

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Kensal Green Cemetery



Conservation Area Proposals Statement

FOREWORD

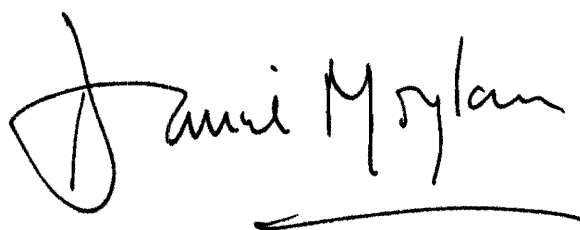
By the Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Planning Policy and Transportation

When it opened in 1833, Kensal Green was the first of London's commercial cemeteries. Its importance stems not only from its early origins, however, but also from the range of listed buildings, tombs and monuments which it contains, including three which commemorate royalty. Its layout and landscaping were also influential in the history of the English cemetery movement.

The Royal Borough designated the cemetery as a conservation area in 1984. Its importance is also recognised by a number of other designations including as Metropolitan Open Land and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. It is graded II* in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest. The Cemetery contains 135 listed structures including the grade I Anglican Chapel and 8 grade II* tombs.

In publishing this statement the Council has put in place a framework for the continuing preservation and enhancement of the conservation area, and is preparing the ground for a more detailed conservation management plan.

I would like to place on record the Council's appreciation of the involvement of the General Cemetery Company and the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery in the preparation of this proposals statement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Daniel Moylan'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'D'.

Councillor Daniel Moylan

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1 INTRODUCTION

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 obliges local authorities to determine which parts of their areas are of special architectural or historic interest and to designate them as conservation areas accordingly.

Once designated, Councils are further obliged (Section 71) to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement, to present such proposals for consideration at a public meeting in the area and to have regard to any views expressed at the meeting concerning such proposals. The Public Meeting to consider this Statement was held at Kensal Green Cemetery on 3rd July 2002.

It is the general duty of the Council, in the exercise of its planning functions, to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of its conservation areas (Section 72).

PLANNING BACKGROUND

The Council is committed by its Unitary Development Plan to the preparation of Proposals Statements for conservation areas. The Plan contains general policies governing the control of development and, in particular, policies and standards regarding conservation, design and related matters. The overall aim of the Plan is ***“to maintain and enhance the character and function of the Royal Borough as a residential area and to ensure its continuing role within the metropolitan area as an attractive place to work and live”***. In the case of Kensal Green Cemetery, the character and appearance of some parts of the area are so significant and fragile that preservation only is appropriate. In some areas, working with the existing environmental context to produce new and appropriate solutions may enhance the conservation area.

The Plan provides that ***“each Statement identifies the characteristics which contribute to the special nature of the conservation area and includes guidance which ensures its preservation and enhancement. Guidelines for the new design of additional building work (including extensions and alterations to existing properties), as well as proposals for enhancement work to be carried out by the Council, are also included”***.

The Plan also indicates that ***“the Statements will set out detailed guidance to interpret and elaborate on development control policies set out in this plan. Such details will be applied to all relevant planning applications.”*** Comments in this Statement are therefore subsidiary to and should be read in the light of the Council's generally restrictive policies as set out in the Unitary Development Plan.

PROCEDURE

This Proposals Statement for Kensal Green Cemetery Conservation Area has been prepared under the direction of M J French, Executive Director of Planning and Conservation, in liaison with Ward Councillors, The General Cemetery Company, English Heritage, The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, London Wildlife Trust and other interested parties.

Principal author: Mark J Price. Editor: David McDonald.

Graphics: David Nolan.

Except where credited, historical maps and illustrations were produced by the Council's photographers from originals kindly made available by Kensington Local Studies Library. The assistance of the Council's Local Studies Librarians is gratefully acknowledged.

**This proposals Statement was adopted by
The Council on 27th July 2003**

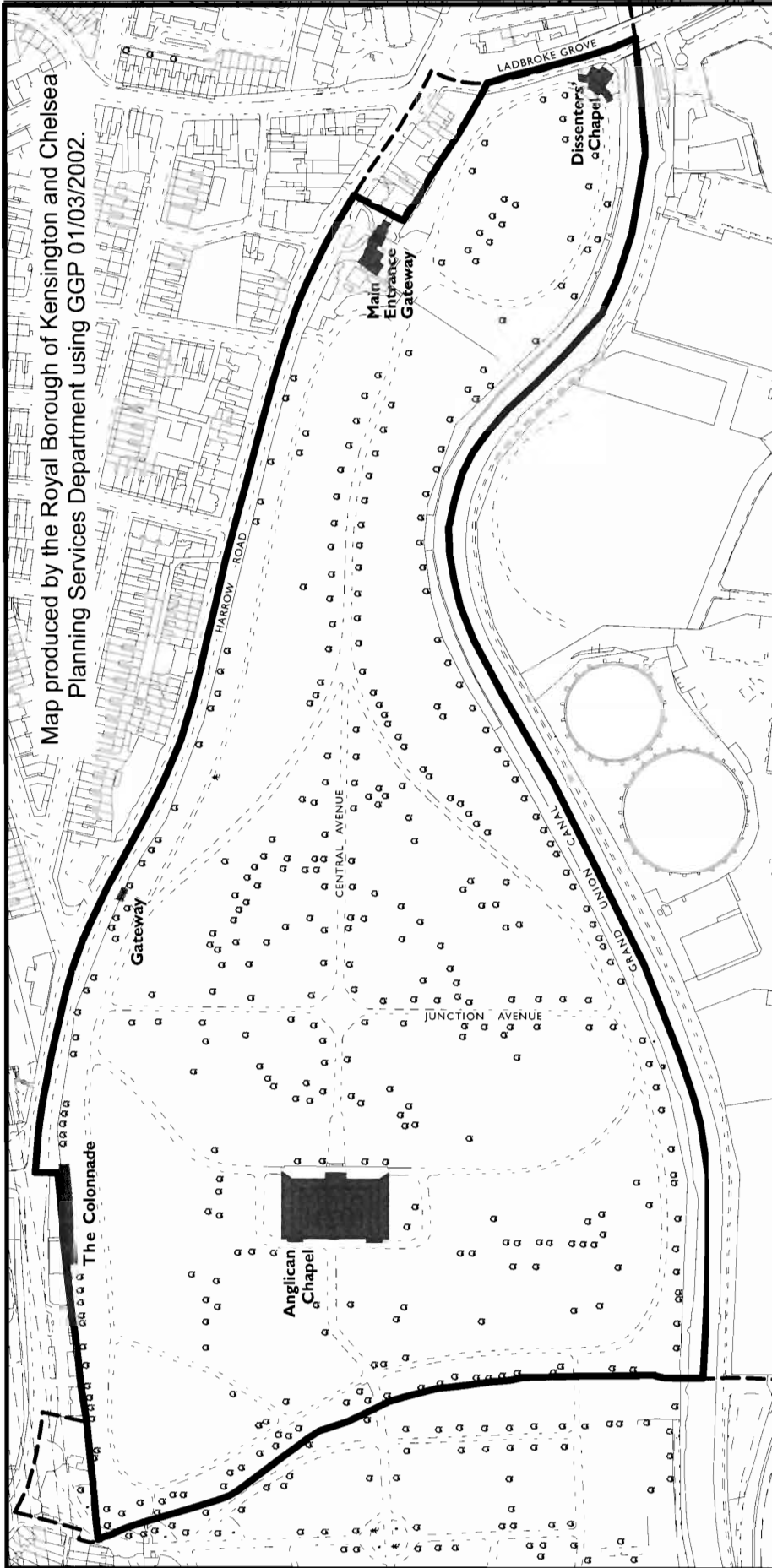
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Town Hall Hornton Street
London W8 7NX
0207-361 2080

THE PURPOSE AND FORMAT OF THE PROPOSALS STATEMENT

This document presents proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Kensal Green Cemetery Conservation Area.

The purpose of this Proposal Statement is therefore fourfold:

- 1.** To identify the particular characteristics of the area which justify its designation as a conservation area and which should be preserved and enhanced.
- 2.** To provide guidance in respect of changes to buildings, boundaries, funerary monuments, historic landscape and ecology.
- 3.** To identify works of improvement, enhancement or other initiatives which could be undertaken by the Council or other agencies and to assist owners in daily management.
- 4.** To form the basis for the preparation of a future strategy and management plan.



THE CONSERVATION AREA AND MAIN LISTED BUILDINGS

Note: the boundary wall and railings of the Cemetery are listed grade II

The Conservation Area is bounded by the Grand Union Canal to the south, Harrow Road to the north and borders the London Borough of Brent. The western boundary is the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, and Ladbroke Grove is to the east. The total size of the conservation area is 21.2 hectares (52.4 acres).



2 BACKGROUND

Within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea survive two cemeteries dating from second quarter of the 19th Century, Brompton and Kensal Green.

Of the two, Kensal Green is the earlier in date being more important historically, pre-eminent nationally in terms of its influence, importance of people buried there, overall richness and the number of outstanding memorials.

The outstanding buildings include a separately listed Anglican Chapel, All Souls, (Grade I), a Non-Conformist Mortuary Chapel (Grade II*), Entrance Gateway (Grade II*), colonnade/catacomb (Grade II), and the gateway opposite Wakeman Road (Grade II). The perimeter walls and railings are listed grade II.

Following a re-listing survey, there are now 130 listed tombs, memorials and mausoleums, eight of which are grade II*

Indeed **“Many people would regard Kensal Green as the most distinguished of London’s cemeteries. Not only is it older than the others with an early history synonymous with the history of the whole English cemetery movement, but it also retains its original range of buildings and boasts an unequalled array of mausolea, three of which commemorate royalty.”**

(London Cemeteries, Hugh Meller, 1994).

The English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens for Greater London includes Kensal Green (All Souls) Cemetery at Grade II*.

The Council designated Kensal Green Cemetery a Conservation Area in October 1984 and Brompton Cemetery in May 1985. Both designations recognised the national importance of the surviving architectural and historical interest from the Victorian period and were intended to promote the Cemeteries’ restoration. The greater part of Kensal Green Cemetery is consecrated ground and therefore comes under the Church of England’s faculty jurisdiction.

