

WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY A NEW BEGINNING



South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery Conservation Plan (Part 1)

Part of the Land Management Strategy

This report has been produced for
London Borough of Lambeth



Acknowledgements

The team responsible for managing the development and production of this report includes members of the Scheme of Management and Lambeth Council Officers with substantial input from the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery. Oversight was provided by the Chair of the Scheme of Management (Nicholas Long). Valuable input was received from Council Officers including: Head of Neighbourhoods (Kevin Crook), Bereavement Services Manager (Jacqueline Landy), Head of Planning and Conservation (Doug Black), Environmental Compliance Officer (Iain Boulton), and Project Officers (Dan Thomas Steve Wong and Joahanne Flaherty). Thanks are also given to Paul Drury of Drury McPherson Partnership for his support and feedback, and for advice from Christopher Laine at Historic England.

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Conservation Plan: West Norwood Cemetery

Contents Part 1

Part 1	Executive Summary	
1.0	Introduction	
2.0	Understanding the Site	
Part 2	(Separately Bound)	
3.0	Statement of Significance	
4.0	Present Condition, Risks and Opportunities	
5.0	Conservation Management: Aims & Policies	
6.0	Adoption and Review	
Appendices	(Available Separately in Digital Format)	

Table of Contents	Part 1	page
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	West Norwood Cemetery Location	2
1.2	Background, Purpose, and Scope of the Conservation Plan	2
1.3	Guidance Followed	6
1.4	Content of this Report	6
2.0	Understanding the Site	7
2.1	Description of the Heritage, Ownership, and Legal Matters	7
2.2	Historical Context, Establishment and Development of the Cemetery ...	26
2.3	Patterns of Consecration, Burial Uses, Layouts and Arrangements ...	56
2.4	Funerary Monuments and Sculptures	68
2.5	Cultural and Biographical Heritage	73
2.6	Landscape Design	83
2.7	Architecture	94
2.8	Nature Conservation	108
2.9	Arboriculture	116
2.10	Hydrogeology, Hydrology, Drainage	122
2.11	Infrastructure, Access and Circulation	124
2.12	Amenity and Open Space	127
2.13	User Surveys and Value	130
2.14	Management	131
Table of Contents	Part 2 (Separately Bound)	page
3.0	Statement of Significance	134
3.1	'What Matters and Why' within the Cemetery	134
3.2	Character Areas	142
4.0	Present Condition, Risks, Opportunities	172
4.1	Introduction	172
4.2	Architecture and Built Heritage	172
4.3	Landscape Infrastructure	176
4.4	Funerary Monuments and Sculptures	183
4.5	Cultural and Biographical Heritage	186
4.6	Nature Conservation	187
4.7	Arboriculture	188
4.8	Amenity and Open Space	190
5.0	Conservation Management Aims and Policies	191
5.1	Introduction	191
5.2	Architecture and Built Heritage	194
5.3	Landscape Infrastructure	197
5.4	Funerary monuments and Sculpture	200
5.5	Cultural and Biographical Heritage	203
5.6	Nature Conservation	204
5.7	Arboriculture	205
5.8	Amenity, Open Space, Public Use	208
5.9	Access	209
5.10	Landscape Character Area	211
5.11	Masterplan	211
6.0	Adoption and Review	226
6.1	Adoption of Conservation Plan as Policy	226
6.2	Review	226

Figures	Part 1 (This Document)
1.1.1	Location Plan
1.2.1	Land Management Strategy: Suite of Documents
2.1.1	Listed Monuments, Buildings and Structures
2.1.2	Listed Monuments, Buildings and Structures: Greek Enclosure
2.1.3	Conveyance Plan – Compulsory Purchase Order 1965
2.1.4	Title Deed Plan 2017
2.2.1	Cemetery Timeline
2.2.2	Thomas Milne’s Map London 1800
2.2.3	Conveyance Plan – Plans of deed 30 th November 1836
2.2.4	Conveyance Plan – Plans to deed 22 nd March 1837
2.2.5	Cemetery Plan attributed to William Tite c.1836
2.2.6	Lithograph of Cemetery c1840 (anonymous)
2.2.7	Parish Map London 1841
2.2.8	Conveyance Plan – Plans to deed 5 th Feb 1847
2.2.9	Ordnance Survey 6” edition 1863
2.2.10	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1874-1875)
2.2.11	Ordnance Survey Map 1896
2.2.12	Ordnance Survey 6” edition 1910
2.2.13	Compiled Bomb Impact Map of the Site (Zetica)
2.2.14	Ordnance Survey Map 1952
2.2.15	Ordnance Survey Map 1964 – 1970
2.2.16	Ordnance Survey Map Current Day
2.2.17	Aerial Photograph Current Day
2.3.1	1837 Petition Consecration Plan
2.3.2	1898 Petition Consecration Plan
2.3.3	Combined Consecration Plans
2.3.4	Burial Patterns
2.3.5	Historic Birds Eye Views of West Norwood Cemetery
2.5.1	Culturally and Biographically Significant Graves & Monuments
2.6.1	Comparative Illustrations from Loudon, 1843
2.6.2	Landscape and Views
2.7.1	Sketch of the Episcopal (Anglican) Chapel, Sargeant c1847
2.7.2	Photograph of the Episcopal Chapel prior to its demolition
2.7.3	Image of the Catafalque
2.7.4	Main Entrance and Lodge c1890
2.7.5	Main Entrance and Lodge c1938
2.7.6	Boundary Walls and Railings
2.7.7	Boundary Walls and Railings -Photographs
2.7.8	Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel (St Stephen’s Chapel) –Photographs
2.8.1	Phase 1 Habitat Survey Plan (LUC)
2.8.2	Flora
2.8.3	Fauna
2.9.1	Trees Survey 2017
2.9.2	Trees and Vegetation; Historic Overlay
2.10.1	Drainage
2.11.1	Existing Surfaces & Edge Treatments

Figures Part 2 (Separately Bound)

3.1.1 Character Areas and Key Features

3.2.1 Photographs Character Area 1

3.2.2 Photographs Character Area 2

3.2.3 Photographs Character Area 3

3.2.4 Photographs Character Area 4

3.2.5 Photographs Character Area 5

3.2.6 Photographs Character Area 6

3.2.7 Photographs Character Area 7

3.2.8 Photographs Character Area 8

3.2.9 Photographs Character Area 9

3.2.10 Photographs Character Area 10

3.2.11 Photographs Character Area 11

3.2.12 Photographs Character Area 12

3.2.13 Photographs Character Area 13

5.1.1 Vision for West Norwood Cemetery Under the Conservation Plan
 and Land Management Strategy

Masterplan Figures

Figure 110-01-350 Masterplan

Figure 110-01-355 Detail Area: Visitor Centre in Lodge

Figure 110-01-356 Detail Area: Greek Enclosure

Figure 110-01-357 Detail Area: Robson Road Entrance

Figure 110-01-358 Detail Area: Hubbard Road Entrance

Lodge and Visitor Centre and St Stephen's: Proposal Illustrations

Appendices

Available separately in digital format upon request from London Borough of Lambeth.

- 1.1 Bibliography
- 1.2 Glossary
- 1.3 Scheme of Management

- 2.1 Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
- 2.2 Conservation Area CA24: Character Appraisal
- 2.3 Listings: Catacombs, St Stephen's, Tite Arch, Boundaries
- 2.4 Listings: Monuments
- 2.5 Burials and Monuments of Special Interest
- 2.6 Topographic Survey November 2016
- 2.7 Summary of Burial Registers and Plans
- 2.8 UXO Desk Surveys
- 2.9 Legal and Landownership References
- 2.10 West Norwood Cemetery Conservation & Landscape Improvement scheme 1971
- Land Management Strategy 1993
- 2.11 Summary and Extracts from Loudon 1843
- 2.12 The Historic Landscape of West Norwood Cemetery (The Parks Agency 2005)
- 2.13 Record Drawings of Existing Lodge and Tite Arch
- 2.14 Record Drawings of St Stephen's Chapel
- 2.15 Record Drawings of Dodds Mausoleum
- 2.16 West Norwood Cemetery SINC Citation
- 2.17 Nature Conservation Survey and Assessment (LUC)
- 2.18 Bat and Lichen Surveys 2017
- 2.19 Tree Survey 2017

- 2.20 Amenity and Usage Surveys

- 4.1 Condition Surveys: St Stephen's' Chapel
- 4.2 Condition Survey: St Stephen's Enclosure
- 4.3 Condition Survey: Catacombs
- 4.4 Condition Survey Notes: Lodge
- 4.5 Condition Surveys: Boundary Walls, Gates and Railings
- 4.6 Condition Survey Notes Paths and Carriageways
- 4.7 Condition Survey: Heritage at Risk Monuments
- 4.8 Drainage Strategy and Supporting Statement

- 5.1 Priority areas for Monument Restoration 1999



Maddick Mausoleum

Executive Summary

South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery, commonly referred to by its shortened name of West Norwood Cemetery, is nationally and internationally famous. It is one of the most historically important cemeteries in the UK and is recognised as such by having Grade II* status on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. It was acquired in 1965 by the London Borough of Lambeth through compulsory purchase from the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company. The Council resolved to create a memorial park and embarked on a "lawn conversion" programme but by the early 1980s, following complaints to the Local Government Ombudsman, the removal of headstones ceased. However, work restarted in 1990 with large areas being cleared. In 1991 the Council suspended the clearance following the intervention of the Archdeacon of Southwark.

The Council was found guilty by the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of Southwark by ruling of Chancellor Gray in March 1994 of the illegal demolition of monuments and illegal re-use of graves. The ruling required the instigation of a Scheme of Management, (SoM) which was then formally constituted in 1997 and made subject to further guidance from the Chancellor in 2003 and amended in July 2006. The SoM is overseen by an independent Committee with members nominated by the Council and the Archdeacon. The SoM also provides that there will be an Advisory Group with wider memberships drawn from the Council, the Diocese, Friends of West Norwood Cemetery and representatives from local and national interest groups.

The Scheme of Management sets out provisions relating: to the *Security Permanence of Christian Burial* (including controls on introductions of new burials, plots and monuments), *Maintenance, Conservation and Restoration of Listed Buildings* (detailing requirements to list, describe and prioritise work on listed structures), *Conservation and Enhancement* (requiring the protection of heritage and structures, the preservation and enhancement of the character of the cemetery as a Conservation Area, and the maintenance of the Cemetery for continuing burials and cremation) – all in a balanced way and in accordance with an approved *Land Management Strategy*. The provisions relating to *Conservation and Enhancement* also include requirements to survey and plan the future long-term management of the Cemetery's ecology and landscape having regard to the importance of the Cemetery's history, landscape and architecture.

This Conservation Plan forms part of the *Land Management Strategy* meeting the provisions and requirements of the Scheme of Management 1997 (as amended). The Conservation Plan considers and sets out a 'Statement of Significance' outlining where, why, and how the Cemetery is important. Risks and opportunities are also set out along with key conservation and management aims. A 'Masterplan' is proposed which ties in with the proposals for restoration, repair and development. This will enable the best and most valuable features and assets of the cemetery to be protected and restored, and its character enhanced.

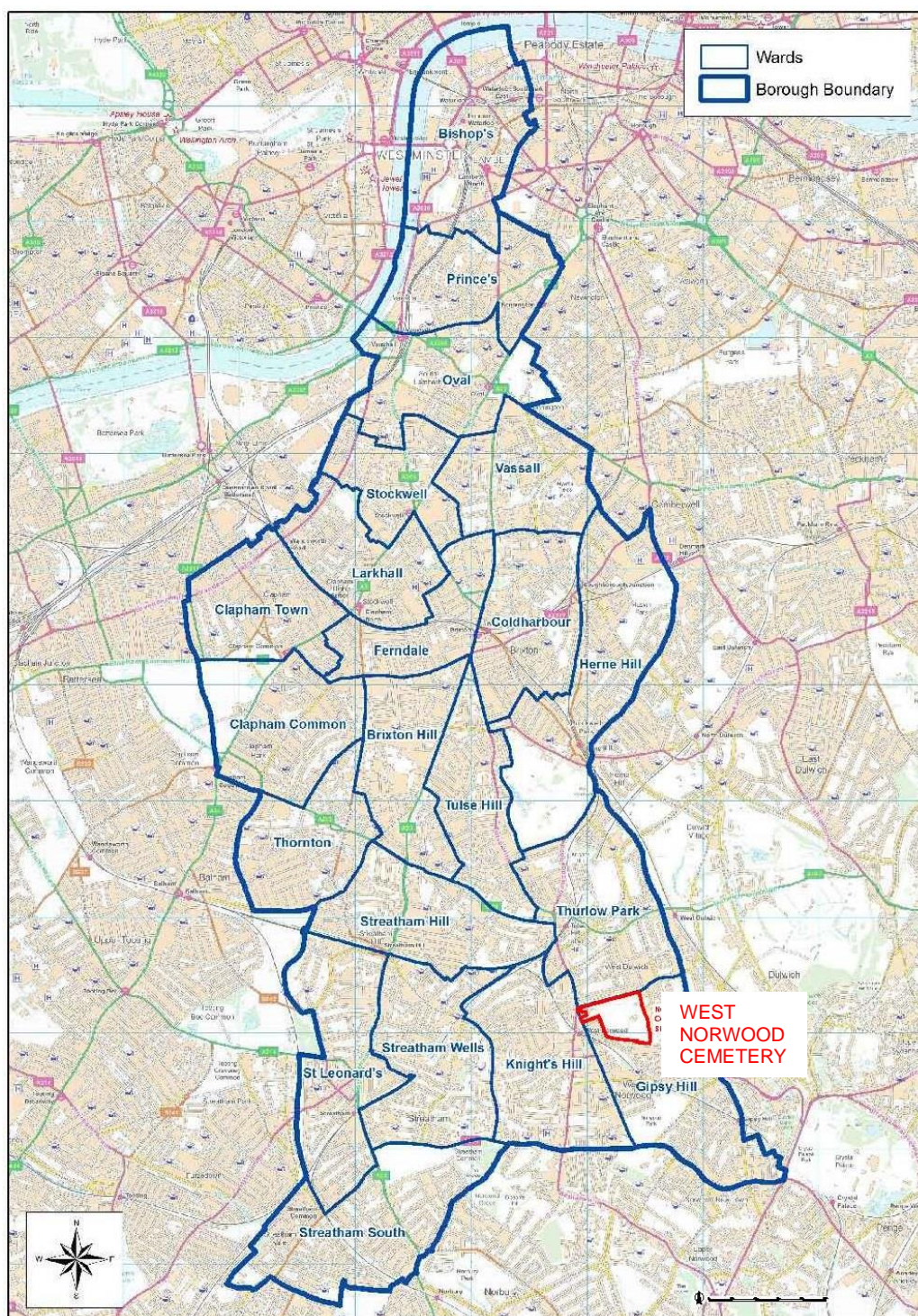
Executive Summary

The Land Management Strategy is composed of a suite of five related documents which alongside this Conservation Plan include a *Management and Maintenance Plan* (detailing specific management and maintenance inputs), an *Activity and Interpretation Plan* (detailing arrangements, plans, and activities for visitors, volunteers, educational, and other groups), a *Funerary Plan* (detailing issues relating to ongoing burial, cremation, and memorials). The fifth document is the *Land Management Management Statement* which ties the four component plans together and summarises the terms, requirements, purpose, and status of the overall *Land Management Strategy*.

The implementation of the *Land Management Strategy* is the key to releasing the Council from the conditions imposed by the Consistory Court. It is envisaged that subsequent to its adoption the Cemetery will be on a sustainable long-term footing, with all major repairs completed, an income stream from new burials in re-used plots, the care of all extant monuments, an enhanced maintenance regime and an active programme of community engagement. At that point, the Council will be able to scale back the spending to an agreed level of regular maintenance.

Since 1997 the Council has sought to fulfil the obligations imposed upon it within available resources. Substantial increased investment has been allocated to the Cemetery and as a result, the Cemetery is in an improving condition, but there is further infrastructure work to do to bring it to a standard that befits a cemetery of this importance. There also remain significant issues to resolve. Lambeth is responsible for over sixty Grade II and II* listed structures within the site, a number of which are included on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. The Grade II listed Catacombs are similarly on the Heritage at Risk Register as is the Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel. Many monuments also require repairs. Grounds maintenance has barely kept pace with the spread of scrub despite regular work parties organised by the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery. The Cemetery provides only a limited service to Council Tax payers. The Crematorium is well used, but burial is currently restricted to re-openings of family graves and interment of cremated remains. Amenity use of the Cemetery as a green space for walking and sitting is limited, although increasing. There is scope to promote the Cemetery as a public open space in the context of other open spaces in the borough.

At a strategic level, there is a need to widen the sense of community ownership and enjoyment. The site's educational potential, and its strategic role as a major heritage asset and a significant amenity resource remains largely untapped. The Conservation Plan and associated proposals have been developed with input from officers, local people and wider stakeholders and it is subject to ongoing consultation. The involvement of local people and stakeholders is seen as key to the successful development and management of the cemetery in the long term.

Figure 1.1.1 Location Plan

1.1 South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery-Location

- 1.1.1 South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery is located off Norwood High St (at postcode SE27 9JU and Grid Reference TQ 321 722. (Figure 1.1.1). It is some 5 minutes walk away from West Norwood train station and central London is some 20 minutes travel time away by train.

1.2 Background, Purpose, and Scope of the Conservation Plan

- 1.2.1 This Conservation Plan (CP) is intended to guide the future development and management of South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery. Commissioned by London Borough of Lambeth (LBL), it has been developed under the guidance of the Scheme of Management.
- 1.2.2 South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery is nationally and internationally famous: it is one of the greatest cemeteries in London and the UK, and is recognised as such by Grade II* status on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. It was acquired in 1965 by the London Borough of Lambeth through compulsory purchase from its original private owners, the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company. The Council embarked "on a lawn conversion" programme, but by the early 1980s, following multiple complaints to the Local Government Ombudsman, the Council agreed to cease the removal of headstones. However, this was restarted in 1990 with a large areas being cleared. In 1991 the Council suspended the programme following the intervention of the Archdeacon of Southwark.
- 1.2.3 The Council was found guilty by the Southwark Diocesan Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of Southwark, under a ruling by Chancellor Gray in March 1994, of the illegal demolition of many thousands of monuments and illegal re-use of some 1000 graves. The ruling required the instigation of a Scheme of Management, (SoM) which was then formally constituted in 1997, and made subject to further guidance from the Chancellor in 2003 and amended in July 2006 (Appendix 1.3). The SoM is overseen by an independent Committee with members nominated by the Council and the Archdeacon.
- 1.2.4 The Scheme of Management sets out provisions relating to:
- the *Security and Permanence of Christian Burial* (including controls on introductions of new burials, plots and monuments);
 - *Maintenance, Conservation and Restoration of Listed Buildings* (detailing requirements to list, describe and prioritise work on listed structures);
 - *Conservation and Enhancement* requiring the protection of heritage and structures, the preservation and enhancement of the character of the cemetery as a Conservation Area, and the maintenance of the Cemetery for continuing burials

and cremation – all in a balanced way and in accordance with an approved “Land Management Strategy”.

The provisions relating to *Conservation and Enhancement* also included requirements to survey and plan the future long term management of the Cemetery's ecology and landscape having regard to the importance of the Cemetery's history, landscape and architecture.

- 1.2.5 This Conservation Plan forms part of the *Land Management Strategy* meeting the provisions and requirements of the Scheme of Management 1997 (as amended). The Conservation Plan considers and sets out a ‘*Statement of Significance*’ outlining where, why, and how the Cemetery is important. Risks and opportunities are also set out along with key conservation and management aims. A ‘*Masterplan*’ is proposed which ties in with the proposals for restoration, repair and development. This will enable the valuable features and assets of the cemetery to be protected and restored, and its character enhanced, in accordance with the SoM requirements.
- 1.2.6 The *Land Management Strategy* is composed of a suite of five related documents including:
- *Conservation Plan* (this document).
 - *Management and Maintenance Plan* (detailing specific management and maintenance inputs).
 - *Activity and Interpretation Plan* (detailing arrangements, plans, and activities for visitors, volunteers, educational, and other groups).
 - *Funerary Plan* (detailing issues relating to ongoing burial, cremation, and memorials).
 - *Management Statement* (which ties the four component plans together and summarises the terms, requirements, purpose and status of the overall Land Management Strategy).
- 1.2.7 Successful adoption and implementation of the *Land Management Strategy* is viewed as key to releasing the Council from the conditions imposed by the Consistory Court. Further to its adoption, and subject to commitments being made in respect of a range of capital works, the Cemetery will be on a sustainable long-term footing, with major repairs planned or completed, an income stream planned from new burials in re-used plots, mechanisms in place for the protection of existing monuments, an enhanced maintenance regime set up, and an active programme of community engagement in place. At that point, the Council will be able to adjust spending to an agreed level of regular maintenance and subject to the necessary conditions being met, the Scheme would be wound-up and management of the

cemetery would then revert to become fully under the jurisdiction of the Council with overview of a formally constituted *Strategic Partnership* comprising LBL members and officers, and Friends of West Norwood (FoWNC) representatives.

Author and Contributors

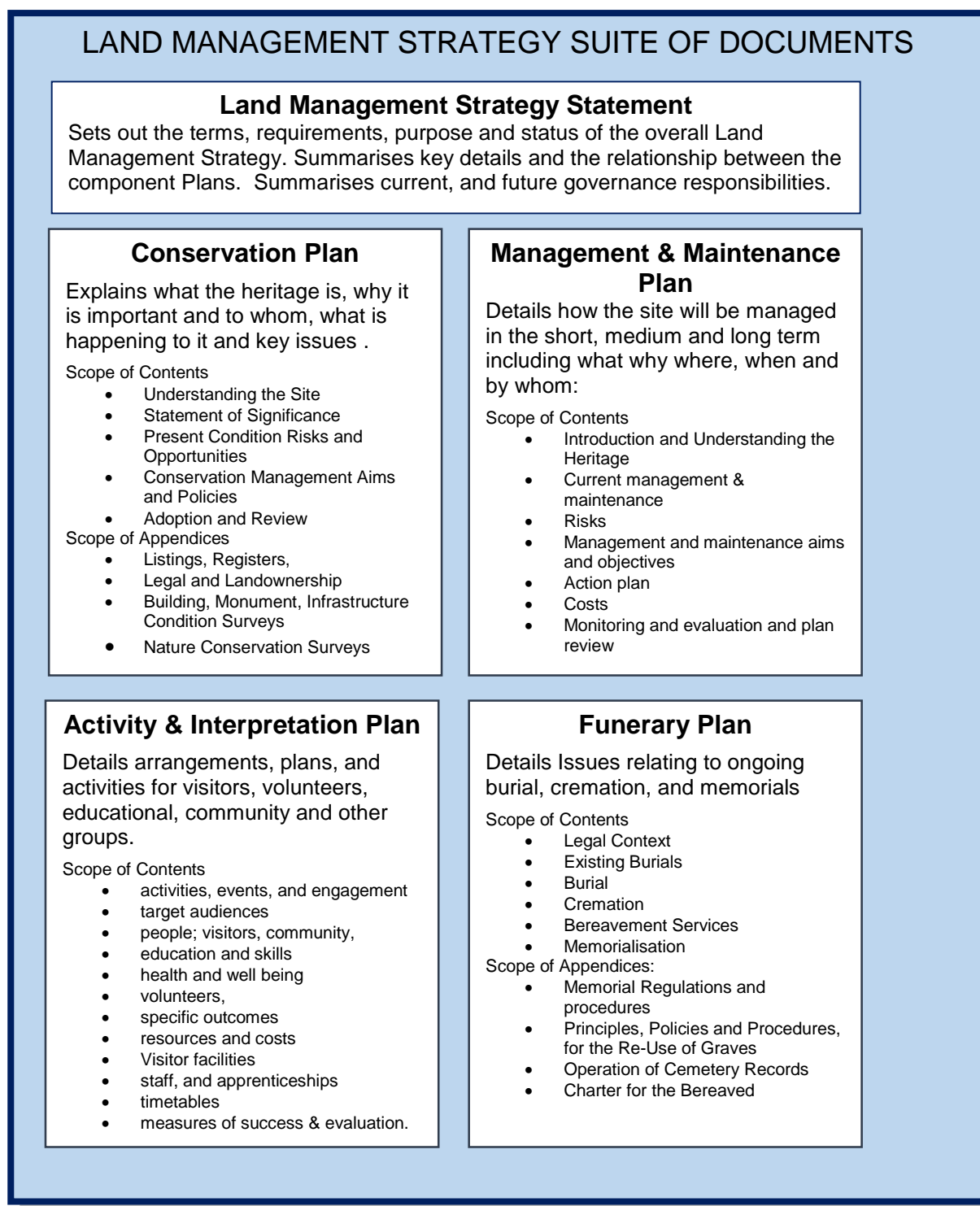
- 1.2.8 This CP was written and collated by Harrison Design Development Limited, Landscape Architects and Cemetery specialists, with inputs from Donald Insall Associates (Conservation Architects), Conisbee Consulting Structural and Civil Engineers, Catherine Bickmore Associates (Environmental Consultancy), officers at London Borough of Lambeth, members of the Scheme of Management and the Management Advisory Group. Much of the history of the site has been derived directly from research, texts, papers and publications by the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery.

Consultation with Stakeholders

- 1.2.9 The SoM provides that there is an Advisory Group with membership drawn from a range of bodies including the Council, the Diocese, Friends of West Norwood Cemetery and representatives from local and national interest groups. In developing this Plan the views and contributions of these stakeholders and of other local and national interest groups are being sought including:

- Historic England
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- Victorian Society
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMAS)
- Church Monuments Society
- Greek Orthodox Church and Greek Cathedral Cemetery Trust Fund
- Caring for God's Acre
- Norwood Society
- National Federation of Cemetery Friends
- London Wildlife Trust
- The Woodland Trust
- Norwood Forum
- Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management (ICCM)
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC)
- Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe (ASCE)

- 1.2.10 On-going research will continue to inform and refine this CP.

Figure 1.2.1 Land Management Strategy Suite Documents

1.3 Guidance Followed

1.3.1 This CP follows guidance available from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) including:

- *Conservation Plan Guidance*, HLF, (2017)

1.3.2 It also takes account of relevant guidance within:

- *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance*, Historic England, (2008)
- *Paradise Preserved*, Historic England, (2007)
- *Conservation Plan 7th Edition*, James Semple Kerr (2013)

1.3.3 In accordance with guidance the Conservation Plan describes:

- the heritage of the site;
- why it matters and to whom;
- what is happening to it; and
- what are the key issues in looking after it.

1.4 Content of this Report

1.4.1 In line with the guidance above, and after this Introduction the document seeks to describe the heritage of the site (sections 2.0), sets out a Statement of Significance in respect of the site (section 3.0), and then describes its Present Condition, Risks and Opportunities (section 4.0).

1.4.2 Conservation Management Aims and Policies follow in section 5.0 along with an illustration and description of the Outline Masterplan. Adoption and Review prescriptions are then set out in section 6.0.

2.1 Description of the Heritage

2.1.1 Desk survey and site survey work has been carried out and research has been conducted, considering the following aspects:

- Summary Description (section 2.1).
- Ownership and Legal Matters (section 2.1).
- Historical Context, Establishment and Development of the Cemetery (section 2.2).
- Patterns of Consecration, Burial Uses, Layouts and Arrangements (section 2.3).
- Funerary Monuments and Sculptures (section 2.4).
- Cultural and Biographical Heritage (section 2.5).
- Landscape Design (section 2.6).
- Architecture (section 2.7).
- Nature Conservation (section 2.8).
- Arboriculture (section 2.9).
- Hydrogeology, Hydrology, Drainage (section 2.10).
- Infrastructure, Access and Circulation (2.11).
- Amenity and Open Space (section 2.12).
- User Surveys and Value (section 2.13).
- Management (section 2.14).

Summary Description

Size and Location

2.1.2 West Norwood Cemetery and Crematorium is located in the south-eastern part of the London Borough of Lambeth, in West Norwood.

2.1.3 The site extends to 40 acres (16 hectares). Norwood High Street lies to the immediate west, from which access is obtained and the Cemetery is bounded by residential areas to the north (Robson Road) and to the south (Hubbard Road, Auckland Hill and Durban Road). Mixed light industry, commerce and residential development extend along the much of the east boundary (Martell Road, Vale Street and the Park Hall Trading Estate). There is an indent in the line of the boundary onto Norwood High St occupied by Nettlefold Hall, a former library, and now under re-development by Picturehouse to become a cultural hub and cinema.

Topography, Soils, Drainage

2.1.4 The topography of the site takes the form of a gentle hill with slopes rising to a central high point at 64m Above Ordnance Datum (212m A.O.D). There are areas around the

western and southern sides of the cemetery which are more level. 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. A culvert on the original line of the “lost river” of the Effra runs in a deep hidden culvert on a diagonal line across western part of the site discharging into the main sewerage system on Robson Road. There is a network of drainage underlying the carriageways some connecting into that culvert and others into the Robson Road sewer. Environment Agency Planning Advice Map for surface water reveal that part of the site in the vicinity of the culvert is at risk of surface water flooding. A wider network of plot drainage originally existed, this connected vault-to-vault at depth with various discharge points along the east and north boundaries. That deep drainage network now no longer functions.

Burials and Memorials

- 2.1.5 Nearly all of the land in the cemetery has received burials. A great many styles of funerary monuments are found. These range from imposing mausolea, to family vaults or graves with a multitude of memorial types, ranging from chest tombs, raised ledgers obelisks, steles and columns, to more modest kerbset memorials, simple monolith memorials, and modern day lawn memorials. Originally most of the cemetery was densely covered in these memorials and many areas still remain so. However, as described above, large areas were cleared and some areas were subject of illegal burial after 1965 and into the 1980s and these areas are now lawn with a scattering of surviving older gravestones and modern day memorials. Many monuments are in a dilapidated or decaying condition. Some areas were used for public graves. Historic aerial photographs suggest these areas may have once had small tablet style memorials but public graves now have few original memorials. One public area has been laid out as a rose garden in the north east of the site, with areas adjacent to the west given over to cremated remains.

Trees and vegetation

- 2.1.6 There are numerous mature trees across the site, a few dating back to before the establishment of the cemetery, some planted during the establishment of the cemetery and in the C19th but most having been planted, or self-seeded, throughout the C20th. Large areas along the eastern side of the site and in the centre of the site have become overgrown with bramble, undergrowth, and self-seeded saplings.

Entrances

- 2.1.7 The principal entrance is via a forecourt area off Norwood High St. A main vehicle gate and a pedestrian side gate give access into the forecourt area. From this forecourt the imposing Tite arch, a listed masonry structure and part of the original perimeter boundary, provides access in to the cemetery and has a central vehicle gate and a pedestrian side gate. A second vehicle entrance is located opposite St Luke's Church some 100m further south. Original entrances off Hubbard Road and Auckland Hill have been blocked, with piers remaining but with the gateways bricked-up.

Paths and Carriageways

- 2.1.8 The cemetery has an extensive network of surfaced carriageways dating from its original establishment in 1837 forming looping arrangements giving access to the cemetery and its monuments and buildings. The wider main carriageways have been periodically re-surfaced and a large proportion of them now have substantial concrete road kerbs and tarmac finish. Some loops of carriageway have been narrowed or lost by infilling with graves. Other smaller paths some originally surfaced in gravel or have reverted to grass.

St Mary at Hill Plot

- 2.1.9 A section of the cemetery in the eastern part of the site was historically originally leased by the city Parish of St Mary at Hill. The area was enclosed by railings which were removed by as part of the clearance activity.

Greek Enclosure (Greek Necropolis)

- 2.1.10 The Greek enclosure is set in the north-west part of the cemetery. Laid out initially after a Deed of 1842, it was extended in 1860, 1872 and then again after 1889. It is bounded by a simple railing set over a plinth wall with ornate piers, within which lies a dense arrangement of large tombs, vaults and mausolea, accessed via narrow footpaths. The Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel, (also known as St Stephen's Chapel), is a large classical memorial chapel that occupies the southern part of the enclosure.

Buildings and Structures

- 2.1.11 In addition to the numerous mausolea the site includes a number of buildings and structures, as described more fully below, including:
- The Lodge; a large 2 storey building in London stock brick with ashlar stone detailing set east of the Tite arch and dating from the mid 1950s.

- The Catacombs; a substantial structure housing tiered shelved niches and originally forming the lower basement level to the Episcopal (Anglican) Chapel.
- The Crematorium; a 1950s building of London stock brick with ashlar stone detailing, sitting above the basement surviving from the original Dissenters' Chapel.
- Augustus Ralli mortuary chapel (St Stephen's Chapel); a chapel in Doric style in ashlar masonry;

St Stephen's Chapel, and the Catacombs are Listed and included on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register (HAR).

Boundaries, Entrances Gates and Railings

2.1.12 The site is enclosed by the original tall perimeter walls and railings on all sides excepting along the north side of Nettlefold Hall (where there is only a low (2.5metre high 1950s 8" thick brick wall). Elsewhere the boundaries are formed from substantial masonry and/or railings as follows:

- Robson Road- plinth wall and piers with panels of railings (in west);
- Robson Road- full height 4m wall with piers (in east);
- Tritton Road and Park Hall Trading Estate (east boundary): walls of various heights internally, retaining on outer side, with a separate below-ground concrete wall retaining the ground level within cemetery;
- Vale Street / Depot: plinth wall with railing on top set on top of terrace (retained by a second lower wall outside of the cemetery boundary);
- Durban Road to Hubbard Road: full height 3.3m wall with piers (in east);
- Auckland Hill: full height 3.3m wall with piers with a central section made up plinth with piers and panels of railings;
- The forecourt area off Norwood High St: enclosed by 2.8m railings set over a low stone plinth with gate and overthrow all dating from around 1938.

Listings and Designations

2.1.13 The Cemetery is wholly included within the 'West Norwood' Conservation Area (CA24) designated in 1978, and revised in 2003 and subject to an appraisal in 2017 (Appendix 2.2) . The Conservation Area also takes in areas of Norwood outside of the Cemetery including Nettlefold Hall Library, the triangular area of land with St Luke's Church on the opposite site of Norwood High St , and the west end of Dunbar St.

2.1.14 The Cemetery is contained within list entry number 1000851 on the Register of Parks and Gardens for its special historic interest. It was added to the list in 1987, and upgraded in 2009 to grade II*. It is therefore recognised as being of High (National) value. The HE list entry is contained within Appendix 2.1. The reasons for listing is given as:

*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 (1798-1873) who was also architect for Brookwood Cemetery (qv). * The cemetery contains an outstanding collection of C19 and early C20 funerary monuments. * The cemetery was the site of an early crematorium (1915), which was replaced in 1960.*

2.1.15 The designation does not include the outer forecourt area (which was outside of the original cemetery area. Oddly, the designation does appear to take in part of the Nettlefold Library site despite it being out-with the boundary of the Cemetery.

2.1.16 Aside from the monuments there are two listed buildings on site including the Catacombs and the St Stephen's Chapel, both on the Heritage at Risk Register held by Historic England as at 2018. (Figure 2.1.1). The Crematorium is not listed neither is the Lodge. The original Tite designed walls and railings and Entrance Arch and Gates are listed under three separate listings. The more modern railings and plinth around the forecourt onto Norwood High St are included also. Most of wall along the east boundary is not separately listed neither is the 1950s wall forming the boundary with Nettlefold Hall on the south side of the forecourt.

