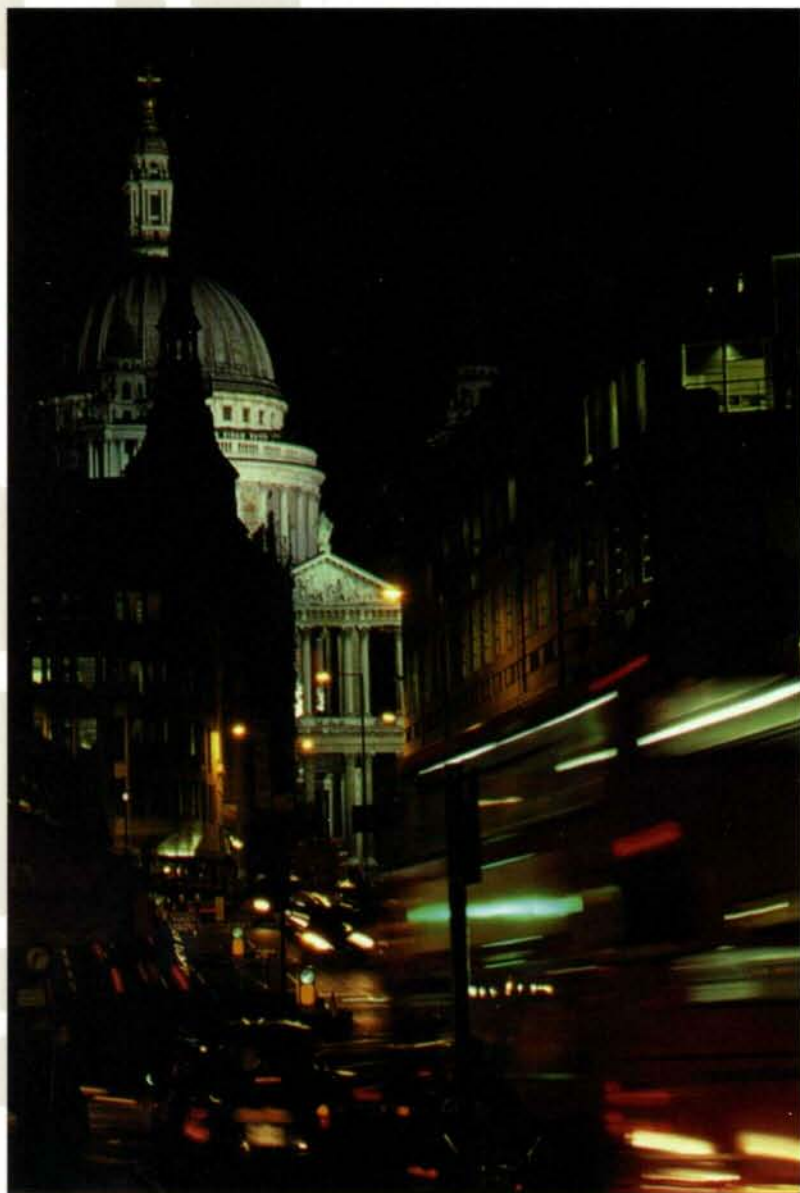


LUDGATE HILL

CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER SUMMARY



Department of Planning



CORPORATION
OF LONDON



Apothecaries Hall



Carter Lane



Amen Court



Ludgate Hill



Amen Court



Wardrobe Place



Apothecaries Hall



Church Entry



Apothecaries Hall

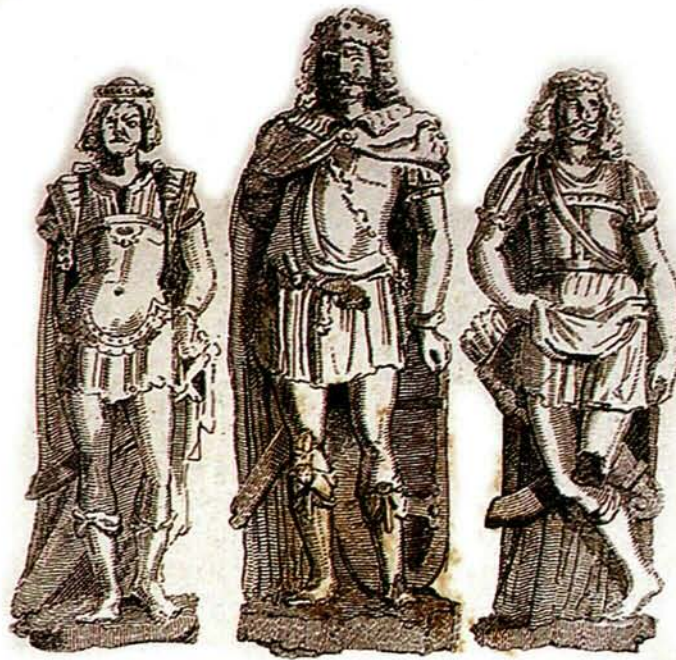


Stationers Hall

Front Cover Picture: St Paul's looking up Ludgate Hill
 Opposite: King Lurd and his Sons
 WILDHALL LIBRARY

Ludgate Hill

Conservation Area Character Summary



This conservation area summary of character identifies key characteristics of the area and particular planning considerations.

In the City of London the present urban form and character has evolved through many centuries and is the product of numerous influences and interventions: the character and sense of place is hence unique to that area, contributing at the same time to the wider character of the City. It is inevitable that the present knowledge and information is incomplete, and in the interests of brevity only the principal characteristics of the area are identified here. A more comprehensive appreciation of history and character of the City of London and the nature of conservation area character (with particular reference to the City) are addressed in *Conservation Areas in the City of London, A General Introduction to their Character*.

Each conservation area character summary should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction to enable a potential appreciation of any matters of possible importance in relation to any building, site, street or area. The role of such elements in the character and appearance of any area within the City of London will vary, and will be appraised in the light of particular proposals for alteration, extension or development. It is prepared in the light of national legislation, policy and advice provided in particular by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment 1994, and planning policies for the City of London contained in the City of London Unitary Development Plan 1994.



Ludgate Hill Conservation Area

O.S. 1999



Wardrobe Terrace



Carter Lane



Ludgate Square

Ludgate Hill

Location and Boundaries

Ludgate Hill Conservation Area lies immediately to the south and west of St Paul's Cathedral and includes areas to the north and south of Ludgate Hill.

