

<b>McCall Close, jeffries Road, Stockwell</b>		
Former Annie McCall Hospital		
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>
II		11/10/2011

## List Entry Summary

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

**Name: Former Annie McCall Hospital**

**List Entry Number: 1402041**

### Location

McCall Close, Jeffreys Road, London, SW4 6QU

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

**County:** Greater London Authority

**District:** Lambeth

**District Type:** London Borough

**Parish:** Non Civil Parish

**National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.**

**Grade: II**

**Date first listed: 11-Oct-2011**

**Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.**

## Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

# List Entry Description

## Summary of Building

Former maternity hospital, 1915, by Hart and Waterhouse. Extension of 1938 by Gertrude Leverkus. Minor later alterations.

## Reasons for Designation

The Annie McCall Hospital is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

\* historic interest: as only the third hospital to be founded and run by women in Britain, the Annie McCall Hospital played a vital part in the network of pioneering women doctors in the late C19, and the growing acceptance of women in the medical profession well into the C20

\* architectural interest: the purpose-built wing, designed by Hart and Waterhouse and dating to 1915, has a smart red-brick façade with stone dressings and a handsome doorcase. There is also an extension of 1938 by Gertrude Leverkus, an early female architect

\* state of preservation: there has been little alteration to the building since it opened and it retains its wood floors, terrazzo-paved corridors, original window joinery and one fireplace, which enhance our understanding of how the building functioned.

## History

The Clapham Maternity Hospital was founded in 1889 by the pioneering doctor Annie McCall (1859–1949). Initially based at 74 Jeffreys Road, Stockwell, the Clapham Maternity Hospital moved to 41–3 Jeffreys Road in 1892, and from there expanded into two neighbouring houses and this purpose-built wing. A notice about the new wing appeared in *The Builder* on 6 March 1914, stating it cost £8,000 and was designed by architects Hart & Waterhouse, both pupils of Sir Ernest George. The wing opened in July 1915 and a sketch of the entrance was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1916. The hospital was renamed the Annie McCall Hospital in 1936, at which time McCall (then in her late seventies) was still nominally its director; she retired in 1938. In 1938–9 an extension was added to the north-western elevation, providing a waiting room for outpatients, doctors' rooms, dispensary and extra wards; it was designed by one of the first female architects, Gertrude Leverkus. Nos 74 and 41-3 Jeffreys Road were destroyed in the Second World War, but Nos 37-39 survived and interconnect with the 1915 wing. The hospital closed in the 1970s and served as council offices, before becoming

artists' studios, a use that endures to this day.

The nucleus of the Clapham Maternity Hospital was a missionary venture founded by the prison reformer Susannah Meredith. The Hospital was originally financed by private subscriptions and legacies. Income included McCall's temperance lecture fees, donations from fellow-women doctors, and the sale of caps made by Annie's mother. In addition small mortgages were taken out and grants received from the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. Priority was given to admitting single women, unusual at this time, when being an unmarried mother was considered a disgrace and could result in the mother being cast out of the family home and the baby being born in the workhouse.

Annie McCall was a pioneer of antenatal care, holistic maternity services and natural childbirth, concerned (in her words) 'the absolute needs of expectant mothers. It is my belief that it was also the first thing of its kind in the country. Here we dealt with such things as the occupation of the mother, food preparation, the question of rest, leisure and exercise'. 'Masterful inactivity' was her mantra for midwifery: internal examinations were avoided if possible and forceps were used in only 3 per cent of births. The resulting maternal mortality rates were low—1.6 per 1000—from 1889 to 1942 compared to national rates of between 3.5 and 6.5 per 1000. McCall also established the Clapham School of Midwifery, which opened in 1887 and set its own examinations, marked by external women doctors. Ante- and post-natal clinics were another of McCall's innovations. The skills of midwifery and obstetrics were being developed in Clapham at a time when their importance was not recognised elsewhere (midwifery was not formally established as a profession until 1902) and before midwives had to be registered. In its obituary, *The Lancet* recorded that McCall did 'much for obstetrics especially during a period when this branch of practice was looked upon as beneath the notice of the physician and surgeon'.

