Note: Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this document but due to the complexity of conservation areas, it would be impossible to include every facet contributing to the area's special interest. Therefore, the omission of any feature does not necessarily convey a lack of significance. The Council will continue to assess each development proposal on its own merits. As part of this process a more detailed and up to date assessment of a particular site and its context is undertaken. This may reveal additional considerations relating to character or appearance which may be of relevance to a particular case.
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Introduction

What does a conservation area designation mean?

1.1 The statutory definition of a conservation area is an “area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. The power to designate conservation areas is given to councils through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conserved Areas) Act, 1990 (Sections 69 to 78). Once designated, proposals within a conservation area become subject to local conservation policies set out in Chapter 34 of the Council’s Local Plan and national policies outlined in part 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Our overarching duty which is set out in the Act is to preserve or enhance the historic or architectural character or appearance of the conservation area.

1.2 A conservation area appraisal aims to describe the special historic and architectural character of an area. A conservation area’s character is defined by a combination of elements such as architecture, uses, materials and detailing as well as the relationship between buildings and their settings. Many other elements contribute to character and appearance such as the placement of buildings within their plots; views and vistas; the relationship between the street and the buildings and the presence of trees and green space.

1.3 This document has been produced using the guidance set out by Historic England in their document, Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 (2016). This appraisal will be a material consideration when assessing planning applications.

Purpose of this document

1.4 The aims of this appraisal are to:

- describe the historic and architectural character and appearance of the area which will assist applicants in making successful planning applications and decision makers in assessing planning applications
- raise public interest and awareness of the special character of their area
- identify the positive features which should be conserved, as well as negative features which indicate scope for future enhancements
Brompton Cemetery is a tranquil green open space located on the boundary with Hammersmith and Fulham between Old Brompton and Fulham Roads. The cemetery not only has a practical purpose for the burial and remembrance of the dead but also acts as an amenity space for local residents and visitors. It is rectangular in shape with the boundaries clearly defined by high brick walls or brick walls with railings. The cemetery is almost entirely flat with the exception of an elevated path with lime trees along the eastern boundary. The carriage ways and footpaths are laid out in a largely symmetrical design and lined with trees many of which have survived from the cemetery’s original planting scheme.

The cemetery is a Registered Historic Park and Garden (grade I) and is of special historic interest being one of the earliest (1839-42) of London’s ‘Magnificent Seven’ cemeteries that were laid out beyond the city edges in the 1830s and early 1840s. The cemetery is laid out to an outstanding and innovative monumental and formal design by a nationally renowned architect, Benjamin Baud and survives remarkably intact.

The cemetery contains a significant group of associated structures that include the Church of England Chapel (grade II*), the four arcade quarters that form the circle to the avenue (grade II*), entrance gates and screen to Old Brompton Road (grade II*) and the cemetery ironwork gates, piers, gates and screen to Fulham Road (grade II).

Between the paths that traverse the area are an important collection of 28 listed, tombs, monuments and mausoleums, one of which is grade II*.

The cemetery is a Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (grade I). It has a unique character and atmosphere with scrub and wooded areas, meadows, untended overgrown areas and lawns that create an important wildlife habitat for invertebrates, wild flowers, birds and a notable diversity of...
butterflies. Within this landscape sit many monuments and buildings that are slowly decaying. Although this romantic decay adds to the character of the area some monuments and buildings are now at serious risk of being damaged or becoming lost to future generations. As a consequence, some have now been included on Historic England’s Heritage at Risk Register.

**Location and Setting**

1.10 The Brompton Cemetery Conservation Area covers a total of 39 acres and is situated along the western edge of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in Redcliffe Ward. The boundaries of Brompton Cemetery are in the most part clearly defined with brick boundary walls and railings to the north and brick boundary walls to the south, east and western sides. The main entrance is located at North Lodge on Old Brompton Road. There is another entrance at South Lodge, located on the Fulham Road near the junction with Hortensia Road. Brompton Cemetery sits adjacent to other conservation areas with Philbeach Conservation Area to the north; The Boltons Conservation Area to the east; The Billings and The College of St. Mark and St. John Conservation Areas to the south and The Billings & Brompton Cutting (in the Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham) to the west.

1.11 Beyond the boundaries of the conservation area are well mannered Victorian terraced houses to the north and east, and

![Conservation area context map](image)

Victorian terraced houses and shops to the south with larger detached buildings of the College of St. Mark and St. John beyond. The western side of the cemetery is bordered by the West London Line and West Brompton Station which forms the borough boundary with the London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. More recent developments over the borough boundary include blocks of flats, an hotel, Stamford Bridge Stadium (Chelsea Football Club) and offices which are further west.
2 Character Analysis

2.1 Generally, the overall impression of the Cemetery is one of a well-managed place of burial, tinged with romantic decay. The cemetery is a single entity, distinct from its surroundings and with varying but generally strong degrees of enclosure along its boundaries.

Layout

2.2 Hawkins’ lithograph (1840, commissioned by Baud) depicts an aerial view of Brompton Cemetery which shows a very formal landscape layout with a gridded pattern of carriage ways and footpaths which has remained little changed since it was originally laid out.

2.3 From the main entrance located at North Lodge along Old Brompton Road the layout of the cemetery is dominated by the north-south Central Avenue which terminates at the Church of England Chapel. North Lodge is set back from the road behind a circular forecourt and is positioned centrally within the arcaded north wall. The neo-classical triumphal arched gateway (grade II*) provides direct access onto the Central Avenue.

2.4 Twenty metres south of the North Lodge the Central Avenue branches off east and west into carriage roads which extend around the perimeter of the cemetery and return to meet on the south side of the chapel. In between these routes are a grid of footpaths and other short carriage roads with those in the northern section intercepting at four rond-points with circular footpaths. These were originally designed to take large mausalea but the plots proved difficult

Fig 2.1: Aerial photo (2015)
to sell and they were later given up to smaller burial, monuments and ornamental planting. The south eastern rond-point is the only one which now houses a mausoleum. This monument was built for Hannah Cortney (1784-1849) and is to an impressive and distinctive Egyptian design that is constructed from grey granite.

2.5 North of the Chapel are the Colonnades which comprise two parallel ranges either side of the Central Avenue that meet to form the Great Circle with four quadrants the east to west carriage road terminating at the entrance to the Catacombs.