The area's boundaries are defined by St Paul's Churchyard, Godliman Street, Carter Lane, Addle Hill, the property boundary between 146 Queen Victoria Street and Faraday Building, Queen Victoria Street, the western frontage of lower St Andrew's Hill, the property boundary between The Cockpit Public House and 160 Queen Victoria Street, Ireland Yard, Playhouse Yard, the western curtilage of 15-17 Black Friars Lane, Apothecary Street, Black Friars Lane, Ludgate Broadway, Pilgrim Street, Pageantmaster Court, Ludgate Hill, Old Bailey, the property boundary between 7-11 and 12 Old Bailey, the northern curtilage of 4-8b Amen Court, Warwick Lane and Ave Maria Lane. Ludgate Hill Conservation Area is located within the wards of Castle Baynard, Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without.



Ludgate Hill Conservation Area

Designation

Two sections of the present Ludgate Hill Conservation Area were designated as the 'Amen Court' and 'St Andrew's Hill' conservation areas in February 1971. Following a comprehensive review of the City's conservation areas in 1981, the two were combined and extended by the inclusion of the network of alleys and courts lying between them and designated the Ludgate Hill Conservation Area. These amendments recognised the broader significance of the area's role in the introduction to, and setting of, St Paul's Cathedral. A second City-wide review, in 1991, resulted in a minor modification to the area's boundary to correct an anomaly at the foot of St Andrew's Hill. The designated Ludgate Hill Conservation Area was not altered when the most recent City-wide review was carried out in 1994.



Ludgate Hill Conservation Area



Ludgate Hill Conservation Area



Ludgate Hill Conservation Area

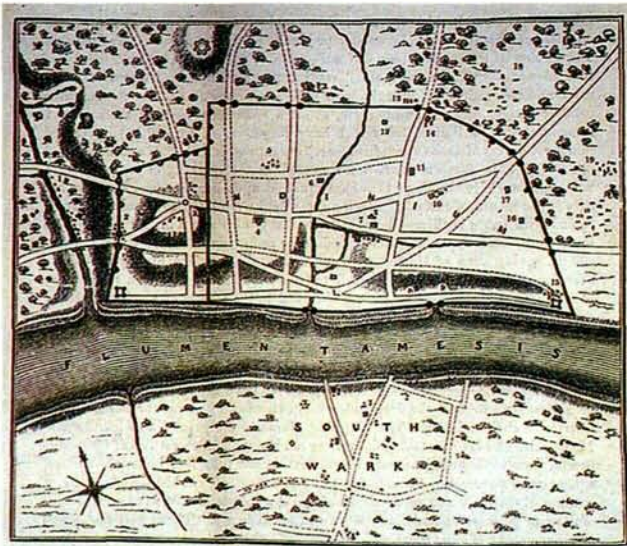
Area Character

Historical Evolution and Key Features

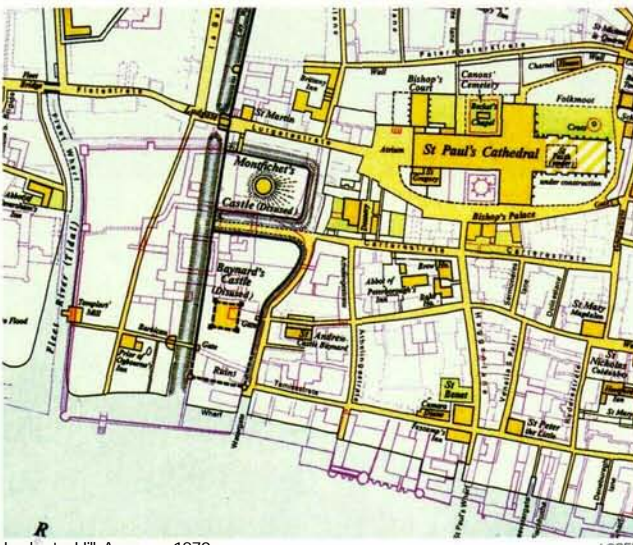
Ludgate Hill is the westernmost of the two hills upon which the Roman settlement was founded. The location of the present St Paul's Cathedral lies on a low plateau that slopes southwards to the Thames foreshore. To the west the ground surface falls more markedly towards the valley of the River Fleet. Despite changes in the City's topography resulting from centuries of development, the gradient of the area's streets still reflects these natural profiles.

The Ludgate Hill Conservation Area derives much of its present character from its network of streets, alleys and other spaces, together with the long-term physical presence of several major institutions. Although some of these institutions and activities remain to the present day, others are commemorated in street or place names such as Black Friars Lane, Church Entry, Playhouse Yard, Friar Street, Wardrobe Place and, indeed, Ludgate Hill itself. In the past street names have also referred to the location of different trades or activities. For example, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Creed Lane was known as Spurriers' Row because of the spur makers located there. It was re-named Creed Lane by the reign of Elizabeth I, at which time it was largely occupied by writers of religious texts. Although known as Ludgatestrate by the 1190s, Ludgate Hill was known as Bowiaresrowe by 1359 and Bower Rowe in 1548. In 1603 Stow stated that Ave Maria Lane was so named because of text writers and bead makers located there. However, it was suggested later that the name - along with Amen Court and Creed Lane - denoted stages in the pre-Reformation processions of the cathedral clergy on feast days such as Corpus Christi.

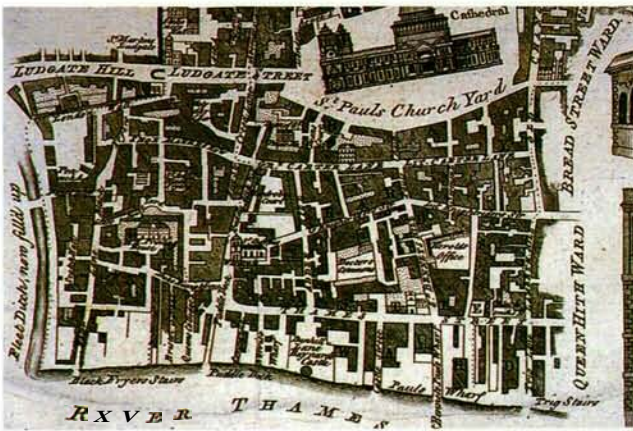
The area possesses important archaeological potential. During the Roman period Ludgate Hill formed a continuation of the via decumana - the main east/west street - and was likely to have been lined with buildings. Lud Gate was first constructed in c200AD, as part of the City's defences of wall, external ditch and internal bank. After the decline of the Roman occupation in the fifth century, the walled City appears to have been abandoned in favour of the Saxon settlement of 'Ludenvic' to the west. Despite this, St Paul's Cathedral was established in approximately its present location in 604AD. The nature and extent of settlement in this area are largely unknown until Alfred re-founded London within the walled City during the ninth century.



