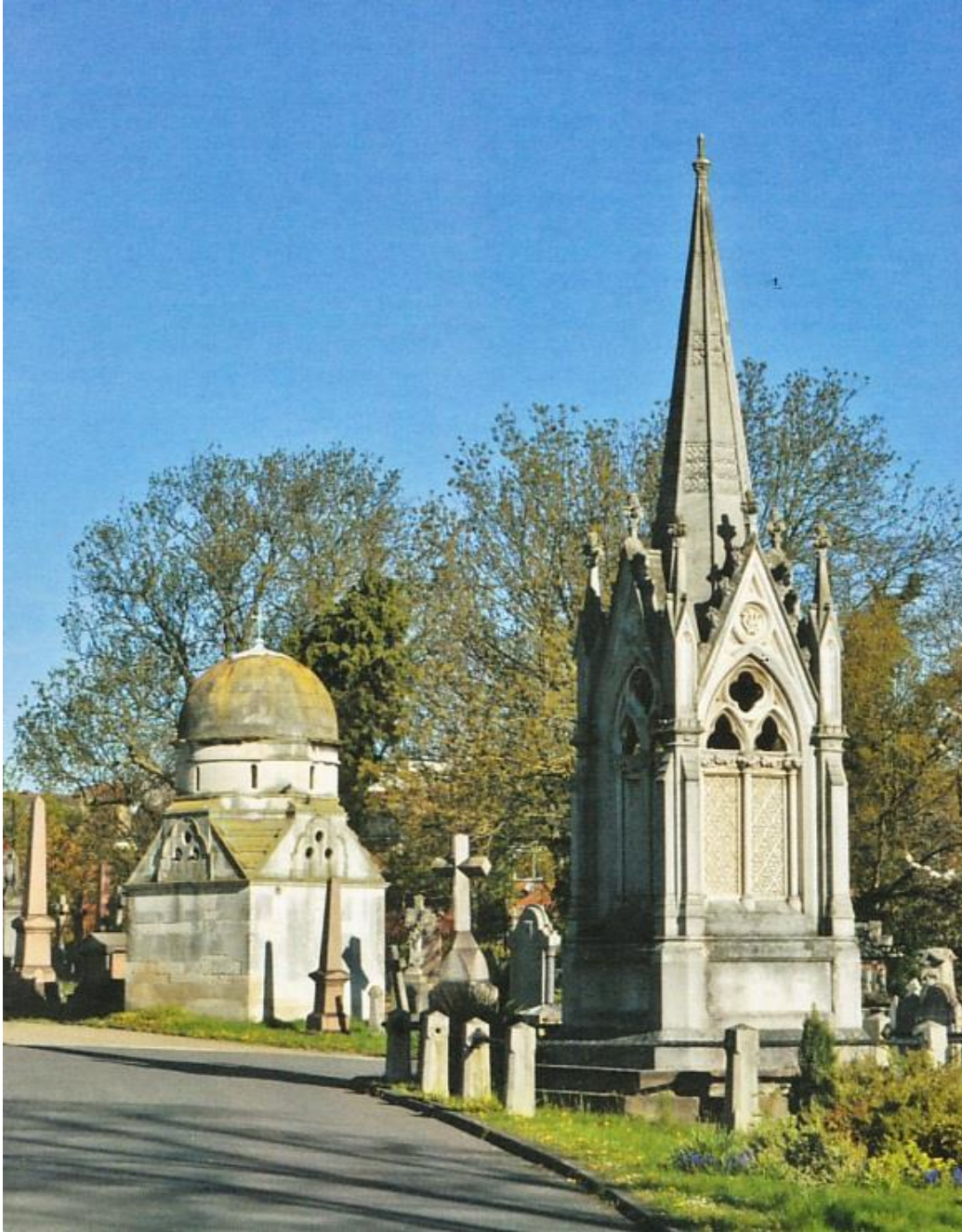


WEST NORWOOD CONSERVATION AREA

DRAFT CHARACTER APPRAISAL



November 2020

WEST NORWOOD CONSERVATION AREA

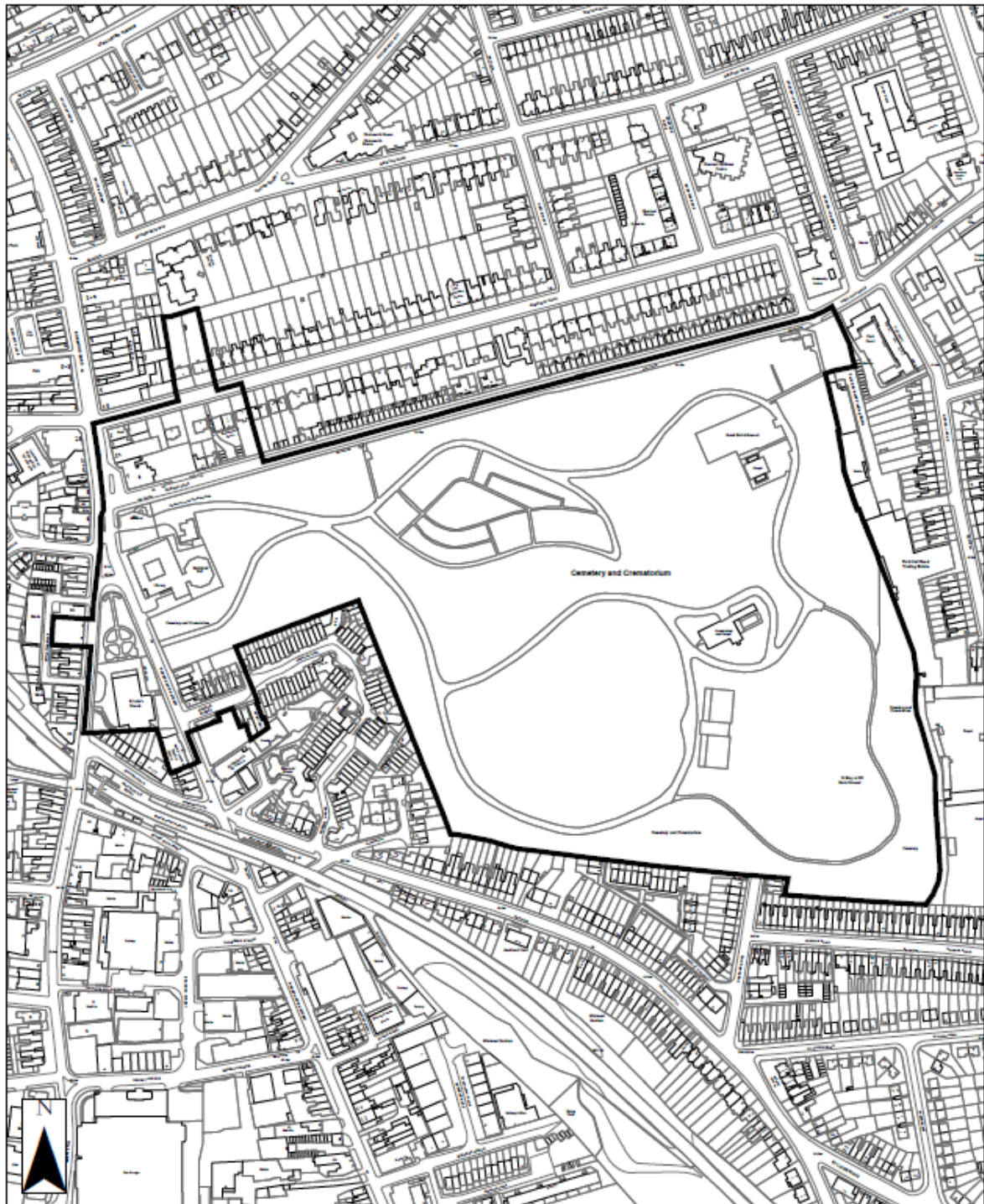
CHARACTER APPRAISAL

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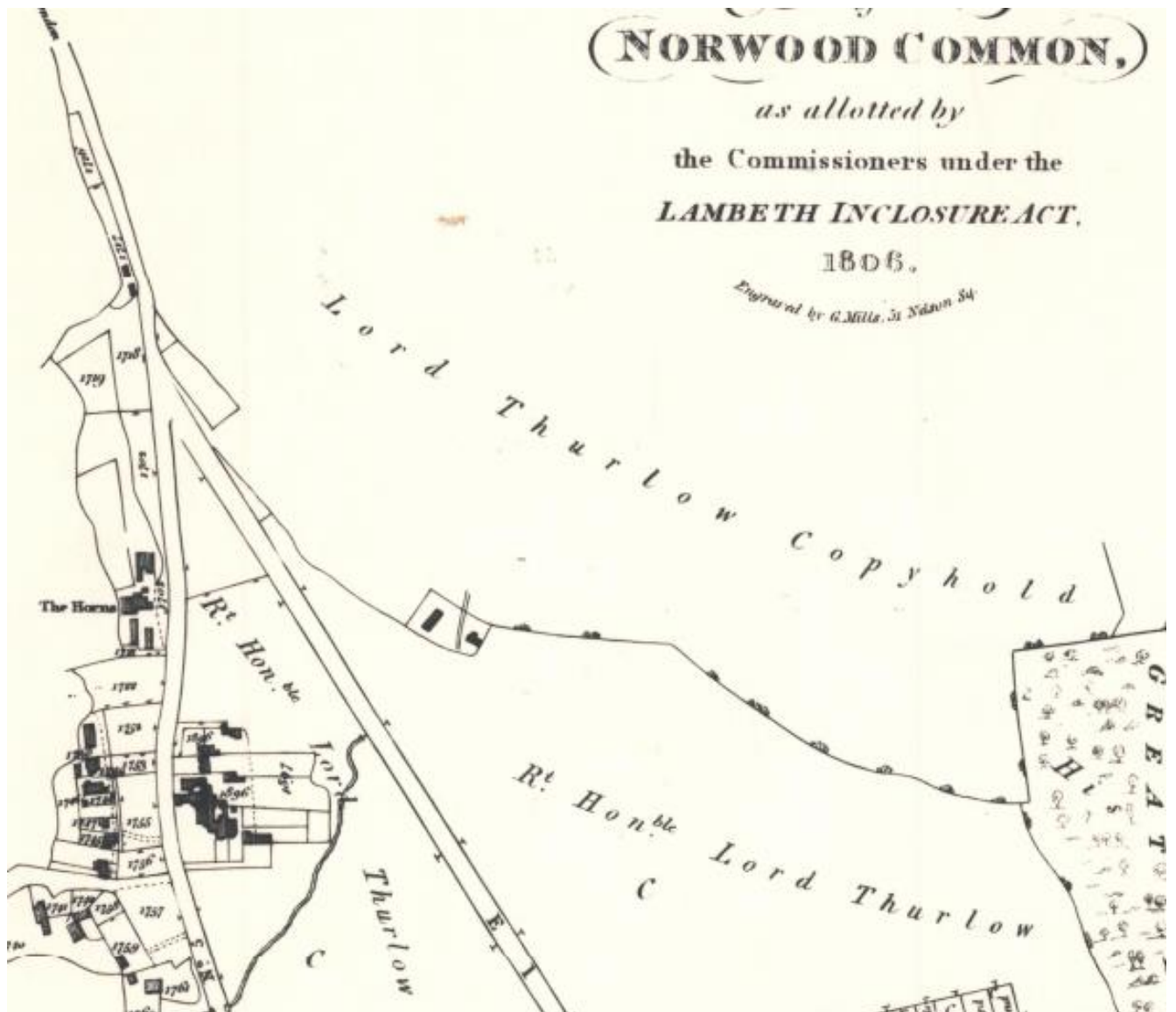
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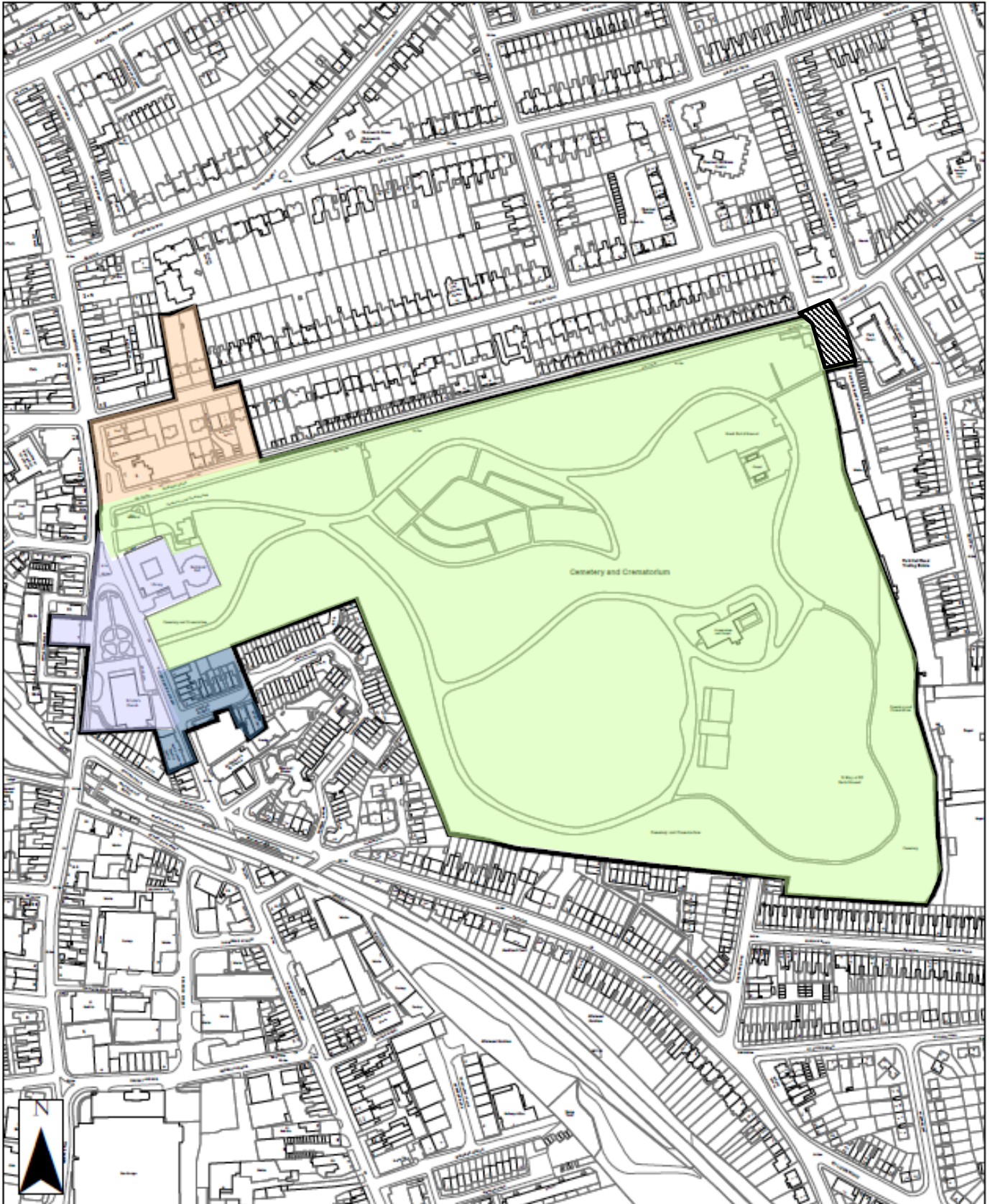
MAP 2 West Norwood Conservation Area Map (CA 24)



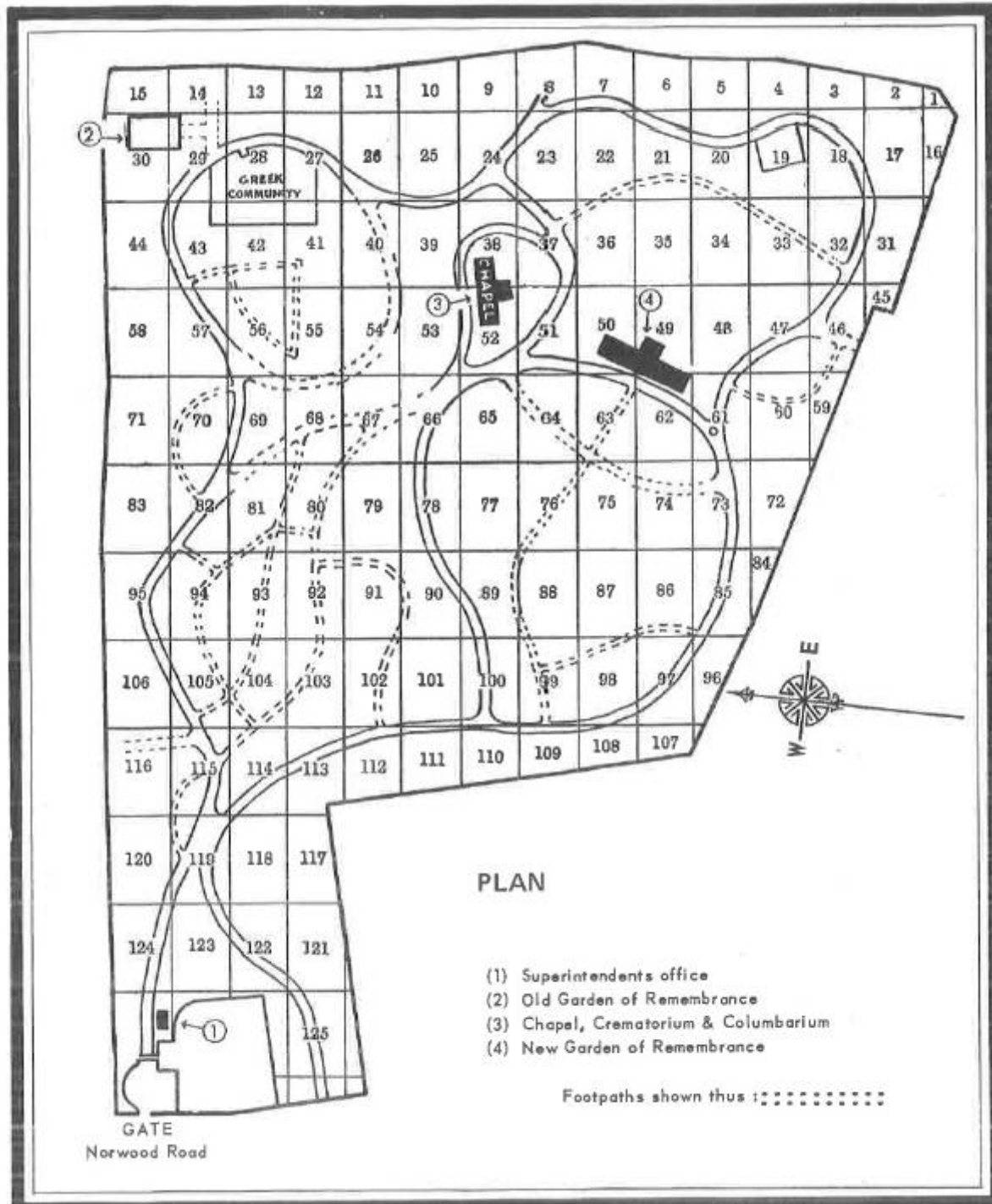
MAP 3 West Norwood in 1806



MAP 4 **Character Areas in the West Norwood Conservation Area**



MAP 4 Character Areas in the West Norwood Conservation Area



INTRODUCTION

The West Norwood Conservation Area is located to the south of the Borough within an area bounded by Norwood Road, Chestnut Road, Martell Road, Durban Road, Auckland Hill and Hannen Road. It was designated on 5 July 1978, with its boundary extended in 2003.