2.6 In the south-eastern corner of the cemetery is the Fulham Road entrance which is characterised by an impressive set of cast iron gates flanked by railings and stone piers. Positioned slightly north of this entrance on the western side of the path is the single storey South Lodge.

2.7 There are three main character areas in Brompton Cemetery; the Ceremonial Axis and the East and West Burial Zones. Minor variations leading to the subdivision of these areas will be discussed as they occur.
Boundaries

2.8 The earliest structures to be constructed on site were the cemetery walls on the eastern and southern sides which were begun in August 1839. The east wall still makes a powerful impression even though Honey Lane has been replaced by the back gardens and houses of Ifield Road. The thick stock brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and are over three metres in height and topped by a solid triangular brick coping and pyramidal caps to the substantial brick piers. The effect on Honey Lane and the empty fields to the east must at first have been very striking. The treatment of the wall, piers and coping to the rear of no. 54 St. Mark’s Grove is most regrettable with unsympathetic flashings that completely cover the top of the wall.

2.9 The western wall, which was built slightly later, is to a different and more simplified design that alters in appearance along its length, the result of bomb damage sustained during World War II. The later rebuilt sections are relatively plain being constructed from London stock brick laid in Flemish bond with a concrete coping. The original sections are also constructed from yellow stock brick but are laid in English bond with buttresses and the top section finished with a more elegant balustrade that created the terrace walk.

2.10 The northern wall is of brick construction and has a more open aspect with large segmental headed openings that are infilled with iron railings with spear tipped heads and dog rails. The railings are built into the brick piers and into a plinth constructed from large blocks of stone, the top edge of which is chamfered to allow for water runoff. At either end of the wall and at the points where the walls curve inwards to meet the main entrance lodge are large piers constructed from channelled stone that are finished with a moulded capping stone. The top of the wall between the piers is finished with a stone coping with moulded cornice decoration. The combined effect is one of a strong impenetrable boundary that allows attractive views into the cemetery from Old Brompton Road.

2.11 The southern entrance gates (grade II) are situated between nos. 306b and 308 Fulham Road and were erected around 1844. In contrast to the northern frontage as described above, the sturdy channelled piers at either end are allowed to play their full role as effective foils.
to fine, tall, cast iron screen railings. Smaller piers in openwork iron with solid caps support the gates. The bars to the railings are housed into a stone plinth and are finished with spear tipped heads and dog rails at the base. Two granite guard stones are positioned in front of the cast iron gate piers to deflect carriage wheels and are set within a road surface of granite stone setts. The degree of integration with the adjacent listed terrace at nos. 308-328 (even) Fulham Road supports the contention that they are roughly contemporary with the entrance, and an indication that the undeveloped cordon around the cemetery under the terms of its incorporation was being undermined at an early date. The ‘K2’ telephone boxes (grade II) positioned close to the iron gate piers are fine examples of their type. The nearby junction boxes, however, are a considerable intrusion and detract from the setting of the gates and railings.

2.12 The only area within the cemetery to be railed off from other parts are the war graves in the north western area which are enclosed with low simple iron railings with spear tips.
BROMPTON CEMETERY CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

Boundary wall and railing at the north end

Wall to the western side with balustraded top and buttressed sides

Southern Entrance, railings, piers and K2 phone boxes

Iron railings to the war graves section of the cemetery
2.13 The complexity and interest in this zone is derived from an array of different visual events that are provided along a well-defined route.

2.14 The cemetery is divided into two by the central spine of the Ceremonial Axis, running continuously through the cemetery, connecting the north and south entrances. This area contains the most significant structures including the Church of England Chapel, the quadrant and parallel arcades, the main avenue with many significant monuments either side and the North Gate which all help to create one single ceremonial entity. Its main attributes are the predominance of the cemetery’s structures and the sequence of its most significant designed spaces, the outstanding monuments, the axiality and intervisibility between these visually significant items, and the strong sense of directional movement that these engender.
Large monuments lining the Ceremonial Axis
2.15 Those parts of the cemetery to the east of the central axis, historically the area of privately-owned graves under the Burial Act 1852, can be conveniently grouped together as the Eastern Burial Zone. This is characterised by mature tree cover and a generally continuous and dense sequence of burials, including virtually all of the cemetery’s remaining monuments of interest. Enclosure is strong between the buildings and the lime avenue of the Ceremonial Axis and the raised walk, lime avenue and substantial wall of the eastern boundary. The rear elevations of terraces on Finborough Road and Ifield Road take over this role in the winter months. The layout is generally rectilinear although the formality breaks down a little at the southern end: here the spaces are more amorphous and the burials more spread out, although the mature planting remains.

2.16 The complexity and interest of the Eastern Burial Zone therefore derives from the multiplicity of incidental events and vistas within a broad but well-defined and enclosed area.
Eastern Burial Zone from the northern Carriage Road
Western Burial Zone

2.17 The Western Zone for historical reasons has less mature planting and less variety in the densely-packed monuments. Formal set-pieces such as the neat and open war graves section contrast with less well-defined locations such as the tree-flanked Chelsea Pensioners’ monument, and with those open areas with more recent interments along the western edge and southern portion of the Western Burial Zone. These latter areas provide less enclosure on the western most boundary. In this context, the relationship with the central buildings lacks the conviction of

the Eastern Burial Zone. The Memorial Garden and the area to the north inside the frontage wall to Old Brompton Road comprise more modest memorials comprising flat stone grave markers and headstones respectively.

2.18 Although there are a great many straight paths in the Western Burial Zone, these do not necessarily form themselves into identifiable vistas because of the absence of focal points and more open areas.
Western Burial Ground looking south behind Colonnade
Topography

2.19 The land covered by the cemetery, formerly the site of brickworks and market gardens, was flat and lacked the varied topography of other cemeteries constructed around the same time such as Highgate and Nunhead cemeteries. The only difference in levels to be found are modest and man made with the elevated path and lime avenue along the eastern boundary and the building up land to create banks for further burials along the western boundary. The other land modelling affecting the perceptions of the cemetery is the cutting of the railway line along the western boundary.

Geology

2.20 The entire area set aside for the cemetery is underlain by London clay with some gravel deposits. When weathered, London clay swells and moves. This can disturb monuments from their original positions and can be a serious cause of harm.