19th Century map of Roman London 1841 Charles Knight GUILDHALL LIBRARY



Ludgate Hill Area c1270 LOBEL



'Baynard's Castle Ward' 1767 GUILDHALL LIBRARY

Following the Norman invasion, defences on the western side of the City were reinforced with the construction of Baynard's Castle and Montfichet's Tower in the late-eleventh and early-twelfth centuries. The first Baynard's Castle was built by Bairnardus or Baynard (a Norman who accompanied William the Conqueror at the time of the conquest) on the eastern bank of the Fleet River close to what is now St Andrew's Hill. The present street alignment here suggests a castle defence - either a bank or ditch or both. Although probably constructed during the reign of William I, Montfichet's Tower was first recorded in c1136. The north ditch of the castle ran parallel to Ludgate Hill on its south side and the south ditch lay to the north of what is now Carter Lane.

The Church of St Martin-within-Ludgate was first recorded in c1138 by Geoffrey of Monmouth and St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe in 1163-c1180, although in c1244 the latter was known as St Andre de Castello, due to the close proximity of Baynard's Castle. The thirteenth century saw the development of the street pattern becoming established within the area. In 1244, for example, Adde Hill was recorded as Adhelingsstrate and Carter Lane was first mentioned as Carterstrate in 1286.

In 1275 events took place which had a fundamental impact upon the long-term form and nature of physical fabric within the area. In that year Robert Fitzwalter was granted a licence by Edward I to convey the first Baynard's Castle and Montfichet's Tower to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the foundation of a house and church for the Dominican Order (from which Blackfriars gained its name). Montfichet's Tower was demolished soon afterwards and the City wall realigned to extend west along Pilgrim Street and south, parallel with the Fleet River to accommodate the priory. In addition to the church, the complex of buildings eventually included a frater and upper frater (refectories), cloister, Chapter House, St Anne's Chapel, hall, library, stables and garden. Fragments of the priory remain and Church Entry itself marks the crossing of the nave within the priory church.



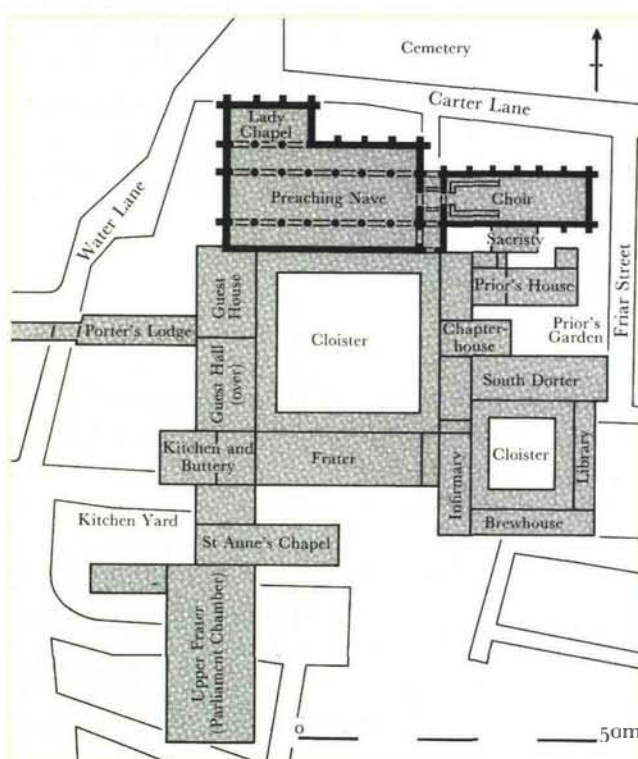
Baynard's Castle c1640

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Ludgate from the West c1520 1895 H W Brewer

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Plan of the Dominican (Blackfriars) friary A W Clapham

SCHOFIELD

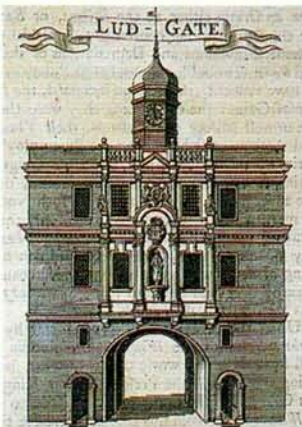


Lud Gate prior to the addition of the tower

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A further development which significantly affected the area was the location of the King's Wardrobe to the south of Carter Lane in the fourteenth century. In the 1360s the executors of the late Sir John Beauchamp sold his house to Edward III for the storage of his ceremonial robes which were removed from the Tower of London. In addition, the Wardrobe held garments for the whole royal family for all state occasions, together with other furnishings and robes for the King's ministers and Knights of the Garter. The facilities were extended to comprise stables, courtyard, warehouse, workrooms, great hall, royal halls, chapel, treasury, kitchens and chambers.

The upper rooms in Lud Gate (which had been rebuilt in 1215) were utilised as a City gaol from c1378 for freemen and women charged with minor offences. As such, it was one of only two of the City gates to be used as a prison - the other being Newgate. A tower was added to Lud Gate in 1463 to increase the capacity of the gaol and in 1586 the gate was rebuilt once more. It is thought that statues of King Lud and his two sons were incorporated in the decoration of the gate at this time, together with a statue of Elizabeth I, which was located on the western face of the gate. On completion of the rebuilding, the court ordered that signs on houses at the western end of St Paul's Churchyard were to be taken down and re-hung below their lower jetty, presumably to improve the view of the gate.