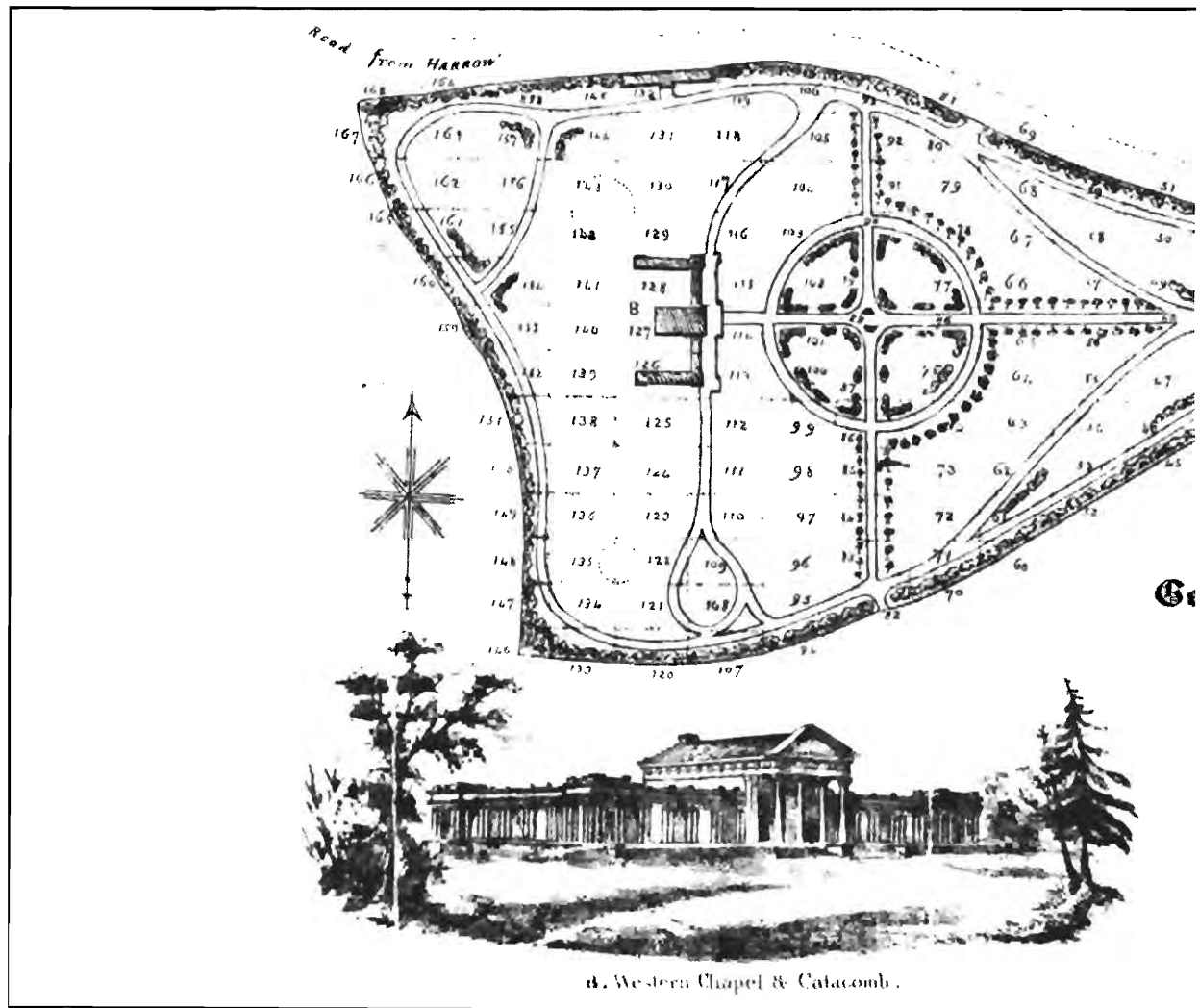
The Cemetery is owned and managed by the General Cemetery Company as a burial place and crematorium. Cemeteries and crematoria are essential local services, the aim being a sympathetic environment for the dignified burial of the dead. This is unusual for a major historic cemetery still to be in private hands, let alone the founding company. As well as an historic place of interest, Kensal Green Cemetery also is a large area of green open land within the Borough with a wildlife habitat.

3 HISTORY

Kensal Green Cemetery opened in 1833 and was the first commercial cemetery in London. The need for large cemeteries in London was stimulated by the increase in population and the inadequate space provided by existing cemeteries and churchyards.

Campaigners for burial reform and public opinion considered the best solution would be “*detached cemeteries for the metropolis*”, and in 1832 Parliament passed a bill that incorporated the General Cemetery Company “*for the Interment of the Dead*”. (Source: The Penny Magazine, August 1834).

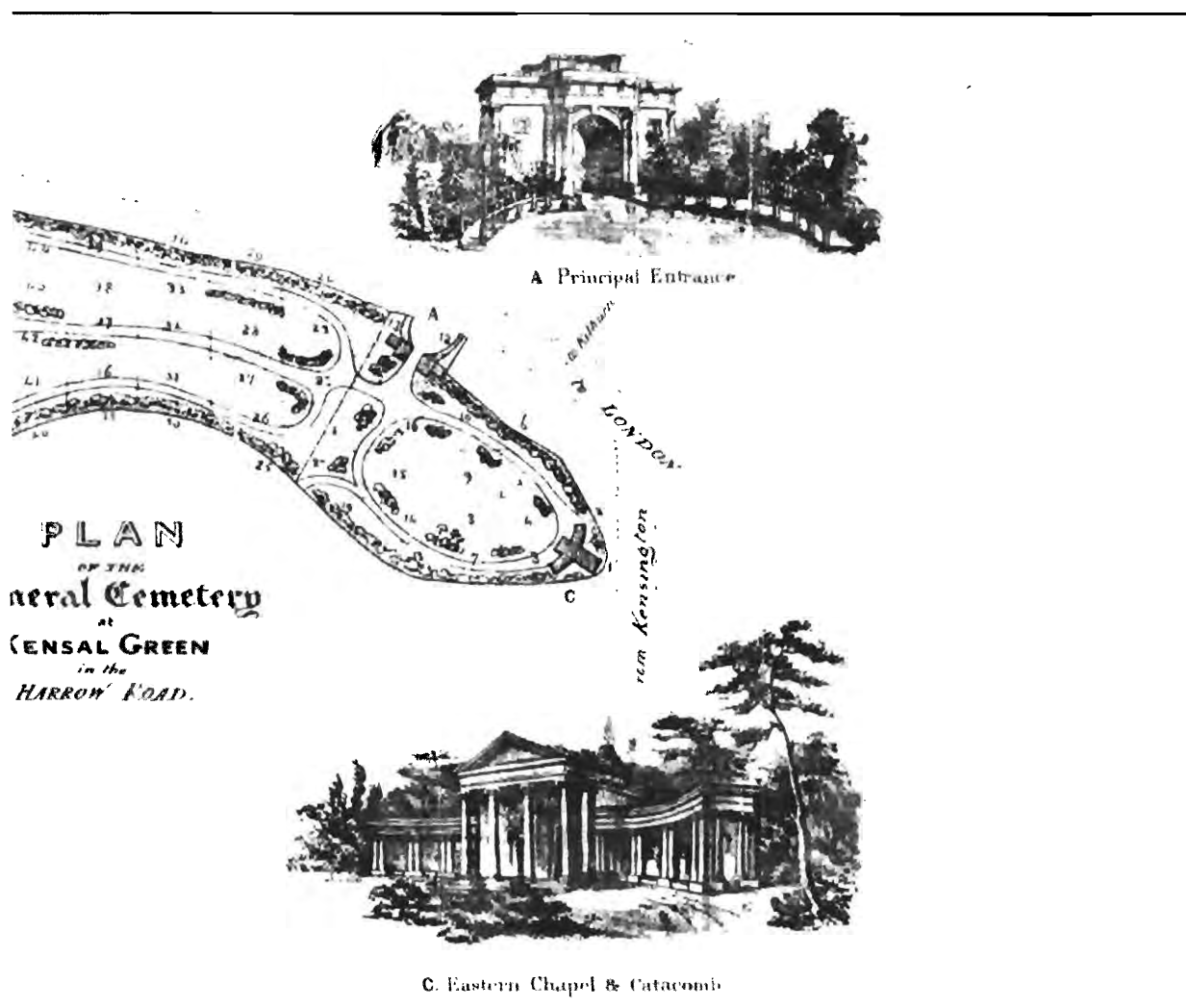
The General Cemetery Company had purchased land for the cemetery in 1831 and promoted a competition for the design of a new Cemetery at Kensal Green. The brief included two chapels with catacombs, entrance



gateway with lodges and a landscaped layout for monuments. There were 46 entrants, and the winner was Henry Edward Kendall (1776-1875) for his designs for buildings in the Gothic style which can be seen in his perspective drawing in the RIBA Architectural Library.

However, the Chairman of the General Cemetery Company, preferred a neo-classical design of building and persuaded the Surveyor to the Company, John Griffith, to draw up new designs in the Greek Revival Style. It was Griffith's designs which were eventually built.

The Cemetery was divided into the consecrated Anglican section and an unconsecrated one for Dissenters. The chapels in the neo-classical style used the Doric order for the Anglicans and Ionic for the nonconformists.

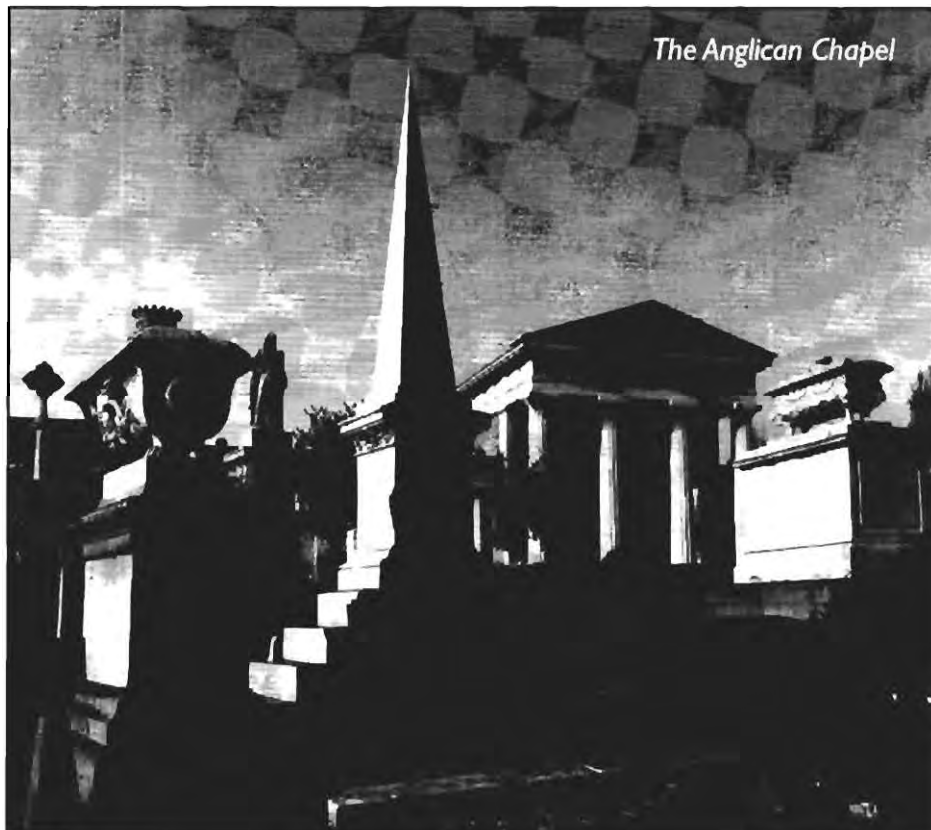


The Established Church was allotted 39 acres and the remaining 15, clearly separated, were given over to Dissenters, a distinction deemed crucial at the time. Thomas Liddell presented a plan for the new cemetery. He was a pupil of John Nash, who had recently designed Regent's Park. The final scheme, however, was prepared by John Griffith of Finsbury, the protégé of the Chairman of the Board, Sir John Dean Paul. The final landscape designs were by Richard Forrest, who had been Head Gardener at Syon Park.