Table 2.1.1 Grade II and II* Listed – Buildings and Structures (Other than Monuments)

HE List Entry	FOWNC Ref	Burial section	Grave No	Name (listings name) (+ former listings name where different)	Grade	List Date (Amend Date)
1064989	Note*			Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel In The Greek Burial Ground	II*	08/04/1974 (27/03/1981)
1263192	48			Catacombs Beneath The Remembrance Garden	II	02/08/1993
1325982	50	N/A	N/A	Entrance Arches And Gates To Memorial Park	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1065015	49	N/A	N/A	Walls, Iron Fences, Railings, Gate Piers And Gates On West And South Sides Of West Norwood Memorial Park	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1064975	49	N/A	N/A	Boundary Wall And Railings On North Side And In North West Corner Of West Norwood Memorial Park	II	27/03/1981

FOWNC = Reference on Friends of West Norwood guide "West Norwood Cemetery's Monumental Architecture"

Note* = appears on FOWNC "guide "West Norwood Cemetery's Greek Necropolis"

Items highlighted in red are on the Heritage at Risk Register held by Historic England as at 2018

2.1.17 There are 65 listed monuments and mausolea. These are all noted as having “Group Value.” Six are listed at Grade II*; 59 are listed at Grade II. 18 are on the Heritage at Risk Register held by Historic England as at 2018. Full details are tabulated at Appendix 2.4. Locations are as shown on Figure 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

Table 2.1.2 Grade II* Listed –Monuments

HE List Entry	FOWNC Ref	Burial section	Grave No	Name (listings name) (+ former listings name where different)	Grade	List Date (Amend Date)
1065025	42	38	19,897	Mausoleum Of Sir Henry Tate	II*	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1357927	Note*			Mausoleum Of Jp Ralli West Of Gate In The Greek Burial Ground	II*	27/03/1981
1065022	17	63	5408 & 5409	Tomb Of Alexander Berens	II*	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1106387	11	100	129,273 & 274	Tomb of Dr. Gideon Mantell	II*	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1106239	6	119	5,235	Tomb of John Britton	II*	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1064984	28	34	4,478	Tomb Of William And Elizabeth Burges	II*	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)

Table 2.1.2 Grade II Listed –Monuments

HE List Entry	FOWNC Ref	Burial Section	Grave No	Name (Listings Name) (+ Former Listings Name Where Different)	Grade	List Date (Amend Date)
1420881	Note*			A.P. Ralli And Family Tomb In South East Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1120841	Note*			Aa Vlasto And Family Tomb In South East Corner Of Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1064990	Note*			Antonios Ralli Of Chios Mausoleum In South East Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1064995	Note*			John And Virginia Schilizzi Tomb Near West Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1357925	Note*			Js Schilizzi Mausoleum In South East Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1263199	27	33	249	Letts Family Tomb	II	02/08/1993
1065017	4	119	22,185	Mausoleum Of Alfred And Elizabeth Longsdon	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1357898	22	61	10,937	Mausoleum Of Edith Harris	II	27/03/1981
1250572	1	124	37,450	Mausoleum Of Edmund Distim Maddick	II	02/08/1993
1064991	Note*			Mausoleum Of Eustratious Ralli In South East Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1325944	35	50	6,368	Mausoleum Of George Dodd	II	27/03/1981
1064987	38	51	1,568	Mausoleum Of Mrs Eliza Capper And Family	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1325950	31	36	22,589	Mausoleum Of Sir Henry Doulton	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250573	Not plan	113	1,978	Mausoleum Of Sophie Beard	II	02/08/1993

1250574	Note*			Mausoleum Of The Vallianos Family In The Greek Burial Ground	II	02/08/1993
1064993	Note*			N.A. Mavrogodato And Family Tomb On North Side Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1250582	5	119	19,650	Tomb Of Hans Schwarze	II	02/08/1993
1064994	Note*			P.A. Argenti Mausoleum On North Side Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1357926	Note*			Spartali Family Mausoleum South Of Gate To The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250799	33	23	28,319	Tomb Of Baron De Reuter	II	02/08/1993
1357924	43	39	5,868	Tomb Of Benjamin Colls	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250576	45	54	25,249	Tomb Of C Auffrey And E O'gorman	II	02/08/1993
1065020	15	76	2,952	Tomb Of Captin John Wimble	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1064988	39	52	2,689	Tomb Of Christopher Gabriel	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250578	40	53	3,651	Tomb Of Daniel And Alice Cooper	II	02/08/1993
1250579	Note*			Tomb Of Demetrios Cassavetes And Family In The Greek Burial Ground	II	02/08/1993
1106334	21	62	269	Tomb Of Dr. William Marsden	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250580	Note*			Tomb Of Dudley And Giulia Sheridan In The Greek Burial Ground	II	02/08/1993
1065016	2	120	23,463	Tomb Of Eleanor Everidge And Family	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250589	37	51	35,926	Tomb Of Elizabeth King	II	02/08/1993
1251235	46	40/41	12,958	Tomb Of F.T. Elworthy	II	02/08/1993
1263196	30	34	429	Tomb Of Israel Thomas	II	02/08/1993
1250584	44	40	7,167	Tomb Of James Baldwin Brown	II	02/08/1993
1263197	47	40/41	9,150	Tomb Of James Kershaw Chest Tomb	II	02/08/1993
1065018	7	115	8,659	Tomb Of James William Gilbert	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250680	10	81	31,119	Tomb Of Johann And Annie Sparenborg And Family	II	02/08/1993
1325942	25	18	18,539	Tomb Of John Garrett	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1064983	24	47	3,817	Tomb Of John Stevens	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250586	3	120	19,605	Tomb Of Lucy Gallup	II	02/08/1993
1357922	19	60	1,623	Tomb Of Mrs Alice Moffatt	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1065024	26	7	2,512	Tomb Of Mrs Anne Farrow	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1064986	18	61	68	Tomb Of Mrs Anne Joyce	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1323147	Note*			Tomb Of M.Z. Michalinos Near West Corner Of The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1064985	20	60	18,582	Tomb Of Reverend William Morley Punshon	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1357923	41	38	24,395	Tomb Of Reverend Charles Haddon Spurgeon	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1065019	12	99	27,463	Tomb Of Sir Henry Bessemer	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1263200	14	89	12,335	Tomb Of Sir Horace Jones	II	02/08/1993
1357899	Not Plan			Tomb Of Sir William Cubitt	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1323157	Note*			Tomb Of T.E. Schilizzi South West Of Gate To The Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981

1250687	9	104	30,960	Tomb Of The Ibbotson Family	II	02/08/1993
1065023	36	35	5360	Tomb Of The Nicholson Family	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1250587	32	36	7,523	Tomb Of The Widdowson Family	II	02/08/1993
1357921	23	48	649	Tomb Of Thomas Cubitt	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1065021	16	63	1,669	Tomb Of Thomas De La Garde Grissell	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1357900	29	34	4,894	Tomb Of William Crane	II	27/03/1981 (21/04/1993)
1120820	Note*			X.E Balli And Family Mausoleum In North Corner Of Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981
1064992	Note*			Tomb Of Michael Emmanuel Rodocanachi And Family In South-West Of Gate To Greek Burial Ground	II	27/03/1981 (10/01/2011)
1396403	Note*			Tomb Of Peter Pandia Rodocanachi And Family In West Of Gate To Greek Burial Ground	II	10/01/2011
1106356	13	88	18,718	Mausoleum Of The Pond Family	II	27/03/1981

FOWNC = Reference on Friends of West Norwood guide "*West Norwood Cemetery's Monumental Architecture*"

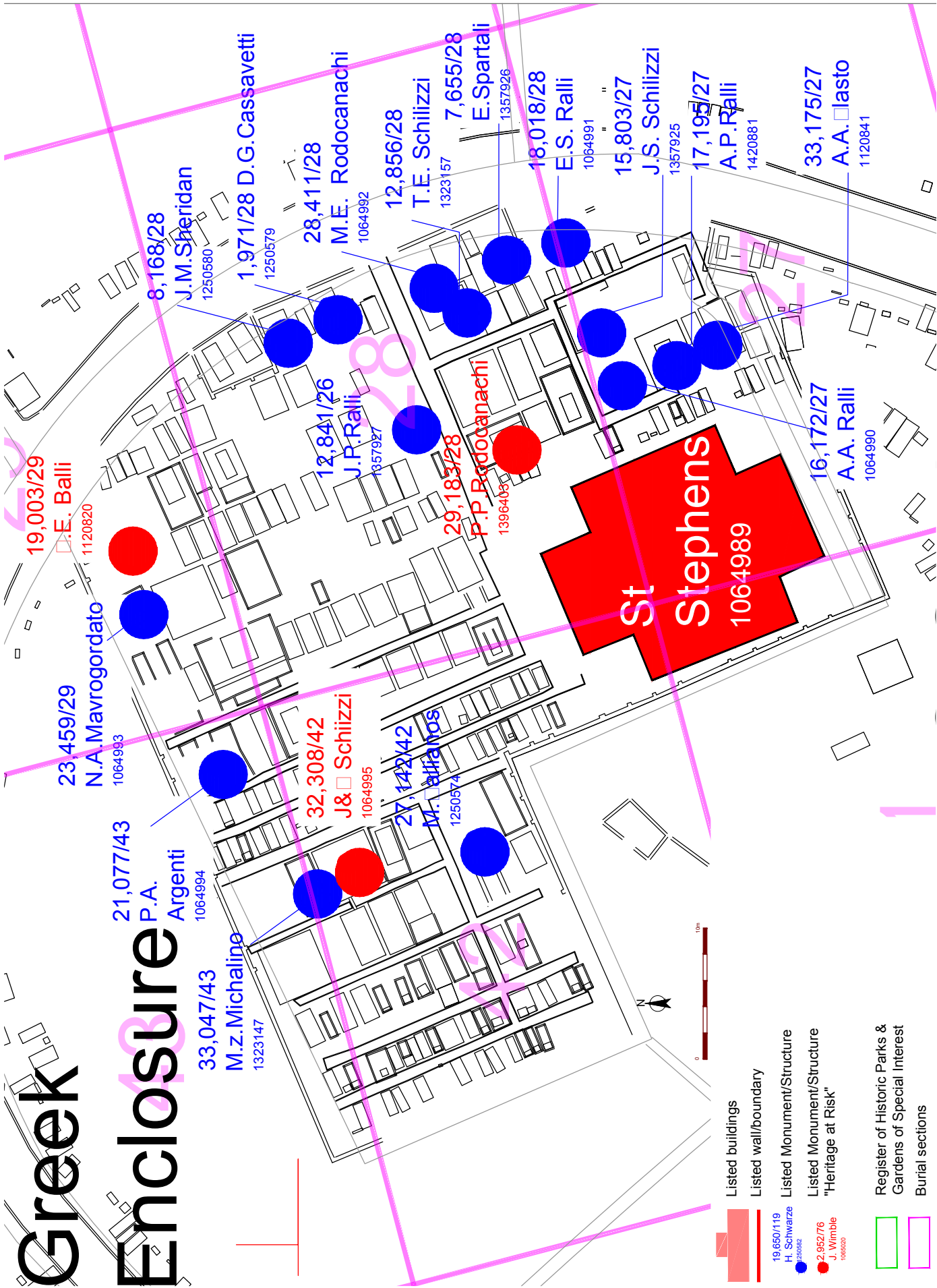
Note* = appears on FOWNC "guide "*West Norwood Cemetery's Greek Necropolis*"

Items highlighted in red are on the Heritage at Risk Register held by Historic England as at 2018

2.1.18 On 21 April 1993, revisions of all the original listings were issued, with extended descriptions.

[illegible]

Figure 2.1.2 Listed Monuments, Buildings, and Structures: Greek Enclosure



This is a detailed historical map of the South Metropolitan Cemetery. The cemetery's boundary is indicated by a thick dashed line. Inside the boundary, several key features are labeled: 'Greek Burial Ground' at the top left, followed by 'Memorial Chapel (Greek Orthodox)', 'Memorial Chapel (Nonconformist)' in the center, and 'Memorial Chapel (Church of England)' towards the right. A 'Factory (Electrical Equipment)' is located near the top edge. Outside the cemetery boundary, the map shows a dense urban area with numerous streets and buildings. Labeled streets include 'CHESTNUT ROAD', 'ROBINSON ROAD', 'DUNBAR PLACE', 'CANFIELD WILKS STREET', 'HORWOOD HIGH STREET', 'HARRISON ROAD', and 'WILLIAM STREET'. Other landmarks include 'St. Luke's Church' at the bottom, 'Milton Hall' near Canfield Wilks Street, and 'The Old Mill' near Robinson Road. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates a distance of 100 meters, and a north arrow points towards the top of the page. Various spot heights (e.g., BM 175.90, BM 146.28) are noted throughout the map.

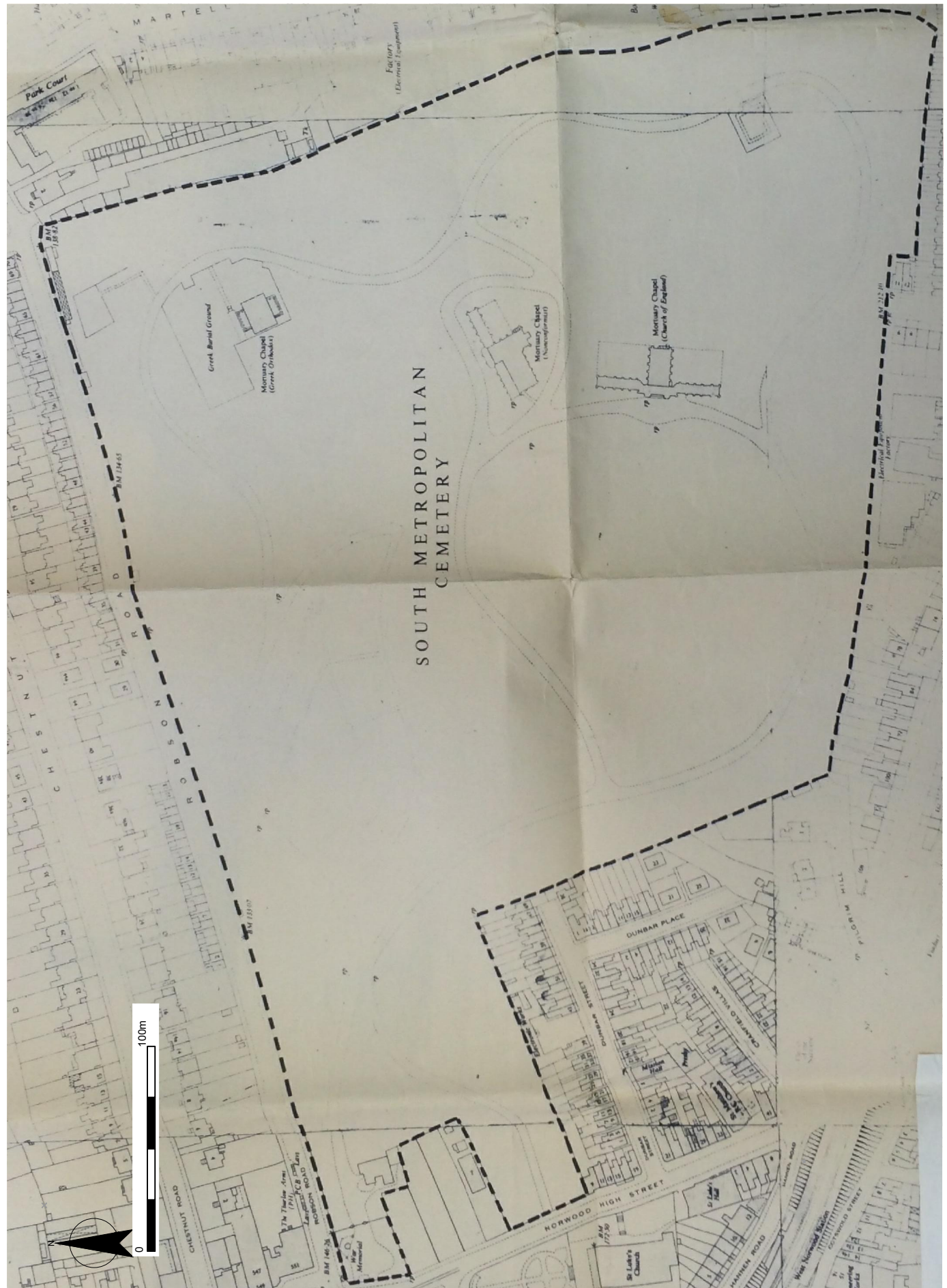
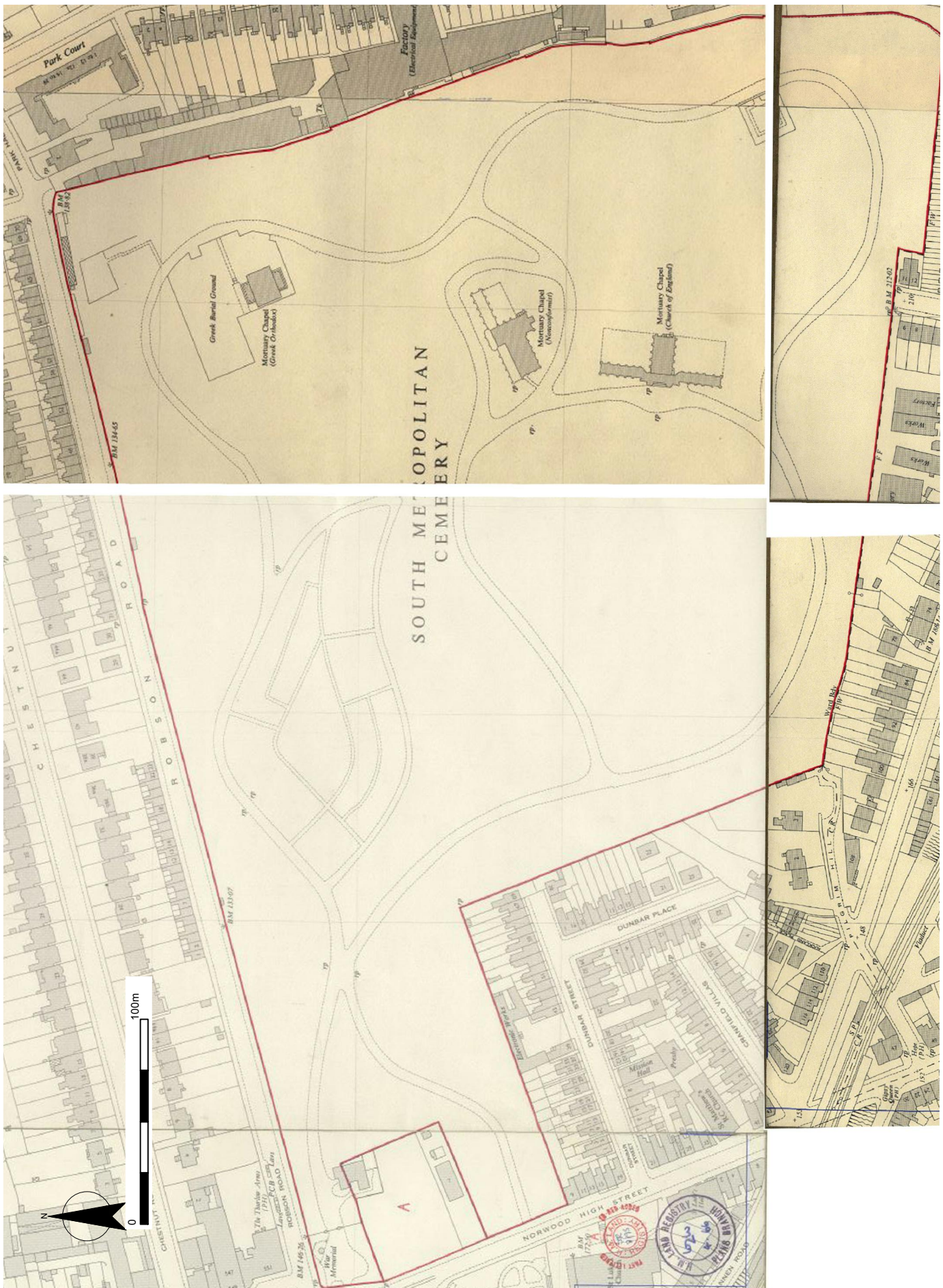


Figure 2.1.4 Title Deed Plan 2017



Ownership and Legal Matters

- 2.1.19 The original 1836 Act of Parliament establishing the cemetery and governing its operations were amended by an Act of 1914, but the 1836 Act was never repealed and therefore the provisions of the Act in so far as they remain relevant, applicable, and not amended by subsequent Acts, have force.

Land Ownership

- 2.1.20 The Council acquired the cemetery land On 5 May 1965 by means of the Lambeth (South Metropolitan Cemetery) Compulsory Purchase Order 1965. The enabling Act relied upon section 2(2) of the Public Health (Interments) Act 1879, which allowed a local authority to acquire land for a cemetery. The cemetery land was conveyed by the Company to the Council on 2 December 1965.

Exclusive Rights of Burial

- 2.1.21 The 1836 Act sets out that the purchaser of a burial plot at West Norwood acquired an exclusive licence, either in perpetuity or for a limited period, to buy in that plot and to leave that plot by Will or by assignment to members of his family or others named. The purchaser of a plot did not acquire any interest at all in the land as real property.
- 2.1.22 The First Schedule to the Deed of Conveyance of 1965 specified that the rights which individuals and families have acquired under the South Metropolitan Cemetery Act of 1836 remain with those families. However, no plan of graves, memorials or permitted grave rights were attached to the conveyance document nor are lodged with those documents at the Land Registry.

Council as a Burial Authority and various rights

- 2.1.23 Legal Counsel has advised that in respect of this cemetery the Council is a "Burial Authority" pursuant to section 214 of the Local Government Act 1972 Act. It has the power to grant exclusive rights of burial pursuant to the 1977 Local Authority Cemetery Order (LACO) and to preserve rights made by predecessors and keep a register of those rights. The Council can, as a Burial Authority, seek to serve notice on those rights under the 1977 Order and may extinguish perpetual rights of burial pursuant to Section 9 of the Greater London Council Powers Act 1976. The Council may also re-use graves subject to the provisions of section 74 of the London Local Authorities Act 2007 after the cancellation of rights under the 1976 Act.

Consecration Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon, Consistory Court Rulings and Confirmatory Faculty and Scheme of Management

- 2.1.24 More than three quarters of the cemetery is consecrated by the Church of England (Section 2.3 and Figure 2.3.3) and comes under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon.
- 2.1.25 The Consecrated parts of the Cemetery are also subject to the provisions of the Consistory Court Ruling of Chancellor Gray of Tuesday, March 8 1994, and a Confirmatory Faculty of 21st March 1997. That Faculty conferred upon the Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Lambeth the powers of management set forth in section 10 of the Open Spaces Act 1906, subject to them being exercised by the Council in accordance with a Scheme of Management.
- 2.1.26 The Ruling places an obligation upon Lambeth to operate a “Management Strategy” which must contain:
- i. Provisions which ensure the maintenance and restoration, when it become necessary, of the listed buildings;
 - ii. Provisions which ensure the participation of English Heritage and of the Amenity Societies in an advisory and consultative capacity;
 - iii. Provisions for a management committee to be nominated jointly by Lambeth and the Diocese through the Archdeacon;
 - iv. Regulations for ensuring that the security and permanence of Christian burial is respected;
 - v. Regulations which deal with the conservation and enhancement of the consecrated part of the cemetery and of the listed buildings and their curtilage in so far as that curtilage corresponds with the consecrated part of the cemetery.
- 2.1.27 The Scheme of Management (Appendix 1.3) took effect as of 21st March 1997 with amendments dated 31st October 1997 and 31st July 2006.
- 2.1.28 Further to a Consistory Court Practice Direction of 3rd February 1997, any person wishing to introduce a monument into the consecrated part of the cemetery shall obtain a Faculty.

The 2000 Consistory Court Judgment

- 2.1.29 A number of petitions to erect memorials, or to add inscriptions to existing memorials, on re-used graves were the subject of a further hearing in the Consistory Court on 13th April 2000. As a result, the Council produced a full list of all re-used graves and advertised details of all original grants of rights of burial via the internet, the national press and in a notice to the Federation of Family History Societies. The Council agreed to defer further action in relation to its petition for a Faculty to re-use certain graves until such time as the objection by the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery is withdrawn. The Friends stated: *"We plan to withdraw our objection once the Landscape Management Strategy for the cemetery is agreed by the Scheme of Management Committee and approved by the Chancellor, and Lambeth have made a binding undertaking to implement the Strategy."*
- 2.1.30 Further to this hearing any person wishing to introduce a monument onto an illegally re-used grave shall not oppose applications by persons with subsisting antecedent rights (to the original grave) to remove the memorial.

Land Registry Title, Plan and Charges

- 2.1.31 The lands for the cemetery were assembled by the South Metropolitan Cemetery through a series of conveyances that acquired lands from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1836 and 1837. This enabled the laying out of the cemetery from 1837.
- 2.1.32 The title absolute to the cemetery is held by The Mayor Aldermen And Burgesses Of The London Borough Of Lambeth (Appendix 2.9) (entitled *South Metropolitan Cemetery, Robson Road and 1 to 7 (odd) Norwood High Street* Title number SGL20077). The title takes in the whole of the cemetery (Figure 2.1.4) and also include land occupied by Nettlefold Hall (edged and lettered A in Red on the filed plan). Nettlefold Hall was added to the title on 7 August 1995.
- 2.1.33 The title plan shows only part of the eastern boundary wall where to the rear of, and integral with, the structure of the buildings adjacent, (but this extent does not accord with conveyance of 1953-see below). A section of wall that retains and encloses the cemetery adjacent to the Council depot off Vale St (at a point where the boundary is formed by a terraced structure) is outside of the Cemetery title. There appears to be an anomaly on the plan given that part of the wall (excluded from the cemetery title) is not included in the title of the depot land adjacent (held by the Council under Title Number: SGL242741). As of 2018 this anomaly, and the status of the wall more generally, is being considered by LBL legal.

2.1.34 The charges register against the cemetery title notes several charges, including the provisions of the following deeds relating to the Greek enclosure (Appendix 2.9):

- A deed dated 24 December 1842 made between (1) The South Metropolitan Cemetery Company and (2) Eustratio Ralli, Antonio Ralli, Alexander Constantine Ionides and John Schilizzi (grantees). The deed provides that the grantees, their heirs executors and administrators, may have the exclusive rights of burial and the right to sell those right, whether in graves, vaults, Catacombs and to erect monuments. It also provide to the grantees the right to use the Dissenters' Chapel. The Deed obligates the beneficiaries to erect boundary stones, allows the option of erecting an open iron railing or palisade wall, and obligates the grantees to maintain that boundary. It also provides that pricing of burial and memorial rights was not to undercut the pricing of the SMC.
- A deed dated 20 June 1889 made between (1) The South Metropolitan Cemetery Company and (2) Octavius Valieri and others (including Eustrachios Ralli and EM Rodonachi) relates to an final extension to the Greek enclosure in squares numbered 40 to 43 affirming similar benefits and obligations. Plans are not available. The Deed also obligated the grantees to employ SMC (or their agents) to construct vaults and Catacombs. The Deed brought operation of the area to fall under the rules orders and regulations of SMC Co, and also subject to the authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State by the authority of any act of parliament.

2.1.35 The Greek enclosure was enlarged further to leases of the 5 December 1860 (3200 sq.ft sq 28) which included a section reserved in perpetuity for exclusive rights of burial and erection of monuments (*Lambeth archives LBL/DALS/14/5/2*) and again on 29 July 1872 (17561 sq. ft (*Lambeth archives LBL/DALS/14/5/3*), and it was extended again in 1889 and by a deed of 11 April in 1901 the but the charges relating to these leases and deeds are not separately detailed on the title held with the Land Registry.

2.1.36 The Greek enclosure (necropolis) its paths, grounds, walls and St Stephen's Chapel were, up until 2018, administered by the trustees to the St Sophia Cathedral Trust as heirs to the original grantees. In 2018 arrangements were made to transfer responsibility for the enclosure and St Stephen's Chapel to Lambeth.

2.1.37 The charges register on the cemetery title also identifies that:

- The land at 5 Norwood High Street shall not be used for the business of a stone or monumental mason or undertaker.
- The land at 1 Norwood High Street shall not be used for the business of a stone or monumental mason or undertaker or Chemist (i.e. the land part occupied by the Lodge yard).
- The charges register also identifies that there is an agreement (a Unilateral Notice) affecting Nettleford Hall and Library. This appertains to the leasing of the library, on 6 January 2015, to Picturehouse Cinemas Limited.

2.1.38 St Mary's at Hill plot was established by deed of 5th February 1847 between the SMC.Co and the Rev. J.C. Crosthwaite. It established exclusive burial rights in a part of the cemetery for the parishes of St. Mary at Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, City of London. (Reference LBL/DALS/14/6) (Figure 2.2.8) However, no separate charge appears on the Cemetery title in relation to the St Mary at Hill plot (see below)..

2.1.39 Title number LN110292 relates to "land and factory buildings on the west side of Martell Road, West Dulwich, and the wall along the western Boundary". This constitutes the Park Hall Trading Estate and is currently registered to Registered Owner "Workspace 12 Limited". Charges to that title register note:

"A Conveyance of the wall forming the western boundary of the land in this title dated 24 July 1953 made between (1) The South Metropolitan Cemetery Company and (2) Telephone Manufacturing Company Limited contains restrictive covenants "

Records held at the LBL Minet archives set out that the conveyance was for the sale of a strip of land and the wall along the eastern boundary for a length of 925 feet south from Robson Road together with a right of way in favour of the purchaser. The purchaser agreed to keep the wall in sound structural condition and good repair to the existing height. A schedule annexed and conditions relate to the height of the wall (to be carried five feet six inches above the level of any flat roof covering ground and mezzanine floors with return screen walls where lantern lights would otherwise be visible. Restrictions are also detailed on the height of roof-lights, the erection of further buildings, window openings in the boundary wall, requirements for obscured glass to be used in buildings (the latter two being relaxed by Lambeth Council on 10 November 1969). The conveyance also details restrictions on use of the flat roofs (other than as a fire escape), and prohibits use of buildings 2, 3 & 5 where that would give rise to noise or nuisance.

- 2.1.40 In effect, the length of wall transferred under the conveyance is the extent of the common boundary from the point after the turn of the wall at Robson Road. It is not clear whether this is reflected accurately on the cemetery title plan a matter also to be attended by LBL legal.

Listing and Curtilage

- 2.1.41 Section 1 (5) of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* provides that “(b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948, shall be treated as part of the building”. These are known as ‘curtilage listings’. It has been a point of debate at West Norwood as to the extent to which monument structures pre-dating 1948, which are not specifically listed in their own right, are brought under listed building control by virtue of falling within the curtilage of listed buildings, (in this case the catacombs and/or St Stephen’s chapel) where that curtilage is also separately listed. It was held by Chancellor Gray QC in his ruling of 1994 in respect of the cemetery that ‘That curtilage is here a clearly defined cemetery.’ with the inference that all pre 1948 structures within the Cemetery may be considered listed.

- 2.1.42 Limited guidance on the issue is given within Historic England *Listed Buildings and Curtilage Advice Note 10* (February 2018). Charles Mynors (Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester, a member of the Legal Advisory Commission of the Church of England and Visiting Professor at the Department of Planning, Oxford Brookes University) in his *Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Monuments*, (2006) further explains that a curtilage listing applies to a structure only where it meets tests that it:

- (i) was built before 1948; and
- (ii) was in the same ownership as the principal listed building at the date of listing; and
- (iii) was in the curtilage of the principal listed building; and
- (iv) was ancillary to the principal listed building.

If a structure fails one or more of these tests, curtilage listing does not apply.

Ancillary (adjective) is defined in the Oxford English dictionary as “*Providing necessary support to the primary activities or operation of.....* (in this case the listed building)”.

- 2.1.43 In this case older memorials within the cemetery without separate listings, were not in the same ownership (London Borough of Lambeth) at the time the catacombs, boundary

walls, and railings were listed (1974 and 1981) given the memorials are owned by individuals and families. Nor were they “necessary” to support the operation of the listed catacombs chapel, boundary walls or railings. A conclusion may thus be drawn that memorial structures are not curtilage listed, and Chancellor Gray’s view was specifically challenged by Charles Mynors in his book *Changing Churches – A Practical Guide to the Faculty System* (2016) where he explains that monuments without specific listings are not curtilage structures.

- 2.1.44 In the case of the Greek enclosure set around St Stephen’s Chapel, the boundary structure may be deemed to be curtilage listed, as is the set of access steps. The monuments within the Greek enclosure may not be considered curtilage listed, albeit a number are separately listed.
- 2.1.45 Railings, kerbs, and ancillary structures that are contemporary with and set around a listed monument will be within its curtilage, but adjacent monuments will not.
- 2.1.46 Any structures attached to the listed structures are likely to be deemed curtilage listed. In any event where works to a monument or structure is planned that may potentially affect an adjacent listed structure, advice is sought from the local planning authority as to the necessary approvals required.

Listed Structures in Consecrated Areas

- 2.1.47 In consecrated areas anything which is carried out to monuments and structures comes under Church of England jurisdiction and requires a faculty.
- 2.1.48 Under the 1990 Act and *The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) England Order 2010*, Listed Building Consent is not required, where a faculty is in place, for work to a listed “*ecclesiastical building which is for the time being used for ecclesiastical purposes.*” Planning permission is required however if it constitutes development. There is however no strict definition of “*ecclesiastical purposes*” in the 1990 Act and for that reason a practical arrangement has been reached where, in respect of any work to be undertaken to listed structures in the consecrated parts of the cemetery, Listed Building Consent and Church of England faculty are applied for in parallel.

2.2 Historical Context, Historic Development of the Cemetery

References

2.2.1 The historical context and historic development of the Cemetery, its structures, and its pattern of use and development has been studied with reference to a number of sources including:

- Historic Ordnance Surveys and plans;
- Research and published material by Friends of West Norwood Cemetery
- Archive records, including cemetery company minute books, plans, historic images and various Register records held at the Lambeth (Minet) Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA).

Valuable references are also found within:

- *London's Cemeteries, an Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer*, Hugh Mellor and Brian Parsons, 5th Edition 2011, The History Press Ltd
- *Mortal Remains, The History and Present State of the Victorian and Edwardian Cemetery*, Dr Chris Brooks, published in association with the Victorian Society, 1st Published 1989, Wheaton Publishers, Exeter.
- *Victorian Celebration of Death* J S Curl, 2000, Sutton Publishing, Stroud

2.2.2 Reference has also been made to previous studies and management plans by Land Use Consultants (2000) and the Parks Agency (2005) (Appendix 2.12).

Historical Context – London, National and International

2.2.3 Concerns as to how and where the dead of London might be buried were apparent from as early as the 17th Century (C17th) . In 1660 John Evelyn described how the City of London's Churchyards were over-full. Sir Christopher Wren, responsible for planning the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire in 1666, was against continuing interment within city churches and churchyards and proposed plans for cemeteries outside of London. Sir John Vanburgh architect took a similar stance and similarly made proposals in the early C18th. However, these plans were not implemented.

2.2.4 Church of England doctrine and tradition decreed that only those baptised into the Anglican church could receive burial within churches and churchyards. Provision for burial was thus predominantly the responsibility of the Church of England and administering funeral ceremonies provided a significant source of income for the Church. However, with this near monopoly on places of burial also came an obligation to provide

burial for parishioners and relatives and, with many of London's Churchyards already full, as the population grew, overcrowding became chronic.

- 2.2.5 As early as 1665 Bunhills Fields, (initially set aside by the City of London for plague victims), had become used for the burial of dissenters' (those outside of the Church of England), but other than a number of small Quaker and Jewish burial grounds, there was no substantive move to break the monopoly of the church prior to the early 1800's.

- 2.2.6 By the late C18th and early C19th the notion of cemeteries detached from the permanent place of worship gained popularity. Some churches had detached churchyards but these soon became full to capacity. Some small private cemeteries became established and burial took place at dissenters' chapels but these were neither sanitary nor met the pressing and wider need for burial space.

- 2.2.7 Abroad, similar chronic overcrowding of Paris' main cemetery (Cimetiere de Innocence) had already led to its closure in 1784 with the disinterment of remains and their relocation to "Catacombs" outside of the city. By order of Napoleon in 1804 the French government banned further burials in Paris churchyards and this led directly to the establishment of Pere Lachaise cemetery. This was a new, walled, neo-classical garden cemetery with landscaped grounds situated on elevated land on the outskirts of the city. Its establishment influenced reformers in Britain. However, and perhaps understandably given the hostility between the two countries, Britain lagged behind France (and the wider continent) in the reform of burial traditions in the early C19th.

- 2.2.8 London's population grew rapidly from around 600,000 in 1700 to 1 million by 1800 and then rapidly to around 3 million by 1860 and more than 6 million by 1900. With this expansion came poor sanitary conditions, infectious diseases, and very high rates of mortality. By the early 19th Century the critical lack of space in graveyards and their unsanitary conditions were thought to contribute to the spread of disease through the 'miasma' theory of infection. Outbreaks of cholera in 1832, and then later in 1849 and 1854, exacerbated these concerns.

