

WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY A NEW BEGINNING



South Metropolitan (West Norwood) Cemetery Conservation Plan (Part 2)

Part of the Land Management Strategy

This report has been produced for
London Borough of Lambeth



Acknowledgements

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Conservation Plan: West Norwood Cemetery

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3.1 'What Matters and Why' within the Cemetery

Guidance, and Criteria used

3.1.1 This section of the Conservation Plan draws upon guidance Historic England and the Heritage Lottery Fund and the following guidance documents have been used to prepare this section:

- *Conservation Plan Guidance*, HLF, (2017)
- *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance*, Historic England, (2008)

Consideration has also been given to:

- *Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds: devising and applying a significance framework (HE Report 115/2015)*. J Rugg et al. (2014)
- *Conservation Plan 7th Edition*, James Semple Kerr (2013)

3.1.2 In respect of 'Understanding Heritage Values and Assessing Significance' four heritage values are defined within *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance* :

Evidential value:

"Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity"

Evidential value comes from:

- the physical evidence of past human activity, and is particularly important where other forms of evidence are unavailable or poorly documented,
- landform , species, habitats can all have value as sources of evidential value.

Historical value:

"Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative"

Historical value is associative and may be strengthened in a historic place where:

- *ways in which past, people, events and aspects of life can be readily connected,*
- *something is the first or only surviving example of innovation or consequence,*
- *where there are strong associations with notable persons, family or events,*
- *important development of aspects of culture are represented,*
- *the different historic components form a complete whole,*
- *a place is in use for its original purpose.*

Aesthetic value:

"Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place."

Aesthetic value may be strengthened in a historic place where:

- it arose through conscious design and artistic endeavour,
- and/or there is a fortuitous outcome in the way things have developed or evolved,
- have additional associational value through connection with a known patron architect or designer,
- that design has been sustained,
- appearance has been enhanced by nature.

Communal Value

“Communal value derives from the meanings of place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory”.

Communal value may be strengthened in a historic place where:

- commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it,
- important aspects of collective memory are expressed,
- people draw from it a source of identity – social value,
- there are associations with beliefs teachings or practice- spiritual value.

3.1.3 The Historic England guidance sets out that when the evidence for these values is gathered together and assessed for an individual historic asset or an area of historic landscape, it will provide the basis for making a Statement of Significance against which the effects of any proposed changes can be measured.

3.1.4 Guidance within *“Conservation Plan Guidance Parks for People,”* Heritage Lottery Fund 2017 suggests a number of questions which may help reveal heritage significance including:

- Is the heritage of importance to science, for example for its wildlife, geology, biodiversity or ecology?
- Is it rare or at risk?
- Why is the heritage important to history? Is it associated with important people or events? How does it contribute to our understanding of the past?
- What are the artistic qualities of the landscapes?
- What is its contribution to the wider environment in which it sits?
- Is the heritage of archaeological significance? What can the buildings, landscape or buried remains tell us about past events? What do we know about the pattern of construction, use or alteration?

- How does the local community value the place?
- Is it a source of formal or informal learning? Is it used for recreation?
- Has the heritage been featured in films, paintings or in literature?
- Is it important for commemorative or spiritual reasons?
- Does its current use contribute to its significance?
- Has the value of the heritage changed through time? Was it important for different reasons in the past?
- Is the story of its preservation important?

Assessment

3.1.5 Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal Values have been broadly assessed for the Cemetery as a whole (with reference to the above) and as set out in the paragraphs below. Thereafter a more detailed *Character Area* approach as has been applied assessing each part of the Cemetery and considering the degrees to which to the same contributors to Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal Values are represented in each area.

3.1.6 A hierarchical levels of significance has then been applied:

- A: Exceptional - important at national to international levels, including the most important scheduled ancient monuments. Buildings and places of exceptional significance demand the highest level of care and protection. Any proposals for change will require the highest level of scrutiny and justification. In mitigation for change, an appropriate level of recording will be required;
- B: High - important at a regional level or sometimes at a national level, including most Grade II listed buildings and parts of scheduled sites that are not exceptional. The retention of these buildings or elements is a priority and considerable care is needed in their adaptation. In mitigation for change, an appropriate level of recording will be required;
- C: Medium – important at local to regional level, including locally listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets. May include less significant or altered parts of designated assets. Buildings and parts of structures in this category should be retained where possible, although there is usually scope for adaptation that takes account of adjoining heritage structures and setting;
- D: Low – of limited heritage or other cultural value. May include altered parts of designated assets or modern additions. The removal or adaptation of buildings or

features in this category is usually acceptable, provided that care is taken to protect adjoining historic features, setting and buried archaeology; and

- Negative or intrusive features - those that harm the value of the site as a whole or individual elements. Wherever practicable, removal of negative features should be considered, taking account of adjoining historic features or archaeology and the benefits of the change to the entity as a whole.

Assessment of Evidential value:

- 3.1.7 The physical evidence of past human activity, in this case the evolution of burial practices, ceremony, and commemoration since the early 1800's is represented clearly and in full in West Norwood Cemetery. The structures, buildings, layout and landscape of the Cemetery record the lofty aspirations of the early private cemetery pioneers and investors. The extensive, ornate, substantial, and largely intact, boundary walls and railings record the efforts to protect and secure of the site –including from the changes to the surrounding landscape in the early 1800's. The surviving parts of the chapels, the Catacombs, burial layout, memorials, and mausolea reflect the celebration of death, at its zenith during the Victorian era, and also clearly reflect on the role of the Church in society, religious abeyance, and non-conformity.
- 3.1.8 The commercial, artistic and social success of the Greek community in becoming re-established in London established after their exodus from Chios is celebrated in dramatic fashion in the Greek enclosure.
- 3.1.9 Changing practices, approaches and styles of burial are clearly evident as the demand for simpler burial and monumental styles grew through the late 1800's and early 1900s.
- 3.1.10 The change to Cremation in the early C20th is evident in the Crematorium , as is the devastating impact of blitz in WWII. The inevitable decline in revenue as space ran out, diminishing maintenance, pragmatic infilling of carriageways with burial, and the ultimately the reclaiming of the site by nature are all witnessed by the physical record.
- 3.1.11 The modern 20th century response to that decline, with the clearance of large areas, halted before it became complete, can also be seen.
- 3.1.12 Trees predating the Cemetery and species indicative of ancient woodland have survived throughout the development of the Cemetery, remnant from the time the Cemetery was a farmed hillside crossed by ancient hedgerows and the river Effra.

Historical value:

- 3.1.13 The physical record of burials, tombs, vaults and graves, memorials, inscriptions, and allegorical sculptures, along with the extensive Burial Records (Burial plans, Grave and Burial Registers kept in part in the Lodge and in part in Lambeth Minet archives read together enable connections to be made between people, events and all aspects of life since the early 1800's. The Cemetery reveals information on the stories and successes of many notable individuals, over a period of unprecedented innovation and change. Whilst more than 300 of these notable individuals appear in the New Dictionary of National Biography, there are numerous others besides of interest at a London, and national and international level. The Cemetery also gives insight into the activities of countless citizens, whose stories and social circumstances are equally interesting but less celebrated, including many who are buried in public graves.
- 3.1.14 Being the second (after Kensal Green) of the joint venture stock company cemeteries enabled by private act of parliament in London, West Norwood is a fine early example of the Victorian private cemetery. The historical value of the Cemetery is also underpinned and strengthened by the existence of other archival material held by Lambeth including the original Act of Parliament, records surrounding consecrations, and minutes of the South Metropolitan Cemetery Company.
- 3.1.15 The historic components of the original cemetery are more or less complete. Despite changes including the loss of the episcopal Chapel, reconstruction of the non-conformist chapel and a new Lodge, the closing of two original entrances, the narrowing of some carriageways, and wholesale clearance of memorials in the south and west parts, the essential components of the original cemetery layout all remain. The boundary is intact and mostly original, the carriageway and burial layouts and numerous important monuments and mausolea survive. The Catacombs remain, the Greek enclosure and mortuary chapel is intact, and the forecourt with Arch retains its original composition.
- 3.1.16 Moreover, the Cemetery remains a place which remains in use for its original purpose - that of burial.

Aesthetic value:

- 3.1.17 The Cemetery design arose through conscious design of the renowned architect William Tite. That design is most apparent today in the overall layout, with its sweeping carriageways, the siting of the chapels at the crest of the hill, and the substantial and secure boundary protecting the site. The original design intent is most impressive and

apparent in the arrangement at the entrance. Here the Tite Arch, gates and ornate railings form a portal through which the visitor passes before processing on via a sweeping approach road, lined with extensive and ornate monuments into the Cemetery.

- 3.1.18 West Norwood is the first example of the use of Gothic architecture for such a cemetery in England. Tite himself became renowned as a prolific designer of the Victorian era, ultimately becoming a president of what later became the Royal Institute of British Architects. The connection with Tite is further strengthened by his later taking on the role of the Chair of the Cemetery company and ultimately in his being laid to rest in the Catacombs.
- 3.1.19 The direct and pointed criticism of the Cemetery illustrated by the notable landscape designer, JC Loudon elevates its importance in our understanding of the C19th cemetery movement, and the subsequent development of the Gardenesque approach for cemetery layout. Loudon foresaw difficulties in achieving and recording plot layouts within a curvilinear landscape, whereas Tite did not, yet ironically some of Loudon's recommendations, for instance in the co-ordinating of burial section lines with pillars on boundary wall, appear to emanate directly from Norwood.
- 3.1.20 The appearance of the Victorian memorial landscape has in places been enhanced by the softening effects of nature, developing in parts to have a romantic overgrown aesthetic that is appealing to many people. With that romantic appeal comes a significant challenge in preserving the historic fabric of memorials and structures. Mature trees, spring flowers and an abundance of wildlife add to this aesthetic value.

Communal Value

- 3.1.21 The Cemetery landscape, monuments and mausolea, the remaining chapel, and the Greek enclosure and mortuary chapel are intensely rich in commemorative and symbolic values, having deep meaning to a diverse range of people. People with a relationship with the Cemetery include those with close family or relatives or friends buried or commemorated at West Norwood. This includes not only those recently bereaved, but increasingly those re-discovering family connections with through genealogy.
- 3.1.22 There are numerous graves and monuments to people who have been important in the development of civil society, industry, commerce and artistic endeavour, both nationally and internationally, from Mrs Beeton to the Doulton family. These together make the Cemetery particularly valuable in the collective memory of the nation.

- 3.1.23 The Cemetery is cherished by numerous friends, who enjoy its peace and quiet, wildlife and landscape and sense of history, many of whom take part in volunteering and guided walks, wildlife walks, and other activities. These include both local people and visitors from further afield nationally and internationally. This gives the Cemetery particular social value.

West Norwood Cemetery; Summary Assessment of Overall Significance

High

The Cemetery overall has evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values that render it highly important at a national level and, with regard to the Greek enclosure, at an international level. The original landholding is complete with the boundary well defined, largely intact, and original. Key components of the original cemetery design and monument layouts within many of the grandest areas are also largely intact, despite clearances from the 1970s through to the 1990s.

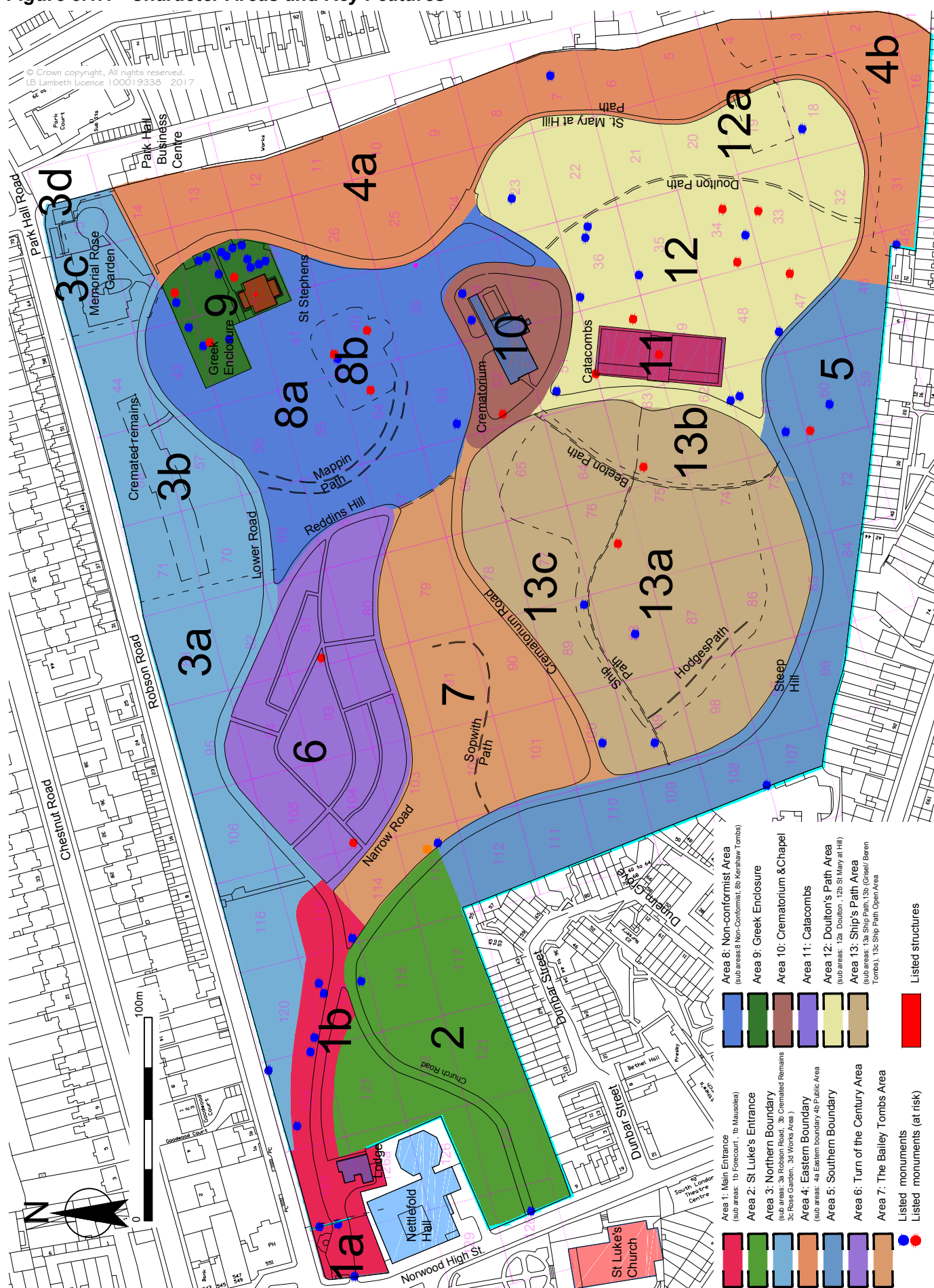
The historical significance of the buildings, structures, and monuments has been recognised in the listing of most of the boundary walls, gates and railings, the Catacombs, 65 of the monuments (seven at Grade II*, the rest Grade II) and the Augustus Ralli mortuary Chapel (St Stephen's) (Grade II*). Collectively these represent one of the most significant collections of funerary monuments and structures in the country. The significance of the Cemetery as a good example of an early Victorian cemetery laid out in the garden or pleasure ground style containing an outstanding collection of C19 and early C20 funerary monuments, is recognised through its inclusion, with Grade II* status, on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.

The importance of the Cemetery and the imperative to preserve and enhance its setting and appearance is also recognised through the inclusion of the whole of the Cemetery within a Conservation Area.

The value of the Cemetery for wildlife is also recognised through its designation as a Grade I Site of Importance of for Nature Conservation of Borough Importance, and the cemetery is home to ancient woodland indicator species and includes numerous large and mature trees, a small number of which pre-date the Cemetery.

The Cemetery remains in use for its original function and is a special place for families with loved ones buried at West Norwood.

Figure 3.1.1 Character Areas and Key Features



3.2 Character Areas.

- 3.2.1 The historic character of the Cemetery has been further appraised with reference to 13 principal character areas. These areas are shown on Figure 3.1.1, albeit it should be recognised that the areas are not homogenous and have indistinct boundaries. Some Character areas are further sub divided. Character Areas are fully described below.

Area 1: Main Entrance

Forecourt (Area 1a)

- 3.2.2 The forecourt area lies outside of the original enclosure of the Cemetery west of the Tite arch and railings enclosed by lower railings and planting. It was originally an open gravelled forecourt, with shrub planting flanking to the north and south bollards and chain along the road frontage as shown historic illustrations, photographs, and mapping. The present arrangement is first recorded on the 1938 Ordnance Survey, and the outer railings, gates and overthrow are of inferior quality to the main railings and gates. The forecourt is the setting for the neatly kept War Memorial screen-wall and Cross of Sacrifice. Attractively refurbished and remodelled in 2013-14 with kanted granite kerbs, fine gravel surfacing it is set off by appropriately attractive planting and neat lawns. The forecourt, is dominated by the backdrop of the Tite Arch and railings, through which can be seen a fine vista toward the Maddick mausolea and Everidge and Gallup monuments with views of the Lodge completing the composition. Whilst the current 1950s Lodge is set back further east and behind the Arch relative to the original, which adjoined the Arch, the larger scale of the current lodge, and its traditional detailing gives a composition as seen from the gates which is of a similar perspective to the original. The view across the forecourt and through the Arch is a key component of the historic character of the Cemetery (and is recognised as noteworthy view in the West Conservation Area Character Area Appraisal).

Cemetery Approach (Area 1b)

- 3.2.3 The opening view from the Tite arch toward the dramatic Gilbert memorial, lined with imposing monuments and mausolea, with the Cemetery landscape rising behind, is a key part of the historic landscape character of the Cemetery. Enhanced by high quality materials kerbs, surfacing, planting areas of fine lawn, this approach sets the tone and quality of the Cemetery and it does so in the same way today as would have been the intention in Tite's original design.

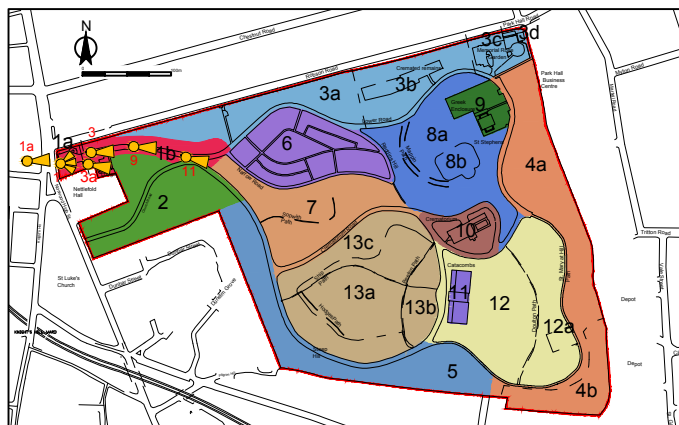
Figure 3.2.1 Photographs Character Area 1

Photo.1a View through forecourt outer gates



Photo.1 Forecourt with Tite Arch, War Memorial and Lodge



Photo.3 Entrance Approach

Photo.3a Lodge



Photo.9 Entrance approach

Photo.11 Gilbert Memorial



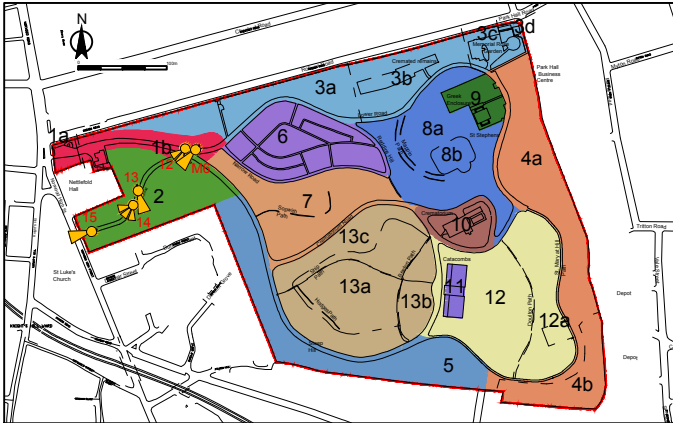
- 3.2.4 The Lodge is an attractive building but is unlisted, being the third building to occupy this role, and dating only from 1950. The scale and modernity of the Nettlefold Library (1967) has impinged on the main, west front of the Lodge and a substantial laurel hedge intended as a screen to the rear of the Library itself impacts on the setting of the Lodge. The visitor parking spaces west of the Tite arch and staff parking outside the Lodge are sympathetically integrated and attractively detailed and the tall boundary railings and piers and the tall wall and mature trees along the boundary retain a sense of enclosure and separation from the outside world.
- 3.2.5 The area takes in both sides of the road leading up to the junction of Lower Road and Crematorium Road, marked by the Gothic spire of the Gilbert memorial. Other notable memorials in this prestigious location include those of Dr Edmund Maddick, Sir Hiram Maxim, Lucy Gallup, Thomas King, Sir Joseph Barnby and John Britton. The Maddick mausoleum is Grade II listed; the Gallup me is Grade II; the Britton monolith is Grade II* and the Gilbert, Everidge, Longsdon and Maxim monuments are Grade II.

Significance of Area 1a and 1b

High: The core area of Tite landscape design, characterised by listed entrance arch and collection of listed monuments. Important designed vista into the Cemetery from the High Street and from the Arch along the road with its line of monuments, Tite boundary railings and boundary lime trees. The key point for arrival for visitors historically and today.

Area 2 St. Luke's Entrance

- 3.2.6 The St Luke's (Church Road) gates retain much of their landscape and architectural quality and are an important part of Tite's landscape concept, being the second of his four entrance points. The original railings can be seen in their full splendour in this area and the gates lead on to an area in which the dominance of mature limes and Horse Chestnut evoke the park-like quality of the original Tite plan. To the south, the boundary wall is an imposing feature.
- 3.2.7 The area to the east of the Library was an area of grave clearance in the lawn conversion programme, and of insertion of new burials and monuments. As a result it has a scattering of monuments of mixed age in open grassland – a few surviving early monuments, are interspersed with memorial trees and gravestones from the 1980s, chiefly along the road edge. The listed rustic monolithic monument to Britton provides dramatic counterpoint to the gothic splendour of Gilbert opposite.

Figure 3.2.2 Photographs Character Area 2**Photo.12 Church Road with Nettlefold Library dominant****Photo.14 Church Road****Photo.15 Church Road Gates****Photo.13 View to south boundary****M6 The Britton monument**

- 3.2.8 Monuments are generally in good condition but a number of modern memorials have been laid down having been inadequately fixed when erected. The grass is mown short in the views from the entrance, although a long grass regime is in place south of Church Road. The tree stock includes a large number of memorial trees, some of inappropriate species and location. South of Church Road the original tall listed wall retains a separation from modern housing beyond.

Significance of Area 2

High: Prominent area of registered landscape; foreground in views from the Main Entrance area. Although compromised by the Library, the original boundary railings are particularly distinctive and prominent here. Also containing high quality landscape associated with Church Road, mature deciduous trees, original boundary walls

Area 3 Northern Boundary

- 3.2.9 This area stretches the entire length of the Robson Road boundary, defined by a length of original railings at the west and the substantial, and original, brick-built wall progressing east. Notable memorials here include those of Paul Cinquevalli, James Greathead and John Porte.
- 3.2.10 Formal lime planting parallel to the wall contributes positively to the character and ecological value of this area, and there are a number of mature trees of landscape significance scattered throughout, such as Holm Oak and Yew. Laurel close to the boundary is probably part of the early landscape design; the 1870 OS shows a serpentine belt of shrub planting stretching the length of the northern boundary.

Area 3a Robson Road West

- 3.2.11 Extending from the western end of the Cemetery (to the rear of the mausolea near the entrance) this area is occupied by private graves densely arranged along the north side of Lower Road with an eclectic variety of memorials, some ornate but none particularly imposing. There is some infilling with intermediate modern graves including on two pathways loops that historically defined un-consecrated areas. To the rear of the area memorials give way to more open areas of grass, left to grow long in summer. Mature trees are dotted throughout and line the boundary.