The hospital played a significant part in furthering the acceptance of women doctors to the medical profession. This was the first maternity hospital to be founded, staffed and run by women; and was the third women's hospital in Britain, after those founded by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson in London in 1872 and by Sophia Jex-Blake in Edinburgh in 1885. While the Clapham Maternity Hospital was not as prominent a landmark as the New Hospital for Women, on London's Euston Road, its place in the history of women doctors is significant and it played an important part of the network of medical women which emerged before the First World War. Pioneering women doctors like Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and Annie McCall did not found their hospitals solely to give women patients effective treatment by members of their own sex; of equal importance was the opportunities women's hospitals created for female junior doctors to gain clinical experience and to build a professional reputation. From its opening in 1889, students at the London School of Medicine for Women (founded in 1872 and the first women's medical school in Britain) gained maternity outpatient experience at the Clapham Maternity Hospital. Annie McCall was the lecturer in midwifery at the London School of Medicine for Women and, in her will, left the majority of her estate to the

School to set up an Annie McCall scholarship in midwifery. Women connected with the Clapham Maternity Hospital went on to establish ground-breaking institutions themselves. Dr Catherine Chisolm, for example, the first woman to graduate in medicine from Manchester University, was house surgeon at Clapham before founding the Manchester Babies Hospital in 1914, one of the first specialist hospitals for babies. Louisa Garrett Anderson, a supporter of the Clapham Maternity Hospital, founded a hospital for children on Harrow Road in 1911. The hospital also had connections with the older generation of pioneering doctors: Louisa's more famous mother was the chair of the hospital's original managing committee and Elizabeth Blackwell was an early and generous donor to its funds. The Annie McCall Hospital played a vital part in the network of pioneering women doctors in the late C19, and the growing acceptance of women in the profession well into the C20. This point is underscored by the words of Millicent Garret Fawcett, who wrote to Annie McCall upon the opening of the new building in 1915: 'Your hospital, with its high standard of efficiency, has been one of the causes which have helped build up the public esteem in which women doctors are now held. When we compare the humble and quiet beginnings in the sixties of the last century with the place your movement holds now we feel what an immense success the whole thing has been'.

The delay between the founding of the hospital and the construction of a new wing is explained by the circumstances of its foundation. A 'General Report' published by the governors in 1909 explains that, in the early years: 'it is obvious that, under the circumstances, when maternity hospitals and the work of medical women were, so to speak, both on trial, there could be no question of building special hospital premises'. The relative plainness of the hospital's architecture is a manifestation of the nature of the institution, which prided itself on its prudent financial management in its annual reports (an appeal in 1892 for donations to buy 41-3 Jeffreys Road emphasised the hospital had never been in debt).

Gertrude Leverkus was one of the first three women to be accepted as an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and one of the first two to become a fellow. Leverkus was Secretary of the Women's Committee of RIBA in the late 1930s and in the Second World War an organiser of evacuees from London. In 1943 she was appointed the Housing Architect in the Borough Architecture and Town Planning Office of West Ham and later was in private practice. She built relatively few buildings, making this extension all the more special a survival, notwithstanding its modesty. The involvement of a female architect in the expansion of the hospital in the 1930s underscores its special social history as a landmark place in the late C19 and early C20 women's movement.

## **Details**

The building is constructed of red brick with stone dressings and concrete floors; to the rear the building is stock brick with render. The windows are timber sashes or horizontal hinged casements. The roof is flat and covered in asphalt. The building has three storeys, plus a basement. On the north-west

front the windows are dressed with rubbed brick arches, stone keystones and stone aprons. The central bay has brick and stone banded pilasters, a pediment with stone dentil cornice, and a stuccoed projecting ground floor with a vase balustrade to its parapet. The central entrance portico has rusticated piers, Ionic half-columns, and a broken pediment framing a large cartouche. The timber front doors are original. The 1938-9 extension is part-single-storey, part-three-storey and in red brick with rubbed brick and stone dressings. The south-east elevation is more utilitarian than the façade: it is clad in render with rows of undecorated windows and a canted bay at each end.

