

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Appraisal

March 2007



HANWELL CEMETERIES CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL

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1. Introduction

1.1. The definition and purpose of conservation areas

According to Section 69 of the *Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, a Conservation Area (CA) is an “area of special architectural or historic interest the character and the appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance”. It is the duty of Local Authorities to designate such areas and to use their legal powers to safeguard and enhance the special qualities of these areas within the framework of controlled and positive management of change.

1.2. The purpose and status of this appraisal

Hanwell Cemeteries CA was first designated in 1989.

The scope of this appraisal is summarised in the following points:

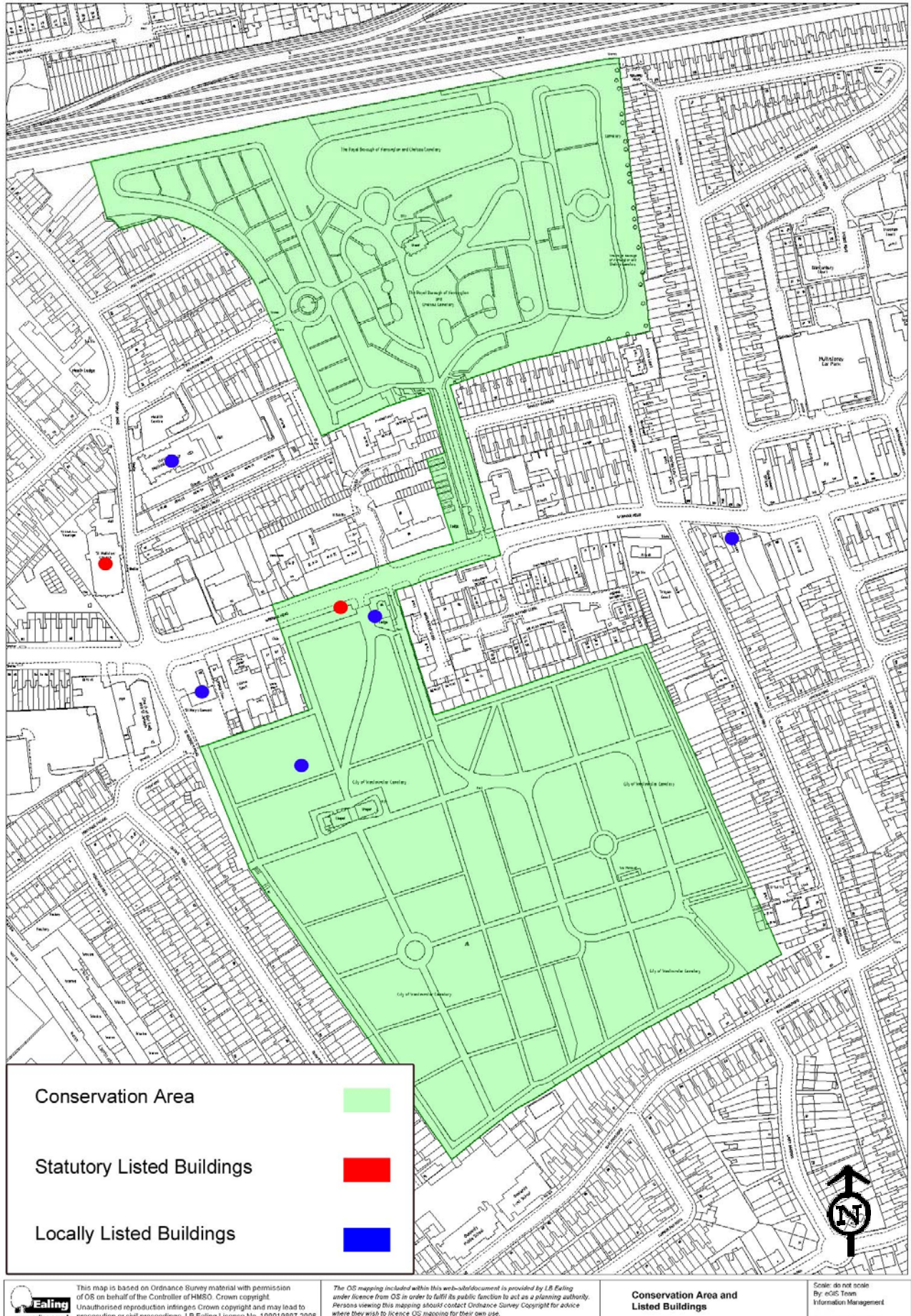
1. Assess the special interest of the architectural and natural heritage of Hanwell Cemeteries CA highlighting elements of special merit, which contribute to the character
2. Assess the actions needed to protect and enhance the special qualities of the CA
3. Assess the need to extend the boundaries of the CA

This document replaces the existing appraisal published in 1999. However, it is not intended to be comprehensive in its scope and content. Omission of any specific building, space or feature or aspect of its appearance or character should not be taken to imply that they have no significance.