The grounds were excavated and planted by Hugh Ronalds in a modified landscape style with informal elements and central axis which was popular in the early 19th century. Planting was carried out using formal avenues and informal specimen planting supplied by Kennedy of Hammersmith. This style was probably influenced by Père-Lachaise Cemetery in Paris (1804) and the writings of J C Loudon (1783-1843) in his Encyclopaedia of Gardening and Gardeners Magazine (1822). The layout is described in a contemporary magazine:

“The ground is laid out in gravelled roads of sufficient width for carriages, and planted with forest trees, evergreens, and other shrubs and flowers. The visitor has before him a long vista of slightly-ascending ground, termination of which is concealed by trees and shrubs” (The Penny Magazine, August 1834)

The combination neo-Classical buildings with richly planted grounds creates a very special Arcadian landscape. The buildings are positioned in dominant settings within the cemetery. The same magazine describes the temple and the colonnade in consecrated section as:



“The most conspicuous objects in this part of the cemetery are the chapel and the colonnade. The chapel stands nearly in the centre of the ground, and is intended for the performance of the burial service according to the rites of the Church of England. It is a very appropriate little building though not so large or so handsome as that in the unconsecrated ground; but we are informed this is only a temporary structure, a site having been reserved for the erection of another on a more extended scale. Along part of the northern boundary-wall a series of catacombs extends, which are at present calculated to contain about 2000 coffins. The line of these vaults is indicated, above ground, by a colonnade of Greek architecture, designed for the preservation of tablets and other monuments in memory of the persons whose bodies are deposited underneath.”

This landscaping transformed the Cemetery into a form of memorial garden, and an attractive location for the tombs of the rich and famous, the burial of HRH Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, (1773-1843) and his sister HRH The Princess Sophia (1777-1848) establishing Kensal Green as a 'society' burial ground. The Cemetery also became very successful because the plots could be acquired with the right of interment in perpetuity. They were more expensive than any of the other joint stock cemeteries in London.

Initially the area of the Cemetery was 55 acres, and a further 22 acres were developed on existing land to the west of the cemetery. The West London Crematorium and Gardens of Remembrance were also developed in the east of this area in 1939 and currently operate separately.

The Cemetery has remained in the ownership of the General Cemetery Company, and burials have continued in the unused spaces. Despite this, new burials have led to encroachment on paths and the banking-up of earth and erosion of the old monuments on the north and south perimeters. There has been a reduced level of resources available for repair and maintenance of buildings, boundaries and monuments where registration and upkeep has not been kept up by the families concerned. The considerable expense of maintenance and the passing of time is also a factor in the deterioration of many tombs and monuments.

A Friends organisation, known as The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, was established on 13 June 1989 which has helped to stimulate concern and interest for the long-term conservation of the Cemetery. They have provided practical help in the clearance of ivy, minor maintenance and light reconstruction work of broken and dislodged graves. Much work has been done to raise the profile of the Cemetery as a place to visit and to organise regular guided tours.

The Friends took the lead in restoring the Dissenters' Chapel completed in May 1997. The Historic Chapels Trust leased the Chapel from the General Cemetery Company and assisted by grants from the Council (through North Kensington City Challenge), English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund, refurbished the chapel and built new visitor facilities. Subsequently the Chapel has been sub-let to the Friends. The visitor centre provides an office and meeting space with a new access to it from Ladbrooke Grove.



The West-East central axis

4 CHARACTER ANALYSIS

Generally, the overall impression of the Cemetery is one of a well-managed place of burial, tinged with romantic decay, the quality and interest of the tombs being particularly striking. The Cemetery can be divided into areas of different character and these are set out below.

LAYOUT

From the main entrance the layout of the Cemetery is dominated by the west-east central axis (Central Avenue) which runs to and terminates at the Anglican Chapel. The Central Avenue is bisected towards the west end by an avenue running north to south (Junction Avenue) and a circular path.

There are other subsidiary avenues, following sinuous north and south boundaries which interconnect with the main avenues.

At the east end of the cemetery is the Dissenters section which has one circulatory route bisected by a central axis culminating with the Dissenters Chapel.



Other avenues follow the sinuous north and south boundaries

MAIN ENTRANCE

The Semi-circular railed forecourt is overlooked by a neo-classical triumphal arch Gateway (Grade II*), defining main entrance to the Cemetery with lodges on either side to control access. This leads to the main congregating area.



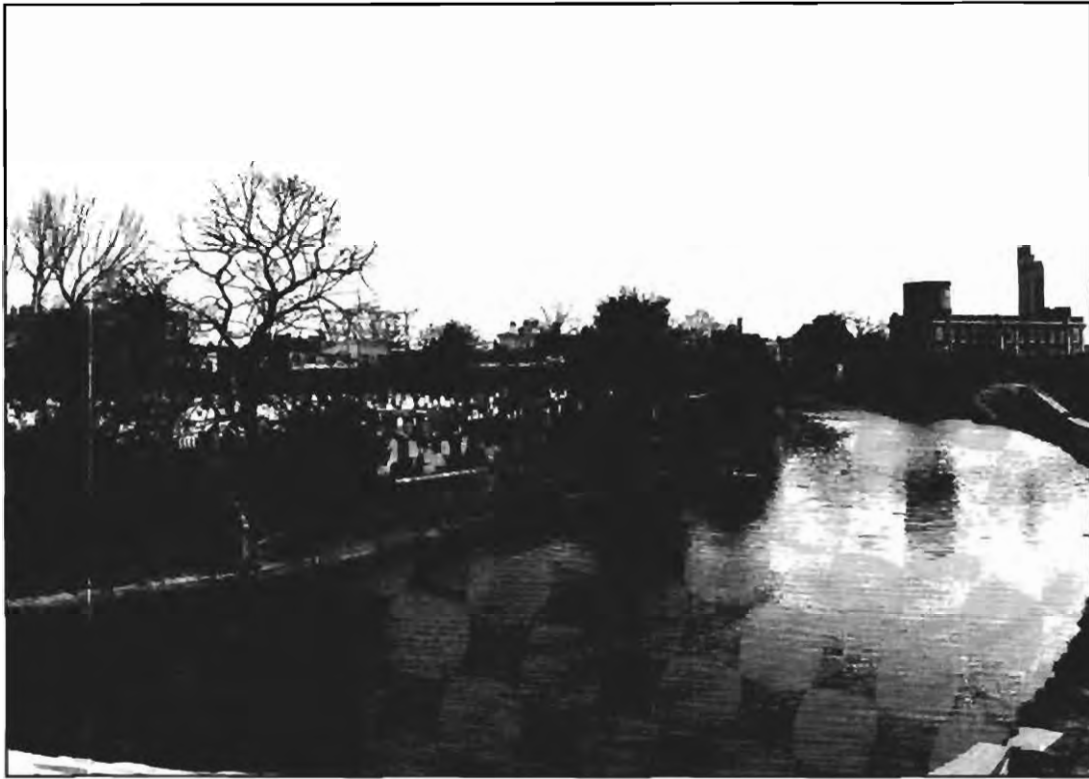
The main entrance from the Harrow Road

BOUNDARIES

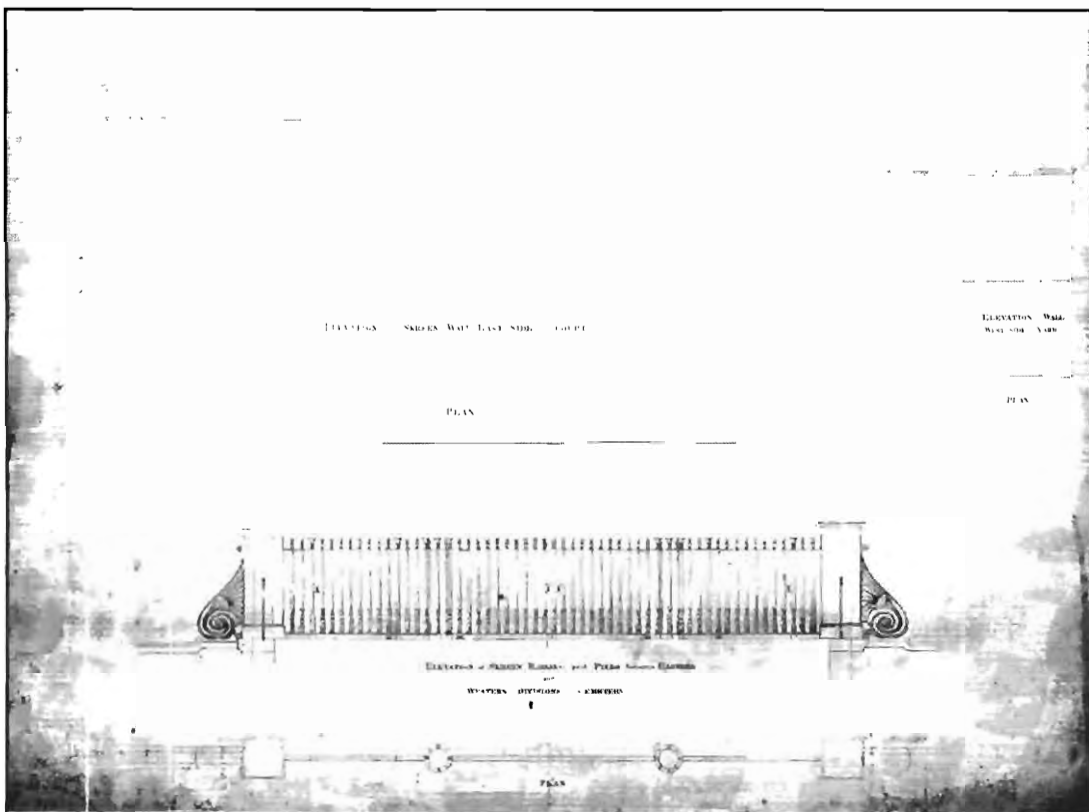
A wall dominates the Cemetery on the northern and eastern boundaries along Harrow Road and Ladbroke Grove giving a sense of enclosure. It is approximately 1 kilometre (0.62 miles) in length and constructed of London stock brick, with regularly spaced piers and Portland stone caps. The walls are in a fair condition although there are signs of movement in sections.

The southern boundary has neo-classical railings on brick plinths giving a more open aspect facing the canal. These vary in condition with some sections being removed or damaged. (see page 40)

Originally there was a division between the Dissenters' part of the cemetery and the Anglican section. This took the form of a 'sunk fence' from the canal to the gate piers on the path. There were also decorative iron gates.



The neo-classical railings to the southern canal boundary



Architectural drawing from the archives showing the design for the decorative iron gates.