Lud Gate with tower and enrichments

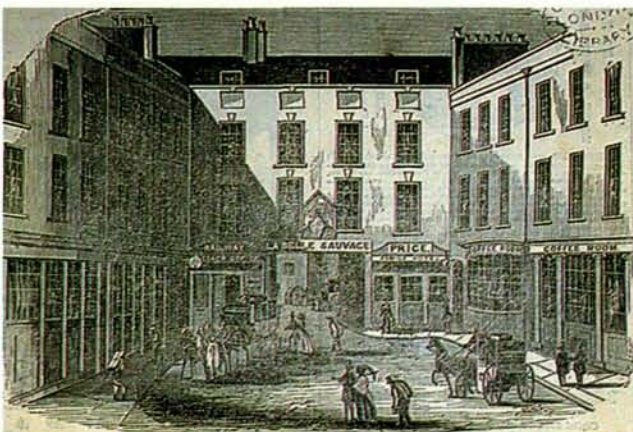
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King Edward III

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The area has particular associations with significant individuals and events. For example, the first edition of Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calender' was printed by Hugh Singleton at the sign of the Gylden Tunne in Creed Lane in 1579 and John Evelyn lived at the Hawk & Pheasant on Ludgate Hill between 1658-59. In 1713 the architect James 'Athenian' Stuart was born in Creed Lane and between 1731-1867 the London Coffee House, next to St Martin-Within-Ludgate, was frequented by a clientele including Boswell, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Priestley and George Peabody. La Belle Sauvage, first documented in 1452 and also known as Savage's Inn, was also located on Ludgate Hill. Plays were performed in its courtyard prior to the establishment of public theatres in London and, in 1683, a 'Rynoceros lately brought from the West Indies' was put on show there. Having become one of the City's great coaching inns during the eighteenth century, La Belle Sauvage was finally demolished in 1873.



La Belle Sauvage Inn

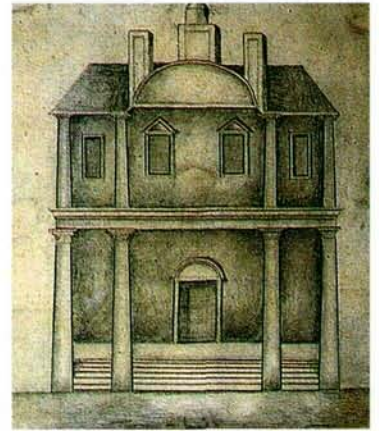
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At the time of the Dissolution, Blackfriars priory became the property of Lord Cobham and in 1578 Richard Farrant opened the first Blackfriars theatre here. This was located in what had previously been the frater (main refectory), but the endeavour failed and in 1596 James Burbage purchased the building for conversion into a public playhouse. He died before the works were finished and his son, Richard Burbage, was obliged to lease the Blackfriars Playhouse to others when it was completed in 1597. Burbage regained possession of the playhouse eleven years later, at which time Shakespeare shared an interest in the theatre, where his company (the King's Players) performed. Unlike the Globe and Rose theatres in Southwark, Burbage's theatre was enclosed and suitable, therefore, for performances in the winter. Blackfriars Playhouse was finally demolished in 1655 although its location is still marked by Playhouse Yard, which forms part of the southern boundary of the conservation area.

Two major City institutions which have been located in the area from the seventeenth century until the present day are the Stationers Company, who purchased a site for a new livery hall to the north of Ludgate Hill in 1611, and the Apothecaries Company whose site in Black Friars Lane was purchased in 1632. Stationers Hall was constructed on the site of Lord Abergavenny's house, formerly known as Brittany Inn and Pembroke's Inn, and the original livery hall may have incorporated fabric from the earlier house. The Hall block of the Apothecaries Hall was built on the western cloister range of the Blackfriars priory.

The area suffered widespread destruction as a result of the Great Fire of 1666. Although Lud Gate was damaged, it was subsequently repaired, unlike the Stationers and Apothecaries livery halls, the King's Wardrobe, the churches of St Martin-within-Ludgate, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St Anne Blackfriars. All but St Anne's Church were rebuilt, although the churchyard remains to this day as a quiet court to the north of Playhouse Yard. The Great Fire was followed by a highly active period of reconstruction and development during the remainder of the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century. Although new Rebuilding Acts imposed higher standards of construction and regulated materials to be used, the reconstruction of the area was largely contained within the pre-Fire network of mediaeval courtyards, alleyways and thoroughfares. Consequently the majority of buildings were constructed to their earlier plot size and plan form.

Blackfriars Playhouse
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Stationers Hall as erected in 1670

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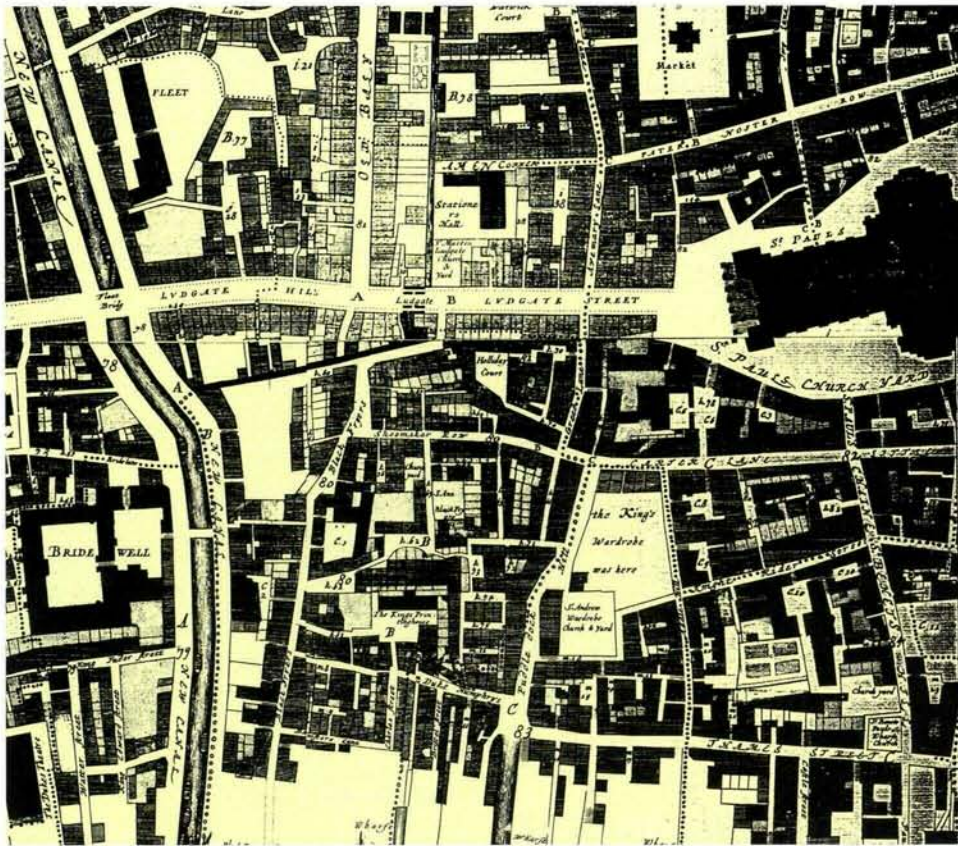
Lud Gate during the Great Fire

