesic dome with exposed skeletal joinery and 4 full-width windows. There is a large porch or gathering area with full height glazing looking out onto an enclosed courtyard, and a sunken baptistry with *dalles de verre* type glass.

The final church in this group is **St Michael, Worthing** (1966) by Jones & Kelly of Dublin. This departs from any conventionality about how a church should look and builds up in a series of block-like forms, church and church hall back to back, Day chapel and entrance lobby to one side, sacristy and meeting room to another, and a raised lantern over the main part of the church. However, for a 1960s building to be listable it would require more than being somewhat unusual a design in the Arundel & Brighton diocese. From a national perspective on what was happening in 1960s church design it is not outstanding.

Brief mention can be made of 3 other churches that we would term curiosities. **Our Lady of Fatima, Staplefield** is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century Baptist chapel that became a Roman Catholic church in 1966. **St Dunstan, West Hoathly** is a 19<sup>th</sup> century house and butchers shop that was converted into a Roman

Catholic church in 1957. It looks externally like a vernacular domestic/retail building but internally the walls and floors have been removed to create a single church space cluttered by the network of supporting beams. Finally, **English Martyrs, Goring-by-Sea**, an architectural undistinguished church of 1968 into which many hours of painstaking love and labour have been devoted to create a reduced replica of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling. Completed in 1993 it has already become a tourist destination!

## **Condition of the Churches**

It should be understood that neither of the Contractors is an architect or a surveyor and that the views we express in this section of the report are based on the data in the quinquennial reports, information on the condition of the buildings provided by the priests or church administrators, and the evidence of our own eyes.

We also wish to stress that we are well aware that no system for monitoring the condition of buildings is ever likely to operate in a completely consistent or satisfactory way. For one thing the architects who carry out the surveys work to different standards; some are extremely conscientious and take the line that every tiny defect must be eliminated, while others only highlight the works they think strictly necessary. Similarly, parishes will vary in their response to the reports; some will take the architect's recommendations very seriously and act on them promptly, while others, either through lack of experience or a sense that people are more important than buildings, will tend to downplay the need for speedy action, especially if the parish is already financially stretched.

## **Advice of the Diocese on property maintenance and recommended format for quinquennial inspection reports**

Keen that the churches and ancillary buildings should remain in good condition, the Diocese has recently provided an excellent guide to "Property Maintenance" in Section 6 of the Parish Administration Manual <http://www.dabnet.org/pam.htm>. In the Introduction to this section it makes the important point that "The benefit of the Quinquennial Inspections should be a reduction of the long term expenditure on repairs; early warning of major problems will mean that necessary repairs can be set in hand before there are major or adverse consequences."

Besides giving helpful advice on routine maintenance, the care of listed buildings, appointing an architect or surveyor, and other matters, it sets out (at appendix 6a) a format for a Quinquennial Inspection Report. This stipulates that all the "Works of Repair" should be marked "in order of priority, by the following definitions with indications of cost:

- A Of utmost urgency
- B Essential, within the next 12 months
- C Essential, within the quinquennial
- D Eventual, i.e. desirable in the future, repairs, renewals, redecoration".

The suggested format for the reports is a recent development so that most of the architects or surveyors who inspect the buildings have not yet put it into practice. But we have no doubt that, when implemented, it will make the reports more effective tools for the care of the buildings concerned. One or 2 of the most recent reports have adopted the new format. Looking at these, the only addition we would suggest is that a brief summary, giving the totals of the estimated costs of the 4 different categories (A,B,C,D) should be included at the end of each report. This would make it easier, especially for those not used to dealing with buildings, to grasp both the scale and timing of the works required.

### **Examination of the present quinquennial inspection reports**

To help us gain an overall picture of the condition of the churches at the present time, the Diocese supplied us with copies of the concluding sections of all the most recent quinquennial surveys. It seems slightly unfair, given that the system is in the process of change, to judge it on its present performance, but nonetheless these reports do provide the best available guide to the condition of the buildings at this time. We found that, although the great majority of parishes had had a survey carried out within the last 5 years (over 75%) there were some parishes whose surveys were very out of date and a few that appeared never to have had one done at all or, if they had, had not sent a copy to the Diocese. As the diocesan manual points out, the main reason for having quinquennial inspections is to keep expenditure on repairs to a minimum, on the principle of the old adage that a stitch in time saves 9. It goes without saying therefore that, if the system is to work efficiently, parishes need to ensure that their buildings are inspected within the timescale stipulated and, having done so, act on the architects' recommendations.