2.21 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.
2.22 Brompton Cemetery has been identified as a Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (grade I) comprising moderately diverse grassland that contains at least three notable London species that support a diverse assemblage of invertebrates.

2.23 The majority of the site comprises semi-improved neutral grassland dominated by false oat with much red fescue, Yorkshire fog and rough meadow grass. Herbs include lady’s bedstraw, birds foot trefoil, meadow vetchling, black knapweed, smooth tare, broadleaved everlasting pea and oxeye daisy. The London notables grey sedge, sheep’s fescue (Festuca ovina) and dark mullien (Verbascum nigrum) are also present. Patches of acid grassland contain red fescue, sheep’s sorrel, mouse eared hawkweed and the aforementioned sheep’s fescue. Associated invertebrates included field grasshoppers, small white, meadow brown, cinnabar moth caterpillars and the red tailed bumblebee. Within the grassland are many vegetated tombstones and the wall separating Brompton Cemetery from the West London and District Railway supports male and harts tongue fern. There are many fine mature trees including, false acacia, evergreen oak, Turkey oak, weeping ash, Scott’s pine, horse chestnut, London plane, common lime and yew.

2.24 Mammal surveys report the presence of a number of species and emphasise the value of the site for Pipistrelle bat, house mice, wood mice, shrews, grey squirrels and fox.

2.25 Among the birds that inhabit the cemetery are many garden species, wood pigeon, carrion crow and green woodpeckers. There are also a small number of non-native pairs of ring-necked parakeets with their distinctive bright green plumage and striking red beaks.

2.26 The cemetery also attracts a good range of butterflies notably purple hairstreak and over two hundred species of moth.
Grey Squirrel

Cow Parsley, Ivy and nettles

Grey Squirrel

Bee hives located on west boundary

Bat box

Ring-Necked Parakeet
Trees and Planting

2.27 Hawkins’ lithograph (1840, commissioned by Baud) depicts an aerial view of Brompton Cemetery which shows a very formal landscape layout. This approach may have been taken because of the limited topographical interest of the site. The lithograph shows a tree-lined ceremonial approach to the chapel planted with conifers. To the east and west of this are geometric arrangements of trees and shrubs between a gridded pattern of paths.

2.28 The planting scheme was located towards the northern end of the cemetery. The tree and shrub groups appear to be predominantly evergreen and conical in character. They are arranged in lines, diamonds, crescents and circles. Pedestrians would be able to appreciate and enjoy this planting scheme and the surrounding countryside from a walkway along the top of the catacombs on the western boundary.

2.29 A promotional illustration of the cemetery shows a scattered layout of trees which contrasts greatly with the formal layout indicated by Baud. A comparison between Hawkins’ lithograph and the 1867 Ordnance Survey map shows some similarities in the layout of trees and shrubs, particularly in the north-west quarter, but the more scattered arrangement than Hawkins’ lithograph could indicate a gradual deterioration of the Hawkins/Baud layout.

2.30 To use Hawkins’ lithograph as an indication of original planting schemes of the central avenue may, however, be unreliable. Ring-counting of one of the avenues limes lost in the storm of October 1987 indicated about 150 years’ growth. This suggests that the central avenue was planted with limes at the outset.
and not the conical evergreens depicted on the lithograph.

2.31 Whatever the original planting layout was, it would have changed over the years in order to accommodate the requirement for increased burial space. This would have affected the formal layout, particularly of shrubs.

2.32 Later maps of the cemetery show the lime avenue along the East Terrace. These were probably planted about 1880-90 in order to screen the housing development which superseded the old Honey Lane after the lane was closed in 1867 and the limes are still an important element of the cemetery landscape. The only significant structural planting that has occurred since this time is a line of limes on the western boundary planted some 20 years ago.

2.33 Over the last 70 years, cemetery income has dwindled because of the decline in burials. This has had an impact on the upkeep of the landscape but has resulted in an increase in the site’s nature conservation value. The relaxation of mowing regimes has led to the reappearance of meadow species. In addition, it has resulted in a certain amount of bramble and bracken colonisation, controlled by careful management in recent years.

2.34 By 1983, substantial areas of the cemetery, particularly the eastern and southern sides which were less well visited, were neglected and sycamore, ash and bramble were re-colonising. In 1983 the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea introduced a Manpower Services Commission (MSC) clearance programme in order to address the problem of succession into secondary woodland, which has created so many problems at other cemeteries, notably at Highgate. Seedling trees are still being removed to prevent succession into secondary woodland. Very few of the tree species mentioned on this planting list submitted by Loudon survive today, if indeed much was done to implement his proposals. Planting is now characterised by a random arrangement of trees and shrubs.
2.35 Materials used in the construction of the historic buildings and monuments within the conservation area are either natural materials such as stone or traditionally (and then locally) manufactured ones such as brick, stucco and glass. Their original method of fabrication results in a finish that is typical of traditional building materials. The imperfections and markings in natural stone/wrinkles in hand made bricks, along with the natural process of ageing and weathering, give the buildings and monuments their authentic historic character and patina that makes the conservation area so special. Traditional materials used in the Brompton Cemetery Conservation Area include:

- Stone (steps, coping stones, dressings, monuments, setts, grave stones, facings)
- Brick (brown, yellow, red, plumb)
- Lime (main constituent of mortar)
- Lead (roofs)
- Timber (windows, doors, crosses, benches)
- Painted cast iron (railings, windows, doors, chains, decorative elements).
- Glass (thin crown or cylinder glass, stained glass)
Grey slate

Cast iron decorative finial and railing

Red granite

Grey granite

Cast iron door to tomb
The conservation area contains a small number of items of historic interest but primarily contains more modern additions, their consistency of design and low key appearance of which generally sits quietly within the cemetery setting.

Signage is modern in design and generally takes two forms: traditional boarded information signs supported on posts painted black at the entrances or small post and boarded signs that sit close to the ground that mark the dog walkers route.

Bins are located around the cemetery and are either square profiled or cylindrical in design and can be found at the entrances and on many of the junctions where the footpaths meet. They are constructed from metal with a black painted finish with gold lettering and decoration. Many are in good condition but others are rusting and have flaking paint resulting in an untidy appearance.

There are a number of park benches around the cemetery of differing designs. These appear to have been introduced at different times with some dilapidated and others in a relatively new condition. They are generally constructed from timber with a few that have a metal frame painted black.