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Apothecaries Hall T H Shepherd

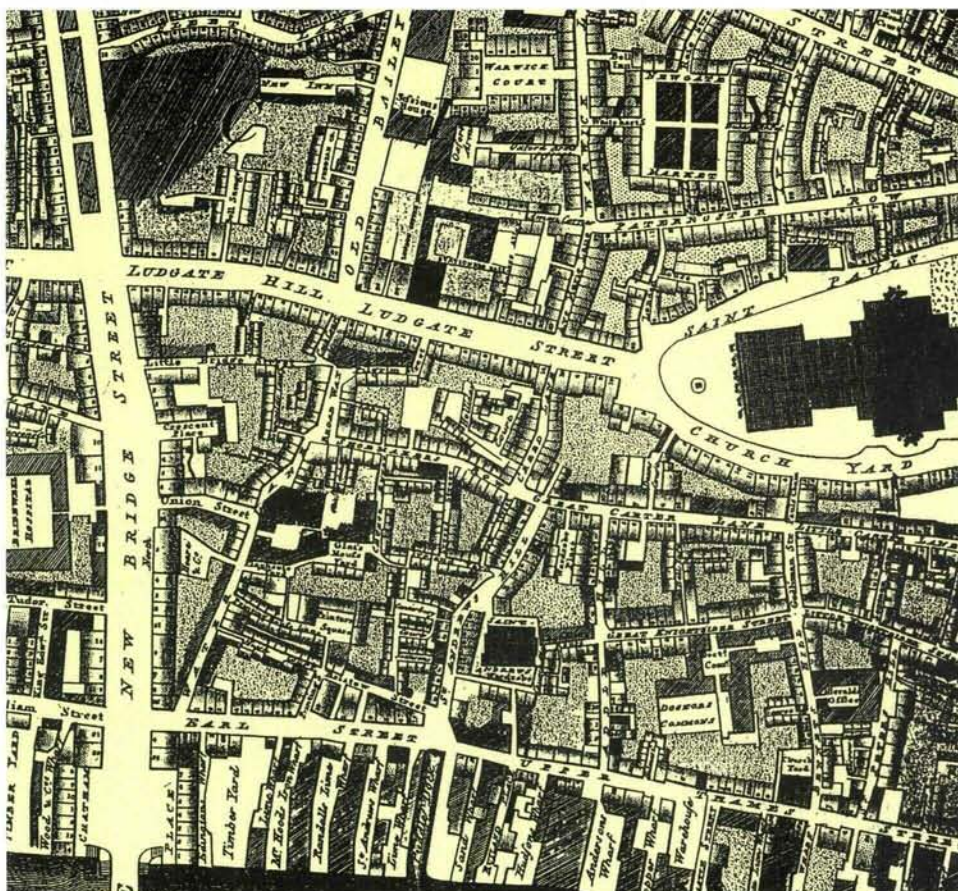
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Ogilby and Morgan 1676-79

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Undertaken when the reconstruction of the City was well underway, the Plan is the "first large multi-sheet plan of a British town to be so delineated", and is considered to be relatively accurate; plans before this had been aerial pictorial views. The King's Wardrobe and St. Andrews-By-The-Wardrobe are vacant sites, having been lost in the Great Fire of 1666. Institutions such as the Bridewell and the Fleet Prison appear and the River Fleet has been canalised, both above and below the Fleet Bridge. The City Wall and Ludgate are visible features.



Richard Horwood 1792-99

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Although less precise than Ogilby and Morgan (for example, fewer details are shown within the centre of some of the street blocks), Horwood's map indicates a strong correlation in the network of main streets and spaces. The south section of the Fleet canal has been paved over to form New Bridge Street, whilst the City Wall and Ludgate have disappeared under new building. The street pattern is little changed. The Apothecaries Hall has been extended to Water Lane and St. Andrew's Church has been reconstructed.

The main change is the insertion of the London, Chatham and Dover railway viaduct. The map shows proposed road widenings in Ludgate Hill and site clearance for the construction of Ludgate Circus. However the street pattern is largely unchanged from the previous map. Large warehouse development is beginning to appear in Ludgate Hill and St. Paul's Churchyard. Amen Court is becoming established. On the edge of the area, the Times Printing House is well established.



Ordnance Survey 1875

GUILDHALL LIBRARY

Victorian road improvements have been implemented in Ludgate Hill, Ludgate Circus and Queen Victoria Street, whilst the network of alleys and courts survives together with the characteristic small plot widths. Around the area, the printing industry has expanded and the London Telephone Service makes an appearance. Little Bridge Street has changed to Pilgrim Street and Amen Court has taken on the layout that survives today.