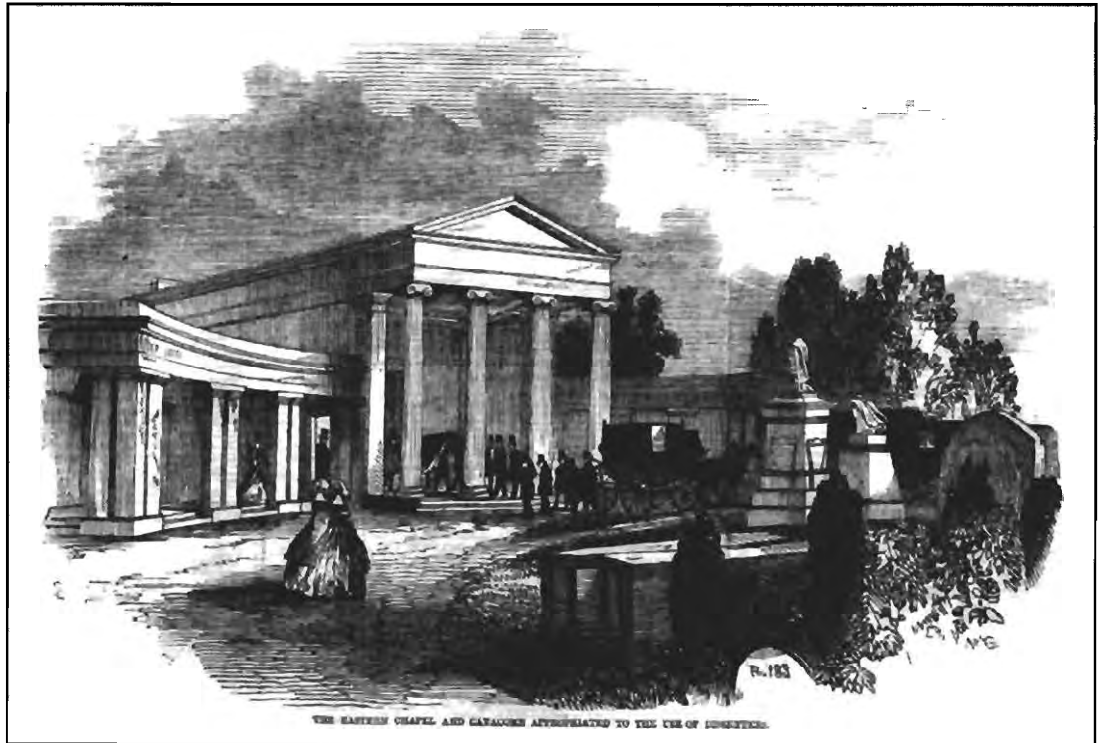
DISSENTERS' CHAPEL AREA

The small area designated for non-Anglican burials is approximately oval in shape and was formerly made prominent by a wider central axis path that terminated with the neo-classical chapel with curved colonnades.

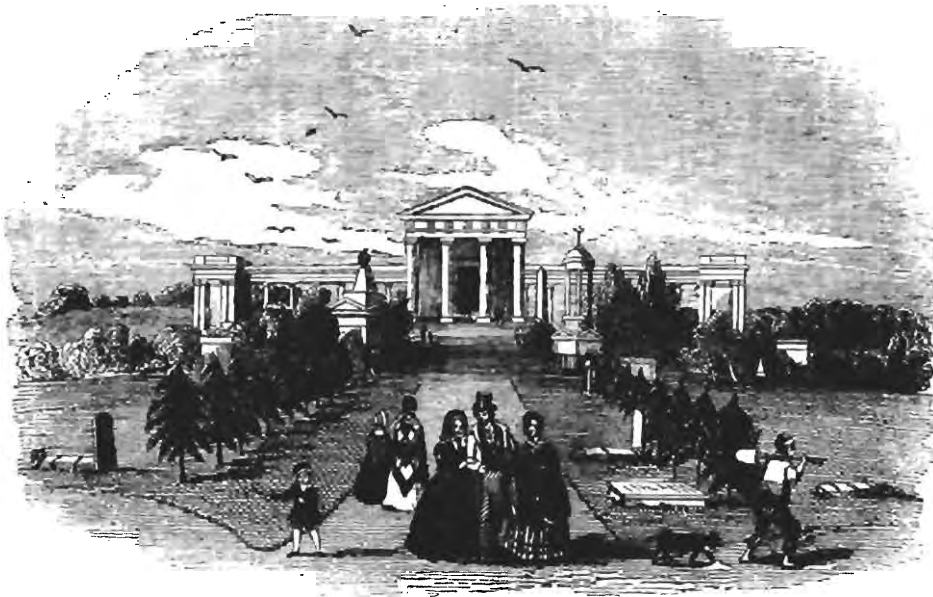
An open appearance with informal planting of shrubs and trees



The overall character of this area is defined by its open appearance with informal sparse planting of shrubs and trees. An important feature of this area is the numbers of large monuments that line the main axis and the area to the front of the chapel. The recent restoration of the chapel has improved the overall aspect of the area giving a more cared-for appearance. Originally a sense of enclosure to the central pathway was achieved by a line of mature trees, but these were removed after the storms of 1997 brought many of them down.



The Dissenters' Chapel



The central avenue showing the Anglican chapel

CENTRAL AVENUE

The Cemetery has an apparent and discernible central axis which terminates with the Grade I Anglican Chapel and winged colonnades.

The initial section of the Central Avenue is quite open with some informal planting on the edge of the path. The southern side of the avenue, at its western end, has a particularly fine group of early neo-classical monuments including a column, obelisks and sculpture.

More recently graves have been encroaching on the Central Avenue which is lined (at right angles) with recent small graves in front of older and grander monuments. These modern monuments use different materials and design to the earlier Nineteenth Century ones.

At the point where the curving paths divide north and south, the first initial glimpse of the Chapel appears along the Avenue. The Avenue is dominated by a formal avenue of mature chestnut trees which gives an enclosed feeling. The mausoleums and monuments crowd the Avenue creating a uniquely rich ensemble. These are generally large and elaborate, using a wide range of materials and are in the typical styles of that period. A particular feature was the use of marble statuary, typically of weeping mourning figures. Together they form one of the finest collections of Victorian cemetery monuments in Britain.

At the Circle, the grass pathways are dominated by a dense planting of trees, shrubs and undergrowth, and lined with monuments. Later graves have encroached upon the grass path, and erode the formal clarity of this section which has virtually vanished.

The central cross-over (Junction Avenue) is also lined with elaborate monuments and has views down the axis of the Avenue to the canal gate, and sense of drama towards the neo-Classical pedimented temple form of the Chapel and colonnades.

Social conditions have changed over the years since the cemetery has been in operation, and the type and size of memorials reflects this fact. The cemetery has always allocated graves, at random or by the request of customers, and the layout of the cemetery reflects this to some extent by the choices of different classes of people and many ethnic minorities. The General Cemetery Company does now exercise more control over the type and size of memorials for this area than perhaps was always the case in the past.

ANGLICAN CHAPEL AREA

The Anglican Chapel dominates the western section of the cemetery being raised on a terrace beneath which is an extensive catacomb. The Chapel is flanked by 'L-shaped' colonnaded wings containing notable monuments in formally roofed pavilions each end. The chapel and cloister complex has a unique character and dominates views from much of the cemetery, especially from lower lying ground to the south. It is one of the grandest neo-Classical set-pieces in the country, having a mixture of fine architecture and richly wooded ground. The areas to the west, behind the Anglican Chapel, are principally occupied by smaller monuments, interspersed with a number of notable monuments in the north west arm.

A print showing the placement of groups of imposing monuments to the east of the Anglican Chapel



COLONNADED AREA

On the north boundary is sited the North Terrace Colonnade, with a catacomb beneath, which used to dominate this part of the Cemetery but is now overwhelmed by the large building behind dating from the 1970s. The absence of trees gives this area an open meadow-like appearance. From the Colonnade there are wide views over the cemetery with the Anglican Chapel at its centre. Beyond it is still possible to enjoy the views of the 'Surrey Hills' which Victorian writers eulogised. It is in a poor state of repair and has an unacceptable level of deterioration.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Cemetery generally slopes from north to south and south east down to the canal with the highest points along the northern boundary and at the Anglican Chapel. There is a stark contrast between open green landscape and urban surroundings and it is an important oasis in a London setting.

GEOLOGY

The entire area set aside for the Cemetery is underlain by London clay. The tenacious clay can create waterlogged ground in some parts of the cemetery. When weathered, London clay swells and moves. This disturbs monuments from their original positions and can be serious cause of harm. There are many examples within the cemetery where brick grave walls have collapsed inwards, sometimes causing memorials above to topple. The General Cemetery Company is engaged on an operation to stabilise the memorials.

There is a considerable variety of stone types represented in the monuments. The amazing variety of stones found display the eclectic Victorian taste of that period.

The effect of movement of London clay



ECOLOGY

In 1993 and 1994 the London Ecology Unit was commissioned to survey sites of ecological interest within the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Kensal Green was identified as a Site of Metropolitan Importance for nature conservation. This site has the highest priority against loss or damage of habitat. Kensal Green is a particularly valuable habitat for invertebrates, wild flowers, birds and a notable diversity of butterflies.



An old photograph of the cemetery from the south bank of the Grand Union Canal

There is also a diversity of natural habitat. There are scrub and wooded areas along the southern and northern boundaries and the circle area. The unimproved grassland in the north west section is rich in meadow species of plants. Each area has its own characteristic habitat providing a home for diverse species of fauna and flora.

An ecology survey was carried out in 1994 by the Royal Borough, which includes a complete habitat survey.

PATHWAYS/AVENUES

The main avenues are carriage drives, some being tarmac, others gravel or earth. The distributor pathways are much smaller and are mostly now covered in grass. There has been a current trend of putting down bark mulch and some paths have been allowed to fade away. The paths are important historic feature as they define the landscape. There is a need to safeguard important avenues and historic pathways. Some have drainage problems and others have been churned up by mechanical diggers. In some cases graves have also encroached on paths.

SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENT

Despite the large size of the cemetery there are relatively few areas in which one is unaware of buildings beyond its perimeter. Impact on views can be intrusive and show that areas adjacent to the cemetery are particularly sensitive to development, especially those on a large scale.

The Sainsbury's superstore visually intrudes into the Non-Conformists' area. The large hostel block behind the Colonnade dominates this area of the cemetery and has a seriously damaging impact on the appearance of the colonnaded area.

The gasometers, adjacent to the canal, to the southern side have a looming presence in this area of the cemetery but do not detract from its appearance as they are part of a Victorian urban landscape.

The development of the land adjacent to the gasometers may impact on the character of the cemetery. It is important that any new buildings are designed so that their height, bulk and scale do not detract from views from the cemetery.



Sainsbury's - visual intrusion



The hostel block - a damaging impact on the appearance of the colonnade

The gasometers - a looming presence; but one which does not detract from the cemetery's appearance

The height, bulk and scale of future building should not detract from the views from the cemetery





The Dissenters' Chapel

5 BUILDINGS

ENTRANCE GATEWAY

Designed by Sir John D Paul, Chairman of the General Cemetery Company and John Griffith in 1833, it is listed Grade II



The Entrance Lodge

This building forms the main pedestrian access from Harrow Road into the cemetery. The gateway is an impressive neo-Classical triumphal arch in the Greek Revival style. It has flanking lodges, offices and landscaping.

It is built of brick and faced in Portland stone in a three bay form. The central bay has a portico and arched gateway with a projecting attic above. The portico has fluted Doric columns detailed with a plain necking ring and no base. The entablature is correctly detailed with wide spaced triglyphs and guttae. It has a projecting cornice which is a particularly fine feature with mutules above both the triglyphs and the metopes.

The central bay has a round arch and prominent keystone. The archway forms a tunnel vault with deep coffering. Cast iron gates detailed with spear heads and dog bars are attached to the Harrow Road arch.

The side bays are identical with pilasters, an entablature as on the central bay and a plain string course. The ground floor has pylon-formed window openings with eight-paned timber sash windows and shouldered surrounds. The first floor windows are square, timber framed casements, divided centrally by a glazing bar with a continuous surrounding architrave. On the front elevation these windows are blind.

LODGES

The side bays are flanked by identical single storey rendered lodges with flat roofs, the parapets of which are unusually high forming a simple projecting frieze. The ground floor windows are UPVC, recessed, with a simple rendered surround above which is a large keystone. The west lodge is further flanked by a 20th century addition in a similar style. The east lodge has a basement accessed from the cemetery.

LANDSCAPING OF ENTRANCE GATEWAY

The triumphal arch has been set back from Harrow Road and in front there is a semi-circular York stone perimeter forecourt area, the boundary being marked by railings and bollards. Artificial granite setts have been used to mark the entrance into the cemetery. The landscaping is of formal privet hedges which follow the semi-circular boundary. The flank wall to the remaining terrace houses has been rendered, with pilasters and a plain entablature.