The methodology of the CA Character Appraisal for Hanwell Cemeteries follows the guidance provided by the *Planning Policy guidelines 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994); the *Guidance on Conservation Appraisals* by English Heritage (2005); and the *Guidance on Management of Conservation Areas* by English Heritage (2005).

The analysis has been conducted on the basis of visits to the area, the involvement of local associations, and with consultation of primary and secondary sources on the local history and architecture.

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1.3. Summary of special interest

- The City of Westminster Cemetery and Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery in Hanwell are interesting exemplars of Victorian Garden Cemeteries.
- The two cemeteries are good models of the design philosophies that coexisted in Victorian time: one following the classical path of a regular grid, the other one following an informal layout of picturesque inspiration.
- Both cemeteries have interesting architectural features in the neo-Gothic style of the time
- Both cemeteries have a good range of Victorian headstones and funeral monuments, with remains of Victorian catacombs.
- Both cemeteries have striking entranceways marked by ornamental railings and piers. Those are landmarks along Uxbridge Road.
- Both cemeteries have an impressive range of ornamental trees, lichens and bird population.

2. Location and setting

2.1. Location and context

Hanwell Cemeteries CA is situated in the former historic County of Middlesex west of Ealing Town Centre (OS Reference TQ153802). The CA incorporates two Victorian cemeteries located on either side of Uxbridge Road, between Ealing and Southall, at about 300 meters to the east of Hanwell Clock Tower. The CA is in the central part of the London Borough of Ealing and it is situated in Elthorne ward.

The larger Westminster Cemetery is to the south of the main road and it is delimited by Oaklands Road to the south, Grosvenor Road to the east, and Dean's Road to the west. The smaller Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery is situated to the north of the main road and it is delimited by the tracks of Paddington-Bristol railway to the north, by Eccleston Road to the east and by the developments on Holly Park Road and on Netheravon Road to the west side.

In total the CA comprises an area of 1,6 km².



View of the archway and lodge of Kensington & Chelsea Cemetery from Uxbridge Road



View of the gates and lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery from Uxbridge Road



View of Uxbridge Road looking westwards



View of Uxbridge Road looking eastwards

2.2. General character and plan form

The special character of the CA can be mostly attributed to the presence of the two cemeteries with their attractive buildings and landscaping. None of the buildings set outside the CA contribute to the character of the CA. In particular Uxbridge Road that cuts through the CA with its heavy traffic creates an abrupt fracture within the CA. The Uxbridge Road creates the physical and visual barrier between the two cemeteries and between the CA and its immediate surroundings.

2.3. Landscape setting

The geological setting of the Hanwell Cemeteries CA is defined by heavy London Clay and light loam and gravel, with traces of brick earth¹.

The CA has a flat topographical character which means that perambulations around the cemeteries are rich of unfolding views as significant corners are turned within the CA.

The Westminster Cemetery south of Uxbridge Road is laid out with a grid of paths, which lead to two little resting open spaces where roads intersect, and to the cemetery chapels. This regular pattern of paths creates an attractive environment. Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery north of Uxbridge Road is laid out in a more informal layout accessible through a long avenue of yew and holly leading from Uxbridge Road directly to the Chapel set in the middle of the cemetery.

The CA has no visual connection with the surroundings apart from the roofline of residential developments visible above the cemetery boundary walls. Buildings' height and the flat local topography result in no significant views to either architectural or natural landmarks outside the CA. However, within both cemeteries, the layout of paths creates attractive views to the chapels, to other monuments and to the natural environment.