Guard stones can be found around the cemetery protecting buildings and gateways from carriage wheels and latterly motor vehicles. There are four types, the most traditional are made from granite such as those at the southern entrance protecting the entrance piers on Fulham Road and those to the North Lodge either side of the stone arch way facing...
Brompton Road. There are also some iron conical ‘stones’ at the North Lodge facing the cemetery and some that mark the entrances to other pathways and routes that connect to the Central Avenue. Larger pink granite guard stones can be seen protecting the stepped entrances to the catacombs of the arcades which have a distinctive rounded top. This guard stone design can also be seen protecting the steps up to the raised East Terrace and are made from Portland stone rather than a pink granite. The last type are more recent simple cylindrical concrete stones that guard the steps of the Church of England Chapel and the junctions of some routes around the cemetery.

2.41 Water taps are frequently found around the cemetery, the pipes of which are encased within boxed timber casings that are capped with a mineral felted mono-pitched roof. These are generally in a poor condition with the timber casings having flaked paint or showing signs of decay.

2.42 Another interesting feature, built into the high boundary walls on the eastern and southern sides, are original stone markers of Portland stone which have a number inscribed on their surface showing the distance in feet from the north end of the cemetery. Originally there must have been an idea about using them for wider purposes in the cemetery, but the scale of the place soon rendered that impractical.
Traditional park bench

Stone marker east wall

Water tap and timber casing

Metal framed and timber planked bench
2.43 The Central Avenue and carriage drives and footpaths are important historic features, the layout of which has changed little from Baud’s original designs for the cemetery. Unfortunately, they are now covered in tarmac with concrete edging which provides a smooth and hard wearing surface but is quite different from the originally gravelled routes which would have had a softer and more varied and rougher textured appearance. There are only a few exceptions to the tarmac finish with granite stone setts to the road surface at the southern entrance gates which have, overtime, worn smooth from horse’s hooves, carriages and more recently motor vehicles. There are also two footpaths with gravel finishes, which although not original, give a good impression of how the cemetery would originally have looked. The East Terrace has some areas of the tarmac which has worn away revealing a much coarser gravel beneath and may give an indication as to the original finish that would have been found throughout the cemetery.
Granite stone setts to South Entrance

Tarmac surface to Central Avenue
The character and appearance of all parts of the cemetery are at risk from tall or bulky development beyond its boundaries which impinge on views within and those looking out of the cemetery. Where other buildings are in close proximity to the cemetery, for example the houses in Ifield Road and Finborough Road, even relatively minor alterations and extensions can have a detrimental effect on views.

Despite the large size of the cemetery there are relatively few areas in which one is unaware of buildings beyond its perimeter. Areas close to the cemetery are particularly sensitive to development, especially those on a large scale.

Originally the cemetery would have been located in open countryside. As the urban area of Central London grew its setting become more urban with Victorian housing to the north, south and eastern sides and larger institutional buildings further to the south and west including schools, light industrial, a hospital and an athletics ground. Some of these buildings have been replaced over the intervening years in particular to the west of the cemetery with blocks of flats and the erection of Stamford Bridge Stadium (Chelsea Football Club) and an hotel. Stamford Bridge football stadium is located close to the south western corner of the cemetery and can be seen in many views in a south westerly direction and is particularly harmful with its looming presence and uncompromisingly modern and functional appearance which is seen in views of the Arcades and Church of England Chapel.
2.47 At the northern end of the cemetery on the western boundary, adjacent to West Brompton Station, is no. 289 Old Brompton Road, a substation and office block that was built in the late 1940s by the Central London Electricity Company. This monolithic building also has a looming presence and is seen in many views looking out of the cemetery. Also situated 300 metres north-west beyond the substation is the Empress State Building that was built between 1958-1961. This was refurbished and an additional two storeys added to its height in 2003, increasing its presence. The resultant building is also seen in many views looking north west from within the cemetery rising up above the canopies of the trees and impacting on the cemetery's setting.

2.48 Recent tower block developments in Chelsea Creek and across the Thames in Wandsworth have also had little regard to the setting of the Church of England Chapel. The new tower blocks currently being constructed are now seen in the back drop to the chapel creating a cluttered skyline of which the chapel’s domed silhouette used to dominate. The planned views looking south along the Central Avenue towards the Chapel have, as a consequence, been significantly affected.

2.49 More recent development is now taking place to the west of the cemetery on land formally used as a car, coach and lorry park. This covers the area of no. 20 Seagrave Road, Diary House and the electricity substation, Roxby Place. The development will change the outlook from the cemetery significantly in the coming years with 808 new residential units within blocks ranging in height from 8 to 16 storeys along the railway line fronting the cemetery. This will result in the more open outlook to the west being lost and the conservation area appearing more enclosed.

2.50 To the eastern and southern sides of the cemetery are more modest terraced houses in Ifield Road, Billing Place, St Mark’s Grove and Fulham Road, the rear elevations of which are seen from many vantage points within the cemetery. These are largely obscured from view when walking down the Central Avenue by the trees but are quite often seen in glimpse views and during the winter months. When walking closer along the perimeter footpaths the houses outside the cemetery become far more visible. Unfortunately, with the passage of time modifications have been made to many of these houses with roof/rear extensions and other minor alterations which have affected their uniform character and in some places have created a cluttered and untidy elevation that detracts from the setting of the cemetery. The largest building on the eastern side of the cemetery is the former, ‘The Princess Beatrix
Hospital’ which was opened in the 1930s. This seven-storey building including two attic storeys and lower ground floor dominates the view to the northeast. It is the antenna and cluttered roofline, however, which has the most detrimental impact on the setting of the cemetery. The building is now known as ‘Princess Beatrice House’ and was converted to accommodation for a housing association in 2008. To the south of this former hospital is a five-storey block of flats. Although this block is of a similar height to the Victorian terraced houses directly to the south its building line is set much closer to the cemetery wall and the construction using an orangey coloured brick results in a building with a much stronger presence on the boundary than the traditional houses.

2.51 Despite the intrusion of later development there are still some areas in the cemetery where the original sense of openness, beyond the confines of the cemetery, can be appreciated, particularly where development has not encroached close to the cemetery boundary or risen higher than the canopies of the trees. This can be appreciated from the more central areas looking out towards more heavily treed screening. The open views make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the cemetery and are present in both static and kinetic views as one moves around.