CONDITION

The gateway was renovated in 1992 by the General Cemetery Company, partly funded with an English Heritage grant. The building and associated structures appear to be in good condition with no notable cracks or patches of defective facing materials. The parapets and exposed decorative elements, appear weathered but do not appear to be in a poor state.

THE COLONNADE AND CATACOMB

Designed by Sir John D Paul, Chairman of the General Cemetery Company and John Griffith in 1833, it is listed Grade II

The Colonnade



This structure was built to display tablets and monuments with a brick-vaulted catacomb beneath in which coffins could be placed. This is probably a unique structure and therefore of great importance.

The colonnade is in a Neo-classical style using the Greek Doric Order with a 3-8-5-8-3 bay form, the centre and end bays projecting, having once contained memorial tablets. The corners are antae and each column is baseless, having simple capitals with a plain entablature, frieze, and a projecting cornice. There is a continuous parapet detailed with plain blocks and antefixae decorated with anthemion. Undergrowth now hides the original raised base and steps.

The colonnade is of Portland stone, the roof being constructed of metal beams which are fixed into the boundary wall and are supported by the columns. The underside is infilled with roofing tiles and concrete to form semi-circular vaulting. The rear wall is rendered and divided into bays by Portland stone pilasters, each bay containing memorial tablets.

The catacomb was originally entered from the western side and has steps which are partly hidden by undergrowth. Coffins were lowered into the catacomb via a central shaft, now infilled with concrete. The catacomb extends in front of the colonnade to form a terrace.

CONDITION

The colonnade is in a very poor condition because of a lack of maintenance and vandalism. Where facing materials and protective renders have been lost or removed, the resultant water ingress has rusted metal supporting elements and cramps allowing the brickwork to spall. Because of missing downpipes and blockages the roof is no longer discharging rain water adequately.

The flagstones lining the floor to the colonnade are loose and vegetation has taken hold of the structure and the surrounding terrace.

Many monuments have been lost, and some have fallen away because of the penetrating water, but most appear to have suffered from vandalism having been forced away or burnt by vandals. The remaining, have been smashed or inscribed with graffiti.

The severe state of disrepair has consequently meant that the Colonnade has been entered on the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's Buildings at Risk Register in April 1999 and subsequently on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register in September 1999.

Damage to the Colonnade



DISSENTERS' CHAPEL

Designed by Sir John D Paul, Chairman of the General Cemetery Company and John Griffith in 1833, it is listed Grade II*



The Dissenters' Chapel

The Chapel is of the Greek Revival style with a tetrastyle portico in the Ionic Order. The portico has four fluted columns with Ionic capitals and bases. These support a plain entablature, frieze and projecting cornice. There is no decoration to the tympanum. It has two curved colonnaded wings in the Doric Order standing on a podium.

The Chapel is constructed of brick, rendered with decorative elements faced in Portland stone. There is a brick vaulted catacomb beneath.

It has two wings, divided into three bays by four linked antae. The rear wall is rendered and the bays are divided by pilasters. The wing ends have fluted Doric columns in antis with no bases. The podium paving is constructed of sandstone slabs.

The Chapel is entered through a large gated doorway with a panelled door. The entrance doorway is detailed with a simple architrave moulding, cornice and decorative console.

INTERNALLY

A decorative scheme dating from the mid 19th Century is stencilled internally which was revealed in the repair programme completed in 1997. Surviving physical evidence and original drawings enabled an accurate reconstruction of the internal furnishings and fittings.

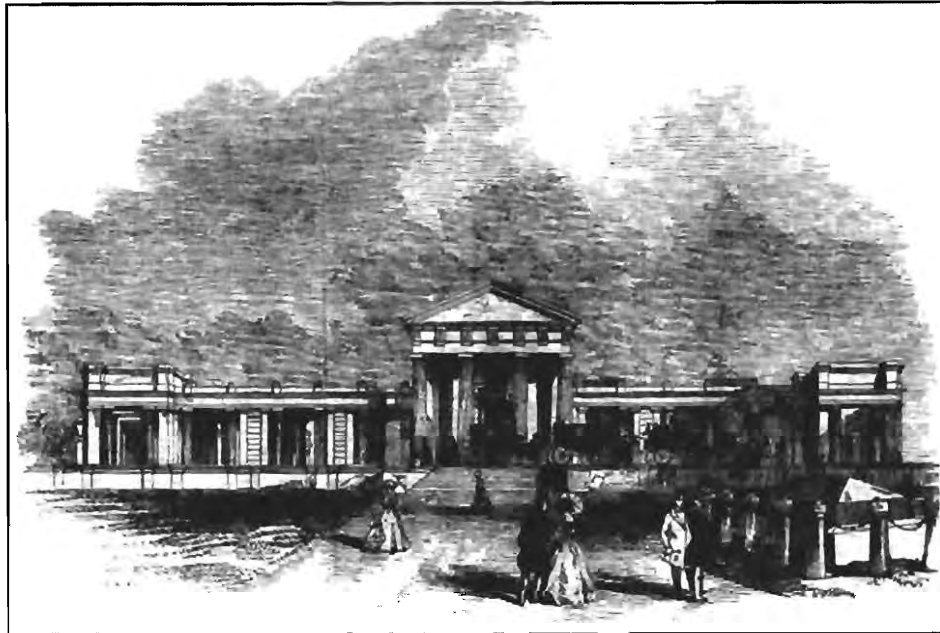
CONDITION

The Dissenters Chapel had been unused for many years, falling into decline and the wings had been demolished. The wings were reconstructed and the Chapel restored by The Historic Chapels Trust and funded by English Heritage, North Kensington City Challenge and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The restoration was completed in 1997 and a visitor centre was built to the rear of the colonnade with an access from Ladbrooke Grove. The building is an outstanding example of a restoration project and received a Europa Nostra award and Environment Award from the Royal Borough. The Civic Trust gave it a commendation in 1998. It is now occupied by The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery.

ANGLICAN CHAPEL

Designed by Sir John D Paul, Chairman of the General Cemetery Company and John Griffith in 1836-7, it is listed Grade I.



The Anglican Chapel

This is the largest structure within the cemetery. It has a Greek Doric tetrastyle portico, with 'L-shaped' wings and a catacomb beneath. The chapel is rectangular, brick built, faced in render with channelwork and has Portland stone pilasters.

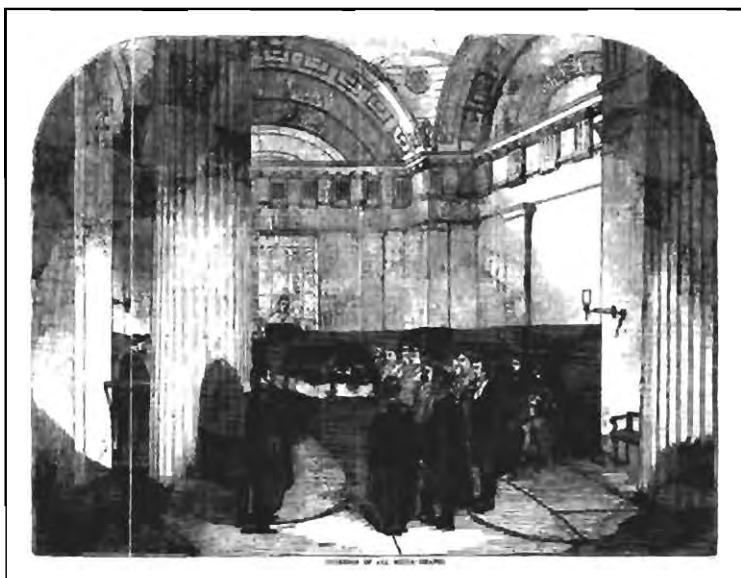
At the front the four fluted columns are baseless with plain capitals and neck rings. Similar to the entrance gateway, the Chapel has an identical entablature with mutules, triglyphs and guttae although with a plain pediment and coffered ceiling.

The rear of the chapel has clasping pilasters, a Diocletian stained glass window, Portland stone dressings and a recessed plain panel.

INTERNALLY

A pair of doors give access to the interior, first into a vestibule, then into the chapel. Smaller doors on each side of the vestibule lead to a former vestry on the right and to the catacombs on the left. Blank panels intended for memorials occupy the wall spaces above these doors. A pair of Doric columns mark the entrance to the ceremonial area.

Some of the original fixtures and fittings survive, including the York stone paving and timber floor. In plan it is similar to Ayot St Lawrence Church, but also to Sir John Soane's vestibule for the Bank of England in the City. The



Old print showing the catafalque

Interior of the Anglican Chapel



layout is cruciform with coffered barrel vaults and Greek key decoration over each arm of the Cross. The piers and pilasters carry a deep entablature which was enriched with triglyphs and mutules. Over the main body of the chapel the ceiling, raised on pendentives, form a canopy-like vault. Its shallow plaster dome is ribbed and scalloped. At the apex is a rose of acanthus leaves surrounded by a Greek key pattern.

The Chapel is used for funeral services and there is a hydraulic catafalque for lowering coffins into the catacomb. It was added soon after the Chapel was built in 1837, and designed by an enterprising engineer; a Mr A Smith of Princes Street, Leicester Square. The principle of operation was a screw jack mechanism. However, the primitive manufacturing processes of the early 1800's meant that this apparatus was far from reliable and in 1844 it was replaced.

The new device worked on the principle similar to that of the one installed in West Norwood Cemetery. The catafalque worked on an unusual hydraulic principal, with its main advantage being silent operation in both raising and in particular lowering mode. The work was completed by the firm of Bramah and Robinson.

The catafalque was recently restored and bought back into use in May 1997 by the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery. The repaired catafalque is extremely important and rare as a working mechanism.

Underneath the chapel is a brick-vaulted catacomb which is divided into sections (loculi) with brick walls and shelves of stone slabs. Some loculi have decorative grills or glass fronts, others are sealed, the remainder are left open.

WINGS

At the front, the elevation of each wing has four bays divided by pairs of columns and engaged antae, plain entablature, parapet and antefixae decorated with anthemion. Behind are recessed, tapering, doorways with shouldered architraves set into channelled rendered walls opening onto a colonnade. The north wing has been infilled to provide further accommodation and stores.

The return wings are of six bays with paired columns and antae as in the front elevation, with recessed doorways. To the rear is a colonnade of seven bays and eight baseless, fluted Ionic columns and antefixae. Monuments and memorial tablets are attached to the rendered walls. The monuments above ground are the family of J G Lough, sculptor, 1876 and Robert Sievier, sculptor, 1865.



Ceiling of the Anglican Chapel

The end bays have wider clasping antae which project forward with entablature as at the front, and an attic storey. The west end bays contain monuments against rendered walls.

SETTING

The Chapel and colonnade stand on a plinth (stylobate) of Portland stone and sandstone slabs beneath which is the catacomb. The rear terrace is laid with concrete paving and has eight raised planting beds. The front has a carriageway consisting of granite setts, kerb stones and grand steps to the main entrance. The front terrace is lined with variegated holly trees.