We found the quality of the reports themselves very variable; some were much more detailed than others – sometimes so much so that it made us wonder if the compiler was not being almost too fussy – while others were so brief that it made us think that perhaps he or she was not being rigorous enough. The new format for the reports proposed by the Diocese should help to achieve a more universally balanced approach. We also fully endorse the recommendation of the Diocese that the reports should include some indication of the cost of the works required. At the present time relatively few of the architects or surveyors provide a schedule of estimated costs. We found it much easier to grasp the scale of the repairs when costs were included, and suspect this practice is better for the parishes as well since it injects a sense of reality into the situation.

### **Asking about the condition of the churches**

Having read the reports, we asked the priests or church administrators with whom we had contact, firstly, what work had been done since the survey, and secondly, what they felt the condition of their church to be.

Some of the persons we spoke to knew precisely what works had been carried out in recent years, but many others were very vague, both about what had been recommended in the report and what had been done since. In the great majority of the latter cases, the churches did not appear to be in poor condition, far from it. The vagueness of the person we spoke to may, in some cases, have been due to the fact that the care of the parish buildings had been delegated to someone else. But we also gained the impression that the value of regular inspections by a qualified architect or surveyor was not always fully appreciated by the parishes concerned.

### **Our perception of the condition of the churches**

With the unevenness of up-to-date quinquennial coverage and the variable quality of reports of the reports themselves it is not possible for us to be in any way precise about the condition of the churches. Even so it was clear that the churches in the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton are, for the most part, in very good condition. This is remarkable given the age and scale of many of the buildings.

#### **1. Surrey**

Of the 28 churches visited in Surrey, 20 (71%) appeared to be in perfectly satisfactory condition. That is not to say that none of them will require major expenditure within the next 5-10 years; obviously items such as the renewal of roofs or large areas of re-pointing are bound to be necessary from time to time after buildings reach a certain age.

Then there were 2 churches for which no inspection reports were available. Neither looked in poor condition (in fact one of them looked very well cared for) but without having seen reports of the buildings, and not being architects or surveyors ourselves, we are not happy to suggest that they are in satisfactory condition. In addition to this, there was one church that was last inspected in 1995 and where the report had suggested there was quite a backlog of maintenance work. It was not clear if the all the work recommended then had been carried out, and there were some signs of the need for better maintenance.

Finally there were 5 churches (18%) that appeared to have backlogs of maintenance and repair work. None of these buildings had major defects, such as subsidence or structural failure, but they were all, to a greater or lesser degree, in need of attention.

#### **2. East & West Sussex**

Of the 60 churches visited and reported on in East and West Sussex, around 80% appeared to be in perfectly satisfactory condition. Of the remaining 20% the scale of work needed ranges from investigation of potential problems to complete re-roofing, but generally the scale of work can be managed, phased over a period of years. However, around 5% of the churches in East and West Sussex were either overdue for quinquennial inspections or there was

no record of a quinquennial inspection. The churches included that do not come under the Diocese generally do not appear to have adopted a quinquennial inspection system.

### **Fund raising and project management**

The final element of the Brief concerned the capacity for fund raising and project management, both at parish and diocesan level. Obviously these are the kind of issues raised when there is anxiety over the future of buildings. But, happily, in the case of this diocese, the vast majority of churches are not under threat. This, by itself, is evidence of the ability of the diocese to care for its buildings. The vast majority of the churches would not be in such good condition if the capacity for fund raising and project management were lacking. This is not to say there are no parishes facing difficulty in raising money for repairs, just that the problem in this diocese does not appear to be overwhelming.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

It is generally supposed that Roman Catholic churches are under represented on the government List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest and this has proved to be true in the case of those belonging to the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton. At present only 19 of the churches – that is 13% - are listed. If all 18 of the churches we have highlighted as potentially listable were added to the list, then the percentage would rise to some 26%, about a quarter of the churches all told. This would reflect the architectural importance of the churches owned by the Diocese more accurately than the present figure.