At present its boundary is tightly centred on the historic West Norwood Cemetery. The cemetery, established in 1836, is one of the “Magnificent Seven” private cemeteries surrounding London. It was the second of these cemeteries that were founded by Act of Parliament between 1832 and 1847. Officially known under the Act of 1837 as the ‘South Metropolitan Cemetery’, administratively it is now referred to as the South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery. In this document it is referred to simply as West Norwood Cemetery or the cemetery.

The cemetery is a designed landscape containing numerous memorials and structures of interest including a high proportion of listed monuments and other features. Hugh Meller, in *London Cemeteries* (1981) in describing the cemetery states “... *the Victorians preferred something infinitely more romantic, best realised on an elevated site, and Norwood is second only to Highgate in achieving the picturesque ideal*”.¹ In spite of past mismanagement it is recognised as a world-class cemetery and such is its importance that it draws visitors from across the globe.

In addition to the cemetery, the conservation area currently includes some of the 19th century public, commercial and residential buildings adjoining the cemetery.

Only by understanding what gives a conservation area its special architectural or historic interest can we ensure that its character and appearance is preserved or enhanced. This Conservation Area Character Appraisal is prepared by the London Borough of Lambeth to provide a better understanding of the significance of the West Norwood Conservation Area, and it identifies the features that give the area its special character and appearance.

Consultation

The Council is consulting on this draft document and the proposals it contains.

Consultation period – 11 January 2021 – 28 March 2021.

All comments should be set to:

E-mail planningconsrvation@lambeth.gov.uk

Address – Conservation & Urban Design Team

Lambeth Planning

PO Box 734 Winchester

S023 5DG

¹ Hugh Meller & Brian Parsons *London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide & Gazetteer*. 4th ed. Stroud: The History Press, 2008, p.339.

1. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.1 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act) requires all local authorities to identify 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and designate them as Conservation Areas.

1.2 Conservation Area designation brings with it additional planning controls, control over demolition and the protection of trees. Section 72 of the Act places a duty on the Council and other decision makers to special attention in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. This includes exercising control over development proposals that are outside the Conservation Area but would affect its setting, or views into or out of the area.

1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the national policy document on the protection of the historic environment and its guidance must be taken into account by local planning authorities when formulating policy or making planning decisions. Paragraph 127 states that conservation area status should not be weakened by designation of areas that lack special interest. It states that 'great weight' should be given to the conservation of heritage assets (including conservation areas).

1.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the Lambeth area is the London Plan: A Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (July 2011). This document sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London over a time span of the next 15-20 years. It recognises the importance of conservation areas, listed buildings and World Heritage Sites in contributing to the quality of life of local communities and to London's international status as a world class city.

1.5 In Lambeth the 'Development Plan' comprises the London Plan and the Council's Lambeth Plan (2015). All planning decisions have to be made in accordance with the London Plan and the adopted Local Plan except where material considerations indicate otherwise.

1.6 The Local Plan (2015) contains general policies relating to all aspects of planning in the borough including urban form, listed buildings, conservation areas and design as well as site-specific policies.

Planning Control

1.8 Conservation area designation brings with it controls over the demolition of certain buildings and boundaries, limits the size of extensions, controls roof alterations, certain types of cladding, satellite dishes in some locations. Trees are also protected.

Consecration

1.9 About three quarters (30 acres) of the cemetery is consecrated ground under the rites of the Church of England. All memorials and structures within the consecrated area are subject to Church of England Faculty jurisdiction under the Diocese of Southwark.

1.10 The Greek Enclosure within the cemetery is subject to the rites of consecration of the Greek Orthodox Church under the auspices of the Cathedral of St Sophia, Bayswater.

Article 4 Directions

1.11 Whilst conservation area designation brings with it additional planning controls there are still a range of works that do not normally require planning permission when undertaken on single dwelling houses; this work is known as “permitted development”.

1.12 When the impact of these uncontrolled works is having an adverse impact on the character or appearance of a conservation area the Council can remove the permitted development rights and thus bring the works under planning control. This is achieved by making an Article 4 Direction.

1.13 No buildings within the West Norwood Conservation Area were subject to an Article 4 Direction at the time of writing.

Heritage At Risk Register

1.14 This register, maintained by Historic England, highlights designated heritage assets that are at risk from damage or neglect. The whole cemetery is currently on the register because of the poor condition of many monuments. Both the Scheme of Management Committee and Lambeth Council are committed to discharging their respective obligations, insofar as they are able, in addressing this risk.

2. ANALYSIS

2.1 This appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance.

Geology

2.2 The area is underlain by London clay to an estimated depth of 40-50 metres, beneath which lies approximately 30 metres of Thanet Sand Formation and Upper Chalk. The soil is understood to be clay/silt of a pH that is broadly neutral to slightly acid.

Origins & Historic Development

Early History

2.3 Pre-19th Century Norwood was an agricultural landscape on the edge of the Great North Wood, which extended northwards from present-day Croydon and from which the name 'Norwood' is derived. The area was settled mostly by tenants of the Manor of Lambeth who had grazing and other rights. By the end of the 18th Century, the effect of the rapid clearance of the North Wood, and a series of Enclosure Acts that enclosed common land, had paved the way for development within the area. Whilst Norwood Road appears on a map of 1806 as part of Lord Thurlow's Copyhold the area remained predominantly farmland with some villa and gentry housing.

19th Century

2.4 In the early 19th century West Norwood (then known as Lower Norwood – to differentiate it from Upper Norwood and South Norwood) was a small hamlet with only a few houses occupied by well-off gentlemen (and their families) who travelled every day to their businesses in the City. The wider area was still rural and the Great North Wood survived in places. This was the context into which St Luke's Church was placed in the 1820s. With only the Horns Tavern and the villa adjoining to the west it must have been a conspicuous landmark in such a rural setting. However, its construction anticipated the future growth of the district. Urbanisation progressed slowly but was spurred with the construction of the Crystal Palace and the coming of the railways in the 1850s. The railway line cuts an sweep arc from the west to south of St Luke's Church where it exits its cutting and continues eastward for a section on a viaduct before entering another cutting at Auckland Hill. Its physical presence has defined much of the character of the locality ever since; effectively severing Norwood High Street in two. As the district developed there was considerable local sensitivity about the name Lower Norwood and it was eventually changed to West Norwood in 1886.

2.5 The growth of London as a consequence of the Industrial Revolution meant that traditional places of burial could not cope. London's first of the large commercial, inter-denominational cemeteries, the General Cemetery of All Souls at Kensal Green, was opened in 1833. This was followed by the West Norwood Cemetery in 1837. Several other commercial cemeteries were founded in London in the following years: Highgate (1839), Nunhead (1840), Abney Park (1840, wholly for dissenters), Brompton (1840), and Tower Hamlets (1841).

2.6 The landscape and buildings were designed by the architect (Sir) William Tite², in Gothic style making West Norwood Cemetery the first in England to be designed (paths, building, landscaping) by a single hand. Comprising some 40 acres, it was laid out in an informal manner, with curving roadways and deciduous trees, following English landscaping tradition. Tite designed the Episcopal (Anglican) and Dissenters' (Nonconformist) Chapels, the lodge, the gates, and the high walls and railings. Its "garden" aspect with curving paths, lawns and clumps of trees, and Tite's use of the Gothic style for its buildings, a style followed by virtually every other cemetery in the country for the next 100 years, were innovative at the time. The sloping site was dominated by the hilltop mortuary chapels both of which had catacombs beneath, which could collectively accommodate some 3,500 coffins. Provision was primarily for privately-purchased family graves and vaults and also for so-called 'pauper' burials in common graves.

2.7 The first burial took place within days of the consecration. The numbers of burials each year rose gradually and with them came monuments and mausolea. West Norwood soon became the most fashionable cemetery in south London - known as the "Millionaires' Cemetery"; on average the cost of burial was twice that of Highgate. In time almost 300 persons with entries in the *New Dictionary of National Biography* came to be buried here.

2.8 In 1842 exclusive rights of burial were purchased in a small enclave by London's Greek Community. Subsequently enlarged several times and consecrated in the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church, this is an area of great interest in itself, and includes the St Stephen's Chapel.

20th Century

2.9 By the early 20th century, the cemetery was becoming so full that even some of the original roadways were used for burials. In 1915 a crematorium and columbarium were installed beside the Dissenters' Chapel. The Dissenters' chapel was damaged by enemy action during the Second World War, monuments were destroyed or damaged too, and the cemetery lodge fell victim to a flying bomb in 1944.

2.10 The Dissenters' Chapel was subsequently demolished in 1955, and replaced by the present chapel incorporating the crematorium, to serve all denominations. The Episcopal Chapel was unnecessarily (since it escaped war damage) demolished in 1960 and replaced by a rose garden. The catacombs, however, still survive: those beneath the crematorium house the furnaces, but those beneath the rose garden remain complete with coffins and a unique hydraulic coffin lift, and are now listed Grade II.

2.11 In 1965 the cemetery was compulsorily purchased for £6,000 by Lambeth Council, using Public Health Act powers. A condition of the deed of transfer was that the rights of existing grave owners were to be maintained, and the historic Act of Parliament establishing the cemetery and governing its operations was never repealed.

2.12 In 1968 the Victorian Society wrote to Lambeth stressing the significance of the cemetery and in 1971 Lambeth developed proposals which proposed the retention of the finest monuments in the cemetery in a recreational open space. The importance of the cemetery and the quality of its monuments were officially recognised in 1978 when the West

² Tite was not a director of the cemetery company at this time, although he later became one. He served as chairman from 1868-71.

Norwood Conservation Area was created, and subsequently when the entrance arch, gates, walls and railings and 65 monuments were statutory listed in the 1980s.

2.12 The cemetery was subjected over a number of years to the Council's programme of 'lawn conversion'. During this period, it is understood that as many as 10,000 monuments were removed, without respect for the rights of grave owners. Insufficient records were maintained and over 1,000 private graves were illegally re-sold for new burials. The destruction was eventually stopped in 1994 by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Southwark, the Consistory Court ruling the Council's removal of the monuments and the re-sale of private graves for new burials to have been illegal.

2.13 Subsequently the power of management of the cemetery was legally delegated to a Scheme of Management Committee in 1997 composed of representatives from both the Diocese and Lambeth Council, and receiving expert advice from a Management Advisory Group including representatives from English Heritage, the Victorian Society, the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery, and others. As ordered in the Court judgement, Lambeth Council has restored or repaired some of the listed monuments, and preparatory work toward a landscape management survey has been carried out.

2.14 In April 1999, the West Norwood Cemetery was designated at Grade II on the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. In June 2009 it was upgraded to Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

"West Norwood was the second commercial cemetery opened to serve London, the cemetery is a good example of an early Victorian cemetery laid out in the garden or pleasure ground style, the original structures, of which only the entrance arch survives, were designed by William Tite, the cemetery contains an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th century funerary monuments, and the cemetery was the site of an early crematorium (1915) which was replaced in 1960."

2.15 In the past few years, a concerted effort under the auspices of the Scheme of Management Committee by Lambeth Council, Historic England, and the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery has resulted in the reinstatement or repair of many monuments, as well as renovation of parts of the boundary walls and railings. Preliminary work has started for the restoration of the catacombs. The roadway and drainage systems of parts of the cemetery have also been refurbished, and a memorial garden was constructed in the north-east corner of the cemetery in 2008.

3. SPATIAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 The conservation area presently has five character areas which are shown on Map 3: (1) the West Norwood Cemetery, (2) Norwood Road, including Chestnut Road and the west end of Robson Road; (3) Knights Hill, including St Luke's Church; (4) Norwood High Street and Dunbar Street, and; (5) a pocket of land to the east of the cemetery, at Park Hall Road, immediately adjoining the cemetery's wall. Each of these is discussed in detail below.

Character Area 1 – West Norwood Cemetery

Landscape Framework

3.2 This character area is shaded green on Map 4.

The cemetery site was landscaped with clumps of deciduous trees and winding paths in the manner of an English landscape garden. Ancient oaks and ash were incorporated in the design - vestiges of the Great North Wood. The main drive winds up to the location of the hilltop chapels, which were at the highest point of the cemetery and visible for miles and as such were deliberately designed to be a focal point of the cemetery.

3.3 Elaborate permanent memorials and vaults were constructed, decorated with railings and tasteful planting. Burials were oriented with the landscape, and not in the traditional East-West manner (as in the Greek Necropolis). This feature was in marked contrast to the formal geometrical grids and straight conifer-lined drives that can be seen in some other cemeteries.

3.4 In the last decades of the 20th century, clearance work, new burials and municipal style ornamental planting have introduced different textures to the historic landscape of the cemetery. This was accompanied by the abandonment of other areas which reverted to scrub. Thus these areas provide a striking contrast between the modern and traditional cemetery landscape.

Topography

3.5 The cemetery is approached from Norwood High Street where the entrance forecourt is enclosed with early 20th century iron railings and gates. An engraving of 1853 shows the entrance leading directly from the road, but by 1890 low iron railings had been introduced, and by 1938 the forecourt was fully enclosed by the current c 2.1m high iron railings. In 1853 the forecourt was screened from the cemetery by shrubs and, with the introduction of railings around the forecourt, the shrubbery was extended along the boundary with Robson Road. The tradition of forecourt planting continues today. A war memorial Cross of Sacrifice and associated screen memorial stands to the north of the forecourt.

3.6 The Beyond the forecourt is an entrance gateway by William Tite. Designed in Tudor Gothic style and built from pale bricks with stone dressings, the entrance has a high central arch originally hung with cast-iron double carriage gates. The main arch is decorated with a with the words 'South Metropolitan Cemetery' in ribbon with the date. There is a smaller pedestrian entrance to the south. In addition to the main gateway there is a second pair of iron gates c 50m to the south. West Norwood Library (c 1970), built on the site of three 19th

century houses, separates these two gateways. Two additional gateways leading out on to Pilgrim Hill at the southern boundary of the cemetery are no longer in use.

3.7 The grounds are traversed by serpentine paths most of which are tarmacked. The lawns are planted with a mixture of deciduous and evergreen trees.

3.8 From the entrance arch the broad path passes the superintendent's office on the right (south) which was rebuilt in 1950. The original Gothic lodge here (also by Tite) was enlarged in 1936 when the Cemetery Company relocated their offices from the City to Norwood, but was destroyed enemy action in the Second World War. The ground at this point is relatively level. The wide carriage drive continues for c 100m south-east before it is intersected. A path known as 'Church Road' Turns west to the iron gates on Norwood High Street, while a second serpentine road rises steadily to the south-east to become, after c 50m, the western and southern perimeter path. The main path continues eastward as the curving perimeter 'lower road'. The ground between the northern perimeter path and the north boundary wall was cleared of some of the older monuments in the mid-20th century and has been used for new burials and cremation plots. Lesser paths lead south and provide a network of paths around monuments rising up the northern slopes. As Lower Road approaches the north-east corner of the cemetery it passes the south side of a modern Garden of Remembrance.

3.9 South of the grounds staff's yard the road curves sharply south passing on its west, enclosed within iron railings, the Greek burial ground. The path continues south, rising steeply, with views back to the Greek burial ground and southwards to the crematorium. After c 100m the path divides, the western branch encircling the post-war crematorium. The branch 'St Mary At Hill Path' follows the eastern boundary for c 200m, passing to the west the small plot reserved for the parishioners of Sir Christopher Wren's city church of St Mary at Hill. Some 20m south of the burial ground the path curves west and, following the line of the south boundary wall. A branch off to the north 'Doulton Path' heads back toward the crematorium whilst the main route continues for c 350m where it turns north-west and, after a further c 300m running downhill, joins up with the roadway leading to the iron gates in Norwood High Street and back out towards the main entrance.

3.10 The path system which encircles the crematorium passes between it and the catacombs to the south. 'Ship Path' to the west of the crematorium curves for 200m down the hill to join up with the southern perimeter path.

3.11 The cemetery has a great variety and complexity of texture and setting which is a key aspect of its special interest. For instance, the areas near the entrance to the cemetery are open and neatly managed with an open aspect; whereas the sections to be found towards the Robson Road are more densely packed and evocative of the archetypal Victorian cemetery; contrast again the separate Greek Necropolis that is tightly packed tombs of high quality and dominated by the St Stephen's mortuary chapel, approached via a curving path to picturesque effect. Elsewhere dense overgrowth interspersed with toppled and leaning memorials make for a truly Gothic experience.

Boundary Walls

3.12 The cemetery is enclosed by a brick wall of considerable thickness, over 12 feet high, with a plinth and coping stone of Portland stone. The wall, which ultimately defines the character and perception of the cemetery from the outside, was constructed in this substantial 'defensive' nature to emphasize the security of the site as a burial ground – a selling point for prospective purchasers. It is broken at intervals of thirty feet by piers which rise above the wall and which bear embellished caps. In places the wall includes extensive sections of ornate Gothic style iron railings of the same height. This is the frontage along Norwood High Street. Along Robson Road further lengths of mid-19th century cast-iron railings present a striking character to the street frontage. On the opposite (southern) side of the cemetery, at the former Hubbard Road entrance, railings extend for several hundred yards along the southern boundary towards the lower slopes at the western end where the substantial brick wall resumes.