- 2.2.9 Similar concerns were growing across the country and as the population of the country increased, the number of Dissenters' also increased and the imperative to meet their burial needs escalated. In 1819 the Rosary in Norwich was established, considered the first licenced cemetery unattached to any parish. Other towns followed and Dissenters'

moved to establish their own cemeteries in 1821 in Manchester (Dissenter's Cemetery Chorlton Row, Rusholme Road), and Liverpool in 1829 (St James).

- 2.2.10 A succession of provincial towns then gained their first cemeteries in the early C19th, mostly through private ventures, many initiated by non-conformists. These included the Glasgow Necropolis (1833) Woodhouse Cemetery Leeds (1834) ,Westgate Hill Newcastle (1820-1831) General Cemetery Newcastle (1834), and Key Hill Cemetery Birmingham (1835).

- 2.2.11 Many of these cemeteries were set up often with private finance from joint stock companies. They were greatly influenced by the garden cemetery movement abroad, including Pere Lachaise, in their architecture and style, in the way they catered for (and reinforced) class structures, and in the way they provided for burial in perpetuity.

- 2.2.12 After the opening of the Leeds Liverpool line in 1830 a railway mania developed in Britain with joint stock companies being set up, promoting private acts of parliament, investing in new lines, and providing handsome returns for investors. The railway companies employed celebrated architects to deliver termini and buildings of striking and innovative architecture. The railway investment boom had clear parallels in the cemetery movement.

- 2.2.13 Meanwhile in London the barrister George Frederick Carden had been campaigning for burial reform along the Parisian model throughout the 1820's.

- 2.2.14 This led to the establishment of *The General Cemetery Company* and ultimately the passing of An Act of parliament in June 1832 that provided for the establishment of London's first commercial cemetery the *General Cemetery of All Souls, Kensal Green*. The 1832 Act included provision to compensate clergy for loss of income from burial. Kensall Green received its first burial in 1833 but it formally opened in 1837. The delay in opening was on account of disagreement over design (over which Carden lost his place on the board). Proposed initially in Gothic style favoured by Carden, the cemetery buildings were finally realised with designs by John Griffith in austere Greek revivalist style.

- 2.2.15 The South Metropolitan Company was established by Act of parliament in 1836 but it was not without competition. In the same year (1836) the London Cemetery Company was established also by Act of parliament to provide cemeteries north south and east of the metropolis (Kensall Green being already in place in the west). Highgate cemetery in

the North (1839) and Nunhead Cemetery in the South (1840) were duly established with the ambition to rival other cemeteries.

2.2.16 Seven private cemeteries were established in this way and in close succession to serve the metropolis. In all these included:

- Kensal Green Cemetery, (1832)
- The South Metropolitan Cemetery, (1836)
- Highgate Cemetery (1839)
- Abney Park Cemetery (1840)
- Nunhead Cemetery (1840)
- Brompton Cemetery(1840)
- Tower Hamlets Cemetery(1841).

2.2.17 Outside of London the movement continued with the opening of Nottingham General Cemetery (1836), Sheffield General Cemetery (1837), Arncliffe Bristol (1837-1840) and Manchester General (1837)

Chios and the Greek Community

2.2.18 A movement developing amongst Aegean and mainland Greeks for independence from the Ottoman Empire led, by 1821, to The Greek War of Independence. The island of Chios, just off the Turkish coast, was an immensely rich shipping and trading centre. The social, economic and judicial administration of its wealthy Greek community was through a system of “demogrents”, elected by and from the noble families on the island. This was largely outside of the influence of the Turkish rulers. Over several centuries their activities dominated trade throughout the Black Sea. In 1822, as the people of Chios were being encouraged to rise against the Ottomans, the island’s Turkish governor put down the rebellion in a ferocious massacre in which around 30,000 islanders were killed. The events shocked all of Europe, with the atrocities made vivid in the works of painters such as Delacroix and authors such as Byron and Victor Hugo. The Greek diaspora dispersed throughout Europe. Many of the leading nobility and demogrents managed to flee, many taking their wealth with them. Émigrés of the Ralli, Argenti, Mavrogordato, Rodocanachi, Agelasto, Petrocochino, Schizzili, Scaramanga, and Vlasto families arrived and expanded business in London. The community of families negotiated the lease of the Greek Orthodox cemetery within South Metropolitan Cemetery and one of the wealthiest, the Ralli family, was instrumental in setting up the Chapel of St Stephen’s dedicated to Augustus Ralli.

Figure 2.2.1 Timeline

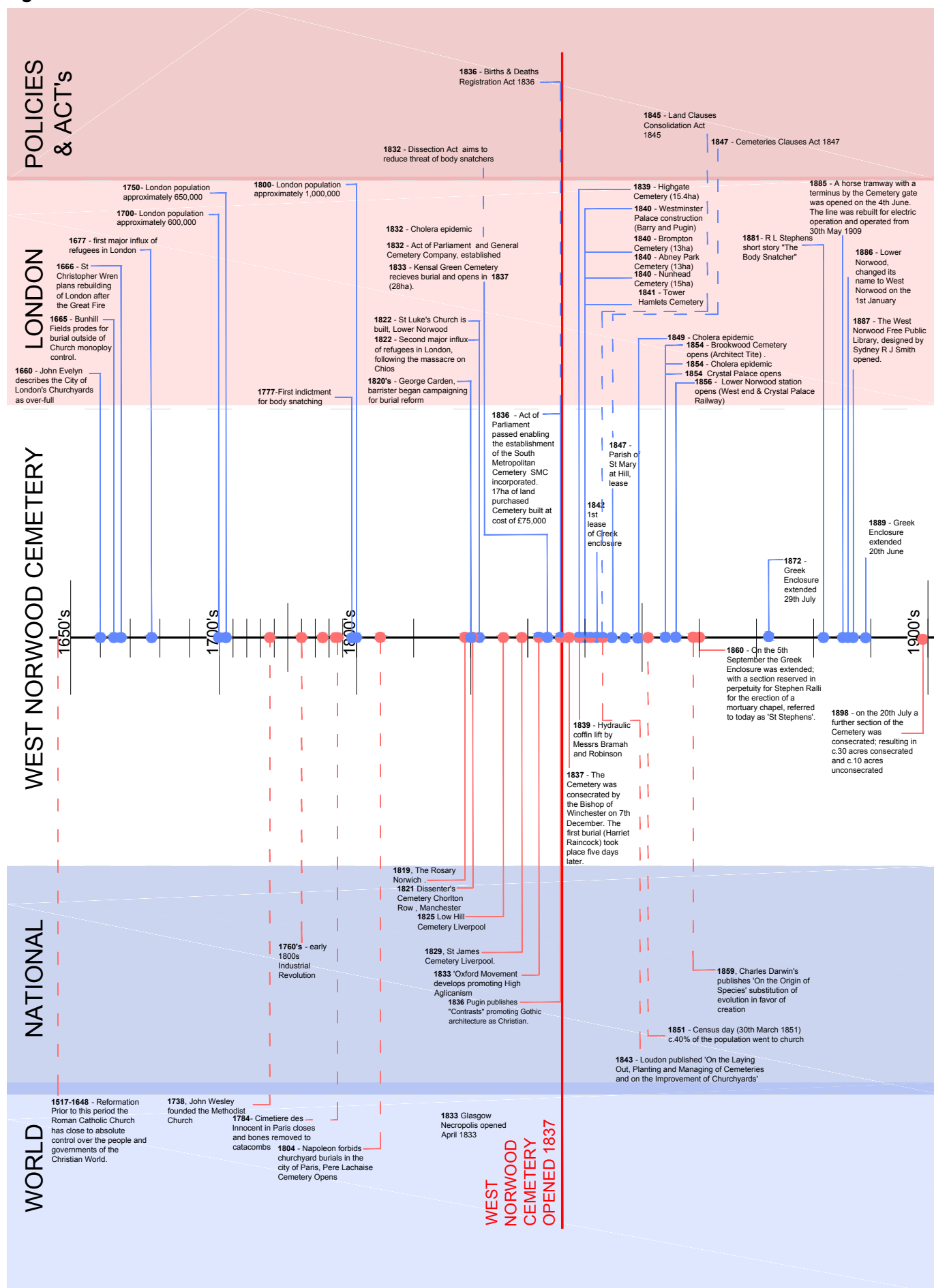
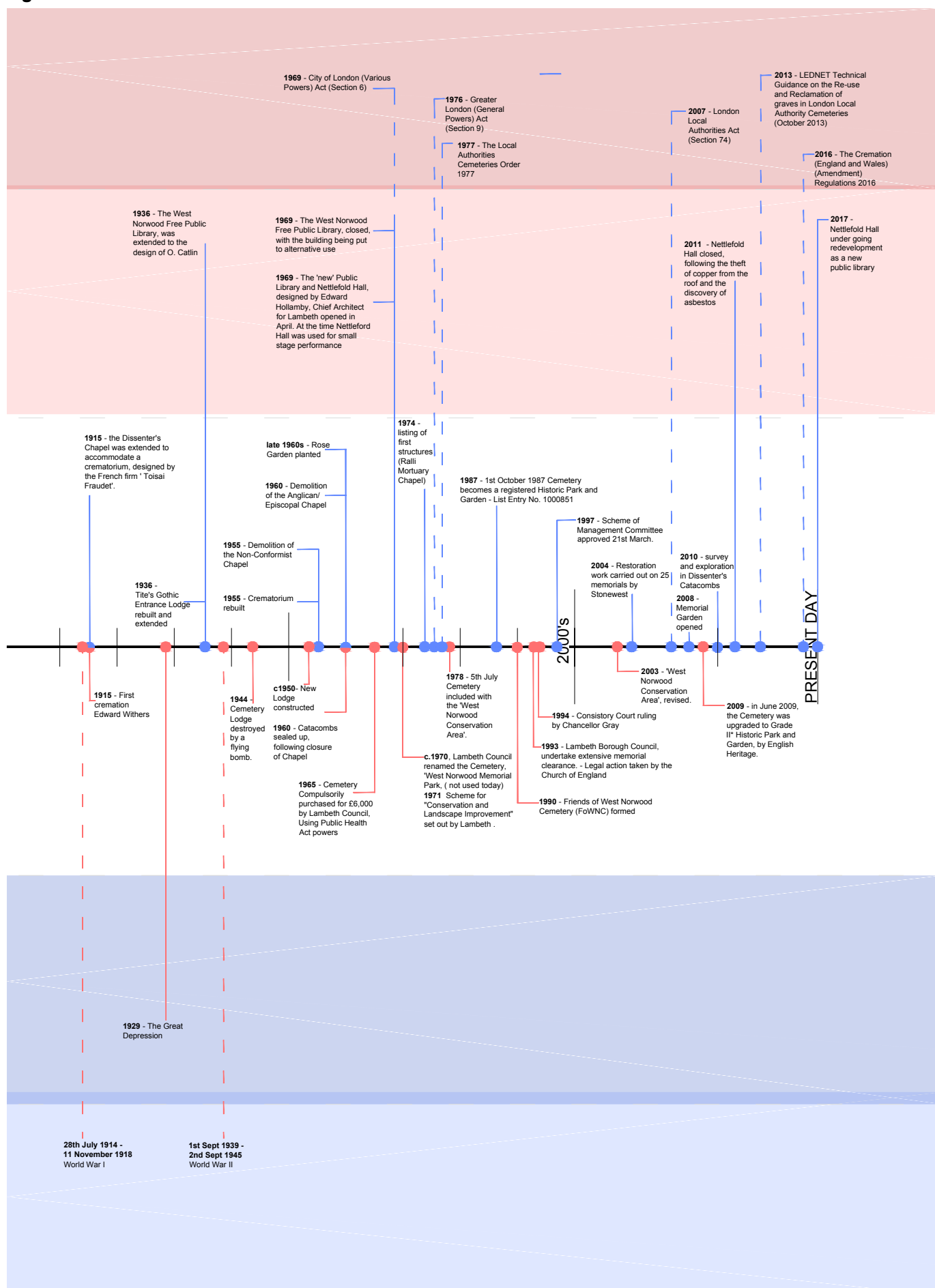


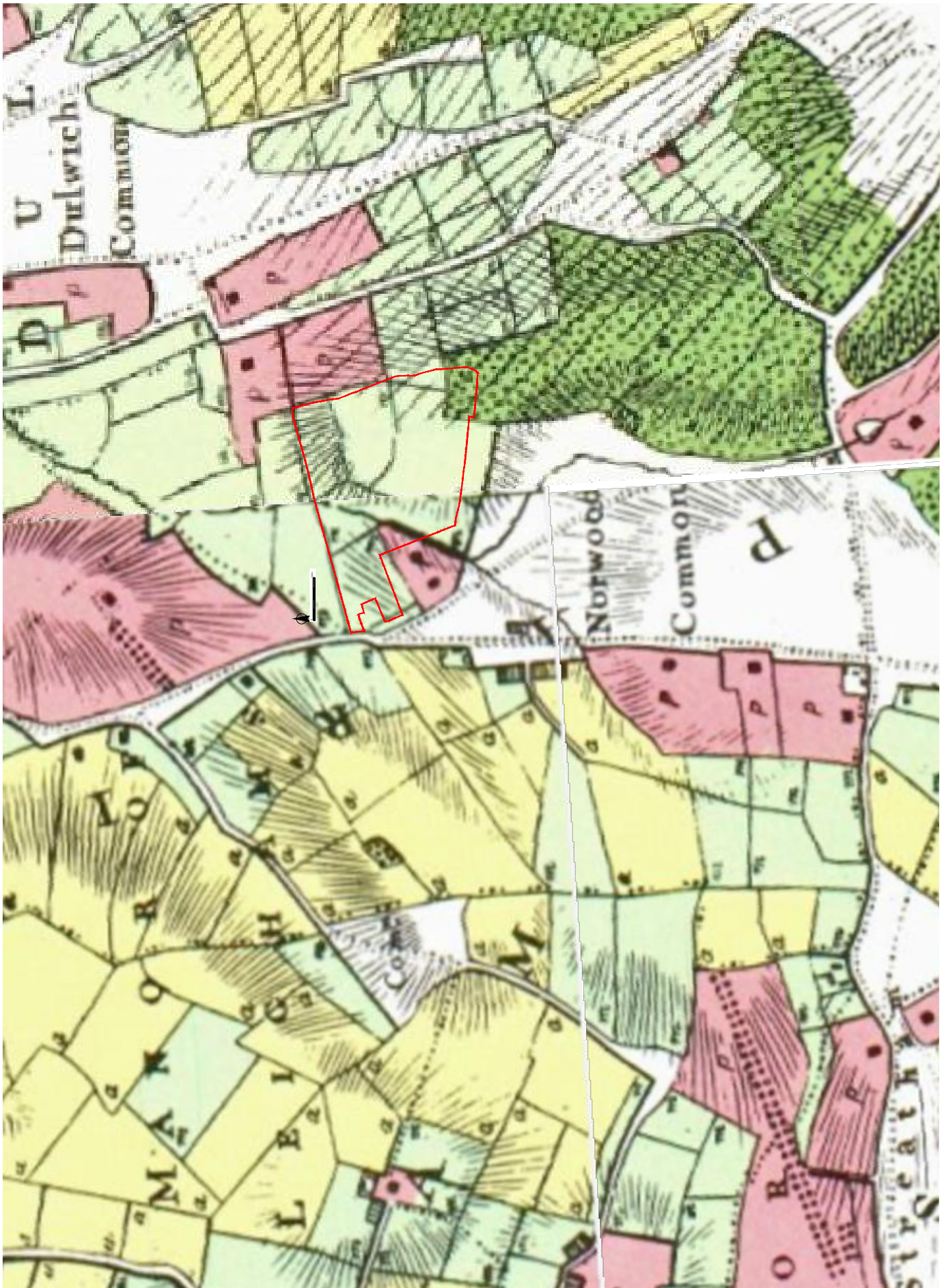
Figure 2.2.1 Timeline



Establishment of the South Metropolitan Cemetery

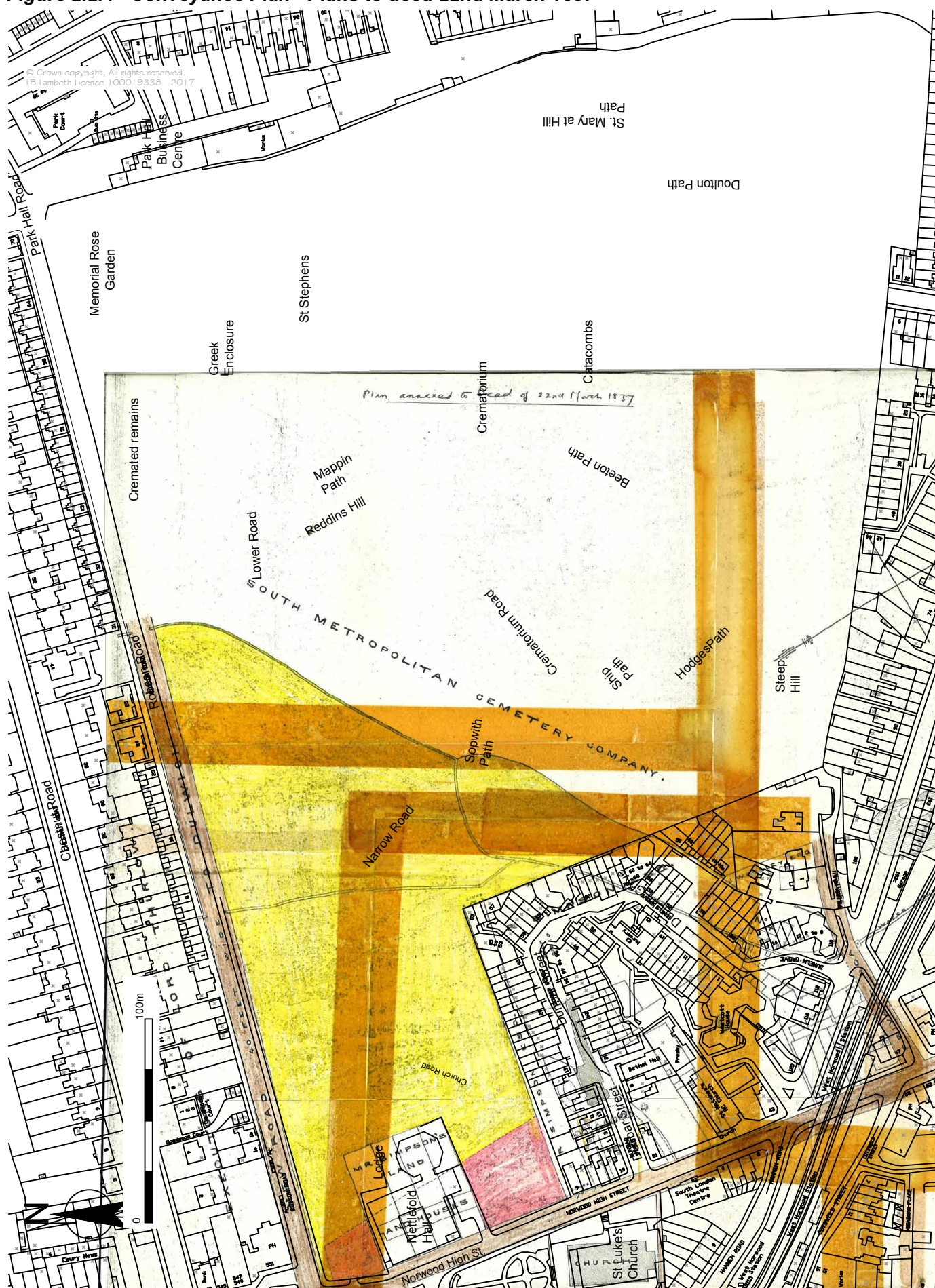
- 2.2.19 On the 7th July 1836 “*An Act for establishing a Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead Southward of the Metropolis to be called the South Metropolitan Cemetery*” (6 + 7 William IV c. 136) was passed. (Appendix 2.9)
- 2.2.20 The 1836 Act enabled the Southern Metropolitan Cemetery Company (SMC.Co) to be duly incorporated and gave it authority to open a cemetery of up to 80 acres within 10 miles of London in the County of Surrey and for the company to raise up to £75,000 to establish and maintain the cemetery. The Act also provided numerous stipulations in terms of payments and compensation to clergy, consecration of the land, dedication of land to nonconformists, and provision of land for pauper burials.
- 2.2.21 In the early 1800s Norwood was an agricultural landscape on the northern side edge Norwood Common at the edge of the Great North Wood (Figure 2.2.2) The river Effra rises on the common to the south and passes through what was to become the site.
- 2.2.22 The site fell within the manor of Lambeth, the freehold of which was owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury with copyhold and held by two principal copyholders , John Woolley and Richard Simpson. The land was acquired in two parts by SMC. Mr Wolley was paid, £5,525 for 31 acres east of the river Effra (Figure 2.2.3). Mr Simpson was paid £2,850 for the remaining 8 acres to the west of the Effra (Figure 2.2.4) along with another £300 for minor holdings required for the Cemetery. (Reference abstract of title Lambeth Archives *LBL/DALS/14/9.1*).
- 2.2.23 The Archbishop released the two parcels of land from copyhold with deeds of enfranchisement dated of 30th November 1836 (ref *LBL/DALS/14/4*) and 22nd March 1837 (ref *LBL/DALS/14/4*)
- 2.2.24 An area of land with houses fronting onto Norwood Road held by Mr Simpson were not purchased and remained outside the landholding. This Land at nos 1 – 7 was subsequently purchased by the SMC.Co in the 1930s and in part brought within the boundary of the cemetery and used to construct the present day Lodge. After the 1965 compulsory purchase the remainder of the land was used for the construction of Nettlefold Hall Library.

Figure 2.2.2 Thomas Milne's Map London 1800



[illegible]

Figure 2.2.4 Conveyance Plan - Plans to deed 22nd March 1837



- 2.2.25 Apart from its exceptional topography the site acquired by the Company appeared to have had few landscape features. The Conveyance plans show few internal field boundaries. Early photographs and subsequent research (below) show a line of mature trees ran north-south across the eastern portion of the site. Open fields with a pond extended to the immediate east of the site. A boundary or drain line ran down to the east to meet this pond. Private roads were laid out to the north (later Robson Road) and south (later Pilgrim Hill) immediately alongside the boundary of the proposed cemetery.
- 2.2.26 The later Parish Map of 1841 (Figure 2.2.7) shows that around the time the cemetery was established the setting remained predominantly farmland with some housing. Reports from The South Metropolitan Company *“Address to the Public”* (c1836) (ex LUC 2000) show the Company thought the site sufficiently removed to *“ensure it from encroachments of our outgrowing metropolis “* and large enough to allow *“ample scope for the erection to advantage of Monuments Tablets and other Memorials”*. The site, being elevated, would have been better draining than other low lying alternatives.

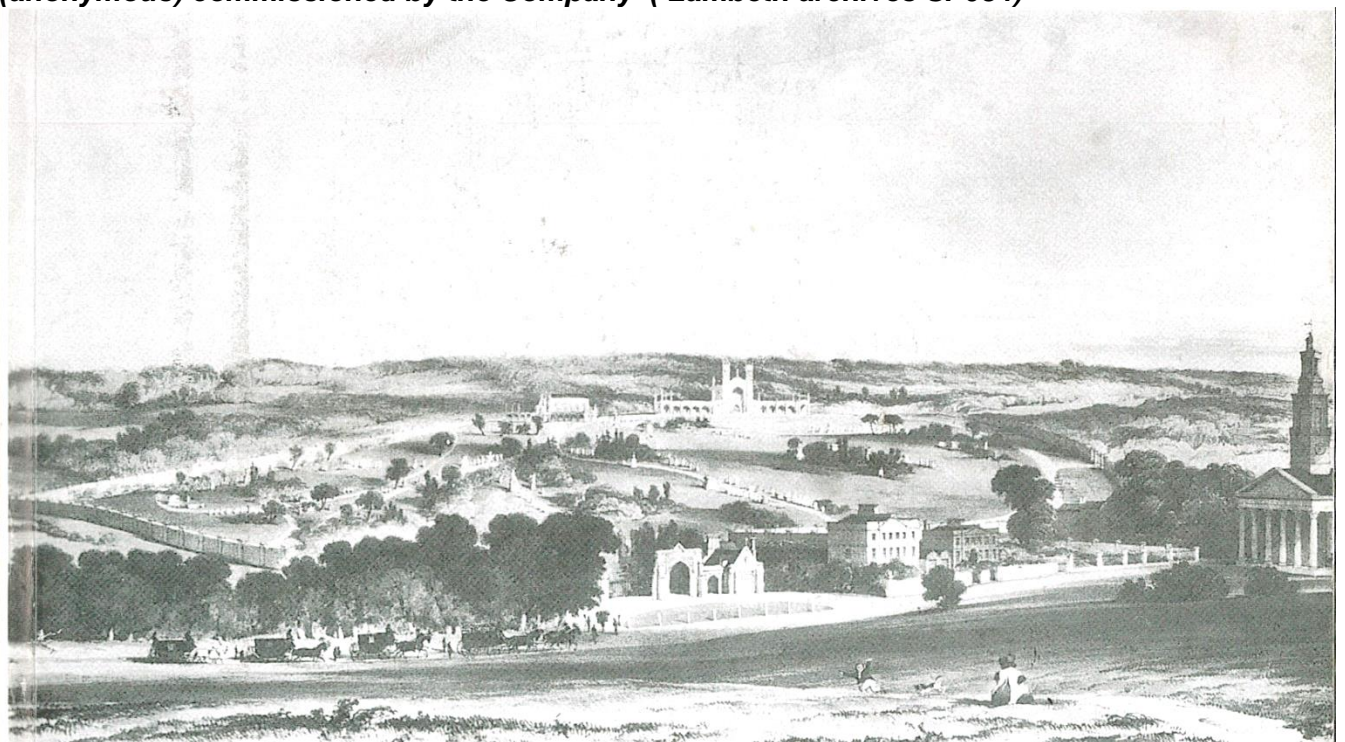
Early Layout of the Cemetery

- 2.2.27 William Tite was the surveyor to the Company and he was commissioned to design the buildings and the wider designer of the cemetery is also thought to be his work. Tite was emerging as a pre-eminent railway architect at the time (see section 2.6 and 2.7). A plan of 1836 attributed to Tite (but not confirmed as such) (2.2.5) shows a layout based on the predominant design ethos of the age - that being the “picturesque” 18th century landscape park.
- 2.2.28 In Tite’s plan the main entrance with Lodge alongside was set at the back of a forecourt off what was is now Norwood Road. From the entrance, loops of sinuous winding carriageways pass through the cemetery landscape rising to the two chapels, set at the summit of the hill. Curvilinear lumps of planting are dispersed somewhat haphazardly throughout the cemetery landscape, but with larger clumps at the intersections of junctions. A generous band of planting is depicted around the perimeter of the site. The arrangement of carriageway loops shown on the Tite plan would have allowed corteges to approach the dissenters’ chapel and episcopal chapel and return, by means of separate routes, without encountering one- another, leaving the site via the gate opposite St Luke’s church. The most direct approach to the Chapels ascended the steep slope of what is now Reddins Hill. The Tite layout depicts two entrances off Pilgrim Hill. The road outside the cemetery appears to have been re-aligned later (to form Hubbard Road) so as to meet the east entrance. A footpath is shown descending to the east boundary but it is not clear whether this was intended as a formal access point.

Figure 2.2.5 Cemetery Plan attributed to William Tite c.1836



Figure 2.2.6 Lithograph West Norwood Cemetery and St Luke's Church c1840 (anonymous) commissioned by the Company (Lambeth archives SP034)



- 2.2.29 The curvilinear shapes of planting and carriageways do not relate in any way to the geometric overlay of “squares” which were indexed 1 to 13 east-west and A to P from north to south (see section 2.3 below). This picturesque approach to landscape, in the style of Capability Brown and Repton, was criticised by JC Loudon (1783-1843) who proposed and advocated the more exotic “Gardenesque” design ethos (see section 2.6 below).
- 2.2.30 Norwood was on the cusp of the change in the language of cemetery architecture. In his commission for the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company Tite employed Gothic rather than classical architecture, setting a significant precedent. Gothic, in its various forms subsequently became the choice of architectural style for funerary architecture for the next 100 years (see also section 2.7 below). In contrast to the classical architecture of St Luke’s Church close by (1822), Tite designed an imposing entrance opposite in a Tudor Gothic style, with entrance archway and lodge, two chapels (one Anglican or Episcopal, the other Non-Denominational or Dissenters”) similarly in Gothic style.
- 2.2.31 In their rural setting the chapels, sited prominently at the top of the hill and when viewed from the north-west, would have been seen against a backdrop of Dulwich Wood, Penge Woods, Westow Hill, and Sydenham Hill (remnants of the Great North Wood). A sketch of the scene c1836/1840 (anonymous) (Figure 2.2.6) illustrates this setting.

Opening, Early Developments, First Burials -

- 2.2.32 The cemetery was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester on 7th December 1836 (see section 2.3 below) and received the first burial on 12th December 1836 (Harriet Raincock from Tower Hill) (Grave 1, Square 91). The numbers of burials each year rose gradually, and the South Metropolitan soon became the most fashionable cemetery in London.

Figure 2.2.7 Parish Map London 1841

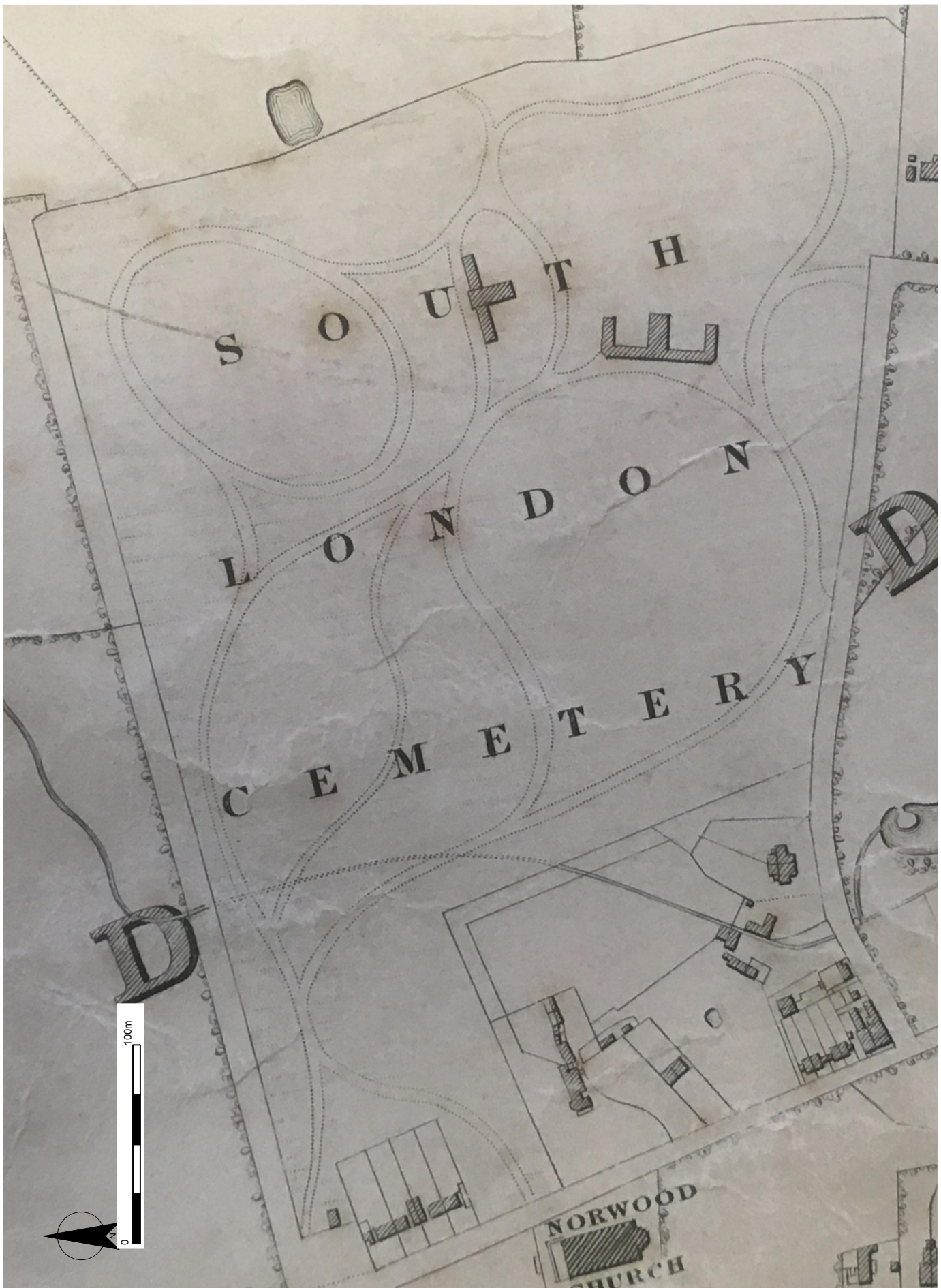


Figure 2.2.8 Conveyance Plan - Plans to deed 5th Feb 1847



- 2.2.33 The Parish Map of 1841 (Figure 2.2.7) records the interior of the cemetery with the river Effra culverted and the Lodge and two chapels in place. It shows the forecourt area as not being fully enclosed. The Hubbard Road is shown aligned with the south-east entrance. A simplified, single carriageway for entering and leaving the cemetery is depicted (rather than the separated arrangement on Tite's plan). The accuracy of this plan must be doubted, however, given that it appears not to have recorded the carriageways around the dissenters' chapel correctly.
- 2.2.34 On 24 December 1842 exclusive rights of burial to a small enclave were purchased by London's Greek Community (see 2.1 above). This first lease formed only a small part of the present day enclosure located in square 28. It formed a rectangular area on the right hand side of the path on entering the enclosure 53'4" x30' or 1600 sq.ft (16.25mx 9.15m 149sq.m))
- 2.2.35 The Greek enclosure was enlarged in 1860 adding a 3200 sq.ft in sq 28 (on the left hand side of the path upon entering the enclosure). A further and more substantial lease of July 1872 added 17,561 square feet. A large section in the south-west corner was then reserved for Stephen Ralli in perpetuity for the erection of a mortuary chapel. Two final extensions one in 1889 and finally by a deed of April 1901 enlarged the area by 3015 sq.ft westward into squares numbered 40 to 43.
- 2.2.36 In 1847 arrangements were made with the parish of St Mary at Hill in the City of London to allocate a section land for use by that parish whose churchyard was full. The land was 63' by 72' and set in squares in the south east of the cemetery and originally enclosed by railings. (Figure 2.2.8)
- 2.2.37 An Ordnance Survey plan of 1863 (Figure 2.2.9) records all the main carriageways in place. At that time Beeton Path, Reddins Hill and St Mary at Hill Path (as they are now currently known) are recorded as being a full width carriageways. Lesser paths including what are now known as Ship Path (running right up to the Episcopal chapel) and Doulton Path and Narrow Road are all recorded. The western approach to the entrance onto Pilgrim Hill is not recorded and either it was never built or it was subsequently removed as being superfluous. The 1863 plan also records first modest expansion of the Greek enclosure and shows the St Mary at Hill plot. Deciduous and coniferous trees are evident in clumps around the cemetery, albeit not in the same locations as those on the Tite plan. The forecourt area appears enclosed by planting on the north and south sides.