Ordnance Survey 1913

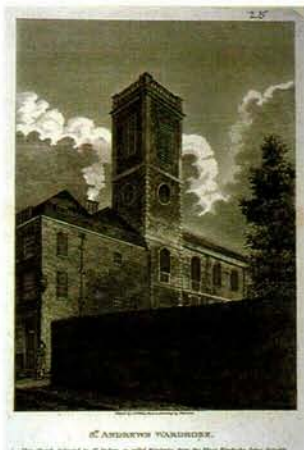
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Buck Panorama 1774

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In 1670 St Paul's Deanery was built in Dean's Court, apparently to the design of Christopher Wren, and in the same year the north and east sides of the courtyard to Apothecaries Hall were constructed. During the next three years the rebuilding of Stationers Hall was completed and in 1677 Wren began the reconstruction of St Martin-within-Ludgate, in the course of which a Roman memorial was discovered. The church was completed in 1684 and the following year Wren began the rebuilding of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, which took ten years to realise and cost some £7,000. Also in the seventeenth century, houses were built for the canons of St Paul's close to the cathedral. Located in Amen Court, they formed a quiet enclave situated to the north of bustling Ludgate Hill. In 1688 Thomas Locke executed further reconstruction work to Apothecaries Hall, and in 1720 Strype observed that 'the Garden of the King's Wardrobe is converted into a large and square court, with good houses'. This subsequently became known as Wardrobe Place.



St Andrew's Wardrobe
Pearson 1810



[Sepulchral Stone found at Ludgate.]
GUILDHALL LIBRARY

The second half of the eighteenth century saw the construction of St Andrew's Rectory in St Andrew's Hill (c1766) and the building of the south and west sides of the courtyard of Apothecaries Hall in 1786, together with the refacing in part of the Hall's 1670 buildings. The last Lud Gate was demolished (along with several of the City's other gates) in 1760. The statues of King Lud, his two sons and Elizabeth I were taken down and removed to the church of St Dunstan-in-the-West in Fleet Street where they can still be seen.

Nineteenth Century

The nineteenth century began with the refronting of Stationers Hall in 1800 by Robert Mylne and, in 1806, a second Roman memorial - this time taking the form of an inscribed hexagonal column - was discovered during building works on Ludgate Hill. During the Victorian period substantial changes were made to the road network throughout the City. In this area Ludgate Hill was widened on two occasions. The first widening took place in 1864 at which time Ludgate Circus was created to the west and, again, towards the close of the century when, in 1897, the south side of Ludgate Hill was widened. The construction of Queen Victoria Street to the south of the area in 1871 involved the substantial reduction of the churchyard of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe. This resulted in the church being left in its present elevated position in relation to the new carriageway.



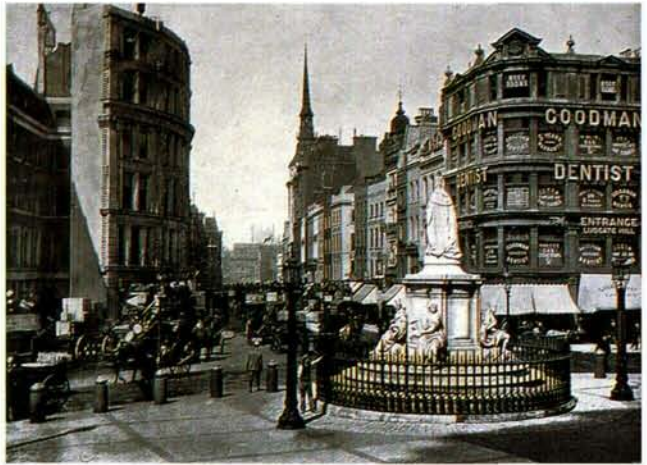
Ludgate Street and St Paul's c1850

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The nineteenth century brought many other changes to the physical fabric of the City and the manner in which it operated as the mercantile centre of the nation. Previously, all social classes lived and worked within close proximity. However, the rapid development of trade, finance and technology during this period resulted in a marked fall in the City's residential population and a need for new accommodation to house the expansion of commercial activities.

As a consequence, a substantial number of nineteenth century warehouses and showrooms were constructed in the area, particularly on the south side of the widened Ludgate Hill and within the hinterland to the south. Although the scale of the new buildings lining the route to the cathedral was greater than that of their predecessors, Victorian development in and around Carter Lane was more modest and, in many cases, new buildings occupied previous plot sizes and retained former building lines. As a result, the overall scale and grain of the areas to the north and south of Ludgate Hill remained cohesive with earlier buildings sitting comfortably alongside their newer neighbours.

By the close of the century, although much of the area was characterised by warehouses supporting printing and clothing activities, there remained residential pockets, the most notable being Amen Court to the north of Ludgate Hill. Here the seventeenth century houses built inside the City wall for the canons of St Paul's were augmented when, in the later nineteenth century, a new range of houses was constructed, the two terraces being separated by an enclosed garden. To the present day the entire group of buildings remains in residential use for the clergy of St Paul's Cathedral.



Ludgate Hill from St Paul's Cathedral c1900

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Amen Court c1905

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View from St Paul's on Lord Mayor's Day

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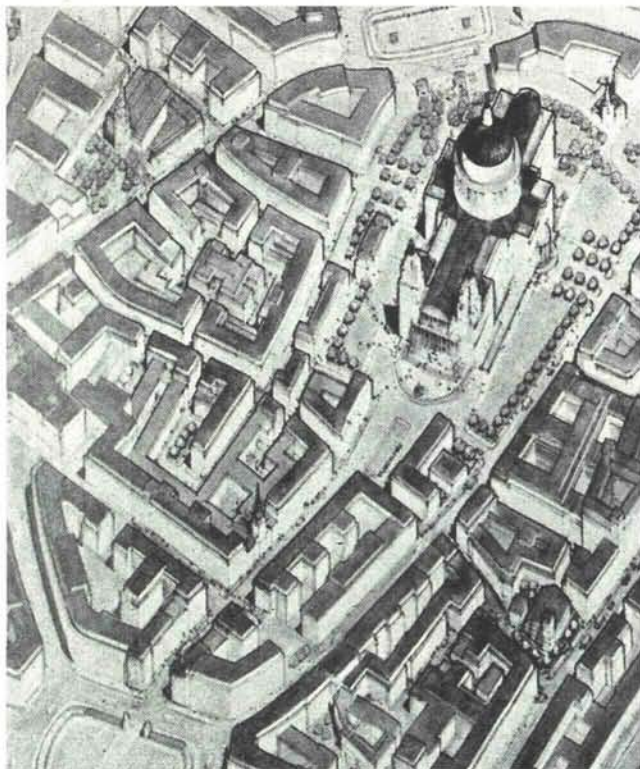
St Paul's Aerial Photograph C1930 GUILDHALL LIBRARY



St Paul's Aerial Photograph 1945 GUILDHALL LIBRARY



St Andrew by the Wardrobe 1945 GUILDHALL LIBRARY



Aerial view of St Paul's and its surroundings 1947 Holden & Holford CORPORATION OF LONDON

Twentieth Century

In contrast with the Victorian period, the earlier twentieth century saw comparatively little change to the fabric and character of the area. However, whilst avoiding the massive destruction seen nearby, a number of buildings were damaged or destroyed as a result of bombing during the Second World War. St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe was gutted and was not fully restored until the 1960s and Stationers Hall, which was also badly damaged, was restored in the 1950s.