Resting open space in Westminster Cemetery



Wide plots of grass with trees at the entrance of Westminster Cemetery are still free from burials



Roofscape outside the western wall of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery

¹ Geol. Survey Map, sheets 256, 270

3. Historic development and archaeology

3.1. Historic development

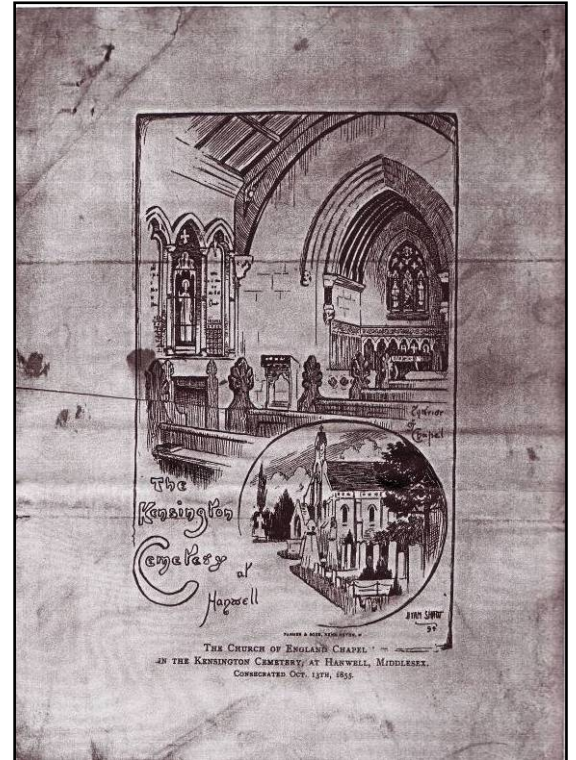
Until the mid-seventeenth century, although high-status burials took place inside churches in vaults that were sunk into the floor, nearly all the dead were interred in parish churchyards. This monopoly was first challenged in the 1650s, when nonconformist burial grounds on the northern fringe of London began to be opened. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth century there was increasing disapproval of burials in Church of England graveyards and vaults in urban areas. Churchyards were full to overflowing, which created insanitary conditions and spread diseases. From the seventeenth century onwards, personalities like Sir Christopher Wren or John Evelyn revived the Ancient Roman idea of burial grounds within cemeteries on the outskirts of town².

By the mid-nineteenth century a large number of Anglican urban graveyards were closed, as they were over-full and had become sources of contamination. The Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850 allowed for the provision of publicly funded cemeteries in London, and was extended across the country by an Act of 1853.

This resulted in a boom in the construction of public cemeteries financed by Burial Boards run by parish vestries. Amongst the numerous cemeteries that were set up between 1850s and 1860s were the suburban cemeteries of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and of the City of Westminster in Hanwell.

Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery is perhaps the lesser known of the Hanwell cemeteries as the Westminster Cemetery was at the centre of a scandal in the late 1980s³.

In 1849 the populous and wealthy parish of St. Mary's Abbots in Kensington was suffering the same problems of overcrowding and infectious conditions as many other parishes in London.



Interior of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery Chapel with a small view of the exterior of the Chapel in the bottom right corner. The Chapel was consecrated the 13th of October 1855. (Print from a publication of 1894 – Kensington and Chelsea Archives ref. 283 HAN/C-D 614 61)

² English Heritage, *Paradise Preserved – an introduction to the assessment, conservation and management of historic cemeteries*, 2002, p. 9

³ Shirley Porter of Westminster City Council controversially sold the land of the City of Westminster Cemetery developers for 15p in 1987

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Rural Hanwell, seven miles away from the Royal Borough, seemed to offer the solution to this problem⁴. The work began in 1855.

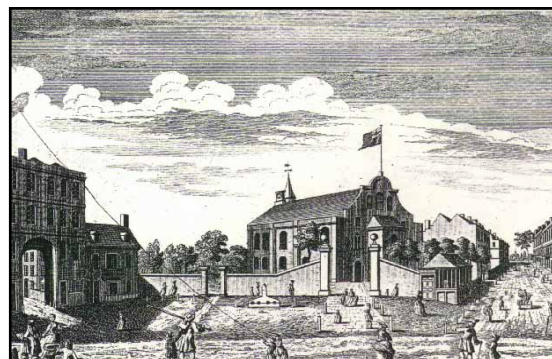
The Gothic arch at the entrance of the cemetery bears the name of the architect: Thomas Allom. Thomas Allom (1804-1872) was a watercolorist and illustrator, an architect and a topographical draughtsman. He practised as an architect mainly in London, notably on the Kensington Park Estate in the 1850s and was a founder member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Allom was also the surveyor of the Ladbroke Estate in Kensington and he had a special interest in sepulchral architecture. He was involved in the competition for the design of the Brompton Cemetery in 1838 and he was the architect for the charming Gothic funerary Chapel for the Earl of Caernarvon at Highclere. In 1865 he designed a fanciful Gothic mausoleum for George Dodd at West Norwood Cemetery in south London.