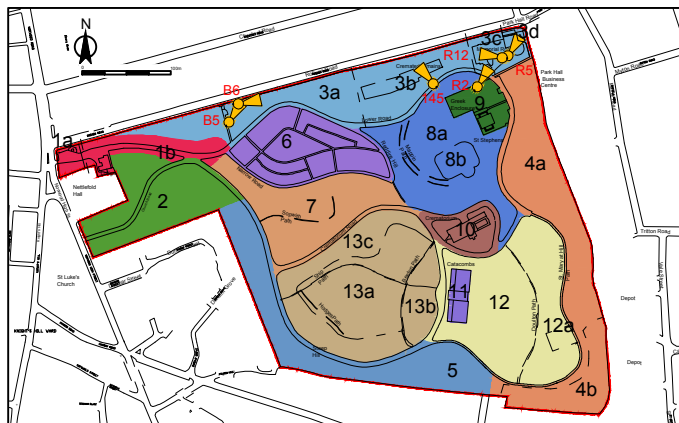
Figure 3.2.3 Photographs Character Area 3

Photo.B6 Boundary Wall along Robson Road



Photo.B5 Northern Boundary along Robson Road



Photo.145 Cremated remains area



Photo.R12 View across Character Area 3 to Rose garden



Photo.R2 Rose Garden



Photo.R5 Works Accommodation



Area 3b Cremated Remains

- 3.2.12 Further east, toward the midpoint along the northern boundary, ground levels become raised in an area used historically for public burials from around the 1870s. There is a marked drop from the level of the graves to the perimeter wall and a series of steel ties retain the wall hidden in this ditch. The top of the ditch has a line of mature lime trees and other large trees are scattered across the burial area. A rectangular area has been used (without Faculty) for interment of cremated remains and these are commemorated with close-set regimented memorials, many in modern marbles and granites. Private graves both recent and historic to extend along the frontage of Lower Road frontage albeit most large kerbsets and memorials have been cleared at some point in the past. The cremated remains area is aesthetically jarring and merits some form of screening or better integration. Access to the Cremated remains area is poor.

Area 3c Memorial Rose Garden (Garden of Remembrance)

- 3.2.13 Further east still is located the new Garden of Remembrance, which was opened in 2008. Built on the site of a former depot and over an area of public burials occupying ground that is raised up relative to the boundary. This is contemporary in style.

Area 3d Robson Road Corner (works area)

- 3.2.14 Tucked away in the north east corner of the Cemetery is the maintenance depot and accommodation for the grounds maintenance team, including a long timber shed and number of other structures and accessed via a narrow path the edge of which retained by old memorials stones from previous clearances. This sits uncomfortably beside the new Garden, from which it is clearly visible.

Significance of Area 3a

High: The railing and brick wall boundary to Robson Road is an important part of the surviving historic fabric, mature trees whilst not necessarily originating from the early planting have the same effect in reinforcing the Cemetery boundary. Relaxed mowing regimes in summer to areas to the rear provide richness of texture and wildlife value.

Significance of Area 3b and 3c

Medium-High: The boundary and trees are important as with Area 3a. The cremated remains area, whilst one of the few active parts of the Cemetery in terms of a burial, detracts from the historic character. The Memorial Garden is offering a popular new option for the bereaved. Mature limes and scattered specimen trees are an important part of the designed landscape.

Significance of Area 3d

Negative or intrusive: The sheds and treatments are unattractive in themselves and detract from the wider historic character.

Area 4 The Eastern Boundary Area

- 3.2.15 This area extends the length of the Cemetery boundary with the Park Hall Road Trading Estate, and extends along the southern boundary with the rear gardens of Durban Road. The land slopes eastward toward the boundary. In terms of historic character, the eastern boundary is the weakest in the Cemetery. The boundary wall has been rebuilt in numerous styles, in some places reduced in height, and it is dominated by the rear of factories and workshops on the Trading Estate, the buildings of which in places abut the wall. Public burials are concentrated in a strip along the entire boundary and the clearance of modest public memorials has left large areas as open grassland or overgrown with scrub and bramble, which has been the subject of some clearance. In the nineteenth century there was a continuous belt of perimeter trees along the entire eastern boundary.

Area 4a

- 3.2.16 At the low lying end in the north near the rose garden there is a rich collection of historic memorials and the boundary wall is the original Tite structure. Here the historic character is strongest. The boundary of the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the Cemetery divides the area north and south. There are notably more trees in the northern, unconsecrated portion, including one oak tree which pre-dates the Cemetery and Horse Chestnuts dating from the late nineteenth century. There are also a number of willows and poplars taking advantage of the damp conditions and a number of semi-mature London Planes. The willow and poplar do not contribute to the historic character of the designed landscape but have ecological value.
- 3.2.17 At the junction main road and the St Mary at Hill path (square 24), bays for green waste and spoil have been installed, which while functional, are visually intrusive and detract from the character. Upon moving south, the area east of St Mary at Hill path becomes more open with a mixture of a few surviving older memorials and more recent lawn memorials. Notable memorials here include that of Alphonse de Normandy, reinstated in 2002; the Grade II listed iron canopy to the grave of Ann Farrow, restored in 1999; and James Stiff, also re-erected.

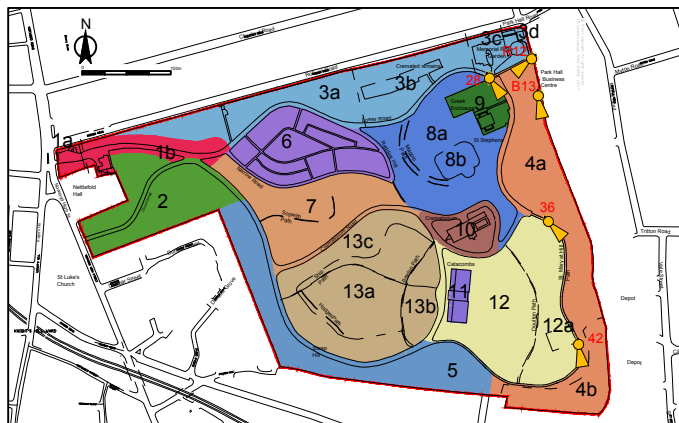
Figure 3.2.4 Photographs Character Area 4

Photo.B13 Northern Boundary wall and ditch



Photo.R12 North eastern corner of the Cemetery



Photo.36 Northern boundary area and the Farrow Memorial



Photo.28 Buildings dominate East Boundary



Photo.42 St Mary at Hill Path with high kerbs



Area 4b

- 3.2.18 The south east corner of the Cemetery received successive waves of public burials and the ground levels can be seen to have been raised up over time. To the extent any public memorials existed, those have been cleared but there are occasional modern memorials to a scattering of recent burials. A recent 2008 housing development is conspicuous to the east. The St Mary at Hill path was narrowed in the 1980s to create additional burial space, and the loss of the original carriageway dimensions and the use of inappropriate road kerbs on this now narrow path has resulted in a diminution of the historic character. There are occasional glimpsed views out of the Cemetery including views to Sydenham and Dulwich Wood, and spire of St Stephen's, College Road.

Significance of Area 4a

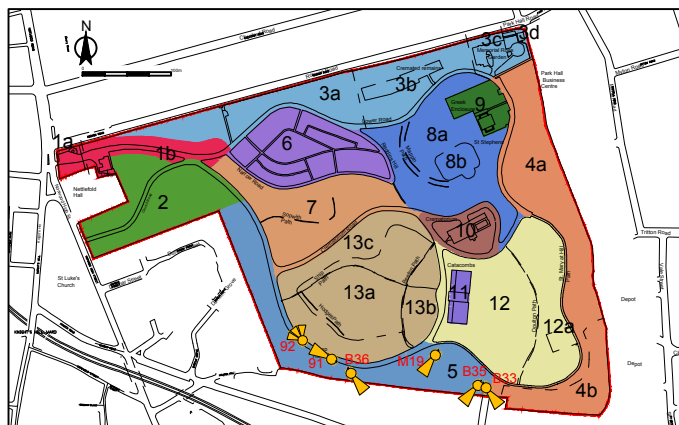
Medium- High: Although as with all the character areas, an integral part of the original cemetery design and registered landscape, the boundary fabric and setting has been significantly compromised.

Significance of Area 4b

Medium- Low: Although as with all the character areas, an integral part of the original cemetery design and registered landscape, this area has lost more of its significance than others. The boundary fabric and setting has been significantly compromised, and modern burials and memorials dilute the historic character.

Area 5: The Southern Boundary

- 3.2.19 The boundary wall and railings, are prominent along the south boundary. Much of the area is overlooked by the upper storeys of neighbouring houses. Although most of the boundary is a brick wall of the same design as Robson Road, a stretch of original cast-iron railings extends between original third and fourth entrances (from Hubbard Road and Pilgrim Hill) which now exist as brick panels between the original piers. Screen planting shown on the early OS map and mature deciduous canopies seen on early photographs are now gone.
- 3.2.20 Many parts of Area 5 were subject to selective clearance and so it is now characterised by a mix of scattered burials with modern lawn memorials and older monuments. There is a scattering of memorial trees and shrubs, some inappropriate such as Weeping Willow and dwarf conifers, also with some significant mature trees, e.g. Yew, Horse Chestnut and Hawthorn, and some possible remnants of the picturesque mid-nineteenth century planting including Yew and Austrian Pine.

Figure 3.2.5 Photographs Character Area 5**Photo.91 View to St Luke's Church from Steep Hill****Photo.92 View from Steep Hill: Modern housing in foreground with St Luke's Church on the skyline****Photo.B33 Original Hubbard Road Entrance****Photo.B35 Southern Boundary railings and piers****Photo.B36 Original Pilgrim Hill Entrance****M19 The Moffatt memorial**

- 3.2.21 The perimeter road gives spectacular views westward, including to St Luke's Church, as it descends curving round from the site of the Anglican chapel .
- 3.2.22 This area contains three listed memorials (Punshon, Joyce and Moffat) and two other especially notable monuments, to Douglas Jerrold, destroyed in 1987 but reinstated 2004, and to Samuel Prout.

Significance of Area 5

Medium-High: The listed boundary wall and railings are prominent here and although this area has lost a good deal of its significant planting and monumentation, it remains a key part of the original design, in particular, its designed views to St Luke's and westwards from Steep Hill as the road descends from the high ground.

Area 6: Turn of the Century Area

- 3.2.23 This area was not subject to systematic clearance and so has a high number of late C19th and early C20th monuments, together with a scattering of later memorials. This area contains two particularly notable monuments, to Sir August Manns and to John Belcher, the latter a headstone recently re-erected by Lambeth. A monument to Annie Sparenborg is listed (Grade II). Occasional good views are available south-west to St Luke's Church and west to the tombs in the entrance area near the Lodge.
- 3.2.24 The dense network of subsidiary footpaths marked by iron bollards, mostly metalled and edged and dating from the later nineteenth century is in distinct contrast to the simpler path network elsewhere but affords access to an area of historic and landscape significance, and gives a distinctive character to the area.
- 3.2.25 Planting is relatively sparse here, with notable hollies, Ash, Holm Oak, lime and the occasional twentieth century specimen conifer. The grassland here is managed long.

Significance of Area 6

High: An area of densely massed good quality memorials, not wholly affected by clearances. Its dense network of minor paths although dating only from the end of the nineteenth century is an important and positive layer in the historic design. Long grass with tall flowering perennials gives the area a distinctive character in summer.

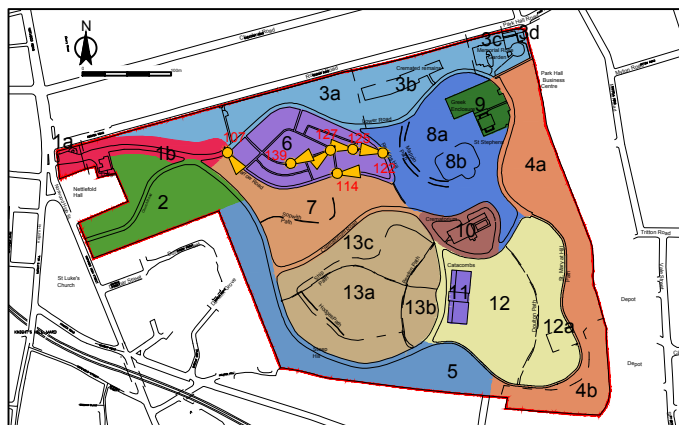
Figure 3.2.6 Photographs Character Area 6

Photo.107 Narrow Road with high kerbs

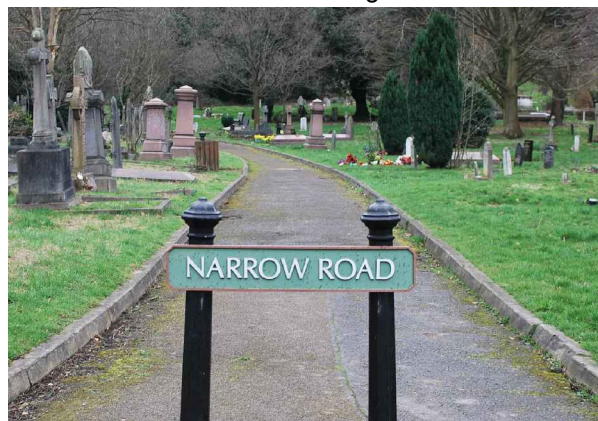


Photo.139 Turn of the Century Area: View to Sparenborg Memorial



Photo.127 View to St Luke's Church



Photo.114 Narrow Road approaching Reddins Hill



Photo.122 View from Reddins Hill



Photo.125 View to Sparenborg Memorial



Area 7: The Bailey Tombs Area

- 3.2.26 Named after the architecturally significant pair of tombs at the top of the area, now surrounded by secondary woodland (square 91), the area rises eastward from open areas on the level with Crematorium Road. Its upper western area is dominated by a self-sown clump of woodland. The clump contains within a number of ruinous but imposing monuments, including the Bailey tombs themselves and at least one Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. The clump is of low arboricultural and ecological interest, comprising as it does self-sown Sycamore, Elm suckers and Ivy.
- 3.2.27 An historic path, now named the Sopwith Path, can be traced from a bollard on Crematorium Road, around the south and east sides of the clump.
- 3.2.28 There has been monument clearance, but the area still contains a number of good quality monuments as well as scattered later memorials. The impact of clearance on historic character is mitigated by the topography and the mature planting.
- 3.2.29 Below the clump the mown areas contain some notable trees, especially a beautiful Holm Oak with other less historic specimens also having landscape value.
- 3.2.30 The slopes allow for some of the best views in the Cemetery, east up the slope and in reverse, west to St Luke's, and to the entrance and the associated mausolea. Less attractive views to the rear of the Library are also possible.
- 3.2.31 At the top of Narrow Road is a short flight of steps (Reddins Hill) leading up to the Crematorium, which forms the recommended route for pedestrians visiting the Crematorium. Part of the original network of drives (although it is unclear whether its gradient ever allowed for more than pedestrian use), the path is now narrowed to a crude set of concrete slabs steps which are out of keeping with the historic character.

Significance of Area 7

High: The area is prominent in views of the west-facing slopes from the entrance and has a distinctive historic collection of larger monuments in the form of the Bailey tombs arranged attractively along the curving pathway.

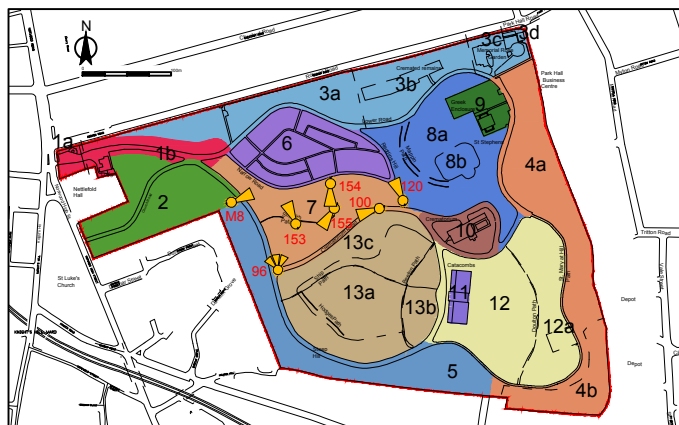
Figure 3.2.7 Photographs Character Area 7

Photo.153 Bailey Tombs on Sopwith Path



Photo.154 Bailey Tombs on Sopwith Path



Photo.155 Bailey Tombs on Sopwith Path



Photo.96 Open area in Character area 7



Photo.120 Reddins Hill - a slab footpath



Photo.100 Crematorium Road



M8 Wetenhall Mausoleum



Area 8: The Non-Conformist Area

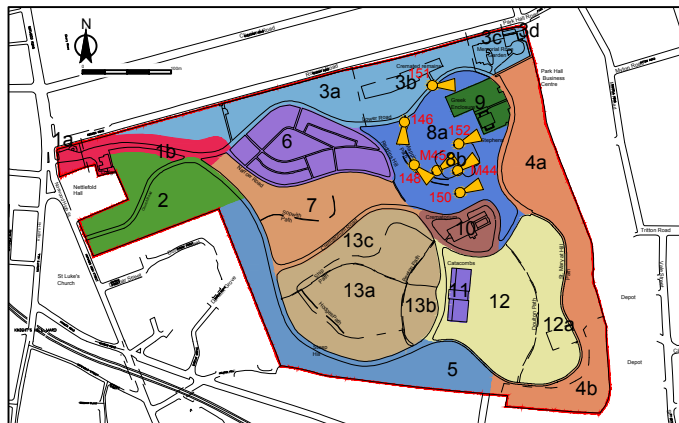
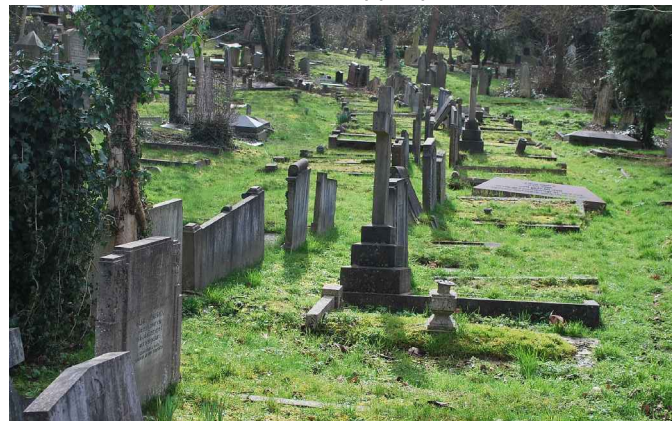
- 3.2.32 Historically, this was a largely open area with formal roadside tree planting on Lower Road, of which one or two Limes survive. That character has been eroded as scrub and overgrown shrubs have developed, although mowing still allows limited access through the area.
- 3.2.33 The area forms the setting for the Greek enclosure, although views of the enclosure are being lost to tree and very dense scrub growth. The route of the former carriage drive, now known as the Mappin Path, which curved around the southern and south-western side of the Greek enclosure, has been used for burial space. Within this the original network smaller paths have been used for burials and are becoming overgrown.
- 3.2.34 The area was identified in 2002 for its ancient woodland indicator species and has a notable concentration of Hawthorn.
- 3.2.35 The character here derives from the fact the area was not subjected to wholesale clearances, and this area contains a number of notable individual monuments, including to Benjamin Collis (Grade II), John Doulton, Arthur Anderson, Katti Lanner and Robert Moffat.
- 3.2.36 There are a number of notable trees below the Crematorium including oak and a multi-stemmed Bay on a tomb, and access remains through strimmed areas between the developing scrub. Mature Horse Chestnut planted along the western and northern boundaries of the Greek enclosure as part of its setting are now, with additional secondary woodland developing, obscuring views to it. Modern shrub planting immediately opposite the entrance to the Crematorium, no doubt intended to enhance the view as mourners emerge, is blocking views northwards to the City of London.

Area 8b Kershaw Monuments

- 3.2.37 In the heart of the non-conformist area is a collection of larger monuments in dense undergrowth, a number of which are listed including to Elworthy, Kershaw, Gorman and Brown. A high number of monuments are leaning and in need of conservation.

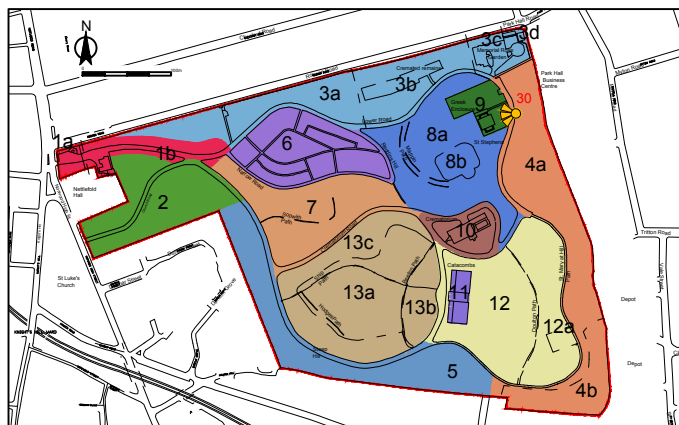
Significance of Area 8

High: This area is significant on account of the richness and variety of important headstones and monuments. It is also has particular significant as the setting of the Greek enclosure and has particular nature conservation and aesthetic interest on account of ancient woodland indicator species, and older trees .

Figure 3.2.8 Photographs Character Area 8**Photo.146 Lower section of Mappin path****Photo.148 Middle section of Mappin path****Photo.150 Upper section of Mappin path****M45 Auffray & O'Gorman****Vegetation along Mappin path****M44 The Baldwin Brown Monument****Photo.151 View to north side of Greek enclosure****Photo.152 Rear of St Stephen's**

Area 9: The Greek Enclosure

- 3.2.38 The imposing Mortuary Chapel to Augustus Ralli St Stephen's Chapel), is surrounded to the north and east by the numerous ornate and imposing mausolea and monuments and set within a well-defined original masonry wall and railing enclosure. Together these provides a clear and near intact evidential record of the commercial, artistic and social success of the Greek community as it became established in London following exodus after the Chios massacres in the Greek War of Independence in 1822.
- 3.2.39 The Grade II* Listed Chapel dating from c.1872, and possibly by Architect J. Oldrid Scott, is thought inspired by the Temple of Hephaestus and by the Parthenon. It is cited in the HE listings as having classical proportions that are well judged. The simplicity of the structure, with similar porticos north and south, the whole set elevated on a dais accessed by uniform sets of steps, has a pure and symmetrical form. The integration of Christian symbolism by way of sculptured marble Christian figures set in the northern frieze and the allegorical and metopes is considered a distinctive and well executed re-interpretation along the Parthenon model. The biblical inscription on the portico "for the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall rise" underlines the religious function and significance of the chapel.
- 3.2.40 Internally the simplicity and symmetry similarly adds to the strength of historic character of the mortuary chapel. The cella, free of any columns or internal sub-division has simple tile floor and plain decoration contrasting with the highly ornate coffer ceiling. The simple furnishings, a set of unfixed mahogany benches dating from 1884 (Foster Graham company) with lattice backs no arms and fluted legs, and a carved mahogany bier complete the function and aesthetic of the building as a mortuary chapel.
- 3.2.41 The east wing (mortuary side room) has stub walls thought to have been used to support coffins prior to funeral and burial, or prior to transhipment for burial in Greece or abroad, and so reveal another aspect of the condition of the Greek diaspora.
- 3.2.42 The west wing forms the other key function of the building, that of being the family vaults and final resting place of the Ralli and Calvocoressi families.
- 3.2.43 Whilst the chapel no longer holds regular services, when stabilised it remains capable of being used for its original purpose. The form, content, décor and symbolism of the Chapel, (unchanged excepting for a single south window replaced after war bomb damage), means it retains much of its original spiritual and religious significance.

Figure 3.2.9 Photographs Character Area 9

Greek enclosure cast railings



Narrow Paths



J&V Schilizzi memorial



Narrow Paths



X.E. Bali mausoleum



Monuments near entrance gate



Photo.30 Greek enclosure east site



- 3.2.44 The enclosure boundary is complete but not fully intact. Its irregular outline records the final leasehold arrived at in 1872 and the boundary of substantial masonry plinths topped with cast iron rails or decorative panels reflects requirements in that leasehold. There significant symbolism embodied in the enclosure. The gate and portico being flanked by allegorical sculptures of Faith, Hope, (Religion) and Charity three theological virtues deeply engrained in Victorian Christian psyche, whilst corner and end posts are topped with classic funerary symbolism of draped urns and crosses (now broken).
- 3.2.45 The enclosure is full of notable Grade II listed monuments including: the mausoleum of Mrs Maria Zambaco (Maria Cassavetti); the Balli Tomb; the Spartali Tomb; the Rodocanachi family tomb; the Vallianos family mausoleum; the Argenti mausoleum; the family tomb of Demetrios Cassavetes; the tomb of Dudley and Giulia Sheridan; the Marogordato family tomb; the temple mausoleum of Eustratio Ralli; the Antonios Ralli of Chios tomb; the A P Ralli and family tomb; the Vlasto tomb; the tomb of T E Schilizzi ; the Michalinos tomb; the John and Virginia Schillizi tomb and the J S Schillizi tomb, formerly known as the Skuaiteh tomb. As a group, complete and intact within the enclosure, these add significantly evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal value of the whole.
- 3.2.46 As well as its contribution to the visual and historic character of the Greek enclosure, the Chapel is important in views from the south, framed by mature trees Chestnuts around the enclosure.