Even so, although the churches are undoubtedly under listed, no real surprises have emerged in the course of our survey; no hidden potential Grade 1 or Grade 2\* buildings have come to light. All those that we think might be added to the government list appear either to have been omitted because they are tucked away geographically, e.g. Duncton, or because they would not have been considered listable when lists were made. Many of the lists for this part of the country are now more than 20 years old (the oldest is the Eastbourne list which dates from 1971).

Two factors that have changed greatly since then are: (1) the inclusion on the list of many more 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings; and (2) the greater importance now given to the fixtures and fittings of buildings as, for example, stained glass. Many of the churches we think potentially listable might now qualify on one or other of these grounds. This shift of emphasis is the result of buildings of the 20<sup>th</sup> century now being seen in greater perspective, coupled with the recognition, particularly in the case of churches, that fixtures such as stained glass can be of considerable importance to the overall architectural integrity of the building in question.

The vast majority of the churches belonging to the Diocese appeared to us to be in very good condition and were evidently, almost without exception, the

objects of much loving care and attention. In a small number of cases, perhaps some 20%, there appeared to be a backlog of maintenance work. If this figure is correct, it is low by national standards but, even so, every effort should be made to reduce it still further.

We were also impressed by the number of churches kept open during the day, over half those visited in East and West Sussex, though rather less in Surrey. Although we did not ask about this, we gained the impression that congregations were generally quite large and so, with the possible exception of a few rural churches, there seemed little reason to suppose many of the buildings would fall out of ecclesiastical use in the foreseeable future.

We have pointed to the somewhat 'patchy' quality of the present batch of quinquennial inspection reports, and slightly haphazard way in which the system seems to have operated in the past. We are confident, however, that if the architects and surveyors follow the advice of the Diocese, and adopt the new format proposed for their reports, the situation will be greatly improved.

### **Acknowledgement**

Finally we would like to comment on the great kindness with which we have been received at all the churches, and the patience and courtesy with which our questions have been answered, whether in person or over the 'phone. In addition, we would like to thank the members of the Diocese who made us so welcome at Bishop's House, and who gave us so much help, especially Fergus Brotherton, the Financial Secretary, Hazel State, the Archivist, and Clair Crowley, the Chancery Secretary. Our gratitude is also due to Sophie Andrae, Vice-Chairman of the Patrimony Committee, and Mike State, the Secretary of the Historic Churches Committee, for their contributions to our work.

Teresa Sladen and Nicholas Antram  
11 November 2005

## APPENDIX 1

### CHURCHES VISTED IN SURREY

<b>Church</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Architect</b>
Ashstead	NL	1967	Peter French
Banstead	NL	1950	C W Glover and Partners
Caterham	2	1881	E Ingress Bell
Chertsey	NL	1930	Geoffrey Raymond of Scoles and Raymond
Chiddingfold	NL	1959	Henry B Towner
Chilworth	2	1892	F A Walters
Cobham	NL	1958	H S Goodhart-Rendel
Dorking	NL	1895	F A Walters
Effingham	NL	1913	Edward Bonner
Englefield Green	NL	1930	J Goldie
Esher	NL	1961	F G Broadbent
Ewell	NL	1962	J H Alleyn
Farnham, St Joan	LL	1930	J E Dixon-Spain
Frimley	NL	1969	Robert J Cole
Godalming	2	1906	F A Walters
Haslemere	NL	1925	F A Walters
Hersham	NL	1960	Tomei & Maxwell
Horley	NL	1962	J H Alleyn
Leatherhead	NL	1923	E Goldie
Milford	NL	1969	Towner & Partners
Molesey	NL	1931	W C Mangan
Oxted	2	1913	Leonard Williams
Reigate	NL	1938	E J Walters
Sutton Park	2	1875	C A Buckler
Tadworth	NL	1966	F G Broadbent
Thames Ditton	NL	1965	D A Reid of F G Broadbent & Ptnrs
Walton-on-Thames	NL	1937	Wallace J Gregory
Whyteleafe	NL	1961	J F G Hastings of F G Broadbent & Ptnrs
Woking	NL	1926	J Goldie & G R G Topham