3.13 The former cemetery entrance at Hubbard Road has been closed for many years. On either side of a former central roadway, two pairs of brick piers still exist originally forming pedestrian entrances with the roadway. These entrances are now bricked up. Some of the houses on Dunbar Street abut the boundary wall at this point.

3.14 The full extent of the cemetery boundary walls and railings are a key positive contributor to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Catacombs

3.15 Catacombs originally existed under both mortuary chapels but some of those under the Dissenters Chapel were lost when it was converted into a Crematorium in 1917. Those under the now lost Episcopal Chapel survive and consist of three north-south corridors leading off a central transverse gallery, in the centre of which is a hydraulic coffin lift of 1839.³ Sir William Tite's family vault is situated immediately to the right of the present (rear) entrance. The central transverse gallery is arcaded on each side, each arch filled with a private vault resembling a C15 chantry chapels with Gothic structure including blind arcading and badges; entered by 'Tudor' cast iron grille doors with badges.⁴

3.16 Following demolition of the chapel a memorial garden was laid out over the site, enclosed by a red brick wall, accessed by a gate. Still visible are the bases of western towers of the former chapel. Ventilation is natural with the ends of the six corridors terminating in a semi-circular shaft with grilles over, allowing cross ventilation throughout.

Crematorium

3.17 West Norwood was one of the first cemeteries to commission a crematorium, a columbarium was also provided. The first cremation took place in May 1915. Two more furnaces were subsequently added.

3.18 The present chapel incorporates the crematorium and serves all denominations. The crematorium is situated on the highest point of the site. The building, completed in 1960, was designed by A Underdown and replaces Tite's Nonconformist chapel which had been lost to enemy action.

³ Listing description 2 August 1993

⁴ Listing description 2 August 1993

Greek Enclosure

3.19 The Greek community in London dates from the first major influx of refugees in 1677. The second major influx came in 1822 following the massacre on Chios. The religious matters of the community were supervised by the Brotherhood of the Greek Community in England. In 1842 the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company entered into a Lease⁵ with members of the Greek community in London for the exclusive right of burial and interment in the parcel of ground and the right to erect monuments or cenotaphs in perpetuity for the purposes of burial and interment in the same parcel of ground and of erecting and making and burying and interring when made in any vault or vaults catacomb or catacombs brick graves. A further and more substantial Lease⁶ was entered into in 1860 for a further 3,200 square feet of additional burial space. The Greek Community was to be responsible for the admission of bodies and a schedule of burial fees was attached.

3.20 A third Lease⁷ was entered into in 1872 which added 17,561 square feet. The total Enclosure now measuring 103 feet by 184 feet. A large section in the south-west corner was reserved for Stephen Ralli in perpetuity for the erection of a mortuary chapel.

3.21 A final Lease⁸ of 1889 provided for the Trustees to enclose the land with boundary wall or fence. The lease states that they will, from time to time and at their own costs sustain, paint keep and maintain the same boundary.

3.22 The crowded appearance is more a reflection of the survival, untouched, of memorials within the enclosure without interference by Lambeth Council. Much of the rest of the cemetery looked quite similar up to 1966. From the outset in the Greek Enclosure, the prevailing practice appeared to be that required by English law and the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company of burial in perpetuity rather than the traditional Greek custom of exhumation once the body had decomposed (after about four years) and the remains placed in a casket, thus freeing the grave for further burials.

3.23 The enclosure is entered through a Doric gateway, its pediment surmounted by a cross. It appears the enclosure was always separated from the rest of the cemetery and a gateway existed by 1860. In that year, reference is made in the Lease of 5 December to the requirement for a new boundary which would be marked by trees, and to the existing gateway, which would be retained or replaced. The current ornate railings most probably date from 1872 when the current boundaries were almost established. The entrance gate is flanked by four stone piers, each surmounted by an allegorical statue; from left to right they depict Faith, Hope, Religion and Charity. The piers support rocky cairns with crosses or draped urns (many of which are missing).

3.24 The iconography in the enclosure is of great interest. Examples include the Byzantine motifs on the Ralli family's Doric temple, such as the "XP" (Christ Pantocrator), the Alpha and Omega symbols, the "IHS" Christogram, and poppies (representing resurrection in Greek mythology); the memorial to Julia Sheridan incorporates a winged sphinx, the emblem of Chios since the 7th century BC; the memorial to Marie Michalinos that echoes the design

⁵ Lambeth Archives LBL/DALS/14/5/1

⁶ Lambeth Archives LBL/DALS/14/5/2

⁷ Lambeth Archives LBL/DALS/14/5/3

⁸ Lambeth Archives LBL/DALS/14/7

of tall classical stele excavated at the ancient cemetery of Kerameikos in Athens; and the Vagliano mausoleum that is inspired by the Tower of the Winds in Athens.

Lower Road

3.25 To the north of Lower Road toward the eastern boundary the ground rises over an area of mostly public graves. A section known as the Cremation Plot Area (map squares 44, 57/58 and 70/71) with smaller, low, memorials in straight rows dates from the mid-1980s. The memorials in this area are of no architectural or historic interest.

Memorial Garden

3.26 During the late 1960s a Rose Garden was created by Lambeth Council at Squares 14/29 in the north-east corner of the Cemetery, close to Maintenance Depot. This garden is of no architectural or historic interest.

3.27 With the closure of the Rose Garden over the Catacombs a more appropriate modern Memorial Garden was opened in 2008. The screen walls carry small memorial plaques, regrettably some are in discordant colours.

3.28 To the rear of the Memorial Garden is a groundkeeper's yard or maintenance area comprising several sheds which are in poor condition. The area has no architectural or visual merit and would benefit from screening.

St Mary at Hill Plot

3.29 In the south-east part of the cemetery, to the west of the path is a Plot which is broadly rectangular with a frontage originally directly onto the roadway of 63 feet and a depth of 72 feet which was subject to a Lease⁹ of 1847. The Plot was originally enclosed with a wall and railings and with gates onto the roadway; these have gone (presumably part of Lambeth Council's unlawful demolitions in the late 1980s). Aspirations rebuild the wall are frustrated by the presence of nine graves that were inserted along the line of the boundary wall in 1992.

3.30 The path was narrowed by Lambeth Council in about 1990 as part of their wholesale scheme of clearance and a row of new graves inserted.

Tombscape

3.31 Private grave owners could commission monuments to their own liking. The earliest monuments and mausolea are near the top of the hill close to the site of the original chapels. These include many Classical revival types such as sarcophagi, urns and obelisks. The more architecturally ambitious Victorian monuments date from the 1850s onwards. By the inter-war period the once open landscape had been filled entirely. The graves that followed the post-war clearances add little to the tombscape.

⁹ Lambeth Archives LBL/DALS/14/

3.32 The monuments within the cemetery include mausolea, ledgers, slabs, headstones, sarcophagi, obelisks, pedestals, columns, etc. of varying size and are set over graves in mostly irregular patterns although those set in the rows adjoining roadways or paths tend to follow the line of the access. The original planting in clumps tend to break up any patterns.

3.33 The simplest grave was for earth burial and might be covered by a slab, headstone or pedestal style of memorial. Their borders are often marked by kerbing, with or without decorative iron railings.

3.34 Vault graves were typically larger than those described in para. 3.32. These brick – lined vaults can be as deep as 17ft, with space for up to a dozen coffins. They required access steps from the front or rear – requiring additional land. Vaults were usually topped with a thick ledger stone to take a pedestal, pillar or sarcophagus style monument.

3.35 Noteworthy early decade (1840s and 1850s) memorial styles include the Temple-shaped Capper family mausoleum (1842); a Regency-style square pier with acanthus frieze to Mrs Ann Joyce (died 1839); an early Gothic Revival memorial with open-work trefoiled arcade (stucco on iron) to Mrs Alice Moffat (died 1847); sarcophagi memorials of Thomas de la Garde Grisell (died 1847) and Captain Wimble (died 1851), the latter incorporating a relief of ships; the remarkable cast and wrought iron memorial to Ann Farrow (died 1854); the restrained flat granite slab memorial to Thomas Cubitt (died 1855); the grey granite plinth set with a rough hewn “henge” of Millstone Grit to John Britton (died 1857).

3.36 Noteworthy memorials from the latter decades of the 19th Century include the large grey granite obelisk to John Stevens (died 1861); the Italian Gothic pink and white marble mausoleum with lavish cresting and pinnacles to George Dodd (died 1865); the upright column in the Regency tradition commemorating Dr William Marsden (died 1867, the urn on top has disappeared); the Gothic memorial in wood to John Garrett (died 1881); the table tomb with bun feet standing on a polished granite slab to Sir Horace Jones (died 1887); the grey granite sarcophagus with bust to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (died 1892); and the terracotta mausoleum with Tudor windows to Sir Henry Tate (c.1890).

3.37 20th Century memorial styles of note include: the ceramic cross on a pedestal by Doultons of Lambeth to Thomas Ibbotson (died 1904); the limestone cross on a stepped base memorial to Charles Alcock (died 1907, the monument was restored in 1999 using stone from the original); the sandstone “rock of ages” monument with cross to Sir Augustus Manns (died 1907); the austere upright headstone to Sir Hiram Maxim (died 1916); the large pink granite stele topped by a cross to Paul Cinquevalli (died 1918); the limestone cross and anchor monument on a stepped base commemorating John Porte (died 1919); the decorated grey granite obelisk to Alexander Muirhead (died 1920); the marble Angel of Judgement commemorating Elizabeth King (died 1922); and the large square Maddick mausoleum, built of Portland stone with a concave roof with glazed crosses (built 1931).

3.38 Since the inter-war period smaller more modest memorials have become the norm and have introduced more polished and coloured stones. The most recent examples (1980s and 1990s) often carry images or forms of domestic subjects and shapes such as teddy bears, hearts, cars and so forth. These are not in keeping with the historic character of the cemetery.

3.39 The unauthorised clearances led to a loss of many historic graves and monuments. Their loss emphasises the importance of preserving the remaining historic examples – irrespective of whether they have importance individually or as a group. For the purpose of managing this preservation, Lambeth Council and the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery have agreed to afford protection to all memorials that predate Lambeth’s acquisition of the cemetery in 1966. Ground movement over the passage of time have affected the stability of a great many of the monuments resulting in collapse, loss and damage. This, whilst harmful to the monuments themselves and a risk to safety, has resulted in a picturesque appearance which many would consider is a key, attractive aesthetic of the cemetery.

3.40 Following the clearances, particularly in the south, south east and west outer perimeter areas of the cemetery, the ground levels have been disturbed and are uneven. A long term aim should be to restore levels to as near the 1966 level as is practicable.

3.41 As a consequence of the 1994 Consistory Court judgment new memorials erected in the consecrated areas are subject to delegated Faculty jurisdiction and must comply with an amended Diocesan Churchyards Directive with a view to respecting the architectural and historic interest of the cemetery. Polished stone and black stone (which had proliferated under Lambeth Council) are prohibited, headstones must be of regular shape and within certain dimensions, irregular decorative headstones such as teddy bears and cars may not be erected, inscriptions cannot be in gold and photo-plaques may not be affixed. Control has proved challenging but the limitation has brought welcome visual relief although the measure has not been popular with families of the deceased. These regulations do not apply in the unconsecrated area.

Historical Interest

3.42 The cemetery is the burial place of a great many people of note. Many of their memorials have been lost but their stories remain a testament to the lives and work. Appendix 1 contains a list of persons of note whose memorials no longer survive.

3.43 Some monuments themselves have historical interest because of their designers or manufacturers. For example there are around 20 granite monuments produced by the innovative Alexander Macdonald and Company between 1847 and 1890. Macdonald invented the technology for simultaneously cutting a polishing granite for monumental use.

Artistic Interest

3.44 The forms and stylistic content of the memorials, changing over time, indicate evolving attitudes to funeral memorials and to art and taste generally. Many of the motifs, forms and details used also have religious, spiritual or symbolic significance. There are many examples - ivy carved on a headstone represents everlasting memory, an angel is a guide to heaven, and a draped urn represents mourning. Many noteworthy designers have contributed to the cemetery including – Thomas Allom, E M Barry, William Burgess, George Godwin, S R J Smith, John Oldred Scott, G E Street, Sir William Tite, and A Waterhouse.

Character Area 2: Norwood Road, Chestnut Road and Robson Road

3.45 This area forms the northern end of the conservation area and is shaded orange on Map 4.

3.46 Norwood Road, continuing south along Knight's Hill, formed part of the Turnpike to Croydon. It was earlier known as Church Road, a reference to St Luke's Church which commands the junction of Knight's Hill, Norwood High Street and Norwood Road.

3.47 This is a busy thoroughfare which serves as West Norwood's primary retail frontage which extends up along the western side of Knights Hill. Only a very small section of Norwood Road is presently within the conservation area – nos. 543-551 - attractive historic properties on the east side between Chestnut Road and Robson Road. The corresponding properties on the west side of the road are not currently within the conservation area.

3.48 Nos. 543-551 Norwood Road represent the urbanisation of the turnpike and date from the decades around the mid 19th Century. They are an attractive and coherent group, with a strong townscape presence and added interest created by the setted forecourt to the former pub at no. 551. An informal terrace, the buildings share a common scale and general form and is visually unified by consistent features such as parapet walls and concealed roofs, strong stucco cornices and prominent chimneys, the staggered building line, setbacks and variations in height add character and visual diversity to the streetscape. In townscape terms they provide a strong beneficial complement to the setting of St Luke's Church and the entrance of West Norwood Cemetery to the south.

3.49 The surviving villas on nearby Chestnut Road are also remnant of the very first phases in the development of West Norwood. Chestnut Road (then known as Park Villas) is wide straight tree-lined road running east-west. The houses are set back behind front gardens.

3.50 It was laid out circa 1850, with villa development commencing at the west end on the south side of the street. By 1870, Chestnut Road comprised a series of large houses set within substantial grounds running right back to Robson Road. At this time development was still limited to the southern side of the road.

3.51 The conservation area boundary has been tightly drawn to include only the best surviving examples of this early phase of development – nos. 3 & 5 and nos. 2, 4, and 8. These are compact, dignified, solidly middle class houses set within regular plots. They form a pocket of historic townscape of strong character which is worthy of protection.

3.52 Robson Road forms the northern boundary of the cemetery. It is shown as a private road in the cemetery deed of 1836 and captioned 'Park Road' in the OS maps of 1870 and 1894-96. It is understood to be named Robson Road after the first Cemetery Superintendent.

3.53 At present only a small section of Robson Road is within the conservation area – the return frontage of no. 551 Norwood Road and the land comprising the existing and historic rear gardens of 2 – 8 Chestnut Road which back onto Robson Road. The historic underground WCs on the footway here opened in 1928 (similar examples exist at Crystal Palace Parade and Windrush Square) have concrete retaining walls and iron detailing.

3.54 The two storey housing lining the northern side of Robson Road, and so critical to the setting of West Norwood Cemetery, is currently outside the conservation area.

Character Area 3: Knights Hill and Norwood High Street (N)

3.55 This character area is shaded lilac on Map 4. The southern end of Norwood Road terminates at the spacious junction with Knights Hill and Norwood High Street. Here, in a wedge of land between the two roads, St Luke's Church, raised up behind its churchyard, commands the townscape. To its west (right) the rising Knights Hill is lined with shops and to its east (left) the lower Norwood High Street defines the western boundary of the West Norwood Cemetery. The result is a place of very high townscape merit.

3.56 Providing a focal point on the traffic island at the junction of Norwood Road, Norwood High Street and Knight's Hill is a drinking fountain in memory of Mrs Woodford Fawcett. 1896". Mrs [Amelia] Woodford Fawcett, who was also a Temperance campaigner, is buried in the South Metropolitan Cemetery (grave 27076, square 27).

3.57 The name Knight's Hill is believed to be derived from a Henry Knyght who was living in the area circa 1535. The conservation area is drawn very tightly on the west side – excluding all the 19th Century premises that enclose this space. The only property on the west side currently within the conservation area is nos. 14-16 which was built as the West Norwood Free Public Library, designed by Sydney R J Smith and opened in 1887 on a site given by Frederick Nettlefold. Above the second storey windows at the front are seven stone terms with busts of (from left to right) Homer, Sir Walter Scott, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens and Socrates. The front of the building at ground level is faced with tiles manufactured by the pottery of James Stiff (1808-1897), who also lies in the South Metropolitan Cemetery (grave 6714, square 24). The Library closed in 1969 with the opening of the new library opposite (see later). The post-war extension is of no interest.

3.58 Nettlefold (1833-1913) was a manufacturer of wood screws and philanthropist. The Nettlefold Hall in Norwood High Street and Nettlefold Place (see later), West Norwood are named after him. He lies in the Cemetery (grave 19,602, square 37) but his monument is lost.

3.59 In 1818, Parliament authorised £1 million for the building of new Anglican Churches and set up a Commission to oversee the scheme. The purpose was to meet pastoral need and to provide more, and larger, places of worship with substantial seating capacity, especially for the poor who could not afford to pay rent for pews. In the Parish of St Mary, Lambeth, which covered an area from Waterloo to Norwood, four new churches were built, named after the four Evangelists: St Luke at Norwood, St Matthew at Brixton, St Mark at Kennington and St. John at Waterloo.

3.60 St Luke's Church stands on the rising ground between Norwood High Street and Knight's Hill with its triangular (former) burial ground leading down to the point where these roads join outside the Cemetery entrance. Designed by Francis Bedford (as was St John's, Waterloo), work began in 1822 and the new church opened in 1825. A local landmark, its spire can be seen from several viewpoints within the Cemetery and from numerous other local places.

3.61 The churchyard was closed for burials in 1863. After the Second World War, part of the churchyard was cleared of monuments and converted to a Garden of Rest in memory of

local people who had died during the war. Retained tombstones survive lining the walls in the south west corner of the churchyard. The Garden was conveyed to Lambeth Borough Council in 1949, is well landscaped and in good order.¹⁰ The wall and gate piers around the churchyard date from circa 1822. The current railings are authentic replicas of the originals which were removed as scrap during the Second World War

3.62 A war memorial cross stands at the eastern end of the forecourt in front of the church. This terminates the vista into the churchyard from the west and is a striking feature when views from the lower ground of Norwood High Street to the east.

3.63 The elevated church forecourt provides an excellent vantage point from which it view the West Norwood Cemetery to its east. From that position the form and massing of the West Norwood Library and Cinema fronting Norwood High Street is clearly discernible in the foreground.