Significance of Area 9

Exceptional: The enclosure with mortuary Chapel and monuments is one of the most distinctive and complete arrangements of funerary and commemorative structures in the country. It has significance locally, nationally, and internationally derived from the evidential, aesthetic, historical and communal value of the group as a whole, set within its original largely intact within its original setting.

Area 10: Crematorium and Chapel

- 3.2.47 The Crematorium is a relatively modest, unlisted structure, constructed c.1955 in part over the basement and Catacombs of the original Dissenters' Chapel which had itself been previously converted to a crematorium, the chimney was retained in part from the original structure. Although undistinguished in itself, the Crematorium occupies a key location in the designed landscape, commanding wide views northwards from the northern point of the ridge which dominates the Cemetery. Views to the horizon include St Paul's and the towers of the City, while foreground views include south façade of the Greek Chapel. Views to the Crematorium from the approaches and from the west have been lost but glimpses of the chimney do still serve to emphasise the dramatic topography of the site.
- 3.2.48 Erected on the site of the earlier Chapel, not surprisingly there are some notable memorials close to the Crematorium and now standing within the low wall that forms its curtilage. This prestigious location attracted a number of notable burials and retains some grand monuments, notably those to William Higgs; Charles Pearson; Charles Spurgeon (Grade II); a classical portico remnant of a mausoleum damaged in the war to John Johnston; the Grade II* listed mausoleum of Sir Henry Tate; the headstone of David Roberts, restored in 1996 and the chest tomb of Elhanan Bicknell.
- 3.2.49 The landscape around the building is set within a diminutive and poorly detailed dwarf brick wall that detracts from the historic character. The lawns are well-maintained but not fine kempt. Tree planting from the 1960s and later, including specimen Cypress and Silver Birch, Hawthorn and Cherry do not contribute strongly to the historic character, but two good lime trees, and a notable 19th Century Yew survives on the south lawn near Cloister Garden remnant of the pre 1955 landscape.

Significance of Area 10: Crematorium and Chapel

High: Despite the moderate architectural and aesthetic ambitions of the Crematorium itself, its significance is elevated on account of incorporation of earlier parts of the building, its situation on the original site of the non-conformist Chapel, and the surviving important and substantial monuments all of which are evidence of the historic development and use of this important part of the Cemetery. The building occupies a place of great importance in the historic landscape. The Crematorium is the focus of most visits to the Cemetery by the bereaved and is a place of social, and to some, spiritual value.

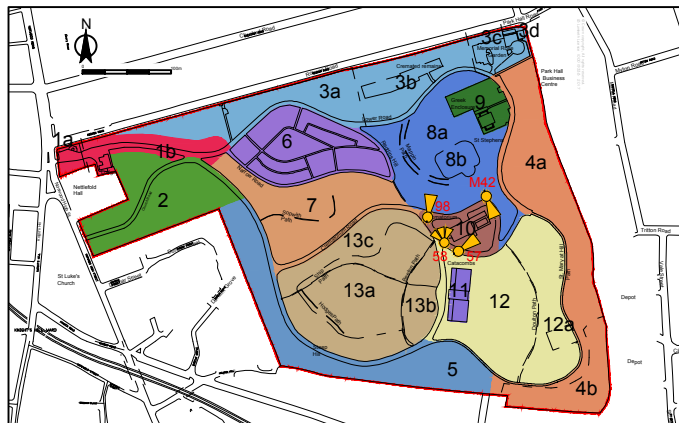
Figure 3.2.10 Photographs Character Area 10

Photo.98 View to City of London from Crematorium



Photo.58 Frontage to the Crematorium



Photo.58 Crematorium entrance



Photo.57 Crematorium Chimney



Photo.58 View towards City of London Crematorium



Crematorium landscape



M42 Tate Mausoleum



Photo.57 Crematorium wall and carriageway



Area 11: The Catacombs

- 3.2.50 The Catacombs created below the Anglican Chapel survived the demolition of the Chapel in 1960 and are listed Grade II. The listing includes the hydraulic lift which brought coffins down from the catafalque in the Chapel interior, as well as the iron gates and dressed stone surrounds of the vaults themselves.
- 3.2.51 The loss of the towering Anglican Chapel, (the centrepiece of Tite's design), from the Cemetery skyline changed the landscape's historic character significantly.
- 3.2.52 The siting of the Chapel over the Catacombs with lift arrangement was innovative, second only after Kensall Green. The catcombs remain still containing most of the original interments (including the remains of the Cemetery's designer, Sir William Tite) as surviving evidence to this arrangement. The catafalque lift (along with a slightly later model by the same manufacturer that replaced the original at Kensall Green) is one of only two surviving examples of this early Victorian innovation.
- 3.2.53 Today the Catacombs are overlaid by the remnants of a memorial 1960s rose garden. That Garden was removed and cleared of its roses and soil (and replaced by the new Memorial Garden in the north-east of the Cemetery) in order to protect the underlying structure from moisture ingress. The rose garden was built at a higher level than the roadway and is characterised by dwarf brick walls, brick piers and steps up to its entrance through a wrought iron gate. The garden has a bitumen wearing course to protect the Catacombs but this has since begun to fail. The whole is now covered by a temporary roof structure installed in 2004 to further protect the Catacombs from water penetration.

Significance of Area 11

High: The Catacombs are listed Grade II, and despite the loss of the Anglican Chapel remains a key element in the historic design and innovative operation of the Cemetery.

Area 12: The Doulton Path Area

- 3.2.54 Taking its name from the mausoleum to Sir Henry Doulton (located close to the path's junction with the Crematorium Road), this area includes the area around the Catacombs and land sloping down eastwards from the Catacombs to the St Mary at Hill path. Historically, the east-facing slope was open grassland as depicted in early sketches by

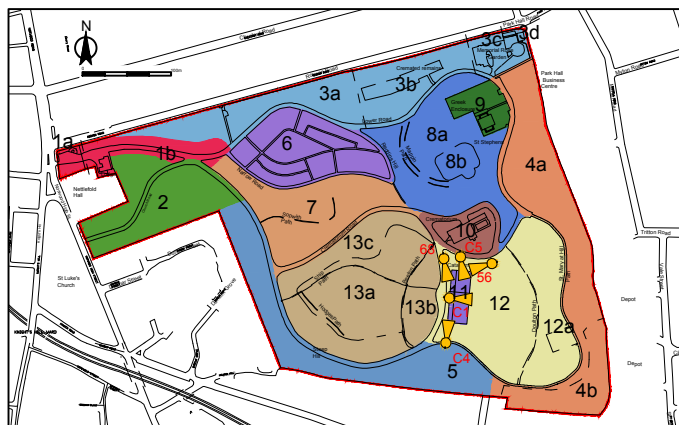
Figure 3.2.11 Photographs Character Area 11

Photo.56 Catacombs from north-east



Photo.C4 Catacombs from south



Photo.68 Catacombs from adjacent carriageway



Photo.C5 Catacombs from north west



Photo.C1 Entrance to Rose gardens on top of Catacombs



Catacombs interior with coffin lift



Rose garden on top of Catacombs



Sargeant, and the path now, named the Doulton Path, ran north-south across the slope was established early in the Cemetery's development designed to offer a series of fine views to the east. Historically the St Mary at Hill plot was defined within a railing enclosure.

- 3.2.55 The area has a particularly fine collection of monuments including large mausolea, many of which are substantial and ornate, reflecting the status of the families who secured plots in proximity to the prestigious Chapel. Today many of these monuments are listed, including Capper, King, Marsden, Harris, William Cubitt (recently restored), Widdowson, Nicholson, Thomas, Crane, Letts, Burgess, Stevens, T Cubitt and with its original Holly hedge above the main path and Baron de Reuter and J Garrett below. The Grade II terracotta mausoleum of Sir Henry Doulton, recently restored, is particularly impressive as is the deteriorating mausoleum to William Dodds. Many others graves are those of individuals and families with notable biographies and stories or which are aesthetically noteworthy, including graves and memorials to William Wyon; the recently restored George Jennings monument; the Alexander Muirhead monument; the Thomas Bristowe monument; and many more. all of which contribute to the evidential, historical, value of the area.
- 3.2.56 Doulton path today passes through woodland self-sown trees, brambles, ivy, other scrub, with some large mature specimen trees in amongst the dense canopy. Many monuments are becoming entirely obscured and some are deteriorating with the effects of ivy penetrating joints. As in other parts of the site numerous monuments have become toppled or shifted or toppled on account of collapse of the underlying vaults and brickwork. Many of the monuments remain inaccessible. Original views east to Dulwich Hill and Penge woods have been lost.

Area 12b

- 3.2.57 East of the Doulton Path is the St Mary at Hill plot. The originally boundary railings were pulled down sometime in the late C20th. The area is characterised by remnants of distinctive planting, the most notable of which are the Araucaria or Monkey Puzzles, complemented at shrub level by Rhododendron, Euonymus and other ornamental shrubs. However, the area is thickly overgrown with scrub despite shrub clearance efforts, its ornamental planting is swamped by secondary growth. In the 1990s lower parts of the St Mary at Hill land were used for interments introducing modern memorials to the detriment of the historic character.

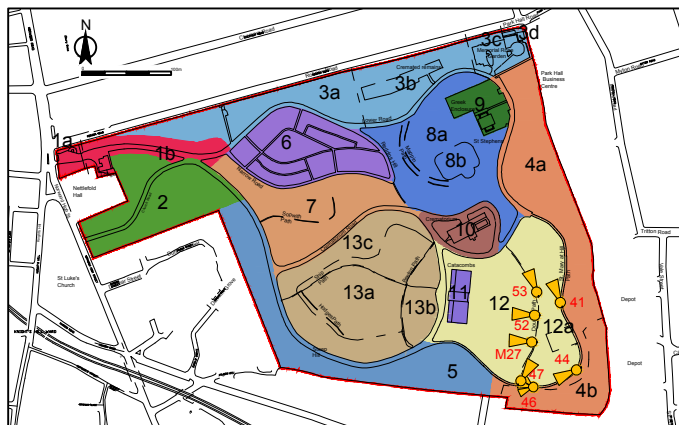
Figure 3.2.12 Photographs Character Area 12

Photo.53 West end of Doulton Path, with Doulton mausoleum



Photo.41 View looking west to Doulton Mausoleum



Photo.47 General view of Doulton Path in east



Photo.44 Garnett memorial



M27 Thomas Letts Memorial



Photo.52 Northern path of Doulton Path area



Photo.46 St Mary at Hill Plot from adjacent path



- 3.2.58 The narrowing of the St Mary at Hill path has resulted in an ongoing problem of vehicle damage to the verges, despite the installation of concrete highway kerbs.
- 3.2.59 Self-sown woodland is particularly dense in this area, causing damage to memorials, obstructing views and degrading the visual quality of the landscape. The unchecked growth of secondary woodland means that a substantial area of the Cemetery is currently lost to public access.

Significance of Area 12

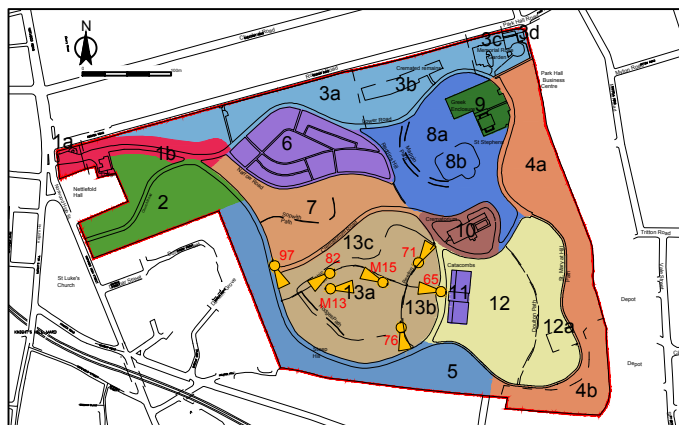
High: A key part of the Cemetery's historic design, of particular historic significance in terms of the views it once offered and an area containing a particularly fine collection of memorials of architectural, biographical, and cultural interest. The monument collection reflects the prestigious location at the highpoint of the Cemetery. The value is being diminished on account of dense regeneration of vegetation.

Area 13: Ship Path

- 3.2.60 This area extends downslope from the roadway immediately outside the Anglican Chapel site down to the more level ground to the west at the foot of Steep Hill. It contains three distinct areas: the self-sown woodland in the centre of the slopes with Beeton Path at the top and Ship Path on the northern flank and a minor path in the west (Area 13a); the elliptical area immediately in front (to the west) of the Catacombs (Area 13b); and the area of more open grass extending to Crematorium road and Steep Hill that envelopes this woodland (Area 13c).

Area 13a- Ship Path Woodland

- 3.2.61 Ship Path is named after the monument to Captain John Wimble, whose monument includes a fine model of the hull of a merchant ship. The area as whole includes a large number of substantial early monuments, today mostly set within a densely overgrown secondary woodland, which is being progressively managed. The Path was established early in the Cemetery's history, and early illustrations of the Cemetery suggests that Ship Path was originally gravelled. The path is lined with fine and notable monuments some of which are today listed (Wimble, Bessemer and Jones). It would have originally commanded magnificent views west toward St Luke's and beyond.

Figure 3.2.13 Photographs Character Area 13**Photo.82 View to St Luke's Church from Ship Path****Photo.65 Ship Path and Wimble monument****Photo.82 Lower part of Ship Path****Photo.71 Beeton Path looking north****Photo.76 Beeton Path looking south****M13 Pond Mausoleum****M15 Wimble Memorial****Photo.65 Ship path from Catacombs****Photo.97 Crematorium Rd & Mantell monument**

- 3.2.62 Some of these fine views remain available framed by specimen trees, including three notable Deodar Cedars towards, albeit much narrowed by tree-growth. The woodland is dense with bramble ivy and scrub and secondary regrowth of sycamore and ash, with occasional large mature specimens including a magnificent (possibly Oriental) Plane tree in square 98. Whilst subjected to regular clearance, this scrub continues to engulf and damage monuments as elsewhere on site, and is preventing access to important monuments such as the listed Pond Mausoleum in square 88. Other notable memorials include the recently restored monument to Charles Bravo; the remains of the grave of David Cox, the restored monument to Charles Alcock; the tomb of William Peek; the recently repaired John Appold monument.

Area 13b

- 3.2.63 The area around the periphery of Area 13a is maintained as mown grass with scattered trees. Here the density of large monuments is lower and the area has been subject to earlier clearances and numerous recent interments with modern memorials which detract. At the lower end of Crematorium Road a collection of more distinctive monuments include the memorial to Dr G Mantell (Grade II* listed). As it climbs the ridge Crematorium Road is lined by a row of three fine London Planes, as well as other mature and substantial oak trees.

Area 13c

- 3.2.64 West of the Episcopal Chapel, Beeton Path (named after the grave of the writer, Mrs Beeton) is the remnant of former carriage-drive, and narrowed in the 1940s and 50s to give additional grave space. The north-south path follows a curved engineered terrace along the contour of the ridge, above what would have been a line of pre-Cemetery hedgerow oaks. The carriageway would have afforded a series of designed views westwards. Today it is no more than an irregular grass path passing over the feet of mid twentieth-century graves, its historic character much diminished.
- 3.2.65 Between Beeton path and the Episcopal Chapel an elliptical area is formed which is one of the most intact and complete areas of historic monuments. Two especially fine monuments face onto the Beeton path, the imposing Berens mausoleum (Grade II*), and the listed chest tomb of Thomas de la Garde Grissell adjacent. Numerous other substantial monuments, including marble chest tombs, many vaults with especially large stone ledgers, highlight the prestigious status of this burial area in the development of the Cemetery. Other notable memorials include the modest memorial of Mrs Beeton; the

memorial to George Dolland; the Roupell family vault, with its original planting of Yews; and the Felix Slade monument.

- 3.2.66 The area is partly overgrown and as elsewhere this scrub continues to engulf and damage monuments and is preventing access. In spring primroses, an ancient woodland indicator species, abound in the unmown areas.

Significance Area 13a, b, c

High: A prominent slope which forms the backdrop to views around the lower part of the Cemetery. It attracted some prestigious monuments, many now listed, and included key elements of the ornamental layout and circulation. Many of the best specimen trees are located here as well as the majority of the pre-Cemetery trees, which have the highest ecological significance among the Cemetery's tree-stock.

4.1 Introduction

Current and Previous Condition Surveys and Reports

4.1.1 This section follows the format of the earlier sections in setting out present 'Condition, 'Current Trends and Risks' and 'Opportunities' and in terms of:

- Architecture.
- Landscape and Infrastructure.
- Funerary Monuments and Sculptures.
- Cultural and Biographical Heritage.
- Nature Conservation.
- Arboriculture.
- Amenity and Open Space, Public Use and Value, Current and Future Management.

4.2 Architecture and Built Heritage

Summary of Condition, Surveys and Reports, Risks and Opportunities

St Stephen's Chapel

4.2.1 Full and detailed condition surveys (by Donald Insall Associates (DIA) and structural report (Conisbee) for St Stephen's are given at Appendix 4.1 and these reference earlier reports by Caroe and Partners (2004) and Sally Strachey Conservation (2015), and include also specialist reports on plaster, timber and geotechnical investigations. Generally the Chapel, which underwent substantial renovation in 1974, is in a very poor and deteriorating condition. Key issues are summarized as follows:

- The south portico is exhibiting rotational movement away from the main body of the building, with contributory factors potentially being shallow foundations, presence of voids around the base of the crepidoma, large tree roots under the structures, and seasonal variations in moisture in the clay subsoil.
- Similar factors are also causing movement, and in places collapse, of the south and north portico steps.
- There is extensive cracking of stonework associated with the building movement, notably on the south portico.
- The main chapel slate tile roof is functional and its roof trusses appear sound but the stone pediment and parapet copings, gutters and central ridge tiles are covered in a self-adhesive bituminous tarred felt which has failed and in some cases is missing

completely revealing the heavily spalled stone beneath. There are areas that leak notably along the main ridge and gutters which have contributed to damage to stonework and the coffered ceiling to the main cella.

- The side wing roofs and gutters are a modern corrugated aluminium profiled sheet finish which now leak heavily, due to blocked parapet gutters and failed junction details made from flashband. Concealed downpipes are not functional;
- The condition of the roof and gutters has led to extensive water ingress into the side wings along with the cella itself, the limestone has suffered from friable surfaces, chipped arises, modern cement repairs, sulphuric crust, freeze thaw, open joints, discolouration and movement cracks.
- Finishes to the doors have weathered to bare wood, locks have been broken off with large sections of timber mid rail and stiles missing, sections of ironmongery are missing also. A number of panes of window glass have broken.
- Internal plaster and paint finishes are suffering from decay and salt damage caused by water ingress and condensation issues. In addition some failing paint may be on account of the use of brittle masonry paint ;
- Stone floor tiles and mosaics appear to be in good condition, with only small areas of localised damage and decay.
- Areas of skirting and architraves have suffered from crazed paint peeling paint and rotting timber caused by water ingress. Modern architraves have moved out of position either caused by warping wet timber or structural movement.

4.2.2 The building is deteriorating and is considered dangerous in its current condition on account of the ceiling. Without immediate intervention its condition will continue to worsen. Immediate opportunities to clear gutters , make downpipes functional, and temporarily seal leaking parts of the roofs are being progressed along with methods for propping the cella ceiling.

4.2.3 Thereafter the building requires comprehensive restoration, including underpinning, reconstruction of the crepidoma steps and supporting walls, selective removal of adjacent trees, new roof structures to the wings, new drainage, re-covering of the main roof, and extensive repairs to stonework, plasters, ceiling, timber, doors, and windows. Consideration will be needed to controlling humidity in the long term.

- 4.2.4 Further detailed site investigations will be necessary at the time of or prior to restoration including inspection of roof timbers once exposed, paint analysis of cella ceiling, investigations to assess the condition of the stone within the tympanums and the terracotta figures and CCTV inspection of concealed downpipes

Catacombs

- 4.2.5 A structural appraisal was carried out by Conisbee in 2014 (Appendix 4.3). The survey was not exhaustive and focussed on identifying areas where there might be structural geometric distortion and areas where water percolation might be causing washing out of the joints.
- 4.2.6 Key issues are summarized as follows:
- Removal of the episcopal chapel (purportedly on account of bomb damage during the war) left the catacombs without the protection of a roofed building. The rose garden subsequently laid out over did not afford adequate protection and so the introduction of a “temporary” scaffold roof was deemed necessary to keep the water out.
 - No distortion of the vaults was identified.
 - Joints between the bricks are generally in sound condition. There is evidence of historic water egress but the overall indication is that no long term critical damage has resulted.
 - There are extensive areas where material leached out of the brickwork have left deposits by evaporation onto the surface of the vaults.
 - Numerous masonry repairs have been carried out. Localised repairs and re-pointing to open joints is needed in the long term.
 - Support members of ferrous metal are built into the walls. These are likely to cause damage due to expansive corrosion causing cracking to the masonry.
 - The function and condition of lead drainage (some of which have been fully or partially removed) is unknown. The condition and function of these pipes will be a matter for further investigation and testing if this building is to be modified.
 - The stone flag paving to the floors has been mostly removed and requires restoration.
 - The catafalque appears to be largely intact but requires conservation or restoration.
 - Numerous other historic features, such as original doors and grilles are missing and may merit being restored.

4.2.7 Subject to regular inspections, environmental monitoring, and maintenance (in particular maintaining the temporary roof and its associated drainage), the building is unlikely to deteriorate significantly in the short and medium term.

4.2.8 Opportunities to include a new building or structure over the Catacombs (in the form of a visitor centre or other feature) have been suggested. Further careful intrusive investigation will be needed to ascertain full structural certainty of the load capacity of the existing masonry but at this early stage it is believed that the Catacombs will readily support the load of a new building. Whatever form the structure takes it will need to provide full weather protection and waterproofing to the Catacombs below.

Crematorium

4.2.9 A detailed condition survey of the crematorium is outside the brief of this CP.

Lodge

4.2.10 A full and detailed condition survey of the Lodge was outside the brief of this CP. However inspections have been made of the Lodge in particular the roof space and external gutters (Appendix 4.4).

4.2.11 The Lodge is generally in a reasonably sound condition overall. There are issues however in respect of the gutters:

- the roof structure is generally in good condition above eaves level, with visible timbers in dry and sound condition;
- extensive leakage and water staining has occurred at eaves level, mainly in the areas with box gutter arrangements;
- repairs to timbers around the box gutters are likely to be required in some areas;
- the concealed gutters and downpipe arrangements are prone to collecting leaves and becoming blocked on account of the numerous large mature trees adjacent;
- in addition the gutters appear to have numerous defects including splitting and loose counter flashing. Some of the splits have been poorly repaired by flashbanding;
- the gutter lining and lower courses of tiles needs to be stripped to fully expose the timber structure in the eaves areas and determine the full extent of repairs required.

4.2.12 Without immediate repair in the short term the condition of the gutters poses a threat to the integrity of the roof timbers and wall plate and ultimately to the brickwork below. The

water is causing damage to plaster and paint finishes internally. This renders the 1st floor accommodations unfit for use. In the short terms measures are being taken to make temporary repairs but full repair are required.

4.2.13 A regular maintenance programme is required in the longer term.

4.3 Landscape Infrastructure

Summary of Condition, Surveys and Reports, Risks and Opportunities

Walls, Gates and Railings

4.3.1 A structural survey of the northern boundary wall was carried in 2013 and a full visual survey of the entire boundary was undertaken in 2017 (Appendix 4.5). Key issues are summarized as below. The majority of items need to be addressed in the short to medium term in order to minimise further decay. Items highlighted [Critical] require immediate implementation and/or attention.

Forecourt Railings

4.3.2 The listed railings and gates dating from the 1890s have had numerous repairs including substantial repairs to the gates and overthrow in 2012: They were refinished in “Norwood spice” colour in the 1990s. Issues include:

- the stone plinth is cracked, and broken in numerous places including the protective corner stones at the gates;
- numerous leaded in fixing points between panels and to the plinth are in need of repair/re-fixing;
- in some cases corrosion of the ironwork is jacking and cracking the stonework at the fixing points;
- there are numerous defects to the wrought iron railings themselves, including at various fixing various points;
- the paint finishes on the railings is de-bonding exposing the wrought iron underneath resulting in corrosion;
- the original “underthrow” which sat below the current gate “overthrow” and which carried the words Norwood Crematorium is missing. Consideration should be given to whether it is appropriate for the to be re-instated in some form (albeit it is would be low for modern vehicles).