CONDITION

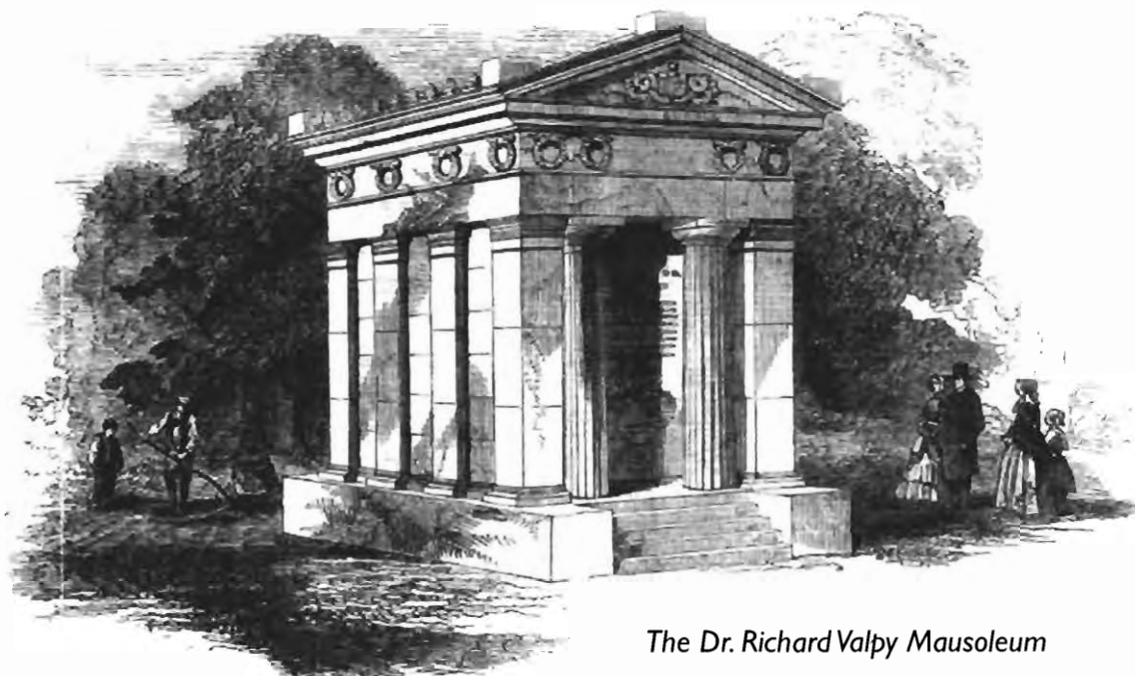
There is evidence of water and damp ingress visible in the chapel. Some of the front steps are missing. Architectural elements have been lost; for example an end triglyph is damaged. Vegetation and lichen are visible where the render has spalled. In the wings there is evidence of cracking, movement and water ingress. This has particularly affected the end bays which are in poor condition. There has been loss of roof structures because of collapse to the colonnades causing constant water penetration which has allowed decay of render and brickwork, allowing cramps to be exposed. The two grand monuments are now exposed and are showing signs of weathering as statuary marble was never intended to be this unsheltered.

The Anglican Chapel Colonnade



6 MONUMENTS

The contribution the ensemble of tombs make to the cemetery can be summarised as a collection of many thousands of monuments which create an overall impact even greater than the sum of their individual parts; a precious combination of nature and statuary; a rich collection of Victorian commemorative art, unsurpassed in the country, showing it at its most diverse and opulent in a verdant landscape setting. Overall the tombs create a remarkable garden of death imbued with great elegiac atmosphere.



The Dr. Richard Valpy Mausoleum

For administrative purposes, the map of Kensal Green Cemetery is divided up into squares. In each square a monument or tomb can be identified from a number which was issued in sequence as a burial took place. Full records and plans are kept by the General Cemetery Company.

It is beyond the scope of this document to deal with the listed monuments and other important tombs individually. Those which are currently listed are described in Appendix I. Reference should also be made to the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery publication, *Paths of Glory*, by Henry Vivian-Neal from which information was extracted for this document with the permission of the author. A listing re-survey by English Heritage has been completed and the number of listed monuments has increased considerably.

Listed below are a number of different types of monuments existing that serves to illustrate the wide range of tombs within Kensal Green Cemetery and highlight common causes for concern.

MAUSOLEUMS

These take the form of small chapel or temple-like structures, in many different styles and materials. The type of problems associated with these structures is usually water ingress to roof coverings causing cracking, lamination or movement. Lack of maintenance, tree growth or vegetation causes similar problems. Decorative elements often serve as water discharges; these are usually now missing or blocked. Weathering of stone and decay of pointing causes water ingress and further deterioration. Often the original door openings have been blocked with unsightly bricks to prevent entry. Essential decorative elements have been vandalised, stolen or weathered beyond recognition.



CANOPY MONUMENT

This type of monument takes the form of a canopy structure beneath which a tomb chest or other structure is placed. Because the canopy is supported on slim columns they are quite delicate structures. Any movement from the ground or trees causes cracking and can lead to the loss of architectural elements.



COLUMNS, OBELISKS, CROSSES

These are usually made in a number of sections and differing materials, often on plinths. The form of burial and the nature of the clay make these monuments prone to leaning and in some cases collapse. Movement allows water ingress, which causes metal cramps to rust, loss of pointing and some sections to fracture.



LEDGER

This is a stone slab with an inscription sometimes on a plinth, or gabled. Monolithic slabs will sometimes crack due to ground movement.



PEDESTAL

This type of monument takes the form of a box structure, with a plinth which is sometimes surmounted by a decorative feature. The box structure is usually made of a number of stone sections joined with slate or metal cramps. Water penetration may rust the cramps and ground movement can cause the side panels to collapse.



SARCOPHAGUS

Typically this is an ornamented stone coffin, usually on a plinth with claw feet or other supporting structures, the sides and top of which are sometimes canted. They can be affected by ground movement which places the supports under stress.

CHEST-TOMB

This is generally in the form of a rectangular box with a plinth and a capping of some form. This may suffer from rusting cramps and ground movement causing the panels to collapse.

HEADSTONE

Traditionally this is a single slab of stone set upright, with an inscription. The vertical nature of the stone and weak foundations make them prone to subsidence. There is delamination of sandstone headstones owing to rising damp



FAMILY TOMB

These were constructed to allow the interment of a number of people over a period of time.

RAILINGS/SURROUND/ KERBING

Many monuments were finished in a detail of this form. These elements are vulnerable to damage and vandalism. Railings rust, sections become loose and chains break. Surrounds and kerbing become detached by ground movement and vegetation. The lack of a maintenance regime and regular painting has led to inevitable breakdown of components. There was also a loss of ironwork for the war effort and clearance operations.

7 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Management of the cemetery is the responsibility of the General Cemetery Company. The main income for the General Cemetery Company is from burials but the area available is limited. Currently at Kensal Green 33% of funerals are burials and the remainder are cremations.

It is unusual for a major historic cemetery still to be in private hands, let alone the founding company. The private ownership has great implications for management: they are providing a profit-making service, unlike municipally-owned cemeteries.

Victorian garden cemeteries were highly labour-intensive and it is difficult to achieve the same maintenance standards today. Decline is partly due to the age of tombs and disappearance of descendants who are legally responsible for them.

General maintenance is carried out by the General Cemetery Company's work force and undertaken in order of priority when funds become available. The historic nature of the cemetery means that running costs are high, major factors being maintenance techniques and grave-digging methods. The monuments, structures and kerbed graves are considerably more expensive to maintain than lawned areas.



New graves in banked-up ground

The General Cemetery Company have removed old graves, banked up earth and inserted new graves on the north and south side of the cemetery which has created new areas for burials. However, these changes can be difficult to integrate with the historic layout of the cemetery and could be harmful to its character.



8 VANDALISM/SECURITY

There is vandalism within the cemetery and this accounts for damage to monuments and many easily detachable items have been removed. In some places the railings abutting the canal are not secure, lighting is poor and there is no overlooking by residential properties. However, towards the western boundary of the cemetery the situation has been improved by the British Waterways moorings. The monuments and vegetation provides cover and camouflage for intruders to tamper with monuments. For deterrence purposes improvements in lighting or CCTV could be introduced, though it is recognised that these are expensive to install and may not be effective.

Time, noise and visibility, are variables which an intruder fears. Any increase in the time needed to gain entry, and which makes a thief more visible or audible, will discourage and hinder him. More security notices may also prevent some intruders.

Part of a conservation strategy for the cemetery should include security measures to deter vandals. A security strategy produced by a security consultant should also be considered. Generally areas to be addressed are boundary repairs and preventative measures of entry. However security measures can only work in conjunction with one another as part of a comprehensive strategy.





IV. ROMAN.—TOMB OF ST. JOHN LONG

9 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES

It is the Council's aim to encourage the establishment of a maintenance regime and facilitate (where possible) a programme of conservation-based repairs which will ensure the long-term preservation of Kensal Green Cemetery as one of Britain's outstanding cemeteries.

The following objectives of the Council should be read in the light of the Unitary Development Plan for the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and the provisions of Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which requires local planning authorities to have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing conservation areas in the exercise of specified planning functions.

- 1.** To continue the use of Kensal Green Cemetery as a place of burial where this does not conflict with the succeeding objectives;
- 2.** To preserve or enhance Kensal Green Cemetery's buildings and structures as part of the Royal Borough's stock of listed structures;
- 3.** To preserve or enhance the townscape importance and setting of the cemetery;
- 4.** To preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the cemetery as a conservation area, the setting of listed buildings and as a registered 'Park or Garden of Special Historic Interest';
- 5.** To preserve or enhance, and to promote access to and interpretation of the graves, tombs, monuments and mausoleums in the cemetery as the record of people of national or international importance, of people who helped shape this part of the metropolis and of ordinary citizens of what is now Kensington and Chelsea, and as cultural evidence contemporary with the development of the majority of the Borough;
- 6.** To preserve or enhance the cemetery as a site of Metropolitan Importance, for nature conservation.

The Council will pursue these objectives to achieve common goals with grave owners, the General Cemetery Company, the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, English Heritage, British Waterways, the Historic Chapels Trust, London Wildlife Trust and other interested parties.



Canal-side boundary railings

10 CONSERVATION PROPOSALS

BOUNDARY ISSUES

The following issues are deemed to be important in the future management of the cemetery but may not be exhaustive.

The brick wall to the north boundary needs attention. Many areas fronting Harrow Road are leaning severely. On its worst sections supporting metal struts have been attached and secured inside the cemetery. However this was done some time in the past and it appears that the supports are now failing. Expansion gaps may need to be introduced, and further ties may be necessary. The brickwork is in good condition although some repointing is necessary and the capping needs securing, replacing and repointing.

In 1998 the General Cemetery Company commissioned and received an engineer's report on the state and condition of the wall along the Harrow Road. A programme of maintenance has been planned, the first stage of which has been completed.

Within this stretch of wall remains a pair of subordinate north gates displaying Greek revival motifs. These are in a fair condition, although finials and decorative elements are missing. Areas of exposed metal indicate zones of erosion and lamination. No immediate attention is necessary but as part of a conservation plan the repair, priming and painting should be prepared with reference to the original colour scheme.

The southern boundary wall has a section of fine classical railings also with Greek revival motifs. This is in very poor condition. Many sections have been vandalised, broken or are missing. Ground movement has dislodged bricks in the plinth and lengths of wall have buckled. Originally cast in sections, joints are rusting from water penetration. Missing stretches of railing have been temporarily replaced with unsympathetic metal corrugated struts and barbed wire. These should be removed at the earliest possible opportunity. A conservation strategy should include the restoration of this waterside feature, not only in the conservation of the original design but to increase security. The quality of the railings as an architectural design and sheer length should make the repair a high priority.