Figure 2.2.9 Ordnance Survey 6" edition 1863

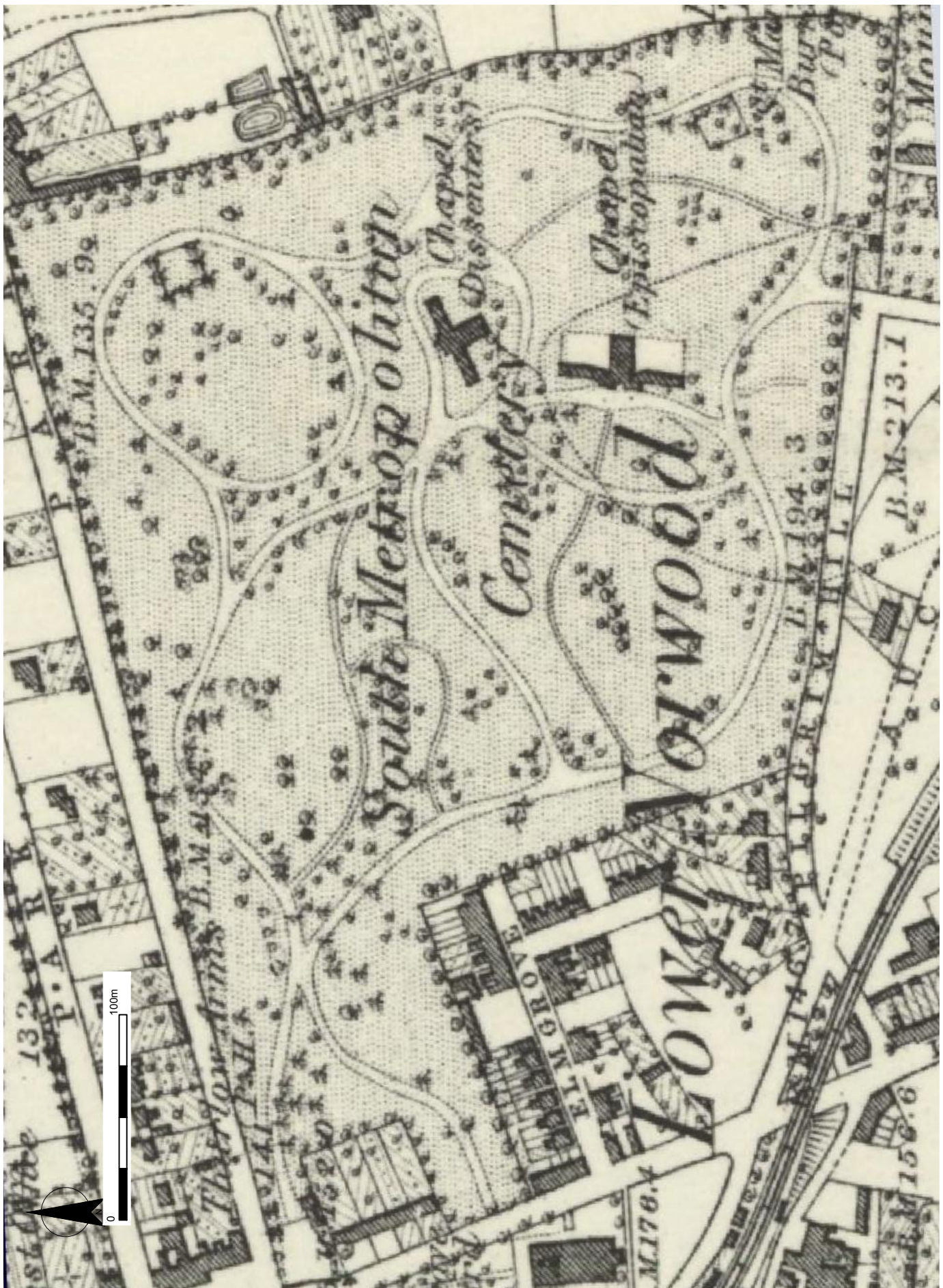
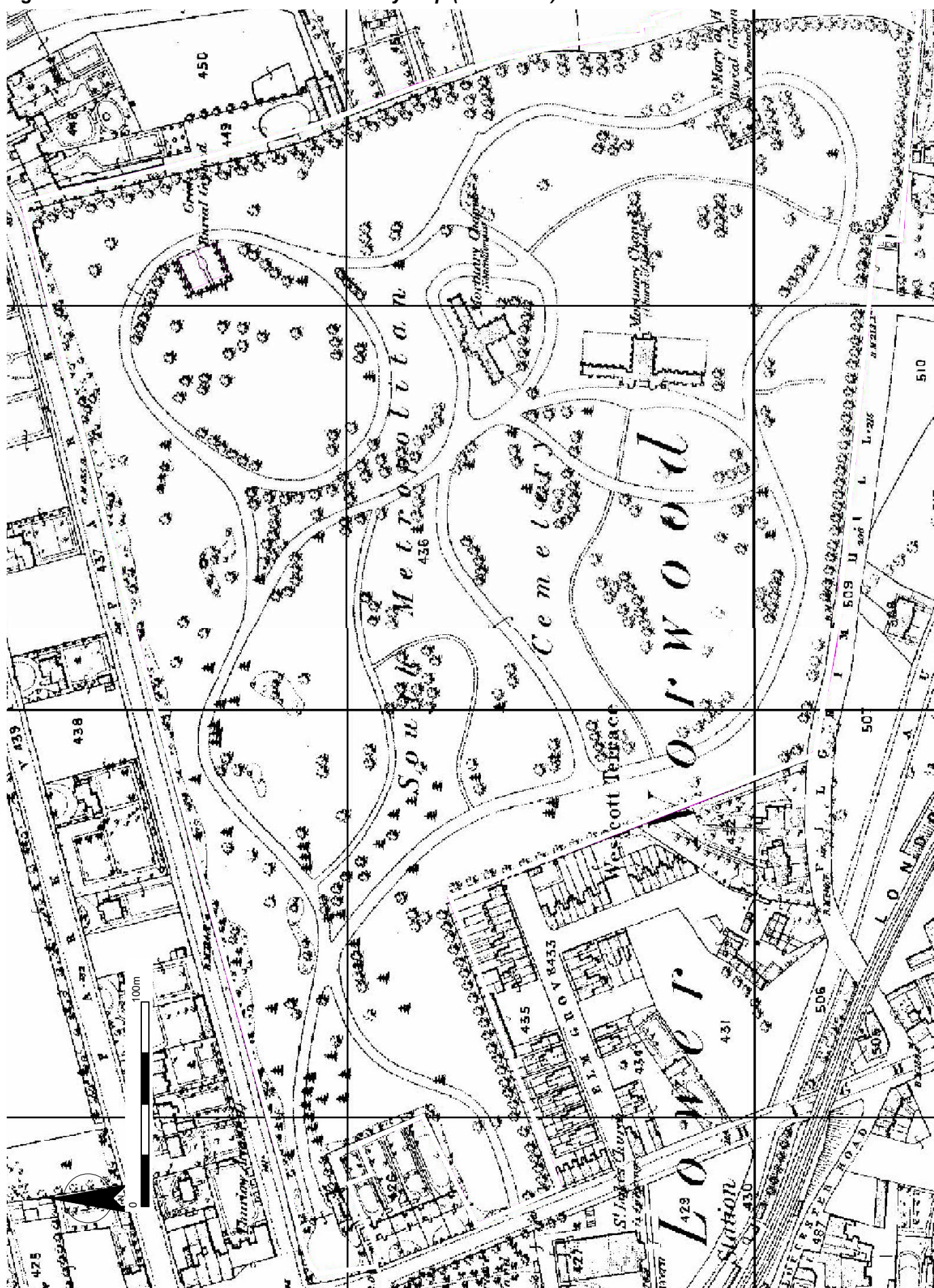


Figure 2.2.10 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1874-1875)



A detailed historical map of the South Metropolitan Cemetery in London. The map is oriented with North at the top. The central area is labeled 'SOUTH METROPOLITAN CEMETERY'. To the left, a road is labeled 'PARK' and 'A.R.K.' with a bench mark 'B.M. 135.6'. Below this, a road is labeled 'Oxford Terrace' with a bench mark 'B.M. 134.2'. The cemetery contains several 'Mortuary Chapels': one labeled 'Greek Burial Ground', another 'Mortuary Chapel (Nonconformist)', and a third 'Mortuary Chapel (Ch. of England)'. To the right, a 'St. Mary at Hill Burial Ground' is shown. The bottom right corner shows a residential area with streets 'WOOD STREET', 'DOUBAR STREET', and 'ST. LUKE'S CHURCH'. A 'Grave Yard (Disused)' is located near the bottom center. A scale bar indicates 100m, and a north arrow is in the bottom left. Various bench marks are noted throughout the map, including 'B.M. 194.3', 'B.M. 213.0', and 'B.M. 150.2'. The map uses hatching to represent buildings and dashed lines for paths or boundaries.

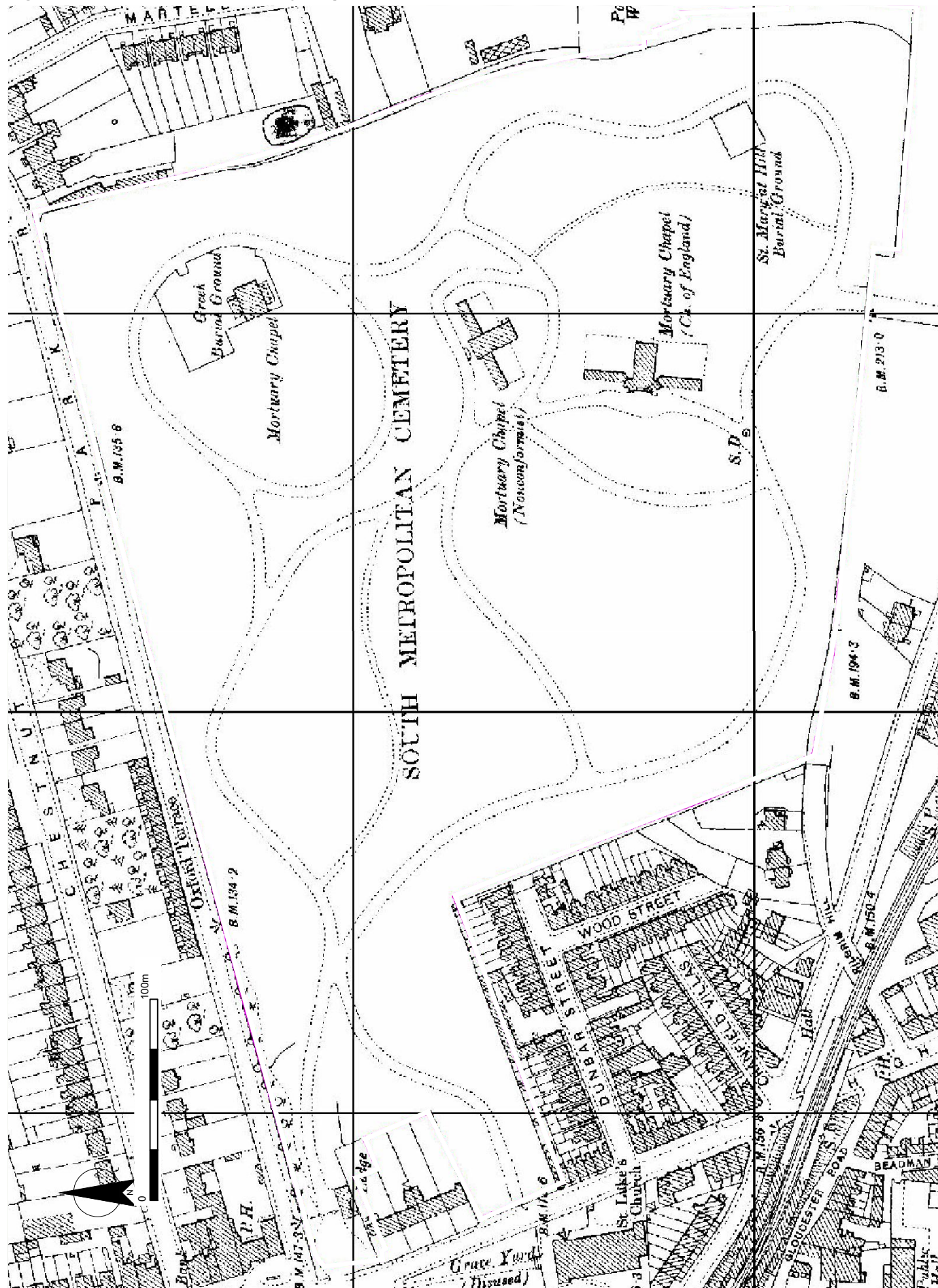
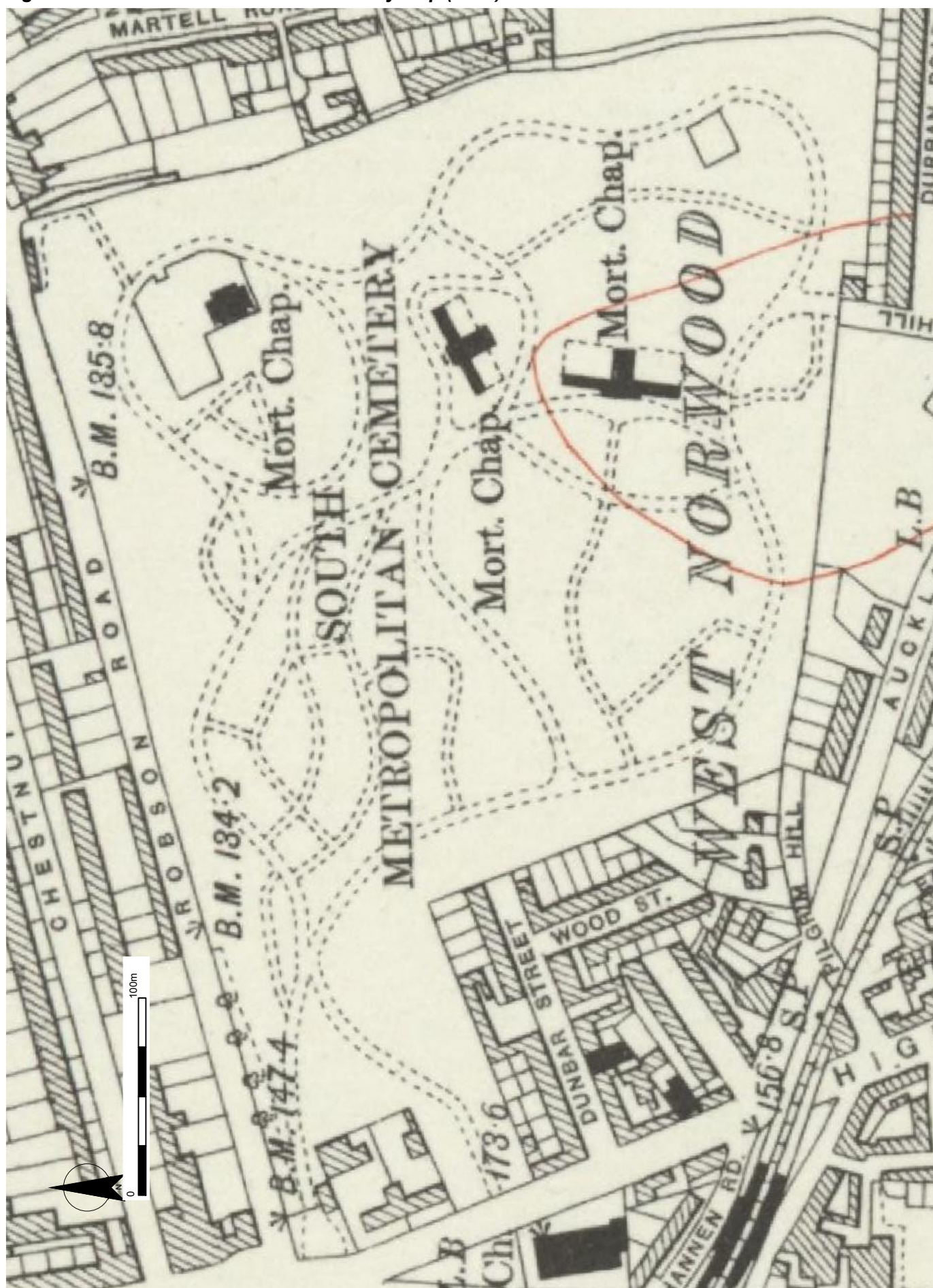


Figure 2.2.12 6" Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1910)



- 2.2.38 The 1863 plan also record that by the middle of the 19th century the railway had arrived in Norwood (1856) and land around the cemetery was becoming much more developed. Cherry and Pevsner in *“The Buildings of South East London 2”* (1994) notes that in the early nineteenth century Norwood contained *“neat and commodious villa residences”*. These are evident in the form of Park Villas to the north of (and backing onto) what is now Robson Road. Land east of St Luke’s (formerly a school in 1841) was developed by 1863 as Elm Grove (now Dunbar street), whilst to the east of the site there are developments on the east boundary including a brick and tile works.
- 2.2.39 Little changed in this internal layout by 1874 (the 1st edition OS Figure 2.2.10) but by 1896 (Figure 2.2.11), the Greek Burial ground is recorded as having been enlarged significantly and St Stephen’s Chapel is recorded as having been constructed.

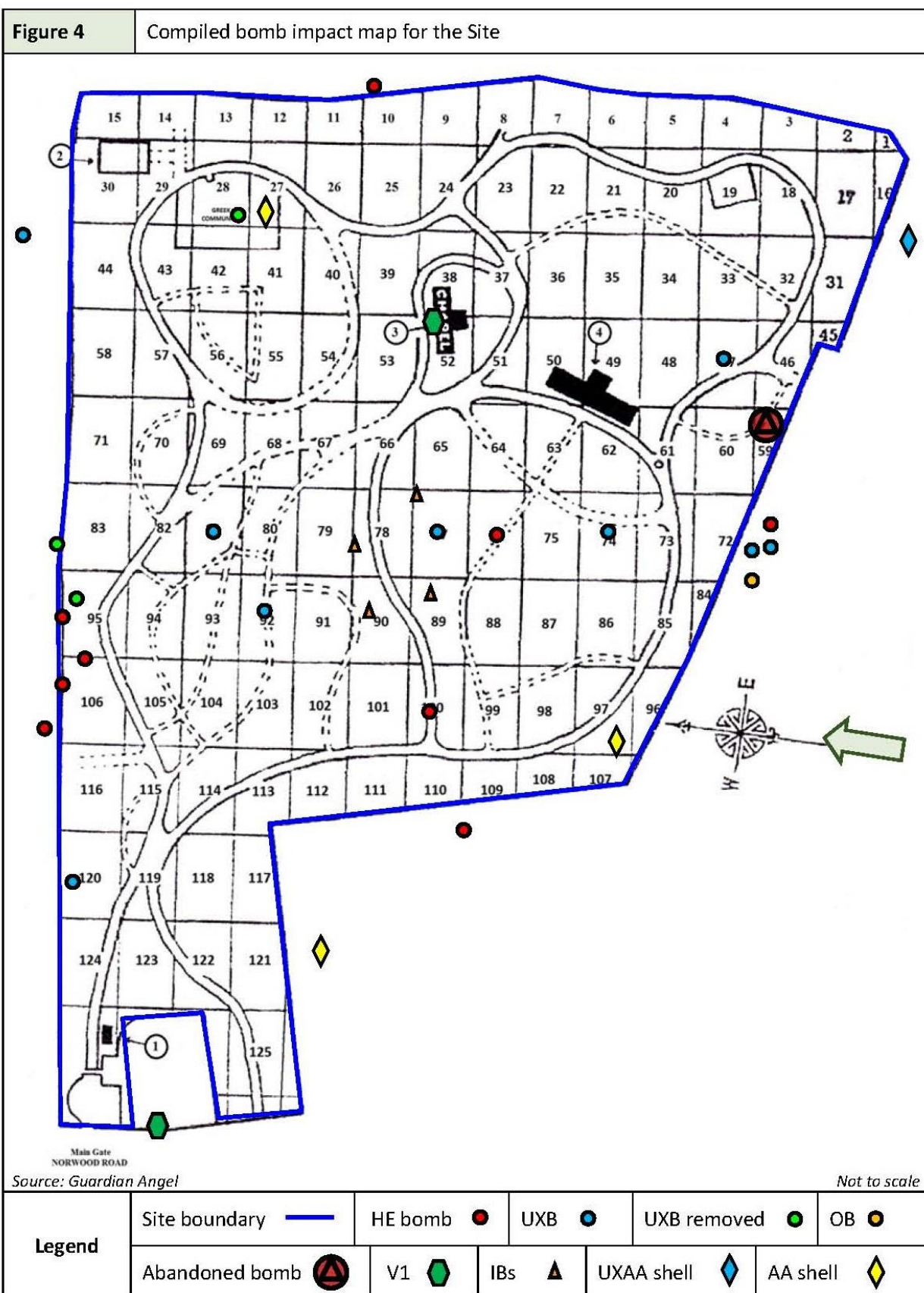
20th Century

- 2.2.40 In 1914 an Act of Parliament was passed that enabled the erection and operation of a crematorium in the Cemetery. The crematorium and columbarium were installed beside the Dissenters’ Chapel in 1915 and the first cremation took place in May of that year. SMC.Co was one of the first cemetery companies to commission a crematorium at a time when cremation was relatively new to London. Cremation had not been legal in Great Britain until 1885 and London’s first crematorium at Golders Green came in 1902 in the same year as the Cremation Act. Toisal Fruadet of Paris built the original gas cremators. Two more furnaces were later added to new designs patented by Mr A Lockwood, then secretary of the SMC.Co.
- 2.2.41 By 1910 a path had been extended to a new works area and building in the north east corner alongside Robson Road (Figure 2.2.12) and a layout of smaller paths had been developed in the area consecrated in 1898 north of Narrow Road . A building was constructed at the east end of the original gardens of land at No1-3 the High St (outside of the Cemetery landholding at that time but now forming part of the site of the present day Lodge) In 1930s the cemetery company acquired 1-3 Norwood High Street (now the site of the Nettlefold Library).
- 2.2.42 In the 1936 Tite’s original Lodge was demolished and a new lodge was reconstructed by the Company on the site of the original. (*reference documents in Minet IV/100/AD/8/10*)

World War II

- 2.2.43 During WWII, Lambeth received a very high density of bombing. Local targets for the Luftwaffe are likely to have included the Southern Railway (SR) West End and Crystal Palace Line just 0.5km to south and the two Telephone Manufacturing Company works sited on Hubbard Road, and on Martell Road. Key periods of bombing were in September and October 1940 and in spring and summer of 1944.
- 2.2.44 Zetica Ltd. have conducted detailed research of bombing incidents and Unexploded Bomb (UXB) records (see Appendix 2.8). At least 15 High Explosive bombs (HE), 2No. Anti aircraft shells and 1 V1 'Flying Bomb' fell on the Site during WWII.
- 2.2.45 The highest density of bombs fell in a swathe aligned broadly south to north across to the site from the electrical Factory off Pilgrim Hill / Hubbard Road. Numerous memorials were damaged and much of this damage is recorded on the Grave Register (with Register entries being endorsed with 'Memorial Damaged'). The Grave Register records suggest the three periods during which damage/destruction occurred including in August to October 1940 with damage sustained in Squares: 12, 27, 28, 35, 36-39, 48, 60, 63, 64-65, 66, 72-84, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 93, 95, 106, 120, 122, 126, in November 1940 in Square 101, and in May 1941 causing damage in Squares: 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 104-114. In 1944 an HE bomb fell to the east side of the Greek Chapel but was recorded as unexploded (UXB) and was later removed.
- 2.2.46 On 5th July 1944 a V1 flying bomb fell on the site of what is now Nettlefold Hall Library and destroyed the newly rebuilt cemetery Lodge. Another V1 bomb fell on the 17th July 1944 near to the Dissenters' chapel causing significant blast damage. The cleared sites are visible in aerial photographs of 13 September 1945 (HE Swindon 106GUK802 part III)
- 2.2.47 In all, 9 of the HE bombs falling on the site were recorded as UXB. One UXB was officially abandoned as it was too deep to recover (on average bombs penetrated to a maximum depth of between 6m and 14m deep depending on the size of the bomb). That abandoned UXB lies adjacent to Hubbard Road, although the exact plot is not recorded.

Figure 2.2.13 Compiled Bomb Impact Map of the Site (Zetica)



Post War

- 2.2.48 Around 1947 a new larger Lodge was constructed, set in a location further into the site than the original. The upper structure of the Dissenters' Chapel was demolished in 1955, and replaced by the present chapel incorporating the crematorium, to serve all denominations. The Catacombs beneath the crematorium were retained along with some of the art deco original chimney.
- 2.2.49 The Episcopal Chapel was also demolished in 1960 despite the fact that there is little evidence to suggest that it had been heavily damaged during the war. The Catacombs below were retained complete with the unique hydraulic coffin lift and coffins.
- 2.2.50 Between 1950 and 1964 a Remembrance garden was laid out on what was originally an area of public burials in the north east part of the cemetery (cemetery section 30).

The Lambeth Era

- 2.2.51 Undercapitalised, and with ever increasing liabilities, the declining fortunes of the SMC.Co led it to be wound up in 1965. In 1965 the cemetery was compulsorily purchased for £6,000 by Lambeth Council, using Public Health Act powers and the Council took control on 2nd December 1965. The Council renamed the cemetery "West West Norwood Cemetery and Memorial Park", but this title had no basis in law.
- 2.2.52 In 1968 the Victorian Society produced a report on the Cemetery which they submitted to the Lambeth Town Clerk proposing a comprehensive landscape scheme including preserving the most important of the monuments. The precise detail included within this report has not been sourced. In 1967 the Borough Architect prepared a scheme for the forecourt and entrance to provide a better setting for the new West Norwood library.
- 2.2.53 In 1969 the Anglican parish of St George's Hanover Square acquired a plot adjacent to St Mary-at-Hill path for mass-burial of remains removed from its burial ground.
- 2.2.54 In September 1971 Lambeth Council prepared a scheme entitled the "*West Norwood cemetery Conservation & Landscape Improvement Scheme*". (Appendix 2.10). The highest parts of the cemetery were already becoming heavily overgrown by this time, and some of the rationale behind the "lawn conversion scheme" was to maintain and open up attractive views from the cemetery particularly to St Luke's church.

Figure 2.2.14 Ordnance Survey Map 1952

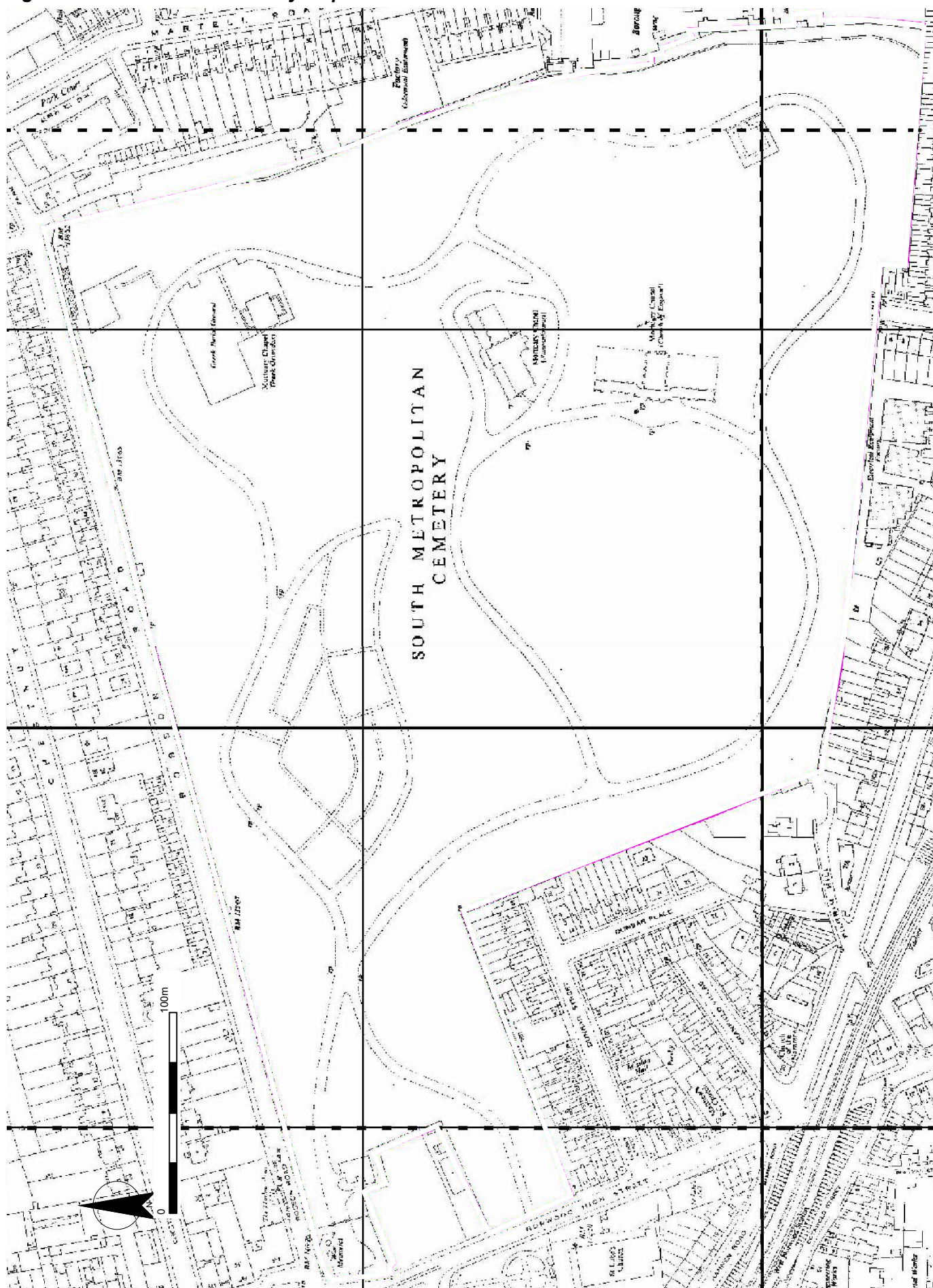


Figure 2.2.15 Ordnance Survey Map 1964 – 1970

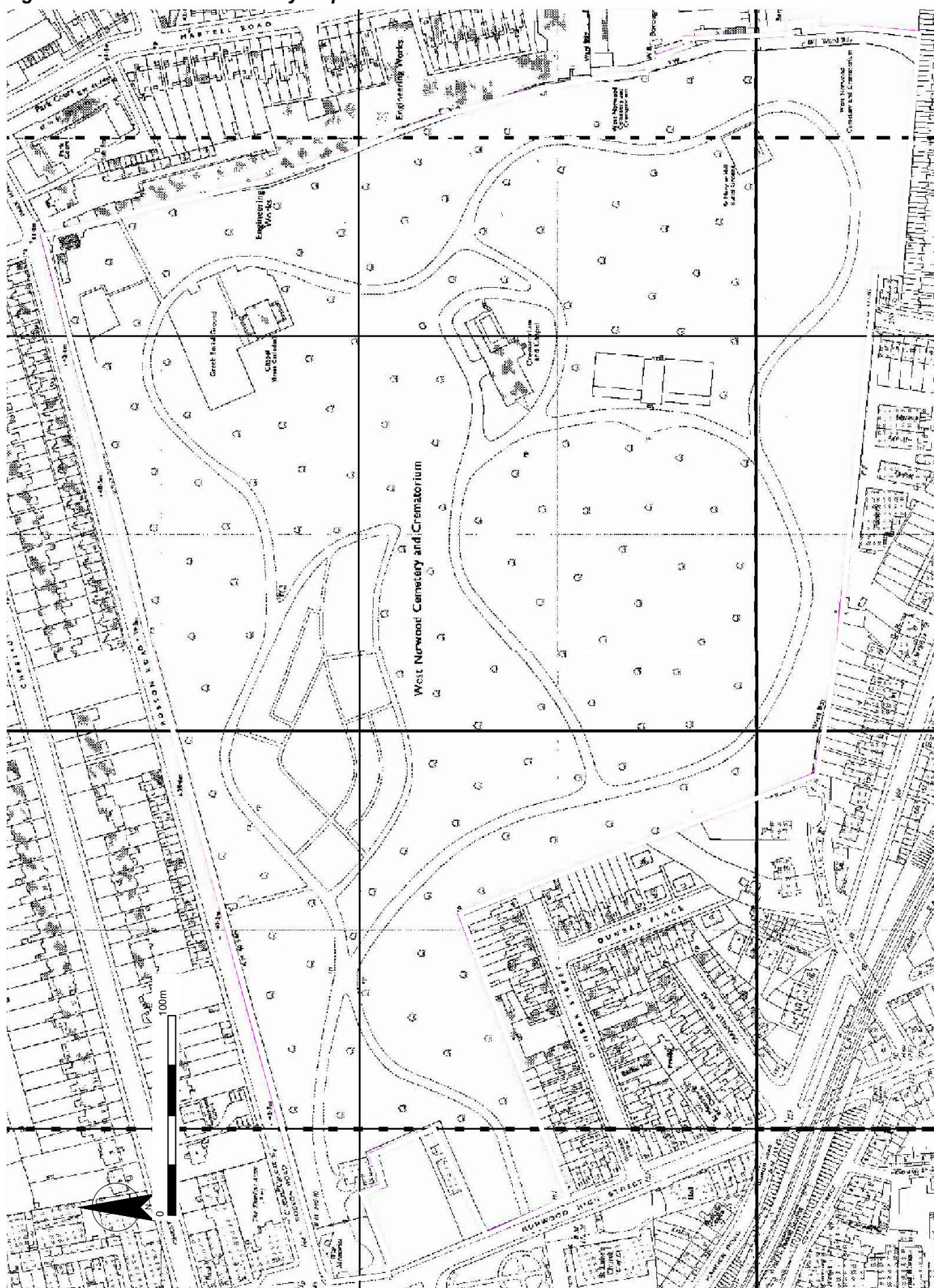


Figure 2.2.16 Ordnance Survey Map Current Day

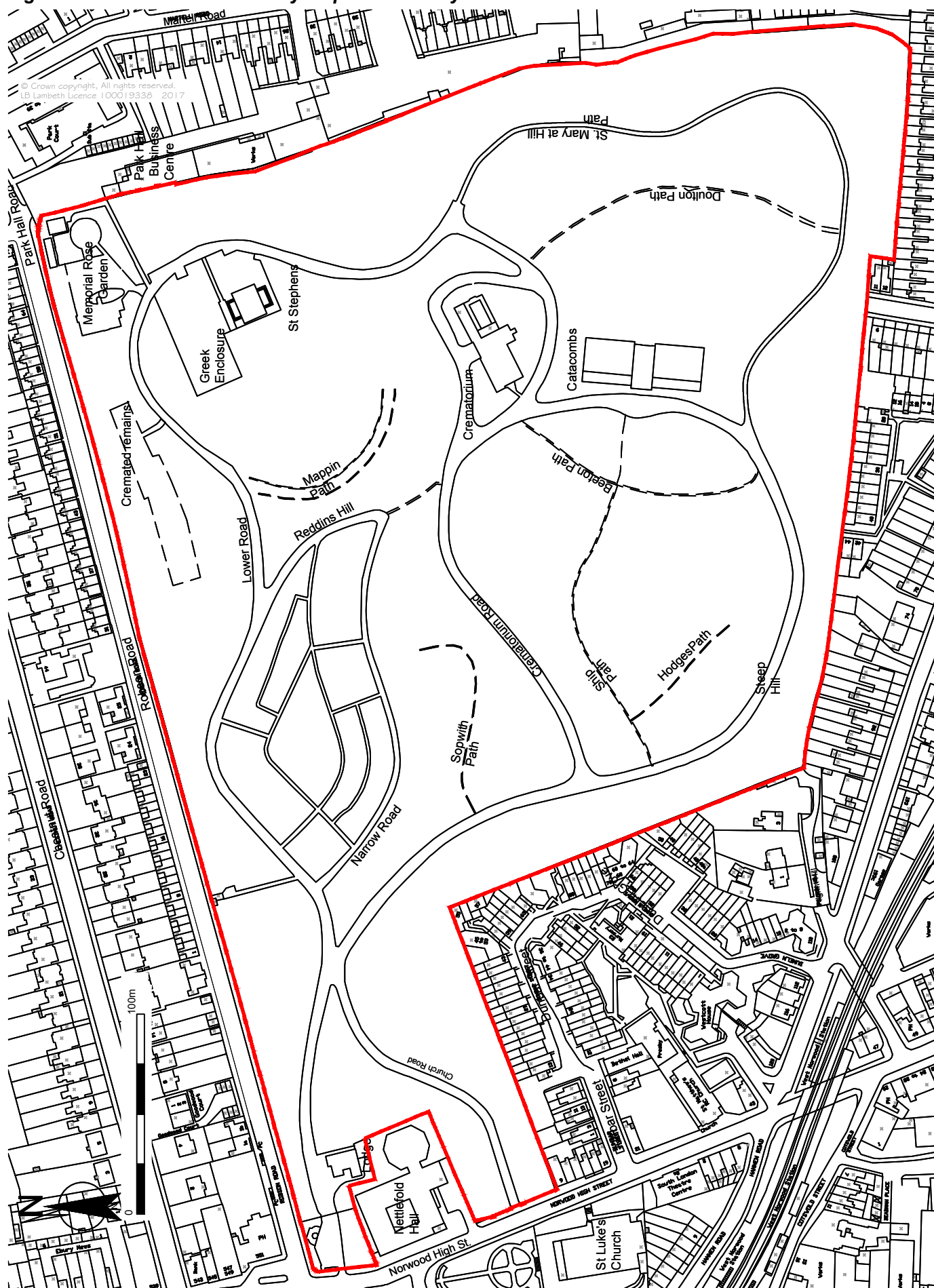


Figure 2.2.17 *Aerial Photograph Current Day*



- 2.2.55 At the time, in 1971, the report noted that few burials were expected, those being re interments in family graves, but they were anticipated to continue for “up to 50 years”. It noted that up to 400 to 500 cremations per year took place and those were anticipated to increase. The Scheme ostensibly set out with 4 aims for the cemetery; to continue its role as a crematorium, to set off the superb Victorian monument “ *in effect producing an open air museum of architecture and sculpture*”; to cater for active and passive recreation, and to preserve ecological qualities of the area.
- 2.2.56 The numbers of monuments recognised as being of “greatest aesthetic distinction” in the scheme was limited, with only 28 formally recognised as such, (albeit the scheme acknowledged that this list was “by no mean exhaustive” citing a list of 57 further “notable” people). The document of 1971 also notes that the superintendent had already started the clearing of monuments. It is estimated that at least 10,000 monuments were removed, without respect for the rights of grave owners. Clearances took place throughout the cemetery but were particularly extensive in the west, south-west south and south-east. (Figure 2.3.4). The Council did not keep the records of the positions of graves or of the monuments that were demolished.
- 2.2.57 In 1978 the West Norwood Conservation Area was designated, recognising the importance of the cemetery and the quality of its monuments. In 1981 the entrance arch, gates, walls and railings and 44 monuments were listed (seven at Grade II*, the rest Grade II) (a further 21 monuments and the Anglican Catacombs have since been listed Grade II).
- 2.2.58 The "lawn conversion" policy was the subject of great protest in 1980 with letters of complaint to the press, elected members of Lambeth, MPs and the Local Government Ombudsman. A local petition was raised and The Friends of West Norwood Cemetery was founded in 1989. The "lawn conversion" policy, was reviewed and temporarily halted.
- 2.2.59 During in the late 1980s and 1990s a total of 1030 existing private graves were re-used “illegally” with new incumbents being buried into older graves which still had antecedent rights. In July 1990, there was further serious concern at resumption of clearance work. Extensive damage to numerous monuments was recorded during 1990 and 1991 including those to James William Gilbert, Dr Gideon Mantell, The Reverend William

Morley Punshon, and Anne Joyce. English Heritage again became involved, and a complaint was made in particular in respect of the disappearance between 1981 and 1989 of the tomb of Sir William Cubitt, of John Garrett and of William Grane, all of which were considered by English Heritage to be important Grade II listed monuments.