Tite Arch and Gates

- 4.3.3 Whilst no detailed inspection has been made of upper parts of the structure the gate masonry appears in reasonable condition and numerous recent indent repairs to ashlar detailing have generally been carried out sympathetically:
- The main and side gates are operable but appear to need adjusting of hinges, bolts and locks, jockey wheels and checking for operation.
 - The locks do not appear to be fully functional and require repair or renewal if the gate is to become used regularly as a main point of security.
 - The type 2 cast railings over stone plinth north of the gate have similar defects to those listed for the lesser forecourt railings, including also sections where finials and cast iron upper banding detail have been broken or damaged.
 - Paint finishes are de-bonding/exfoliating in numerous locations and all the ironwork requires refinishing.

Robson Road Railings and Wall

- 4.3.4 Key issues are summarized as follows:
- The north boundary wall exhibits a severe lean particularly at its eastern end caused by a surcharge of soil placed against the cemetery side of the wall. The eastern part was stabilised in 2001 using a series of tension tubes anchored to a concrete counterweight block inside the Cemetery. Sections of the wall not stabilised in this way had levels of soil within the Cemetery re-profiled but that has not always been sufficient to reduce the surcharge. Additional re-profiling /soil stabilisation is required.
 - A stone band at in the lower part of the wall is joined together using iron cramps set in pockets fixed with lead and ties the wall together and distributes load. In a number of locations the iron cramps are corroding and cracking the stone with the potential to cause serious instability. These need to be regularly monitored and repairs affected as identified. [Setting up of monitoring is Critical].
 - Splash back erosion evident to the lower 3 courses of the wall on the Robson Road side should be regularly monitored and areas of receding pointing should be repointed.
 - Where there is railing (Type 2 set over plinth wall) a number of the principal posts have suffered corrosion around the lead seal, the stone has cracked and spalled off around the embedded post base and these areas require remedial repair.
 - Most piers are leaning out towards Robson Road (North) and require ongoing monitoring. Pier 11 is leaning by 175mm and may require stabilisation [Critical]

- The type 2 cast railings have similar defects to those listed for those alongside the Tite Arch and require and refinishing throughout.

Nettlefold Library

- 4.3.5 Generally “Type 5” railings to the rear of Nettlefold Library appear in fair condition albeit they are at risk from damage from lime trees growing immediately adjacent and a number of railing fixing points are broken. Past investigations reveal that at least some of these railings are replacements with circular hollow section construction. Railings require re-finishing .

Norwood High St Church Street Entrance

- 4.3.6 The railings Norwood High St Church Street Entrance (Type 2 set over plinth wall) are in fair to poor condition. Issues include :
- defects are similar to those listed for those alongside the Tite Arch;
 - the Church Road Gates double gates are operable but appear to need adjusting of hinges, bolts and locks, jockey wheels and checking for operation;
 - the locks do not appear to be fully functional and require repair or renewal;
 - all metalwork require and refinishing throughout.

Southern Boundary Wall and Railings

- 4.3.7 Generally the wall is in fair condition given its age although there are localised areas of deteriorated mortar pointing to the wall, piers, and copings, as well as vegetation growth in places. Defects include:
- Plant growth (predominantly ivy) beneath the coping stones is causing coping stones to become detached and ‘jacked up’ from the top of the wall in some areas.
 - Joints in the brickwork that area decaying, spalling with mortar receding, (especially the first joint below the coping stone and joints around the plinth).
 - Open joints within the coping and pier copings, displaced copings and parts of the stones that are missing.
 - Numerous defects within the stone within the projecting band near the base of the wall.
 - Severely cracked plinth stones to the boundary with (Type2) railings over.
 - Numerous defects around the (poorly executed) infill panels and piers at Hubbard Road.
 - Type 2 cast railings with similar defects to those listed for those alongside the Tite Arch. Railings require refinishing throughout.

- Dislodged coping(s) on the pier adjacent to Mount Pleasant at the end of Hubbard road. [Critical - with work planned in 2018].

4.3.8 Without regular inspection, continued removal of vegetation, and a programme of re-pointing and stone repairs, and re-finishing of railings, the boundary will continue to deteriorate

4.3.9 Proposals to re-introduce an entrance at Hubbard road gives an opportunity to conserve and or restore this part of the south boundary which is in poor condition.

Eastern Boundary Wall and Railings

4.3.10 Much of the east boundary is in third party ownership. It is of various construction types. Whilst unsightly, most parts are in fair condition but are in need of localised brick replacement or repair, re pointing and coping repairs:

- Many areas need to be cleared of vegetation (mainly ivy) to enable inspection, further to which the ivy needs to be controlled and damaged areas repointed. [Critical]
- A key area of concern is the retaining wall alongside the depot, cemetery sections 4, 5, 6. (Wall type 4a). This is overgrown, leaning heavily, has missing or broken supporting buttresses, with defective coping and railing over. This should be subject of clearance of vegetation (including some large self-set trees embedded into the wall), more detailed inspection, and monitoring. Extensive remedial work is likely. Failure of this wall could have serious consequences as it retains burial areas high above the depot some 5m below. [Critical]
- A section of wall (Type 4a) in cemetery section 10, has a very low parapet height and is in need of protection. [Critical]
- Sections of wall in the south east corner have been the subject of recent repairs with poorly executed pointing which would merit being raked out and re-finished consistently.

Greek Enclosure Plinth Wall and Railings

4.3.11 A preliminary visual survey was undertaken in 2017 and is set out at Appendix 4.2. It is generally in a very poor condition. Key issues are summarized as follows:

- The monolithic stone plinth has become unstable and moved over many sections, including the entire north boundary and much of the east boundary. This is likely on account of inadequate foundations in the clay soil which is liable to shrink swell seasonally.

- The cast iron railing and posts have therefore become dislodged and disintegrated over extensive sections.
- Elsewhere individual rails and/or posts of iron railing have become detached.
- All the original posts bearing a cross-with-ivy finial detail are broken
- The gate and gate posts in the south-east corner are in a very poor state of repair with the post entirely unstable and requiring immediate attention.
- At many points, corrosion of the ironwork in the leading-in points is jacking and cracking the plinth.
- All the ironwork requires refinishing.
- The main gates require adjusting with hinges, locks, drop bolts

4.3.12 Without immediate attention the enclosure boundary poses a health and safety risk. Further loss of the boundary would detract from the historic integrity of the Greek enclosure as a whole. Further monitoring and inspection should be made of the main gate portico to check for movement and stability. [Critical]

Pathways and Carriageways

4.3.13 A preliminary visual survey was undertaken in 2017 and supplemented with trial pitting, testing, and core samples in selected locations as set out at Appendix 4.6. Key issues are summarized as follows:

- The forecourt, entrance area, approach road as far as the Gilbert memorial and Church Road, including kanted granite kerbs and resin bonded chipping dressing overlay, were all completed in 2012 and remain in good condition.
- The Crematorium Road and Steep Hill and the frontage to the Catacombs were resurfaced in 2010/2011 and are in good condition albeit the heavy duty HB2 road kerbs are visually inappropriate and give the impression of a highway. There are areas of failures of the kerb along Crematorium Road with the kerb edge falling away and the surface adjacent having developed structural failures with deformation and cracking. This appears to be due to insufficient backing (haunching) to the kerb and the fact the sub-bases does not extend under and beyond the kerb.
- The carriageway from the Greek enclosure to the Crematorium, also re-surfaced in 2010/2011, is in fair condition but again has visually inappropriate kerbs, extensive sections of kerb and surfacing exhibit structural failure and there is an unsightly service scar (following the upgrade of services to the Crematorium).

- Lower Road from the Greek enclosure to the Gilbert memorial, and Narrow Road are in poor condition with surface course and structural failure, dislodged kerbs and numerous patch repairs. 2017 site investigations reveal the construction depths rarely exceed 200mm and are substandard on these soils. The roads also have visually inappropriate kerbs.
- The turn of the century area (north of Narrow Road) has paths of tarmac with pin kerb edging that are failing throughout and becoming overgrown with grass and moss.
- St Mary at Hill path, narrowed and resurfaced in the 1990s has similar issues to the above, in addition to having an entirely inappropriate character with narrow width and substantial HB2 road kerbs.
- Ship Path and Doulton Path are thought to once have been surfaced in gravel. Now overgrown with grass (or remaining as earth and leaf mould under tree canopies) both paths are soft underfoot with Doulton being particularly wet.

Risks and Opportunities

- 4.3.14 Lower road and Narrow Road will to continue to deteriorate being of substandard construction. Areas with failed kerb edge detail will similarly continue to fail and structural failures adjacent will worsen unless remedied. Soft and wet conditions under foot will dissuade some visitors to use Ship Doulton and other paths. Where repairs are made opportunity should be made to ensure more robust construction, of a more appropriate character. Highways kerbs and detailing should be avoided. Re- surfacing will necessarily need to be co-ordinated with drainage works.

Drainage

- 4.3.15 The main Thames Water Sewer passes along the length of along Robson Road. A branch culvert on the original line of the Effra passes through the low point of the Cemetery. Six outfalls discharge drainage from the Cemetery into these sewers. Environment Agency mapping predicts surface water flooding in the vicinity of these culverts within the Cemetery but it is not established exactly how that arises – whether through limitations in the capacity in the sewers themselves or in the discharge arrangements.
- 4.3.16 Extensive surveys of the carriageway and combined drainage were undertaken in 2001 by Atkins. Atkins made an assessment of drainage which in summary found much of the existing drainage had defects and lacked capacity. Atkins produced a scheme for improving drainage in 2003/2004 but this was not carried out in full and interestingly the

Atkins scheme did not appear to build in additional capacity into the network. Work was however undertaken to renew drainage at the same time as work to renew the main carriageways (from Gilbert memorial to Crematorium Road, up Steep Hill and in front of the Catacombs) in 2010/2011 and similarly from the Lodge westward to the Effra culvert in 2012 when those carriageways were rebuilt. It appears that the works comprised like for like replacement of the original 150mm 6" pipework, with no additional in-built capacity, but with gullies repositioned in the carriageway rather than in bays to the side.

- 4.3.17 Drainage alignments were scanned and traced in 2016/17 and extensive CCTV survey work was carried out by Lanes in summer 2017. The CCTV indicates that the majority of the existing (road) drainage is in the good condition, however a few pipes have cracks, displaced joints or high condensate settlement and the latter couldn't be removed and requires further power rodding. The pipe defects and blockages are recorded in the Drainage Strategy Supporting Information document (Appendix 4.8)
- 4.3.18 A key outfall at the low point of the site (off MH 127) discharges to a blind connection (i.e. with no manhole) into the Robson road sewer. This alignment was partially blocked with roots and displaced joints and in need of remedial work.
- 4.3.19 The original deep plot drainage (daisy chained connections from vault to vault) probably served to drain the bases of vaults rather than have a wider purpose of site drainage. This drainage is inaccessible and could not be investigated either by Atkins 2001 or by Lanes in 2017 and is thought highly likely to be defunct and incapable of being restored. An associated 12" collector drain along the east boundary appears not to function.
- 4.3.20 Similarly it was not possible in 2001 nor in 2017 to gain access, investigate, nor to find connections to, the "concrete ditch" on the east boundary (formed between the inner concrete retaining wall and the site boundary wall). Gullies shown on surveys of 2001 (but not visible in 2017) suggest the ditch may have connected to an outfall at least at its eastern end but may not do so now, and that needs further investigation.
- 4.3.21 During heavy rainfall events in 2017 and 2018 surface water has been seen issuing out of the gullies on Crematorium Road and Lower Road and lower parts of Steep Hill and this may be on account of capacity issues in the Effra, in the discharge points to the Effra, or in the pipework itself, and/or exacerbated by defects in the system and siltation or blockages on account of lack of maintenance. The lack of positive drainage system

on St Mary at Hill path means that surface water collects at low points, blocking the path, and overflows to burial areas adjacent.

- 4.3.22 Heavy leaf fall frequently blocks gully especially on the upper slopes preventing water from entering the gullies and causing overland flows including onto burial areas e.g. at Reddins Hill.

Risks

- 4.3.23 The drainage arrangement and condition and capacity gives rise to frequent flooding on Lower Road, Narrow Road and St Mary at Hill paths. This exacerbates failure of surfacing and kerbs and hinders public access.
- 4.3.24 A small number of low points within burial areas exhibit surface water ponding during heavy rainfall. The main concern that poses is that ponding on recent visited graves is inappropriate, and ponding makes it difficult to re-use or reclaim or re-open older graves. This ponding arises not only on account of the failure or lack of drainage, as above, but is an inherent constraint of topography and heavy clay soils.
- 4.3.25 Surface water ponding causing saturation of clays and may to some limited extent exacerbate instability in vaults and monuments (see below). However, the areas where ponding is seen do not have numerous large monuments.

Opportunities

- 4.3.26 Opportunities to improve drainage should be taken at every opportunity where carriageways and paths are being considered for renewal, including for attenuation in line with best practice. A comprehensive drainage strategy (Appendix 4.8) has been developed which prioritises.

4.4 Funerary Monuments and Sculptures

- 4.4.1 The individual condition of the many thousands of memorials, vaults and mausolea varies greatly across the site. Detail condition surveys were undertaken in 2015 and 2017 in respect of the 16 monuments deemed as Heritage at Risks (Appendix 4.7).

Heritage at Risk Listed Monuments

- 4.4.2 The HAR monuments are in variously poor and deteriorating condition with common themes including:

- Missing or broken superstructure elements, decoration, or ironwork.
- Jacking /cracking of stonework caused by corrosion of ferrous elements.
- Structural movement and associated cracking/displacement of masonry and joints.
- Damage from woody shrubby species notably ivy, bramble.
- Damage from growth of self-set trees, predominantly sycamore and ash.

4.4.3 An assessment of stability of the vaults supporting the monuments was made through borescope inspections in 2017. Most of the HAR monument vaults are surprisingly intact but a number have major structural faults. This is caused by repeated shrink-swell and heave of the clays placing pressure on the sidewalls of the vaults, many of which are only 1 ½ bricks thick, causing the sidewalls to distort, instability of the ledger above and the superstructure above that. In the most severe cases monuments to Thomas and Letts this has resulted in collapse.

Mausolea

4.4.4 Detail condition surveys have not been carried out in respect of all 25 Mausolea. Most of the mausolea near the Cemetery entrance are in reasonably good condition having been maintained or variously restored over time. In relation to the HAR monuments Dodds and Balli are in exceptionally poor condition. Dodds was heavily encrusted with ivy and sycamore damaging the marble-work, and the mausoleum filled with guano. Balli is being affected by movement, some induced by roots and soil heave with consequent failure of the roof structure and crepidoma steps. Both have lost original fittings of doors and windows.

Larger Monuments Supported by Vaults

4.4.5 The key issues facing many of the larger monuments are similar to those detailed above for the HAR monuments. In particular:

- It is very common to find exposed brickwork of the vault in a state of collapse with large ledgers, often cracked, appearing precariously sat on incomplete brickwork.
- On the upper slopes of the Cemetery damage from vegetation – trees ivy and bramble is extensive.
- Monuments with superstructures made from very large ledgers and/or monolithic tombchests with a presumably robust vault construction appear more resistant to these forms of failure.

- Theft of metals off graves, including plaques and railings is also an ongoing threat. Where stonework and ledgers become broken and detached these may also go missing.

Smaller Memorials over Brick Lined Grave

- 4.4.6 Smaller monuments are similarly deteriorating as detailed above. The more simple and brick-lined graves are often found to be deformed into a dumbbell shape, and the lighter weight ledgers are often cracked or entirely missing, and superstructures of kerbs, and other details broken, deformed, collapsed, or entirely missing.

Modern “Lawn” Memorials

- 4.4.7 Modern lawn memorials have only shallow foundations and are often out of plumb or fallen altogether. They are mostly set in grass and so are less prone to damage from vegetation encroachment.

Risks

- 4.4.8 Without intervention the continued deterioration of the large stock of memorials is inevitable. In particular, conditions where the underlying brick linings and vaults are not stabilised, and/or where vegetation encroachment is unabated poses the greatest risk. Continued deterioration poses a risk to the site’s overall significance in heritage terms.

Opportunities

- 4.4.9 A programme of extensive vegetation management has proceeded over recent years with regular cutting back of woody vegetation to extensive areas around Ship Path Beeton Path and along the eastern boundary. In recent years there have been programmes promoted by the Friends and supported by the SoMC involving the stabilisation/reconstruction of brick lined graves, including infilling with pea gravel, and resetting of ledgers or temporary ledgers particularly along Ship Path.
- 4.4.10 Over and above conservation of the HAR monuments significant opportunities therefore exist to:
- audit and detail the condition of the older monuments and prioritise key memorials and to prescribe specific and general management measures; including,
 - stabilising and conserving all listed monuments;

- stabilising and conserving the more significant monuments e.g. those cultural, historical, aesthetic or architectural significance (see below); and
- stabilise brick lined graves and vaults of other priority monuments, such as along primary footpaths, including re-fixing replacement of temporary ledgers;
- continue the programme of vegetation management (see below).

4.4.11 More detail is given in section 5.0

4.5. Cultural and Biographical Heritage

4.5.1 There are a number of the graves and memorials to culturally and biographically significant people (see Appendix 2.5). The Friends do much good work to research and promote this heritage. Key issues in relation to the monuments and graves of cultural and biographical heritage include:

- many are not readily accessible alongside paths, and many are located within areas of dense vegetation;
- many cannot be readily found (and many have no monument);
- whilst many are in a stable condition, others are deteriorating.

Burial Records

4.5.2 Burial records are extensive and securely held on site and in the Minet archives. However, there remains very valuable information that is informative, engaging and, of interest to local people, genealogists and historians that is not readily available. This information includes names, addresses and occupations of grave owners, place of death/residence of the deceased and occupation of the deceased. This information is contained within the records books and ledgers (Appendix 2.6) but they are not in a condition suitable for handling by the public, nor is it desirable to allow unrestricted/unmanaged access to them by the public as they are statutory records. Burial plans are particularly vulnerable, being a mix of original velum and photocopies of varying quality. Digital copies of the plans have been made and archived for statutory security reasons.

Opportunities

4.5.3 Opportunities exist to make more of the biographical and cultural heritage by:

- extending the valuable work conducted by the Friends in researching and making more detailed records of all culturally or architecturally significant memorials;
- restoration of more of the culturally or architecturally significant memorials;

- development of on-site interpretation, potentially backed up by web-based resources to provide information on all culturally and architecturally significant memorials and graves;
- investigate means of extending the accessibility of digitised records
- opening up or maintaining paths through vegetation to enable physical access.

4.6 Nature Conservation

Condition and Current Status

- 4.6.1 The site is currently of SINC status. Without detailed recording of species year-on-year it is not possible to be definite as to whether the nature conservation value of the site is improving or deteriorating at present. SINC reviews are now planned to enable ecologists to assess their current status since the last major review in 2007. Records will need to be updated including those held by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), London's biological records centre.
- 4.6.2 Until recent interventions the reductions over time in the maintenance of the site has allowed woody species to colonise and allowed the secondary regrowth of sycamore and ash saplings to progress unchecked. This has a detrimental to habitat value whilst also damaging memorials and access. Issues include:
- The closing of tree canopy of self-set sycamore , limiting light at ground level, and reducing the extent of valuable ecoclines woodland edge and woodland glade habitat.
 - Encroaching bramble smothering meadow habitats of less vigorous diverse flora, including areas of ancient woodland indicator species.
 - Encroaching ivy smothering distinctive communities of sedums, mosses, lichen on gravestones, with associated loss of invertebrates that favour such habitats.
 - Japanese knotweed is present on site, which left unchecked could become more widespread.
- 4.6.3 Risks from management interventions potentially causing harm to the nature conservation value of the site include:
- Gradual tidying of standing deadwood and the clearance of fallen deadwood resulting in loss of bark and deadwood habitats for a wide range of fauna , flora and fungi.
 - Overly regular mowing regimes favouring vigorous/rank grasses over meadow species and wildflowers.

- Regular mowing regimes not being fine-tuned to allow for flowering periods and so limiting capacity of meadow flowers to regenerate.
- Conservation/restoration of memorials inadvertently removing communities of sedums, mosses, and lichens on gravestones, with associated invertebrates.

Opportunities

- 4.6.4 A delicate and realistic balance between protection of biodiversity and restoration and conservation of monuments, making improvements in access is achievable and this will involve detailed assessment of precisely which monuments and which areas have special biodiversity value. Means of controlling scrub and ivy encroachment, and secondary tree growth should be possible so as to benefit both nature conservation and heritage and access. Where areas of scrub are controlled specific means of re-instating floristically rich turf and its subsequent management will need to be detailed. A number of opportunities exist as highlighted in the ecological assessment including:
- retention of deadwood where possible or its removal to margins;
 - thinning of wooded areas to create glades promote biodiversity selecting out sycamore and ash in particular and favouring the oaks ;
 - removal of dense scrub;
 - reconsider the mowing regimes of lawn areas, including introduction of wildflowers;
 - introducing planted belts along the eastern boundary and potentially parts of northern boundary with scrubby understorey.
- 4.6.5 There is also opportunity to develop and make available information relating to the nature conservation value of the site on site, or via web links.

4.7 Arboriculture

- 4.7.1 Mature trees on the site are a key characteristic and an important heritage asset. A detailed survey trees is set out at (Appendix 2.19). Trees have been characterised in section 2.9 above as being:
- Mature and most Valuable Trees and Special and Distinctive trees and Veteran Trees,
 - Regenerating Secondary Regrowth and Self Set trees
 - Memorial Trees
 - Other trees

Mature and most Valuable Trees and Special and Distinctive trees and Veteran Trees,

4.7.2 In summary:

- Category A trees: the most valuable notable trees, based on the individual prominence, and current contribution and/or future potential, including the larger and more mature oaks, are generally free of significant defects that limit their potential, but individuals may require arboricultural attention.
- Category B trees: trees of moderate value that similarly have good future potential and/or good current amenity contribution, however some have arboricultural issues that need attending to. Numerous category B trees are growing in contact/conflict with graves or growing atop of graves
- Veteran trees (predating the Cemetery) are included in the above.

Regenerating Secondary Regrowth and Self Set trees

4.7.3 In summary:

- Many of the tree groups of regenerating ash and sycamore are causing damage to graves and memorials and structures.
- Repeated control and clearance in recent years has brought the re-growth under control in many areas, but in some of those areas trees continue to re grow from cut root stock. Control needs to be repeated and include treatment of cut roots.
- In other areas, such as the Greek enclosure, more vigorous attempts at control of regenerating ash and sycamore are still required.
- In some cases, within the tree groups, regenerating trees are preventing the development of more mature specimen trees.
- Whilst very few of the regenerating ash and sycamore, considered individually, are valuable specimens, the groups as a whole (which include also more larger and mature, specimens of other species), do have value for visual amenity that factor must be considered carefully in long term management.

Other Trees

4.7.4 Most trees on site are:

- Category 'C' trees: smaller or less mature trees and/or with limitations on their current amenity contribution or useful remaining life expectancy. Some do have arboricultural issues that need attending to and many are growing in contact/conflict with graves or growing atop of graves posing a threat to the heritage.
- Other Category U trees: of poor condition with defects or limited life expectancy and are recommended to be removed.

Memorial trees

4.7.5 A number of C category trees are memorial trees:

- many are inappropriate species, including conifers on graves, that will ultimately be entirely inappropriate and consideration will need to be given to their removal, having regard and sensitivity to grave owners.

Opportunities

4.7.6 Opportunities to improve management include the removal of self-seeded trees, the removal of poor or failing specimens and those encroaching on the buildings, and the strategic removal of trees to open up historic views and to improve biodiversity.

4.7.7 Under the Occupiers Liability Act(s) of 1957 and 1984 the Council has a duty of care to visitors and staff in respect of dangerous trees. Currently this is addressed by inspections with records kept digitally. Ideally this inspection regime could be developed further.

4.8 **Amenity and Open Space**

Condition

4.8.1 As can be seen from the amenity and open space assessments and public responses, as summarised in section 2.0, the Cemetery currently scores reasonably well in providing amenity space of heritage value, but improvements could be made to enhance its appeal. The Cemetery has Green Flag status.

Risks and Opportunities

4.8.2 Key risks to the amenity status include the potential for further deterioration in the conditions of buildings, paths, monuments, or trees, any or all of which might lead to more restricted access on account of health and safety concerns. Opportunities need to be taken to address signage, poorly co-ordinated furniture and to develop better promotional and interpretation initiatives. Maintaining the condition and appeal of amenity and ornamental planting in the forecourt area must be addressed.