2.52 It is impossible to list all the important views within the cemetery due to their considerable number and the fact that views are constantly changing as one walks around.

2.53 There are numerous long and short distance views within the cemetery along avenues and paths as well as between monuments, mausoleum and gravestones.
which are all important to its character and appearance. There are some key views along the Central Avenue towards the Church of England Chapel looking south east, the dome of which is seen against the skyline with the arcades and large circles either side. The chapel is also seen in many other views, some of the more important ones are from Chapel Walk and the East and West Carriage Roads. The Chapel is a landmark building within the cemetery and is also visible in many glimpse views between monuments and trees and forms an important backdrop to many views across the cemetery.

2.54 Other attractive views can be had along other avenues and footpaths that do not necessarily terminate onto a building or monument but comprise avenues of trees and monuments that stretch as far as the eye can see, such as those views along the East and West Carriage Roads and the interconnecting footpaths. Other secondary avenues and footpaths have a more open character and views can be had over larger areas of the monuments and trees. However, some walks are confined to more restricted views due to dense undergrowth or are terminated with a monument, but all have picturesque qualities in their own right.

2.55 Important viewpoints outside the cemetery can be had from Old Brompton Road looking east and west, along the boundary wall with railings, and the North Lodge. These allow views through to the cemetery monuments and trees beyond. Other attractive views outside the cemetery can also be had from Fulham Road looking north towards the decorative cast iron entrance gates, railings and stone piers. These are further enhanced with the two K2 red telephone boxes.
Open views looking west from the West Burial Zone

View looking south onto the backs of houses along Billing Place

View from East Zone Ground onto the backs of houses along Ifield Road

View of South Colonnade with Stamford Bridge in the background
Views looking through railings of colonnaded wall

View looking north along Central Avenue towards North Lodge

View looking south along Central Avenue towards the Church of England Chapel
3 Buildings

The Northern Frontage and Main Entrance

3.1 The 210-metre-long north frontage and gate (grade II*) to what is now Old Brompton Road was started at about the same time as the construction of the eastern and southern walls.

3.2 The centrepiece is an entry in the style of a triumphal arch with engaged Roman Doric columns set between offices of ashlar with a channelled lower storey. The columns support a Metope and Triglyph frieze above which sits a parapet embellished with pilasters and inscribed with the words ‘West London, Westminster Cemetery, Erected AD 1839’. The fenestration incorporates narrow timber windows with horizontal glazing bars splitting the frames into three panes.

3.3 Flanking the arch on either side are pedestrian gates in channelled stonework which match the substantial channelled stone piers at the ends of the semi-elliptical entrance court and at the extreme ends of the whole frontage. Between the stone entrance and the flanking pedestrian gates are single storey office bays in stock brick. This plain brickwork contrasts with the fine channelled stonework, while the piers sit on the continuous stone plinth of the cemetery wall rather than rise through it.

3.4 While the arcaded wall is clearly seen on the idealised aerial view of the intended scheme for the cemetery, what we see today may not be what was originally intended. Perhaps the stone elements were first designed to be linked by continuous railings, like at the southern entrance, where the masonry piers achieve greater magnificence in relative isolation. Alternatively, the intention may have been to face the flanking offices and the frontage arcades in stone, the brick representing an economy for the hard-pressed company.
3.5 It has also been pointed out that while the street face of the North Lodge is faced in Aislaby sandstone from Whitby, the cemetery side is finished in Bath stone with a pronouncedly warmer colour. The change may have been made for the reasons of aesthetics or workability, although it is also likely that cost constraints again played their part; availability of Aislaby stone does not seem to have been a problem during the nineteenth century.

The Western Catacombs

3.6 The western catacombs appear to have been part of the original concept. The Cemetery company records show that they were not part of the original programme, being completed eight years after the original western boundary wall, the top of which was modified to allow a more elegant balustrade to the terrace walk to be created. Less than half of the western catacombs and boundary wall have survived wartime damage or demolition because of structural defects. The parts that remain, most complete at their southern end, are in a dangerous condition. Their location is poorly integrated with the rest of the cemetery and they are overlooked to a significant degree by Chelsea Football Club’s ground. Only one entrance survives with its crescent ramp, its channelled stone central archway being a cut-down version of the pedestrian entries on the north frontage; part of the approach to another has been revetted in concrete and turned into the gardeners’ refuse area. Nothing also remains of the entry between these two. The catacombs are constructed from London stock brick laid in Flemish bond with that around the surviving entrance incorporating channelled banding. The walls are finished with a stone coping with those to the entrance being moulded and an enlarged stone above the arched entrance inscribed with the word ‘Catacombs’.
The Chapel and Great Circle

3.7 Next to be completed were the Chapel, the ‘Great Circle’ and the parallel arcades (grade II*) that form a symmetrical architectural composition at the southern end of a long drive from the North Gate.

3.8 The Church of England Chapel is a very distinctive delicately modelled octagon structure with Roman Doric pilaster decoration that is built from Bath stone with a lead domed roof. The porch which projects to the north-west has coupled columns that support an entablature and moulded cornice. The façade is completed with a triglyph and metope frieze with over sailing moulded cornice above. The fenestration comprises round headed vertically sliding timber sash windows with margin lights set within reveals with stone architrave surrounds. Single storey wings project out on the eastern and western sides that originally functioned as waiting rooms. The Chapel is the focal point of an elaborate layout of stone arcading which makes up the Colonnades and the Great Circle.

3.9 According to the idealised Hawkins lithograph, the colonnades were originally intended to extend further round the chapel to enclose a courtyard. The Great Circle also remains incomplete; the lithograph includes chapels for the other denominations housed in classical temples framed by extended arcades and facing each other across the Great Circle. On one early plan, dated 1837 with Baud’s name, and thus predating the competition, the long northern section is entitled ‘Nave’ while the shorter southern section between the Great Circle and the Chapel is labelled ‘Choir’, hinting at the possibility of grand open-air funeral
services. This plan does not show any side chapels but does indicate the short extended arcades where evidence of unfinished masonry remains today. This plan is an extremely accurate depiction of the eventual arrangement of the cemetery, the most significant exception being the diameter of the Great Circle which is considerably more extensive as built.