The southern canal gates are also in a poor condition. Many architectural elements are missing including an anthemion to the main pier. A scheme for the restoration and repair of the railings should also include these gates as a matter of urgency.

IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS FOR NEW GRAVES AND DESIGN OF MONUMENTS

Spaces for new burials are limited within the cemetery. This has undoubtedly meant that graves have encroached into areas which have had a negative effect on the historic character of the cemetery. The General Cemetery Company, to maximise income for continued maintenance, requires new spaces for burials. Any conservation plan or strategy should include a map and schedule which indicates those areas in which new interments may take place.

In addition to the siting of areas for new burials, the type of monument is also of importance. The main avenues and areas surrounding the chapels, gates and the colonnade retain the highest density of listed monuments. The setting of these listed structures is important. Any new monuments to be located in the vicinity indicated should be of a high design quality and appropriate size even though these may not be the current popular designs.

A monuments' design guide for such sensitive areas of the cemetery should be prepared. Those interested in the design of new monuments should consult the booklet *Memorials by Artists* by Harriet Frazer which has been enormously influential, and includes lists of craftsmen who work in a variety of styles and materials.

The regularity in the layout of burials was an important feature in the plan of the cemetery. However more recent burials have not respected the regularity, and intensification of graves has produced an irregular pattern. In those areas deemed appropriate, burials should continue with a degree of regularity.

Recently, some areas of land near the southern boundary of the cemetery, adjacent to the canal have been used for new burials. This work has entailed the removal of gravestones and 'banking-up' of the earth to create a new higher ground level. This raises a number of concerns in relation to the historic character of the cemetery. Primarily, these raised areas fundamentally change the layout and appearance of the cemetery. The consequent addition of fencing also introduces a feature at odds with the otherwise open layout. The raising of soil levels next to boundary walls may adversely affect their structure. The recycling of burial space also highlights the issue of recording and preservation of original gravestones and monuments.

ECOLOGY ENHANCEMENTS

The wildlife is very much dependent on the manner in which the maintenance programme is carried out. However, seasonal growth and habitats should be observed, and pruning should be done in a way which causes least harm to the wildlife. Whilst mechanical cutting equipment may be used most of the time, other methods may be appropriate in more sensitive areas.

Effective ecological management is important. Reviewing and establishing maintenance standards and environmental effects should be considered to develop an ecological plan for the cemetery which should also take account of economical use of the land for burials.

LANDSCAPING

An historical landscape study should be commissioned in order to inform decisions on future planting with the aim of restoring the original design concept as far as is practicable. It should also protect the existing ecological resource and develop potential enhancements which would benefit wildlife.

TREES

A full survey of all the trees was carried out in 1997 by the General Cemetery Company and certain recommendations acted upon. This should be kept under review. This will inform on the priorities for the management of trees and a programme of re-planting. Many trees, particularly on Central Avenue, have grown very large, masking important vistas. There is an additional problem where the tree roots can cause damage to monuments. Any programme should be balanced between the need to restore the landscape without causing damage to the monuments.

PLANTING ENHANCEMENTS

The Dissenters' area lost many mature trees during the storms of October 1987. A selective planting scheme should be devised for the central pathway leading to the chapel, to enhance and reinstate the original avenue.

The Sainsbury's superstore to the southern boundary affects the character of the Dissenters section. It is clearly a conspicuous feature, where the Dissenters Chapel should terminate the vista. An enhancement scheme should include new planting of trees to mask the superstore and possibly new developments on the Kensal Gasworks site, whilst redefining the cemetery boundary.

ROADS AND PATHWAYS

The main avenues and pathways within the cemetery were originally gravelled. Currently the surfaces are of differing materials depending on the use. The Central Avenue is a mixture of soil and gravel. Most of the North Avenue is tarmac, and subsidiary avenues are grassed. Avenues and pathways are an important part of the cemetery's historic character. The original surfaces should be re-defined, and protected in a suitable gravel. Modern machinery

and other motor vehicles require a higher standard of surface but this can be overcome by an asphalt covering with an applied aggregate giving an enhanced appearance. Subsidiary pathways should also be gravelled, accentuating the original layout.



It is not desirable to insert new graves on historic pathways. There should be a presumption against new interments on pathways where they contribute to the historic character of the cemetery.

BENCHES AND SIGNBOARDS

The original metal sign posts are evident in some areas of the cemetery. These are part of the original layout and retain historic interest. In the past new sign posts in different materials have been erected and the original sign post put to one side or discarded. It is important where the original signs survive that they be restored, and placed back in their original position. Those lost should be replaced by replicas of the originals.

There is a need for rationalisation. New signage can have a new style, but the same design should be used throughout the cemetery. It is suggested that new benches be provided to encourage enjoyment of monuments, views and vistas.



The main entrance gateway is particularly sensitive as it is the first impression the visitor gets when entering the cemetery. This area needs to be assessed for future enhancements with the further use of interpretation boards. Historical information boards should be considered for buildings and monuments of special interest.

BUILDINGS

Anglican Chapel (Grade I)

The Chapel is in a poor state of repair and the wings are particularly exposed to penetrating rain. Recent surveys should be followed up by quinquennial inspections for assessment of the fabric. The end bays are most at risk where the roofs have been removed following their collapse and water has penetrated and weakened the structure. Damage is also being caused to the monuments below. This is the largest building within the cemetery, and part of the management plan must consider future uses for the building including the offices.



Old print of the Anglican Chapel Colonnade

The interior space is of fine quality. The Friends' achievement in restoring the catafalque should spur future projects. Paint finishes need to be investigated. Research should be carried out into original fittings and furniture layout.

Colonnade (Grade II)

The colonnade is in need of urgent repair. It has been identified as a Building at Risk on the Council's register; its perilous state making it unapproachable for visitors. Initially a structural survey should be carried out to assess what holding repairs are necessary and then a specification for future restoration works should be prepared. Much of the structure has been vandalised, consequently much stone replacement is necessary. The surviving monuments attached to the rear wall of the colonnade need to be secured and missing elements repaired where possible. The proposed management plan should consider the future use of this building and how its repair might be funded.

The views from the colonnade offer a wide panorama of the cemetery with the Anglican Chapel at its centre. These views need to be protected. It might be possible to devise a use for the colonnade which allows people to enjoy these views.

Main Entrance (Grade II*)

This building is in a reasonable state of repair, although some areas of stone need attention. Quinquennial inspections should be carried out. The out-buildings and offices are also in a reasonable state of repair. However, the plastic windows in the lodges detract from the character of the building and their removal would be an enhancement.

Dissenters' Chapel (Grade II*)

This building is in a good state of repair having been restored in 1997. Careful inspections and maintenance will ensure this state is maintained.

The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery and the Historic Chapels Trust have a management and maintenance agreement for this chapel. The arrangement between both parties and the General Cemetery Company has been legally defined.



RESTORATION OF TOMBS AND MONUMENTS

The scale of the task is vast, and the conservation of all monuments is an unrealisable target.

Generally each monument requires a different level of repair or restoration depending on the form and degree of deterioration. The priority should be for the repair of the listed structures and those of interest which are in a state of collapse. However, it is recognised that it would be unrealistic to carry this out on all tombs and monuments. Any restoration programme would need to acquire the necessary agreement of the owners or their heirs and assigns.

Priority repairs should include stabilisation and reconstruction. Minor repairs and a safety audit should be undertaken to friable stone work and piecing-in of missing sections to prevent water penetration and further decay. Where the entry to the mausoleums has been blocked with bricks, these should be removed as they are unsightly and in some cases detrimental to the fabric. It would be more sympathetic to reinforce the original door or introduce a replica.

MISSING ELEMENTS

For listed structures, replacement of missing architectural elements such as cornices, angels, busts, ironwork or decoration should form part of an overall strategy within the conservation plan, with money set aside for their restoration. Simple repairs such as putting back chains and railings should also be considered.

CLEANING

General cleaning of stone may be necessary to a number of monuments particularly where it aids the interpretation of inscriptions. Some will require a specialist stone conservator, to provide poultices and consolidation for those delicate structures. Others, particularly grave stones, may only require simple cleaning, and brushing to remove algae growth and acid.

In selected cases part of the future strategy should include the possibility of replacing lead lettering and re-cutting inscriptions to allow the visitor to distinguish the grave.

INTERIORS TO MAUSOLEA

Restoration of the interiors should also form part of the plan. Some original internal designs were highly decorative with wall paintings, stained glass, precious stone and mosaic. A full survey of the internal decoration is suggested. Repair and restoration may be required as well as recording. This is not considered a high priority but may be contemplated in some cases.

QUINQUENNIAL INSPECTIONS

An appropriate specialist should be appointed to assess the condition of each building and the listed monuments and to prepare programmes of repair and maintenance

LISTING OF STRUCTURES REVIEW

A review of the listing of structures in the cemetery by the Department of Culture Media and Sport has been completed. It has identified the railings and gates to the canal boundary as worthy of listing.

There are now 130 listed tombs and monuments (see Appendix 1). This could make Kensal Green the most important cemetery in London, having the highest amount of listed monuments. The listing survey can inform the overall monument conservation strategy by identifying the most important tombs and their condition.

VISITOR MANAGEMENT

The cemetery is under-used by visitors and has huge potential as a green open space as well as a place for educational visits.

Ideally, visitor management should be part of the day-to-day management of the site. It is about organising resources, notably staff and physical resources to provide a satisfactory service for the visitor. Human resources and marketing will have the greatest effect on the efficient management of the site. A goal should be to produce a visitor management report. Suggested areas to be considered are listed below:

A MARKETING PLAN

This should include the production of literature, advertising, press and public relations, promotions, lectures, mailshots, exhibitions, membership and special events.

HUMAN RESOURCES

An analysis of existing staffing and staff structure should be considered. Forecasts for future numbers and specific areas of knowledge should also form part of this plan.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The importance of the cemetery has already been established with the use of the Dissenters' Chapel as a well-established and well-run centre of information on the cemetery. It would be desirable to have a permanent historical exhibition, perhaps in the Dissenters' Chapel, on the development and restoration of the cemetery.