4.8.3 Such improvements would contribute toward continued meeting of Green Flag Criteria including that of being '*A welcoming place*'. Delivering conservation proposed by this CP would ensure that '*Conservation and Heritage*' is protected. Development of the Management and Maintenance Plan contributes to the Cemetery being '*Well managed*', '*Clean and well maintained*' and a '*Healthy, safe and secure*' place. Methods to reduce pesticide, and waste within MMP assist in the site being '*Sustainable*'. '*Community involvement*' and '*Marketing*' will be enhanced through the activities proposed under the Activity and Interpretation Plan.

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the Conservation Plan sets out the approach to guide the management of the Cemetery. It first sets out the general aims for the site, including general policies, detailed application of these aims to in respect of key themes (management of buildings, monuments etc.). Then conservation management aims are given in respect of each of the character areas.

5.1.2 Detailed application of these aims are further developed within the *Management and Maintenance Plan*. The application of aims and policies relating to activities, interpretation, volunteering, and community engagement are detailed within the *Activity and Interpretation Plan*. Specific policies and aims addressing the maintenance and operation of the Cemetery for burials and cremations, including meeting the Charter for the Bereaved by the ICCM, are set out within the *Funerary Plan*. All of which are taken together to form the *Land Management Strategy*

General Aims

5.1.3 General Aims are taken from the requirements of the original Scheme of Management, as expanded to meet guidance from Historic England and the Heritage Lottery Fund and include:

- i. Protect, preserve and enhance buildings, monuments and other structures which are important to the character of the Cemetery, bringing them into good condition as and where appropriate.
- ii. Broaden the opportunities for nature conservation and encourage ecological diversity, as appropriate to the character of the Cemetery.
- iii. Minimise the detrimental impact of the management techniques used on the environment and the local ecosystem.
- iv. Provide a continuing educational resource to all sections of the local community, and in particular to schools and other groups of young people.
- v. Raise public awareness, and promote the enjoyment of the historical, cultural and architectural and nature conservation importance of the Cemetery.
- vi. Respect the security and permanence of Christian burial, and burials of other faiths.
- vii. Maintain and operate the Cemetery for continuing burials and cremations, including the re- use of graves (subject to defined principles, policies and procedures), including the conservation or restoration as appropriate of existing memorials.

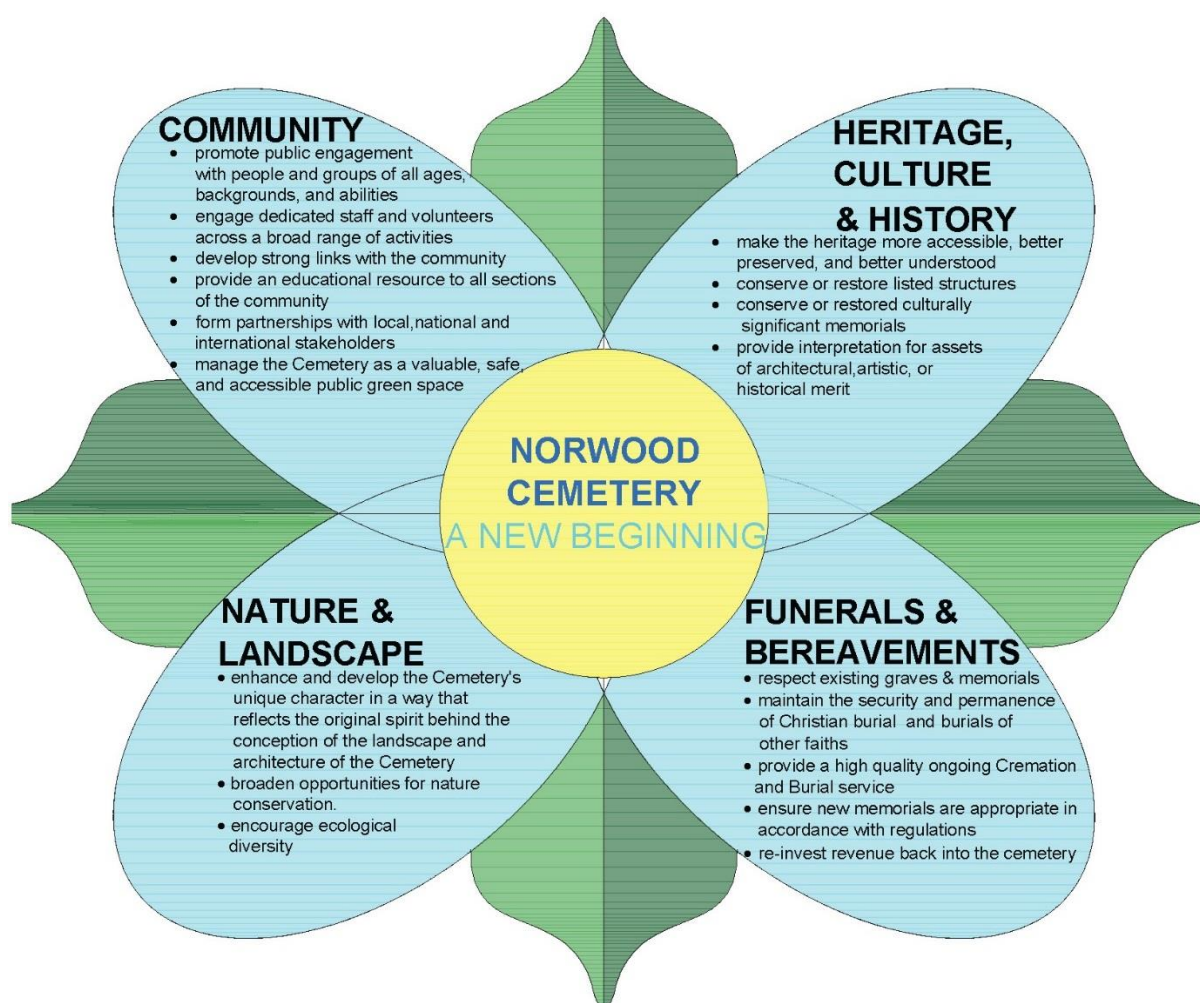
- viii. Provide interpretation and activities that enable a wider understanding and use of the site.
- ix. Fully identify and record the heritage value of the Cemetery.
- x. Invest in local people and staff with the knowledge and skills necessary to care for the historic cemetery.
- xi. Develop opportunities to maintain and expand the involvement of volunteers.
- xii. Provide a green space that is safe, welcoming, secure, clean and well maintained so as to meet and uphold the Green Flag Award standard.

General Policies

5.1.4 The restoration and management of historic assets should be guided by the following policies which align with guidance provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic England:

- *Conservation:* Restoration and management shall seek to conserve or enhance each of the different types of heritage appropriately in a balanced way, resolve conflicts between different types of heritage, meet appropriate conservation standards, preserve and enhance essential characteristics and distinctive features identified as significant.
- *New interventions;* must be carefully considered, using appropriate design, construction and materials, with regard for setting, so as not to damage heritage.
- *Access for people of all abilities;* should be achieved wherever reasonably possible, without damaging heritage. Where physical access to heritage is not possible alternative solutions should be provided.
- *Climate Change and Effects on the Environment:* Restoration and conservation measures should address and consider climatic change factors, encourage visitors to use public transport, conserve energy and minimise waste.
- *Heritage Management:* Information about the heritage should be properly kept, managed, updated, and made accessible in way and that is appropriate to the public, and to all volunteers, staff and contractors involved in managing the asset.

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



5.1.5 The sections below consider how these aims would be addressed by way of more detailed and specific policies. Policies are set out under the headings:

- Architecture.
- Landscape Infrastructure.
- Funerary Monuments and Sculptures.
- Cultural and Biographical Heritage.
- Nature Conservation.
- Arboriculture.
- Amenity and Open Space.
- Public Use and Value, Management and Maintenance.
- Access.

5.1.6 Specific policies relating to each of the Landscape Character Areas are set out. Whilst the character area approach is used, the aim is to achieve a more coherent landscape vision where the Cemetery does not appear as disparate areas (being either largely unkempt and overgrown, or alternatively mown and manicured) but instead all appears managed as a cemetery, with memorials respected and stabilised, and with a richness of floristic diversity.

5.1.7 Schematic plans outlining the Masterplan for the site are included at Figure 5.11

5.2 Architecture and Built Heritage

General

5.2.1 Interventions in all listed buildings should follow principles set out in guidance by Historic England and Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB). Ensure Listed Building Consent is sought for any changes to the fabric of Listed structures. Ensure planning consent sought for other changes, as may be applicable. Seek the advice of the Conservation Officer in respect of such changes.

5.2.2 Following any restoration, conservation or adaption proposed in the short or medium term all buildings should then be maintained in a good state of repair as set out in the MMP. Buildings should be re-inspected for changes in condition every 5 years (a quinquennial inspection). All defects which have the capacity to give rise to deterioration in the fabric should be addressed immediately as and when they become apparent. Given the extent of tree canopy cover and nature of the roofs to buildings on site particular attention must be paid to maintenance and repair of gutters, valleys and areas of flat roofs.

Lodge

5.2.3 Whilst the Lodge itself is not listed, the adjacent Tite Arch and boundary railings are listed, and the whole arrangement sits within a designated landscape, and a Conservation Area. Re-configuration, adaption, and extension (to give accommodation for community use as well as purpose designed accommodation for the Bereavement Services) should seek to respect and complement the composition and setting of the forecourt area and Tite arch and the important views into the Cemetery. Any modern extension should appear subsidiary, and be designed and detailed with materials to clearly read as such.

- 5.2.4 Following the re-development of the Lodge conservation management priorities include:
- i. Maintain the buildings in a good state of repair as set out in the MMP.
 - i. Avoid any inappropriate or unsympathetic additions including:
 - alterations to windows, doors or masonry detailing which are out of keeping;
 - addition of signs, notices, or services, or other fixings to the building fabric
 - ii. Avoid unsympathetic additions to external areas which may affect the setting of the building (irrespective of whether those additions are covered by planning controls) including unsightly storage of bins, materials, signage, and ancillary structures.
 - iii. Ensure that sight lines out of the building are retained uncluttered to maintain natural surveillance by staff and volunteers.

Catacombs

- 5.2.5 The Catacombs are Listed and designated Heritage at Risk with no immediate proposals for restoration, conservation, or new works. Conservation Management priorities include:
- i. Inspect and maintain the buildings in a stable condition as set out in the MMP.
 - ii. Repair and address key defects when they become apparent. Ensure water ingress is minimised by maintaining the temporary roof in the short term.
 - iii. Ensure it is secure to avoid damage by vandals or other unauthorised users.
 - iv. Enable a temporary means of safe access, subject to a health and safety audit including an appropriate route to the steps and improved security.
- In the longer term:
- v. Continue to develop and explore proposals for sustainable and appropriate uses. This may involve a new built structure over the existing structure.
 - vi. Work towards a built solution that will enable waterproofing of the Catacombs below so removing the need for any temporary roof. Any new structure should not compromise or require significant change to the listed structure below.
 - vii. Ensure any new built structure makes use of, and emphasises the prominent hill-top location and available views.
 - viii. Develop a layout which reflects the essential characteristics of the original frontage of the building onto the adjacent carriageway.
 - ix. Open up views to and from the Catacombs, west and south west (see below).
 - i. Restore or conserve as appropriate the key features of the Catacomb, including flooring grilles and doors, rainwater goods, and the Catafalque. Where original details have been lost, the approach of conservative consolidation of the original fabric, rather than speculative re-building, should be carried out.

- x. Allow continued but highly controlled access to the Catacombs and investigate ways of improving “access for all” to the substructure –whilst avoiding interventions that would be of detriment of the historic structure.
- xi. Respect the fact that the Catacombs are the resting place for numerous individuals and so may require some parts to remain out of bounds.

Crematorium

5.2.6 The Crematorium remains in use as a key destination for many visitors to the site, with visitors arriving on foot and by car. It occupies a prominent and central position within the site: Whilst the building itself is not listed, the adjacent catacombs are, and the whole arrangement sits within a designated landscape, and a Conservation Area.

- i. Inspect and maintain the buildings in a good state of repair as set out in the MMP.
- ii. Retain historic fixtures and fittings where ever possible.
- iii. Ensure planning consent is sought as appropriate for any changes to the fabric and avoid any inappropriate or unsympathetic additions. Avoid in particular additions such as external services, ventilation equipment, or other plant that may disfigure the building or detract from wider setting. Consider all sides of the building as being “front of house” given its visibility within the wider cemetery.
- iv. Consider a scheme for enhancement of the remembrance courtyard and steps.
- v. Consider schemes for enhancement of the surroundings to the building (below).

St Stephen’s Mortuary Chapel

5.2.7 The aim of conservation of the St Stephen’s shall be to enable it to have sustainable and appropriate use in the long term including as flexible and permanent exhibition space, for use by community, events, ceremonies, gatherings and memorial services. Conservation Management priorities should take account of the following:

- ii. Key defects highlighted within the current condition survey should be addressed.
- iii. Each repair and proposal should be carefully assessed, and any intervention that would affect significant existing building fabric must be weighed against the benefits that intervention would bring in terms of protecting the building as a whole in the long term. i.e. intervention should be to the minimum amount possible, whilst ensuring they secure the longevity of the building.
- iv. Where the building has been affected by decay which has changed the nature of the building, conservative consolidation of the original fabric, should be carried out.
- v. Modern inappropriate repairs should be removed where they are damaging the original historic fabric or where they detract from the chapel’s legibility.

- vi. All new interventions proposed relating to any change of use shall be designed to be reversible and discreet, affecting only the least significant parts.
- vii. Original internal finishes should be restored using traditional methods appropriate to its listed status wherever possible.
- viii. Mechanical and electrical servicing should be kept to a minimum necessary to allow flexible use of the building, and be reversible and/or removable.
- ix. Any new works to alter the exterior should respect the simple Doric architecture and the formal symmetrical nature of the crepidoma.
- xii. New works and uses should respect the fact that the west wing of the mortuary chapel is the resting place for numerous individuals.
- x. All work should respect the wider setting of the Chapel within the Greek enclosure with its monuments and mausolea

5.2.8 Following the conservation of the Chapel and its adaption to allow extended uses conservation management priorities should include:

- vi. Inspect and maintain the buildings in a good state of repair as set out in the MMP
- vii. Avoid changes to the fabric or inappropriate or unsympathetic additions including addition of signs , notices, services, antennae, or other fixings to the building fabric
- viii. Avoid unsympathetic additions to external areas which may affect the setting of the building -including storage of bins, materials, signage, and ancillary structures.

5.3 ***Landscape infrastructure***

5.3.1 This section sets out conservation aims and policies for walls, gates and railings, carriageway and path surfacing, and drainage infrastructure.

Walls, Gates and Railings

5.3.2 The boundary is extensive and the walls and railings are substantial and mostly listed. Maintaining the boundary complete and in good condition is vital to the safeguarding of the historic asset as a whole. Conservation policies include:

- Ensure regular inspection of the entire boundary as set out in the MMP. Ensure condition reports are set out in an improved format (using references to the established pier numbers) to ensure consistency in reporting to enable progressive monitoring of defects. Re-prioritise works at each survey, including works necessary to prevent health and safety risks and to minimise and prevent deterioration, (e.g. repair of copings).
- Develop a programme for repair over a 10 year period. Review the programme annually. Categorise works according to who may carry them out: low skill and repetitive tasks such

as ivy clearance, cleaning, and some re-painting may be carried out by volunteers.

Repetitive but more skilled tasks such as re-pointing, chopping out and setting in of replacement brickwork, some stonework, and preparation of metalwork prior to refinishing may be carried out by trained apprentices under supervision. More skilled tasks such as replacement indent stonework, re-setting railings and attending to gate and lock refurbishment should be contracted to skilled conservation specialists.

5.3.3 Specific policies relating to railings:

- Where re-finishing railings and gates use the two colour schemes (green and Norwood spice) previously established as a result of paint testing (English Heritage D Bianco 1999)
- Make repairs where corrosion jacking at railing fixing points is evident as soon as possible, and in the next cycle of work, so as to minimise damage to adjacent masonry.
- If and where railing finials are damaged though vandalism, seek to replace and refinish them quickly, so as not to allow a proliferation of vandalism to occur.
- If and where railings have moved out of true, with fixing points strained or broken, seek to address the underlying cause of the movement- such as subsidence of the plinth.
- Liaise with neighbours to remove unauthorised items and structures fixed to listed railings
- Remove any vegetation encroaching on/growing between the railings.

5.3.4 Specific Policy relating to walls:

- Where in any doubt as to structural deficiency seek advice of structural engineer.
- Where it is necessary to repair listed walls ensure brickwork and stone and mortar are matched to the original as advised by the conservator.

5.3.5 Specific policies for the east boundary include:

- Maintain ongoing dialogue with Park Hall Trading Estate
- Regularise any anomalies in terms of the Cemetery title, and clarify any uncertainties in terms of jurisdiction over, and responsibility for, the wall.
- Maintain ongoing dialogue with other LBL Departments in relation to the double retaining wall near the depot.
- Clear the wall comprehensively, survey and monitor it, agree an implement repair work.

5.3.6 For Nettlefold Hall (Picturehouse) boundary:

- Maintain dialogue with Picturehouse. Ensure all parties understand maintenance responsibilities.
- Regularly clear epicormic growth from limes and other encroaching shrubbery.

5.3.7 For the north boundary (Robson Road):

- Monitor movement.
- Ensure build-up of soil and debris against the wall inside the Cemetery does not continue.
- Monitor and inspect structural stone string course for signs of failure and movement.

5.3.8 Following transfer of responsibility for the Greek enclosure from the trustees of the Cathedral of St Sophia to LBL:

- Develop and implement a programme for the conservation of the enclosure wall.
- Ensure any programme of works is coordinated with drainage in the enclosure.

Pathways and Carriageways

5.3.9 Paths and carriageways are to be repaired as part of HLF funded works after 2018.

Subject to completion of that programme the entire carriageway network (with the exception of Lower Road from Mappin path to St Stephen's and from St Stephen's to the Crematorium) will have been renewed since 2010. Doulton path is proposed as breedon gravel and Ship and Beeton paths will remain as grass but, subject to trials improvements will be made to reinforce the grass. Conservation principles include:

- Carry out inspection and maintenance as set out the MMP.
- Develop a programme for renewal of carriageways not previously reconstructed.
- Where possible and appropriate at each phase of renewal replace upstand highways kerbs with more aesthetically appropriate kanted stone kerbs.
- Ensure kerbs are properly bedded (extending capping, sub-base and geotextile reinforcement under haunching) so as to minimise risk of deformation through shrink/swell action of the clay, (historically a problem across the site).
- Extend bonded gravel finish surfacing to points shown on the Masterplan east of Gilbert memorial. This contributes to mechanisms to control parking (see 5.9).
- Review operation of Ship, Beeton, and Doulton path improvements, extend successful treatments of bound gravel or grass reinforcement as appropriate including to Sopwith, Mappin, 'P' and Hodges paths.

Drainage

5.3.10 Drainage is proposed to be upgraded including below-ground attenuation over Lower Road, Narrow Road, St Mary at Hill path and Doulton path as part of HLF works after 2018. Numerous defects are to be addressed. Conservation principles include:

- Carry out inspection and maintenance as set out the MMP.

- Develop a programme for renewal for drainage not previously reconstructed including Lower Road east, St Stephen's.
- Where possible and appropriate at each phase of renewal, incorporate substantial below ground attenuation, bring gulleys indented outside the kerb line to so as to lie within the carriageway, ensure all new gullies are silt catching, and consider installing double gully arrangements to minimise blocking by leaf fall and debris.
- Consider long term investigation and renewal of eastern boundary drainage.

5.4 Funerary Monuments and Sculpture

Conservation Management of Funerary Monuments

5.4.1 The general approach to conservation management of funerary monuments and sculptures should include the following. A programme of stabilisation and/or conservation / restoration of memorials should prioritise:

- Listed Memorials.
- Memorials of cultural, biographical or architectural interest
- .Memorials which present a safety risk, now or in the foreseeable future.
- Significant memorials damaged by woody tree or shrub colonisation or ivy growth.
- Memorials associated with re-use or reclamation.

Memorials and graves cultural, biographical, or architectural interest

5.4.2 A programme of stabilisation and/or conservation or restoration of memorials should prioritise memorials:

- i. accessible and sited along Ship, Doulton, Beeton, and other footpaths or carriageway margins;
- ii. memorials where funding opportunities arise from families with a bona-fida interest in the grave, and subject to such rights having been firmly established;
- iii. memorials where funding opportunities arise from other donors (such as societies, trade, or cultural organisations) with an interest in a particular grave or memorial.

5.4.3 In order to inform the stabilisation/conservation/restoration work

- iv. Develop a programme to audit, and photograph all monuments.
- v. Record (using searchable spreadsheet) details including the plot number/section/burial numbers and persons interred, address of interred, memorial type, general condition (with date of inspection).
- vi. Make and index a photographic record (photograph from four sides).

- vii. Develop and use of a simple method and handbook, with oversight by trained member of bereavement service staff, and making use also of volunteer time.
- viii. Link this where to work to develop/maintain accessible digital records
- ix. Further detail on this is given in the MMP

Listed Memorials

- 5.4.4 Maintain a detailed audit of other Listed memorials detailing potential conservation, restoration and or stabilisation work. Programme necessary work having first:
- i. established whether or not Listed Building Consent is strictly required;
 - ii. developed a detailed method statement for the restoration;
 - iii. agreed works with the Conservation Officer (Grade II listed) and with Conservation officer and Historic England (Grade II*) monuments.

Memorials Associated with Re-use or Reclamation.

- 5.4.5 Some memorials will be restored and/or prepared as a part of a programme of re-use or reclamation. Re-use provides an opportunity to both secure income, and secure means of restoring monuments. A separate Policy Principles and Procedures document exists detailing strict criteria for Re-use under the Funerary Plan. Re-use may take place anywhere in the Cemetery under Faculty (where consecrated) or under current legislation (where not consecrated) however, in order to preserve and character of the Cemetery a re-use programme shall seek to prioritise:
- a) Earthen graves that can located but where the original memorial is missing.
 - b) Below ground brick-lined graves entirely missing the original ledger or memorial.
 - c) Brick-lined graves with brickwork intact but with a temporary ledger.
 - d) Other graves with kerbset memorial so degraded and/or substantially missing as to be capable only of salvage of its parts for repairs.
 - e) Graves with monolith memorial requiring substantial restoration.
 - f) Graves with kerbsets/ledger/ tomb or other memorial requiring substantial restoration including ostensibly new superstructure or features.
 - g) Graves with monolith memorial requiring superficial restoration.
 - h) Graves with kerbsets/ledger/ tomb or other memorial requiring largely intact but requiring some restoration including restoration of original inscriptions.

- 5.4.6 Where memorials exist ((e) to (h)) the original memorials shall thus be generally restored or conserved with new inscription added. Graves with memorials as g) and h) will merit particular care and proposals may require input from the conservation officer.

Memorial Safety

- 5.4.7 Develop and maintain Memorial Safety Inspection and Procedures. Memorial inspections should continue to be made in accordance with that policy, to industry best practice and NAMM/ICCM standards. A risk based approach should be adopted. All memorials that fail stability/safety tests and present significant risk to the public should be addressed. Temporary stabilisation measures, or fencing off, should be used in preference to laying flat. A programme of stabilisation and or conservation shall be set out to address:
- i. Memorials that have failed safety tests, present significant risk and have been laid flat, fenced off, or temporarily stabilised (see below).
 - ii. Memorials that have not failed safety tests, but could present a significant risk in the near future particularly on account of their proximity to paths and carriageways.

Significant Memorials Under Threat From Tree or Shrub Colonisation and/or Ivy Growth

- 5.4.8 Policies addressing the control of scrub and tree re-growth are set out below. Significant memorials being harmed by colonising of woody shrub or tree regeneration should be identified and clearance prioritised on an around them. Ivy should be managed so as not to be allowed to cause damage to significant monuments. Ivy requires careful removal to minimise damage to delicate masonry. Follow guidance on removal of ivy in the MMP

Procedures

- 5.4.9 In all cases of restoration/conservation of memorials proper procedures should be followed including but not limited to:
- a) Genealogical work to establish potential heirs and relatives.
 - b) Contact with and heirs /relatives explaining roles responsibilities and procedures.
 - c) Explaining to heirs /relatives of their responsibilities to maintain memorials, including requests for funding.
 - d) Completing notification requirements under LACO 1977; and
 - e) Meeting requirements under Listed Building and Faculty procedures.
 - f) Ensuring full records are kept.
 - g) Restorations shall follow best practice guidance including that set out in *Caring for Historic Graveyards and Cemetery Monuments* by Historic England.