The building is long and shallow on plan, with a spinal corridor on each floor. A row of five small wards run along its south-eastern side, and a single ward, WCs and utility rooms the north-western. Internal windows admit light from the wards to the corridor. The floors in the wards are woodblock or timber planks; the corridor floors are terrazzo, which sweeps up to form a skirting to the walls, a device to facilitate easy cleaning. The entrance lobby has a mosaic terrazzo floor. The cantilevering open-well concrete staircase has a metal balustrade and timber handrail. One fireplace survives in one of the ground floor rooms.

Nos 37 and 39 Jeffreys Road are typical mid-C19 London semi-detached townhouses and are not included in the listing.

---

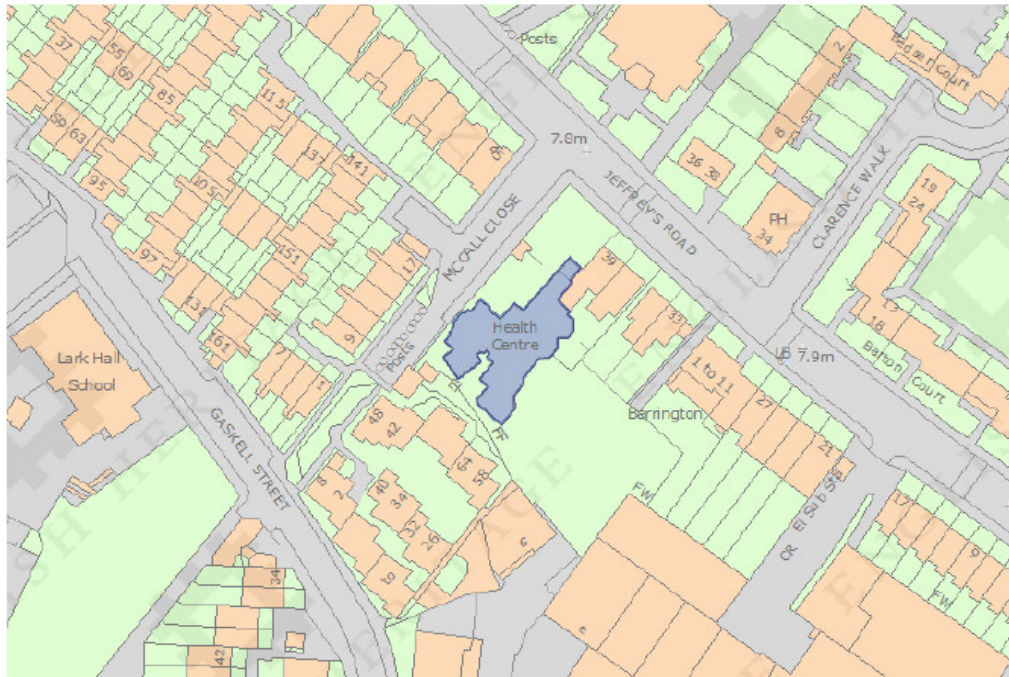
## Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Mary Ann Elston - *Title:* 'Run by Women, (mainly) for Women: Medical Women's Hospitals in Britain, 1866-1948' in *Women and Modern Medicine, The Wellcome Series in the History of Medicine* - *Date:* 2001 - *Page References:* 73-107
  2. **Article Reference** - *Author:* Beryl. M. Barrow - *Title:* 'McCall, Annie (1859–1949)' - *Date:* 2004 - *Journal Title:* *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*
  3. **Unpublished Title Reference** - *Author:* Elain Harwood - *Title:* *Annie McCall Hospital* - *Date:* 1992 - *Type:* Listing Report - *Source:* English Heritage
  4. **Unpublished Title Reference** - *Author:* Martin O'Rourke - *Title:* *Annie McCall Hospital: a report on the site and its history* - *Date:* 2008 - *Source:* London Borough of Lambeth
-

# Map

**National Grid Reference: TQ3011976286**

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale.  
For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1402041.pdf](#)



© Crown Copyright and database right 2011. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088.

© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2011. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.

This copy shows the entry on 12-Oct-2011 at 08:57:50.