3.10 The Colonnades are built with round-arched, rusticated sandstone arcades with gault brick backing. The rear of the arcades are also faced in rusticated sandstone and have gault brick niches with fine gauged brickwork and rounded concave heads. Although one of the parallel ranges never received its crowning cupola, the arcades march round the central part of the cemetery effectively enough with sections that break forward at intervals with Doric columns and flights of steps that lead down to the underlying catacombs. The way into the vaults is guarded by cast-iron gates with symbols of death prominently displayed. At the ends of the Colonnades are steps leading from ground level up to stone pavements which run along the arcades. The Colonnades were originally intended for the display of memorial plaques. Unfortunately, the remaining plaques have been vandalised with graffiti or have been broken.

3.11 The Colonnades are currently on Historic England’s Heritage at Risk Register (2016). A Heritage Lottery Fund grant was awarded in January 2014 for works to the wider cemetery including repairs to the Colonnades and it is
hoped that this will result in the buildings being removed from the Register in the near future.

South Lodge

3.12 The South Lodge buildings are located north of the southern entrance gates on the Fulham Road. These simple but well-proportioned single storey office buildings complete the ensemble and are attractively detailed. They are constructed from London stock brick laid in a mixture of English and Flemish bond and are finished with a moulded stone parapet cornice. The fenestration comprises vertical sliding timber sash windows with margin lights that are set within reveals with stucco architrave surrounds to the windows and doors. The entrance doors are of a traditional timber construction with four-panels that are set within simple stucco pilaster surrounds.
4 Monuments

4.1 No description of the architectural legacy of the cemetery can end without an examination of the most significant items which were beyond the scope of the Company’s designers; the gravestones, tombs and mausoleums themselves. 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 diverse Victorian commemorative art in a verdant landscape setting. Overall, the tombs create a remarkable garden of death imbued with great elegiac atmosphere.

4.2 It is beyond the scope of this document to deal with the listed monuments and other important tombs individually. Those which are currently listed can be found in Appendix 2. In 2011, a listing re-survey was undertaken by Historic England and the number of listed monuments has now increased considerably to 28 listed tombs, memorials and mausolea.

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

4.4 These take the form of small chapels of 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. Essential
decorative elements have been vandalised, stolen or weathered beyond recognition.

**Canopy Monument**

4.5 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 or in extreme cases collapse.

**Columns, Obelisks, Crosses**

4.6 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. Movement allows water ingress, which causes metal cramps to rust, loss of pointing and some sections to fracture.
**Ledger**

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

**Pedestal**

4.8 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**

4.9 Typically this is an ornamental 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

4.10  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

4.11  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

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

Railings/Surround/Kerbing

4.13  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 the inevitable breakdown of components. There was also a loss of ironwork for the war effort and clearance operations.
5 Negative Elements and Opportunities for Enhancement

5.1 The cemetery has many monuments, walls and buildings that are slowly decaying due to a lack of maintenance or essential repairs being undertaken or are becoming engulfed in vegetation such as ivy and brambles. Although this romantic decay adds to the character of the area some of the monuments and buildings are at risk of further decay that could result in their loss to future generations. Fortunately, there is currently a programme of works being undertaken in the cemetery which is seeing essential repairs being carried out partly funded with a Heritage Lottery Fund grant. This programme of works will also see the erection of a café and visitors centre at the North Entrance helping to safeguard the cemetery, not only as a place of burial but also as a visitor destination for the future.

5.2 Some of the furniture such as bins, water tap casings and benches are in poor condition and need either replacing, repairing or repainting so that they no longer detract from the appearance of the cemetery.

5.3 Vandalism and theft has been a problem in the past and also poses a risk in the future with high numbers of visitors passing through the cemetery each day. The cemetery is locked at night and this has helped to reduce these threats but damage, graffiti and elements that have been stolen have had a long term impact on its character and appearance.

5.4 The tarmac which has been laid over the paths and carriage ways, although practical and cost effective, has had a negative impact on the appearance of the cemetery. The surfaces
could be improved with a different finish either reverting back to a gravel or bonded gravel finish to provide a softer appearance and to closer reflect how the routes originally looked.

5.5 Heavy weather struck pointing of brickwork creating larger joints, hard straight edges and shadow gaps making make the boundary walls appear darker and place visual emphasis on the joint rather than the brick. Unsympathetic re-pointing in the past has seen the loss of original forms of jointing.
Decayed boxing to water pipe

Inappropriate cement mortar weather struck pointing to some parts of boundary wall

Peeling paint to litter bins

Spalling stone to Colonnade

Uncontrolled foliage growth covering up monuments
Appendix 1: History

6.1 There was growing recognition by the second quarter of the nineteenth century that London’s overcrowded graveyards were in a shocking state and posed a serious risk to health. Between 1832 and 1841, Parliament authorised six commercial cemeteries around the metropolis to relieve the situation; one of these was the West London and Westminster Cemetery Company which undertook to provide a large new burial ground at West Brompton.

6.2 The Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in July 1837 and authorised to build chapels and catacombs, to charge fees for burials, and to raise capital by selling shares. The site was a 40-acre plot between Richmond Road (now Lillie Road/Old Brompton Road) in the north, Fulham Road in the south and Honey Lane in the east. On the western was the short-lived Kensington Canal, created from Counters Creek, a tidal inlet of the Thames long used as a common sewer. Negotiations began with Lord Kensington for the majority of the land and with the Equitable Gas Light Company for land on the Fulham Road frontage which had become surplus to the gas company’s requirements.

6.3 Throughout its relatively short life, the Cemetery Company was beset with difficulties. The first of these emerged after three instalments had been paid to the spendthrift Lord Kensington; doubts over his right to sell the land following the entailing of the Edwardes estate to his son were not settled until November 1838. By this time David Ramsay, a local nurseryman, had been appointed landscape gardener, and the designs for the cemetery prepared by its self-styled ‘founder’ and
‘promoter’, Stephen Geary, had been passed over in competition in favour to those submitted by Benjamin B. Baud, formerly an assistant to Sir Jeffrey Wyattville for work at Windsor Castle. There is evidence to suggest that the designs emanated from the Wyattville office, with Baud nominally in charge to preserve Sir Jeffrey’s detachment from the project as a competition judge. Geary resigned in January 1839.