In view of the huge scale of damage, particularly through the centre of the City close to St Paul's, a report was prepared on the post-war reconstruction of the City, by Holden and Holford, and published in 1947. Amongst its conclusions, the report recommended the enlargement of the cathedral precinct to the south and west of Carter Lane, which would have required the demolition of the nineteenth century choir school. Carter Lane itself was to be widened to take traffic away from the Cathedral and connect with a large traffic gyratory system that would have replaced Ludgate Circus to the west. Despite the implementation of a number of the report's recommendations - most notably the construction of Paternoster Square to the north of the cathedral and Colonial Mutual House on the north side of Ludgate Hill - the measures directly affecting the Carter Lane area were never realised.

During the late 1960s and the 1970s, changing attitudes towards comprehensive redevelopment, coupled with comparatively little change in its building stock, resulted in the significance of the area's special character becoming more widely appreciated. This was illustrated both by the initial designation of the two small conservation areas in 1971 and their consolidation ten years later. This latter measure also reflected the Corporation's recognition of the particularly important role that the area plays in forming a crucial part of the setting of St Paul's Cathedral.



Colonial Mutual House, Ludgate Hill 1966 GUILDHALL LIBRARY

Character of the Conservation Area

The present character of the Ludgate Hill Conservation Area is best described as being derived from largely Victorian buildings set within a fundamentally medieval street network. There is also a marked contrast between the scale of properties lining the major road and that of the hinterland lying behind it to the north and south. Ludgate Hill, part of the processional route linking the Cities of London and Westminster, is the best-known approach to St Paul's Cathedral. With its dome and western towers being glimpsed and then gradually revealed as one climbs the hill, the cathedral's west front is only fully seen at very close quarters, by which point the dome recedes in its prominence. Although the facades lining the hill do include individual buildings of great significance, on the whole they constitute an extremely valuable example of cohesive, or collective, street architecture. Here the effectiveness and enrichment of the whole composition far exceed the individual qualities of each separate building, the combined effect resulting in a memorable introduction to, and setting for, Wren's cathedral.

To the north lies Stationers Hall Court, with Amen Court beyond, offering respite from the noise and frenetic activity of Ludgate Hill. These sedate buildings, set within their calm gardens and courtyards, provide direct links with the development of the area over three centuries, their cohesion being interrupted, but not damaged irreparably, by the form and appearance of 24 Ludgate Hill (formerly Colonial Mutual House). To the south of Ludgate Hill, the intricate network of lanes, alleys and courts flows from the east/west backbone of Carter Lane with its two main north/south links: Creed Lane/St Andrew's Hill to the east and Ludgate Broadway/Black Friars Lane to the west. Underlying the character of the whole area are the clearly expressed falls in street levels away from Ludgate Hill down to Queen Victoria Street and, ultimately, the Thames beyond.

Although much of the area is now largely characterised by Victorian commercial premises, several groups of earlier buildings remain, such as those in Amen Court, Wardrobe Place and Carter Lane. The townscape is enriched further by the presence of some of the City's most significant architecture. These include Apothecaries Hall and the Old Deanery, regarded by Pevsner as the best surviving seventeenth century mansion in the City of London. From the gates of this splendid house can be gained what is perhaps the most exhilarating view to be had of St Paul's Cathedral.



Apothecaries Hall



Wardrobe Court



The Deanery



Ludgate Mill



Carter Lane



Amen Court



Dean's Court



St Paul's Churchyard



Amen Court



Addle Hill

The palette of materials throughout the area is a surprisingly rich one. It includes brick, stucco, limestone, terracotta, sandstone and even sgraffito (where layers of different coloured render are applied and then designs are created by scraping through the contrasting layers). The result is remarkably cohesive, particularly when considering the larger scale and comparative complexity of the facades along Ludgate Hill as opposed to their quieter and more domestic neighbours behind. Major contributors to this cohesive character are the predominance of brick within the areas away from Ludgate Hill and the fact that, though they are somewhat grander, the buildings that face Ludgate Hill are ultimately subordinate to the sheer presence of St Paul's Cathedral. As a consequence, all the buildings within the area take their rightful place within an overall hierarchy. The result is one of harmonious coexistence.

Within this framework new development has been accommodated successfully. This has been due to the fact that new buildings have predominantly retained their former plots. Where sites have been amalgamated, the design of new development has been influenced by the scale, character and materials of former buildings. In addition, the temptation to impose continuous floor levels on sites where there is a fall in street levels has been avoided. In all cases the established street pattern and network of linked spaces have either been retained or, where the opportunity arises, consolidated.



Youth Hostel, Carter Lane



Ludgate Broadway



St Andrew's Hill



Carter Lane



Wardrobe Terrace

The long-term presence of major institutions, such as the livery companies, the clergy of St Paul's and, more recently, the introduction of the Bishop of London's residence into the former Deanery, also underpin a sense of continuity of character. Whereas the role of the area changed in the nineteenth century, with residential uses declining in favour of commercial accommodation supporting the printing industry, the later twentieth century has witnessed the relocation of the publishing trade away from Playhouse Yard and, indeed, Fleet Street as a whole. The refurbishment and conversion to residential use of a substantial number of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings followed this change. In several cases, buildings have been returned to the use for which they were originally designed and constructed.

Today the Ludgate Hill Conservation Area remains an area of mixed uses and this makes a substantial contribution to its special character. Offices, shops, restaurants and residential accommodation sit side by side throughout the area - including those buildings on Ludgate Hill itself. This presents a vibrant combination that, ironically, draws strong parallels with the mixture of uses that was found in the area during much of the City's existence prior to the Industrial Revolution.