Allom's plans for Kensington and Chelsea were used to build the two chapels, one Anglican, one Nonconformist. He also built the keeper's lodge and the archway for the entrance. Allom built a brick boundary wall to the cemetery and a cast iron railing to the entrance. The style of the architecture follows the neo-Gothic ragstone idiom of the time, not dissimilar to Ealing's Town Hall or the congregational Church on Ealing Green.

During the 1870s and 1880s Kensington Vestry was in favour of expanding the boundaries of the cemetery as it was rapidly filling up.

By 1881, the churchyard of St. Mary's in Hanwell was becoming full, so that the newly founded Hanwell Burial Board – similarly to their London counterparts – had to find somewhere else to bury the local dead⁵. Eventually Kensington Vestry agreed to let Hanwell's parishioners be buried in their cemetery. The boundaries were moderately extended both eastward and westward and 3.5 acres were added to the original 15 acres.

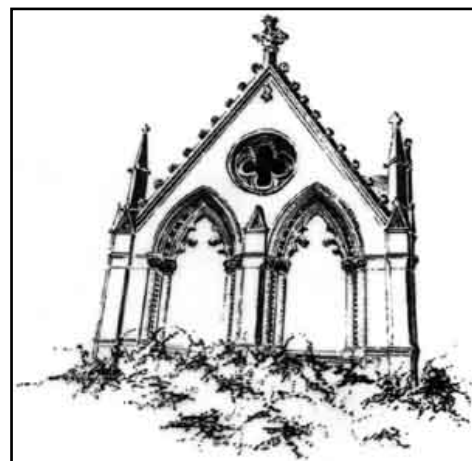
At the same time the Burial Board decided to forbid the burial of those who lived outside the parish. Plans were put forward to make a tunnel under the railway onto the northern boundary of the cemetery ground but these were never realised. Finally in 1924 it was decided that accommodation at Hanwell was near to exhaustion and it became necessary to plan a new cemetery, which opened at Gunnersbury.⁶



View of the old church of St. Mary's Abbott in Kensington in the 18th Century – later replaced by the existing neo-Gothic church



View of the Church of St. George's Hanover Square in Malton's *Picturesque Tour* 1792 Plate 92, page 106



Thomas Allom, Gothic mausoleum for George Dodd at West Norwood Cemetery

⁴ Information kindly offered by Dr Jonathan Oates of Ealing Local Library Studies

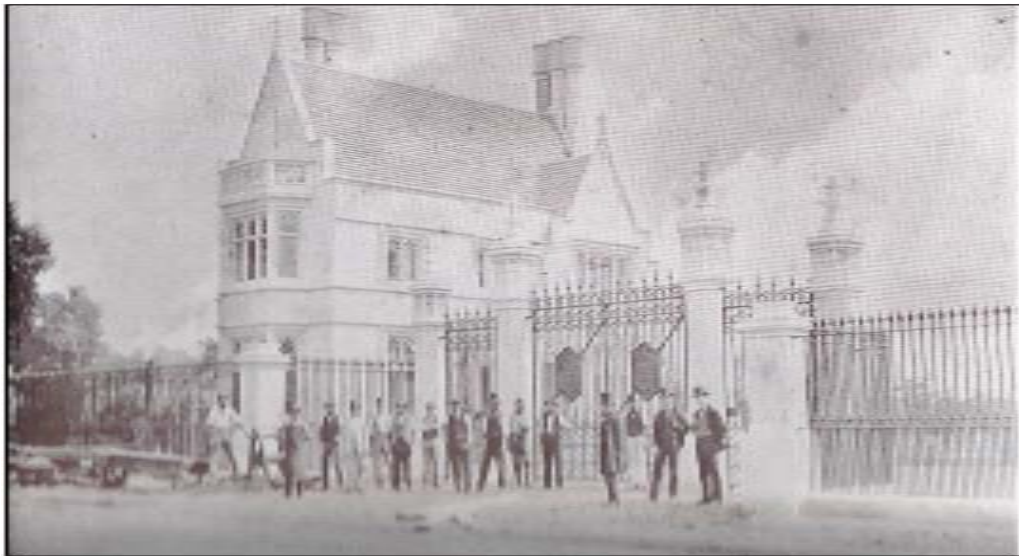
⁵ Information kindly offered by Dr Jonathan Oates of Ealing Local Library Studies

⁶ Meller, H., *London Cemeteries – An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer*, 2003