6.4 With the conveyance of Lord Kensington’s land in August that year, work began on boundary walls, the western catacombs and the north entrance. A temporary exit at the southern end of Honey Lane was created because negotiations for the Fulham Road frontage had fallen through. The Equitable Gas Light Company confidently expected the Cemetery Company to purchase the whole of their holding, but the asking price of £5000 was considered extortionate. By 1842, the price had come down to £4000 but the Cemetery Company refused paying it and even rejected the gas company’s offer to sell a small part to provide a central entrance from Fulham Road.

6.5 J.C. Loudon, one of the most influential garden designers of his day and a noted writer on cemetery design, was consulted about the cemetery at the end of 1839. The minute books confirm an intention that the cemetery should be admired for its choice and disposition of plants, in line with Loudon’s writings. However, the planting of the central avenue with limes in 1840, confirmed by tree-ring analysis, shows an early and fundamental shift away from the upright and evergreen trees promoted by Loudon to enhance
air movement and minimise the effects of fallen leaves in winter.

6.6 Tenders for the remaining buildings were accepted in phases over the next two years amid financial anxiety, and the buildings we see today – an unfinished scheme – were completed by June 1842 with the help of a loan of £5,000 from John Gunter. It was Gunter who helped create the Fulham Road entrance by buying two plots from the gas company at auction in February 1843 and selling them to the cemetery company. Having declined to buy land from the gas company for several thousand pounds, the cemetery company thus obtained an adequate if off-centre access to Fulham Road from one of the gas company’s directors for £475. By this time Baud and the Cemetery Company were in dispute over fees and the quality of work, and when Baud in 1844 complained that his existing designs for the Fulham Road entrance were in turn passed over, he was dismissed.

6.7 The Company’s finances remained precarious. £147,685 7s 2d has been spent on laying-out the cemetery (more than double that at Nunhead, the next most expensive London Cemetery for which figures are available) and income had been depressed as a result of all the delays. In 1845, with liabilities nearing £22,000, a further share issue was authorised which with an improvement in income allowed a small dividend to be declared for the first time in 1847.
THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASES BROMPTON CEMETERY

6.8 London suffered a major cholera epidemic in 1849 and Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor Law Commission, produced a report accusing the cemetery companies of failing to tackle the problems they had been set. Entombment of bodies in catacombs and mausoleums rather than interment did not alleviate the health risks, while the charging mechanism put cemeteries out of the reach of the poor. As a result, the Metropolitan Interments Act 1850 gave the Board of Health wide powers to provide new burial grounds, to close down those that were insanitary and overcrowded, and to purchase existing cemetery companies. Only two purchase notices were ever issued under this legislation, and one of those was for Brompton Cemetery. The Cemetery Company requested £168,762 as compensation, including the cost of buildings and lost interest; the Board of Health offered £43,836. Arbitration took place in July 1851 and the resulting award of £74,921 was announced in October that year.

6.9 The Government began to have doubts about the wisdom of the course of action it had initiated, taking steps to revise the legislation, and instructed the Board of Health to withdraw from the two purchases if all parties agreed. At a special general meeting held in January 1852, the chairman and the directors recommended that the sale of Brompton Cemetery be abandoned, but the shareholders voted 122 to 54 to enforce the award. Brompton Cemetery thus became the only London cemetery to be...
bought by the Government. It was conveyed to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings on 5 November 1852.

**LATER HISTORY**

6.10 Over 144,000 interments had been made by 1889; the number had risen to nearly 200,000 by the 1920s. As the only 'national' cemetery, Brompton Cemetery provided an official burial location for minor royalty, colonial governors and members of other national churches with no London graveyard. Between 1854 and 1939, it was the London District Military Burial Ground in succession to St Johns, Smith Square. The evocative Chelsea Pensioners monument commemorates 7625 pensioners of the Royal Hospital buried nearby between 1855 and 1893. Another memorial erected in 1859 commemorates the Brigade of Guards. There are now 224 identified war graves in the cemetery, and regular inspections are made by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

6.11 Bomb damage and inherent structural problems have taken their toll on the western catacombs, while any individual monuments have suffered the ill effects of erosion, pollution, vandalism and theft.

6.12 The cemetery was closed for burials from 1952 to 1966, with only a few burials taking place in family plots. The cemetery is again open offering four types of facility; single burial spaces; family burial spaces; cremation plots and a full size ashes grave.

6.13 As of 2017, works are currently underway for the £6.2 million Brompton Cemetery Conservation project, which has secured £4.5 million for People funding from the BIG Lottery Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The remaining funding will come from The Royal Parks and a fundraising campaign. The works will include:

- The construction of two pavilion extensions to the North Lodge to provide a visitor/interpretation centre, cafe and accessible toilets
- Restoration of the Church of England Chapel, central colonnades and catacombs
- Conservation work to the historic landscape, buildings and monuments
- Conservation work to maintain and improve wildlife habitats
- Improvement of the funerary business as a working cemetery

6.14 Brompton Cemetery is the only cemetery in the country owned by the Crown and is managed by The Royal Parks on behalf of the nation.

**PENCILINGS IN THE SUBURBAN CEMETERIES**

FROM “THE FAMILY ECONOMIST” 21 APRIL 1860 PP 251-2

6.15 Past the pleasant district of old Brompton, in the midst of market gardens and rural scenery, about twenty years ago, the Brompton Cemetery was enclosed and planted. Since then several thousand bodies have been interred, and yet, so great is the space, that the ground does not seem so thickly covered with memorials as in several of the other of the suburban burial places. This large plot of ground is of oblong form, and with excellent taste it has been laid out in avenues, which stretch in long perspective, with a solemn effect; and this has been added to by rows of Polish pines, and other dark-coloured trees. The walls of the enclosure have been covered with ivy; and the cypress and other tall trees, in their arrangement amongst the white tombs, reminds one of the picturesque burial places of Turkey and Syria. On one side of a terrace has been raised, and at the end of the long avenue is the chapel and a circular arcade, below which are vaults. These buildings, designed in imitation of famous Roman structures, have an admirable effect, excelling anything of the kind in the vicinity of the metropolis.

6.16 The soil here is particularly adapted to the purpose of interments, being dry and porous, and a rapid stream runs past one margin to the Thames.