## PART 1

<b>MERVAN ROAD Brixton</b>			
Pillar box			
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
431886		TQ 3175 17/3000	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II		27/01/1987	

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Pillar box. 1872. Cast iron. Hexagonal with acorn finial. Listing NGR: TQ3120375077

## PART 1

**MINET ROAD SW9 (West Side)**

Nos 24 to 40 (even) and Nos 24a to 40a (even) (basement flats)

<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
204477	5023	TQ 3176 13/679	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II	GV	27/03/1981	

## PART 2

**DESCRIPTION**

Early-mid C19 terrace, each house two storeys, attic and basement, one window. Wide proportions. Stock brick with stuccoed frieze and cornice, and stuccoed basement. Slated mansard roofs with dormers and dividing chimney walls. Sash windows with glazing bars in moulded architraves, those on ground floor with pediment and projecting bracketed cills. Eight steps to doors of three patterned panels, with rectangular fanlights, in modified entablature surrounds, except for No 24 which shares with No 22 Lilford Road (qv) a double prostyle composite porch with fluted columns.  
Listing NGR: TQ3170176288

## PART 1

<b>MITCHAM LANE SW16 (North Side)</b>			
Roman Catholic Church of the English Martyrs			
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
204480			963/33/683
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II*		27/03/1981	

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p>Roman Catholic church. Built in 1892-4 by A E Purdie in French Gothic style. 1962 extension in matching style by T Sibthorpe to ritual north. Church is orientated north west. Built of coursed Kentish rag stone rubble with Bath stone dressings to most of the building and Portland stone dressings to the spire, slate roof and stone spire. PLAN: Five bay nave with aisles, three bay chancel, north chapel and south chapels and south west tower. EXTERIOR: West end has large traceried window and smaller one to north aisle. Elaborate entrance with three tiers of colonnettes, the central one with steep pediment. South west tower of three stages with broached spire with narrow lucarnes and metal finial. Top or bell stage has wooden louvres and three pointed arches to each face. Second stage has two lancets and statues of St Anselm and St Thomas of Canterbury. Lowest stage has traceried window to west and arched door case with three tiers of colonnettes. Five bay nave has triple trefoil-headed and traceried windows below lancets with trefoil decoration above. Chancel is similar with large traceried east window. INTERIOR: Arcade with circular columns with stiff leaf capitals and scissor-braced roof supported on bosses and canopies above statues of Catholic martyrs. The roof was painted in the 1950s, a feature planned but not executed originally. High relief Stations of the Cross with canopies. Arched Confessional doors. Carved west balcony, screen and front row of the pews. Complete set of Hardman glass, including scenes from the life of St Thomas More to west window, Scenes from the life of St John Fisher to east window and other saints and martyrs to other windows. Clerestory glass was resited to 1960s extension. Octagonal font in south chapel. North chapel retains decorative bronze Communion Railings re-sited from main altar. Chancel has painted ribbed roof and elaborate altar with marble and silver gilt tabernacle door of vulning pelican. 1962 extension has similar roof trusses, re-sited original doors, re-sited stained glass from clerestorey and elaborate late C19 Flemish carved wooden altar re-sited from north chapel.</p> <p>[BOE "London 2: South" P391. "The Builder" 1893. Gerald Brine "A History of the Church and Parish of the English Martyrs Streatham." Pamphlet 1993] Listing NGR: TQ2996671648</p>

## PART 1

**MITCHAM LANE SW16 (West Side)**

No 2 (English Martyrs' Presbytery)

<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
204479	5023	TQ 2971 33/682	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II		27/03/1981	

## PART 2

**DESCRIPTION**

Light-hearted building of early C20 in a free Art-and-Craft Tudor style. Bright red brick with stone bands and a tall, tiled roof with interrupted gable end to road. Three storeys, irregular fenestration. Three closely-set second floor windows, the middle one shorter to accommodate cresting of ogee lead roof above half octagonal stone first floor oriel flanked by windows of different sizes. At ground floor right, a wide window with mullions and transoms; at left a half glazed door, with sidelights, in Tudor arched entrance many-chamfered with brick and stone alternating voussoirs. Flanking buttresses support label moulding raised in centre to hold stone relief portraits of two martyrs. Top gable has wide ogee-headed cusped panel and a final with ogee stone cap.  
Listing NGR: TQ2997671633