## APPENDIX 2

### CHURCHES VISITED IN WEST SUSSEX

Church	Grade	Date	Architect
Arundel Cathedral	1	1873	J A Hansom
Billingshurst	NL	1962	H Bingham Towner
Bognor Regis	NL	1881	J S Hansom
Burgess Hill	NL	1939	J B Mendham
Chichester	NL	1958	Tomei & Maxwell
Crawley, St Edward	NL	1961	Alexander Lane
Crawley, St Theodore	NL		
Crawley, St Francis	NL	1959	H S Goodhart-Rendel
Duncton	NL	1869	Gilbert Blount
East Grinstead	NL	1898	F A Walters
East Wittering	NL	1938	
Goring-by-sea	NL	1968	
Haywards Heath	NL	1930	W C Maugan
Horsham	NL	1919-23	Edward & Joseph Goldie
Keymer	NL	1973	Leo Hothersall
Lancing	NL	1970	H Bingham Towner
Littlehampton	2	1864	M E Hadfield
Midhurst	NL	1957	Guy Morgan & Partners
Petworth	2	1896	F A Walters
Rustington	NL	1949-50	John D Hicks
Selsey	NL		
Slindon	2	1865	C A Buckler
Staplefield	NL		
Storrington	NL	1909	E Goldie
West Grinstead	NL	1876	John Crawley
West Hoathly	NL		
Worthing, St Charles	NL	1962	H B Towner
Worthing, St Mary	2	1864	Henry Clutton
Worthing St Michael	NL	1966	Jones & Kelly

### CHURCHES VISITED IN WEST SUSSEX, PHOTOGRAPHED, BUT WITH NO WRITTEN REPORT

Barnham St Philip Howard			
Crawley St Bernadette		1960	
Crawley Our Lady Queen of Heaven		1957	
Crawley Christ the Lord			
East Preston Our Lady Star of the Sea			
Henfield Corpus Christi		1973-4	H Bingham Towner
Horsted Keynes St Stephen			

Hurstpierpoint St Luke	
Pulborough St Crispin & St Crispinian	1952
Southwick St Theresa of Lisieux	1954
Steyping Christ the King	

## APPENDIX 3

### CHURCHES VISITED IN EAST SUSSEX

Church	Grade	Date	Architect
Battle	NL	1886	
Bexhill-on-Sea	2	1907	Arthur Young
Brighton St Thomas More	NL	1963	David Ashdown
Brighton, St John B	2*	1835	William Hallett, 1875, G Blount
Brighton, St Joseph	2*	1881	Hansom & others
Brighton, St Mary	NL	1912	Percy Lamb
Brighton, St Mary M	2	1862	Gilbert Blount
Burwash	NL	c1968	
Crowborough	NL	1911	
Eastbourne, Our Lady	2	1901	F A Walters
Eastbourne, St Gregory	NL	1965	A J McDonough & Gordon Robins
Eastbourne St Agnes	NL	1906	P B Stonham
Hailsham	NL	1955	H Bingham Towner
Hastings	2	1882	Basil Champneys
Heron's Ghyll	2	1896-7	F A Walters
Hollington	NL	1934	W C Mangan
Hove, Sacred Heart	2	1881	John Crawley & J S Hansom
Hove, St Peter	2	1915	Claude Kelly
Hurst Green	NL	1959	Francis Pollen
Lewes	NL	1939	E J Walters
Little Common	NL	1939	Marshall Wood
Mayfield	NL	1957	H Bingham Towner
Newhaven	NL	1898	
Northiam	NL	c1957	
Polegate	NL	1938	
Rottingdean	NL	1957	H B Towner
Rye	NL	1929	John B Mendham
Seaford	NL	1935	J O'Hanlon Hughes & G Webb
Sidley	NL	1955	A F Watson
St Leonards-on-Sea	NL	1889	C A Buckler
Uckfield	NL	1958	Cyril P Plummer
Wadhurst	NL	1929	Sandy & Norris

**CHURCHES VISITED IN EAST SUSSEX, PHOTOGRAPHED,  
BUT WITH NO WRITTEN REPORT**

Brighton, St Francis of Assisi	1939 & 1967	H Bingham Towner
Eastbourne, Christ the King Langney Forest Row	1965	H Bingham Towner
Eastbourne, St Joachim, Hampden Park	1961	
Hove, St George, West Blatchington	1968	
Peacehaven		
Pevensey Bay	1964	H Bingham Towner
Rotherfield		
Woodingdean		