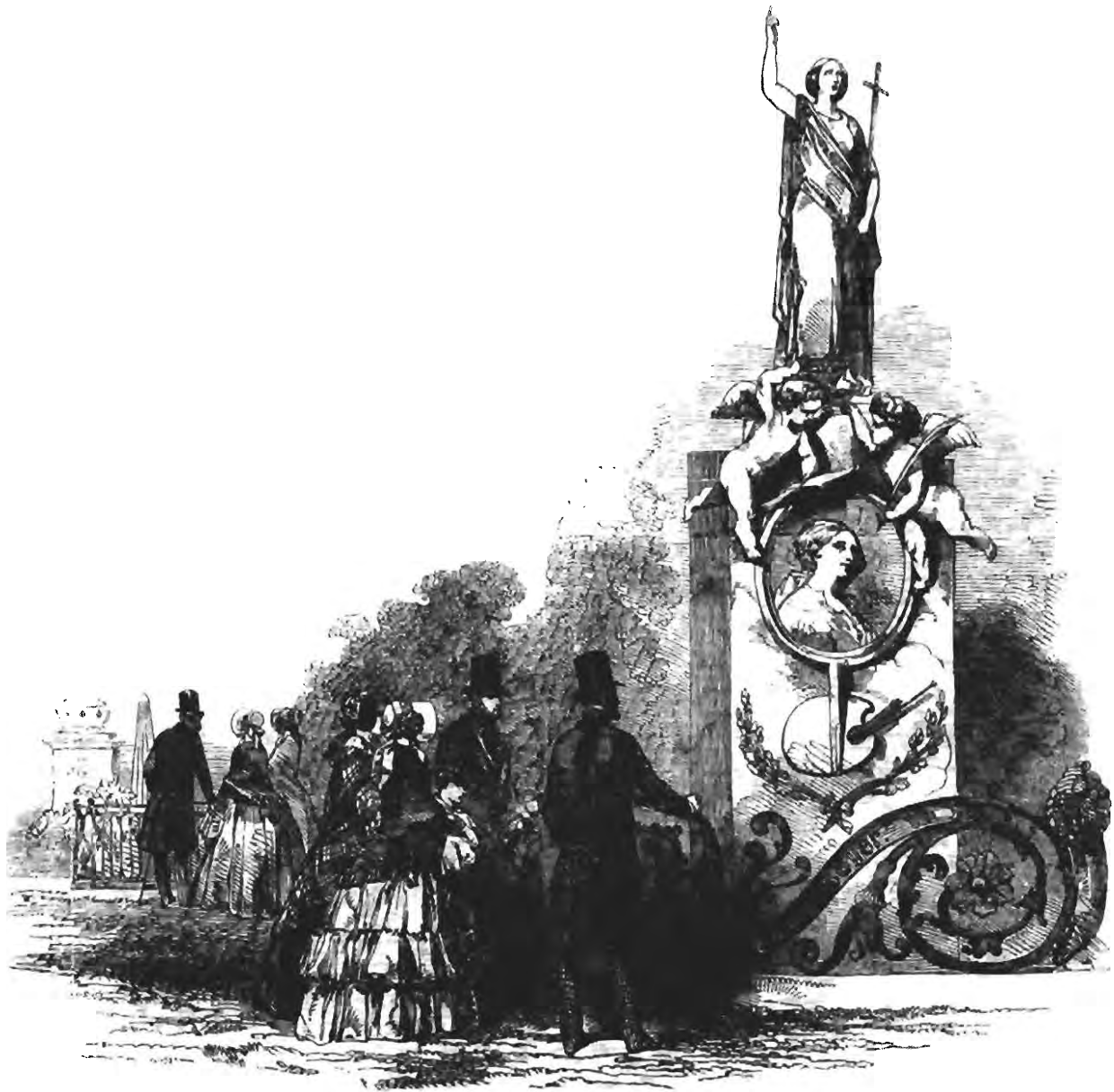
The siting, form and appearance of support services such as adequate parking, toilets and tea room, as well as signposts should all be considered as part of a visitor management plan. Also consideration should be given for the needs of groups of visitors, particularly those with special needs.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE

There is huge potential to develop the educational aspect of the cemetery. It is an ideal place for art classes or those studying history or architecture. The architectural and historic interest and social environment make the cemetery a perfect place for students following higher education.

Wildlife and habitats can be observed within the cemetery and are regularly used as part of school visits to the Canalside Ecological Centre studying the natural environment. The weathering of stone over time periods of 150 years of exposure to wind and rain makes the cemetery a valuable resource for local schools following the National Curriculum. The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery have produced an education pack for schools.





II. ALLEGORICAL.—TOMB OF EMMA SOYER.

11 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is clear from this Conservation Area Proposals Statement that there is much further work to be done in creating a secure future for the cemetery. Much practical work has been carried out in the cemetery opportunistically when funds and volunteers have been available. Preparation of these plans should not inhibit or delay worthwhile practical projects.

As outlined in the text, a number of other issues require analysis and the formulation of firm proposals. These include the following:

Immediate/High Priority

- Conservation and repair schedule for the Anglican Chapel
- Conservation and repair schedule for the colonnade
- Survey and repair programme for listed monuments
- Survey and repair of unlisted monuments and tombs
- Identification of new sites for graves
- The banking-up of earth and the recycling of burial space
- Identify potentially dangerous monuments and structures and prepare repair strategy
- Review the structural assessment of the boundary wall and recommendations
- Develop an ecological management plan
- A landscape study
- Review the tree survey and the recommendations
- An assessment of operational activities that balances practical, ecological and conservation factors
- A strategy for vandalism and security
- An appraisal of the maintenance programme to take into account of seasonal growth and habitats for wildlife
- Visitor management strategy
- Improving signage and interpretation

It is suggested that to draw these separate strands together, a comprehensive conservation plan should be prepared. This would be the appropriate way of resolving conflicts and providing a framework for future improvements and restoration. It would also provide guidance on the likely costs of repairs and improvements. Not least, it would be an essential part of any bids for substantial grant aid from English Heritage or the Heritage Lottery Fund. Guidance on the contents and preparation of conservation plans has been published by the Heritage Lottery Fund (Conservation Plans for Historic Places, March 1998). Such a plan would be an expensive item to produce, and certainly beyond the means of the local authority to carry out on its own.

In recognition of the complex set of problems which have to be dealt with, it is suggested that a partnership should be formed to take the project forward. Such a partnership would include representatives from the following organisations: the General Cemetery Company, The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, English Heritage, British Waterways and the Historic Chapels Trust. The partnership's responsibilities initially would be to draw up a brief for the conservation plan, appoint consultants to prepare the plan and secure the necessary funding.

FOOTNOTE

Since publication of the Draft Conservation Area Proposals Statement, consultants have been commissioned to prepare a Conservation Management Plan



12 APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

LISTED BUILDINGS, TOMBS AND MONUMENTS

(listed grade II unless noted otherwise)

The Anglican Chapel (grade I)

Perimeter Walls and Railings, including Entrance Gateway opposite Wakeman Road

The North Colonnade

Entrance Gateway opposite Wellington Road (grade II*)

The Dissenters' Chapel (grade II*)

Tomb of Commander Charles Spencer Ricketts, RN (grade II*)

Tomb of Major General Sir William Casement, Knight Commander of the Bath (grade II*)

Tomb of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel and Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Tomb of Mary Gibson (grade II*)

Tomb of Sir George Farrant

Tomb of John Gibson

Tomb of William Mulready, Royal Academy (grade II*)

Tomb of the Molyneux Family

Tomb of John Gordon

Tomb of John Collett

Tomb of Andrew Ducrow (grade II*)

Birkbeck Mausoleum

Tomb of John St John Long (grade II*)

Tomb of Princess Sophia

Memorial to Robert Owen

Tomb of Sir Richard Mayne

Tomb of Elizabeth and Alexis Soyer (grade II*)

Tomb of Thomas Fenwick

Group of 2 Tombs approximately 15 metres to North West of Tomb of Thomas Fenwick which includes the mausoleum of Isabella Gregory

Tomb of Feargus O'Connor

Tomb of James Poole

The Reformer's Memorial

Tomb of John McDouall Stuart

Tomb of George and Mary Waugh

Tomb of Daboda Dewajee

Tomb of Rev. Ridley Hershell

Tomb of Charles Broughton Bowman

Tomb of Edward Scriven
Tomb of William Price Lewis
Tomb of Wyndam Lewis
Tomb of George, 7th Viscount of Strangford
Tomb of Thomas Hardwick and Philip Hardwick
Tomb of Joseph Richardson
Tomb of William Makepiece Thackery
Tomb of Ninon Michaelis
Tomb of John Robinson McClean
Tomb of Henry Kendall
Tomb of Owen Jones
Tomb of John Thompson
Tomb of James Combe
Tomb of General James Perry and Sir Patrick O'Brien
Tomb of Martha Ross
James Morrison Mausoleum
Tomb of Charles Kemble and Frances Ann Kemble
Blumberg Mausoleum
Sir William Molesworth Mausoleum
Tomb of Sir Carl William Siemens
Tomb of John Cam Hobhouse, Baron Broughton de Gyfford
Tomb of Alfred Cooke
Tomb to Thomas Daniell RA
Monument to Frederick Windsor
Monument to Michael Balfe
Tomb of John Claudius Loudon
Tomb of Thomas Hood
Tomb of Joseph Durham
Tomb of Sarah Smith
Tomb of Sir Francis Freeling
Tomb of John Murray
Tomb of the Earl of Galloway
Mausoleum of Captain George Aikman
Mausoleum of Baron John Huth
Tomb of George Price Boyce
Tomb of Archibald Robertson
Tomb of Frederick Yates
Tomb of William Chappell
Tomb of Margaret Pulteney
Tomb of Charles Babbage
Tomb of Sir John Dean Paul
Mausoleum of James Dunlop
Tomb of Alexander Bruce
Tomb of Lady Ann Isabella Noel Byron
Mausoleum of Joseph Hudson
Tomb of George Cruikshank
Tomb of Frederick Tillson
Anonymous Tomb

Tomb of David Morris
 Tomb of Amelia Jane Richman
 Tomb of John Hawley and Charles Hawley
 Tomb of Captain the Hon. Sir Henry Duncan
 Tomb of Joanne Stevens
 Tomb of Colonel Robert Ellison
 Tomb of James Ward
 Triangular Monument to Julia Slater
 Tomb of Robert Kirby
 Tomb of John Chatterton
 Monuments to Joseph Locke and Phoebe McCreery
 Monument to William Holland
 Tomb of Thomas Cooke
 Dr Richard Valpy Mausoleum
 Tomb of John Hankey
 Tomb of William Staveley
 Tomb of James Meadows Rendel
 Tomb of Howe Brown, 2nd Marquess of Sligo

 Tomb of Rear-Admiral Thomas Tudor Tucker and
 Henry St George Tudor Tucker

 Tomb of Peter Burrows
 Tomb of Robert Smirke
 Tomb of Admiral Sir John Ross
 Tomb of Robert Kennard
 Anne Harris Mausoleum
 Tomb of General Sir Warren Peacock
 Tomb of Harriet Browne, Viscountess D'Alte
 HRH Augustus Frederick (grade II*)
 Tomb of Agnes Kelly
 Tomb of Joseph Hume
 Tomb of James Leigh Hunt
 Tomb of Thomas Hancock
 Tomb of Walter Peart and Henry Dean
 Tomb of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake
 Tomb of Sir Charles Newton
 Tomb of Admiral Henry Collins Deacon
 Tomb of William Cavendish-Bentinck, 5th Duke of Portland
 Tomb of General Forster Walker
 Tomb of Grace Percy
 Tomb of Rev. Sydney Smith
 Tomb of Anthony Trollope
 Tomb of Emile Blondin
 Tomb of General Sir John Aitchison
 Tomb of HRH the Duke of Cambridge
 William Wilkie Collins
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Tomb of Mrs Tremaine
Tomb of Colonel Gideon Gorrequer
Parish boundary markers

APPENDIX 2

FURTHER READING

Kensal Green Cemetery

ed. James Stevens Curl, Phillimore & Co Ltd, 2001.

For a definitive study of the cemetery, one need look no further than this magnificent volume. It covers everything about the cemetery from its history and architecture to landscape, geology, and flora and fauna. It also contains an extensive bibliography.

Paths of Glory

Henry Vivian-Neal, Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, 1999.

This is a comprehensive biographical list of notable persons buried at the cemetery.

The Survey of London, Vol. XXXVII, Northern Kensington, 1973.

This contains a short history of the cemetery and has a good line drawing of the Anglican Chapel.

The Buildings of England, London 3: North West

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, Penguin Books, 1991

Contains a brief and pithy account of the cemetery and its monuments.

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