- h) Meeting policies principles and procedures for re-use, as appropriate and noted above.

Memorial Regulations

- 5.4.10 Memorial Regulations are in place to cover all new memorials. These shall be reviewed and updated from time to time. The regulations broadly follow the Diocesan Churchyard regulations. The Regulations seek to limit the use of materials of inappropriate hues, colours, polish, or inscriptions so as to be in keeping with the historic character of the Cemetery. Regulations are included within Appendices to the Funerary Plan
- 5.4.11 In addition to the controls provided by the Memorial Regulations all new memorials on graves within consecrated areas are subject to Diocesan jurisdiction and faculty procedures. This is as set out in more detail in the Funerary Plan.
- 5.4.12 The regulations applicable to conservation or restoration and re-inscription or additional inscription on memorials to graves to be reclaimed or re-used is also separately detailed within the Memorial Regulations. These determine that the original memorials shall be generally conserved or restored with new inscription added.

5.5 Cultural and Biographical Heritage.

- 5.5.1 The approach development and management of cultural and biographical heritage should include the following provisions:
 - i. Identify, restore, stabilise and interpret culturally/biographically significant burials/memorials as noted above.
 - ii. Continue to research culturally significant burials/memorials, and continue to develop trails and accompanying information books.
 - iii. Consider the development of digital apps to convey cultural and biographical heritage to a wider audience.
 - iv. Make high quality reproduction of hard copies of plans, and arrange to be accessible under supervision from volunteers within exhibition space/archives room display. (See also below with regards to making digital copies of burial plans available online).
 - v. Consider re drafting burial plans to make digital record that is searchable by plot number, and linked to burial data (Digitise the plans using CAD prior to converting to GIS or pdf format- likely to involve an external specialist).

- vi. Stabilise bound copies of burial records (ledgers) and make available, under supervision from staff, within the site/ Lambeth archives.
- vii. Consider the long term accessibility and future use of the already fully digitally transcribed burial records (currently partially available on line through Deceased on Line). Consider migrating all data including plans to an online, backed up, platform with controlled access for data falling under the Data Protection Act. It may be appropriate, subject to data protection, commercial terms, and statutory requirements, to work closely with a commercial provider in order to do this.
- viii. Develop system of interpretation/displays/benches including panels within the site, and grave side temporary markers.

5.5.2 Alongside these activities a full programme of community, volunteer, and education activities will take place as detailed in the Activity Plan

5.6 Nature Conservation.

5.6.1 The approach to the management of nature conservation should include:

- i. Trial and implement alternative management regimes for the wooded burial areas, including coppicing, rotational clearing, and thinning - to encourage floristic diversity.
- ii. Trial and implement alternative management regimes for selected grass areas to encourage floristic diversity in the lawn areas. Monitor results.
- iii. Maintain all path and carriageway margins to burials areas neat and close-mown.
- iv. Develop, plant, and manage mixed woodland planting with dense and part evergreen woodland under-storey along the east boundary of the site (predominantly sited along areas of older public burials). This should be designed to assist in visual screening of the adjacent land uses to the east in line with the original design intent. Repair works will be required to parts of the wall in advance and some larger trees will not be suited to being situated close to the boundary wall for structural reasons.
- v. Retain deadwood in safe areas/stacks in woodland areas. Stack and secure safely
- vi. Retain standing deadwood subject to making annual assessments of tree safety (see below) .

5.6.2 Specific areas of management activity are detailed below in respect of the Character Areas. These are expanded upon in the MMP. The Activity and Interpretation Plan also details information on nature conservation themed activities. These include:

- i. Develop of a programme of volunteer activities to enable key areas of nature conservation work,
- ii. Maintain / extend planned tree and scrub control work as part of that programme.
- iii. Aim to achieve floristically rich grass between memorials, or ground cover.
- iv. Record clearly and precisely all nature conservation activities.
- v. Monitor and audit results of nature conservation activities including making detailed species counts and trend and condition surveys on habitats, flora, and fauna. Update the environmental records as and when appropriate.
- vi. Use a trained ecologist to advise on improvement to management regimes.
- vii. Develop a system of interpretation/displays linked with other 'soft' interpretation initiatives (nature conservation trails, leaflets etc)

5.7 Arboriculture.

5.7.1 The approach to the arboricultural resource on the site should address:

- General Tree Management.
- Mature and Valuable Trees, Special & Distinctive trees, Including Veteran Trees.
- Regenerating Secondary Regrowth and Self Set trees.
- Memorial Trees.
- Other Trees.
- Ongoing Inspection and Assessment.
- Engagement and Communication of Management Policies.

General Tree Management:

5.7.2 Maintain and improve tree survey and assessment methods and maintain better records. This shall include but not be limited to:

- i Individually survey individual specimens exceeding 150mm girth within the woodland (tree group) areas (where not previously recorded in the survey), Survey in using topographic means (not GPS). Update the database spreadsheet.
- ii Consider transfer of tree information onto a Geographical Information System (GIS) database. Avoid use of satellite (GPS) plotting of exact tree locations (in dense canopies areas GPS is inaccurate and should not be used). The exact locations of trees should be taken from the accurate and updated topographic survey - always.

- iii Remove previous tree tags (at least three tag systems exist) and re-tag trees clearly and securely to co-ordinate with the survey and spreadsheet/database.
- iv Develop and include a detailed tree assessment to inform detailed tree works taking account of the policies below.
- v Check and record all trees deemed to have a memorial function. Do not fell /remove or manage without following proper protocols.
- vi Develop detailed plans for removal of selected trees to open up and maintain key views to the west from Beeton Path the Catacombs and Crematorium toward the St Luke's Church and toward the main entrance, north to the City from the Crematorium, and east from Doulton path toward St Stephen's and Sydenham Hill.
- vii Record and audit all tree management works.

Mature and most Valuable Trees, Special and Distinctive trees, including Veteran Trees,

- 5.7.3 Ensure mature and most valuable trees, special and distinctive trees, including veteran trees, are retained, protected and nurtured:

- i Identify these trees clearly in ongoing detailed assessments.
- ii Identify protect and retain all significant original and early tree specimens. Repeat core sampling as necessary to identify the veteran trees predating the Cemetery.
- iii Regularly monitor all trees for condition and health.
- iv Avoid works within their root protection areas that could endanger tree health.
- v Where, a tree is close to important memorials or protected structures there is a threat to heritage consider each on a case by case basis. Consider the benefits and risks in retaining or removing a tree as against the loss of heritage features. Consider special measures as and when required to reconcile protection of the tree with protection of adjacent monuments or historic structures.

Regenerating Secondary Regrowth and Self Set trees

- 5.7.4 Continue to control and limit regeneration of self-set trees where they are causing damage to memorials and/or heritage structures, and /or loss of views and and/or diminish biodiversity on account of dense shade.

- i Develop a programme to remove all 'self-set' tree growth biennially from within burial areas and in close proximity to walls / structures. Mechanically remove stumps or use drilling and injection as and where practicable to control against regrowth.
- ii Select and protect individual trees. Allow these to develop to form good specimens where they are not causing damage to memorials, or compromising selected views.

- iii Remove self-set trees to open up and maintain key views as above.
- iv Remove ivy from trees above 1m off the ground.

Other trees

- 5.7.5 Follow the approach of “right tree right place. Select and protect individual trees where they are not causing damage to memorials, nor compromising views, nor historic character, and allow these to develop into good specimens:
- i Carefully identify and remove selected trees to open up key views (as above), where those trees do not have over-riding landscape character, or biodiversity interest.
 - ii Carefully identify and remove selected trees where they are causing damage to memorials, or structures of heritage significance.
 - iii Manage dense adventitious /canopy re-growth in previously pollarded specimens.
 - iv Periodically crown lift tree canopies located over footpaths to improve light.
 - v Identify species (currently Ash and Horsechestnut) where there are threats to the long term survival of specimens on account of disease. Identify replacement opportunities.
 - vi Develop a programme of tree planting along the east boundary and south boundary.
 - vii Prior to significant removal of Category C trees give consideration to loss of canopy cover and associated loss of potential drainage and nature conservation value.

Memorial Trees

- 5.7.6 Many of the memorial trees are the “wrong tree in the wrong place”. Many are of domestic/garden character. Trees on grave plots or close to footpaths in many instances are too and too close to memorials and paths to be sustainable large. Lambeth have identified Memorial trees which may be taken out as part of good management.
- i Check and maintain records of all Memorial trees.
 - ii Periodically review and update current proposals for the removal of trees.
 - iii Develop and follow notification procedures where memorial trees are to be removed.
 - iv Do not bestow rights of memorialisation on trees in the future .

Ongoing Inspection and Assessment

- 5.7.7 The Cemetery and Crematorium is operational and open daily for use by members of the public. Notwithstanding the ambition to maintain some standing deadwood it is critical that the trees are safe. It is not considered appropriate nor practical to make areas “out of bounds” e.g after high winds in order to retain unsafe trees or standing deadwood. Regular inspections should therefore continue including a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

looking at the condition and general health and vitality of every significant tree. Basic decay detection tools such as percussion should be used. Detailed management recommendations, in accordance with BS 3998 2010, should be made with regard to:

- Safety of people and property.
- Decision-making criteria for tree work.
- Wildlife and habitats.
- Trees which have significance on account of their age, historic significance, arboriculture stature and form, or particular landscape value.
- Tree longevity.
- Value for local amenity, landscape, biodiversity and heritage
- TPO status.

- 5.7.8 A VTA would identify tree works on a 'red' 'amber' 'green' basis according to location/accessibility of the tree and its general health and vigour. Repeat inspection work would then be carried out in higher risk areas- adjacent to footpaths and carriageways . Priority should be given to maintaining the health, form and vigour of significant trees.

Engagement and Communication of Arboricultural Management Policies

- 5.7.9 Tree works, especially felling, can be emotive and sensitive, even where being carried out for the best arboricultural, heritage, nature conservation or even health and safety reasons. The Activity and Interpretation Plan includes programmes to:
- i Continue and develop and support and involvement in the Friends and other groups in control of scrub and tree colonisation
 - ii Involve Friends, community, school and special interest groups in education programmes that celebrate the valued trees in the Cemetery, and record tree work.

5.8 Amenity , Open Space, Public Use

- 5.8.1 It should be the aim of the management of the Cemetery to achieve and uphold 'Green Flag' status. This will involve making improvements to meet the 8 Green Flag Criteria noted in section 4.0 above.
- 5.8.2 Detailed prescriptions are included within the Management and Maintenance Plan.

5.9 Access

Remote, Virtual and Intellectual Access

- 5.9.1 A key part of increasing accessibility to the Cemetery is not only physical accessibility but accessibility of its historical, genealogical, and cultural heritage. Some of this is currently being lost through memorials becoming lost, hidden, damaged, unstable or simply decaying, whilst the burial records found in ledgers and on plans is not readily accessible to the public. The measures detailed above address these issues.
- 5.9.2 The ‘interpretation’ of the nature conservation, heritage and cultural values of the site can partly be addressed by on-site signage and displays as noted above. An integrated approach to making the heritage more fully accessible can be achieved by linking low key signs and displays on site to leaflets, guided walks, website pages and smart phone applications. The Activity and Interpretation Plan addresses these.

Opening Times

- 5.9.3 Opening times as at (2018) are:
- Weekdays: 8am - 6pm (April-October)/ - 4pm (November-March).
 - Weekends/Bank Holidays 10am - 6pm (April-October)/ - 4pm (November-March).
- Maintain existing opening hours and seek to or extend opening hours during summer.

Pedestrian Access

- 5.9.4 There are no restrictions on pedestrian access other than cemetery opening hours. Pedestrians use shall continue to be promoted and encouraged. There is support for enabling more pedestrian use of the Cemetery by opening up entrances at Hubbard Road and/or Robson Road. Alongside that support there are legitimate concerns over threats to the security of the Cemetery that may arise with additional access points with concern that additional entrances may provide a variety of “escape” routes without surveillance. It is proposed that in the event additional entrance points are achieved then there should be a comprehensive mechanism for surveillance including CCTV at all entrances. In addition, regular patrols by community police officers and/or parks patrol officers will take place.
- 5.9.5 Commercial use of the site for keep fit groups is not appropriate and shall not be permitted.

“Access For All”

- 5.9.6 There is an inherent constraint in achieving physical “access for all” to cemetery sites where access is often across uneven ground with graves forming physical obstructions. Many of the more culturally significant graves are sited close to the pathways. More generally physical accessibility should be maintained and enhanced by:
- i restoring and maintaining footpath surfaces with appropriate gradient and cross fall;
 - ii signing the more accessible routes;
 - iii choice of appropriate materials where new surfaces are proposed or restored;
 - iv inclusion of accessible WC’s on site;
 - v ensuring as far as is reasonably practicable that new building is fully accessible.

Cycling

- 5.9.7 The Cemetery has historically been out of bounds to cyclists with regulations preventing cycle access, this despite the fact that access for motorists has always been unrestricted. That stance is out of keeping with wider policies on sustainability in the modern era and is prejudicial against those may use a bicycle to travel to the Cemetery to visit graves or attend services. The Council’s wider planning and transport policies seek to promote travel on foot and by bicycle as an alternative to use of private vehicles. Policy shall therefore be that:
- i Responsible cyclist are welcome on main carriageways only .
 - ii An advisory speed limit of 10mph shall be signed and policed.
 - iii No cycling shall be allowed on any footpath (including potential new access footpaths from Robson Road or Hubbard Road) – Cyclists shall be required to dismount.
 - iv Discreet cycle parking shall be provided in appropriate locations
 - v Regulations will be revised accordingly.

Car access, Circulation, Speed Limits, and Parking

- 5.9.8 Vehicular access to the site is permitted on all carriageways subject to following:
- i a 10mph speed limit;
 - ii vehicles not obstructing the carriageway;
 - iii parking is unrestricted except in the forecourt area and at points near the Crematorium.
 - iv Blue Badge access is permitted throughout with no special dispensations.
 - v Accessible bays for disabled users shall sited near the Lodge and Crematorium.
 - vi Bereavement services shall continue to manage circulation to promote one way circulation up Crematorium Road and down Steep Hill.

- vii All information relating to activities and services at the Cemetery shall promote alternatives forms of travel to the car.

5.9.9 Some issues have arisen historically with motorists seeking to avoid parking restrictions and charges on the High Street, by parking on the cemetery roads by the Lodge. In order to dissuade this and in order to maintain the attractive and historically sensitive setting of the forecourt and entrance road area:

- viii The forecourt and approach roads to just points beyond the Gilbert Memorial shall be covered by a parking restriction.
- ix To avoid unsightly double yellow lines the area of resin bonded gravel surfacing shall be extended to the same points to signify and signal the restricted parking area. (This is consistent with best practice in modern highways management in Controlled Parking Zones which avoid excessive use of unsightly signing and lining).
- x Apply similar restrictions at the Crematorium entrance if deemed appropriate.
- xi Regulations will be revised accordingly.
- xii Work with LBL legal to put in place a mechanism for Civil Enforcement.

5.10 Landscape Character Areas

Area 1: Main Entrance

Forecourt (Area 1a)

5.10.1 The view across the forecourt and through the Arch are a key component of the historic character of the Cemetery. Conservation management aims include:

- Ensure the entrance appears well kept, welcoming and attractive.
- Manage and maintain high quality materials kerbs, surfacing.
- Avoid new elements or features that might conflict visually with the composition and setting of the Arch and Lodge.
- Ensure signage kept to a minimum, is of a high quality, and co-ordinated.
- Manage and maintain the forecourt gates and railings and the Tite Arch railings and gates in good order.
- Consider additional protection from vehicles in the form of an “underthrow” to the outer gates (modelled on the original underthrow now lost).
- Visually enhance the boundary with Nettlefold Hall Library/Picture House.
- Manage and maintain soft landscape to a high standard with box-cut and edged lawn, and attractive beds of perennial with bulb/herbaceous elements.

- Ensure approach to the Lodge (and Visitor Centre) in opening hours and out of hours is clear and unambiguous.

Cemetery Approach (Area 1b)

5.10.2 Protect and conserve the fine character of the cemetery approach and its views, conservation management aims include:

- Manage and maintain high quality materials kerbs, surfacing.
- Manage and maintain planting areas of fine lawn. Neat cut around monuments
- Introduce parking restrictions whilst minimising signing and lining (see above).
- Protect, conserve, monuments and mausolea.
- Re-use not appropriate.

Area 2 St Luke's Entrance

5.10.3 Conservation management aims include:

- Manage and maintain the St Luke's entrance gates and railings in good order. Gates used for egress at peak periods only.
- Manage verges adjacent to paths and areas around historic monuments (including Britton) and around visited graves neat-cut.
- Consider relaxation of mowing regimes away from the carriageway.
- Site potential new long term succession tree planting to the south.
- Consider strategic arrangements/clumps of planting to soften boundary mindful of Tite's original proposals.
- Not considered a priority area for re-use due to high level of clearances.

Area 3 Northern Boundary

Area 3a Robson Road West

5.10.4 Conservation management aims include:

- Identify distinctive monuments alongside path that may merit restoration.
- Investigate area as potentially being available for re-use (under Faculty)
- Continue with relaxed mowing regime in summer to rear (north) of area
- Monitor condition of manage mature trees of landscape significance including Holm Oak and Yew. Consider succession tree planting.
- Upgrade Lower Road using high quality kerb finishes. Upgrade/replace drainage
- Potential priority area for re-use.

Area 3b Cremated Remains Area

5.10.5 Conservation management aims include:

- Seek confirmatory Faculty for cremated remains area.
- Apply and enforce updated Memorial Regulations
- Monitor condition of formal lime planting. Consider succession tree planting.
- Monitor condition of wall, maintain ditch free of debris and soil surcharge
- Supplement and structure planting of along boundary
- Consider introducing strategically placed arrangements of shrub planting to soften appearance of cremated remains area particularly as viewed from Lower Road.
- Include properly surfaced path with attractive detailing to access the area.
- Re-use not appropriate.
- A maximum extent to the cremated remains section should be maintained.

Area 3c Memorial Rose Garden (Garden of Remembrance)

5.10.6 Conservation management aims include:

- Maintain to a high standard. Repair paths
- Manage and maintain soft landscape to a high standard with box cut and edged lawn, and attractive beds of perennial with bulb/herbaceous elements
- Apply and enforce updated Memorial Regulations in respect of plaques.
- Re-use not applicable.

Area 3d Robson Road Corner (works area)

5.10.7 Conservation management aims include:

- Develop as potential new access, subject to ensuring good surveillance. Ensure any new access off Robson Road presents an attractive approach at street level.
- Re-develop sheds to provide useful accommodation for Friends, grounds- maintenance staff, gravediggers and/ or stonemason.
- Redevelop and open up the space and re-configure path and wall to create an attractive welcoming space potentially including niches (columbaria).
- Re-use not applicable.

Area 4 The Eastern Boundary Area

5.10.8 This area extends the length of the Cemetery boundary with the Park Hall Road Trading Estate, the Vale Road Depot and rear gardens of Durban Road.

Area 4a

5.10.9 Conservation management aims include:

- Ensure terms of agreement with neighbouring landowner (Park Hall Trading Estate) with respect to the wall and adjacent land-uses are upheld. Consider options to raise wall or railing over where not meeting standards. Ensure wall is maintained.
- Investigate and monitor condition of eastern wall where retaining adjacent to Vale St Depot. Carry out remedial work as required.
- Consider option of including additional entrance in the wall (via Depot)-as part of long term aspiration for enhanced access.
- Develop and implement proposals for a narrow but visually effective belt of mixed planting to soften the entire eastern boundary- generally over public graves.
- Monitor condition of mature Oak and Horse Chestnuts and semi-mature London Planes. Consider succession tree planting.
- Consider removal of Willows and Poplars in mid to long term.
- Consider and develop options for improved drainage of the northernmost area.
- Develop proposals to protect and tidy concrete ditch.
- Screen/re-design the visually intrusive compost/soil area St Mary at Hill path.
- Consider relaxation of mowing regimes in a strip along the east of the space.
- Ensure good access to grave of Alphonse de Normandy, and Grade II listed Ann Farrow, restored in 1999; and that of James Stiff.
- Investigate entire area (of private graves) as potentially being a priority area for re-use (both under 1976 and 2007 Acts for non consecrated areas and under faculty in consecrated parts).

Area 4b

5.10.10 The south east corner of the Cemetery is predominantly of unmarked public burials:

- Develop and implement proposals for a narrow but visually effective belt of mixed planting to soften the boundary adjacent to housing - sited over public graves.
- Consider relaxation of mowing regimes in a strip along the east of the space.
- Consider introduction of appropriate tree planting mindful of avoiding screening of key views to the spire of St Stephen's, College Road to the east.
- Investigate entire area (of public graves) for re-use (under faculty).

Area 5: The Southern Boundary

5.10.11 The boundary wall and railings, are prominent along the south boundary. Views to St Luke's Church are significant. Much of the area has seen extensive clearances:

- Develop options for re instating the original access from Hubbard Road – for pedestrians only- subject to achieving satisfactory levels of surveillance and security). Reflect original railing/gate design. Ensure the design of the external (Hubbard Road) streetscape is of an appropriate quality. Include appropriate welcome signage.
- Manage and maintain the walls and railings in good order. Ensure neighbours do not affix structures or encroach onto/through the railings.
- Manage verges neat cut where adjacent to paths and areas around historic monuments (including Punshon, Joyce Moffat Jerrold, and Prout) and visited graves.
- Consider relaxation of mowing regimes along the boundary
- Consider planting to soften views to housing – mindful of Tite's original planting design.
- Programme removal of inappropriate of memorial trees.
- Manage and retain significant mature trees Yew, Horse Chestnut, Austrian Pine. Consider long term succession tree planting avoiding loss of views to the Church.
- Not considered a priority area for re-use due to high level of clearances.

Area 6: Turn of the Century Area

5.10.12 Conservation management aims include:

- Develop and implement proposals for upgrading Narrow Road using high quality/flush kerb finishes. Upgrade and repair network of smaller paths. Upgrade/replace drainage.
- Manage verges neat cut where adjacent to paths and around historic monuments (including Sir August Manns , John Belcher, Annie Sparenborg) and visited graves.
- Continue policy of relaxation of mowing regimes throughout remainder of area.
- Programme removal of inappropriate of memorial trees.
- Manage trees to minimise loss of views to St Luke's Church.
- Investigate entire area (private graves) as potentially being available for re-use (under Faculty) –(potentially limited due to age).

Area 7: The Bailey Tombs Area

5.10.13 Conservation management aims include:

- Consider upgrading Sopwith Path past the Bailey tombs to an informal gravel in long term. Include drainage (with attenuation) beneath.
- Thin trees near Bailey tombs retaining best specimens to open up views.
- Develop implement proposals for upgrading steps to Crematorium.
- Manage verges neat cut adjacent to paths around historic monuments.
- Continue policy of relaxation of mowing regimes throughout remainder of area.

- Programme removal of inappropriate of memorial trees.
- Manage trees to minimise loss of views to St Luke's Church.
- Investigate as potentially area for re-use (private graves, under Faculty)

Area 8: The Non-Conformist Area

5.10.14 The area forms the setting for the Greek enclosure accessed by Mappin Path and P paths but is dominated by dense and regrowth. Conservation Management aims include:

- Consider removal and replacement of Horse Chestnut near the Greek enclosure.
- Remove scrub and selected trees in a corridor north of the Crematorium, to re-instate views to the City of London.
- Low priority for re-use programme given current condition.