## APPENDIX 4

### CURRENTLY LISTED CHURCHES

<b>Location</b>	<b>Church</b>	<b>Architect</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
Brighton	St John the Baptist	W Hallet	2*	1835
Arundel	Cathedral	J A Hansom	1	1873
Brighton	St Joseph	W Kedo Broder, J S Hansom & F A Walters	2*	1880
Brighton	St Mary Magdalen	G Blount	2	1862
Littlehampton	St Catherine	M E Hadfield	2	1864
Worthing	St Mary of the Angels	H Clutton & F A Walters	2	1864
Slindon	St Richard	C A Buckler	2	1865
Sutton Park	St Edward Confessor	C A Buckler	2	1875
Caterham	Sacred Heart	E Ingress Bell	2	1881
Hove	Sacred Heart	J S Hansom	2	1881
Hastings	St Mary Star of the Sea	B Champneys	2	1882
Chilworth	The Holy Ghost	F A Walters	2	1892
Petworth	The Sacred Heart	F A Walters	2	1896
Hérons Ghyll	St John Evangelist	F A Walters	2	1896-97
Eastbourne	Our Lady	F A Walters	2	1901
Godalming	St Edmund King	F A Walters	2	1906
Bexhill-on-Sea	St Mary Magdalene	A Young	2	1907
Oxted	All Saints	J L Williams	2	1913
Hove	St Peter	C Kelly	2	1915
Camberley	St Tarcisius	F A Walters	2	1926

## APPENDIX 5

### ARCHITECTS OF THE CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE

Justin Henry Alleyn (1908-1983)	Ewell St Clement	1962
	Horley English Martyrs	1962
Gilbert Robert Blount (1818-1876)	Brighton St Mary Mag..	1861-62
	Duncton St Anthony...	1869
	Brighton St John Baptist	1875
Edward Bonner	Effingham Our Lady...	1913
F G Broadbent	Esher Holy Name	1960-61
	Tadworth St John...	1966
Broadbent & Ptnrs (JFG Hastings) " " (DA Reid)	Whyteleafe St Thomas...	1961
	Thames Ditton Our Lady. .	1965
William Kedo Broder ( -1881)	Brighton St Joseph	1879-80
Charles Alban Buckler (1824-1905)	Slindon St Richard	1865
	Midhurst St Thomas	1869*
	Shoreham on Sea St Peter	1875*
	Sutton Park St Edward...	1875
	St Leonards on Sea St Thomas..	1889
Basil Champneys (1842-1935)	Hastings St Mary	1882-3
Henry Clutton (1819-1893)	Worthing St Mary...	1863-4, 1873
Robert J Cole	Frimley Our Lady...	1969
John A Crawley (1834-1881)	West Grinstead Our Lady.	1876
	Hove Sacred Heart	1880-81
John Edward Dixon-Spain (1878-1955)	Farnham St Joan of Arc	1930
Peter French	Ashtead St Michael	1967
CW Glover & Ptnrs	Banstead St Ann	1950
Edward Goldie (1856-1921)	Storrington Our Lady...	1902-04
	Horsham St John...	1919-23

Joseph Goldie(1882-1953)	Leatherhead Our Lady... Englefield Green, The Assumption	1923 1930
J Goldie + GRG Topham	Woking St Dunstan	1926
Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel (1887-1959)	Crawley St Francis... Cobham Sacred Heart	1958-59 1958
Matthew Ellison Hadfield (1812-1885)	Littlehampton St Catherine Horsham St John (dem)	1862-3 1865
Hadfield & Son	Littlehampton St Catherine	1883-4
William Hallett	Brighton St John Baptist	1835
Joseph Aloysius Hansom (1803-1882)	Arundel, Cathedral of Our Lady...	1868-73
Joseph Stanislaus Hansom (1845-1931)	Bognor Regis Our Lady... Brighton St Joseph Hove Sacred Heart	1881 1881-83 1887
J D Hicks	Rustington St Joseph	1949-50
Jones & Kelly	Worthing St Michael	1966
Claude Kelly	Hove St Peter	1915
Percy Lamb (1871-1947)	Brighton St Mary	1907-12
Alexander Lane	Crawley St Edward...	1965
A J MacDonough & Gordon Robins of Stevens & Partners	Eastbourne St Gregory	1965
Wilfred C Mangan	Haywards Heath St Paul Hollington Holy Redeemer Bognor Regis Our Lady... Molesey St Barnabas	1930 1934 1955 1931
John Bernard Mendham (1888-1951)	Rye St Anthony... Burgess Hill St Wilfrid	1929 1939-40
Guy Morgan (1902-1987)	Midhurst Divine Motherhood	1957
Samuel Joseph Nicholl (1826-1905)	Brighton St John Baptist	1888