- 2.2.60 Protests brought work to a halt. A revised draft “Land Management Strategy” for West Norwood Cemetery was developed and adopted by Lambeth on 13th December 1993 (Appendix 2.10), in advance of the Inquiry into the Unitary Development Plan for Lambeth which was due in February 1994. That document was reported to have the support of both the English Heritage and of the Victorian Society and of the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery.
- 2.2.61 A petition for a confirmatory faculty was submitted by Lambeth to the Consistory Court in 1993 and at the same time a petition was submitted by the Archdeacon for a “Restoration Order” requiring the cemetery to be returned to its previous condition. The Court hearing extended over 1st November, 20th and 21st December 1993 and the 11th February 1994. On March 8 1994 Chancellor Gray set out his ruling (Appendix 2.9).
- 2.2.62 The ruling confirmed that Lambeth's Petition to carry out the work (a Confirmatory Faculty) was to be granted, subject to conditions, and without permitting or condoning the illegal grave re-use. The Archdeacon's Petition to have the cemetery restored to its former condition was not granted except in respect of the restoration of four tombs (James Gilbert, Dr Gideon Mantell, Rev William Morley Punshon, and Anne Joyce) and the ruling granted permission to carry out that restoration. The ruling permitted Lambeth to pursue a scheme for the consecrated parts of the cemetery (under the Open Spaces Act 1906), subject to it being accordance with a “Scheme of Management” which was to be approved by the Court.
- 2.2.63 A Confirmatory Faculty confirmed by Chancellor George in 1997 (Appendix 2.9) provided that the graves of Cubitt, Garret, Grane be restored using photographic records (or capped with yorkestone ledgers where records were not available) and also provided that the monuments to Gilbert, Mantel, Morley Punshon, and Joyce be repaired and restored to the condition they were before damage.
- 2.2.64 A further Consistory Court hearing took place on 4th November 1996 to agree terms for the Scheme of Management and, further to a hearing on 3rd February 1997, the

Chancellor approved those terms (Appendix 1.3) by way of a Confirmatory Faculty on the 21 March 1997.

- 2.2.65 Two years later, in April 1999, the Cemetery was designated a Grade II Historic Park & Garden by English Heritage and in June 2009 this was upgraded to Grade II* as noted above.

- 2.2.66 The priorities for the SoMC since inception have been to discharge its duties under the Scheme of Management with initial concern for the boundary (wall repairs, stabilisation of a section of the north wall and repair and painting of the railings) followed by the cemetery's infrastructure (drainage and other features, such as the Catacombs and the new Memorial Garden). At the same time the SoMC has, wherever possible, directed funds toward monument repair, particularly where there were health and safety concerns or risk of loss of a significant structure. After a relationship that was initially difficult between Lambeth and the SOMC following the Court ruling, a positive and constructive approach subsequently developed.

- 2.2.67 Numerous monuments were stabilised by Stonewest stone masons in 2004. Preliminary work was started for the restoration of the Catacombs in 2006 and a temporary roof placed over the rose garden. A new memorial rose garden was then constructed in the north-east corner of the cemetery, replacing the older remembrance garden on the same site, in 2008.

- 2.2.68 The roadway and drainage systems of parts of the cemetery were partially refurbished in 2011 with substantial work in the forecourt area in 2010 and 2012.

2.3 Patterns of Consecration, Burial Uses, Layouts and Arrangements

Patterns of Consecrations

- 2.3.1 The 1836 Act, provided as follows:

".. That Part of the said intended Cemetery shall be set apart for the Interment of the Dead according to the Rites and Usages of the United Church of England and Ireland, and may be consecrated for that Purpose by the Bishop of the Diocese for the Time being; and when so consecrated the same shall for ever thereafter be set apart and be used and applied exclusively for the Purpose of Christian Burial".

- 2.3.2 The land at the cemetery was subject to three separate consecrations in 1837, after 1877 and in 1898. Each consecration takes the form of a petition by the proposers (in this case the SMC.Co), then an Act of Consecration which is then confirmed by a formal Sentence of Consecration. Of the 16 hectares (40 acres) of the cemetery, a total of 12.37 hectares (30.5 acres) are consecrated (Figure 2.3.3).
- 2.3.3 Where land is consecrated (in England) it falls under the jurisdiction of the Anglican Diocese and ecclesiastical law and, in the case of Norwood Cemetery, that land also falls within the ambit of the Scheme of Management. Where land is not consecrated the land falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.
- 2.3.4 The Greek enclosure and some individual graves outside of the enclosure are consecrated under the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church (under the control of the Diocese of Thyateria through the Cathedral of St Sophia, Bayswater). This form of consecration does not confer any distinction in status in English law. The leasehold deeds for the Greek enclosure expressly state that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State applies.

Records of Consecrations

- 2.3.5 Records of the consecrations are only partially complete:
- For the 1836 Consecrations records are held at the London Metropolitan Archives (*reference LMA DW CP 061*) including original conveyancing deeds and the 1836 Act and an incomplete set of land title deeds and covenants are held at the Minet Archives (*LBL/DALS/14/1 & LBL/DALS/14/2*).
 - No records have been found for the consecration after 1877.
 - For the 1898 consecration details are held in the London Metropolitan Archives (*LMA/DR/CP 045*) with an incomplete selection of land title deeds and covenants held at the Minet Archives (*LBL/DALS/14/1 & LBL/DALS/14/2*).
 - Correspondence relating to a proposal by SMC.Co to consecrate the area of land (now Nettlefold Hall) is held at in the LMA (*LMA DS/CP/1947/1/B*).

1st Consecration 1898

- 2.3.6 Further to a Petition by the South Metropolitan Company an Act of Consecration took place on Thursday 7 December 1837. Performed by Reverend Charles Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester and was followed by formal sentence of consecration. The consecrated area included land on the south side of the cemetery.

- 2.3.7 The plan which used as a base for the Petition and Sentence appears to be parish map with similar markings to original plans of the deeds of enfranchisement (with original landholdings marked in green yellow and pink). The consecrated area was delineated by a double dotted red line (Figure 2.3.1) The westernmost 199' 3" (60.73m) of land set back from the Norwood High Street was outside the consecrated area. This un-consecrated area corresponds to land at 1-7 High St, held at the time by Mr Simpson (later Nettlefold Hall), and the forecourt area.
- 2.3.8 The 1898 Petition, Act, and Sentence refers to the area to be consecrated as delineated by a "double dotted line". This double dotted lines runs from the High Road right around the southern boundary, part way up the east boundary, adopts a sinuous curving line through the centre of the cemetery to a point near the entrance, then returns to the east to the rear of Mr Simpsons before completing the boundary on the High Road. It is notable that the whole of the area in the south of the cemetery was consecrated with no exclusions made for the widths of any carriageways subsequently constructed, all of which are therefore deemed to be consecrated. The measurements to the rear of Mr Simpsons land on the 1837 plan correspond precisely (on the ground) to the northern kerb line of the main approach carriageway road. (Figure 2.3.3). This suggests the carriageway itself, at least at this point, was consecrated.
- 2.3.9 It is not explicit whether it was the inner or outer of the two dotted lines that delineates the maximum extent of consecration. As it runs around the west south and east boundaries this double line roughly represents a width of land of some 4' wide on the ground. However, the inner line of the double dotted line appears to be merely a dimension line (being drawn more finely and annotated with measurements) whilst the outer line is drawn more heavily and falls precisely on the boundary. There is a strong case that the consecration did therefore extend right up to the boundary, but it remains unclear as to whether the consecration takes in the width of the boundary walls themselves.

PLAN OF THE SOUTH
METROPOLITAN CEMETERY SHEWING
PORTION PROPOSED TO BE
CONSECRATED.

*Mr. The part proposed is that included in the
double lined red line.*

THE EXECUTORS OF LORD THURLOW.

MR. HAMILTON.

H. LITTLEWOOD ESQ.

H. LITTLEWOOD ESQ.

J. WOOLLEY ESQ.

R. SIMPSON ESQ. J. WOOLLEY ESQ.

R. SIMPSON.

FROM LONDON.

HIGH ROAD TO NORWOOD AND SYDENHAM.

CHURCH

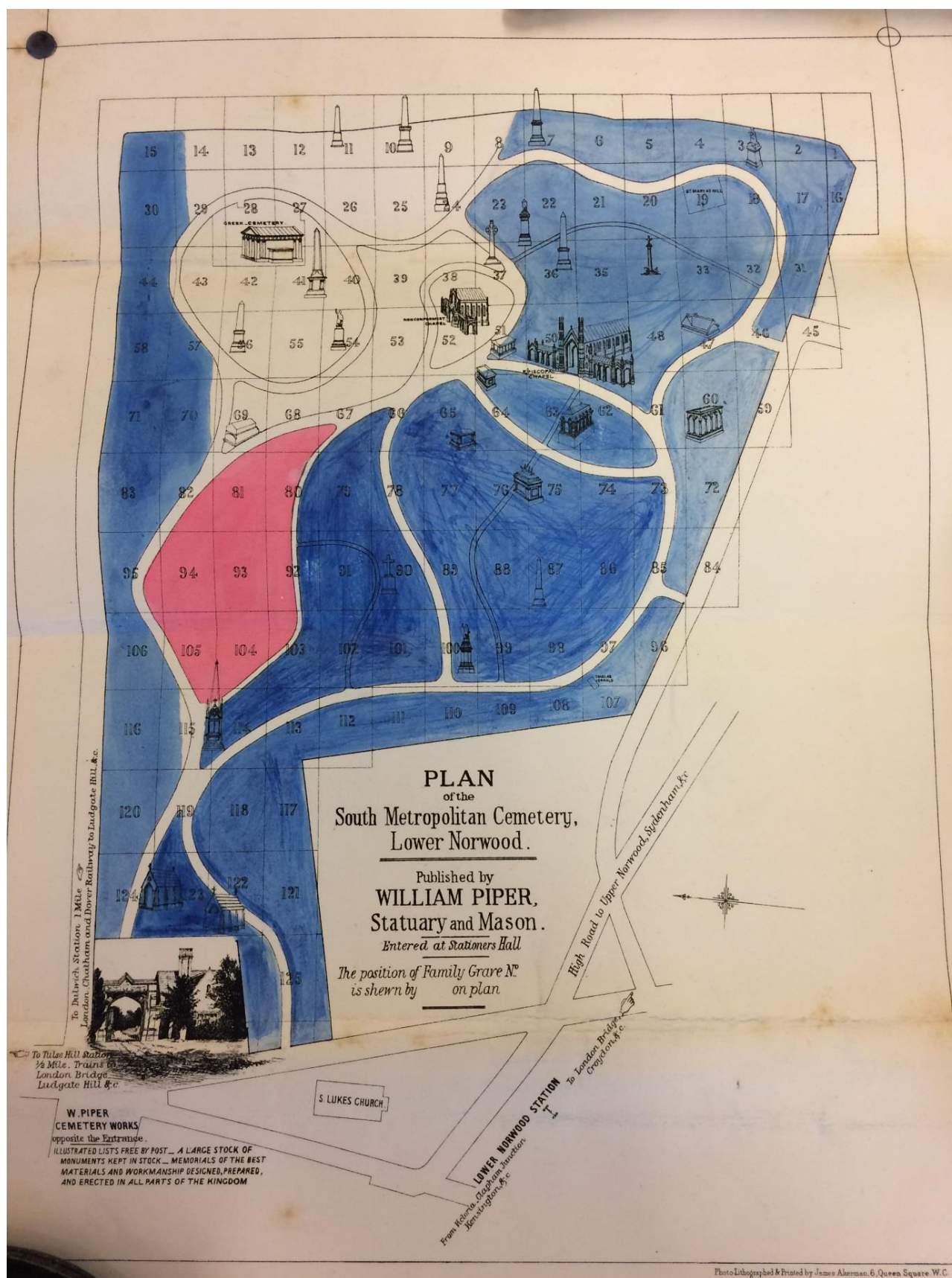
PRIVATE ROAD.

Second Consecration (post 1877)

- 2.3.10 Land to the north side of the cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester after 1877. No records of this consecration have been found but the land consecrated is referred to in the 3rd Consecration of 1898 and extends the entire length of the northern (Robson Road) boundary, excluding the forecourt area.

Third Consecration

- 2.3.11 On the 25th of June 1898 the SMC.Co petitioned to have a third portion of land consecrated and the land was duly consecrated by Act of Consecration on the 20 July 1898 by the Right Reverend Wolcott, Lord Bishop of Southwark and Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of Rochester. A Sentence of Consecration was dated the same day. The Petition and Act referenced a plan on which the area being consecrated was shaded in pink and areas shaded in blue were referred to as having already been consecrated.
- 2.3.12 The base plan used was a commercial stonemasons plan without any scaling or dimensions. The 'pink' area to be consecrated in 1898 included area of land between Narrow Road and Lower Road (and taking in the area whole or parts of squares 67-69, 80-82, 92-95, 103-106). The land previously consecrated is depicted in blue, (1836 and post 1877 consecrations) and is shown extending up to the margins of the carriageways, but not extending over the carriageways themselves. This is likely a drafting error as the previous 1837 Consecration plan clearly did take in the whole of the southern area and, as noted above, the 1837 consecration took in the width of the main carriageway.
- 2.3.13 Small crescent shaped areas in squares 115 and 119 and in squares 69/70, are shown un-consecrated ((a) and b) on the Figure 2.3.3). On the ground these were originally divided off from the main carriageway by narrow paths. A review of the records for numerous sample graves suggest that these crescent shaped areas in squares 115 and 119 and in squares 69/70 and 80 are not in fact consecrated.
- 2.3.14 There has been debate over whether the paths or roads forming the boundary between the different consecrations are in themselves consecrated. It has been held that where there are graves in those paths or roadways then, where part of such graves extend into consecrated ground then the whole grave is deemed consecrated. Similarly if the Burial Register records a burial to be consecrated in such a situation, that grave is to be considered consecrated. It is the preferred position of the Scheme of Management that, in the fullness of time when the Scheme is wound up, a further consecration should occur to ensure that there is no ambiguity in terms of extent of consecration.

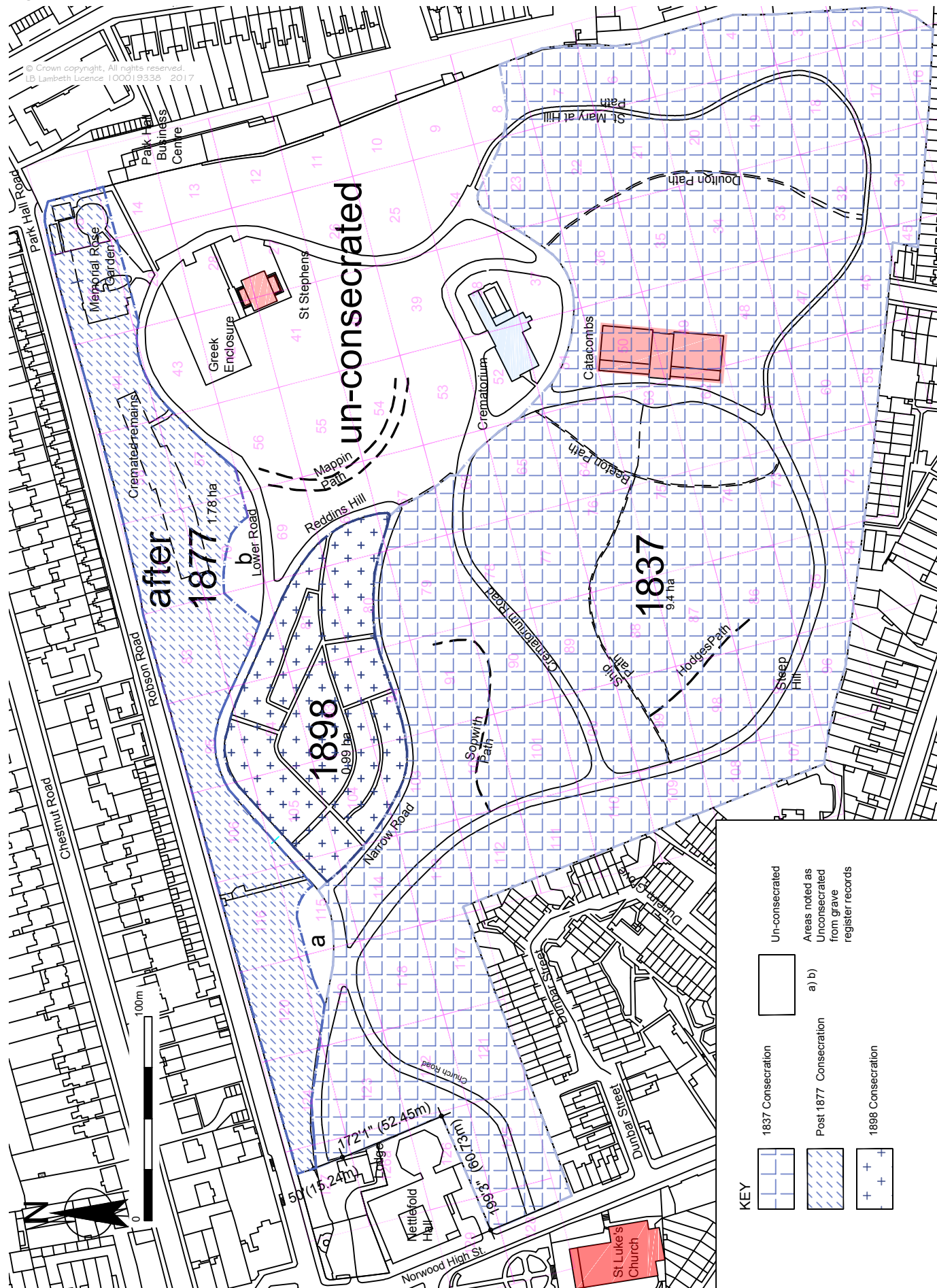
Figure 2.3.2 1898 *Petition Consecration Plan*

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Park Hall Road
 Park Hall Business Centre
 Memorial Rose Garden
 Greek Enclosure
 St Stephens
 un-consecrated
 Mappin Path
 Reddiss Hill
 Lower Road
 1877 1.78 ha
 1898 0.99 ha
 Narrow Road
 Church Road
 Norwood High St
 St Luke's Church
 1837 9.4 ha
 Catacombs
 Crematorium
 Beeton Path
 Hodges Path
 Sheep Hill
 St Mary at Hill Path
 Doulton Path
 Sowerth Path
 Crematorium Road
 100m
 172'4" (52.45m)
 193'3" (60.23m)
 50' (15.24m)

KEY

1837 Consecration	Un-consecrated
Post 1877 Consecration	Areas noted as Unconsecrated from grave register records
1898 Consecration	



[illegible]

Grave squares / sections

Original carriageway
infilled with burial

Original pathway
infilled with burial

Original carriageway
narrowed by infilling
with burial

Original informal
footpath remaining

Areas subjected to the most
comprehensive clearance post 1971

Areas of highest surviving density of
large memorials including mausolea

Approximate areas originally of
predominantly public graves
(subject to more detailed checking)

Historic England - Listed Building

Listed Building/Structure identified as
"Heritage at Risk" by Historic England

19,650/119
H. Schwarze
2,952/76
L. Wimbles
1960/201

- 2.3.15 On 7th July 1947 The SMC.Co Secretary wrote to the Registrar to the Diocese of Southwark explaining that the Company had bought land at 1-3 High St, the buildings on which having been completely destroyed in the war, and inquiring whether the landholding could be consecrated. The Registrar replied that in the first instance the best course of action would be to ascertain whether the Ministry of Health would approve of the land being consecrated. There appears nothing in the archive to suggest that the area was in fact consecrated (LMA DS /CP /1947 /001 B).

Burial Sections

- 2.3.16 Burial sections were laid out on a notional grid network referred to as 'squares' over the site. They were actually rectangles of 100 ft x150 ft. (30.67mx45.7m). On the Tite plan each grid line was numbered (from 1-13 east to west along the Robson Road) and lettered from A to P north to south. In addition each square was assigned an identification letter (1 in the south east to 129 at Nettlefold Hall). The east –west axis of the squares aligns with Robson Road and the piers along the Robson Road boundary have been co-ordinated to align with the north-south grid lines. The use of grid lines, and co-ordination of gridlines with piers on the walls was a practice JC Loudon later advocated (see Appendix 2.11 and below). Corners of the squares are likely to have been marked out on site with marker stones (as advocated by Loudon and as was the case with other early private cemeteries). At least one stone has been found which appears to be one of those markers, but mostly they cannot be found today.

- 2.3.17 The square number plus grave number combine to give a unique grave reference.

Plots

- 2.3.18 Graves at South Metropolitan Cemetery were generally sold as area graves, border graves, brick graves, or vaults, with exclusive rights of burial in perpetuity. Sizes varied although the smaller single graves generally are noted in the records as generally 2'6" x 6'6" (small by present day standards), often dug to 9' deep. Brick graves were larger and "Area graves" were sometime much larger pieces of land within which numerous family graves or vaults could be set, (and with the area as a whole allocated a single grave number). Vaults were fully constructed in brick up to 17' deep some with linings of bitumen skin, lead sheeting, or sanitary bricks. These were usually accessed by an access door with or without steps. The vaults were provided by the cemetery company for the customer to top with a ledger stone slab. Plots are not generally aligned in any particular fashion or orientation.

Burial Pattern

- 2.3.19 The patterns and practice by which burials were laid out can be understood by a combination of study of the records and registers, by reference to the original act by which the cemetery was established, the SMC.Co minutes, and through surveys on site.
- 2.3.20 In many later cemeteries and particularly those post-dating the 1847 Cemetery Clauses Act graves were often sold as 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class private graves. These were often arranged with 1st class graves in prominent locations set immediately alongside the main carriageways, and with 2nd and 3rd class graves set behind. Public graves (also known as pauper or common graves) were often set to the rear of the private. Whilst more research may come to reveal how the pricing structure at SMC was set historically, the burial plans at SMC do not suggest that a spatial hierarchy of graves by class was strictly followed. However, larger family graves including those given over to mausolea, and family vaults are generally set in prominent positions alongside the verges and in particular at the nodal points where carriageways divide.
- 2.3.21 The most substantial memorials including large mausolea are set conspicuously alongside the carriageway coming in from the main entrance, mostly befitting of the status of families concerned and reflecting their wealth. Very large vaults and memorials are sited at the top of the hill immediately around the Episcopal chapel, alongside what are now known as the Ship, Beeton, and Doulton paths. Memorials in those locations would have benefitted from being visually prominent and excellent views would have originally been available to the west, north and east from these elevated locations. Another collection of the largest vaults is sited in the dissenters' section off the curving carriageway (s40/41, 54/55). The siting of the larger vaults close together may have had an added benefit that, in many places, vaults were interconnected one to another by deep drains to enable drainage of the base of the vaults.
- 2.3.22 The original 1836 Act specifically provided for pauper burials. These were predominantly located toward the boundaries on the site. Preliminary studies of the records show that extensive belts of land were given over to public graves. This extended from square 83 off Robson Road, clockwise through to the north east corner of the site and then the eastern boundary and up the southern boundary to the Hubbard road entrance. Many public graves are thought to have had small permanent tablet memorials – as was similarly the case in later cemeteries- and this is evidenced in early aerial photographs seen by FOWNC. Interments could continue within public graves for a number of years

and preliminary studies suggest that areas in the south east corner appear to have been filled with burials then filled in later in successive phases. Potentially the ground levels may have raised over the graves in the intervening periods. Public grave areas often received earth arising from the excavation of private graves elsewhere, and certainly the public areas along Robson Road have elevated ground levels relative to the road.

2.3.23 The Cremation Plot Area (as it is known) is within Squares 57/58 and 70/71 and was created from around 1985 (the earliest memorial). No evidence appears available of authority for its establishment - with no consents for memorial clearance or Faculty (the latter requires rectification). Following the closure of the memorial garden set over the Catacombs (see below) the earlier memorial garden in the north east corner of the site was re-configured 2008. It includes raised beds and screen walls with memorial plaques affixed, some in discordant colours. The most significant plaque on the principal (rear) curved wall is dedicated to RSM Spencer Bent VC MM (1891-1977).

2.3.24 As with many early cemeteries, private plots could be purchased anywhere within the grounds from the outset and grave numbers were allocated sequentially as they were taken up, and so the next grave number may appear anywhere in the cemetery, rather than being in an adjacent plot. A preliminary study of the records reveals no clear and distinct pattern as to how and where the graves within the cemetery were taken up over time. However, if and when burial records are digitised onto a GIS based system in the future then a very precise understanding might be gained of how uptake progressed.

2.3.25 A review of the burial register and burial index reveals burials proceeded as follows

Table 2.3 Rate of Burials

Start of Year	Burial Number	Total burials	Approx burials in preceding years	Average per year
1850	4,750	4,750	4750 in 12yrs	400
1875	44,000	44,000	39,250 in 25 yrs	1570
1887	re set to "A1" at	70,830	-	-
1900	A26,495	97,325	53,000	2130
1925	A60,915	131,745	34,420	1375
1950	A80,310	151,140	19,395	775
1975	A87,700	158,530	7,390	295
2000	A94,470	165,300	6,770	270

2.3.26 After an initial slow start (potentially on account of its exceedingly high pricing structure) uptake was rapid throughout the middle of the C19th and the cemetery quickly attracted

its target clientele of wealthy London families. Burials rose to a peak of more than 2130 per year at the end of the century.

- 2.3.27 By the end of the C19th /early C20th, the cemetery was becoming largely filled with graves. Allan Galer (*Norwood and Dulwich: Past and Present*, 1890 Local History Reprints) was commenting that *"though it has only been open for use some fifty years, its available ground seems already fairly covered. It is hard to decide whether the presence of such a large burying ground in the midst of so thickly populated a district as Norwood is not prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants"*. In 1896 when Mrs Basil Homes published her survey of the *"London Burial Grounds"* the cemetery was *"crowded with tombstones indicating its success"* and she noted (p.255) that the Cemetery seemed *'entirely filled'* with tombs (*after LUC 2000*). By 1905 it was remarked by Algernon Ashton, (quoted in *Meller*, 1994, p222) that the Cemetery was *'in a surprisingly shocking condition, many of the headstones being quite crooked, others lying broken on the ground, whilst the grass is allowed to grow wild'*
- 2.3.28 An analysis of the burial records reveals that the infilling of the area north of Lower Road alongside Robson Road commenced soon after its consecration in 1898. The extensive area of common graves between squares 71 and 44 was prepared (potentially levelled given it is raised ground) and came into use after the consecration. Records suggest numerous common graves were kept open in the general locality for 1 or 2 months receiving up to 12 burials over that period and as one grave became full an adjacent grave was opened. This area later received further occasional burials over the top in the 1940s and 1950s (before some of it becoming used for cremated remains in as noted above). The un-consecrated crescent shaped areas in squares 70/80 were predominantly infilled in the 1920s.
- 2.3.29 With space running out, the infilling of roadways commenced from the 1930's with the carriage loop west of the Greek enclosure being infilled with burials around that time. The steep upper part of Reddins Hill (now steps) and the Hubbard Road entrance were similarly infilled in the 1940s. The carriageway now known as Beeton path was infilled also in the 1940s and 1950s.
- 2.3.30 The destruction of memorials in the 1980s and 1990s and the illegal re-use of ground containing burials is described above. During this period numerous other smaller paths were also infilled including those in sections 119/115, sections 82/70 8, and off Narrow

Road (section 92) as well as the small side path to Hubbard road entrance (section 60). St Mary at Hill carriageway was narrowed by infill to become a path at the same time.

2.4 Funerary Monuments and Sculptures

2.4.1 Norwood became known as the “Millionaires’ Cemetery” from the quality of its mausolea and numerous elaborate monuments. On average the cost of burial was twice that of Highgate and memorials were designed to impress. The sheer variety of type, style and shapes of the early and late Victorian memorials throughout the cemetery is impressive.

General Style of Memorials

Victorian Memorials

2.4.2 Memorials on family graves take an eclectic variety of forms. The ledgers set over the vaults or brick-lined graves then have a variety of superstructures built over including:

- i. Inscribed ledgers only (flush, or just above the ground, or raised),
- ii. Crucifix monuments,
- iii. Allegorical sculptural monuments
- iv. Large and small chest tombs
- v. Obelisk or broken column monuments
- vi. Coped stones
- vii. a combination of the above

2.4.3 A notable and distinctive feature of many of the older graves around the Episcopal chapel is the exceptionally large size of the ledgers, made of one piece sandstone, some might 10 tons and are likely to have been brought in initially by barge on canal prior to the arrival of the railway in 1856.

2.4.4 Smaller graves (usually single or double width) without vaults also have a variety of memorials including:

- viii. Large monolith (single headstone) memorials,
- ix. Simple kerbsets with headplate and with / without chains / railings,
- x. Ornate kerbsets with / without chains / railings with a raised ledger slabs,
- xi. Various combinations of the above.

2.4.5 A large number of the kerbset type memorials would have been removed in the clearances. Many kerbset type memorials have a substantially single-piece ledger that despite being hidden below ground was made of sandstone.

- 2.4.6 There are some “area graves” given over as very large family plots and measuring several meters in each direction some demarked by kerbsets and chains and/or low perimeter plinths, within which there are individual vaulted graves with ledgers.
- 2.4.7 The Victorian memorials are made of a very wide variety of stone types. Pink, grey and white marble (which would have largely been Portuguese or Italian) are common. In the late Victorian era many of these were on offer in standard pattern books from memorial masons yards (3 companies were sited near the cemetery gates). Portland and other limestone memorials are also present, granite (more expensive than limestone) is less prevalent and slate is relatively uncommon. The bright and light appearance of memorials in early photographs (Figure 2.3.5) suggest that lighter coloured materials were popular. Also present are a number of interesting wood, cast iron, bronze, and artificial stone monuments. Unique ceramic and terracotta monuments mostly from Doulton’s Lambeth potteries also feature. The majority of the very earliest memorials have deep cut inscriptions, with many later ones having evidence of lead and some painted inscriptions. Many early inscriptions are incised (hand carved on or off site). There was increasing use over time of metal (mostly lead) pre-made pattern letters.

Early and Mid C20th and C21st Monuments

- 2.4.8 After WW1 labour was depleted the opulence and scale of monuments decreased. Memorials dating from the Edwardian era through to the 1960s are often kerbsets, and simpler and smaller in scale than the older memorials. Kerbsets often comprise four corner posts, and four side-kerbs infilled with gravel or glass. Styles include Gothic types, ‘Arts and Craft’, ‘Edwardian Classical’ and ‘Edwardian Baroque’ – reflecting the trends of the day. Scroll detailing to head plates is present, and sometimes one or other component or side of a headplate or kerbset is of contrasting texture or rusticated.
- 2.4.9 From the 1960s onwards simple small lawn memorials became popular. These have the simple headstone and a vase-plate commonplace in most modern lawn cemeteries. In the later years black granite with machine-cut gold inscription became popular.

Special or Distinctive Memorials

- 2.4.10 The number of special or distinctive memorials are very numerous and too numerous to describe individually here. In addition to the 65 Listed memorials recognised by English Heritage, The Friends of West Norwood Cemetery have identified a numerous memorials which are particularly special from an architectural standpoint. Listing may be considered where memorials:

- are the work of a noted architect, sculptor or designer;
- possess special qualities of design and execution;
- are part of a special group, or play a key visual role in the landscape;
- are of interest in their symbolism or iconography;
- have inscriptions of exceptional interest;
- are of interest because of their materials or construction;
- commemorate figures of clear national interest (an indicator would be if the individual is included in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography).

Mausolea

2.4.11 The cemetery is renowned for its large ornate and imposing mausolea of which there are 32 including 18 that are listed. These are included in one of the Friends' publications – "Norwood's Mausolea".

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Graves and War Memorials

2.4.12 There are a number of war graves within the site, and the (Appendix 2.5) recorded as war graves. The CWGC periodically updates its records (casualty lists) and as at 2017 there are 212 war dead, including British Canadian, ANZAC, Indian and Belgian servicemen from both World Wars. Many would have had memorials or markers lost in the clearances. These graves are today maintained and managed by the CWGC and some (but not all) the war graves are commemorated with standard pattern CWGC memorials in portland stone or the later, and more hardwearing, Botticicino marble. Research into the service men buried within the site has been undertaken by the Friends and is detailed within the Friends' publications.

2.4.13 A Cross of Sacrifice to the standard pattern design by Sir Reginald Blomfield is located in the forecourt area. Two screen walls are set out adjacent listing personnel buried without memorials. The CWGC traditionally had a policy of not "double-commemorating" (i.e. graves were either marked with memorials on the grave or, where no memorial is present, names were commemorated on the screen wall. More recently some burials appear both by name on the wall and are marked on site.