3.64 This complex was designed by Lambeth's Chief Architect, Edward Hollamby, and opened by Princess Margaret in 1969.¹¹ The Nettlefold Hall's original first floor performance space is now a cinema screen. An excellent example of post-war modernism, it has dark purple loadbearing brick walls with shuttered concrete detailing. A scene from Stanley Kubrick's 1971 film *A Clockwork Orange* was filmed within. Vacant for a number of years, the building has recently been refurbished and extended.

3.65 A striking statue depicting Oedipus and Jocasta by David McFall (1919-1988) can be found in the rear courtyard of the Library / Cinema. Oedipus is depicted naked, blindfolded and kneeling, his mother Jocasta standing behind wearing a robe with her hands on his shoulders.¹² The statue, which took ten years to complete, was finished in 1972 and installed in November 1974. It was carved from a piece of French limestone given to McFall by Jacob Epstein, for whom he worked as an assistant.

3.66 The complex is bounded to the north, east and south by the West Norwood Cemetery and is highly visible from it.

Character Area 4: Norwood High Street (S) and Dunbar Street

3.67 This character area is shaded blue on Map 4. This area of the conservation area isn't particularly visible from the north because the buildings are relatively low and / or tucked in behind St Luke's Church. The character here is urban and fairly intimate due to the narrowness of the High Street, the topography and building heights. A number of large trees in the adjoining churchyard and on the street add interest.

3.68 Occupying the same triangular urban block at St Luke's Church and for a time in the past serving as the church halls, The South London Theatre stands on the west side of

¹⁰ Draper, Marie P.G., *Lambeth Open Spaces An historical account* 1979: London Borough of Lambeth, Directorate of Amenity Services

¹¹ Lambeth Planning Application No.15/04179/RG4 dated 22 July 2015, paragraph 2.5 (Re: replacement library and new cinema complex).

¹² A full account of this statue is given in Terry Cavanagh's *Public Sculpture of South London* (2007). A footnote refers to the *South London Press* for 15 November 1974, p.4.

Norwood High Street adjoining the rear of the church. Its immediate neighbours to the south (left) are currently not within the conservation area.

3.69 This striking landmark building was erected in 1881 by the Metropolitan Board of Works as West Norwood Fire Station. Built in red brick in the Gothic style it has a distinctive octagonal tower, from which firemen kept watch for smoke.¹³ The station closed after the First World War, one reason being that the doors of the building were not wide enough to accommodate motorised fire appliances. The South London Theatre Company is, at the time of writing, restoring and extending the building with support Heritage Lottery fund.

3.70 The only properties currently within the conservation area on the south side of Norwood High here are nos. 9-21. Nos. 9 – 19 are a modest terrace of six two-storey, stock brick cottages which occupy the frontage between the cemetery railings and the corner of Dunbar Street. Nos. 9, 11 and 13 have shop fronts and it is very probable that no. 19 also did at onetime (the ghost of a painted sign can be seen on the first floor brickwork). Much original detailing and picket fences to front gardens contribute to the character of this group. There is a commemorative plaque on the side elevation of No. 19 Norwood High Street commemorating these are part of the larger group of model buildings on Dunbar Street (see 3.71).

3.71 No. 21 Norwood High Street stands on the south corner of Dunbar Street and Norwood High Street. The building appears on the ordnance Survey map of 1875. Two storey corner shop with a parapet and concealed roof. Old photographs show that it originally had yellow stock brick and polychromatic arched window heads. Its attractive curved corner has remnants of the original shop front fascia and cornice. It has an important townscape role framing the entrance to Dunbar Street but the adjoining car park to south and east has left it with a rather exposed context.

3.72 Dunbar Street is a short side street running east from Norwood High Street. It was originally called Elm Grove, the name was changed in 1891. It provides the main route into the Dunbar Dunelm Estate which is currently outside the conservation area. The tower of St Luke's Church is highly visible here and a landmark.

3.73 Nos. 1-11 line the north side of Dunbar Street. These are three surviving of an original seven pairs of semi-detached two-storey model cottages which erected by the Lower Norwood Cooperative Building Company Ltd in 1865. The absence of chimneys here (presumably removed when the properties were rehabilitated c1980) is regrettable.

3.74 On the south side of Dunbar Street the flank of 21 Norwood High Street marks the corner. Whilst the large car park serving the adjoining Catholic Church (built on the garden plot of a 19th Century villa) provides no containment to the street a small group of modest historic properties provide a focal point – these are nos. 6 & 8 and the Bethel Chapel.

3.75 A foundation stone on the front elevation Bethel Chapel is dated 1867 although the building does not appear on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. It is a modest brick building with a street facing gable and Gothic windows; built to serve the working class community. Adjoining the chapel are nos. 6-8 - a pair of two-storey brick cottages of differing design next door to the Bethel Chapel. No. 6 has simple stone keystones to the window heads and a

¹³ SLT Building Preservation Trust website

pitched roof. No. 8 has red brick dressings to the windows and a prominent gable end which echoes that of the adjacent Bethel Chapel.

3.76 Dunbar Street continues eastwards into the Dunbar Dunelm Estate (where it becomes Dunelm Grove) which currently lies outside the Conservation Area boundary. The Estate replaced housing called Westcott Terrace and was developed by Lambeth Council between 1977 and 1980 and designed in-house by architect Magda Borowiecka. It comprises 120 houses, mostly brick houses and sheltered housing (Westcott House) picturesquely arranged on either side of the curving roadway. The estate adjoins the cemetery boundary wall and several houses are built into the wall, particularly in the north east corner which are prominent and along the east side. From the cemetery the estate's mellow appearance and large slate roofs provide a calm but varied setting to the cemetery.

Character Area 5: Park Hall Road

3.77 At the eastern end of Robson Road, adjoin the north-eastern corner of the cemetery the boundary wall, at about 10 metres in height, makes a rounded turn to the south parallel to Mandrell Road to the east. The adjoining car park which is part of the Park Hall Trading Estate is within the conservation area because at the time of designation in 1978 there stood here a large stucco villa – no. 2 Park Hall Road. This character area is hatched on Map 4.

Noteworthy Views

Protected Views

3.78 Policy Q25 of the Lambeth Local Plan (2015) identifies three protected views related to this conservation area:

- View north along Knights Hill of St Luke's Church tower
- View south along Norwood Road of St Luke's Church tower
- View north from Chapel Road along Weaver Walk of St Luke's Church tower

Other Noteworthy Views

3.79 Other noteworthy views are:

- (i) Views into cemetery from through its railings Norwood Rd, Robson Road and Lambeth High Street,
- (ii) Views from cemetery across the Dunbar Dunelm Estate towards St Luke's Church
- (iii) View from frontage of crematorium across cemetery towards St Luke's Church
- (iv) View from site of the Anglican chapel towards St Luke's Church.

3.80 Assessment in the late 1970s identified many more views of note within the cemetery. Many of these were very probably planned as part of Tite's original landscape plan. Regrettably, tree growth has subsequently obscured these views. It is hoped that better management of the landscape might allow for the reinstatement of some of these views.

4. ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

Key Periods and Styles

Neo-Classical (up to c1850)

4.1 This style is represented by the surviving villas on Chestnut Road and the terrace at nos. 545-549 Norwood Road. Symmetry, order and elegance are key characteristics. The buildings are typically in brick with stucco used to replicate stone. Stylistically the columns, pilasters, architraves and cornices are derived from ancient models. The stucco would originally have been tinted a buff colour to resemble stone and to blend with the brickwork. Windows are typically Georgian paned sashes.

4.2 Burial memorials of this period are typically in finely dressed stone with classical detailing – columns, urns, friezes and often replicate the tombs of antiquity.

Italianate (1860s and 1870s)

4.3 This is an evolution of the Neo-Classical style. The use of stucco and more ornate detailing becomes popular. Technological developments made glass both cheaper and obtainable in large panes and this leads to a shift towards 2/2 or 1/1 paned sash windows. Barclay's bank, 543 Norwood Road is a good example of this style.

Gothic / Tudor Revival (1830s)

4.4 This style sought to revive the Gothic style using surviving historic examples as inspiration. The ornate railings and gateways of the cemetery are excellent examples. Memorials in this style often mimic the forms of Gothic churches and cathedrals.

Late Victorian (1880s onward)

4.5 The greater architectural freedoms of this period are well represented by examples such as the Old Fire Station (1881) and the Old Free Library (1887). Red brick is popular and a wide range of historical sources are mined for inspiration. The architecture is rich and the quality of construction and detailing high.

4.6 The memorials of this period are rich and varied.

Building Materials & Details

4.7 The majority of buildings within the conservation area are constructed of traditional construction.

Walls

4.8 London stock bricks are the predominant material. There is a variety of colour and tones in yellow and brown and bricks of different quality; better quality bricks typically being used for face work on street elevations and gauged work. Red brick is found on later 19th century and 20th century buildings. The patina of age has created a variety of tones but they blend together to soft effect. Flemish Bond predominates and pointing generally appears traditional, understated, and recessed from the brick face, allowing the brickwork to be

appreciated. There are some good examples of gauged brickwork, with very small joints and a precise finish.

4.9 Unfortunately some brick buildings have been rendered over in modern cement; this prevents an appreciation of the brickwork construction and is in places visually disruptive to the streetscape. Similar visual harm has been caused in places by painting brickwork and ornamental details, which can disrupt the character of the group and the wider street scene.

4.10 Stucco is an important feature on some buildings where it is typically used as cheap substitute for stone dressings. It was intended to resemble stone and was originally tinted a stone colour and left unpainted. In the post-war years, to improve its appearance it was generally painted in brilliant white, which picks out the detailing in stark contrast with the brickwork which is historically inaccurate. Stucco painted in buff harmonises much better with the brickwork and closer resembles the intended original appearance than a white or cream finish.

4.11 Stone is an expensive as a result is only commonly used for high-status buildings such as St Luke's church and its boundary piers and plinth.

Windows

4.12 Traditional double-hung vertical timber sliding sash windows are the predominant window type; these are typically very slender sectioned (in the Georgian and early 19th century manner) and finished in paint with single glazing held in place by putty in the traditional manner. The glazing patterns vary depending on the particular design of the house and its age. The earlier houses have Georgian 6/6 sashes with slender glazing bars and meeting rails and modest horns.

4.13 In some places within the conservation area modern replacement window units which fail to accurately replicate the fine detailing of the originals and harm the integrity of the building and the appearance of the conservation area; this has a harmful impact.

Doors

4.14 Principal (front) entrances display a wide variety of doors. The grander properties in Chestnut Road are notable have imposing stepped entrances. Steps to front doors would have originally been constructed in dressed stone with rounded nosings.

4.15 The age and status of the house dictates the style and detailing of the door. Regardless of the style the front door tends to be carefully proportioned and decorated; some have flush mouldings, raised and fielded, and others bolection mouldings. Four or six panelled doors are relatively common but not necessarily original. Over most front doors of the grander properties in the conservation area is a plain glass fanlight.

4.17 The villas in Chestnut Road have ornate porches framed by Tuscan or Doric pilasters. This historic detailing is normally in stucco or cast stone and now mostly painted.

4.18 The more humble 19th century properties have less decoration and the doors are often flush (bead and butt) panelled with either simple architraves or pilasters.

Roofs

4.19 The roofscape of the conservation area is very important to its character. London roofs, shallow hipped roofs on detached properties, can also be seen. The roofscape is representative of construction of the period and normally unified within terraces or building groups. Natural Welsh slate is the predominant material. The overhanging eaves of hipped and pitched roofs typically have timber fascias and soffits.

4.20 The area is characterised by uncluttered roof slopes, which reinforce the uniformity of the terraces and groups and the architectural simplicity generally.

4.21 The majority of the 19th century buildings have chimneystacks, which are typically in brickwork to match the house and have traditional coping details and terracotta pots. Chimneys welcome interest and rhythm to the roofscape. Some have been lost to ill effect.

Rainwater Goods

4.22 Properties with front parapets tend to have a parapet gutter and rainwater often drains to the rear; this means there are no front down pipes. On earlier 19th century properties down pipes tend to be located on the flank to ensure a smart and uncluttered appearance. Down pipes that have been replaced with modern plastic components invariably look crude and inferior on historic properties.

Rear Elevations

4.23 Historically rear elevations are generally less than the principal elevation but the consistency of their design and the rhythms produced by alternating voids and solids and fenestration patterns make a positive contribution to the character of the conservation area.

Memorials

4.24 Most memorials in the cemetery are made from forms of limestone, such as Portland stone or marble. Less common are slate, York stone and other sandstones. Designs would be prefabricated and assembled on-site with metal dowels and lime cement.

4.25 Other materials include timber, cast iron, bronze and artificial stone. There are also unique ceramic memorials, mostly from Doulton's Lambeth potteries. Granite was also used, but cost significantly more than its limestone equivalent. The cemetery also includes examples of 'emerging stones' with small polished panels within a rough-hewn block.

4.26 It is essential that the 'historic' character of the tomb-scape is maintained. This means that care needs to be taken to ensure that repairs and refurbishments of tombs and memorials do not over-restore. For example, stone should only be replaced if it is structurally unsound, repairs are preferable to whole-sale replacement and the re-carving of worn decoration / inscriptions should be avoided. The only exception to this is the approach to War Graves which is governed by Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Shop fronts

4.27 Barclay's Bank (no 543) and Tesco (no. 551) both retain their historic facades. In both cases stucco, polished stone and classical detailing are used to good effect. Elsewhere

fragments of historic shop fronts – cornices, fascias, joinery survive and can be used to inform restoration and reinstatement.

Signage and Advertisements

4.28 The quality of the signage on retail premises on Norwood Road varies greatly. Barclay's Bank (no 543) and Tesco (no. 551) both successfully apply modern letters to their historic fascias. Unfortunately the properties in between (nos. 545-549) have large and visually obtrusive fascias. Elsewhere signage in the conservation area is generally low-key.

Gardens and Open Space

4.29 The front and rear gardens of the houses are an important amenity for their residents and provide an attractive and spacious soft-land setting for the properties. These spaces can often be glimpsed from the cemetery and the street and contribute, with their trees and soft landscaping, to the leafy open character of the locality.

4.30 West Norwood Cemetery was designed as a picturesque landscape – one to be experienced and enjoyed. It is an exceptional amenity for local people and an important wildlife habitat.

4.31 St Luke's Churchyard has taken the role in recent years as the heart of West Norwood. An attractive, well maintained and pleasant space it hosts a range of events including the very popular Norwood Feast.

Boundaries

4.32 Imposing historic ironwork surrounds St Luke's Churchyard and lengths of the cemetery boundary. The modest cottages on Norwood High Street and Dunbar Street have modest picket fences which reinforce their domestic cottage character. Given the leafy semi-rural character of the locality it is probably that the villas on Chestnut Road originally had timber fences rather than railings. Boundaries exceeding 1.1m in height are not a feature of front gardens in the conservation area.

Designated Heritage Assets

4.33 These are statutory designation made under national legislation. The conservation area itself is a designated heritage asset.

Registered Parks and Gardens

4.34 These are designed landscapes of national importance. West Norwood Cemetery is a Grade II registered landscape. The preservation of its special landscape interest and setting is a material planning consideration.

Statutory List

4.35 Statutory Listing means that the building is protected by law. This protection extends to the whole building including its interior. It also extends to any object or structure fixed to the building as well as to any freestanding objects or structures, which lie within the curtilage of the building and which were erected before 1 July 1948. Listed Building Consent is required for any works that might affect the special interest of the listed building. Statutory listed buildings are identified in Appendix 3.

Non Designated Heritage Assets

4.36 The Council maintains a list of archaeology, buildings and designed spaces that it considered to be of local or greater interest. Local listing brings with it no additional planning controls but is a material consideration when planning applications are considered.

The following locally listed assets are currently within the conservation area:

Name / number	Road	Description	Date listed
551	Norwood Road	Former Jack Stamp PH. Three storey 'villa' pub on corner with Robson Road. Main block in stock brick with stucco cornice and Georgian paned windows. This may once have been a house which was subsequently subsumed by additions to left and right and a pub front. This is late 19thC in character r-polished pink granite pilasters carry a fascia and cornice. Inter-war steel windows. The pub front returns along the Robson Road flank and returns forward on the other side to meet the building line. Here it has iron brattishing.	18.07.16
Drinking Fountain	Norwood Road / Knights Hill	Grey polished granite plinth, pink granite bowl and obelisk. In memory of Mrs Woodford Fawcett. 1896.	26.03.12
St Luke's Churchyard	Knights Hill	Former churchyard now largely cleared of monuments and used as a public open space.	09.15

4.37 There is no Archaeological Priority Area in this conservation area. There are no scheduled ancient monuments in the Conservation area.

4.38 The following assets are proposed for inclusion on the local heritage list:

Name / number	Road	Description	Criteria
West Norwood Library and	Norwood High Street	Recently extended and altered this post-war building is one of particular quality – a	A, B, D

Cinema		product of Lambeth's architects' department in the late 1960s. Built in dark brick, the original library building is low and wraps around a small courtyard garden. The interesting roofscape is particularly visible from the forecourt of St Luke's Church.	
Oedipus and Jocasta sculpture, Library courtyard	Norwood High Street	Commanding figurative piece carved from a piece of French limestone given to McFall by Jacob Epstein. The statue took ten years to complete, was finished in 1972 and installed on this site in November 1974.	A, B, E
Statute of St Matthew, St Matthew's Church	Norwood High Street	Modest figurative piece – the only noteworthy feature on the exterior of this 20th Century Church. Enriches the townscape.	A, D

Building Contribution

4.38 Buildings that make a positive contribution are considered to be of value to the character of the conservation area and thus worthy of retention although some may require restoration or refurbishment. In order to seek the statutory objectives of preserving the character of the conservation area there is a presumption in favour of their sympathetic retention. Demolition or unsympathetic alteration will be resisted. Appendix 4 contains a list of those properties within the conservation area which are considered to make a positive contribution.

4.39 The Council will normally consider the removal and sympathetic replacement of those buildings that do not make a positive contribution.

5. BOUNDARY REVIEW

5.1 Currently the conservation area boundary is very tightly drawn and currently fails to recognise the architectural and historic interest the heart of West Norwood. Nor does it adequately acknowledge the role of existing townscape and topography in the setting of West Norwood Cemetery as a Registered Landscape.

5.2 Following detailed analysis it is proposed to extend the conservation area. The maps in Appendix 6 illustrate the proposed extensions. The photographs in Appendix 7 show the character of each proposed extensions.