James O'Hanlon Hughes (1894-1967) & Geoffrey Welch	Seaford St Thomas More 1935 (attrib) Polegate St George 1938
Rev Cyril P Plummer	Uckfield Our Lady... 1957-58
Francis Pollen (1926-1987)	Hurst Green Our Lady... 1959 Worth Abbey 1965-75
Pugin & Pugin	Littlehampton St Catherine 1904
Geoffrey Raymond	Chertsey St Anne 1929-30
Sandy & Norris	Wadhurst Sacred Heart 1928-29
Peter Dulvey Stonham (1877-1942) Of Eastbourne	Eastbourne St Agnes 1906-7
Tomei & Maxwell [Lawrence Tomei (1910-1089)]	Chichester St Richard 1958 Hersham All Saints 1960
Henry Bingham Towner (1909-1997) & Partners	Hailsham St Wilfrid 1955 Mayfield St Thomas.. 1957 Rottingdean Our Lady... 1957 Chiddingfold St Theresa... 1959 Billingshurst St Gabriel 1961 Worthing St Charles... 1962
With David Ashdown	Patcham St Thomas... 1963 Pevensey Bay Holy Rood 1964
With Leo Hothersall	Langney Christ the King 1965 Milford St Joseph 1969 Seaford St Thomas... additions 1969 Moulescomb St Francis... adds. 1969 Milford St Joseph 1969
With Leo Hothersall	Lancing Holy Family 1970
With Leo Hothersall	Burgess Hill St Wilfrids Additions 1970
With Leo Hothersall	Keymer St Edward... 1973
With Leo Hothersall	Henfield Corpus Christi 1974
Edward John Walters (1880-1947)	Lewes St Pancras 1938-39 Reigate Holy Family 1938-9
Frederick Arthur Walters (1849-1931)	Chilworth Holy Ghost 1892 Petworth Sacred Heart 1896 West Grinstead (east end) 1896 Herons Ghyll St John... 1896-97 Worthing St Mary... 1897- 1907

	East Grinstead Our Lady..	1898
	Brighton St Joseph adds.	1900
	Eastbourne Our Lady...	1901
	Godalming St Edmund...	1906
	Hove Sacred Heart adds.	1914
	Haslemere Our Lady...	1923-5
	Camberley St Tarcisius	1926
James Leonard Williams (d.1926)	Oxted All Saints	1913-28
Marshall Wood	Little Common St Martha	1939
Arthur Young (1853- )	Bexhill St Mary...	c1897 & 1907

\*churches no longer in use

## APPENDIX 6

### UNLISTED CHURCHES THAT MAY MERIT INCLUSION IN THE GOVERNMENT LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST AT GRADE 2

Location	Building	Architect	Date
Duncton	St Anthony & St George	G R Blount	1869
West Grinstead	Our Lady of Consolation	J A Crawley	1876
		F A Walters	1896
Bognor Regis	Our Lady of Sorrows	J S Hansom	1881
		W C Mangan	1955
St Leonards-on-Sea	St Thomas of Canterbury	C A Buckler	1889
East Grinstead	Our Lady & St Peter	F A Walters	1898
Storrington	Our Lady of England	E Goldie	1902-9
Brighton	St Mary Preston Park	Percy Lamb	1907-12
Leatherhead	Our Lady & St Peter	E or J Goldie	1923
Rye	St Anthony of Padua	J B Mendham	1929
Englefield Green	The Assumption of Our Lady	J Goldie	1930
Farnham	St Joan of Arc	J E Dixon-Spain	1930
Midhurst	The Divine Motherhood & St Francis of Assisi	Guy Morgan	1957
Chichester	St Richard of Chichester	Tomei & Maxwell	1958
Cobham	The Sacred Heart	H S Goodhart-Rendel	1958
Crawley	St Francis & St Anthony	H S Goodhart-Rendel	1958-9
Chiddingfold	St Theresa of Avila	H B Towner	1959
Whyteleafe	St Thomas of Canterbury	J F G Hastings of F G Broadbent & Ptnrs	1961
Thames Ditton	Our Lady of Lourdes	D A Reid of F G Broadbent & Ptnrs	1965