## PART 1

<b>MONTFORD PLACE</b>		
No 3 and Nos 7-25 (odd)		
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>
432146		TQ 3177 8/686
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>
II	GV	02/10/1990

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p>Terrace. C1780. Built of stock brick in Flemish bond with stone parapets, slate roofs and brick chimney stacks. Three Storeys, 2 windows each. Mainly 8-pane sashes to second floor but No 11 has C20 casements and Nos 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 have mid C19, 6-pane sashes with horns. First floor has 2 tall 12-pane sashes mainly with horns and ground floors have 3 round-headed arches with impost blocks, 2 containing 6 paned sashes and the other containing door with semi circular fanlight. No 3 has a fanlight with ogee glazing bars and 6 panelled door, No 19 has a Regency 3 panelled door and No 25 has a 7 panelled door and retains spear railings. Nos 1 and 5 originally part of the terrace were rebuilt in the C20 and are not of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ3112277946</p>

## PART 1

**MOORLAND ROAD SW9**

Nos 5 to 23 (odd)

<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
204469	5023	TQ 3175 18/666	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II	GV	27/03/1981	

## PART 2

**DESCRIPTION**

Mid C19 villas, each two storeys, attic and basement, three windows. Stucco with incised lines. Slated roof with dormers, end chimneys and eaves soffit above egg and dart cornice resting on side pilasters. Ground and first floor cill bands, some with guilloche moulding. Sash windows with margin lights (some also with glazing bars) in moulded architraves, some eared; friezes and console bracketed cornices on ground floor; some pediments and some patterned cast iron guards. Eight steps to four-panel doors half glazed in prostyle porches with square columns, modillion cornices and filled sides. Round or pointed entrance arches.  
Listing NGR: TQ3169075362

## PART 1

<b>MOUNT EPHRAIM LANE SW16 (North Side)</b>		
No 21 (Flint Cottage)		
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>
204483	5023	TQ 2972 29/687
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>
II		27/03/1981

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p>Mid C19 cottage of two storeys and basement. One wide, gabled bay facing road and a narrower set back entrance bay. Walls of knapped flint with yellow brick dressings and quoins. Slated roofs with moulded wood eaves cornices and carved and pierced bargeboards. One-bar casements with stone lintels and cills. On ground floor, a canted bay window with hipped slate roof. Four-panel door, half-glazed with leaded fanlight, under a hipped quadrant canopy in the angle. Interesting for the use of vernacular material in a town cottage.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ2987072365</p>

## PART 1

<b>MOUNT EPHRAIM LANE SW16 (North Side)</b>		
Coach House to No 21 (Flint Cottage)		
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>
204484	5023	TQ 2972 29/688
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>
II		27/03/1981

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Mid C19. One storey. Knapped flint walls with yellow brick quoins. Slated roof with fancy ridge tiles and carved and pierced bargeboards. Listing NGR: TQ2986672356

**MOWLL STREET SW9**

Christ Church Hall

<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
431852	5023	TQ 3177 8/1	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II	GV	20/08/1985	

## PART 2

**DESCRIPTION**

1897-8. A Beresford Pite.Brick. Slate roof. Free style, Single storey. 5 main bays separated by pilaster buttresses. Square headed entrance to gable end set in large thermal window of 3 main lights separated by brick piers which rise to form supports to open pitched roofed bellcote. To south end low tower with canted sides and low pitched hipped roof. Main roof of low pitch to eaves. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: TQ3111977082

## PART 1

<b>MYATTS FIELDS SE5</b>			
Bandstand			
<b>LBSUID</b>	<b>LOCAL AUTH'TY REF.</b>	<b>SERIAL NUMBER OF LIST ENTRY</b>	
204485	5023	TQ 3176 13/689	
<b>GRADE</b>	<b>GROUP VALUE NOTES</b>	<b>DATE DESIGNATED</b>	
II		27/03/1981	

## PART 2

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p>Probably late C19. Octagonal bandstand on raised brick plinth with wood balustrade railing. Eight decorative cast iron piers support shallow elliptical arches with key mouldings on which top frame rests. Steeply-pitched swept tiled roof with central arcaded drum below ogee swept lead cupola with ball and spike finial. Listing NGR: TQ3174876718</p>