Northern Extension

5.3 The proposed northern extension is shaded red on the maps 1 and 2 in Appendix 6. It contains the following properties:

(i) Nos. 1 – 70 Robson Road. These are mostly modest, two storey terraced cottages with bay windows, which enclose the north side of Robson Road overlooking the cemetery but the frontage also includes part of rear gardens of no. 44 Chestnut Road. The largely uniform appearance of the housing provides a suitably low-rise setting of the cemetery. The houses are of comparable height to the cemetery wall which makes for good townscape. In places the gardens between properties provide welcome landscaped gaps. Inclusion would be to solely to maintain this street frontage character as visible from Robson Road and the cemetery and not to control rear alterations or extensions to these houses.

(ii) Harry Day Mews, no. 1 Chestnut Road retains the attractive interwar frontage (1922) of the Furniture Depository of H. Day & Sons. In red brick, symmetrical with three ground floor arches, circular windows over side entrances and render panels with casement windows above. Inclusion is proposed for architectural / townscape and historical reasons. Another property formerly belonging to H Day on Norwood High Street is also proposed for inclusion (see southern extensions).

Eastern Extension

5.4 The Eastern Extensions is shaded green on maps 1 and 3 in Appendix 6. It contains the following property:

(i) Park Hall Trading Estate. The main block (1920s) and its inter-war wings are locally listed for their architectural interest. These were the premises from 1926 of the Telephone Manufacturing Company, which traded as TEMCO until 1976. The industrial architecture is not unattractive and the main block to Mandrell Road is particularly attractive. Although the complex has an intrusive impact on the setting of the West Norwood Cemetery by virtue of its bulk and proximity. Inclusion within the conservation area is proposed in order to acknowledge the historic and architectural interest of the site and with the hope that future treatment of the rear (cemetery facing) elevation might improve its impact on the setting of the cemetery.

Southern Extension

5.5 The southern extension is shaded yellow on maps 1 and 4 in Appendix 6. This area is of interest in part due to the undulating topography and the attractive townscape that results.

(i) Auckland Hill (section between Norwood High Street to Pilgrim Hill) – This section of the road is the lowest point in the topography of the locality – being in a natural dip. The elevated railway viaduct arches and its bridge span over the road at Pilgrim Hill give townscape interest. No 120, a Victorian corner property, has townscape interest. The post-war properties (no 112- 118) on the north side between Cranfield Close and Dunelm Grove are of unobtrusive height and appearance and make a neutral contribution on the character of the wider historic area.

(ii) Cotswold Street, no 1- 18 (consecutive) (south side) - This street is on rising ground between the lower, Norwood High Street and the elevated Knights Hill. The railway station and its viaduct occupy the north side and add a sense of leafy spaciousness which is shared with Hannen Road on the other side of the station. The Victorian properties on the south side are of varying quality but their scale and how they step up the hill is successful in townscape terms. The modern properties do not make a positive contribution. This street was called Gloucester Road in the 19th Century.

(iii) Cranfield Close (all properties) – this is an access road off the junction of Auckland Hill and Norwood High Street. It was laid out as Cranfield Villas in the late 19th Century and was then lined with terraced houses. Today it provides access to properties which are part of the Dunbar Street and Dunelm Grove Estate (see iv).

(iv) Dunbar Street and Dunelm Grove Estate (all properties) – this early 1980s estate represents Lambeth Council's turn from modernist housing estates towards more contextual, traditional development. The use of stock brick and traditional building forms in a pedestrian friendly environment is noteworthy. The present Westcott House takes its names from earlier housing on the estate. The primary reason for the proposed inclusion of this estate within the conservation area is the design's sensitive response to context. The estate's interesting take on a traditional roofscape is designed to be a sensitive addition to the setting of the historic cemetery in mind – the combination of low rooftops, and trees appear in the foreground of views towards St Luke's Church tower from the elevated ground on the western side of the cemetery. Some properties on Dunbar Street are even built onto the cemetery wall to give an interesting townscape effect when viewed from within the cemetery. This estate exemplifies the trouble taken by Lambeth's in-house architect's department under Ted Hollamby to deliver new homes which were a positive response to their sensitive historic context. Inclusion within the CA is proposed in order to protect this roofscape, the elevations facing into the cemetery and the building frontages rather than to control single storey rear extensions etc.

(v) Hannen Road, nos 1 – 18 (consecutive) (north side) – Hannen Street runs parallel with the railway station and follows the sloping topography from Knights Hill down to Norwood High Street. The red and buff brick 19th Century houses here, whilst altered, have townscape value. They also immediately adjoin St Luke's Church and their rear elevations

are visible from Knights Hill and the churchyard. The railway station on south side provides an open aspect and mature trees along the railway add greenery.

(vi) Knights Hill, no. 3 – Great North Wood PH. This locally listed landmark pub is prominently located on the corner of Cotswold Street. Of townscape value for its architecture and prominence – it terminates views north from lower down Knights Hill. The flats at 7 – 9 Knights Hill are included to accommodate a coherent conservation area boundary line.

(vii) Pilgrim Hill - (all properties). Nos. 1 and 2 are attractive grade II listed houses. Nos 4 – 18 are a relatively modern infill development in sympathetic style.

(viii) Norwood High Street, nos 45, 47 and 49 – Locally listed buildings of great townscape character. No 45 is an attractive former depository and its immediate neighbour, no. 47 has an attractive curved corner. Their location on a wedge of land against the backdrop of the elevated railway is enriched by the railway bridges to either side (Norwood High Street and Pilgrim Hill). The adjoining Hope PH at no. 49 and its neighbours (nos 51-59) is justified by their architectural quality and age.

(ix) Norwood High Street, nos 2 – 8 – Terrace of three storey 19th century properties situated between the South London Theatre and the junction with Hannen Road. Ground floor shopfronts, first floor canted bays, stock brick and red brick detailing with canted bays. Modern windows and shopfronts. Of townscape value.

(x) Norwood High Street, nos 20 – 32 – Three storey stock brick premises with polychrome detailing. No. 20 (on corner of Cotswold Street) is a former pub and retains its faience pub frontage, no. 22 retains elements of its historic shopfront. No 24 – 28 is a 1990s post-modern building (one of the few examples of post-modern architecture in Lambeth) and no. 30 / 32 is similar to no. 22. Townscape value.

(xi) St Matthew's Catholic Church, Norwood High Street – Post-war church in brown brick with arched windows and a statue of St Matthew on the Norwood High Street elevation. Large car park to immediate north. The statue, on a stone corbel, is of note.

(xii) Norwood High Street, nos 41 and 43 – pair of three storey brick properties on the corner with Cranfield Close. No. 43 has a canted corner. Adjoining, and included, is no. 20 Pilgrim Hill.

Western Extension

5.18 The proposed western extension is shaded blue on maps 1 and 5 in Appendix 6. This recognises the significance of the area on the west side of Knights Hill and Norwood Road. It includes the following:

(i) Nos. 364 - 388 Norwood Road (west side). This group mirrors nos. 343 – 351 on the opposite side of the road which are already within the conservation area. Like Barclay's Bank opposite, the Art Deco Sainsbury store at no. 364 has a gateway quality marking the entrance into the historic area. Further along the street, and set back behind later development, is a two storey stone building to the rear of no. 384. It is highly visible in views

down Robson Road and form the cemetery forecourt. The stone construction is very unusual for property of this period in South London. The premises are believed to have been established by the Art Memorial Company in the 19th century. Nos. 366 and 388 are a pair of three storey 19th Century buildings in stock brick with arch headed windows; along with an identical property (no. 2 Knights Hill) their canted corners frame the entrance into Bloom Grove.

(ii) Nos. 2 – 36 Knights Hill (west side). This group encloses the western side of St Luke's Churchyard and provides a backdrop to key townscape views. It was erected on the site of St Luke's vicarage which sat at the top of the hill adjoining the Horns Tavern and had a garden which ran downhill to the north. At present only nos. 14 - 16 (old library) are within the conservation area. Nos. 4 – 10 are three storey stock brick properties which step up the hill to their junction with Nettlefold Place. Although they currently have modern windows and shopfronts their basic form has townscape value. No. 10 has a canted corner to Nettlefold Place.

(iii) Nos. 18- 24 Knights Hill are a row of four storey late 19th Century properties in stock brick with red brick detailing. Their upper floor windows are grouped in threes and framed in fancy red brick. Nos. 26 – 34 are of similar scale and form but with stone dressings to the windows. Nos. 24 and 26 each have canted corners to their junction with Nettlefold Place. The Horns Tavern, an inter-war pub, terminates this group to good effect. There has been a pub called the Horns Tavern here going back to at least the 18th Century. It was rebuilt on the coming of the railway in the 1850s and again in the 1930s.

(iv) Nos. 44 – 72 Knights Hill (west side). Nos 44 – 52 are a group of three and half storey red brick properties dating from c1900. No. 44 has a landmark corner turret marking the corner with Duvane Way. The facades have crisp brick detailing and wall-head dormers. Some historic shop front detailing survives. Unusually the rear elevation is also in good quality red brick presumably in response to the former Jewish Orphanage which once stood on the plot behind. Nos 54 – 62 are a two and half storey terrace in stock brick with red brick detailing dating from the 1880s. The facades are unusually modelled – shopfronts project under plain tiled roofs and an attic gable breaks the ridge of each property. No. 62 is detailed slightly differently and has a broad canted corner to Wolfington Road.

(v) Nos. 2 – 8 and St Julian's School, Wolfington Road. Nos. 2 & 4 and 6 & 8 are two pairs of late 19th Century houses with stock brick and stucco detailing. The bay window detailing differs on each pair. St Julian's School was built in 1910 as the Arnold and Jane Gabriel Home and is one of the last surviving fragments of the Jewish orphanage complex that was here in the 19th and early 20th Century. The locally listed school is an attractive red brick building in the Arts and Crafts style with a large, contemporary rear extension.

(vi) 38 Devane Way. This is surviving lodge to the now demolished Jewish Orphanage which was built here in the early 1860s. It is a picturesque Jacobean building which cost £323 to build in 1862. One gate-pier also survives adjoining the railway bridge on Norwood Road.

(vii) Nos. 1 – 26 Bloom Grove. At the centre is a triangular garden square lined to north and south east by attractive locally listed houses and facing westward out across the railway

line towards the Leisure Centre. Bloom Grove once connected through to Canterbury Grove. The houses on the southern side pre-date the others.

(viii) Canterbury Grove – Lansdowne Evangelical Free Church – pleasing red brick church and adjoining hall in the Lombardic style. Symmetrical façade with large gable and central entrance with carved stonework. Dating from the 1880s, it was remodelled in the 1900s and has a single storey red brick hall to the west.

(ix) Nettlefold Place (all properties) - an intimate side street of stock brick commercial premises, which is unusual in Lambeth. The western side is characterised by attractive 19th Century workshops and buildings with an industrial character. The rear elevations and rear plots of nos. 12 – 24 Knights Hill enclose the eastern side.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Capacity for Change

6.1 Few opportunities for major change exist on account of the dense built form and special architectural and historic interest of the conservation area; especially in relation to the setting of the West Norwood Cemetery.

6.2 At West Norwood Cemetery (Character Area 1) there is considerable scope for continued improvement:

1. Clearing of overgrown planting and ground levelling (for pedestrian safety),
2. Repair of monuments and memorials (especially those affected by ground movement,
3. Setting and maintaining design standards for new memorials to ensure they enhance the established historic character of the landscape and tombscape,
4. Repairs to boundary of Greek enclosure,
5. Reinstatement of the boundary at St Mary at Hill; and
6. Possible creation of a visitor centre close to the entrance.

6.4 In character area 2 there is considerable scope for the enhancement of shopfronts and refurbishment of commercial upper floors.

6.5 In Character Areas 3 the refurbishment and remodelling of the Library and Nettlefold Hall present the opportunity for improved community facilities and an aesthetic enhancement to the conservation area after years of neglect.

Appraisal Conclusion

6.6 The West Norwood Conservation Area is of much townscape interest due in part to its hilly topography and numerous buildings of architectural quality which together create a very strong and attractive place. The South Metropolitan Cemetery is a landscape of great historic and architectural at its heart. The area is worthy of its designation and every effort to conserve its special interest.

Recommendations

6.7 It is recommended that this draft character appraisal, including the boundary changes outlined in section 5, is agree in principle subject to public consultation. The consultation responses will be given fullest consideration and the matter reported to the Assistant Director Planning for decision on (i) adoption of the final version of this document and (ii) agreement of any boundary changes.

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Acknowledgement is also due to the late Eric Smith for his diligent and painstaking early work on recording inscriptions and working through the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and for publishing in the *LAMAS Journal*.

APPENDIX 1 Memorials of particular note

Name	Location	Significance
Alcock, Charles William (1842-1907)	Grave 14,689, square 86	Pioneer sportsman, journalist, and administrator. Initiated FA Cup.
Alderson, Sir James (1794-1882)	Grave 16,436, square 34	Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, 1874. Gabled pink granite slab
Anderson, Arthur (1792-1868)	Grave 9186, square 41	Founder of P&O Shipping Line. Tall 'McDonald' granite Obelisk.
Appold, John George (1800-1865)	Grave 9,928, square 76	Inventor. Carved granite tomb
Bailey, James (-1850)	Grave 2,270, square 91	Surveyor and architect. Graceful arched tomb in baroque style
Bailey, Joseph (1778-1863)	Grave 8,769, square 91	Graceful arched tomb in baroque style
Baily, Charles (1815-1878)	Grave 1,900, square 48	Architect and antiquary. Brick vault capped with Yorkstone slab surmounted by elaborate iron-work
Baker, William (1849-1920)	Grave 29,761, square 104	Chairman of Council of Dr Barnardo's Homes
Barlow, Florence Elizabeth (-1909) & Barlow, Hannah Bolton (-1916)	Graves 31,050 and 17,389, square 100	Doulton studio potters
Barnby, Sir Joseph (1838-1896)	Grave 26,739, square 120	Founder of Royal Albert Hall Choral Society
Barthorpe, Sir Frederick James (1857-1942)	Grave 37,815, square 124	Banker. Stepped cross.
Beeton, Mrs Isabella Mary (1836-1865)	Grave 8,348, square 64	Cookery writer. Modern (replacement) stone.
Belcher, John RA (1841-1913)	Grave 33,607, square 93	Architect
Bessemer, Alfred George (-1918)	Grave 19,570, square 99	Engineer. Son of Sir Henry Bessemer
Bentley, Richard (1794-1871)	Grave 736, square 61	Dickens' publisher. Large brick vault capped with Yorkstone slab
Bicknell, Elhanen (1788-1861)	Grave 5,930, square 38	Businessman and art collector. Limestone sarcophagus
Messrs Bladon and Clipperton	Square 98	Earliest burial carrying inscription 'gentleman companions'.
Brande, Prof William Thomas (1788-1866)	Grave 1,177, square 98	Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, 1813-54.
Bravo, Charles Delauney Turner (1845-1876)	Grave 15,982, square 87	Barrister. Died from poisoning with Tartar emetic.
Bristowe, Thomas Lynn MP (1833-1892)	Grave 24,575, square 36	Financier. Brick vault covered by Yorkstone slab

Burke, John (Jack) (1861-1897)	Grave 27,515, square 120	Boxer ('The Irish Lad').
Bury, Thomas Talbot (1811-1877)	Grave 5,935, square 7	Architect
Busby, James (1799-1871)	Grave 13,335, square 86	British Resident in New Zealand. Signed Treaty of Waitangi
Callendar, D George William (1830-1879)	Grave 11,570, square 37	Surgeon. Limestone sarcophagus
Candy, Major Henry Augustus ('Sugar') (1842-1911)	Grave 33, 065, square 88	Major, 9th Lancers
Capetanakis, Demetrios (1912-1944)	Grave 39,710, square 29. Greek Necropolis	Anglo-Greek poet, Bloomsbury set. Simple headstone.
Caridia, Aristides George (1831-1883)	Grave 16,349, square 42. Greek Necropolis	Merchant. Scale canopy on Corinthian columns over a marble coffin on a plinth.
Carrington, Richard Christopher (1826-1875)	Grave 3,074, square 49	Amateur Astronomer. First observations of sunspots and existence of solar flairs.
Carver, Dr Alfred James (1826-1909)	Grave 23,256, square 50	Educationalist. Master of Dulwich College
Cattermole, George (1800-1868)	Grave 8,071, square 23	Painter and illustrator. Friend of Charles Dickens
Causton, Sir Joseph (1815-1871)	Grave 13,280, square 36	Wholesale stationer. Early Gothic / Celtic Revival polished granite tomb
Chabot, Charles (1815-1882)	Grave 19,333, square 99	Handwriting expert. Red granite cross.
Chadwick, David (1821-1895)	Grave 16,636, square 22/36	Accountant and Liberal MP
Chappuis, Paul Emile (-1887)	Grave 11,338, square 91	Daylight reflector manufacturer
Cinquevalli, Paul (Paul Kestner) (1859-1918)	Grave 32,152, square 82	Juggler. Large granite column and cross
Clutton	Doulton Path Square 32-33	Artificial stone slab and cross.
Colman, Edward (-1874)	Grave 15,015, square 26	Businessman. Upright granite tombstone.
Colman, Eliza (-1899)	Grave 23,673, square 124	'Relict' of Edward Colman. Marble monument
Cooke, Robert Francis (1816-1891)	Grave 24,183, square 115/120	Publisher ('Origin of Species')
Courage, John (1790-1854)	Grave 3796, square 35	Brewer
Cow, Douglas (-1933)	Grave 34,406, square 106	Terracotta bird bath and surround by the Potters Art Guild, Compton Verney Pottery
Crace, John Gregory (1808-1889)	Grave 10,657, square 33	Architectural decorator
Crichton, Sir Alexander (1763-1856)	Grave 1,478, square 62	Physician to Alexander I of Russia
Crosley, Sir Charles Decimus (1820-1882)	Grave 3,612, square 7	Stockbroker. Large granite obelisk
Cuming, Richard (1777-1870)	Grave 8,553, square 35	Scientific investigator/collector. Cuming Museum

Dale, Amelia McKeone (Minnie) (1855-1906)	Grave 31,615, square 128	Blue & white ceramic Doulton monument
Davidge, George Bolwell (1794-1842)	Grave 398, square 62	Actor/manager. Elaborate memorial in the form of a hexagonal pulpit
Dawkins, Henry (-1857)	Grave 5,260, square 76	Inscription complains of closure of St Margaret's, Westminster graveyard.
DeMeurisse, Charles Louis (- 1875)	Grave 15,773, square 50	Mausoleum in Egyptian style with lotus capitals to columns.
Dollond, George Huggins (1774-1852)	Grave 2,205, square 62	Optical instrument maker. Limestone sarcophagus
Doulton, John (1793-1873)	Grave 1,808, square 40	Potter. Granite column and draped urn by Macdonald and Leslie of Aberdeen
Dyson, General Jeremiah Francis (1783-1861)	Grave 7,444, square 72	General, Indian Army, 1854. Monument impressive display of Arms
Easthope, Sir John (1784-1865)	Grave 121, square 34	Politician and journalist
Edgar, William (1791-1869)	Grave 12,138, square 52	Haberdasher (Swan and Edgar)
Elliadi, Maria (or Marika) Homere (-1924)	Grave 15,094, square 42 Greek Necropolis	Major sculpture by Cecil Thomas of mother and child in Carrera marble on a marble plinth over a brick vault.
Enoch, Colonel John (1785-1855)	Grave 4,612, square 62	Fine display of Military flags, arms and instruments.
Epps, James (1821 -1907)	Grave 28,614, square 105	Cocoa manufacturer
Fairlie, Robert Francis (1831-1885)	Grave 20,788, square 22	Railway engineer. Upright headstone
Farquhar, Thomas Newman (1809-1866)	Grave 10,420, square 32	Solicitor and Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company
	Square 7	Rectangular pyramid on panelled plinth.
Field, Joshua (1786-1863)	Grave 3,804, square 27	Engineer. Elegant limestone sarcophagus
Florence, John Henry (-1871)	Grave 1,246, square 63	Architect. Bronze & granite table tomb
Ford, Frederick (-1897)	Grave 27,400, square 36	Peruvian guano importer
Forrester, Alfred Henry (1804-1872)	Grave 13,816, square 123/4	Artist and author (Alfred Crowquill)
Fry, Richard Henry (1836-1902)	Grave 20,882, square 105	Bookmaker to Edward VII
Gabriel, Sir Thomas (1811-1891)	Grave 5,534, square 52	Timber merchant. Lord Mayor of London 1866-7
Gassiot, John Peter (1797-1877)	Grave 8,728, square 62)	Scientist. Tall sarcophagus
Gennadius, John (1844-1932)	Grave 38,040, square 43. Greek Necropolis	Donor of Greek National Library. Calvary Cross.
Goodman, James (-1902)	Grave 30,286, square 94	Medallion bust.