## **APPENDIX 7**

### **CONTRACTORS' CURRICULA VITAE**

**Mr Nicholas Antram MRTPI IHBC  
6 Cadogan Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2UL**

e-mail: [nicholas@antram.uk.com](mailto:nicholas@antram.uk.com)

telephone: 07967177579

**Architectural historian and chartered town planner with 25 years experience in the heritage sector. Detailed knowledge of historic buildings and areas and their management, including the evaluation of merit, research, assessment of change and philosophies of conservation repair/restoration.**

**Qualifications:** BA (hons) degree in History of Art & Architecture

**Membership:** The Royal Town Planning Institute  
The Institute of Historic Building Conservation

**Work since April 2005:**

Historic buildings and areas consultant. Current projects include:

- DC advice to Brighton & Hove Council
- Consultant conservation officer Eastbourne BC
- Cataloguing of John Denman archive for RIBA
- Revision of Pevsner Buildings of England Sussex
- Research project for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arundel and Brighton on an architectural evaluation of churches in the diocese.

**Previous employment:**

2001 – 2005	English Heritage Assistant Regional Director London Region
1994 – 2001	English Heritage Historic Areas Adviser South East Region
1989 – 1994	London Borough of Tower Hamlets Conservation Officer
1986 – 1989	National Trust Assistant Historic Buildings Representative East Midlands Region
1983 – 1986	Derbyshire County Council/English Heritage Inspector of Historic Buildings
1979 – 1983	RIBA Drawings Collection Research Assistant

Other relevant experience includes membership of the Buildings Subcommittee of the Victorian Society (1980-1997), Derby DAC (1984-1986), IHBC Technical Panel (1998-1999), SPAB Committee (1994-2001). Author of the revised edition of the BoE volume on *Lincolnshire* (1989). Contributions to the *Faber Guide to Victorian Churches* (1987) and Betjeman's *Guide to English Parish Churches* (1994). Soon to embark on revision of the BoE volume on *Sussex*.

**Mrs Teresa Sladen**  
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e-mail: [teresasladen@aol.com](mailto:teresasladen@aol.com)

telephone: 020 7435 4989

**Art and architectural historian with a specialized knowledge of historic interiors and their decorative fittings.**

**Qualifications:** BA (Combined Hons) History of Art & Italian  
MA History of Medieval Art & Architecture

**Selected Commissions 1995 – 2005:**

Freelance Historic buildings consultant:

- Listing re-survey of City of London churches for EH (1995)
- Survey of churches of Church of England Diocese of Manchester for EH and the Diocese (1996-1997)
- Research into Ecclesiological Church Furnishing Schemes of the 1840s for EH (1997)
- Internal and external decoration, Victoria & Albert Museum, Conservation Plan, for Alan Baxter & Associates (2000-2001)
- Historic interiors, Natural History Museum, Conservation Plan, for Alan Baxter & Associates (2001-2002)
- Gazetteer of internal decorative features, Salisbury Cathedral, Conservation Plan, for Alan Baxter & Associates (2003)
- Survey of churches in the Church of England Archdeaconry of Brighton & Hove for EH (2004)
- Survey of churches in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arundel & Brighton for EH (2005)

**Previous employment:**

1987 - 1993	Victorian Society, The Secretary
1983 – 1987	Victorian Society, Architectural Adviser
1981 - 1982	Historic Buildings Division, DoE, Research Contracts
1979 - 1980	Assistant, Royal Commission on Historic Monuments

Other relevant experience includes membership of Southwark DAC (1992-2002) and the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches (1998 onwards). Author of the chapter on mosaics in *The Albert Memorial*, ed. Chris Brooks (2001) and the chapter on 'Decoration 1700-1900', *St Paul's: Cathedral Church of London*, ed. Derek Keane, Arthur Burns and Andrew Saint (2004).