Ludgate Hill



Carter Lane



Stationers Hall



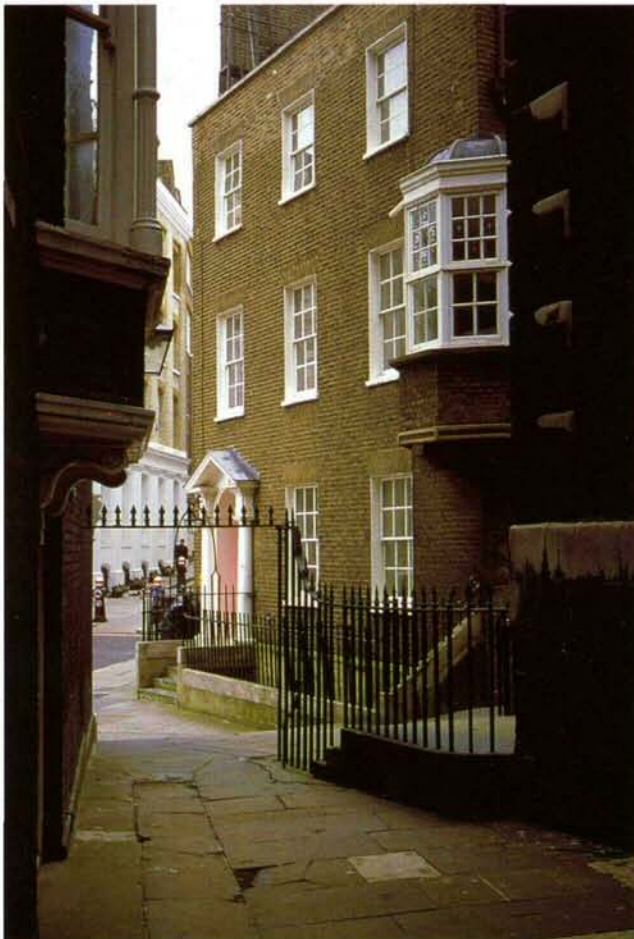
Wardrobe Place



Church Entry



St Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe



Towards St Andrew's Hill

Within and around St Andrew's Hill this mixture creates an urban village atmosphere that is now rare within the City. As with other conservation areas in the City of London, the combined effect of this vitality and the physical fabric that houses it provides a vivid example of what Pevsner regarded as the underlying visual qualities of the City of London, namely: intricacy, variety and surprise.

These qualities are enhanced by the presence of pockets of mature planting and trees, together with a rich palette of traditional paving materials and surfaces. The underlying topography of the area, the sinuous nature of the network of streets, alleys and spaces, coupled with a wide variety of rooflines, all create a remarkable quality of streetscape. The importance of the area is also underlined by the fact that it remains the only substantial component in the setting of St Paul's to have survived large-scale war damage and subsequent comprehensive redevelopment. Furthermore, the operation of heights controls since before the Second World War has reinforced the coherent hierarchy of bulk, massing and scale, where redevelopment or substantial refurbishment have taken place in the area. This has secured the continued supremacy of the Cathedral.

Significant views are enjoyed into, through and from within the conservation area. These range from the grand, sequential approach to the west front of St Paul's Cathedral, to intimate and intriguing glimpses of quiet courts and meandering alleys. That the historical development of the area can be read directly alongside, and contribute to, its continuing vibrancy whilst also providing an invaluable part of the setting of St Paul's Cathedral, makes the Ludgate Hill Conservation Area an extremely valuable part of the townscape of the City of London.



Amen Court



Stationers Hall



Carter Lane



Church Entry



Carter Lane

Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

- 1-3 Amen Court
- 4-9, 8A & 8B Amen Court
- Gate Piers to No 1 Amen Court
- Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane SM
- 15-17 Black Friars Lane
- Apothecaries Hall, 10-18 Black Friars Lane SM
- 36 Carter Lane
- Rising Sun Public House, 61 Carter Lane
- 79 Carter Lane
- 81 Carter Lane
- St Ann's Vestry Hall, Church Entry
- Former St Paul's Deanery, Dean's Court
- Screen Wall to Former Deanery, Dean's Court
- Fragment of Rubble Wall in former churchyard of St Ann, Ireland Yard
- 34-40 Ludgate Hill
- St Martin's Church, Ludgate Hill
- 45-57 Ludgate Hill
- 1-3 Ludgate Square
- 146 Queen Victoria Street
- St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe Church, Queen Victoria Street
- The Cockpit Public House, 7 St Andrew's Hill
- 31-32 St Andrew's Hill
- 35 St Andrew's Hill
- 36 St Andrew's Hill
- 1 Wardrobe Place
- 2 Wardrobe Place
- 3,4 & 5 Wardrobe Place
- 5A, 5B & adjoining Archway, Wardrobe Place
- Remains of Roman and mediaeval wall and gateway located to the west of the boundary of Stationers Hall and beneath Ludgate Hill SM only
- London Wall: section in Amen Court SM only



Apothecaries Hall



Blackfriars Lane



Carter Lane



St Andrew's Hill



Wardrobe Terrace

Additional Considerations

The following also contribute to the immediate setting of the Ludgate Hill Conservation Area:

- St Paul's Cathedral, St Paul's Churchyard
- 40 stone posts to forecourt of St Paul's Cathedral, St Paul's Churchyard
- Statue of Queen Anne, St Paul's Churchyard
- The area is close to the Fleet Street and Newgate Conservation Areas and there are reciprocal views between them. Ludgate Hill is part of the processional route from Westminster into the heart of the City of London. It forms a crucial component of the setting of St Paul's Cathedral when viewed from its western approach.

The Conservation Area is subject to the St Paul's Heights policy protecting the views of St Paul's Cathedral, in this case from the south and west. Much of the area also falls within either the St Paul's Strategic Views Viewing Corridors or the St Paul's Strategic Views Consultation Areas.



Wardrobe Place



The Deanery



Church Entry



St Andrew's Hill



Carter Lane



St Ann's Churchyard



Apothecaries Hall



Carter Lane



St Ann's Churchyard



Wardrobe Place



Addle Hill



St Andrew's Hill



Apothecaries Hall



Amen Court

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Ludgate Hill from St Paul's Cathedral

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