Greathead, James Henry (1844-1896)	Grave 27,103, square 83	Civil engineer (Greathead Shield)
Griffith, Thomas (1795-1868)	Grave 11,300, square 35/49	Art dealer. Agent for JMW Turner RA. Dark green granite cross
Grover, John William (1836-1892)	Grave 24,709, square 98	Civil engineer
Gutteridge, Robert (1806-1844)	Grave 919, square 90	Early slate headstones
Gutteridge	Square 30	Second early slate headstone
Haghe, Louis (1806-1885)	Grave 18,219, square 88	Engraver and painter
Hannen, Sir James (Lord Hannen of Burdock) (1821-1894)	Catacomb 26, but also commemorated on grave 7015, square 61	Barrister and judge.
Harris, (Richard) Reader (1847-1909)	Grave 19,020, square 50	Engineer, barrister and evangelist
Hawke, Martin Bladen (Lord Hawke) (1860-1938)	Grave 31,528, square 23	Cricketer
Hepburn, John (-1876)	Grave 5308, square 69	Leather manufacturer
Herbert, William (1792-1863)	Grave 3,028, square 48	Builder
Higgs, William snr (1824-1883)	Grave 8,520, square 52	Builder
Hilton, John (1804-1878)	Grave 17,174, square 91	Surgeon to Queen Victoria
Hodges	Square 98	Marble table tomb on six posts.
Hodgson, John (-1874)	Graves 10,364 and 10,365, square 61	Hodgson/Stevenson Mausoleum
Hollobone	Adjoining road near Greek necropolis Square 43	Rough-hewn granite block
Hopgood, James (-1897)	Grave 23,369, square 115	Solicitor. Chair of Governors of Royal Free Hospital
Horrocks, Dr Peter (1853-1909)	Grave 32,417, square 104	Obstetrician. Scroll on rough-hewn granite block with medallion
Hughes, John (1814-1889)	Grave 18,353, square 91	Engineer and iron founder. Hughesovka, now Donetsk.
Ionides, Alexander Aleco (1840-1898)	Grave 28,255, square 28/29. Greek Necropolis	Art patron (donor to the V&A), leading Anglo-Greek. Marble chest within iron railing.
Jackson, Sir John (1851-1919)	Grave 21,994, square 33	Civil engineer. Large Celtic cross
James, Elizabeth (Mrs Eliza Fleet) (1856-1927)	Grave 33,533, square 105	The 'Watercress Queen'
Jennings, George (1810-1882)	Grave 19,077, square 34	Sanitary engineer.
Johnston, John Lawson (1839-1900)	Grave 29,462, square 38	Dietetic expert, inventor of Bovril
Keen, Thomas (1801-1862)	Grave 6,035, square 35	Mustard manufacturer. Brick vault with Yorkstone ledger
Key, Sir John (1794-1858)	Grave 5,641, square 33	Wholesale stationer. Lord Mayor of London
King, Thomas (1835-1888)	Grave 22,559, square 120	Prize-fighter
Kitchen, Fred (Frederick	Grave 32,791, square	Music Hall performer

Thomas Kitchen Dunn) (1872-1951)	68/80	
Kleinwort, Alexander Frederick Henry (1815-1886)	Grave 6,981, square 49	Merchant banker (Kleinwort Benson)
Knight, William (1843-1900)	Grave 29,020, square 94	Gold and diamond miner
Knowles, James Thomas snr (1806-1884)	Grave 8,643, square 75	Architect
Lanner, Katherina Josefa (Katti Lanner, Mrs Geraldini) (1829-1908)	Grave 21,835, square 40	Ballerina
Lashbroke, Elizabeth (-1839)	Grave 86, square 8/9	Pyramidal granite tomb
Leaf, William (1791-1874)	Grave 4215, square 33	Warehouseman and silk merchant
Leifchild, Henry Stormonth (1823-1884)	Grave 20,386, square 40	Sculptor. Pre-Raphaelite inspired tombstone which he himself designed.
Lindow	Square 32	Flaming urn on one of the first cremations in Britain. <i>'cremated at his own desite'</i>
Lockhart	Ship path Square 76	Silicious stone cast headstone.
Mabey, James (-1871)	Grave 13,205, square 43	Sculptor. Pall with rope motif edging on rectangular monument with roof-shaped lid, by the Mabey firm
McArthur, Sir William (1809-1887)	Grave 22,050, square 41	Woollen draper. Lord Mayor of London
Macdermott, Gilbert Hastings (G.H. Farrell) (1845-1901)	Grave 24,074, square 98	Music Hall singer ('The Great Macdermott')
Macdougall, Lt-Colonel Sir Duncan (1787-1862)	Grave 8,306, square 22/36	Large horizontal slab over brick vault
Mace	Square 76	Noteworthy letter carving.
Mallet, Robert (1810-1881)	Grave 11,023, square 109	Engineer and seismologist
Manns, Sir August Friederich (1825-1907)	Grave 31,828, square 81	Director of Music at the Crystal Palace
Mappin, Edward (1826-1875)	Grave 15,036, square 54	Cutler. Low coped stone
Marshall, Horace Brooks (1830-1896)	Grave 22,843, square 38	Newsagent. Granite obelisk
Martin, Henry William (-1888)	Grave 25,368, square 116	Mausoleum
Maudslay, Joseph (1801-1861)	Grave 4,361, square 77	Mechanical engineer. Brick vault with granite ledger
Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens (1840-1916)	Grave 34,481, square 124	Engineer and inventor (the Maxim machine gun)
Millichamp, Henry (1821-1875)	Grave 15,577, square 36	Potter. Granite Obelisk
Mills, Mary Compton née Merryweather (1842-1905)	Grave 31,309, square 81	Large cross with stepped base
Moffat, Dr Robert (1795-1883)	Grave 13,026, square 56	Wesleyan missionary. Father-in-law of David Livingstone
Mortlock, William (1832-1884)	Grave 19,684, square	Cricketer. One of 7 Surrey

	122 (only base remains)	players who went on the first cricket tour to Australia, 1861
Muir, Sir Richard David (1857-1924)	Grave 33,321, square 81	Senior Treasury Counsel. Prosecuted Crippen
Muirhead, Alexander (1848-1920)	Grave 20,839, square 21	Electrical engineer and radio pioneer
Myers	Grave 3,114, square 37	Pugin's builder.
Napier, General Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860)	Grave 6,853, square 22	Historian of the Peninsular War
Neale, Edward (Ned) (1805-1846)	Grave 1,556, square 61)	Prize-fighter ('The Streatham Lad')
Newlands, John Alexander Reina (1837-1898)	Grave 17,440, square 109	Chemist. Predicted Periodic table
Nimmo	Square 50	Spiritualist – delicate patterns and runes on Celtic cross.
Norman, Lt-General Sir Francis Booth (1830-1901)	Grave 29,725, square 104	Pedimented limestone cross
Oakey, John snr (1813-1887)	Grave 18,925, square 119/120	Manufacturer of polishing materials.
Palaeologu, Princess Eugenie Nicephoru Comneni (-1934)	Grave 34,890, square 43 Greek Necropolis	Claimed last descendant of Byzantine Empire. Cross on a small pedestal.
Paul, Dr John Hayball (1815-1899)	Grave 28,193, square 34	Physician. Camberwell House Asylum
Peek, William (1791-1870)	Grave 12,872, square 89	Tea merchant (Peek Brothers)
Pepper, John Henry (1821-1900)	Grave 23,229, square 23	Scientific lecturer and illusionist ('Pepper's Ghost')
Pite, Prof Arthur Beresford (1861-1934)	Grave 31,852, square 23	Architect
Plunkett, Jane (1748-1840)	Grave 151, square 74	Elegant slate headstone
Plumer	Square 63	Noteworthy letter carving
Pond, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ruthvin (1812-1857)	Grave 5,402, square 35	Red granite obelisk
Porte, Colonel John Cyril (1884-1919)	Grave 26,527, square 95	Flying-boat pioneer (memorial only)
Potier, William (Will Lennon) (1854-1898)	Grave 27,528, square 50	Music hall impresario. Celtic cross
Prout, Samuel (1783-1852)	Grave 3,107, square 60	Painter in Water-Colours in Ordinary to George IV and Queen Victoria
Raggi, Mario (1821-1907)	Grave 26,018, square 86	Sculptor. Yorkstone slab over brick vault
Raikes (1879-1945)	Grave 39,839, square 92	Elegant headstone with bronze stage and curtains
Ralli, Pantia Stephen ('Zeus') (1793-1865)	Grave 866, square 28 Greek Necropolis	Leader of the Anglo-Greek community in London. Italianate tomb on brock vault in chained and paved enclosure.
Ranyard, Ellen Henrietta (1810-1879)	Grave 4,220, square 40	Founder of the female bible mission. Ranyard Nurses first Community Nurses
Reuter children	Adjoining grave 28,319	Polished pink granite disc. Laid

	Square 23	flat
Roberts, David RA (1796-1864)	Grave 15,280, square 38	Artist and theatrical scene painter
Roberts, Sister Eliza (1802-1878)	Grave 17,244, square 77	Nurse. Florence Nightingale's second-in-command at Scutari; nursed her through a fever at Balaclava, May 1855
Robson	Grave 2583, square 64/76	Pulhamite sarcophagus.
Rommell, Siegmund Friedrich (1846-1927)	Grave 28,441, square 115	Woolbroker. Ashes only
Ross, Agnes (Mrs George Hicks) (1850-1886)	Grave 21,121, square 32	Vocalist. Superbly shaped dark granite sarcophagus topped by an inscribed scroll in Carrera marble.
Ruddock	Square 36	Gothic relief carving.
Saunders, John Joseph (1867-1919)	Grave 35,269, square 94	Violinist. Music staves carved – first bars of a Schubert symphony.
Seymour, Dr Edward James (1796-1866)	Grave 10,238, square 48	Physician. Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy, 1831-9
Sharp, James Carter (1826-1879)	Grave 17,723, square 124)	Mausoleum
Shaw, Sir James Dods (1848-1916)	Grave 34,444, square 70	Journalist
Shenton, Hon Sir George (1842-1909)	Grave 27,466, square 11	Civil servant and politician in Western Australia
Sheridan, Julia (nee Cassavetti)	Greek Necropolis	Carved marble chest tomb forms a pair with the Grade II listed Maria Cassavetta tomb.
Skeen, William (-1873)	Grave 2326, square 9	Newspaper reporter
Slade, Felix (1790-1868)	Grave 5,736, square 62	Patron of the Slade School of Art. Slab.
Smith	Ship path Square 88	Artificial stone pedestal and statue.
Sopwith, Thomas (1803-1879)	Grave 17,339, square 91)	Surveyor and mining engineer. Grandfather of Sir Thomas Sopwith
Stanford, Dr Charles (1823-1886)	Grave 21,161, square 56	Baptist minister.
Stephenson, Mrs Sarah Isabel (1827-1893)	Grave 3,264, square 47	Second wife of the engineer George Robert Stephenson (1819-1905)
Stevenson, Sir Thomas (1838-1908)	Grave 26,543, square 95	Forensic toxicologist
Stiff, James (1808-1897)	Grave 6,714, square 24	Potter
Stoughton, Thomas Wilberforce (1848-1917)	Grave 26,778, square 56	Publisher (Hodder & Stoughton)
Sturdy, Daniel (1793-1873)	Grave 10,204, square 33	Property developer. Red granite monument
Sutherland, Dr John (1808-1891)	Grave 24,102, square 86	Medical Superintending Inspector-General at Board of Health and Home Office.

		Florence Nightingale his protégé
Sutton, William Richard (1833-1900)	Grave 29,190, square 124	Carrier
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (1795-1854)	Grave 1,452, square 34	Poet, essayist, biographer, critic, dramatist, barrister and judge. Friend of Charles Dickens
Tapling, Thomas (1818-1882)	Grave 13,902, square 38	Carpet dealer. Mausoleum
Tattersall, Richard (-1876)	Grave 16,090, square 124	Pair of Gothic mausoleua
Taylor, John (1827-1904)	(Graves 10,637 & 24,452, square 43)	Black Ball Shipping Line
Temple, Sir Alfred George (1848-1928)	Grave 17,710, square 57	Art historian. Director of the Guildhall Gallery from 1890
Thomas, David (1813-1894)	Grave 12,801, square 8	Congregational minister. Red granite tombstone
Thompson, Dr Theophilus (1807-1860)	Grave 7,144, square 35	Physician. Introduced cod liver oil
Thornton, Richard (1776-1865)	Grave 9,815, square 63	Underwriter and financier ('The Duke of Danzig'). Limestone sarcophagus
Tritton, Sir Charles Ernest (1845-1918)	Grave 26,669, square 19	Banker. Marble cross on stepped base
Turle, James (1802-1882)	Grave 11,845, square 74	Organist Westminster Abbey from 1831
Turner, Sharon (1768-1847)	Grave 781, square 64	Historian. Godfather of Benjamin Disraeli
Underwood, James (1771-1844)	Grave 852, square 62	Convict. Founder of Australia's first commercial shipyard, now Sydney. Limestone sarcophagus
Watts-Dunton, Walter Theodore (1832-1914)	Grave 11,576, square 97	Journalist and critic. Low copped tombstone
Webster, John James (1845-1914)	Grave 33,856, square 93	Civil engineer. 1908 Olympic Stadium
Webster, Sir Richard Everard (Viscount Alverstone) (1842-1915)	Grave 16,457, square 76	Lord Chief Justice of England, 1900-13. Sentenced Dr Crippen
Wheatley, Dennis Yates (1897-1977)	Grave 26,071, square 50	Novelist (inscription only)
Wheeler, Cornelius (1781-1861)	Grave 7488, square 73	Captain in Royal East India Volunteers, 1821. Draped Urn on obelisk-type pedestal.
White, Sir Arnold William (1830-1893)	Grave 23,057, square 49	Solicitor to Queen Victoria from 1864
Wimshurst, James (1832-1903)	Grave 30,413, square 81	Engineer and inventor ('Wimshurst machine')
Wingate, Robert (1832-1900)	Grave 376, square 73	Railway engineer
Winter, Thomas (Tom Spring) (1795-1851)	Grave 154, square 61/73	Prize-fighter – lion and lamb.
Wire, David William (1801-1860)	Grave 7,259, square 52	Lord Mayor of London

Withers, Edward	Grave 34,025 and 36,999 Square 42	First cremation at WNC.
Withers, Trooper John (1823-1911)	Grave 27,508, square 95	Cavalryman. Survivor of the Charge of the Light Brigade
Woods, Rev	Square 57	Stone arch containing an iron tree of life.
Wormull, Arthur (-1885)	Grave 20,998, square 119	Surgical instrument maker. Crimean War veteran.
Wright, Revd William (1837-1899)	Grave 16,899, square 39	Missionary and author.
Wyon, William (1795-1851)	Grave 2,824, square 33	Medallist and engraver. Penny Black

APPENDIX 2 Lost memorials

A list of the noteworthy persons whose memorials have been lost.