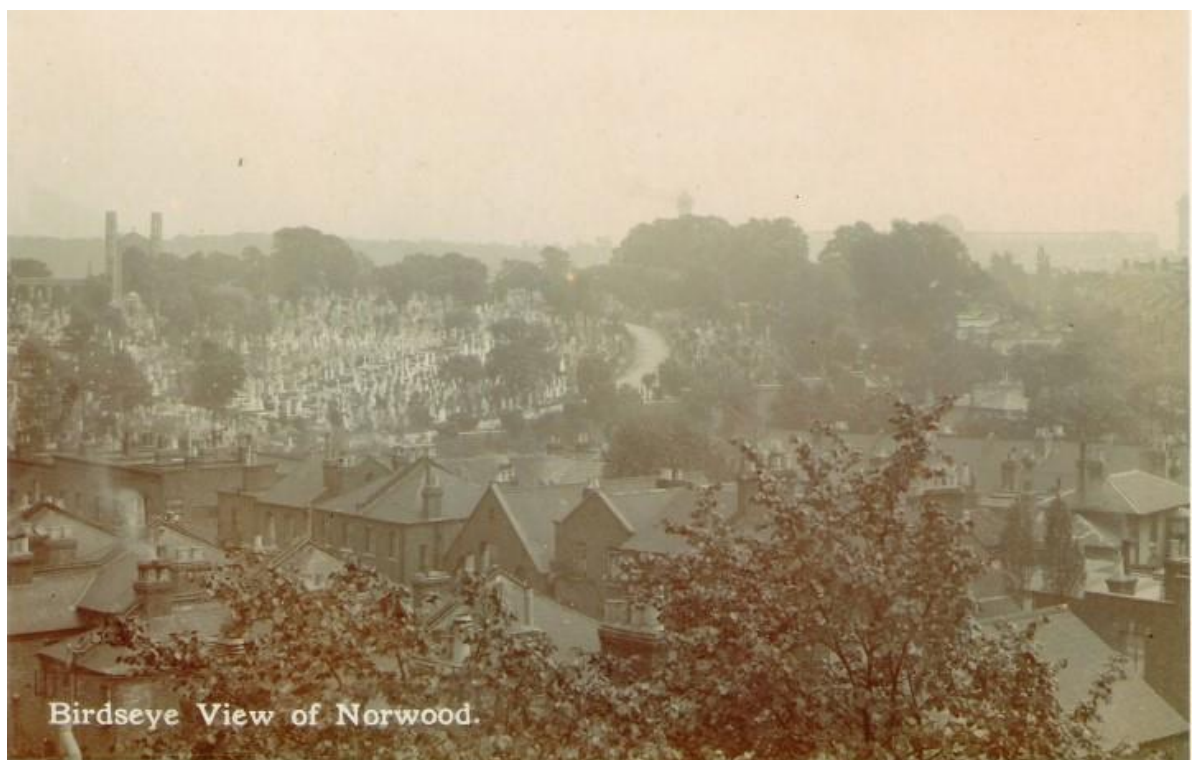
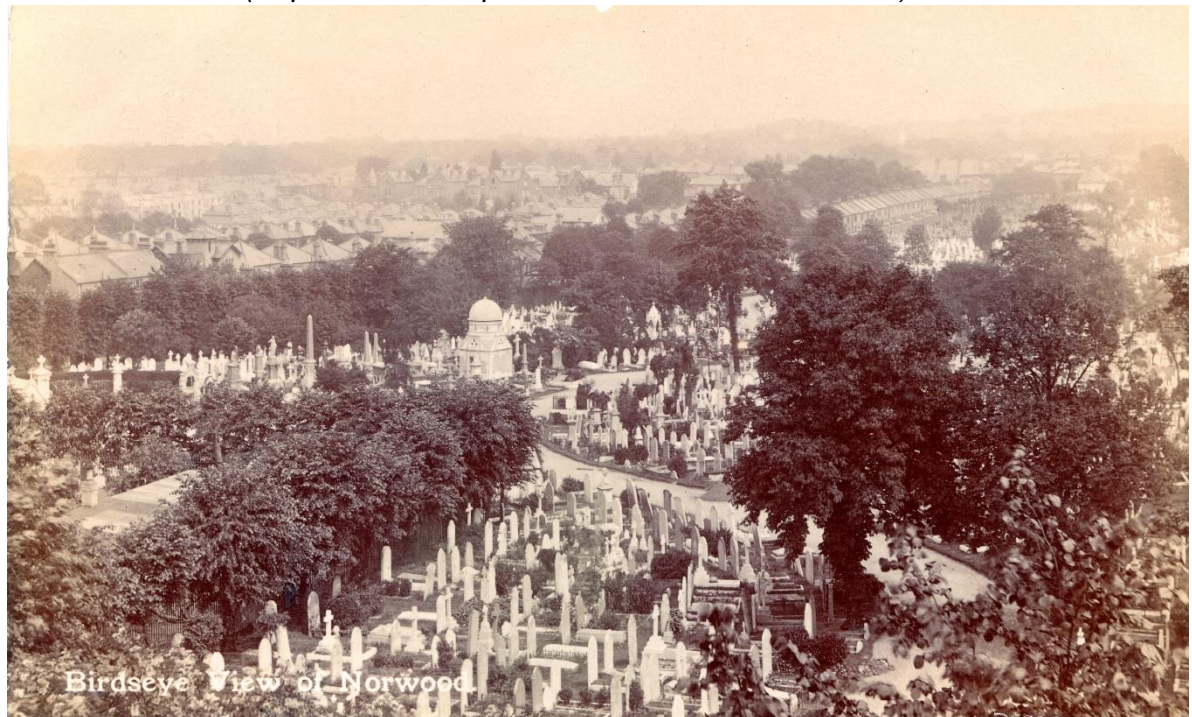
Figure 2.3.5 ***Birds Eye Views of West Norwood Cemetery 1898***
(Reproduced with permission of Lambeth Archives)



View of West Norwood Cemetery, c1891



Figure 2.3.5 **Birds Eye Views of West Norwood Cemetery c1925**
(Reproduced with permission of Lambeth Archives)



2.5 Cultural and Biographical Heritage

2.5.1 Noteworthy people and families buried in the cemetery hail from all walks of life.

Industrialists, inventors, writers, artists, politicians, architects and designers, bankers and financiers and many others are represented . Chancellor Gray in his judgment states of 1994 that:

“The roll call of names of eminent members of Victorian society buried in the cemetery reads like the roll call in a Victorian Valhalla”.

2.5.2 Almost 300 persons with entries in the New Dictionary of National Biography came to be buried in the cemetery.

2.5.3 Significant people buried within the cemetery of both local and national importance are documented within several publications by the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery including (at present) publications on notable sportsmen, musicians, people with connections to Dickens, music hall connections, and persons associated with the 1851 Crystal Palace exhibition. Graves referred to in these publications are identified on Figure 2.5.1. Details are given at Appendix 2.5.

2.5.4 180 graves have been put forward and recommended for inclusion on the local authority Local List (Appendix 2.2)

Figure 2.5.1 Culturally and Biographically Significant Graves & Monuments



Table 2.5.1 Sportsmen and Women

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
S-1	Allen Ranald Macdonald Jeffrey	1823	1891	23900	125	Racing journalist
S-2	William Mortlock	1832	1884	19684	122	Cricketer
S-3	Ned Neale	1805	1946	1556	61	Prize-fighter
S-4	John Frederick Verrall	1836	1877	16094	122	Racing journalist and racecourse manager
S-5	Edward Barratt	1844	1891	23854	103	Cricketer
S-6	James Bassett (stage name Charles Bertram)	1854	1907	31826	82	Rifle marksman and conjuror
S-7	Arthur William Trollope Daniel	1841	1873	14105	102	Cricketer, racquet player, hurdler and barrister
S-8	Arthur Edwin Oliver Conquest	1842	1907	14689	86	Association, footballer, cricketer, and sports journalist
S-9	Thomas Winter (Tom Spring)	1795	1851	154	61	Prize-fighter
S-10	Edward 'Neale Ned	1805	1846	1556	61	Prize-fighter
S-11	John Broome	1818	1855	2008	61	Prize-fighter
S-12	Henry Alfred Broome 'Harry'	1825	1865	2008	61	Prize-fighter
S-13	Jack Burke (John)	1861	1897	27515	120	Boxer
S-14	Sir Richard Everard Webster QC GCMG	1842	1915	16457	76	Athlete and judge
S-15	William Clarke	1798	1856	5078	65	Cricketer and manager
S-16	George Karl Julius Hackenschmidt	1877	1968	Crem.	Bay 1	Wrestler and weightlifter
S-17	Martin Bladen, 7th Baron Hawke of Towton	1860	1938	31528	23	Cricketer
S-18	William Dufton	1830	1877	16541	15	Billiard player and teacher
S-19	Sir Williams Brass (1st Baron Chattisham of Clitheroe)	1886	1945	33612	28	Runner and politician
S-20	James Basset (Charles	1854	1907	31826	82	Marksman and conjuror
S-21	Thomas King	1835	1888	22559	120	Prize-fighter and bookmaker
S-22	Charles William Alcock	1842	1907	14689	86	Football Association founder, MCC administrator and Sports journalist
S-23	John Burke	1861	1897	27515	120	Boxer
S-24	George Walter William Bray (Wassilievich)	1881	1954	27515	120	Russian tennis champion
S-25	George Aristides Caridia	1869	1937	16349	43 GE182	Tennis player, Olympic medal winner
S-26	Harry Carpenter	1925	2010	Crem		Sports journalist
S-27	Paul' Emil Otto Paul Braun Cinquevalli	1859	1918	32152	82	Juggler and acrobat
S-28	Charles James Collins	1820	1864	9526	119	Sports journalist
S-29	Lady Domini Crosfield (nee Elliadi)		1963	15094	42 GE183	Tennis player
S-30	Charles Percy Dixon	1873	1939	32889	102	Tennis player
S-31	Henry Harold 'Harry' Green	1886	1934	Crem		Marathon Runner
S-32	George Karl Julius Hackenschmidt	1877	1968	Crem.		World champion wrestler and physical culture pioneer
S-33	Theodore Michel Mavrogordato	1883	1941	35594	27/28 GE48	Tennis player
S-34	Mrs Mabel Parton Mavrogordato			35594	27/28 GE48	Tennis player
S-35	Christopher Pond	1826	1881	18718	88	Cricketer
S-36	Lorraine 'Pa' Wilson	1865	1924	22172	115	Footballer

Table 2.5.2 Dickens Connections

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
D-1	Alfred Henry Forrester	1804	1872	13816	123	Artist
D-2	John Britton	1771	1857	5235	119	Antiquary and architectural writer
D-3	George Wagstaffe Yapp	1811	1880	18341	121	Writer
D-4	Geideon Algernon Mantell	1790	1852	273	100	Surgeon, palaeontologist and author
D-5	Thomas Brownbill (Frederick Robson)	1822	1864	9307	78	Actor
D-6	Charles Delauney Turner Bravo	1846	1876	15982	87	Barrister
D-7	Louise Haghe	1806	1885	18219	88	Lithographer and painter
D-8	William Tegg	1816	1895	12095	88	Publisher and bookseller
D-9	Christopher Pond	1826	1881	18718	88	Caterer and restaurateur
D-10	Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton	1832	1914	11576	97	Poet, novelist and critic
D-11	Douglas William Jerrold	1803	1857	5452	97	Playwright and journalist
D-12	William Blanchard Jerrold	1826	1884	5452	97	Playwright and journalist
D-13	Samuel Laman Blanchard	1804	1845	1051	98	Poet and journalist
D-14	Angus Bethune Reach	1821	1856	1363	97	Journalist
D-15	Paul John Bedford	1792	1871	1792	72	Comic actor and singer
D-16	Samuel Prout	1783	1852	3107	60	Watercolour artist
D-17	Richard Bentley	1794	1871	736	61	Publisher
D-18	William Tidd	1760	1847	1653	62	Barrister and author
D-19	Henry George Bohn	1796	1884	4321	63	Bookseller and publisher
D-20	Isabella Mary Beeton	1836	1865	8348	64	Editor and journalist
D-21	Henry Christmas	1811	1868	261	64	Clergyman and author
D-22	John Henry Barrow	1796	1858	5815	17	Journalist
D-23	Richard John Smith	1786	1855	4385	19	Actor
D-24	William Clowes	1779	1847	645	34	Printer
D-25	Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd	1795	1854	1452	34	Poet, essayist, biographer, playwright, politician, barrister and judge
D-26	Francis Talfourd	1828	1862	1452	34	Playwright
D-27	Sir John Easthope	1784	1865	121	34/5	Politician, editor and businessman
D-28	Thomas Willert Beale	1828	1894	26001	21	Impresario and barrister
D-29	William Hardwick Bradbury	1832	1892	24774	21	Printer and Publisher
D-30	Thomas Miller	1807	1874	2921	7	Poet, novelist and journalist
D-31	John Augustine Overs	1808	1844	576	8	Carpenter and poet
D-32	George Cattermole	1800	1868	8071	23	Watercolour artist
D-33	Baron Paul Julius de Reuter	1816	1899	28319	23	Founder of news agency
D-34	John Henry Pepper	1821	1900	23229	23	Chemist and lecturer
D-35	Sir William Francis Patrick	1785	1860	6853	22	Soldier and military historian
D-36	Elhanen Bicknell	1788	1861	5930	38	Businessman and art patron
D-37	Henry Sandord Bicknelle	1818	1880	5930	38	Businessman and art patron
D-38	David Roberts	1796	1864	5930	38	Artist
D-39	Edwin James Milliken	1839	1897	15757	11	Journalist and poet
D-40	William Brodie Gurney	1777	1855	419	40	Shorthand writer
D-41	Alfred Povah	1824	1901	29427	57	Clergyman
D-42	William Sweetland Dallas	1824	1890	21189	92	Natural historian and writer

Table 2.5.3 Music Hall Connections

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
MH-1	Samuel Adams	1837	1893	25215	95	Music Hall Manager
MH-2	Ben Albert	1876	1925	35050	104	Comic Vocalist
MH-3	Abraham Anderson	1866	1925	22638	122	Upside-down trick pianist
MH-4	James Bassett	1854	1907	31826	82	The 'King's Conjuror'
MH-5	Paul Cinquevalli	1859	1918	32152	82	Juggler
MH-6	Adeline Price (Mrs Paul Cinquevalli)	1857	1908	32152	82	Equestrienne
MH-7	Arthur Conquest	1875	1945	32491	108	Actor, acrobat and animal impersonator
MH-8	Richard Cuming	1777	1870	8553	35	The Magic Lantern and the Phantasmagoria, 'Electrifying Machines'
MH-9	Thomas Joseph Edwards	1879	1933	35152	89	The 'Huntsman Ventriloquist'
MH-10	Peter Haslip	1815	1890	8271	108	Music Hall Manager
MH-11	Fred Kitchen	1872	1950	32791	68/80	Comedian
MH-12	Katti Lanner	1829	1908	21835	40	Ballet dancer, teacher, choreographer and director
MH-13	Guiseppe de Grancesco	1838	1892	24823	44	Maitre de ballet, dancer and musician
MH-14	Fred Law	1845	1902	24074	98	Music Hall Manager
MH-15	G.H. Macdermott	1845	1901	27528	50	Actor, dramatist, music hall vocalist and variety agent and manager
MH-16	Lydia Moreton (Mrs Will Lennon)	1851	1897	27528	50	Music hall performer
MH-17	William Potier (Will Lennon)	1854	1898	27528	50	Music hall performer
MH-18	John Henry Pepper	1821	1900	23229	23	Popular scientific lecturer and illusionist ('Pepper's Ghost')
MH-19	William Valentine Robinson	1871	1926	cremated		The 'Canadian Entertainer'
MH-20	Sammy Shields	1872	1933	38272	94	Comic Vocalist
MH-21	Charles Dundas Slater	1852	1912	23252	47	Music Hall Manager
MH-22	Frederick Strange	1826	1878	11749	87	Restaurateur and impresario
MH-23	Charles Wallace	1849	1903	25329	30	Negro Comedian
MH-24	Records lacking additional information:					
MH-25						
MH-26	Julia Frederica Howell	1843	1881	16807	97	
MH-27	Lucy Johnson (Mrs Lucy King)	1869	1903	30671	88	

Table 2.5.4: Musicians

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
M-1	Thomas Adams	1785	1858	2649	75	Organist and composer
M-2	William Aspull	1798	1875	15195	101	vocalist and composer
M-3	Sir Joseph Barnby	1838	1896	26739	120	organist, conductor, composer and administrator
M-4	Dr William Alexander Barrett	1834	1891	24194	123	vocalist, organist and music critic
M-5	Thomas Willert Beale	1829	1894	26001	21	Impresario, composer and writer
M-6	Paul John Bedford	1792	1871	9220	72	vocalist and actor
M-7	Robert Kanzow Bowley	1813	1870	12851	33	musician and administrator
M-8	Dr Jacob Bradford	1842	1897	27376	95	organist, conductor and composer
M-9	James Bruton	1812	1867	10757	85	writer and composer
M-10	Alfred Cellier	1844	1891	24291	78	organist, conductor and composer
M-11	Charles Cellier	1848	1910	27016	78	organist and conductor
M-12	James Furneaux Cook	1840	1903	8698	78	vocalist and actor
M-13	Alfred Gwyllym Crowe	1835	1894	25765	112	bandmaster and conductor
M-14	Dr Edward Dearle	1806	1891	9858	91	organist and composer
M-15	Theodore Distin	1823	1893	25125	119	musician and composer
M-16	Herbert Godfrey	1870	1952	31637	82	bandmaster and conductor
M-17	Frederick Gye junior	1810	1878	939	98	opera impresario
M-18	Captain Charles Hazard Hassell	1866	1935	36196	94	military bandmaster
M-19	Walter William Hedgcock	1864	1932	38027	94	organist, composer and conductor
M-20	John William Hobbs	1799	1877	444	112	vocalist and composer
M-21	Dr William Hayman Cummings	1831	1915	20149	118	vocalist, organist, conductor, composer, writer and administrator
M-22	John Hobson	1848	1887	17899	102	music hall conductor
M-23	Fanny Huddart, Mrs Frances Russell	1826	1880	17899	102	vocalist and actress
M-24	John Marks Jolly	1790	1864	9205	31	actor, conductor and composer
M-25	William Henry Kearns	1794	1846	1588	119	violinist, organist, conductor and composer
M-26	George Alexander Lee	1802	1851	2892	74	musician and impresario
M-27	Mrs Harriet Lee	1798	1851	2892	74	vocalist and actress
M-28	Richard Davidge Limpus	1824	1875	12687	91	organist and administrator
M-29	Edwin Jesse Lonnen	1861	1901	29856	23	vocalist and actor
M-30	Catherine Lucette	1836	1892	18615	125	vocalist and actress/manager
M-31	Sir August Manns	1825	1907	31828	81	conductor and composer
M-32	George F. Marler	1834	1902	25784	57	vocalist and manager
M-33	George Arnold Haineas	1873	1950	40450	82	novelist, dramatist musician and composer
M-34	William Henry Montgomery	1810	1886	21398	29	conductor and composer
M-35	Agnes Ross, Mrs George Hicks	1850	1886	21121	32/33	vocalist
M-36	John Saunders	1867	1919	35269	94	violinist
M-37	James Turle	1802	1882	11845	74	vocalist, organist and composer
M-38	Alfred Henry West	1865	1945	38490	20	pianist and composer

Table 2.5.5 War Connections 1914

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
©	Cross of Sacrifice and Screen Wall					
GW-a	Thomas Harold Evans	1842	1915	25319	25	Radical social reformer, editor, Chairman and Treasurer
GW-b	Alexander Kleinwort	1815	1886	6981	49	Founder of a major merchant bank, Kleinwort Benson
GW-c	Henri Louis Pirson	1896	1915	Catacombs		Belgian soldier
GW-d	Lt Dr William D Murray	1867	1916	Niche A1		Medical examiner
GW-e	Private RF Carpenter	1865	1915	34154	56	Reifelman
GW-f	Major Alexander Caridia	1870	1943	16349	42	Major
GW-g	Frederick Wilkinson	1892	1919	35069	43	Conscientious objector
GW-h	CSM 'Joe' Spencer John Bent, VC MM	1891	1977		30	Drummer, Sergeant-Major
GW-i	Rifleman Vivian F White	1890	1914	34154	56	Rifleman
GW-j	Private Walter Lester Lawrence	1892	1914	31777	95	Anglo-German Family that changed its surname
GW-k	Koeningsfeld-Kaye family	1883	1917			
GW-l	The Great Cinquevalli	1859	1918	32152	82	Blackballed Anglo-German juggler
GW-m	George Hackenschmidt	1877	1968			Wrestler and strong man
GW-n	Rachel Hackenschmidt			43675	105	George Hackenschmidt's Wife
GW-o	Alfred Longsdon	1828	1893	22185	119	Metallurgist and inventor
GW-p	Sir Hiram Maxim	1840	1916	34481	124	Inventor
GW-q	Dr Edmund Distin Maddick CBE	1854	1939	37450	124	Director of the War Office's

Table 2.5.6 War Connections 1915

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
©	Cross of Sacrifice and Screen Wall					
GW-a	Seaman Sidney Charles McLaren	1896	1916	34334	46	Able seaman
GW-b	Seaman Samuel HH Berry	1899	1917	34564	11	Able seaman
GW-c	Seaman Federick Cecil Knowles	1900	1918	2645	31	Ordinary seaman
GW-d	Lt Harry Green MM	1886	1934			Lieutenant
GW-e	Private Agust H N Lewis	1877	1917	27377	106	12th Light Horse Australian Expeditionary Force
GW-f	Paymaster Sidney James Seton	1893	1915	29648	77	Assistant Paymaster
GW-g	William George Lovell CMG	1868	1944	37148	92	Director of Butter and Cheese supplies, Ministry of Food
GW-h	John Lawson Johnston	1839	1900	29462	38	Inventor of Bovril
GW-i	Capt Leonidas Bistis	1882	1915	36496	70	Greek merchant drowned
GW-j	Michel Pappadopoulo	1872	1915	36671	43	Greek-American banker, drowned
GW-k	Florence Gertrude Armitage	1888	1915	27515	119/ 120	Drowned, body never recovered
GW-l	Constance Selina Henshaw	1914	1915	29761	104	Drowned, body never recovered
GW-m	Seaman Edward Victor Mason	1888	1917	33247	120	Able seaman
GW-n	Cook Louis Ludwig Harper	1894	1918	34771	109	Officer's Cook 2nd Class
GW-o	Col/Commander John Cyril Porte	1884	1919	26527	95	Pioneer of flying boats
GW-p	Air Mech Richard W Wood	1893	1916	34756	97	RNAS Air Mechanic II
GW-q	Flight Sub-Lt Douglas E Penney	1894	1917	34643	105	RNAS Temporary Flight Sub-Lieutenant
GW-r	Flight Lt Harold A Bower	1893	1916	34398	120	RNAS Flight Lieutenant

Table 2.5.7 War Connections 1916

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
©	Cross of Sacrifice and Screen Wall					
GW-a	Frederick Charles Bourne	1859	1928	33153	104	Managing director of Nobel Chemical Industries
GW-b	Maj Frederick HP O'Connor	1878	1916	34233	102	Major
GW-c	Sir Frederick Hall Bt Grafham	1864	1932	30058	105	MP, founder and Lt Colonel of the Camberwell Gun Brigade
GW-d	Gunner Herbert EJ Rosher	1896	1916	17937	11	Gunner
GW-e	Maj Stewart Loudoun-Shand VC	1878	1916	23120	108	Major
GW-f	Capt George Edward Gee, MC	1876	1916	34379	85	Captain
GW-g	2nd Lt Charles S Greenwood	1894	1916	34376	93	Lieutenant
GW-h	2nd Lt Walter T Jacobi	1892	1916	34432	104	Lieutenant
GW-i	Lt Archibald Robert Dean	1883	1916	26753	82/83	Lieutenant
GW-j	Lt Leonard Percy Miles	1885	1916	31238	85	Royal Fusiliers
GW-k	Rifleman Henry L Townley	1893	1917	24550	44	Rifleman of 16th Bn London Regiment
GW-l	Rifleman Frederick C Hoskins	1895	1916	34465	93	Rifleman of 16th Bn London Regiment
GW-m	Rifleman Herbert J Cole	1890	1916	34445	86	Royal Fusiliers
GW-n	Private WJ Leakey	1885	1916	34327	46	Private 7th Bn Queen's Own (Royal Kent Regt.)
GW-o	Lt-Col Osborne Brace Pritchard	1868	1916	17592	121	Lt-Colonel
GW-p	Nursing Sister Hilda Ayre Smith	1878	1916	34235	82	Red Cross nursing sister

Table 2.5.8 Crystal Palace Exhibition Connections

N°	Name	Date of birth	Date of death	Grave n°	Sq.	Description
CP-1	Alcock, Charles William	1842	1907	14689	86	Sports Administrator And Journalist
CP-2	Anderson, Arthur	1792	1868	9186	41	Shipping Magnate
CP-3	Appold, John George	1800	1865	9928	76	Inventor
CP-4	Bassett, James	1854	1907	31826	82	Entertainer
CP-5	Beale, Thomas Willert	1828	1894	26001	21	Musical Impresario
CP-6	Bessemer, Sir Henry	1813	1898	27463	99	Scientist And Prolific Inventor
CP-7	Bicknell, Elhanen and Bicknell, Henry Sandford	1788/ 1818	1861/ 1880	5930	38	Sperm Oil Merchants And Art Collectors
CP-8	Blashfield, John Marriott	1811	1882	13442	86	Ornamental Terracotta Manufacturer
CP-9	Bowley, Robert Kanzow	1813	1870	12851	33	Musician And Administrator
CP-10	Christmas, Revd Henry	1811	1868	261	64	Writer And Numismatist
CP-11	Clowes, William and Clowes, William JNR	1779/ 1807	1847/ 1883	645/34	166/ 34	Printers
CP-12	Conquest, George Augustus (Oliver)	1837	1901	23245	108	Actor/Manager
CP-13	Cow, Peter Brusey SNR	1816	1890	10657	33	Rubber And Adhesive Manufacturer
CP-14	Cox, David JNR	1809	1885	20991	99	Watercolour Painter
CP-15	Crace, John Gregory	1808	1889	10657	33	Interior Decorator And Designer
CP-16	Cubitt, Thomas	1788	1855	649	48	Architect And Builder

CP-17	Cubitt, Sir William	1785	1861	7740	36	Civil Engineer And Inventor
CP-18	Cummings, Dr William Hayman	1831	1915	444	112	Musician
CP-19	Dollond, George Huggins	1774	1852	2205	62	Optical Instrument Maker
CP-20	Doulton, John and Doulton, Sir Henry	1793/	1873/1	1808/2	40/3	Pottery Manufacturers
CP-21	Driver, Charles Henry	1832	1900	29387	83	Architect
CP-22	Fairlie, Robert Francis	1831	1885	20788	22	Locomotive Engineer
CP-23	Farquhar, Thomas Newman	1809	1866	10420	32	Solicitor
CP-24	Field, Joshua	1786	1863	3804	27	Mechanical Engineer
CP-25	Francis, Charles Larkin	1801	1873	3878	63	Cement Manufacturer
CP-26	Gilbart, James William	1794	1863	8659	115	Banker And Writer On Banking Practice
CP-27	Godfrey, Herbert Aberlin	1869	1952	31637	82	Bandmaster
CP-28	Grover, John William	1836	1892	24709	98	Consulting Engineer
CP-29	Gye, Frederick JNR	1810	1878	939	98	Theatrical Impresario
CP-30	Hague, Louis	1806	1885	18219	88	Painter And Lithographer
CP-31	Hassell, Captain Charles Hazard	1866	1935	36196	94	Bandmaster
CP-32	Hedgcock, Walter William	1864	1932	38027	94	Musician
CP-33	Jennings, Josiah George	1810	1882	19077	34	Plumber And Sanitary Engineer
CP-34	Jerrold, Douglas and Jerrold, William Blanchard	1803/ 1826	1857/ 1884	5452	97	Dramatists And Journalists
CP-35	Justyne, Percy William	1812	1883	19687	110	Landscape Painter And Book Illustrator
CP-36	Lanner, Katherina Josefa (Katti)	1829	1908	21835	40	Ballerina
CP-37	Leifchild, Henry Stormonth	1823	1884	20386	40	Pre-Raphaelite Sculptor
CP-38	Lucette, Catherine (Catherine Fiske)	1836	1892	18615	125	Vocalist And Actress/Manager
CP-39	Mabey, James	1812	1871	13205	43	Modeler And Monumental Sculptor
CP-40	Manns, Sir August Friederich	1825	1907	31828	81	Musician
CP-41	Mantell, Dr Gideon Algernon	1790	1852	273	100	Paleontologist
CP-42	Maudslay, Joseph	1801	1861	4361	77	Mechanical Engineer
CP-43	Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens	1840	1916	34481	124	Inventor
CP-44	Mezzetti, Alberto Napoleon	1843	1906	24168	121	Musician
CP-45	Myers, George	1803	1875	311	37	Builder
CP-46	Pape, Frederick Carl	1822	1874	14847	7	Musician
CP-47	Parkes, Alexander	1813	1890	20927	7	Metallurgist And Inventor
CP-48	Pepper, John Henry	1821	1900	23229	23	Scientific Lecturer And Showman
CP-49	Phillips, Henry Wyndham	1820	1868	11677	60	Artist
CP-50	Rallis, Pandias Stephanou	1793	1865	866	28	Merchant
CP-51	Roberts, David	1796	1864	15280	38	Painter
CP-52	Shadbolt, Cecil Victor	1859	1892	1932	113	Balloonist And Aerial Photographer
CP-53	Siebe, Christian Augustus	1788	1872	4522	24	Mechanical Engineer And Inventor
CP-54	Simms, William	1793	1860	79	64	Scientific Instrument Maker
CP-55	Sopwith, Thomas	1803	1879	17339	91	Geologist And Mining Engineer
CP-56	Spurgeon, Charles Haddon	1834	1892	24395	38	Baptist Minister
CP-57	Stevens, John and Stevens, John James	1779/ 1807	1861/ 1881	3817	47	Gas Fitters And Mechanical Engineers
CP-58	Strange, Frederick	1826	1878	11749	87	Theatrical Impresario
CP-59	Tite, Sir William	1798	1873	Ctb90		Architect
CP-60	Towne, Joseph	1806	1879	4045	35	Anatomical Modeler And Sculptor
CP-61	Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw	1791	1868	4870	48	Physician And Botanist
CP-62	Watts, John	1786	1858	1807	40	Potter
CP-63	Webster, Sir Richard Everard	1842	1915	16457	76	Barrister And Judge
CP-64	Wilson, Henry John	1834	1932	36326	65	Janitor
CP-65	Wontner, William Hoff	1814	1881	5562	7	Architect
CP-66	Woodington, William Frederick and Woodington, William Frederick Jnr	1806/ 1830	1893/1 922	16784	117	Sculptors
CP-67	Wyon, William	1795	1851	2842	33	Engraver And Medalist
CP-68	Yapp, George Wagstaffe	1811	1880	18341	121	Writer

2.6 Landscape Design

Designer

- 2.6.1 The cemetery is claimed to be the first in England to be designed (paths, building, landscaping) by a single hand, William Tite (February 1798 – 20 April 1873). After designing the South Metropolitan Cemetery, Tite is thought to have worked on the London Necropolis Cemetery, Brookwood, near Woking in Surrey, in 1853-4 (after Colvin 1995, p.982) although recent research indicates no archival evidence of this connection. In 1838, he was elected president of the Architectural Society which was merged with RIBA in 1842, of which he was president 1861-3 and 1867-70. He was Liberal MP for Bath from 1855 until his death and a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Knighted in 1869, he was made a Companion of the Bath in 1870. His style was 'eclectic', ranging from Greek Revival to Perpendicular Gothic. He was married to Emily Curtis of Herne Hill. Tite was later a director of the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company, and was elected chairman in 1871. He was buried in the Catacombs at West Norwood Cemetery.
- 2.6.2 Tite's work prior to the cemetery included Mill Hill School -School House (1825-27), the Golden Cross Hotel, West Strand (1832) with the London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London (with C R Cockerell – James William Gilbert as General Manager) 1837. It may be through his connections with Gilbert that he was commissioned for Norwood. Around the same time as his work at Norwood, Tite was in the vanguard as a railway architect. Stations for the London & Southampton Railway followed - Nine Elms Station (1838), Winchester Station (1838-39), Basingstoke Station (1839), Micheldever Station (1840) [Listed, Grade II] and Southampton Terminus Station (1840) [Listed, Grade II*]. Steven Parissien, in his definitive survey, *The English Railway Station* (2014), places Tite as one of the three established architects (the other two being Philip Hardwick and Isambard Kingdom Brunel) to successfully turn their hands to the early challenge of railway station design. Tite's most recognised work is the Royal Exchange (1844).

Early Landscape

- 2.6.3 Prior to the cemetery being laid out, several field boundaries extended across the site. One boundary followed the line of the Effra, a second ran to the east of the Effra, a third sinuous boundary line would have been conspicuous in running along the elevated ridge

line from south to north. A very close inspection of the deed plans (Figures 2.2.3, 2.2.4) reveals that a line of trees 34 trees are indicated along this ridge line as well as a number of other outlying trees. Other trees were dotted around the boundaries of the site which was set in and otherwise largely undeveloped landscape. *The Historic Landscape of West Norwood Cemetery* The Parks Agency (2005), (Appendix 2.12) included core sampling and a detailed report by M Lear on the age of surviving trees on site. That sampling suggests trees on this ridge line were likely to be of mediaeval origin. The trees appear to have originated as hedgerow standards on an historic field boundary rather than being survivors from the clearance of the Great North Wood.

- 2.6.4 Early descriptions of the Cemetery praise the outward views afforded by its elevated situation. “*West Norwood Cemetery a Descriptive Sketch*” by TP Grinsted (1847) refers to the cemetery ‘*commanding a picturesque view of wide expanse*’, and to ‘*the surrounding landscape, extending to distant hills and crowned with lofty trees*’ and in 1847 G F Sargent depicted the Cemetery in an entirely rural setting. However, as noted above and as illustrated on the Parish Map of 1841 (Figure 2.2.7) dramatic change was already taking place in the surrounding landscape, from that of a rural and wooded scene to a townscape of terraced and semi-detached houses, and this would have had a dramatic change on outward views.

Original Layout and Design Ethos

- 2.6.5 The Cemetery, was laid out in an informal manner, with curving roadways and clumps of deciduous trees, following English landscaping tradition. In the absence of a distinctive cemetery aesthetic so early in the century, it is not surprising that this aesthetic continued from the picturesque or “pleasure ground” style of earlier private parks and gardens.
- 2.6.6 Tite took full advantage of topography of the site and set the mortuary chapels to dominate the top of the hill. Wide avenues, gently sloping carriageways were provided in an arrangement where a funeral procession could arrive at the main gate of the cemetery and be well out of view of the busy main road before discharging its load at one or other of the chapels, and leaving via alternative steeper routes. The arrangements of carriageways and paths around the chapels, notably the Ship, Doulton and Beeton paths (as they are now known) would have maximised views available from the ridge across the wider countryside. The two Chapels would also have benefitted from extensive views from their main doors with St Luke’s Church in the middle distance.

- 2.6.7 Accounts in *The Gardner and Practical Florist* 1844 (p.138) highlight how the arrangement of the view from the gate is likely to have been an important part of the overall composition:
- “ From the entrance the two fine chapels with their attached cloisters, form a striking object, while the rich foliage of the Penge woods, as a back ground, increase the effect, and the beautifully varied and cultivated grounds of the cemetery complete a very rich landscape”*
- The same account describes the cemetery as being *“beautifully varied and cultivated”* and *“The skill which has been shown in the arrangement of ground is so great that the effect is a highly cultivated pleasure ground, and the different shrubs are in a very healthy state”*.
- 2.6.8 Tite’s plan (Figure 2.2.5) shows curvilinear clumps of trees and vegetated screen around the boundaries, the latter likely implemented in anticipation of the development of the adjacent roads and housing. The Tite plan appears not to pay any regard to the pre-existing trees but they can be discerned on the stylised sketches of the time (Figure 2.2.6). The planted clumps are marked in similar locations on the burial plans (albeit the burial plans have several additional clumps marked in the vicinity of the Dissenters’ Chapel). Other than the frequent siting of the clumps of planting at the junctions in roads, the precise situation of the planting appear somewhat arbitrary and, from the burial plans, it is clear the design paid minimal regard to any planned or potential plot layout.
- 2.6.9 The Parks Agency historic landscape report (Appendix 2.12) cites accounts within *“West Norwood Cemetery a Descriptive Sketch”* TP Grinsted (1847) highlighting how this richness in the planting focussed on the individual plots rather than the cemetery setting as a whole. Detailed descriptions of planting in Grinsted include that: *‘Scattered over the solemn but pleasing prospect are seen those white memorials around which the variegated plants are clambering’*. and the cemetery is a collection of *‘little enclosures ...cultivated with peculiar care. The green lines of boxwood are nicely pruned, and the geranium has the same thought bestowed upon its culture as though it blossomed in some favourite garden.* Brayley’s *“Topographical History of Surrey”*, of 1850 remarks similarly on the commanding eminence of the cemetery, commenting on the many tombs and monuments *‘some of which are ornamented with allegorical devices; and the ground around them planted with shrubs and flowers’*.