5.10.15 Other conservation management aims for areas of scrub and self-set woodland include:

- Periodically manage and control woody scrub.
- Aim to achieve floristically rich mown grass between memorials, or alternatively low growing ivy between memorials
- Control and remove regenerating ash and sycamore, particularly from graves.
- Control ivy, preventing it from climbing monuments and trees.
- Monitor, record, and map ancient woodland indicator species and avoid operations and management that could impact upon them.
- Focus on maintaining good access to significant monuments.
- Restore significant monuments

Area 9: The Greek Enclosure

5.10.16 Conservation management aims for the St Stephen's Chapel are set out above. For the enclosure as a whole:

- Restore the enclosure boundary.
- Upgrade and resurface footpaths.
- Restore significant monuments and seek funding from heirs to enable more widespread restoration.
- Resolve drainage in north.
- Not to be considered as part of a re-use programme. Heirs and relative should be encouraged to take responsibility for maintenance and upkeep and this may extend to exercising rights to additional interments in vaults, where space allows

Area 10: Crematorium and Chapel

5.10.17 Conservation management aims for the Crematorium and Chapel are set out above. For the area as a whole:

- Enhance and potentially redesign the external spaces including repairing (and in places potentially removing) the unattractive poor condition boundary wall.
- Introduce a high quality landscape surrounding the building including attractive beds of perennial and herbaceous planting and fine box cut lawns
- Avoid unsympathetic additions to external areas which may affect the setting of the building including unsightly storage of bins, materials, road signs, road-lining.
- Remove diminutive and inappropriate specimens of Cypress and Silver Birch, Hawthorn and Cherry consider more substantial long term tree replacements.
- Ensure significant monuments are well maintained, and accessible (William Higgs; Charles Pearson; Charles Spurgeon, John Johnston mausoleum, Sir Henry Tate Mausoleum; David Roberts headstone, Elhanan Bicknell).

Area 11: The Catacombs

5.10.18 Conservation management aims for the Catacombs are set out above.

Area 12: The Doulton Path Area

5.10.19 This woodland of self-sown trees, mature specimen trees, ivy and dense scrub, has many notable monuments becoming obscured and/or damaged and made inaccessible.

Original views east have been lost. Specific conservation management aims include:

- Manage and remove scrub, trees in a corridor eastwards to re-instate distant views towards to Sydenham /Dulwich Wood, and the spire of St Stephen's.
- Low priority for re-use programme given current condition.

5.10.20 Specific Conservation Management aims for Area 12b (St Mary at Hill Plot) include:

- Define or re-instate the St Mary at Hill boundary in the very long term or, in the short/medium term, re-instate piers at corner points to demark the plot.
- Subject to scrub management and control (below) consider re-introduction of ornamentals shrubs (azaleas, euonymus etc. reflecting original planting).
- Reconstruct the St Mary at Hill path with high quality kanted granite kerbs allowing limited vehicle access for funerals only. Include attenuated positive drainage

5.10.21 More general conservation management aims for the areas of woody scrub and self-set woodland of the Doulton Path Area are shared with Area 8 above:

Area 13: Ship Path

5.10.22 These west facing slopes including areas of woodland of self-sown trees, mature specimen trees, ivy and dense scrub, also many notable monuments becoming obscured and/or damaged and made inaccessible. Original views west have been lost.

5.10.23 Specific Conservation Management for *Area 13a Ship Path Woodland* include:

- Identify manage and remove scrub, trees in corridor(s) west to re-instate views west to St Luke's and north-west to the entrance.
- Prioritise restoration of memorials along Ship Path.
- Improve conditions of Ship path and the branch to the south, consider re-instating a bound or bonded gravel finish of informal appearance in the long term.
- Consider as a high priority area for re-use programme.

5.10.24 Conservation Management for *Area 13b Ship Path/Grisell/Berens Tombs area* include:

- Identify manage and remove scrub, trees in corridor(s) west to re-instate views to from the front of the Catacombs St Luke's and north west to the entrance.
- Prioritise restoration of memorials along Beeton Path and Ship Path.
- Reinstate Ship Path linking to the Catacombs in a gravel or reinforced grass finish.
- Form a narrow path along of Beeton path using gravel or reinforced grass finish.
- Consider as a high priority area for re-use.

5.10.25 Specific Conservation Management aims for *Area 13c Ship Path Open*

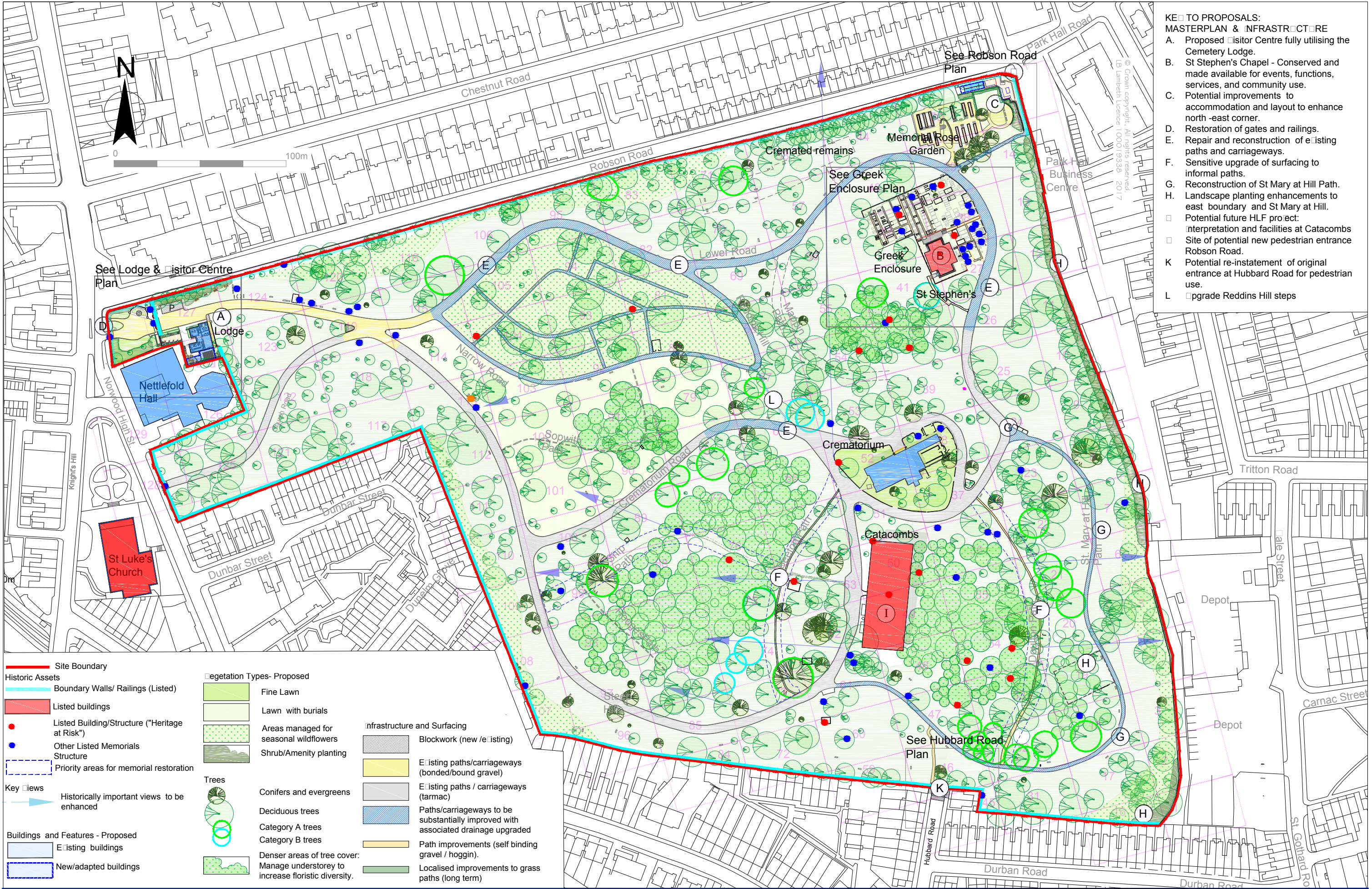
- Implement a programme of removal of memorial trees.
- Identify manage and remove inappropriate trees in corridors where that would assist in re-instating views to the Lodge/entrance.
- Consider as a high priority area for re-use programme.

5.10.26 More general conservation management aims for the areas of woody scrub and self-set woodland of the Ship path area as a whole are shared with Area 8 and Area 12 as above:

5.11 Masterplan

5.11.1 A Masterplan has been developed for the site, which incorporates the aims and policies set out in the previous sections. Many areas are proposed to be taken forward as part of the planned HLF investment after 2018. Detailed areas of intervention are also shown. Plans as are set out below.

<i>Figure</i>	<i>110-01-350</i>	<i>Masterplan</i>
<i>Figure</i>	<i>110-01-355</i>	<i>Detail Area: Visitor Centre in Lodge</i>
<i>Figure</i>	<i>110-01-356</i>	<i>Detail Area: Greek Enclosure</i>
<i>Figure</i>	<i>110-01-357</i>	<i>Detail Area: Robson Road Entrance</i>
<i>Figure</i>	<i>110-01-358</i>	<i>Detail Area: Hubbard Road Entrance</i>



- KEY TO PROPOSALS:
MASTERPLAN & INFRASTRUCTURE
- A. Proposed Visitor Centre fully utilising the Cemetery Lodge.
 - B. St Stephen's Chapel - Conserved and made available for events, functions, services, and community use.
 - C. Potential improvements to accommodation and layout to enhance north-east corner.
 - D. Restoration of gates and railings.
 - E. Repair and reconstruction of existing paths and carriageways.
 - F. Sensitive upgrade of surfacing to informal paths.
 - G. Reconstruction of St Mary at Hill Path.
 - H. Landscape planting enhancements to east boundary and St Mary at Hill.
 - I. Potential future HLF project: interpretation and facilities at Catacombs
 - J. Site of potential new pedestrian entrance Robson Road.
 - K. Potential re-instatement of original entrance at Hubbard Road for pedestrian use.
 - L. Upgrade Reddins Hill steps

Site Boundary

Historic Assets

Boundary Walls/ Railings (Listed)

Listed buildings

Listed Building/Structure ("Heritage at Risk")

Other Listed Memorials Structure

Priority areas for memorial restoration

Key Views

Historically important views to be enhanced

Buildings and Features - Proposed

Existing buildings

New/adapted buildings

Vegetation Types- Proposed

Fine Lawn

Lawn with burials

Areas managed for seasonal wildflowers

Shrub/Amenity planting

Trees

Conifers and evergreens

Deciduous trees

Category A trees

Category B trees

Denser areas of tree cover: Manage understorey to increase floristic diversity.

Infrastructure and Surfacing

Blockwork (new / existing)

Existing paths/carriageways (bonded/bound gravel)

Existing paths / carriageways (tarmac)

Paths/carriageways to be substantially improved with associated drainage upgraded

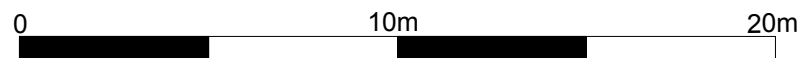
Path improvements (self binding gravel / hoggin).

Localised improvements to grass paths (long term)

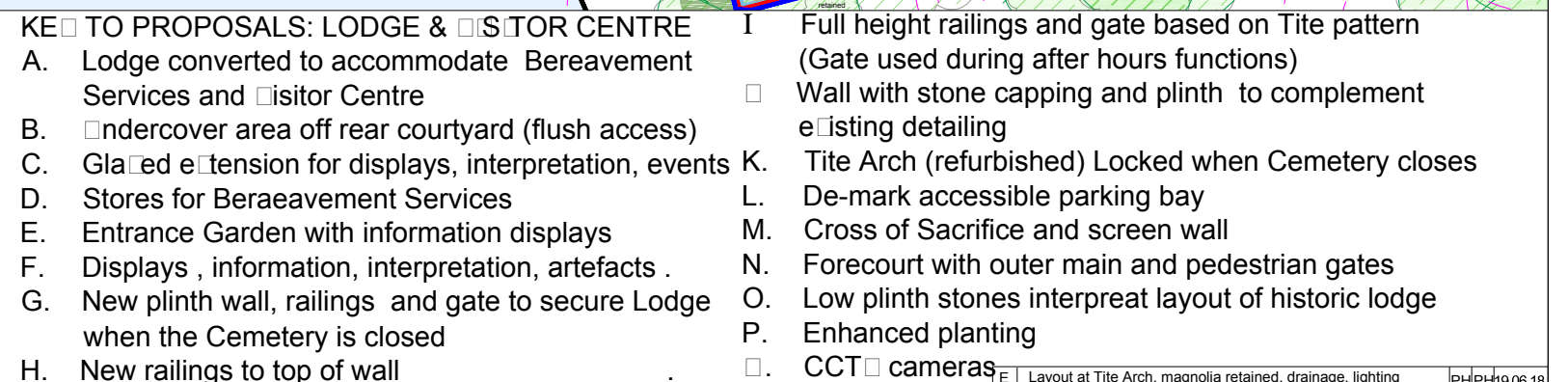
client:	project:	scale:	date:	drawn:	checked:
London Borough of Lambeth	West Norwood Cemetery HLF	1:2000@A3	6.04.2017	PH	PH
drawing title:	Masterplan	drawing number:	110-01-350	rev: D	status:

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Harrison
design - development



Nettlefold Hall



client:	project:	scale:	date:	drawn:	checked:
London Borough of Lambeth	Norwood Cemetery HLF	1:200@A3	6.04.2017	PH	PH
drawing title:	Visitor Centre in Lodge- Masterplan	drawing number:	110-01-355	rev: E	status: PLANNING

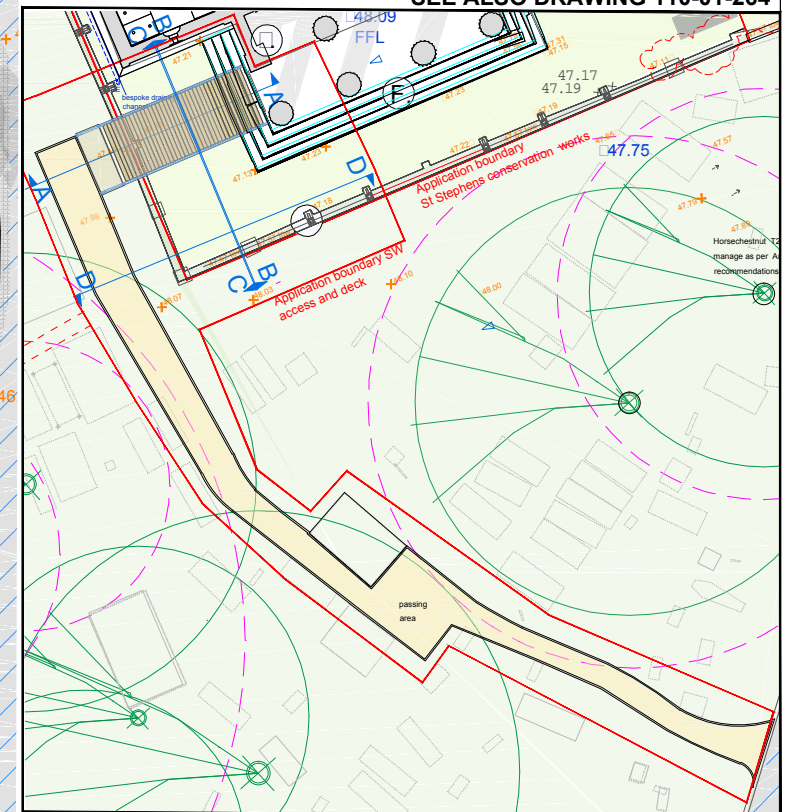
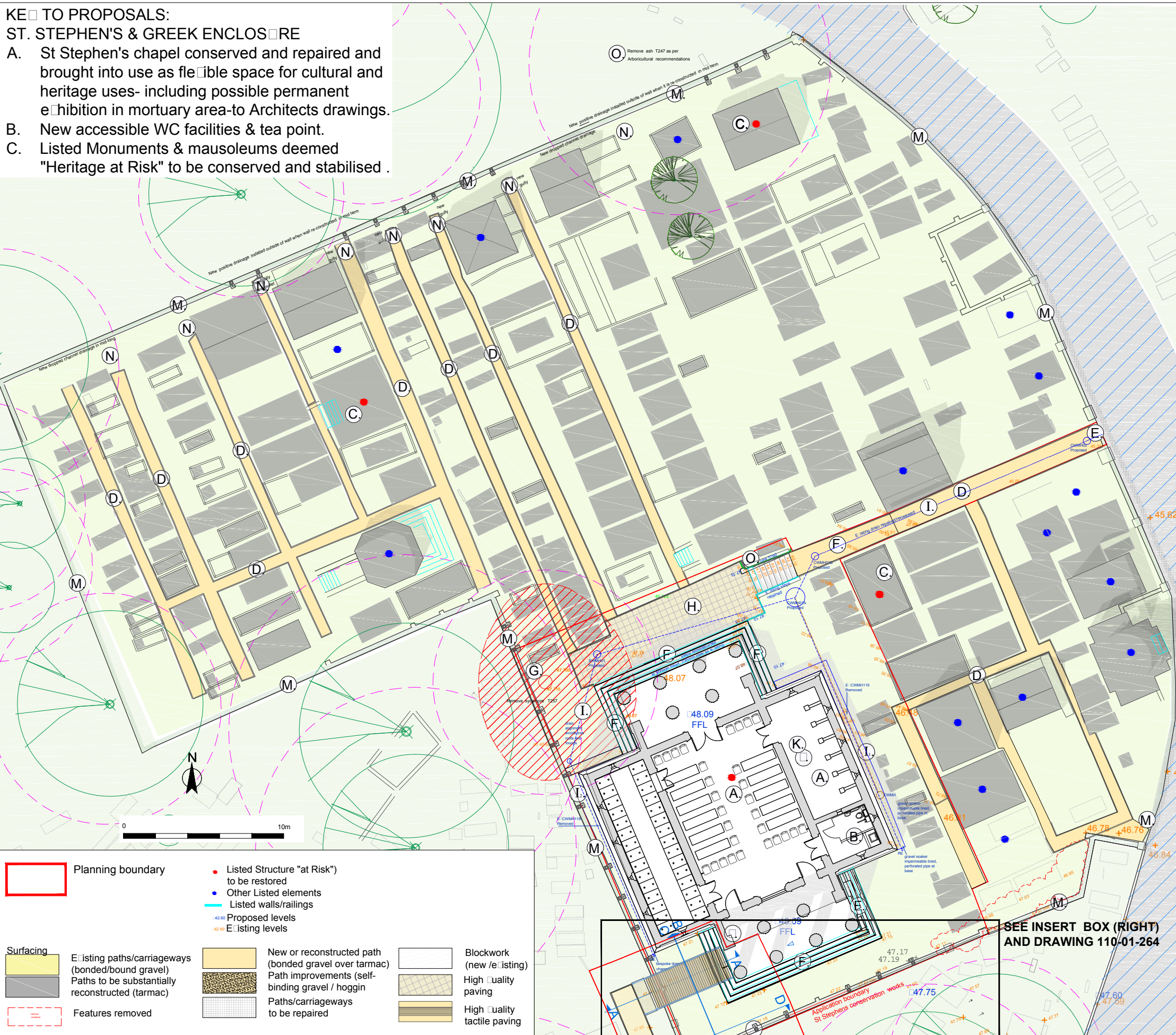
KEY TO PROPOSALS:
ST. STEPHEN'S & GREEK ENCLOSURE

- A. St Stephen's chapel conserved and repaired and brought into use as flexible space for cultural and heritage uses- including possible permanent exhibition in mortuary area-to Architects drawings.
- B. New accessible WC facilities & tea point.
- C. Listed Monuments & mausoleums deemed "Heritage at Risk" to be conserved and stabilised .

KEY TO PROPOSALS:
ST. STEPHEN'S & GREEK ENCLOSURE

- D. Selected paths restored.
- E. Access through main enclosure gate. Path resurfaced
- F. Portico steps restored. See architects drawings.
- G. Tree removed as per arboricultural and engineering recommendations to protect wall and step structures.
- H. Terrace re-paved in stone with stone edgings
- I. Existing drainage alignments replaced
- J. Gravel surfaced margin with lined drainage below
- K. Bespoke drainage channel
- L. South portico subject to structural underpinning see engineers drawings
- K. New deck access to southern portico to give "access for all" . See detail drawing. 110-01-264
- L. Access from carriageway outside the enclosure: Precise alignments and final surfacing subject to ongoing agreements and legal notices in respect of graves. Alignment involves no loss of historic monuments or memorials.
- Other works outside (outside of current planning application and HLF proposals)
- M. Enclosure wall and railings, cleared of vegetation and conserved fully in the long term .
- N. Drainage at low points connecting through wall to Engineers drawings.

**SOUTH WEST ACCESS PATH
SEE ALSO DRAWING 110-01-264**



- Planning boundary**
- Listed Structure "at Risk" to be restored**
- Other Listed elements**
- Listed walls/railings**
- Proposed levels**
- Existing levels**
- Surfacing**
- Existing paths/carriageways (bonded/bound gravel)**
- Paths to be substantially reconstructed (tarmac)**
- Features removed**
- New or reconstructed path (bonded gravel over tarmac)**
- Path improvements (self-binding gravel / hoggin)**
- Paths/carriageways to be repaired**
- Blockwork (new / existing)**
- High quality paving**
- High quality tactile paving**

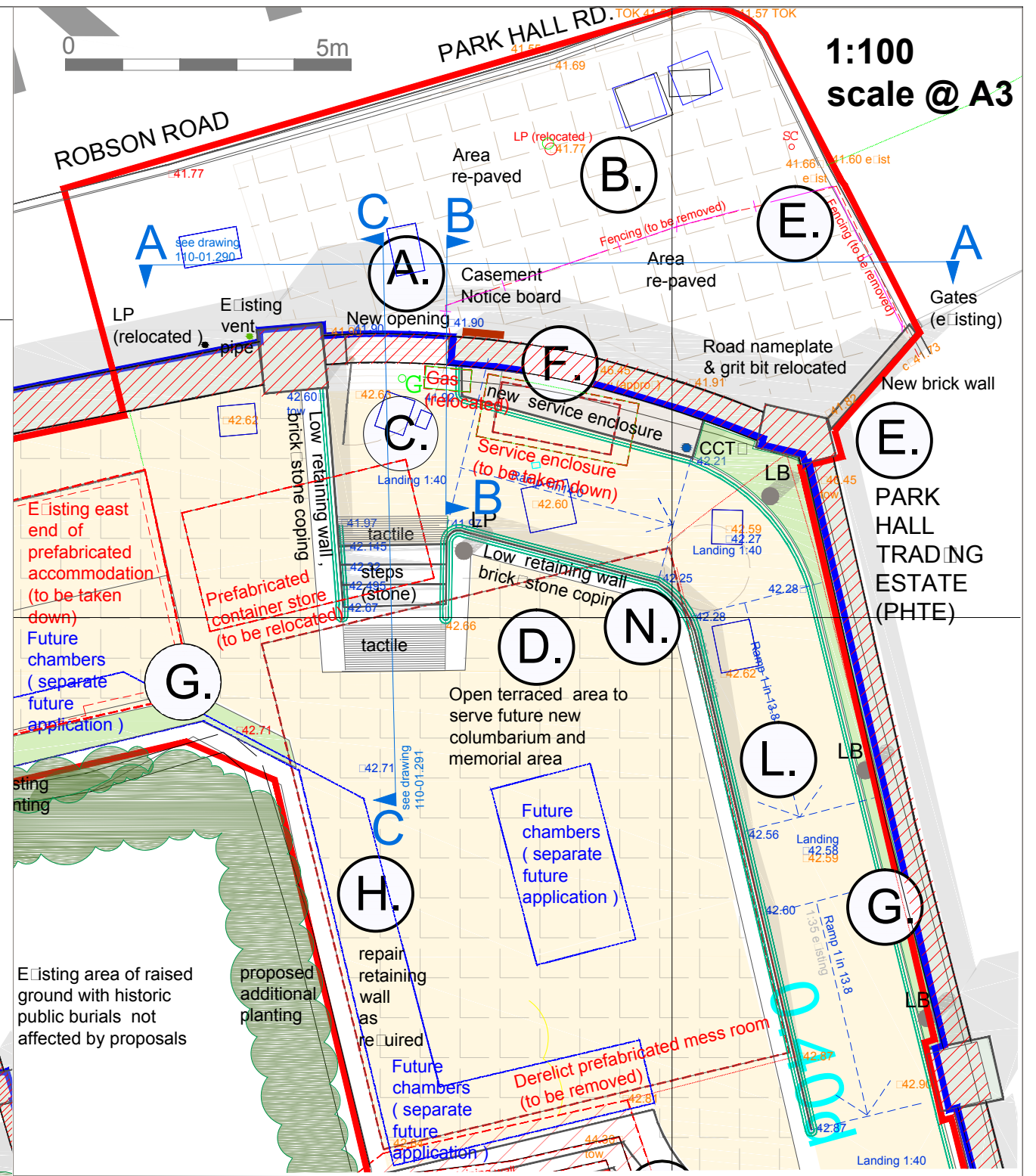
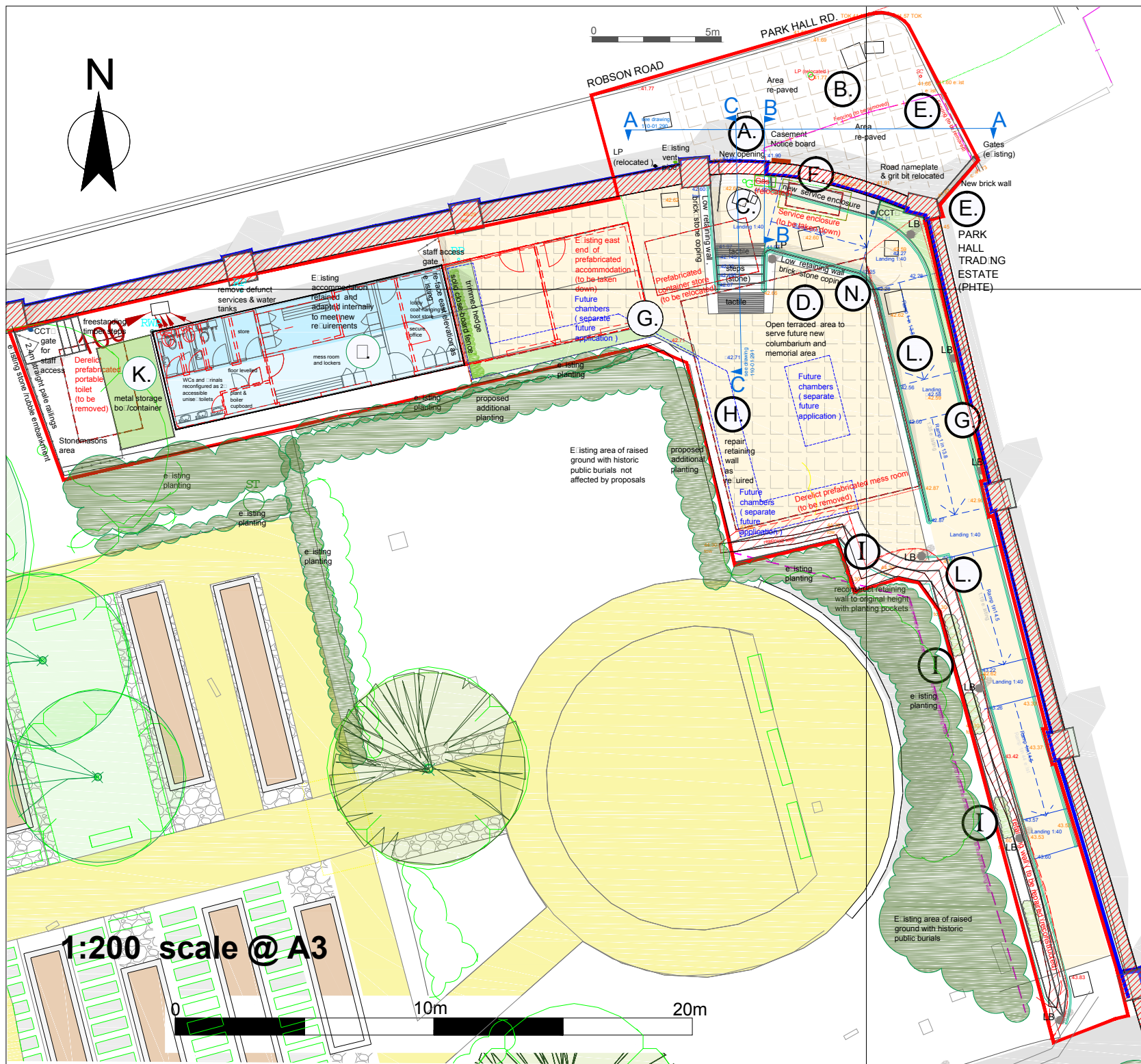
**SEE INSERT BOX (RIGHT)
AND DRAWING 110-01-264**