6.17 Passing from the Abney Park Cemetery to that of Brompton, the visitor will be struck with the difference in the style and taste of the monuments, those in the latter place being so much more refine and appropriate…

6.18 Conspicuous amongst the smaller tombs are some mausoleums, of large size, of Egyptian design, formed of massive polished granite; one of these cost upwards of £7,000. The Duke of Grafton, and several of the nobility, have burial places here, which are marked by
imposing monuments. Many graves are without stones, but are carefully planted with flowers, which, in the winter, show promise of beauty in the approaching spring. Several graves, on which are stones inscribed with foreign names, are particularly attended to in this respect.

6.19 Few will pass by without notice a finely designed tomb; this consists of a base, on which is lying a sleeping lion; at each end, with heads bent down, is a gladiator, holding in one hand the funeral wreath, on which is inscribed the strength, valour, humanity, etc. This is to the memory of John Jackson, once famous in the prize-ring. It is a question worthy of consideration, how is it that in several instances the memorials raised in honour of these prize-fighters are of a better and more fitting design than many of those erected in honour of philosophers…

6.20 The interior of the chapel, particularly the dome, is chastely ornamented, and the general effect excellent; much better than many of the ill-finished and imperfect imitations of the Gothic style which are in some places to be met with.

6.21 Since the Polish pine trees, of which mention has been already made, have been planted, the growth has been considerable, and in future years there will be noble trees, which will throw out long arms and produce a shade over the graves; looking from the chapel down the long vista, the effect is so good (and each ear will improve) that is ought, in other instances, to be an encouragement to arrange flat spaces in long, straight lines; the horizon of the sea and extensive plains convey ideas of grandeur as impressive as lofty mountains and the most elevated buildings; it is this principle which gives effect to the straight avenues which are made at Brompton, better than would have been the case if the paths had been made circuitous…
Appendix 2: Listed Buildings, Tombs and Monuments
• CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHAPEL (grade II*)
• ARCADE FORMING NORTH EAST QUARTER OF CIRCLE AND AVENUE (grade II*)
• ARCADE FORMING NORTH WEST QUARTER OF CIRCLE AND AVENUE (grade II*)
• ARCADE FORMING SOUTH EAST QUARTER OF CIRCLE AND AVENUE (grade II*)
• ARC ENTRANCE GATES AND SCREEN ON OLD BROMPTON ROAD (grade II*)
• ADE FORMING SOUTH WESTERN QUARTER OF CIRCLE AND AVENUE (grade II*)
• BROMPTON CEMETERY IRONWORK PIERS, GATES AND SCREEN ON FULHAM ROAD (grade II)
• TOMB OF JOHN JACKSON (grade II)
• TOMB CHEST OF FREDRICK R LEYLAND (II*)
• TOMB OF EMMELINE PANKHURST (grade II)
• TOMB CHEST OF VALENTINE CAMERON PRINSEP (grade II)
• TOMB OF GEORGE GODWIN (grade II)
• GUARDS MEMORIAL NORTH WEST OF CIRCLE NUMBER 4 (grade II)
• TOMB OF FLIGHT SUB LIEUTENANT REGINALD WARNEFORD VC (grade II)
• TOMB OF ROBERT COOMBES, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF JOSEPH BONOMI, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF HERBERT FITCH, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF CLEMENT FAMILY, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF BENJAMIN GOLDING, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF PHILIP NOWELL, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF BARBE MARIA THERESA SANGIORGI, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• MAUSOLEUM OF COLONEL WILLIAM MEYRICK, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF ALFRED MELLON, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• BRASS FAMILY TOMB, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• MAUSOLEUM OF JAMES MCDONALD, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• MONUMENT TO S L SOTHEBY, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF ELIZABETH MOFFAT, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF PETER BORTHWICK AND FAMILY, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF HENRY PETTIT, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• CHELSEA PENSIONERS MONUMENT, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• BURNSIDE MONUMENT, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF EMILY ADNEY BOND, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• MAUSOLEUM OF HARVEY LEWIS, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF PERCY LAMBERT, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• TOMB OF BLANCHE ROOSEVELT MACCHETTA, BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• EASTERNMOST K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
• WESTERNMOST K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE BROMPTON CEMETERY (grade II)
Appendix 3: Historic England Guidance

Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 (2016)

This guidance sets out ways to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances historic areas through conservation area designation, appraisal and management.


The checklist below has been taken from this publication and has helped to identify the buildings that make a positive contribution to the historic and architectural character of the conservation area.

- Is the building the work of a particular architect or designer of regional or local note?
- Does it have landmark quality?
- Does it reflect a substantial number of other elements in the conservation area in age, style, materials, form or other characteristics?
- Does it relate to adjacent designated heritage assets in age, materials or in any other historically significant way?
- Does it contribute positively to the setting of adjacent designated heritage assets?
- Does it contribute to the quality of recognisable spaces including exteriors or open spaces with a complex of public buildings?
- Is it associated with a designed landscape eg a significant wall, terracing or a garden building?
- Does it individually, or as part of a group, illustrate the development of the settlement in which it stands?
- Does it have significant historic association with features such as the historic road layout, burgage plots, a town park or a landscape feature?
- Does it have historic associations with local people or past events?
- Does it reflect the traditional functional character or former uses in the area?
- Does its use contribute to the character or appearance of the area?

Additional criteria set by the Council:

- Does the building have architectural, historical, archaeological, evidential, artistic or communal significance that contributes to the character or appearance of the conservation area?
- Has the building retained its original design, materials, features and setting or ones that are appropriate to its style and period?
- Does it contribute to the evolution and diversity of the conservation area?
- Was it built by an important local builder or one who also built other significant buildings in the area?

Conservation and Energy Efficiency

Historic England have produced useful guidance on how homeowners can improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions whilst still respecting the historic and architectural significance of their properties. For more information follow this link:

https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/your-home/saving-energy/
Appendix 4: Relevant Local Plan Policies

The table opposite indicates those policies in the Royal Borough’s Local Plan, which have particular relevance to the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area.

These policies are the primary means through which the Council ensures that proposed development within designated conservation areas preserve or enhance the area’s character and appearance.

This list is not comprehensive and any development proposals will have to take account of the whole suite of policies contained within the Council’s Local Plan. Please consult the Council’s website.

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