- 2.6.10 The historic landscape report sets out how in the early years the bereaved had considerable freedom not only to select a tomb and an enclosure but also the individual planted setting of flowers and shrubs indeed trees. The grave planting scheme, was quite distinct spatially and in planting style, from the wider Cemetery landscape and the grave “*was a set piece, in which its planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, was integral to its emotional impact, and also that each set piece was viewed and appreciated individually, almost cut off from that wider landscape, insulated by its particularity, its inscription, its architectural statement and its planting*” (Parks Agency 2005)
- 2.6.11 According to the historic landscape report James Buchanan a Kew trained nurseryman (succeeded by William Buchanan) in partnership with Henry Oldroyd were paid a total of £12,000 up to 1840 and this implied a considerable level of involvement by the nurserymen in the laying out of the Cemetery. The account in *The Gardener and Practical Florist* above refers not to Tite but to “*the tasty arrangements of Messrs. Buchanan and Olroyd*” [sic].
- 2.6.12 These large-scale London cemeteries laid out by private, joint-stock companies were entirely new landscapes: not only in terms of their size, but also in terms of having scope for landscape-design. Churchyards and burial grounds previously had little if any design input. The historic landscape report highlights that:
“At this early stage in the development of cemetery landscape design, there was no distinct aesthetic or design philosophy; the aesthetic to hand was that derived from eighteenth and early nineteenth-century parks and pleasure grounds. It had the advantage of being familiar to clients and designers, and also had appropriate associations of wealth and gentility. Kensal Green had a distinct formal element, derived, it has been suggested, from the town-planning and park-design of John Nash — e.g. at Regent's Park. Norwood on the other hand was purely informal, with its winding paths, clumps and deciduous trees.” (Parks Agency 2005).

Early Criticism

- 2.6.13 In 1843 the planner, landscape designer, horticulturalist and prolific author John Claudius Loudon was one of the first to take up cemetery design professionally. Loudon moved to London in 1803, and in his book ‘*On the Laying Out, Planting and Managing of Cemeteries*’ (1843) he made observations on the new British cemeteries including comment also on notable overseas examples, whilst also setting out key principles for the design of new facilities (see Appendix 2.11). Loudon championed the concept of displaying individual plants to their best advantage in arrangements of order and

diversity, a style that became known as ‘Gardenesque’. He also applied this approach to cemetery design. He addressed practical considerations, for instance advocating layouts that were geometrically designed around the plot (grave) rather than imposing plot arrangements inefficiently into irregular curvilinear (picturesque) layouts, however he did acknowledge the benefits a sinuous layout could bring to a sloping site. Loudon combined this with advice on planting, advocating use of evergreen shrubs and conifers within burial areas, and the planting of trees along the main avenues to create structure.

- 2.6.14 In his seminal publication in 1843 Loudon used Norwood to illustrate what he considered to be inappropriate design, *“It is too much in the style of a common pleasure-ground, both in regard to the disposition of trees and shrubs and the kinds planted.”* Loudon argued that the planting trees in belts and clumps like this was wholly inappropriate because cemeteries do not *“require shelter and shade; because nothing is more desirable as to have a free current of air and admit the drying influence of the sun; and because it is impracticable to form graves in clumps and belts.”* Instead trees should be “scattered” singly to make the most efficient use of the land, and used to line the roadways so that shade was cast for mourners walking along them, or to form a *“foreground to the scenery beyond”*. Loudon objected to the deciduous trees used *“since they formed light-foliaged bulky heads”* preferring instead *“fastigate conical dark needle-leaved evergreens [which] shade much less ground, produce much less litter when the leaves drop, and by associations, both ancient and modern are peculiarly adapted for cemeteries.”*
- 2.6.15 Loudon even included alternative illustrations of what he considered a more appropriate approach for the cemetery (Figure 2.6.1) . The accompanying narrative states: *“... we do not say that everyone who compares the two pictures will prefer ours to the other, because we do not allow everyone to be a judge in this matter; but we do expect that all will acknowledge that there is a distinctive character in our view, and this is exactly what we chiefly contend to. Everyone knows that this character is aimed at the new cemeteries formed on the continent and the cemeteries of ancients were characterised by cypress “*
- 2.6.16 Loudon died soon after the publication of his book, but his design principles were subsequently widely adopted. Gardenesque planting dominated by confers and specimen planting was employed at the London Necropolis Cemetery at Brookwood (1854) within a rational and more maintainable layout based around burial plots. (some elements of Brookwood also having been thought to have been designed by Tite).

Figure 2.6.1 **Comparative Illustrations from Loudon, 1843**



(Loudon's Figure 42 "South Metropolitan Cemetery Planted in the Pleasure Ground Style")



(Loudon's Figure 43 South Metropolitan Cemetery Planted in the cemetery Style)

Development of the Cemetery Landscape 1836-1870

- 2.6.17 The correlation between the planting shown on the Tite plans and that shown on the later 1863 and 1874/75 Ordnance Survey plans (2.2.9 and 10) suggests that the designed planting clumps were, at least in part, initially implemented as Tite designed (Figure 2.9.1). There is also further evidence, in the form of some of the larger trees surviving, that the planting areas were laid out, at least in part. However, it is also clear from studying the ages of the graves found in the areas marked for planting that in most cases the integrity of these planting areas would have been substantially compromised by encroachment of burial plots very early on in the development of the cemetery.
- 2.6.18 The 1874/74 Ordnance Survey also records a significant number of coniferous trees which had become fashionable since 1836, and additional road-side planting. Planting is also recorded around the Greek and St Mary at Hill enclosures. The northern boundary is recorded as a belt of planting whereas the south east and west boundaries are recorded as being single or double lines of deciduous trees.
- 2.6.19 The historic landscape report also identifies numerous trees planted in this period, most likely in association with individual graves as opposed to being part of any wider plan, including limes and holm oaks and a notable quartet of yews around the Roupel gravel (1869) as well as a group of four *Araucaria araucana* (Monkey Puzzle) in the St Mary at Hill enclosure, and yews around the Tredwell grave.

Development of the Cemetery Landscape 1870 -1914

- 2.6.20 By the latter quarter of the C19th the maintenance within the cemetery was already becoming a matter of concern. Minutes of general meetings and annual accounts, 1881-87 (Lambeth Archives IV/100/AD3/1) record concerns over the cost and practicality of maintaining the grass, removing dead trees, and references to graves being overgrown by weeds. There were reports of visitors regularly making complaints to the cemetery staff and to the overwhelming amount of maintenance work. Mr Mackeness, Head Gardener wrote to the Directors in July 1889, stating:
- 'the Gardening is just now a serious item, the planting and attending to the large and increasing number of Contract graves necessitating a great amount of labour. The cutting of grass is also a matter causing me much thought and anxiety, and becoming more difficult year by year, nearly the whole of this has to be done with shears, as it is impossible to use a scythe amongst the gravestones.'*

- 2.6.21 Minutes of SMC.Co directors meetings, (22 June 1882 Lambeth Archives, IV/100/AD3/3) report that the perpetuity fund, established to support the cost of maintaining planting established by the bereaved family at the time of burial, was inadequate to meet the increasing commitment.
- 2.6.22 A planting programme in 1882 was dogged by the failure of trees and shrubs, while in the same year, the visiting committee's report referred to the burden of repairing headstones.
- 2.6.23 Minutes of SMC.Co general meetings and annual accounts, 1905-15 (Lambeth Archives IV/100/AD3/5), reveal that by the turn of the century the committee was concerned at the poor condition of some of the roads, and the problem of vandalism and disrespect. One solution proposed by the committee but firmly rejected by the Superintendent, Mr Mackenness, was narrowing the roads from 18' to 12-13'.
- 2.6.24 From the 1880s, the combination of diminishing space for new burials and increasing maintenance costs and liabilities gave rise to an inevitable, decline in the financial viability of the cemetery business, a pattern that became familiar subsequently in nearly all of the original private cemeteries.

Cemetery Landscape 1915 to 1965

- 2.6.25 Throughout the early C20th management inputs diminished further, and this would have been exacerbated by the significant loss of labour in the 1st World War. Planting that took place was mostly piecemeal and ornamental associated with individual plots. More significant change in the landscape of the cemetery would have arisen due to the lack of maintenance the maturation of specimen shrubs and trees on graves and the increasing colonisation of the cemetery by self-seeded trees particularly ash and sycamore, scrub and bramble.

Cemetery Landscape after 1965: the Lambeth Era

- 2.6.26 By the time the Cemetery was purchased by Lambeth in 1965 parts of it were already overgrown. The major change to the landscape came, as noted above, after the 1971 with the implementation of the clearances and the attempt to convert it to a "Memorial Park". This resulted in large swathes being cleared and laid to lawn, but with some residual memorials (see figure 2.3.4).

2.6.27 The phases of illegal re use of graves in the 1980s and early 1990 introduced lawn memorials and in many instances of conifers, roses, and ornamental shrubs were planted on these graves, not unlike the original planting on graves a century earlier, and many of these have now outgrown their original plots. In 1982 a memorial tree planting scheme was introduced, (now halted) which resulted in a large number of young trees scattered throughout the cemetery.

2.6.28 There have in recent years been significant and ongoing efforts to check colonisation by self-seeded trees, scrub and bramble, but many areas remain heavily overgrown particularly around the Catacombs and on the surrounding slopes.

Landscape and Views

2.6.29 Designed in the picturesque style, views may have been conceived so as to be experienced sequentially, as part of the final journey, with highly composed and controlled views through the portal into the cemetery, partial glimpses of the Chapels prior to a climactic arrival at the summit, and the denouement of westward views after the funeral ceremony. Important views (Figure 2.6.2) are likely to have included:

- views from Norwood (with the forecourt area, archway entrance and Lodge in the foreground), looking towards the slopes of the cemetery rising to the crest of the ridge upon which the twin gothic chapels occupied a dominant position elevated physically, (and metaphorically spiritually), and seen against the undeveloped skyline of Dulwich and Penge woods in the distance;
- views from the forecourt, looking through the arch, which in its composition with lodge and ornate railings, formed a portal to the journey beyond. The full view was deliberately limited by giving the approach road a curved form;
- the unfolding procession of views moving through the arch revealing sumptuous mausolea and memorials, the experience of which made all the more the significant on account of the bereaved “crossing the threshold” into the cemetery;
- glimpsed views to the Chapels seen on the skyline and seen between planting experienced upon ascending the slopes from Crematoria Road and to the rear the Greek enclosure;

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Park Hall Road
Cheesemant Road
Church Road
Norwood High St
St Luke's Church
South London Theatre Centre
West Norwood Conservation Character Appraisal

Memorial Rose Garden
Greek Enclosure
Crematorium
Chapels
Sydenham Woods
Penge Woods
St Mary's Church
Hodges Path
Mappin Path
Lower Road
Narrow Road
Sopwith Chapel
Catcombs
Sheep Hill
Views from NW of site to the Chapels and beyond
Views from SW of site through entrance
Views from SE of site towards church
Views from NE of site towards church

Planting areas shown on the plan attributed to Title Trees from survey 2017

Keys that may have been anticipated or designed in original the cemetery design:

- views across and out of the cemetery
- views across and into the cemetery
- Views currently obstructed by trees
- Notable long and middle distance views available today
- Views recognised as Noteworthy within West Norwood Conservation Character Appraisal

Blue arrow
Green arrow
Orange arrow
Yellow arrow
N

Planting areas shown on the plan attributed to Tite

Trees from survey 2017

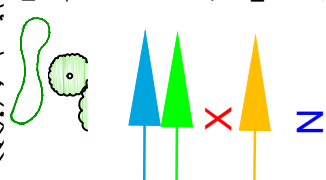
Keys views that may have been anticipated or designed in original the original cemetery design:

- views across and out of the cemetery

Views currently obstructed by trees

Notable long and middle distance views available today

Views recognised as Noteworthy within West Norwood Conservation Character Appraisal



- commanding westward views from the frontage of the episcopal chapel across Norwood and to St Luke's Church, of particular importance to mourners leaving a funeral ceremony in the chapel;
- similar views from the entrance to the non-conformist chapel;
- similar views seen in procession along what is now Beeton path (once a full widths carriageway);
- views to the undeveloped sylvan ridgeline of Penge and Dulwich Hill Woods, and northward to Forest Hill Woods;
- views to St Luke's on descending Steep Hill.

2.6.30 In practice the surrounding landscape became urbanised within a matter of years, planting appears never have become fully established and instead was used for grave space, and the open flowing picturesque slopes illustrated in early lithographs were quickly lost to monuments. The landscape experience would not have been as anticipated. Nevertheless the composition of the views at the entrance and the wide-ranging views from the upper parts of the site would have remained highly important.

2.6.31 These views remain important today albeit many views are now lost on account of the density of tree canopies across the site. See Figure 2.6.2. Views recognised as noteworthy in the Character Area Appraisal (Appendix 2.2) include:

- views in to the cemetery from Norwood Road;
- views from the cemetery to St Luke's Church;
- views from the frontage of the Crematorium across the cemetery to St Luke's church;
- views from the site of the Anglican chapel to St Luke's church.

2.7 Architecture

Designer

- 2.7.1 The original cemetery layout included three main buildings by William Tite. The Lodge was integrated with and set alongside the entrance Arch; the Episcopal (Anglican) Chapel; and the Dissenters' (Non-Conformist) Chapel. The other architecture described here is the Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel (St Stephen's) chapel attributed to J. Oldrid Scott.
- 2.7.2 Most of the cemeteries in provincial towns and cities had neo classical Greek revivalist architecture. Less five years earlier, Kensal Green had been designed in classical style (Anglican being Doric, non-conformists being Ionic in style). Dr. C Brook in his book *Mortal Remains* (1989) points to the tradition whereby architectural style in these early cemeteries progressed from the masculine and austere classical Doric style, used for public-facing lodges and gateways, to Ionic style used for the chapels, to softer and more picturesque or feminine design sensibilities at the graveside. In the early 1830's the Oxford Movement (the Tractarians) was in ascension promoting High Anglicanism. A notable proponent of the Movement was the eminent architect AWN Pugin who converted to Catholicism in 1833 and in 1836 he published "Contrasts", proselytising Gothic Architecture for use in Christian buildings. Tite's choice of Gothic was in tune with emerging sensibilities, but his specific choice of style of gothic, Tudor,- was soon overtaken by this promotion of earlier Gothic styles, and from 1839 the Cambridge Camden Society (the Ecclesiologists) promoted the Decorated style as the purest and 'most pious' form of Gothic.

Episcopal (Chapel) Anglican Chapel and Catacombs

Design and Key Features

- 2.7.3 The episcopal chapel was a key centrepiece of the Tite design, set at the high point of the site. Built in stock brick with stone dressings it was designed in an elaborate perpendicular style, and the design is clearly influenced by Kings College Chapel Cambridge (1446-1515). A key feature of the Chapel were the arcaded colonnades providing space for memorial tablets. The Catacombs were sited below the chapel. They consist of three north-south corridors leading off a central transverse gallery, in the centre of which is the catafalque (coffin lift) designed by Bramah & Robinson, dated 1839. This was used to silently lower coffins into the Catacombs from the chapel above

and was considered somewhat of a novelty in its day being a remarkable instance of the marriage of industrial technology to the traditional business of undertaking and interment.

- 2.7.4 Each corridor contains seven bays, some with coffin shelves, on either side and were designed to accommodate about 2,000 coffins. 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 C15th chantry chapel with Gothic structure including blind arcading and badges, and each entered by 'Tudor' cast iron grille doors with badges. At the ends of each corridor are light shafts constructed of pale brick and having vaulted ceilings; circular light openings set in ceilings of these outer corridors are now blocked.

- 2.7.5 Construction is a series of brickwork vaults supported on brick walls and piers. Access is by an external flight of steps on the east side. Within, off the central transverse gallery is a blocked internal staircase. The floor would have been stone slabs but is now mostly bare earth.

- 2.7.6 The extent of damage to the chapel in the war is not documented. Some commentators have suggested that its demolition in 1955 was expedient as far as SMC.Co. was concerned, rather than being strictly necessary. Following demolition a memorial garden was laid out over the site, enclosed by a red brick wall, accessed by a gate. This Rose Garden was closed around 2008 when works were undertaken to prevent water ingress into the Catacombs and a temporary roof placed over the structure.

- 2.7.7 Still visible are the bases of the 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. No coffins have been interred since the 1930's. Some were moved at relatives' requests in the 1990s, however most remain untouched.

- 2.7.8 The Catacombs are listed as Grade II (List entry 1263192, 1993, Appendix 2.3). They are a fine early example of their type, pre-dating those at Highgate, Nunhead and Brompton and are particular special in having surviving catafalque machinery, the only comparable surviving being at Kensal Green. The Catacombs are included on the Historic England "Heritage at Risk" register.

Figure 2.7.1 Sketch of the Episcopal (Anglican) Chapel Sargeant c.1847

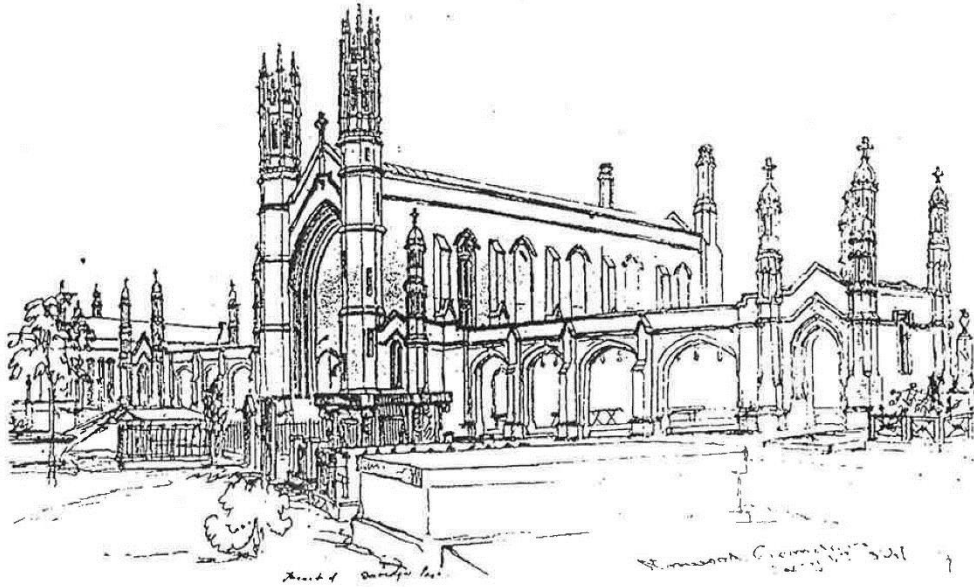


Figure 2.7.2 Photograph of the Episcopal Chapel prior to its demolition.



Figure 2.7.3 Image of the Catafalque Coffin Lift



Dissenters' (Chapel) and Crematorium

Design and Key Features

- 2.7.9 The present chapel incorporates the crematorium and serves all denominations. The crematorium is situated nearly at the highest point of the site. The building, designed by A Underdown and built on the site of the original crematorium, was completed in 1960 from pink bricks with ironwork decorations, and replaces Tite's Nonconformist chapel, itself having been adapted as a crematorium in 1915 and demolished in 1955. In an exploration of the remains of the Dissenter's Catacombs, a rusty bier (a frame used to move corpses or coffins before burial or cremation) was found. The wheels of the bier had been designed to run on a narrow-gauge railway track.

Lodge

Design and Key Features

- 2.7.10 The cemetery Lodge dates from around 1950. Tite's original gothic lodge had previously been rebuilt and enlarged in 1936 (when the SMC.Co. relocated their offices from the City to Norwood) but the replacement was soon destroyed in the war. The post war building is of gothic-tudor style. It is of two storeys set under a steeply pitched tile roof and built in London stock brick in Flemish bond, with ashlar stone quoins, plinths, and coping, and window details. The building is broadly F shaped in plan with the main part aligned north–south with a parapet gable presenting onto the carriageway on the north side (see Appendix 2.13). The gable end parapet has raked molded stone coping and

kneeler stones and an ornate apex stone. Two extensions projecting west have similar full-height parapet gables and between the two extensions the main entrance is set under a single storey porch with ornate parapet detail concealing a flat roof. The building has concealed gutters set behind a parapet on all elevations. Windows are detailed with light stone cills, and ornate moulded heads and quoined jambs. They are mostly divided vertically into 3 with stone mullions, (and there are also single double and quadruple panelled windows). Windows are glazed with Elizabethan pattern lead-work set into metal frames, some with quarter-panel metal openers. A secondary door on the north façade is accessed via a set of steps directly off the carriageway and this is currently the public entrance.

- 2.7.11 At ground floor level the main axis of the building is divided internally into offices and reception spaces mostly by stud walling. The south- west extension accommodates WCs, kitchen and stores, the north west portion houses the manager's office. The present day reception is in the north end of the building. There is high quality skirting and architraving and doors and parquet flooring to the lobby area and to the present day reception at the north end of the building. Three large original safes containing original Grave and other Registers are located on the ground floor. A narrow stair leads upstairs to a residential flat (not in use as at 2018).
- 2.7.12 Much of the stonework and in particular fenestration appears similar in its detailing to the original lodge and it may be the case that some of this detailing has been re used from the original.

Figure 2.7.4 Main Entrance and Lodge c.1890



Figure 2.7.5 Main Entrance and Lodge c.1938



Tite Entrance Arch

- 2.7.13 The main cemetery is separated from the outer forecourt by the imposing and distinctive entrance Arch, listed grade II, (List Entry 1325982, Appendix 2.3). Designed in Tudor Gothic style by William Tite and built from pale bricks with ashlar stone dressings, the structure is some 8.2m high and 11m wide. It is a large central buttressed brick archway with stone 4-centred (Tudor Gothic) entrance arch for carriages/vehicles with moulded and hollow chamfered with spandrels above. These contain frieze forming shields bearing the arms of the dioceses of Canterbury and Winchester. The parapet cornice rises to central peak above escutcheon with riband inscribed "South Metropolitan Cemetery Incorporated AD MDCCCXXXVI". Substantial 3.9m high Gothic styled cast iron double carriageway gates (each leaf 2m wide) have ornate detailing similar to the boundary railings, with additional with ogee centre panels. To the right (south) a smaller pedestrian again with 4-centred arch gateway has plain spandrels above which there is a carved crown and scroll inscribed "Deus Deo" in a stepped pediment, and on the inner (east side), the date 1837; The Gothic style cast iron pedestrian gate has similar detailing to the main gate. (See Appendix 2.13)
- 2.7.14 Full height matching railings set over a stone plinth all original and also by Tite (see below) abut the north side of the arch. The south side of the arch once abutted the original lodge but after its demolition the moulding and masonry on the south end was adapted and a simple 1950s brick wall extends south from the arch.

Boundary Walls Gates and Railings

Design and Key Features

- 2.7.15 Substantial boundary walls and railings dating from 1836 and by Tite enclose most of the site. Particularly distinctive at West Norwood are the original tall cast iron railings in two different and highly ornate patterns. The Flattened Tudor Gothic arch motif, which appears in the main entrance arch masonry, also features on the ironwork on the gates. The boundary wall and railings types are as shown at Figure 2.7.6 and 2.7.7.
- 2.7.16 Original gothic patterned cast iron railings set over a monolithic stone plinth extend north from the main entrance Arch to Robson Road and then east to a point opposite No 7 Robson Road.

Figure 2.7.7 Boundary Walls and Railings - Photographs

Wall Type 1: Robson Road



Wall Type 1: Robson Rd



Wall Type 1: Tension supports



Wall Type 1: Piers



Tite Arch and Gates



Forecourt Gate & Overthrow



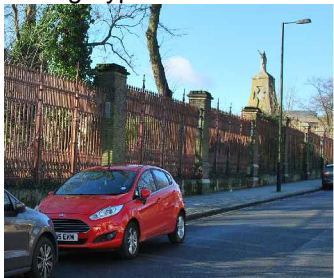
Railing Type 1: Forecourt



Railing Type 1: details



Railing Type 2: Robson Rd



Railing Type 2: Ornate Cast Iron Pattern Detail



Railing Type 2: High Street



Railing Type 2: High Street



Railing Type 2a: Hubbard Rd & South boundary



Railing Type 5: Nettlefold Library



Railing Type 5: Nettlefold Library



Railing Type 5: Nettlefold Library



Church Road gates



Wall Type 2: East Boundary (with internal "ditch")



Wall Type 3: East boundary



Wall Type 3: East boundary



Wall 4a with Railing Type 3



Wall 4a with Railing Type 4



Wall Type 5a: South east



Wall Type 6: Forecourt



- 2.7.17 East of this, extending to the end of Robson Road, the boundary is of a full height wall (c4.5 to 5m high) of red /multi -coloured stock brick with stone plinth and top copings; flat buttresses with taller piers with battlemented stone tops at intervals. The panels are generally 9" thick with thickening at the base and at the top to 13". The substantial piers are 36" wide and 26" deep widening at the base. The piers are arranged so that it appears they may have been designed so that every 5th pier is co-ordinated with the cemetery section lines (at 50 yard intervals). These parts of the northern boundary are listed under listing HE Listing 1064975 (Appendix 2.3). Parts of the northern wall which lean toward Robson Road have been secured by tension supports tie back the wall to concrete anchors inside the cemetery , this is particularly along sections where the ground levels inside the cemetery have been raised against the inside of the wall.
- 2.7.18 The railings around the forecourt off Norwood High St are also included within HE Listing 1064975. These are much later being late 1800 to early 1900s (see figures 2.7.4, 2.7.5). These lower wrought iron railings (c 2.3m high) with simple bottom rail and double top rails with cast finials. They are constructed to the rake/fall of the road and set over a low stone plinth. There is a single leaf pedestrian gate and a double leaf main vehicular gate both hanging off simple cast iron gate posts. A separate arrangement of posts and decorative latticework panels support an "overthrow" over the vehicular gate, which is formed in a flattened gothic Tudor arch reflecting the style of the main masonry arch. There was originally a second "underthrow" below the overthrow which had on it the name of the cemetery.
- 2.7.19 A separate listing addresses the railings on the west and south boundaries of the site (listing 1065015 Appendix 2.3). These are tall cast iron railings in gothic style without highly ornate banding but with substantial scrolled backstay. They run without a plinth from the rear of the Lodge around the east side of Nettlefold Hall library, to the northern pier on the High Street opposite St Luke's Church. Railings similar to those on Robson Road and again set on top of a substantial plinth made of monolithic stone extend along the High St frontage, with intermediate and terminal brick piers having stone battlemented tops. A substantial set of ornate cast iron double gates are set opposite St Luke's Church within a set of piers. These appear to have been made by the makers as the coffin lift (Bramah & Robinson). The gate leaves are nearly an exact match to the gate leaves in the main entrance arch and may have been cast from the same mould.
- 2.7.20 The boundary continues east, south and east from the southern pier on the High street, (all listed under listing 1065015) as a tall wall of red/multi-coloured stock brick with stone

plinth and top copings and flat buttresses of similar detail to that on Robson Road. At intervals there are taller piers with battlemented stone tops. In the centre of the southern part of the wall (alongside no 80 Auckland Hill and corresponding to an original entrance way on what was formerly Pilgrim Hill) there is a set of four piers infilled between with full height brick stock brick panels and mortar coping. East of this cast iron railings set over a monolithic stone plinth (similar to those on the High St and Robson Road) extend as far as the original Hubbard Road entrance, where again there is a system of four piers with bricked up wall panels in between. From Hubbard road to the south east corner of the site the boundary continues as a full height wall with piers.

- 2.7.21 Along the east boundary, the northern section, immediately south from Robson Road, is a continuation of the Tite's substantial freestanding wall. South of this the boundary is not listed and is formed of several types of wall structures, some with railings over. Mid way along the boundary sections are built so as to adjoin directly the adjacent buildings within the Park Hall Trading Estate. Over some sections below-ground parts of the wall are cast in concrete and retain higher ground levels within the cemetery with the above ground wall in brick with /without railings set over. Adjacent to the Vale Street depot the retaining part of the wall is in constructed in brick with buttresses, and this boundary wall is set on top of a terrace (extending outside of the site) which further retained by a more substantial wall rising from the level of the depot. A similar arrangement exists continuing south adjacent to the housing, albeit here parts of the walls have been reconstructed in concrete.

Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel (St Stephen's Chapel)

Design and Key Features

- 2.7.22 St Stephen's is a Grade II* listed mortuary Chapel (HE List entry Number: 1064989 , Appendix 2.3). Plans and elevations are given at Appendix 2.14). Dating from c1872, it is attributed to J. Oldrid Scott, (who also designed St Sophia's Cathedral, Bayswater) and is dedicated to the memory of Augustus Ralli. The Doric design may have been inspired by the Temple of Hephaestus in Athens as well as by the Parthenon. The HE listings state that the classical proportions were well judged for the 1870s.
- 2.7.23 The building is constructed in smooth channelled ashlar, and the golden fossiliferous limestone is assumed to be Bath stone. The stylobate is a paler stone, assumed to be Portland stone. The figures within the tympanum are terracotta. The metope reliefs are assumed to be marble.

Figure 2.7.8 Augustus Ralli Mortuary Chapel (St Stephen's Chapel) -Photographs

North portico and decorated pediment



North portico (west side)



Gargoyle detail, north portico



Frieze and metopes



South portico



General view of south portico



West elevational view



East wing



Steps, south east corner



Ceiling, south portico



North door



Cella interior



Coffered ceiling



Vaults in west wing



Vaults in west wing



Mahogany bier



Mahogany benches



Commemorative plaque



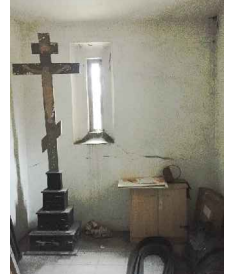
Mortuary chapel



South window



Vestry



- 2.7.24 The small near symmetrical Chapel is aligned north-south with tetrastyle (four-columned) porticos. The crepidoma is formed by a symmetrical arrangement of four relatively steep steps that run around each of the three sides of each of the porticos.
- 2.7.25 A pediment (shallow triangular gable) with projecting cornice is set over each portico. The pediment over the north end is highly decorated and has sculptured marble Christian figures with a composition and style based on Parthenon models. Fifteen Metopes (friezes set in square panels) are inset below the cornice (nine on the south side three on the east and the west). Each have figures depicting scenes from the life of Christ. The metopes alternate with triglyphs (patterning that mimics the ends of timber beams) below which is an inscription in Greek text from Corinthians I “*for the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise*”. Within the portico are two further doric columns flanking a heavily architraved entrance with double doors and fishscale glazed overlight.
- 2.7.26 The south (rear) portico is undecorated. It has two heavy side doors. A central window has etched glazing, depicting Christ ascending with angels. This, by Harold Warren Wilson, was added in 1952 after WWII damage.
- 2.7.27 The main Chapel structure measures 20.3m long x 8.3m wide. Flanking to the west and east of there are side-wings projecting around 4.1m x 11.7m. These are around half the height of the main structure and are formed of channelled ashlar with pilasters at angles supporting a Doric entablature. Each wing has a series of vertically inset narrow windows (4 along the main elevations 1 on each of the end elevations).
- 2.7.28 The corners of the main structure have rain spouts in the form of lion headed chimera. The flanking wings have a low parapet and also have rain spouts as well as concealed rainwater downpipes.
- 2.7.29 Inside the main Chapel the cella (the main chamber) has a high coffered ceiling richly decorated with uraniscus (stars) scrolling anthemion (honeysuckle) and angular fretwork. The walls are plain and undecorated in white. The cella floor is of plain white marble tiling with small grey marble insets. A marble plaque reads “*This chapel was built in by Stephen and Mariatta Ralli in commemoration of the Eldest son Augustus who died at Eton of Rheumatic fever on the ninth day of March 1872 in the sixteenth year of his age*”.

- 2.7.30 Mahogany benches were made by Foster Graham company in 1884 and a carved mahogany bier is sited at the southern end.
- 2.7.31 The west wing holds a series of vault covers with lifting eyes, 15 to each side of a central aisle (30 in total) and on the outer wall are a series of large white incised marble plaques dedicated to individuals of the Ralli and Calvocoressi families.
- 2.7.32 The east wing is divided into two rooms. The larger northern room once functioned as a mortuary having a series of 6 low pillared walls for holding coffins pending the completion of the family vault or awaiting transit to a family tomb at another location. The smaller southern room is plain and may have been used as a vestry.
- 2.7.33 In addition to the repaired war damage, the chapel underwent substantial renovation in 1974. A plaque near the main (north) door records that work was funded by John Pateras. The shallow pitched roofs to each of the wings were recovered using profiled metal sheeting and the ceilings below were formed in modern galvanised expanded mesh with modern plaster. The coffer ceiling was extensively repaired and in fact may have been largely replaced at that time. More detail on the condition of the Chapel is given below and at Appendix 4.1

Greek Enclosure

- 2.7.34 The enclosure is entered through a Doric gateway, its pediment surmounted by a cross. 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. Between each of these piers are heavily decorated cast iron panels set over heavy stone plinth. The boundary and railings most probably date from 1872 when the current boundaries were established and is similarly formed by a low stone plinth (in two piece stone) with stone terminal/corner piers. Set over the plinth are two rails square in section, supported by heavy cast-iron posts. Posts are square in section flaring out at the top to a patterned head, with a buttress at the base. The plinth is widened to accommodate each post and buttress. The terminal piers support rocky cairns (which originally had delicately carved crosses with trailing ivy (all of which are now broken) or draped urns. More detail on the condition of the enclosure boundary is given at Appendix 4.2. The enclosure contains numerous large mausolea, a number of which are listed as described above. (See Figure 3.2.9).

2.8 Nature Conservation

- 2.8.1 The cemetery is designated a *Grade I Site of Importance of for Nature Conservation of Borough Importance* in the *Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan* (Site reference LaB21 – see Appendix 2.16). Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are recognised by the Greater London Authority and London Borough Councils as important wildlife sites. There are three tiers of sites:
- Sites of Metropolitan Importance
 - Sites of Borough Importance (borough I and borough II)
 - Sites of Local Importance
- 2.8.2 The *London Plan* identifies the need to protect biodiversity and to provide opportunities for access to nature. The *Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy* sets out criteria and procedures for identifying such land for protection in Local Development Frameworks. A London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) has been established to provide support and guidance on the selections of SINCs.
- 2.8.3 The highest part of the cemetery includes a fine area of trees; both ancient pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*), including trees from mediaeval hedgerows pre-dating the cemetery, and a mixture of exotic species including monkey-puzzle (*Araucaria araucaria*) and cedar-of-Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). The trees, and the layers of shrub including bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), rose (*Rosa sp.*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), support a wide range of birds including willow warblers, kestrels and tawny owls. Grassland and woodland plants line the informal paths, and include primroses (*Primula vulgaris*), meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*), common bird's foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) and dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*). Most of the cemetery is managed as grassland and much of this contains a very good range of plants. An area of the cemetery near the eastern edge is damp and is managed for nature conservation. Plants such as yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) are being allowed to flourish. Some stretches of the walls enclosing the cemetery support spectacular growths of ivy, a valuable wildlife resource, albeit much of that ivy is now being cleared out of necessity given the damage it is causing to soft mortar and loose brickwork.
- 2.8.4 A review of available biological records and an ecological walkover was undertaken on the 6th July 2015 in accordance with Phase 1 Habitat Survey Methodology by LUC (see Appendix 2.17). This drew also on findings of earlier studies and surveys including those set out in the *South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery Integrated Land*

Management Study, LUC, (2000) including: a lower and higher plants survey, a tree survey, bird survey an invertebrate survey, and a reptile survey.