Name	Location	Significance
Allan, William (1813-1874)	Grave 11,488, square 88	Pioneer Trade Unionist
Barratt, Edward (1844-1891)	Grave 23,854, square 103	Surrey Cricketer
Barrow, John Henry (1796-1858)	Grave 5,815, square 17 - common grave	Journalist and writer. Uncle of Charles Dickens
Barry, Thomas (-1857)	Grave 5,027, square 110	Clown at Astley's Amphitheatre
Bedford, Paul John (1792-1871)	Grave 9,290, square 72	Singer and comic actor
Bennett, William (1811-1871)	Grave 13,151, square 78	Landscape painter
Bistis	Greek Necropolis	Victim of the Lustiania sinking
Blanchard, Samuel Laman (1804-1845)	Grave 1,345, square 98	Author and journalist
Bohn, Henry George (1796-1884)	Grave 4,321, square 63	Bookseller and publisher
Bowley, Robert Kanzow (1813-1870)	Grave 12,851, square 33	General manager, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
Bradford, Dr Jacob (1842-1897)	Grave 27,376, square 95	Musician
Brooke, Henry James (1771-1857)	Grave 1,420, square 61	Mineralogist and geologist.
Broome, John (Johnny) (1818-1855)	Grave 2,008, square 61	Prize-fighter
Brough, Lionel (1836-1909)	Grave 29,546, square 108	Actor
Brunton, (Richard) Henry (1841-1901)	Grave 29,641, square 77	Civil engineer. Replacement memorial in Carrera marble given by Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, 1991.
Cellier, Alfred (1844-1891)	Grave 24,291, square 78	Composer/conductor. Savoy Operas
Christmas, Rev Henry (Henry Noel-Fearn) (1811-1868)	Grave 261, square 64	Writer and numismatist.
Clarke, William (1798-1856)	Grave 5,078, square 65	Cricketer. Founder of Trent Bridge Cricket Ground and of the All England XI
Cook, Sir Francis (Viscount Montserrat) (1817-1901)	Grave 67, square 63	Draper and art collector
Cooper, John Thomas (1790-1854)	Grave 1200, square 90	Professor of chemistry, Aldersgate Street School of Medicine and at Grainger's School, Webb Street, Borough.
Crace, Frederick (1779-1859)	Grave 6,642, square 34	Interior decorator and historian
Cross, Edward (-1854)	Grave 3014,	Proprietor of Surrey Zoological

	square 92	Gardens, Walworth, 1831-44
Cummings, Dr William Hayman (1831-1915)	Grave 444, square 112	Musician
Cubitt, Sir William (1785-1861)	Grave 7,740, square 36	Civil engineer, Grade II listed memorial reinstated by order of the Consistory Court
Cuff, James Dodsley (1780-1853)	Grave 3,618, square 90	Numismatist.
Curie, Paul Etienne Francois Gustave (1799-1853)	Grave 3,612 or 3,619, square 33	Homeopathic chemist, Grandfather of Nobel Prize winner Pierre Curie
Dallas, William Sweetland (1824-1890)	Grave 21,189, square 92	Natural historian.
De La Motte, Freeman Gage (-1862)	Grave 5,647, square 5	Author of works on alphabets and illumination.
Dod, Charles Roger Phipps (1793-1855)	Grave 4,413, square 46	Journalist
Dowton, William (1763-1851)	Grave 2,388, square 96	Actor
Driver, Charles Henry (1832-1900)	Grave 29,387, square 83	Architect. Designed with Sir J. Bazalgette, Crossness and Abbey Mills pumping stations
Ebsworth, Mary Emma (1794-1881)	Grave 18,792, square 101	Playwright
Esdaile, Dr James (1808-1859)	Grave 6,291, square 36	Mesmerist
Everill, Frederick Augustus (1829-1900)	Grave 14,190, square 108	Actor
Ewald, Christian Ferdinand (1802-1874)	Grave 14,935, square 114	Missionary to the Jews.
Eyre, Sir James (1792-1857)	Grave 5,484, square 74	Physician and Mayor of Hereford
Field, Frederick (1826-1885)	Grave 3,984, square 35	Chemist. Professor of Chemistry, London Institution, 1862
Garrett, John Philip (-1881)	Grave 18,539, square 18	Colonial administrator. Grade II listed memorial reinstated by order of the Consistory Court
Glass, Joseph (1792-1867)	Grave 11,189, square 24	Inventor of the first practical chimney sweeping machine that enabled the Act suppressing the employment of 'climbing boys', 1842
Glenny, George (1793-1874)	Grave 4, square 79	Horticultural writer.
Grane, William (- 1856)	Grave 4,894, square 34	Solicitor, Grade II listed. The Consistory Court ordered its reinstatement, but no record of the original memorial exists
Grieve, Thomas (1799-1882)	Grave 19,073, square 100	Theatrical scene painter
Guillet, Marie L M (-1906),	Grave 31,519, square 115)	Mausoleum
Gye, Frederick jnr (1810-1878)	Grave 939, square 98	Theatrical impresario (Covent Garden)

Hamel, Dr Joseph (1788-1862)	Grave 8,200, square 24	Physician and educationalist in Russia
Hann, James (1799-1856)	Grave 5,049, square 85	Mathematician
Hann, Walter (1838-1922)	Grave 21,746, square 39	Theatrical scene painter.
Honner, Robert William (1809-1852)	Grave 3,372, square 36	Actor/manager
Horrocks, Dora Werner (–1936)	Grave 38,732, square 103	Mausoleum
Huddart, Fanny (Mrs Frances Mary Russell) (1826-1880)	Grave 17,899, square 102	Contralto singer
Hurlstone, Frederick Yeates (1800-1869)	Grave 6,106, square 32	Portrait and historical painter.
Jerdon, Thomas Claverhill (1811-1872)	Grave 13,852, square 91	Surgeon and zoologist.
Jerrold, Douglas William (1803-1857)	Grave 5,452, square 97	Dramatist and journalist. Memorial reinstated after protest from the family and the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery
Johnson, Charles (1791-1880)	Grave 8,044, square 111	Botanist
Justyne, Percy William (1812-1883)	Grave 19,687, square 110	Landscape painter and book illustrator
Kearns, William Henry (1794-1846)	Grave 1,588, square 119	Musician
Lawson, John Joseph (1802-1852)	Grave 8, square 78	Printer of <i>The Times</i>
Lee, George Alexander (1802-1851)	Grave 2,892, square 74	Musician and impresario.
Lettsom, William Garrow (1804-1887)	Grave 22,115, square 102	Diplomat. Grandson of William Garrow (“Garrow’s Law”)
Lonnen, Edwin Jesse (1861-1901)	Grave 29,856, square 23	Vocalist and actor
Macarthur, Hannibal Hawkins (1788-1861)	Grave 7,752, square 60	Colonist. Monument restored September 1964 by the Queensland Women’s Historical Association
Mantell, Dr Gideon Algernon (1790-1852)	Grave 273, square 100	Grade II* listed memorial reinstated with support from the Geologists’ Association, the Geological Society and the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery
Merryweather, Richard Moses (1838-1877)	Grave 16,533, square 79	Eldest son of Moses Merryweather (1793-1872), steam fire-engine manufacturer
Miller, Thomas (1807-1874)	Grave 2,921, square 7	Poet and novelist.
Miller, William Allen (1817-1870)	Grave 12,126, square 76	Professor of chemistry, King’s College, from 1845
Mimpriss, Robert (1797-1875)	Grave 11,146, square 125	Sunday school worker.
Morgan, Thomas (1819-1892)	Grave 12,885,	Amateur archaeologist.

	square 122	Mausoleum
Myers, George (1803-1875)	Grave 3,114, square 37	Builder. Broadmoor Hospital. Worked with A.W.N. Pugin
Nesbit, Anthony (1778-1859)	Grave 397, square 73	Schoolmaster. Grandfather of Edith Nesbit
Nettlefold, Frederick (1833-1913)	Grave 19,602, square 37	Significant industrialist (GKN) and local benefactor.
Noad, Henry Minchin (1815-1877)	Grave 16,626, square 21	Chemist. Professor of Chemistry and Physics at St George's Hospital, from 1847
Normandy, Alphonse Rene le Mire de (1809-1864)	Grave 9,170, square 18	Chemist, monument reinstated after protests from the family and the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery
Osbaldiston, David Webster (1794-1850)	Grave 2,782, square 74	Actor/manager
Pappadopoulo	Greek Necropolis	Victim of the Lusitania sinking
Parkes, Alexander (1813-1890)	Grave 20,927, square 7	Chemist and inventor. Plastics pioneer
Parlby, General Brook Bridges (1783-1873)	Grave 14,196, square 51	Indian Army
Phillips, Philip (1802-1864)	Grave 9,196, square 61	Theatrical scene painter.
Phillips, Richard (1778-1851)	Grave 2,902, square 57	Chemist. President, Chemical Society, 1849-50
Pratt, John Tidd (1797-1870)	Grave 10,798, square 90	Barrister
Raincock, Harriet (-1837)	Grave 1, square 91	Daughter of William Raincock of the India House, City.
Reach, Angus Bethune (1821-1856)	Grave 1,363, square 97	Journalist
Reeve, Lovell Augustus (1814-1865)	Grave 3,295, square 5	Conchologist.
Rendle, Dr William (1811-1893)	Grave 4,494, square 25	Physician and antiquary
Riley, Henry Thomas (1816-1878)	Grave 16,962, square 77	Antiquarian
Robson, Frederick (Thomas Frederick Brownbill) (1822-1864)	Grave 9,307, square 79	Actor
Roupell, William (1831-1909)	Grave 5541, square 62	MP and forger
Siebe, Christian Augustus (1788-1872)	Grave 4,522, square 24	Mechanical engineer and diving pioneer. Replacement headstone by the Diving Historical Society
Simms, William (1793-1860)	Grave 79, square 64	Mathematical instrument maker. Telescope defines the Greenwich Meridian. Replacement headstone by a family member
Skeffington, Sir Lumley St George (1771-1850)	Grave 2,750, square 61	Fop and playwright.
Smith, Richard John (known as O'Smith) (1786-1855)	Grave 4,385, square 19	Actor
Somers, Robert (1822-1891)	Grave 21,578,	Journalist.

	square 29	
Sowerby, John Edward (1825-1870)	Grave 3,408, square 19	Botanical illustrator.
Strange, Frederick (1826-1878)	Grave 11,749, square 87	Restaurateur and impresario.
Spurgeon, Thomas (1856-1917)	Grave 34,727, square 52	Son of Baptist minister Charles Haddon Spurgeon
St Mary at Hill enclosure	Square 19	Once has low parapet walls, iron railings and gate.
Tegg, William (1816-1895)	Grave 12,097, square 87	Publisher and bookseller
Tidd, William (1760-1847)	Grave 1,653, square 62	Barrister
Tinworth, George (1843-1913)	Grave 18,786, square 118	Art potter, Doultons Pottery
Towne, Joseph (1808-1879)	Grave 4,045, square 35	Anatomical modeller and sculptor
Verrall, John Frederick (1836-1877)	Grave 16,094, square 122	Racecourse manager
Vining, Frederick (1790-1871)	Grave 3,539, square 48	Actor
Walker, Colour-Sergeant Charles (1822-1886)	Grave 21,231B, square 125	Crimean War: Alma, Inkerman, Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Redan.
Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw (1791-1868)	Grave 4,870, square 48	Wardian Case
Watts, John (1780-1854)	Grave 4,210, square 110	Organist and composer.
Waylett, Mrs Harriet (Miss Cooke, later Mrs Lee) (1798-1851)	Grave 2,892, square 74	Actress
Whitaker, Joseph (1820-1895)	Grave 26,761, square 124	Whitaker's Almanac
Widdicombe, Henry (1813-1868)	Grave 11,341, square 79	Comic actor
Widdicombe, John Esdaile (1787-1854)	Grave 4,158, square 31 - common grave	Riding master and conductor of the ring at Astley's amphitheatre 1819-53.
Wontner, William Hoff (1814-1881)	Grave 5,562, square 7	Architect
Worrell, Mary Jane (1856-1895)	Grave 3,832, square 97	Vocalist
Woodington, William Frederick (1806-1893)	Grave 16,784, square 117	Sculptor
Woolley, Charles (1846-1922)	Grave 24,192, square 103	Accountant, pottery collector, and Lambeth historian.
Yapp, George Wagstaffe (1811-1880)	Grave 18,341, square 121	Writer

APPENDIX 3 Statutory List

The following buildings in the conservation area were statutory listed at the time of writing:

Character Area 1 (South Metropolitan Cemetery)

Name	Location	Grade	Date listed
Anglican catacombs	Under the Remembrance Garden (site of the Anglican Chapel)	II	02.08.1993
Argenti, P. A., mausoleum Egyptian style	Grave 21077, square 43	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 19.09.89 & 21.04.93)
Balli, X E, temple mausoleum	Grave 19003, square 29	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Beard – see under Wetenhall	<i>'Sophie Beard' listed in error on 2.8.1993. The Statutory listing entry on Lambeth's list for this mausoleum should delete Beard and refer to Wetenhall</i>		
Berens mausoleum	Grave 5408, 5409, square 63	II*	27.03.1981
Bessemer, Sir Henry, tomb	Grave 27463, square 99	II	27.03.1981
Britton, John, tomb	Grave 5235, square 119	II*	27.03.1981
Brown, James B, tomb	Grave 7167, square 40	II	02.08.1993
Burges, William & E, sarcophagus	Grave 4478, square 34	II*	27.03.1981
Capper family mausoleum	Grave 1568, square 51	II	27.03.1981
Cassavetes, Demetrios, chest tomb	Grave 1971, square 28	II	02.08.1993
Colls, Benjamin, tomb	Grave 5868, square 39	II	27.03.1981
Cooper, Daniel & Alice, tomb	Grave 3651, square 53	II	02.08.1993
Cubitt, Sir William, tomb	Grave 7740, square 36	II	27.03.1981
Cubitt, Thomas, tomb	Grave 649, square 48	II	27.03.1981
Dodd mausoleum	Grave 6368, square 50	II	27.03.1981
Doulton mausoleum	Grave 22589, square 36	II	27.03.1981
Elworthy, F T, tomb	Grave 12958, square 40-41	II	02.08.1993
Entrance arches and gates	Cemetery entrance	II	27.03.1981
Everidge, J W, tomb	Grave 23463, square 120	II	27.03.1981
Farrow, Ann, tomb	Grave 2512, square 7	II	27.03.1981
Gabriel, Christopher, chest tomb	Grave 2689, square 52	II	27.03.1981
Gallup, Lucy, tomb	Grave 19605, square 120	II	02.08.1993
Garrett, John, timber memorial	Grave 18539, square 18	II	27.03.1981
Gilbart, James W, tomb	Grave 8659, square 115	II	27.03.1981
Grane, William, tomb	Grave 4894, square 34	II	27.03.1981
Grissell, Thomas De La Garde, chest tomb	Grave 1669, square 63	II	27.03.1981
Harris family mausoleum	Grave 10841 & 10937, square 61	II	27.03.1981
Ibbotson family tomb	Grave 30960, square 104	II	02.08.1993
Jones, Sir Horace, tomb	Grave 12335, square 89	II	02.08.1993
Joyce, Mrs Anne, tomb	Grave 68, square 61	II	27.03.1981
Kershaw, James, tomb	Grave 9150, square 40-41	II	02.08.1993
King, Elizabeth, tomb	Grave 35926, square 51	II	02.08.1993
Letts family tomb	Grave 249, square 33	II	02.08.1993
Longsdon, Alfred, mausoleum	Grave 22185, square 119	II	27.03.1981

Maddick mausoleum	Grave 37450, square 124	II	02.08.1993
Mantell, Dr Gideon, memorial	Grave 273, square 100	II*	27.03.1981
Marsden, Dr William, tomb	Grave 269, square 62	II	27.03.1981
Mavrogordato, N A, pedestal cross surrounded by screen	Grave 23459, square 29	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 19.09.89 & 21.04.93)
Michalinos, M Z, classical stele	Grave 33047, square 43	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 24.04.93)
Moffat, Alice, chest tomb	Grave 1623, square 60	II	27.03.1981
Nicholson family tomb	Grave 5360, square 35	II	27.03.1981
O’Gorman & Auffrey tomb	Grave 25249, square 54	II	02.08.1993
Perimeter walls, iron fences, railings, gate piers and gates	West and south sides of West South Metropolitan Cemetery	II	27.03.1981
Pond family mausoleum	Grave 18718, square 88	II	27.03.1981
Punshon, Rev. William M, tomb	Grave 18582, square 60	II	27.03.1981
Doric Temple Mortuary Chapel	Grave 14564, squares 27,28,41,42	II*	08.04.1974 (rev. 21.04.93)
Ralli (Chios), small Roman Doric mausoleum	Grave 16172, square 27-28	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 19.09.89 & 21.04.93)
Rallis, Eustratios, Doric mausoleum by E M Barry	Grave 18018, square 28	II	19.09.89 (rev. 21.04.93)
Ralli, P A, chest tomb	Grave 17195, square 27	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Ralli, J P, mausoleum by G E Street	Grave 12841, square 26	II*	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Reuter, Baron de, tomb	Grave 28319, square 23	II	02.08.1993
Rodocanachi, sarcophagus with acroteria	Grave 28411, square 28	II	27.03.1981
Rodocanachi, P P, table tomb	Grave 29183, square 28	II	21.04.1993
Schilizzi, J S, classical chamber mausoleum	Grave 15803, square 27-28	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 19.09.89 & 21.04.93)
Schilizzi, long sarcophagus with figure on top	Grave 32308, square 42-43	II	27.03.1981
Schilizzi, T E, baldacchino with figure under	Grave 12856, square 28	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Schwartz, Hans, tomb	Grave 19650, square 119	II	02.08.1993
Sheridan, Dudley & Giulia chest tomb	Grave 8168, square 28	II	02.08.1993
Sparenborg family tomb	Grave 31119, square 81	II	02.08.1993
Spartali family Doric mausoleum	Grave 7655, square 28	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Spurgeon, Rev Charles H, tomb	Grave 24395, square 38	II	27.03.1981
Stevens, John, tomb	Grave 3817, square 47	II	27.03.1981
Tate family mausoleum	Grave 19897, square 38	II*	27.03.1981
Thomas, Israel, tomb	Grave 429, square 34	II	02.08.1993
Vallianos family mausoleum (tower of 4 winds Athens)	Grave 27142, square 42	II	02.08.1993
Vlasto, A A, chest tomb	Grave 33175, square 27	II	27.03.1981 (rev. 21.04.93)
Wetenhall mausoleum	Grave 23625, square 113	II	02.08.1993
Widdowson family tomb	Grave 7523, square 36	II	02.08.1993

Wimble, Captain, tomb	Grave 2952, square 76	II	27.03.1981
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Character Area 2 (Robson Road)

Name	Location	Grade	Date listed
Boundary wall and railings	North side and north-west corner of West South Metropolitan Cemetery	II	27.03.1981

Character Area 3 (Knight's Hill)

Name	Location	Grade	Date listed
Old Library Building	14-16 Knight's Hill	II	15.02.1993
St Luke's Church	Knight's Hill (west side)	II*	27.03.1981
Wall and gate piers around the churchyard of St Luke's	Knight's Hill (west side)	II	27.03.1981

Character Area 4 (Norwood High Street)

Name	Location	Grade	Date listed
Old Fire Station	2A Norwood High Street	II	15.02.1993

APPENDIX 4 Positive contributors

See also the listed of statutory listed buildings all of which are deemed to be positive contributors..