client: London Borough of Lambeth

project: West Norwood Cemetery HLF

drawing title: Greek Enclosure Externals

L	Drawing reformatted	PH	28.08.18
K	Access changed to SW	PH	20.08.18
scale:	date:	drawn:	checked:
1:250@A3	6.04.2017	GC	PH
drawing number:	110-01-356	rev: L	status: PLANNING



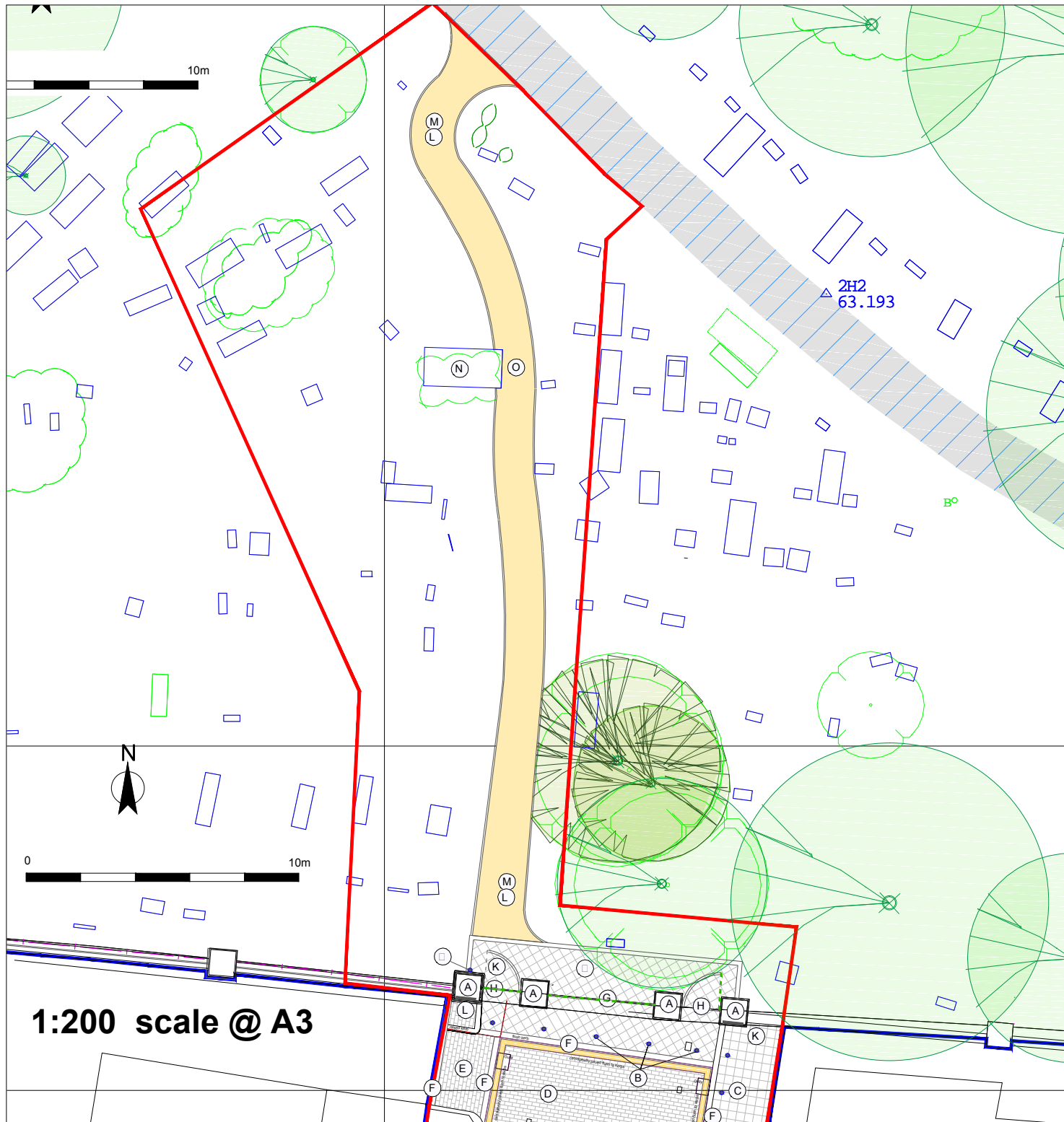
- Buildings and structures**
- Buildings — new buildings
 - Other walls walls/structures
 - New walls /structures
- Surfacing**
- Existing paths/carriageways (bonded/bound gravel)
 - Paths to be substantially reconstructed (tarmac)
 - Features removed
- Planting, lawns, grass**
- Fine Lawn
 - Grass
 - Ornamental planting
 - Shrub/Amenity planting
 - Formal hedge planting
 - Paths reconstructed (bonded gravel over tarmac)
 - Path improvements (self-binding gravel / hoggin)
 - Paths/carriageways to be repaired
- Trees**
- Coniferous trees (e-listing)
 - Deciduous trees (e-listing)
 - Root protection Areas of trees to be retained
 - New tree planting (pleached)
 - Bollard
 - Drop-bollard
 - Blockwork (new /e-listing)
 - High quality paving
 - High quality tactile paving
- Other Listed elements**
- Listed Structure "at Risk" to be restored
 - Other Listed elements
 - Listed walls/railings
 - Proposed levels
 - Existing levels

KEY TO PROPOSALS: NORTH EAST CORNER

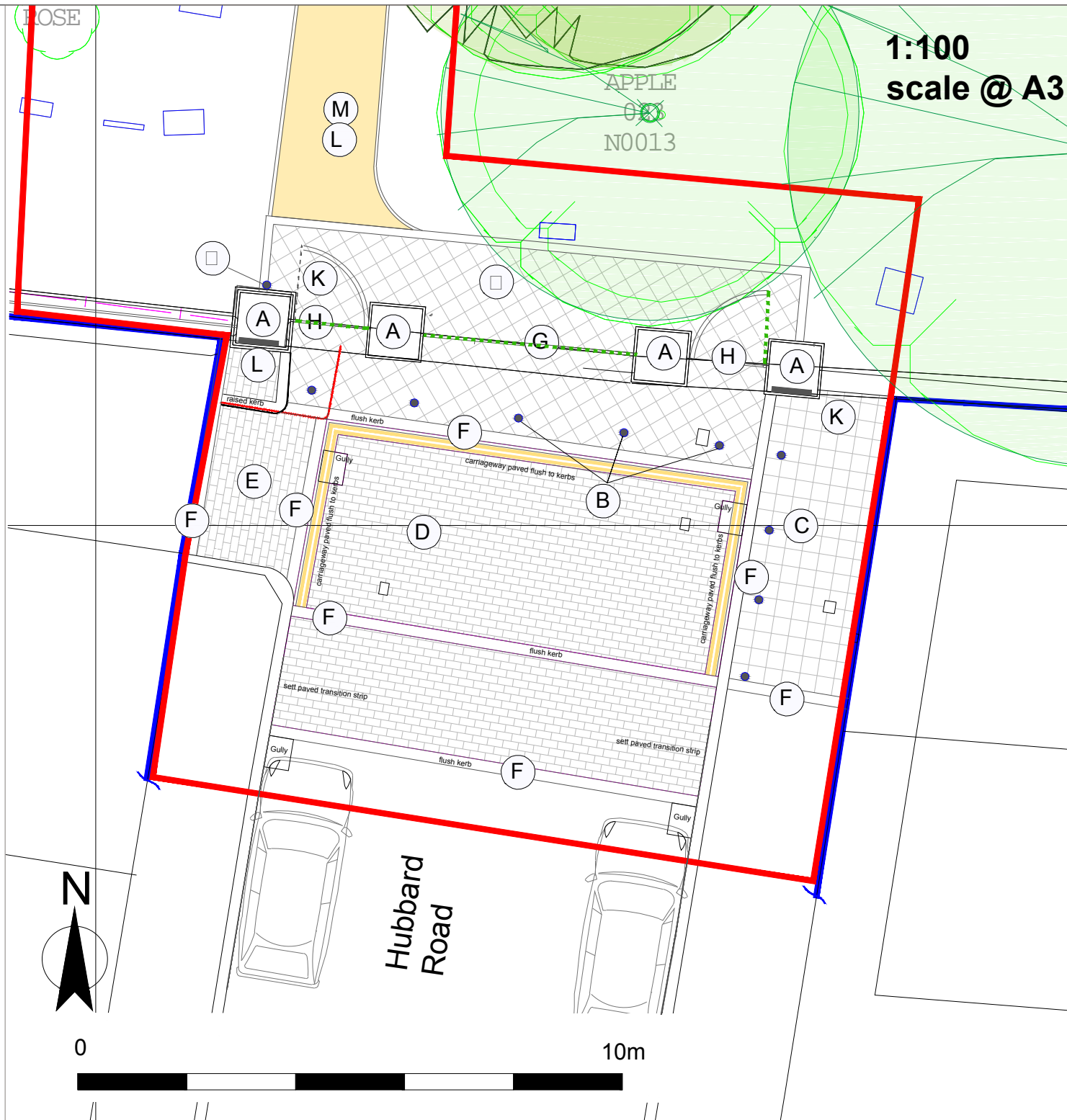
- A. New gate introduced into aperture in wall
- B. Pavement/verge repaved using quality materials (subject to agreement where on PHTE land)
- C. Lower levels and construct retaining wall inside gate. Lower or divert services/drainage below ground
- D. Remove derelict prefabricated mess room to create terraced space and re-pave.
- E. Railings removed at entrance to Park Hall Trading Estate. New screen wall. (subject to agreement)
- F. Replacement slim-line service enclosure built inside of wall

- G. Attractive planting: climbing roses, border along wall
- H. Columbarium/ Memorial Niches (separate future application)
 - Repair /Reconstruct slab retaining wall
 - Re-configure prefab accommodation for staff/volunteer Community Payback/stonemasons use. Take down east end of building and re-face east elevation.
- K. Relocate container store .
- K. Secure close boarded fence and gate

client:	project:	scale:	date:	drawn:	checked:
London Borough of Lambeth	Norwood Cemetery HLF	1:200/1:100 @A3	6.04.2017	FS	PH
drawing title:	Robson Road Entrance Area	drawing number:	110-01-357	rev: G	status: PLANNING



1:200 scale @ A3



1:100 scale @ A3

HUBBARD ROAD ENTRANCE

- A. Existing masonry piers, repaired, re-pointed, copings reset
B. Bollards protect boundary & entrance
C. Pavements upgraded to an appropriate quality.
D. Re pave carriageway as flush table area with sett-paved transition strip on approach (not a ramp).
E. Existing transition to Mount Pleasant access road re-paved in setts
F. New/re-laid flush kerbs. Gullies reset
G. New double gates (non operative) based around Tite detailing- see supporting elevation.
H. Pedestrian side gate to patterns based on Tite gates
K. Small cemetery casement sign
L. New private road name-plate sign
- Note: all work on highway subject to necessary Highways consents and 2nd stage Road Safety Audit. New Parking restriction (Conservation Area standard double yellow lines) subject to Highways consent and procedures

INSIDE CEMETERY

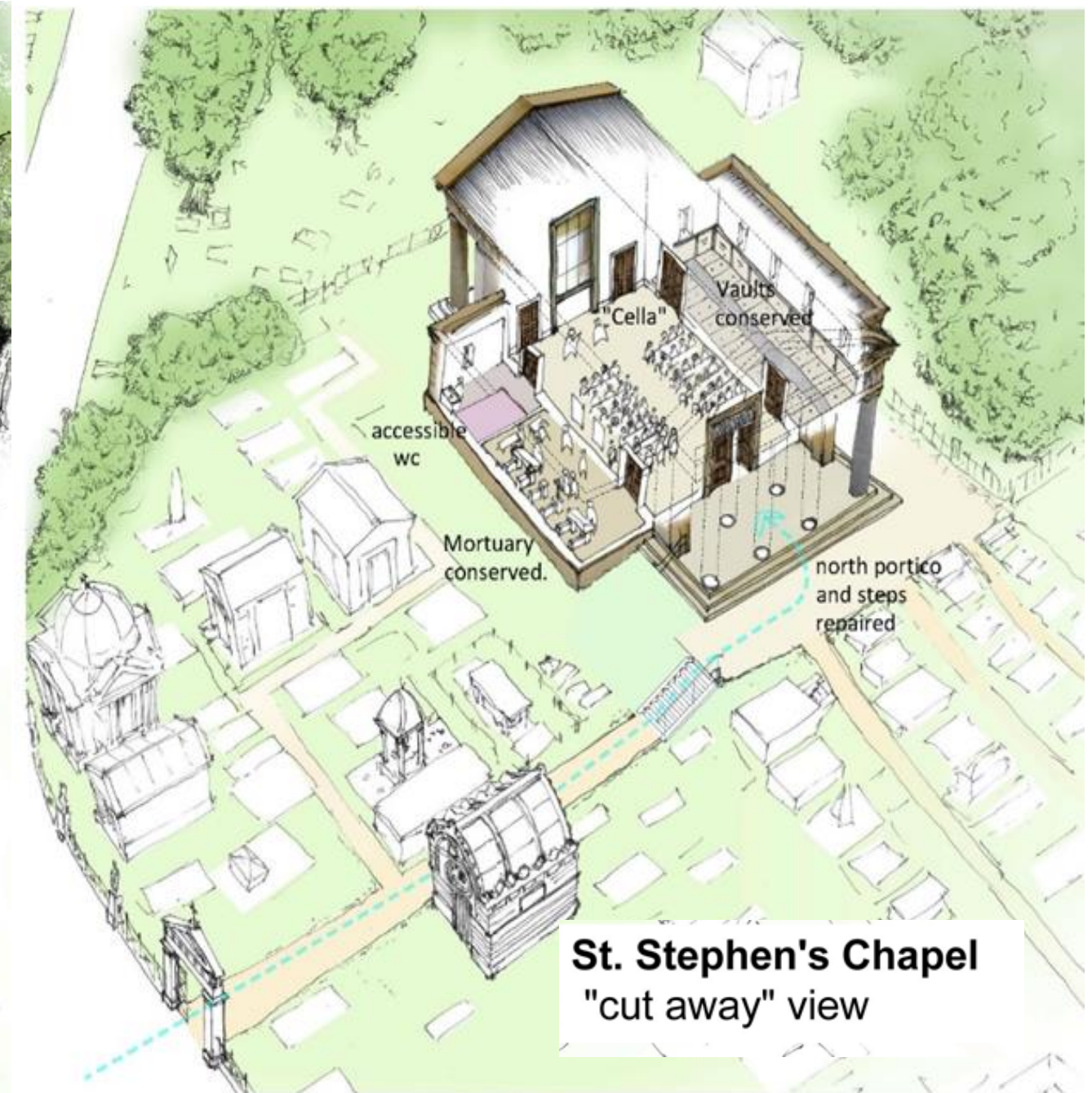
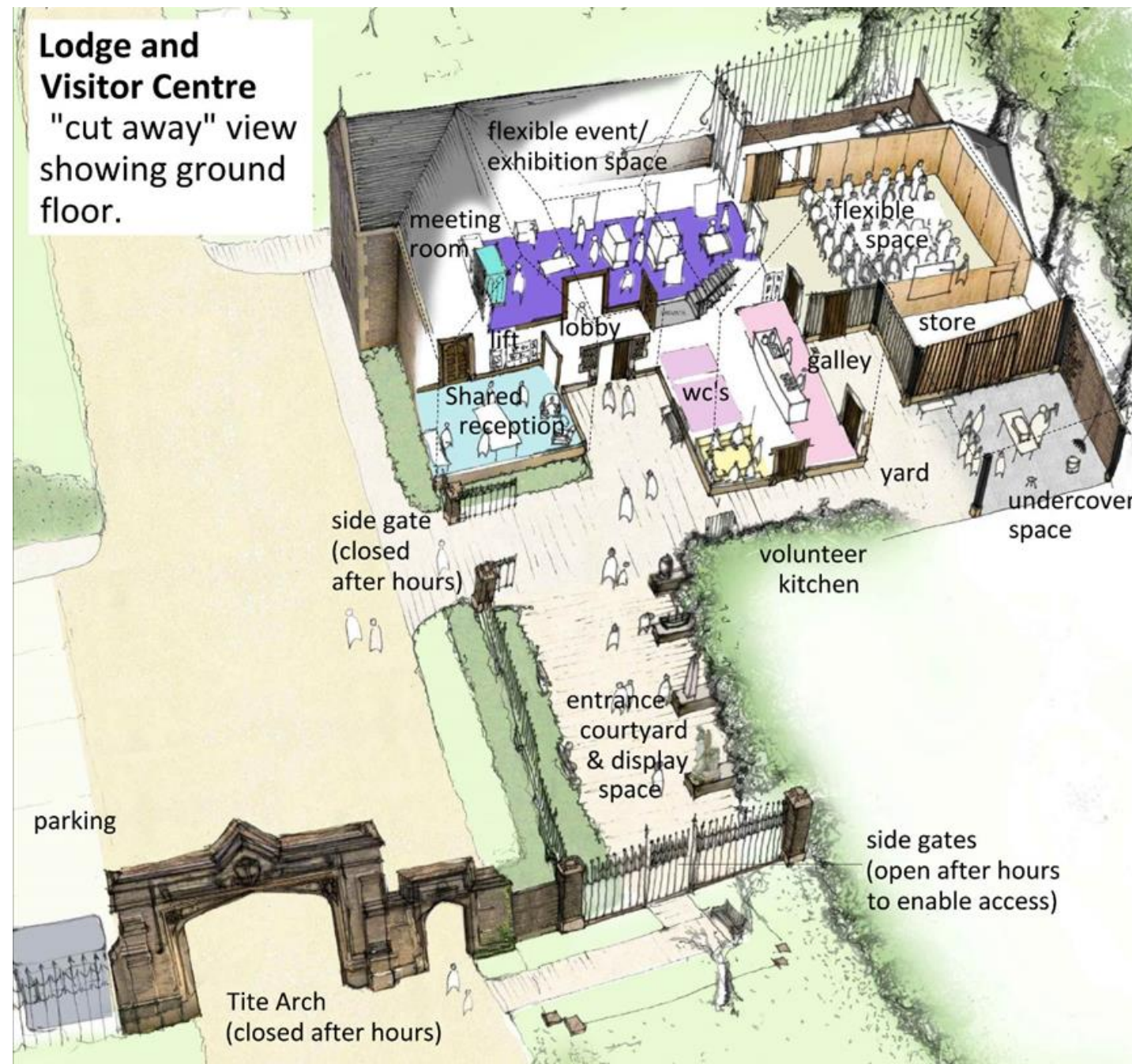
- L. Precise alignment of path subject to agreeing issues surrounding rights on older un-marked graves (No loss or removal of memorials involved).
M. Path max 1.5m width, tarmac & gravel dressing, flush edge.
N. Existing ivy clad monument requires clearance of vegetation and conservation work.
O. Path 1.1m width at its minimum (to avoid memorials)
P. High quality stone paving apron to interior of gates all set flush. Inset steel arc track for pedestrian gate. Minor adjustment (raising) of ground levels to suit
CCTV micro bullet camera -specification and mounting detail to be agreed

Planning boundary



C	Minor corrections to notation	PH	PH	2.07.18
B	Developed to Option 1D	PH	PH	21.6.18
scale:	date:	drawn:	checked:	
1:200/1:100 @A3	26.01.2018	GNC	PH	
drawing number:	110-01-358	rev: C	status:	PLANNING

Lodge and Visitor Centre and St Stephen's Proposal Illustrations



6.1 Adoption of Conservation Plan as Policy

- 6.1.1 Adoption of this CP as ‘formal policy’ by the Council will not only assist in giving it validity but also will form part of the mechanisms by which the Lambeth resume control of the Cemetery as the SoMC is wound up under the agreement reached in the 2000 Consistory Court ruling.
- 6.1.2 In order for adoption to take place the Plan would first need to be the full approval of the Scheme of Management Committee, the FOWNC and the Management Advisory Group
- 6.1.3 The Plan will also need to be subject to consultation with wider stakeholders and subjected to scrutiny in accordance with normal Council procedures.

Regulation and Enforcement

- 6.1.4 Alongside adoption of this Conservation Plan the Cemetery Regulations shall be brought up to date, and adopted.

6.2 Review

- 6.2.1 This CP should be considered a key reference document and held in an accessible format both at manager level and on site by site-based staff. It should be available to be read alongside the more detailed and prescriptive *Management and Maintenance Plan*, the *Funerary Plan* and the *Activity and Interpretation Plan*
- 6.2.2 The CP should be reviewed no more than every 5 year basis, including as follows:
- 2021 (Quarter 1) following the completion of planned capital (HLF) works;
 - 2026; and ,
 - 2031 (and/or upon the implementation of key conservation restoration projects).
- The review should always be co-ordinated with reviews of the Management and Maintenance Plan.
- 6.2.3 This monitoring, review and revision should be carried out under the direction/ownership of the service manager and subject to review by the Strategic Partnership. Changes should be ‘tracked’ at each revision.