2.8.5 Key habitats present within the site of particular value for nature conservation comprise:

- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- Scrub
- Mature parkland trees
- Neutral grassland (semi-improved)
- Gravestones (supporting lichens)

The distribution of habitats is shown at Figure 2.8.1 *Phase 1 Habitat Survey Plan*

2.8.6 The *Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland* are of similar age range, structure and species composition and support range of priority bird and invertebrate species in particular as well as having bat roost opportunities. Key issues identified in management include:

- Potential opening of canopy/glade creation to encourage development of understorey and tree regeneration and glade creation good for invertebrates.
- Selective clearance of bramble to encourage a more diverse ground flora.
- Retention of dead wood as standing deadwood, or where appropriate fallen logs.
- Tree management to address safety issues where required (with consideration given to potential impacts on bats and nesting birds)
- Management and control of invasive species.

2.8.7 The *Mature Parkland Trees* also support range of priority bird and invertebrate species and have bat roost opportunities. Key management issues identified include:

- Clearance of bramble to and ivy to improve tree health.
- Replacement of trees and retention of dead wood.
- Tree management to address safety issues where required (with consideration given to minimising potential impacts on bats and nesting birds).

2.8.8 The *Dense Scrub* habitat is mainly associated with the north and eastern boundary and woodland edge and provides a refuge for birds and potentially other species such as hedgehog. As linear boundary features they provide a movement corridor for species. Management issues identified include maintaining selectively scrub cover.

2.8.9 The many raised surfaces, such as on horizontal ledgers and monuments are important as wildlife habitats, often having flora that is typical of scree or bare rock communities where species like sedum and other drought/low nutrient tolerant species are found in addition to interesting lichen (see below).

Figure 2.8.1 Phase 1 Habitat Plan (by LUC 2015) for target notes see Appendix 2.17)



Figure 2.8.2 FloraWood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*)Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*)Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*)Harts tongue fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*)Wood Goldilocks (*Ranunculus auricomus*)Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*),Scaly male fern (*Dryopteris affinis*)Remote sedge (*Carex remota*),Common Dog Violet (*Viola riviniana*)Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)

- 2.8.10 *Neutral Grassland* across the site has been found to be generally of similar species composition. It provides potential habitat for invertebrates, and foraging resource for a range of wildlife. Management issues identified include maintaining an appropriate grassland management regime to favour more diverse grassland, decreasing coarser grasses and herbs (subject to monitoring) including reducing cutting regime on selective areas on a 2-3yr rotation to increased diversity.

Higher Plants

- 2.8.11 Whilst many of the habitats support ordinary common and widespread species such as bramble, of particular note on the site are the number of ancient woodland indicator species (indicating a history of ancient woodland cover in the past). As identified in 2000 these include Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Scaly male fern (*Dryopteris affinis*), Male Fern (*Dryopteris filix mas*), Remote sedge (*Carex remota*), Harts tongue fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), Common Dog Violet (*Viola riviniana*), Wood Goldilocks (*Ranunculus auricomus*). The 2000 survey noted that these are not always associated with the woodland areas.
- 2.8.12 Protected and/or notable species recorded at the site include:
- species listed as of Principle Importance for Nature Conservation (under Section 41 (S41) of The NERC Act (2006))
 - species listed as Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority species London and under the Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan (Draft 2005).

Bats

- 2.8.13 The site supports optimal bat foraging habitat as well as buildings and trees with potential to support bat roosts, particularly the Catacombs. Species recorded include Soprano pipistrelle (listed as a Species of Principle Importance for Nature Conservation) and Common pipistrelle. All bats are protected under UK law. Bat walks are given on-site by LBL officers.
- 2.8.14 Further survey work in May 2017 identified St Stephen's chapel, and the Balli and Dodd mausolea as having bat roost potential and further emergence and re-entry surveys undertaken in August /September 2017. A single common pipistrelle was observed emerging from a roosting site on the Balli mausoleum. No other bats were seen to emerge. Proposed repairs to the Balli mausoleum will require a European Protected Species licence.

- 2.8.15 The Lodge, and the group of sheds/outbuildings in the North east corner of the site was not found to have similar roost potential however further close inspection is recommended if demolition of the sheds is required in the long term to confirm continued absence of roosting bats.

Reptiles and Amphibians

- 2.8.16 Given the levels of disturbance from grassland management, and from people, it is considered that the site is less likely to support a reptile population. The site doesn't support any water bodies and as such the site is unlikely to support any amphibian breeding populations. Roaming populations of reptiles and amphibians may be present.

Hedgehog

- 2.8.17 Hedgehog are a flagship species within the Lambeth BAP and listed as a Species of Principal Importance for nature conservation. Habitats within the site, especially dense scrub, are suitable to support this species and therefore they may be present within the site. Management of the site should seek to maintain such scrub habitats.

Invertebrates

- 2.8.18 Surveys in 200 recorded a total of 172 species of invertebrate and many were Red Data Book (RDB) or Nationally Scarce indicating that the overall invertebrate species quality of the site is high. Habitats are thought to have remained largely unchanged since the survey and the site is likely to support a similar rich invertebrate assemblage today.

Birds

- 2.8.19 A total of 35 species of breeding and migrant birds were recorded within the Cemetery in April 2000. Notable species included song thrush, house sparrow, starling and green woodpecker all of which are listed as birds of conservation concern (British Trust for Ornithology) with House sparrow also listed as a London and Lambeth BAPs. Habitats within the site are likely to have remained largely unchanged since the previous bird survey was undertaken, therefore the site is likely to support a similar assemblage of garden and woodland birds as previously recorded.

Figure 2.8.3 FaunaCommon pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*)Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)Centipede (*Henia vesuviana*)Bark Beetle (*Cryphalus abietis*)Song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*)Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)

Lichen

- 2.8.20 The best cemeteries in the UK for lichen contain well in excess of 100 species and taking this into account, and the low lichen biomass, previous studies in 2000 and 2015 concluded that West Norwood Cemetery possessed an unremarkable lichen flora. Further detailed survey work was done in 2017 on the seventeen Heritage at Risk Memorials and Structures (Appendix 2.16) and the memorials lining Ship, Doulton and Beeton Path paths were also examined and assessed. A general survey of the remainder of the site was completed. This found:
- 189 individual records of 92 separate taxa;
 - a specialist metallophytic lichen community has developed on the limestone base of the tomb of Thomas de la Garde Grissell. This community is remarkably like those seen on the spoil heaps of abandoned metal-mines in the Pennines which, whilst containing no species protected in law, is of considerable interest, and very rare in a graveyard setting. A compromise between protecting the interesting metallophyte community and full restoration of the tomb is recommended;
 - of the seventeen HAR other memorials examined, non support such noteworthy lichen communities, however special consideration should be given to preserving the richest of communities on top of the large chest tomb of Gabriel, on the steps on the south side of St Stephen's and on the base of the memorial to Mr John Wimble.
 - the tombs adjacent to Ship Path, and Doulton Path, support no notable lichen communities;
 - the brick boundary wall of the cemetery supports some interesting lichen communities, growing on and amongst mosses on ledges where the wall changes thickness. Any future restoration of the boundary wall take this into account and seek to preserve lichen where possible;
 - those communities that are present would benefit from more open conditions (removal of tree and shrub growth) and by less rank vegetation (more regular mowing/strimming).

Invasive species

- 2.8.21 Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) has been recorded in several locations during various surveys as highlighted on the Phase 1 Map (see Figure 2.8.1). Some of these are cordoned off and subject to ongoing management to prevent their spread.

2.9 Arboriculture

2.9.1 Trees in the cemetery are not subject to any Tree Preservation Orders. However, being within a conservation area, consent is required for works to any tree over 75mm in diameter at chest height.

2.9.2 Tree were mapped in in 2000 by Land Use Consultants and were subject to a further assessment in 2005 by Michael Lear. In 2017 all the trees were the subject of a full BS5837 survey by Indigo Surveys (Appendix 2.19) using an updated accurate topographical survey as a base. The Indigo Tree Survey identified more than 550 specimen trees as well as several tree groups. This is shown at Figure 2.9.1.

- BS5837 Category A trees are defined as: *(Mainly arboricultural) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)* These are shown in green and include many of the larger oak specimens.
- BS5837 Category B trees are defined as: *(Mainly arboricultural) Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.* These are shown in blue.
- BS5837 Category C trees are defined as: *(Mainly arboricultural) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.* These area shown in grey, and include many of the smaller less mature trees including self-set trees.

All of the individual specimens of Category A trees and Category B trees may be categorised as being “Mature and most Valuable” in the context of the cemetery.

2.9.3 Substantial Tree Groups are also recorded on the survey and these include woodland areas dominated by Ash, Sycamore, Oak, Yew, Holly, Lime, and Elm

- east of the Catacombs taking in Doulton Path and St Mary at Hill (G5),
- west of Beeton Path either side of Ship Path (G4),
- west of St Stephen’s Chapel (G12), and
- between crematorium road and Narrow Road (G15)

Figure 2.9.1 Tree Survey



Figure 2.9.2 Tree and Vegetation; Historic Overlay



- 2.9.4 These groups were categorised as B2 (blue on the plan) (*BS5837 Category B2: (Mainly landscape Qualities)* “Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality”). Recommendations were given for ivy management and sapling clearance. These are the most heavily overgrown areas predominantly self-seeded and regenerative Ash and Sycamore. Open canopy at the edges progress to more dense vegetation in the middle. The regenerating trees, ranging from small saplings up to individuals of 500mm girth or so, are growing on and between memorials causing significant damage. Within the groups there are also occasional trees that are larger and more mature specimens with girths in excess of 500mm which, individually, may be considered mature and valuable specimens but not all of which are, as yet, individually recorded on the survey plans.
- 2.9.5 Other groups include:
- London Plane in planted lines inset to the east boundary wall G9, G25, G20, G11 Categorised as B2
 - planted lime avenue south of the Lodge (G2) and on the north boundary near the cremated remains area (G13). Some these trees are noted as being in poor condition with recommendations given for re-pollarding or crown topping and are therefore Categorised C2: (*BS5837 Category C2 Mainly landscape Qualities*)

Historic Tree Assessment

- 2.9.6 The Lear assessment reported in *The Historic Landscape of West Norwood Cemetery (The Parks Agency)* (Appendix 2.12) included core sampling and a detailed report on the age of various trees on site. It suggests a line of surviving trees corresponding to the original boundary line passing south to north along the ridge of the site west of the two chapels were likely to pre-date the laying out of the cemetery with the boundary line potentially being of mediaeval in origin. In this historic 'line' there are trees that date from mid to late Victorian times which partially disguise the age of the feature.
- 2.9.7 In total 17 original trees pre-dating the cemetery were identifiable on site (in 2005), with 13 oaks (*Quercus Robur*) along the ridge line, the oldest of which (Lear number 0818) was dated to between 1540 to 1640 with others dated somewhere between 1677 and 1711. Four outliers, three Oaks, one a pollard, and a Field Maple, were also considered to pre-date the cemetery. An old Oak near the Greek enclosure appears correlate with the approximate position of one of the outliers shown on the 1836 deed. An overlay is

illustrated at Figure 2.9.1. Since 2005 some of those original trees appear to have been lost. Not all the original Lear data has been sourced, and re-survey work is advised. In the context of this cemetery these older trees might broadly be defined as “Veteran” trees.

- 2.9.8 The Lear assessment concludes that new deciduous planting between 1836 and 1870 may have included numerous Lime and that many trees of that age could also be self-sown seedlings. Lear also highlights a notable Black Pine (*Pinus nigra var nigra*) (Lear 0814) dated to around 1910 - this was not identified in 2017. Some trees can be dated by their proximity to graves. For example a quartet of Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Group G7, surround an area grave of 1869 west of the Episcopal Chapel. These trees can be categorised as being “Special and Distinctive” trees in the context of the cemetery.

Memorial Trees

- 2.9.9 Since the mid to late 1980s there was a programme of planting of memorial trees. Around 127 memorial trees, mainly cherry, hawthorn, apple, pear and weeping willow were planted and dedicated to various individuals. A smaller number were more appropriate specimens including oak. The programme was stopped by 2008. Records of some but not all of these trees were kept on the cemetery management system (BACAS), most were dedicated for 25 years or so, and those dedications periods are now coming to an end (the last ending in 2032). In many instances these are the wrong trees in the wrong place including garden specimens, sited close to or on graves, or close to footpath margins. Lambeth have identified which may be taken out as part of good management.

Summary

- 2.9.10 In summary the arboricultural stock can be summarised as follows:
- Mature and valuable trees/ special and distinctive trees including: specimen Category A and B trees; veteran trees predating the cemetery; high value mature specimens within tree groups; distinctive trees associated with early graves (yews, pines, holm oaks and bays); early boundary planting of limes and planes.
 - Regenerating Secondary Regrowth and Self-Set trees: forming larger tree groups on the upper slopes and along the east boundary, predominantly of Ash and Sycamore; and growing in between and on top of graves with memorials.
 - Memorial Trees: isolated, mostly small garden/domestic trees, planted in association with particular graves or in verges.
 - Other specimen trees, mainly Category C.

[illegible]

2.10 Hydrogeology, Hydrology, Drainage (section 2.10)

2.10.1 The site has very thin topsoils underlain by London Clay. British Geological Survey mapping (*BGS Online Mapping: Sheet 270, South London, Drift and Solid Geology, London 1:50,000*) records that the cemetery is underlain directly by the London Clay formation. These are up to 150m deep of grey or greyish brown clay (drift) deposits extending beneath the entire site and wider area. Soils types are not generally mapped within the London Urban Area, due to the length of time that the area has been urbanised, however the south east corner of the site is mapped as made ground, possibly indicating land-raising. No faults are present within 1km of the site. At a considerable depth below the London Clay Formation, the Upper Chalk is mapped resting unconformably below the London Clay.

Table 2.10 Summary of Geological Stratigraphy in Site and Surroundings

Strata	Depth (m Bgl)	Thickness (m)	Description	Information source / justification
Topsoils and Made Ground				
Topsoil (made ground)	0.0-0.3	0.3		BGS Boreholes adjacent
Topsoil (made ground)	0.0-2.1	0.79-2.1	Principally clay and brick	
Superficial deposits				
Not present				BGS mapping & boreholes
Bedrock				
Bedrock – London Clay Formation clays	0.3-53.9m	BGS mapping indicates London Clays can be up to 150m thick	mainly composed of stiff, silty to very silty clay, with some fine sand partings.	BGS mapping and boreholes
Lambeth Group	53.9-54.6	0.7+ BGS mapping indicates Lambeth group can be up to 28m thick	Principally clay with Grey silty fine sand with fine Gravel becoming pebbly towards base	BGS mapping and boreholes
Upper Chalk	Not encountered within any nearby borehole	BGS mapping indicates Upper Chalk can be 68-105m thick	Chalk beds	BGS mapping

2.10.2 London clay has low permeability which restricts infiltration and the movement of groundwater. Groundwater is not anticipated to be significantly present at shallow depth on the site or within the site surroundings, and the London Clay bedrock is classified as a non-aquifer. The clay acts as an aquiclude preventing surface water reaching the

underlying strata. Beneath the clay the Thanet sand are permeable and have hydraulic continuity with the underlying chalk in which movement is through fissures and fractures.

Hydrology and Drainage

- 2.10.3 The cemetery rises to a ridge that runs across the site from the south to a high point near the Catacombs. The high point at the Catacombs is at 63m (209 feet) above ordnance datum, some 23m (76') or so higher than the lowest point of the site above the Effra near Robson Road.
- 2.10.4 Given the presence of the clay a significant proportion of rainfall therefore inevitably runs off as surface water. Surface water runs off to the east, north-east, north, north-west and west from the ridge. A deep culvert, of substantial cross sectional area (1220 x 810mm) runs on what was once the line of the River Effra, passing from south to north across the lowest part of the site. The culvert connects to a larger, deeper, culverted sewer (1753 x 1219mm.) that runs from west to east down Robson Road. Thames Water own these culverts. Most of the roads have drainage with gullies connecting to various outfalls (six in total) to the Effra culvert and/or to Robson Road culvert. Other areas of hard surfacing within the site currently have no functional drainage system. This includes the Narrow Road burial area, and St Mary at Hill pathway.
- 2.10.5 There is a system of (non-functioning) gullies collecting surface water within the Greek enclosure (Figure 2.10.1).
- 2.10.6 Historically there were numerous deep drains linking from vault to vault at depth. These connected to the carriageway drainage and then to the Effra culvert in the west or, to a deep 12 "drain alongside on the wall on the eastern perimeter. This deep drainage system does not function. There was also historically a concrete ditch created by an inner retaining wall set inside the site's eastern boundary wall and this may have had a drainage function. The ditch had gullies (not found in recent survey work) at its northern end which discharged toward Robson Road. The ditch is now infilled and discontinuous.
- 2.10.7 Environment Agency mapping indicates that site is located in Flood Zone 1 with a low probability of flooding from river sources. However, the mapping does show there is a high risk of surface water flooding with the associated flood depth being 300-900mm along the Effra corridor and along Lower Road. There are issues with capacity in the parts of the drainage system which are functional, in addition to which many drains have faults and/or are prone to siltation and blocking (see Section 4). There are also general low points in some burial areas (s 12, 13, 14 and s 4, 5, 6 and s 110, 111,112)) which

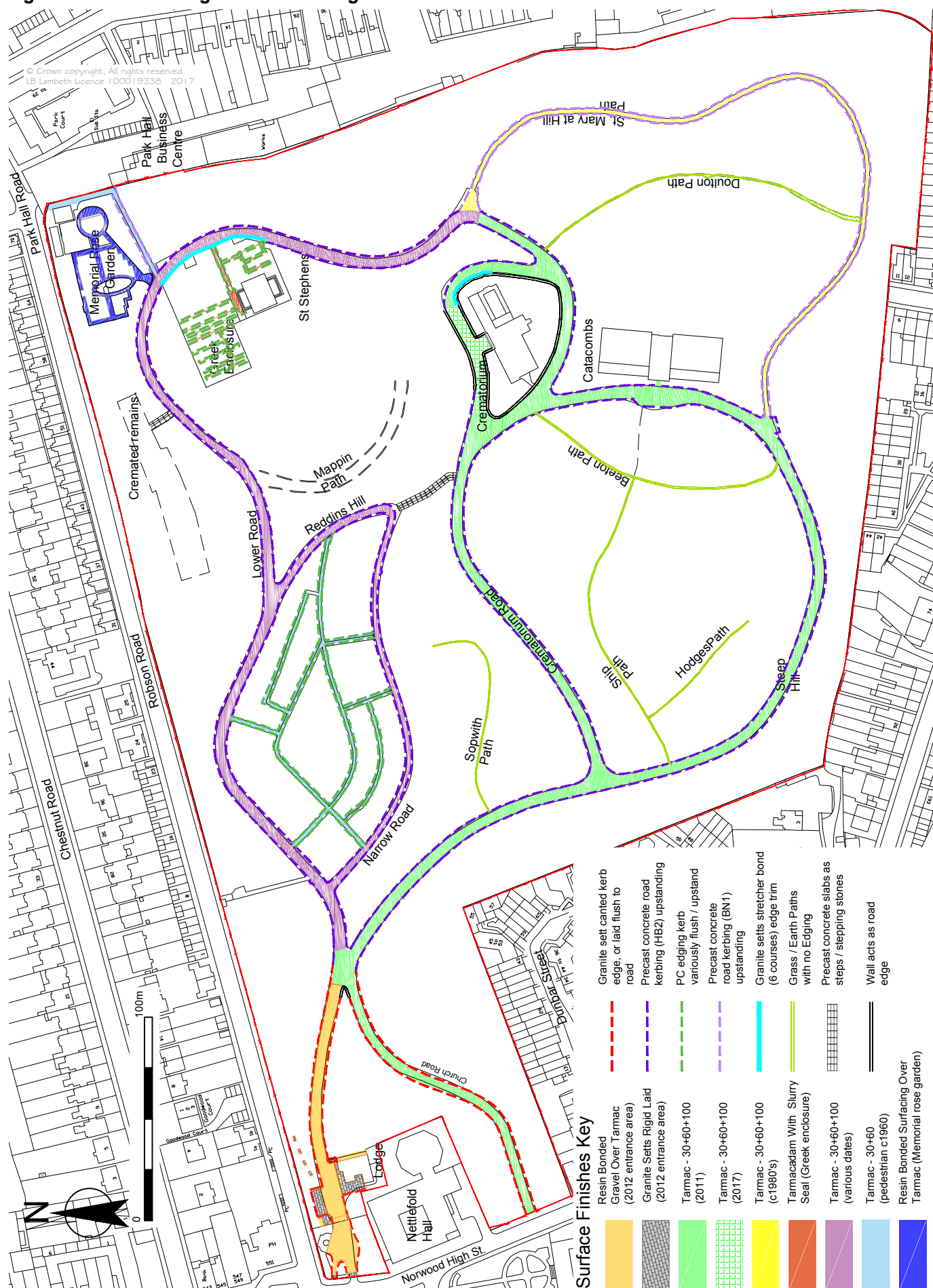
do not, nor never did, have functional drainage, as well as depressions in the surface further to grave digging where surface water gathers on the clay. For these reasons surface water accumulates or flows in wet weather in many parts of the cemetery.

- 2.10.8 Heavy clay can lead to anaerobic conditions particularly where there is regularly surface water logging and that can inhibit decomposition of buried remains.
- 2.10.9 It has also been conjectured that in certain places subsurface instability may have brought about lateral movement of remains. Dense London clay is stable when buried into to depths of 1.8m or so on slopes as steep as 1 in 5. Only small areas of the cemetery are as steep as that (around Reddins Hill and to the east of the Crematorium) however, there may be instances where high density of deep excavations for multiple burials (much deeper than 1.8m or 6') may have caused instability and movement.

2.11 Infrastructure, Access and Circulation

- 2.11.1 The Cemetery is accessed today via the single main carriageway, through the forecourt and via the arch as far as the junction with Church Road. The forecourt, western section and Church Road have battered granite edgings, and are finished in tarmac (renewed in 2012). Parking area and apron around the lodge and parking area opposite are laid in attractive smooth granite setts. The forecourt and road as far as Church road junction are finished in attractive durable resin bonded gravel.
- 2.11.2 Most of the original carriageways from the original layout survive, with the exceptions of carriageways lost at Beeton Path, Reddins Hill, Mappin path west of the Greek enclosure, St Mary at Hill path, and carriageway connections to the original Hubbard Road and Pilgrim Hill entrances.
- 2.11.3 All other carriageways are generally 5m (16'6") to 5.5m (18'4") wide paved in tarmac with substantial upstanding road HB1 concrete road kerbs. The main approach from Church Road, Crematorium Road and Steep Hill were reconstructed in 2010/2011. Narrow Road is only 2.6m (8'6") wide, and St Mary at Hill path has been narrowed with burials to 2.0m wide, and both are in tarmac with upstanding road kerbs.
- 2.11.4 Paths between Lower Road and Narrow Road are in tarmac with low, or flush, pin kerb edging as is the path to the works area in north east corner. Reddins Hill is now no more than a narrow path with series of steps made from concrete paving flags.

Figure 2.11.1 Existing Surfaces & Edge Treatments



Beeton, Ship, Doulton and other minor historic paths are unsurfaced grass, but were originally gravel. Paths in the Greek enclosure have pin kerb edging and are in tarmacadam with red slurry seal overlay. Paths in the modern Memorial Rose Garden are tarmacadam with resin bonded finish and with concrete set or trim edgings.

Current Access Arrangements

Walking and Cycling

- 2.11.5 The nearest train station to the cemetery is West Norwood, which is about five minutes' walk away to the west and south, and provides access to many parts of South or Central London. The cemetery is also well served by buses which stop just outside its main entrance on Norwood Road, and provide travel to places like Crystal Palace, Brixton, Camberwell, Stockwell and Vauxhall, but also to Peckham, Clapham Common and Croydon.
- 2.11.6 Access is only available via the forecourt and main gates and the outer forecourt gates are closed and locked after hours. (8-6pm summer 8-4pm winter). It takes around 10 minutes to walk across the cemetery (St Mary at Hill path to the entrance) or around 20 minutes to walk a full circuit in the cemetery. Other original access points at Hubbard Road and Pilgrim Hill were closed from early in the C20th and Church Road gates are kept locked.
- 2.11.7 Access by bicycle is currently not permitted but that is under review. No cycle parking is provided as at 2018.

Access by car

- 2.11.8 Access to all carriageways by car is permitted, there is a 10mph speed restriction. Whilst all carriageways are used in both directions, there is signage which encourages directional flow of traffic to follow a clockwise circulation up Crematorium road, south in front of the catacombs and return downhill via Steep Hill. Cortege traffic circulates clockwise around the Crematorium. For large funerals or cremations the Bereavement Service manages the traffic giving directions and on occasions opening the Church Road gates to allow funeral traffic to egress. In practice average attendance at funerals is only around 40 people with many arriving on foot.

- 2.11.9 Five parking bays are marked out opposite the Lodge and there is parking alongside the Lodge for a staff car. There is a long bay for parallel parking of up to seven cars and a further seven individual marked diagonal bays opposite the Catacombs for those visiting the crematorium. Elsewhere parking takes place on all the double width carriageways. In theory around 160 to 200 cars could be parked up in this way including on Steep Hill, at the Catacombs, down Steep Hill, on the road to the south of St Stephen's, and on Church Road, subject to those roads operating one way. This parking is unrestricted and unregulated. Inappropriate parking does not generally cause issues except in and around the forecourt and the approach road immediately east of the Lodge- where some users park up to go to the High Street at times when large funerals are arriving. That tends to be managed by Bereavement service staff with the use of discrete no parking traffic cones.

Access for All

- 2.11.10 At their steepest points, Crematorium Road and Steep Hill and the approach east of the crematorium are all between 1 in 10 and 1 in 11 gradient. Of these Crematorium Road has the most gentle gradient averaging 1 in 15. This is steeper than the recommended minimum by the Fieldfare Trust ("Urban and Formal Standard") for paths "accessible to all" users. The paths are however smooth and hard surfaced underfoot. Once at the top of the hill Beeton and Doulton paths offer near level routes albeit they are unsurfaced. Ship path is 1 in 6 and unsurfaced and Reddins Hill has steps. Access for all to Stephen's Chapel is constrained at present by sets of steps on the main path on the approach and by the portico steps. The Bereavement service can and do provide assistance for those people who have difficulties walking to various parts of the Cemetery.

2,12 Amenity and Open Space

- 2.12.1 The Cemetery occupies a very large open space in an otherwise highly developed densely populated urban area.

Lambeth Parks & Greenspaces Strategic Plan

- 2.12.2 In July 2002 Lambeth Council formally adopted a 'Lambeth Parks & Greenspaces Strategic Plan' (LPGSP), following consultation with user groups. This Plan has continued to be a key policy in determining how parks and greenspaces are managed, improved and used. It is important to remember that churchyards and cemeteries, such as West Norwood Cemetery, even they have their own individual or unique characteristics, are still 'public open spaces' in the eye of most people, offering as they

do a place to visit, walk, experience and enjoy, whilst still offering a space for bereavement and burial, and respect for the dead.

- 2.12.3 At the heart of the LPGSP are ten ‘fundamental principles’ for management, development and use which should apply to each site to ensure they meet and respond to the needs and aspirations of local communities, as well as the Council’s corporate vision.

(1). Open Spaces for Present and Future Generations

- 2.12.4 As the representative of the people of Lambeth, the Council is the ‘steward’ of their local open spaces and should manage them in the interests of the community, to ensure they are fit to use and capable of accommodating future demands and changing priorities.

(2). Open Spaces as Sites of History and Heritage

- 2.12.5 The Council preserves the historic landscapes and rich architectural heritage found within Lambeth’s public open spaces, ensuring it is protected for present and future generations.

(3). Open Spaces as Community Assets

- 2.12.6 Lambeth’s parks and open spaces are an essential and inalienable community resource. As such the Council works in partnership with local people and involve them in decision making relating to use, development and management of their open spaces.

(4). Investing in Open Spaces is Investing in the Future

- 2.12.7 The Council recognises that Lambeth’s parks and open spaces require appropriate investment and careful nurturing, and will actively secure resources for their regeneration, in partnership with local people and external agencies.

(5). A Right of Access to Open Spaces

- 2.12.8 Lambeth’s local open spaces are available to all sections of the community, not just residents but also visitors who come to the borough; the Council supports and promotes access and use of its open spaces for the benefit of the entire community.

(6). A Right to Safety in Open Spaces

- 2.12.9 All sections of the community have a right to use Lambeth’s public open spaces in safety without fear of crime or harassment; as such the Council will work in partnership with residents and agencies to ensure all of its open spaces are healthy, safe and secure.

(7). Open Spaces as an Educational, Artistic & Cultural Resource

- 2.12.10 The Council recognises that Lambeth's public open spaces are a rich resource for learning, not only about the living environment but also the borough's history and culture. The Council encourages the use of open spaces as centres of education as well as places to celebrate cultural and artistic diversity.

(8). Open Spaces for Play, Sport & Recreation

- 2.12.11 Lambeth's open spaces are an essential resource in providing space for play, sport and recreation. The Council will ensure that these uses are provided for to improve the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of its residents and communities.

(9). Open Spaces as 'Green Places'

- 2.12.12 The Council manages its public open spaces to ensure they are environmentally sustainable. As well as protecting biodiversity, the Council will take every opportunity to maximise the use of the earth's resources by increasing recycling, making use of alternative energy sources and minimising the use of pesticides and other harmful chemicals.

(10). Aim High for Quality

- 2.12.13 The Council makes best use of available resources to ensure public open spaces are at or attaining the highest quality possible. The Council strives to comply with the objectives of the 'Green Flag Award' standard across all of its parks and other public open spaces, and where appropriate make formal applications to recognise this commitment to quality.

Green Flag Criteria*Existing Rating*

- 2.12.14 The Cemetery attained Green Flag status in 2016 . In previous assessments of 2016 and 2018 it achieved an overall score meeting the Green Flag requirements (66 points). The Cemetery is assessed every year. Green Flag status takes into consideration:
- A Welcoming Place,
 - Healthy, Safe and Secure,
 - Clean and Well Maintained.
- 2.12.15 The desk based assessment is made on the basis of the Cemetery Management Plan current at that time. More detail is found in the Management and Maintenance Plan.

2.12.16 Particular strengths of South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery in meeting Green Flag amenity criteria are recognised as including that:

- it is a place of character with very significant heritage value;
- it has high value for wildlife and is Grade I Site of Borough Nature Conservation Importance;
- it has an active volunteer group;
- the Cemetery is open at all times; during the day;
- there are very few concerns over tidiness, dog fouling, or anti-social use;
- the Cemetery is staffed all the time during the week, and so help and advice is available when required.

2.12.17 In terms of its amenity and facilities a simple survey of the cemetery reveals:

- there are two public toilets on site, one is very highly maintained in the Crematorium Chapel but this can appear unavailable especially if funeral service is ongoing. The second toilet in the north east corner is derelict and not generally used;
- the single entrances off Norwood Road (High Street) is welcoming and secure but the lack of alternative entrances restrict potential use;
- general information provided is good, including limited signage;
- useful interpretation is provided by way of leaflets and guided tours but site signage linked to associated web or other resources are not in place to explain the heritage or nature conservation value;
- furniture (bins, seats, signs) are generally co-ordinated but occasionally of an inappropriate style; and there are few seats with backs.

2.12.18 These are all issues that are to be addressed in the conservation and restoration work under the 'Parks for People' programme and further addressed under the 10 year Management and Maintenance Plan proposals.

2.13 Use Surveys and Value

Surveys and Consultation to Date

2.13.1 Surveys conducted by The Cities Institute, London Metropolitan University (*The Significance of West Norwood Cemetery to the London Borough of Lambeth* A Kellager , 2009) (Appendix 2.20) found at the time:

- Over 75% were identified as white, most living in Lambeth and most close by.
- Respondents were either described as grounded (with an interest in burial plot or burial) or attached (with a more general interest in the cemetery).

- All (excepting a very small number of mourners in the first group) took time to appreciate the cemetery environment and for the “attached” group that was their main reason for visiting.
- Most visited only 2 or 3 times a year, about a third visited on anniversaries.
- Nearly all respondents consider the monuments, as the most important feature followed by peace and quiet and greenery.

2.13.2 Community Consultation over 2015 to 2018 has sought to understand establish baseline data on general usage and public opinion of the Cemetery. This included ‘Special Places’ survey on June 2015 and , available online and via hard copies provided to and distributed by the South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery Trust. Details are set out at Appendix 2.20

2.14 Management

12.14.1 Full detail on the Management arrangements and maintenance regimes are set out within the Management and Maintenance Plan (MMP).

12.14.2 Responsibility for cemeteries within Lambeth Council falls to The Assistant Director of Neighbourhoods (Parks, Leisure and Cemeteries). Contractual responsibility for the employment of staff rests with the Council, as does responsibility for providing cremation and burial services in the Cemetery, and health and safety. As noted in the introduction under the terms of the 1994 Consistory Court judgement, as at August 2018, management and maintenance are overseen and directed by the Scheme of Management Committee (SoMC) supported by the West Norwood Cemetery Advisory Group.

12.14.3 Under the terms of the Court judgement, the Council currently makes available annual funding. In recent years it has been up to £350,000 but it has been more than this and occasionally much less. Securing more certainty of funding is seen as important by the SoMC who determined the annual priorities for spending. Since its inception, SoMC priorities have been improving the condition of listed structures, boundary walls and railings, roads and drains, the safeguarding of the Catacombs, and repairs to significant memorials, where Health and Safety considerations dictate urgency. The SoMC has directed a number of capital projects, in support of which Lambeth provides part-funding

for a project officer. It also funded the construction of the new Memorial Rose Garden, opened in 2008.

Staffing

- 12.14.4 The Cemetery and Crematorium currently has a number of full-time staff whose responsibilities also extend to cover Lambeth and Streatham Cemeteries and Lambeth Crematorium. The Assistant Director of Neighbourhoods has overall responsibility. The Bereavement Service Manager based on site at West Norwood manages three Bereavement Services Supervisors and a Bereavement Operations Supervisor who in turn manage six Service Officers and Technicians including gravediggers. An Activities Co-ordinator is in place from early 2019. Grounds maintenance is arranged through the Parks and Leisure team (also managed by the Assistant Director of Neighbourhoods) with a minimum of six dedicated cemeteries staff, supplemented by 4 seasonal staff for the period March-September.

Grounds Maintenance

- 12.14.5 Grounds maintenance focuses principally on grass-mowing, working to a plan agreed in 2006 (see MMP). At present, co-ordination between vegetation management, monument repair and maintenance, could be improved. The MMP sets out how grass cutting will be undertaken post HLF implementation works with different mowing regimes for different areas within the cemetery. The grounds maintenance team also undertake scrub clearance as rotas allow and are assisted in this from time to time by the “Community Payback” team and, on occasions, by paid contractors.

Tree Work

- 12.14.6 At present small scale tree work is carried out periodically by in house staff, largely on a re-active basis as and when necessary, such as the removal of dead, diseased or dangerous trees. Professional contractors are brought in to assist with very large scale tree works.

Grave Digging, Re-opening

- 12.14.7 At present, excavations are carried out by specially trained operatives of the grounds maintenance team. The staff trained in grave digging and the specialist equipment are shared with the other two cemeteries and the equipment, including a mini-digger, is stored off-site.

Memorial Safety Inspections and Assessment

- 12.14.8 Regular memorial inspections are made in accordance with Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management (ICCM) guidance and records are kept at each inspection.

Funerary and Bereavement Operations

- 12.14.9 The Service is a signatory to the ICCM Charter of the Bereaved, which provides basic rights for all bereaved people including their fundamental diversity.

Role and Contribution of The Friends of West Norwood Group

- 12.14.10 The Friends of West Norwood Cemetery organise regular working parties, to contribute to the maintenance of the Cemetery, including scrub clearance days to keep colonisation of scrub and regenerating sycamore and ash under control.



Harrison

design – development