Chestnut Road

Nos. 3-5 (north side) - A pair of detached double-fronted symmetrical yellow stock brick three storey villas, circa 1875 (they do not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1872), each topped with a shallow hipped roof. Both have trapezoid right-hand stuccoed bay windows, a tripartite Venetian window to the left-hand side, and centrally placed entrance porches. The porches have arched doorways and a pediment supported on brackets. The brickwork of no. 3 has been painted. The photograph shows No. 5 Chestnut Road.

Nos. 2-8 (south side) - Nos. 2 & 4 are a pair of similar attractive detached double-fronted symmetrical villas, circa 1860, in yellow stock brick, each with a shallow slate clad hipped roof, prominent chimneys and deep overhanging eaves. Each has a centrally placed stucco porch with a dentil cornice and is flanked by tripartite sash windows with a stucco console bracketed surround. The first floor windows are surrounded by a simple stucco architrave and have sash windows with margin lights.

The rearmost parts of the back garden of 2 & 4 Chestnut Road have been divided off: No. 2 as part of the car park to the rear of 551 Norwood Road and No. 4 redeveloped as Nos. 1A-1B Robson Road.

No. 8 is an earlier house, circa 1850, than 2 & 4 but shares many similarities. It stands three storeys tall in yellow stock brick with a raised centrally placed staircase leading to a stuccoed porch with Doric columns within which sits a studed front door (into which an unfortunate post box has been inserted) with an arched fanlight above. The first floor windows have restrained stucco decoration in the form of architraves and more elaborate console brackets to those at ground floor level. The pitched roof is slate clad with deep bracketed eaves, prominent decorative chimneys and an attractive arched window positioned on the flank wall which lights the attic.

Dunbar Street

Nos. 1-11 - cottages have hipped roofs and are built in yellow stock brick. They have simple flat arched door and window openings at ground floor level, and arched heads to the 1st floor, both of which are picked out in red brick. A simple dentil cornice decorates the elevation at eaves level.

Bethel Chapel, 1867, has a gable of yellow stock brick with red and black detailing. A central doorway, flanked by large tall Gothic arched windows. The apex of the gable has a small Gothic lancet vent.

Nos. 6-8 -Two two-storey yellow stock brick cottages of differing design next door to the Bethel Chapel. No. 6 has simple stone keystones to the window heads and a pitched roof similar to those found on the model cottages. No. 8 has red brick dressings to the windows and a prominent gable end which visually links it with the adjacent Bethel Chapel.

Norwood High Street

West Norwood Library and Cinema – post-war library and hall complex with sympathetic recent additions. Includes Oedipus statue.

Nos. 9-19. These are a modest terrace of six two-storey, stock brick cottages, with red brick dressings to the window and door heads, a red brick string course and decorative motif, and a strong stucco band below the 1st story windows. Nos. 9-13 incorporate later ground floor shop fronts of the organisation L'Arche, with decorative dentil cornice topped fascia boards and console brackets. It is probable the corner property to Dunbar Street (No. 19) also incorporated a shop front and the remains of a painted proprietor name sign, however this has been removed and the ground floor returned to residential use. Wilson gives the names for the row of shops from the cemetery to Dunbar Street: Charles Butler tool grinding, Madame Carless drapery, then houses, finally the corner shop Mr Crooker's boot repairer and later Mrs Johnson's wardrobe dealer.¹⁴

21 Norwood High Street – corner shop. No. 21 Norwood High Street stands on the south corner of Dunbar Street and Norwood High Street. The building appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875. Two storey corner shop with a parapet and concealed roof. Old photographs show that it originally had yellow stock brick and polychromatic arched window heads. There is a shop at ground level, with a modern aluminium shop front; however remnants of the original shop front fascia and cornice remain. According to Wilson, it was once the Castle Pub, known locally as the “Roaring Donkey”, famous for fights on Saturday nights.¹⁵ It was followed by Fred Funnell's restaurant, as shown in this photograph dated 1936.

Norwood Road

No. 543 (Barclay's Bank). This is a purpose-built bank building on the corner of Norwood Road and Chestnut Road. It has a dignified presence at the northern entry into the conservation area. Three storeys, stock brick, with stucco dressings it presents two bays to Norwood Road and four to the return elevation onto Chestnut Road. It has a canted corner with entrance flanked by marble columns carrying a decorative stucco tablet.

Built as branch of the London and South Western Bank in 1878 to the designs of the bank's own architect, James Tolley.¹⁶ The London and South Western Bank amalgamated with one of its rivals, the London and Provincial Bank, to form the London, Provincial and South Western Bank on 1 January 1918 and was then acquired by Barclays Bank on 2 October 1918.¹⁷

Nos. 545, 547 and 549 are a short Neo-Classical style terrace of three similar buildings, although the middle one returns forward slightly. Built as houses (known as Park Terrace) they had gained their current single storey shopfront additions and been converted to shops by the 1870s. The front elevation is topped with a strong stucco dentil cornice and four giant pilasters rising full height delineate each property. The upper storey windows have bracketed surrounds at first floor level and Neo-classical style decorative architraves at 2nd floor level. Nos. 547-549 has been rendered and painted.

No. 551 occupies a prominent location on the corner of Norwood Road and Robson Road. It began life as detached villa (c1780) but was the Thurlow Arms Public House from at least

¹⁴ Wilson, page 29.

¹⁵ Wilson, page 28.

¹⁶ Wilson, page 21; Barclays Bank Archive.

¹⁷ <https://www.archive.barclays.com/items/show/5269>

1855, named after Lord Thurlow, the wealthy local landowner. It shares the same building line as nos. 545-549 but unlike them it has a forecourt. A modest addition links to no. 549. A large single storey southward extension and a modest front extension were likely added during its life as a pub. The pub front of stucco pilasters and cornices, polished granite and metal is of particular note.

West Norwood Cemetery

All the memorials and structures pre-dating 1966 are deemed to make a positive contribution.

APPENDIX 5 Neutral Contributors

Chestnut Road

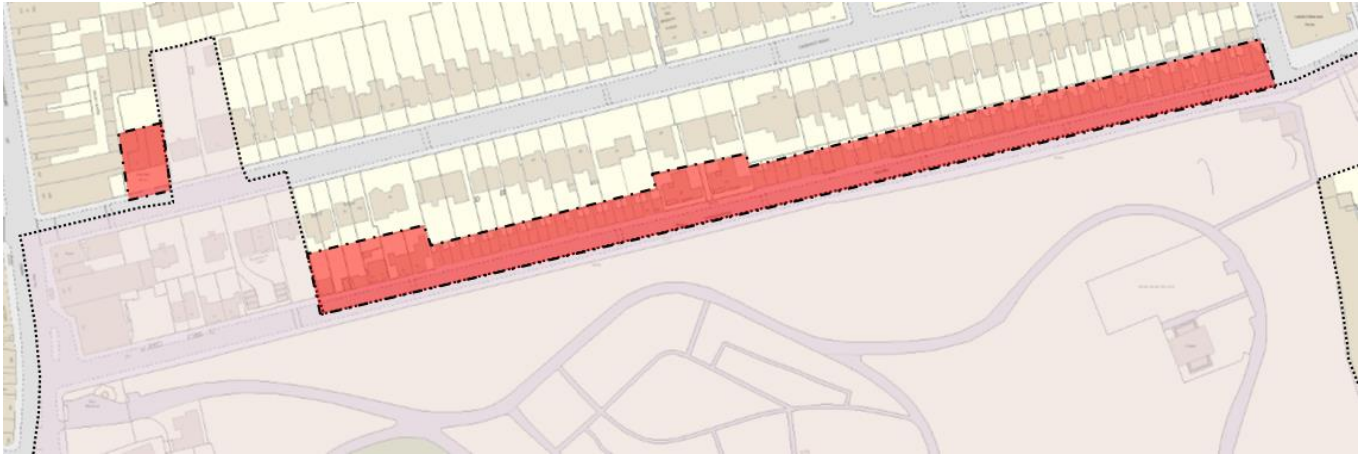
No. 6 - Three storey block of flats (circa 1970) with garages to the rear. Utilitarian.

Robson Road

Nos. 1A-1B, 1C-1D - Modern semi-detached houses. Simple structures of little note.

APPENDIX 6 Proposed CA Boundary Extensions

Appendix 6 Map 1 - Northern Extension



Existing conservation area shown in pink.

Proposed Northern Extension shown in red.

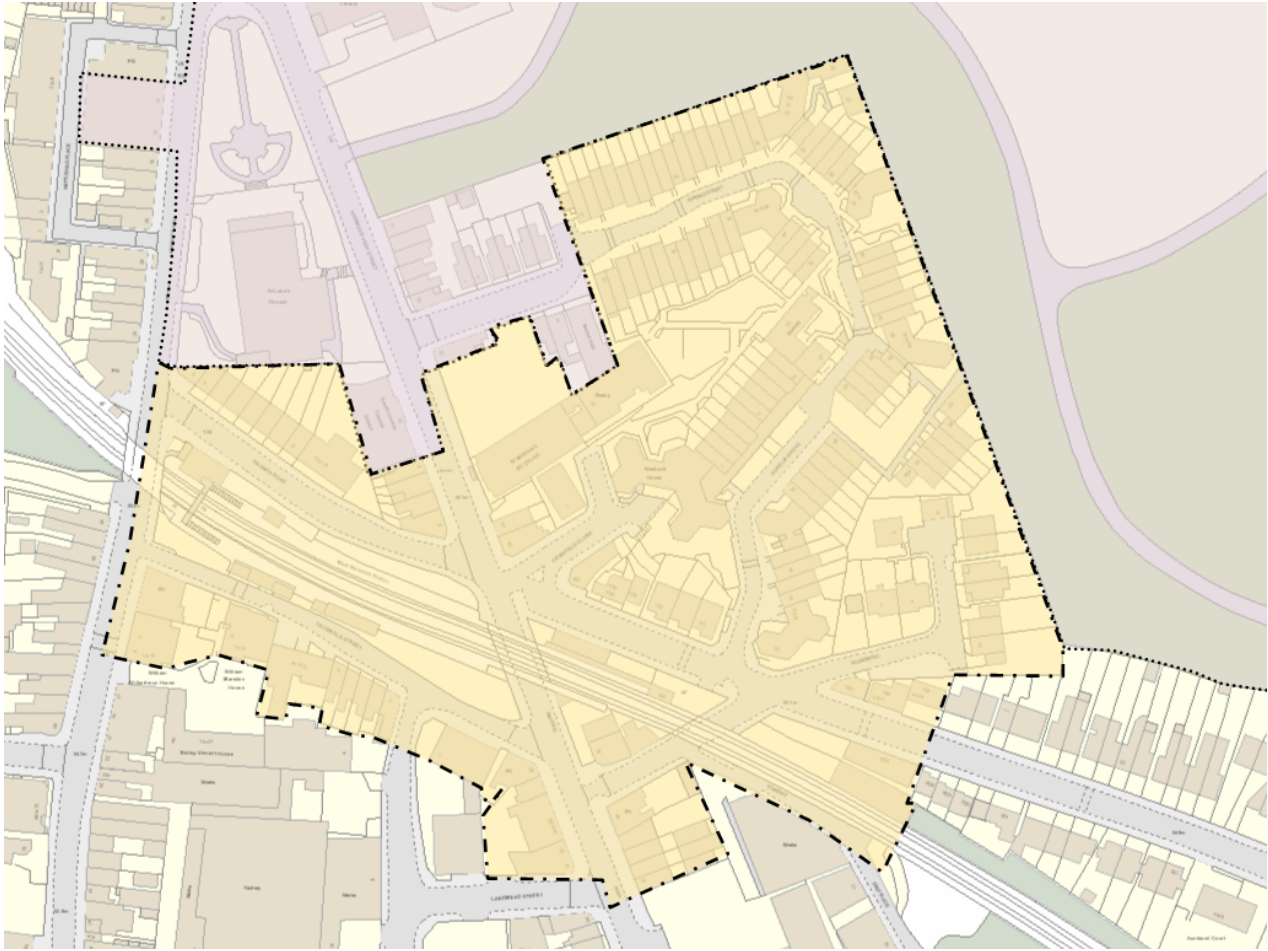
Appendix 6 Map 2 - Eastern Extension



Existing conservation area shown in pink.

Proposed Eastern Extension shown in green.

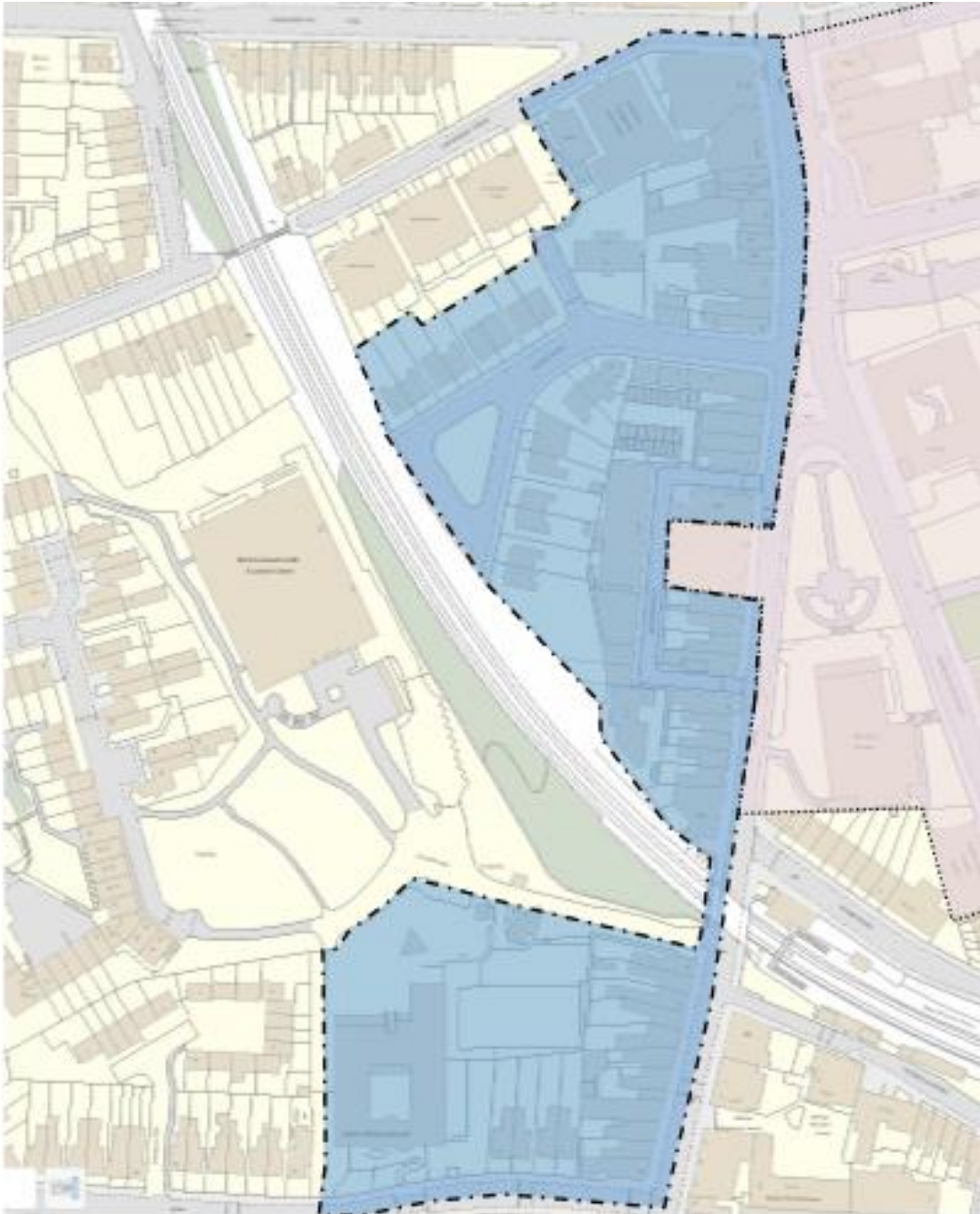
Appendix 6 Map 3 - Southern Extension



Existing conservation area shown in pink.

Proposed Southern extension shown in yellow.

Appendix 6 Map 4 - Western Extension



Existing conservation area shown in pink.

Proposed Northern Western shown in blue.

Appendix 7 Photographs of proposed CA Boundary Changes

Northern Extension



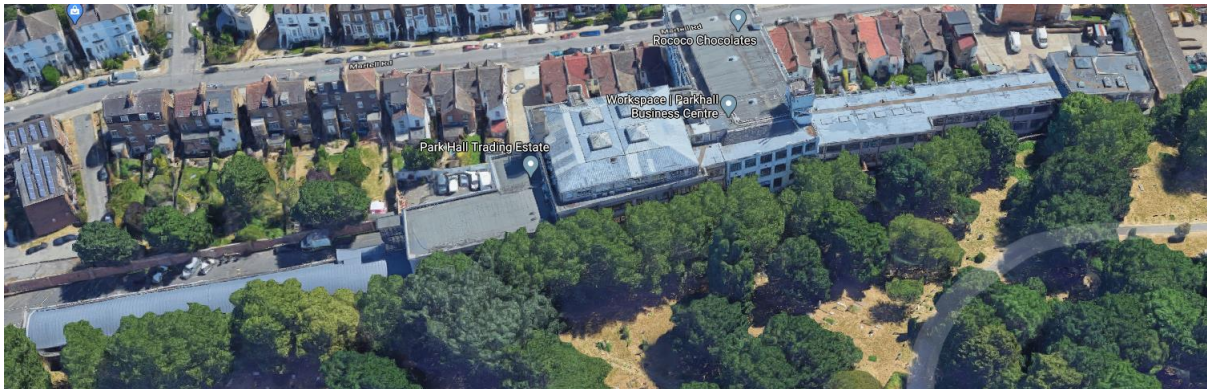
Robson Road



Trees in rear gardens backing onto Robson Road

Appendix 7 Photographs of proposed CA Boundary Changes

Eastern Extension



Parkhall Trading Estate

Appendix 7 Photographs of proposed CA Boundary Changes

Southern Extension



Dunelm Dunbar Estate



Hannen Road



Norwood High Street



Pilgrim Hill



Norwood High Street



Cotswold Street



Knights Hill

Appendix 7 Photographs of proposed CA Boundary Changes

Western Extension



Knights Hill



38 Devane Way



Bloom Grove

Nettlefold Place



Wolffington Road