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The history of the City of Westminster Cemetery is not dissimilar to the one of Kensington & Chelsea. In the late 1840s, St. George's Hanover Square Burial Board was confronted with complaints about the condition of the burial grounds in Bayswater Road, and there were also complaints about exploding coffins in the vaults of St. Mark's in North Audley Street. The Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850 led to solving these problems. In 1853 the Burial Board purchased 12 acres in Hanwell that were to provide a new cemetery for the exclusive use of St George of Hanover Square. Robert W. Jerrard⁷, the Board's architect, was appointed to design the cemetery and its buildings for £14,741. A large lodge marks the main entrance on Uxbridge Road and a curvaceous avenue leads to the chapels and office that were built in the contemporary Victorian Gothic style. The cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of London on July 6th 1854 and burials began the same month. There were over 16,000 private graves and in excess of 100,000 interments taking place throughout the cemetery.

In 1883 an additional 11 acres of land were purchased making a total of 23 acres. The City of Westminster Cemetery in Hanwell was finally transferred to the Metropolitan Borough of the City of Westminster in 1889 under the provisions of the London Government Act.



19th Century engraving portraying the entrance gates and the lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery.

⁷ Meller, H., *op.cit.* 2003; there are two 19th Century architects named Robert Jerrard: father and son and it is not clear which was involved here. In 1830s they had built the Lansdowne estate in Cheltenham.

1870 OS map

The OS map of 1870 is the first OS map to depict the two cemeteries in Hanwell. This is a precious record of the early perimeter of the cemeteries before they were enlarged in the years later. Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery appears to have the same boundary as today to the south and to the north. On the east and west the boundaries were significantly narrower and did not include today's plots 126 to 173 on the west and today's plots 87 to 125 on the east side. The cemetery lodge appears on its present position to the left of the main archway. West to the entrance avenue a free plot of land is shown that was going to be used later for the plant nurseries. The Episcopal Chapel is depicted in its present location; opposite to it to the east is the Dissenters Chapel, which now no longer exists.

The immediate surroundings of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery appeared a lot more rural and undeveloped than today. Along Uxbridge Road virtually none of the buildings that stand today existed. East of the entrance of the cemetery was the "Boundary Cottage" approximately on the site of today's Shirley Court (probably marking the border between Ealing and Hanwell). Immediately west - closer to the entrance archway - were Shirley Villas, two semidetached houses now replaced by terrace houses of the Shirley Gardens development. On the western side the plots are still almost entirely free with the only exception being Holly Lodge, the Grove Terrace and the Lansdowne Terrace.

Similar to Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery, the City of Westminster Cemetery on the southern side of Uxbridge Road appeared to have a significantly narrower boundary. The Burial ground only consisted on the very western part of today's cemetery and did not include today's plots 1 to 24 on the eastern side. The lodge still had not been built and the curvaceous avenue of today's entrance way had not been designed yet.

The immediate surroundings of the City of Westminster Cemetery appeared a lot more rural and undeveloped than today. The land east of the main entrance was almost free from construction with only a few small cottages on Uxbridge Road, "The Briars". West of the main entrance on Uxbridge Road were the Gloucester Villas, one of which still remains and is now used as the RSPCA clinic. A chapel was already standing on the site of today's Church of our Lady and St. Joseph. None of the developments on Dean's Road were commenced; there is only mention of a Dean's Cottage and of Hopefield Cottage. Similarly outside the southern and eastern border of the cemetery, land was free from construction.

1890 OS map

The OS map of 1890 is the first OS map to depict the two cemeteries with their present boundary after the acquisition of further burial land during the 1880s. Also other features of today's configuration appear for the first time in 1890. The plant nurseries on the west side of the entranceway of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery appear now to be in place. The cemetery lodge and the curvaceous avenue at the entrance of Westminster Cemetery have now been built. Just outside the south-west boundary of Westminster Cemetery is a row of greenhouses presumably also used as cemetery plant nurseries. Building activities in the immediate surroundings of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery appear to have taken place, particularly to the western side. Here many of the cottages that today flank the Uxbridge Road were built, including the Nightingale terrace on the newly opened Nightingale Road. On the opposite side to the east Eccleston Road was opened and flanked with long rows of terrace and semidetached pairs.

Also the immediate surroundings of the City of Westminster Cemetery start to show signs of more intense building activities. East and west of the entrance lodge cottages were built together with a Convalescent Home on the northwest. Small rows of terraces start to appear scattered also on Oaklands Road to the south and on Grosvenor Road to the east.

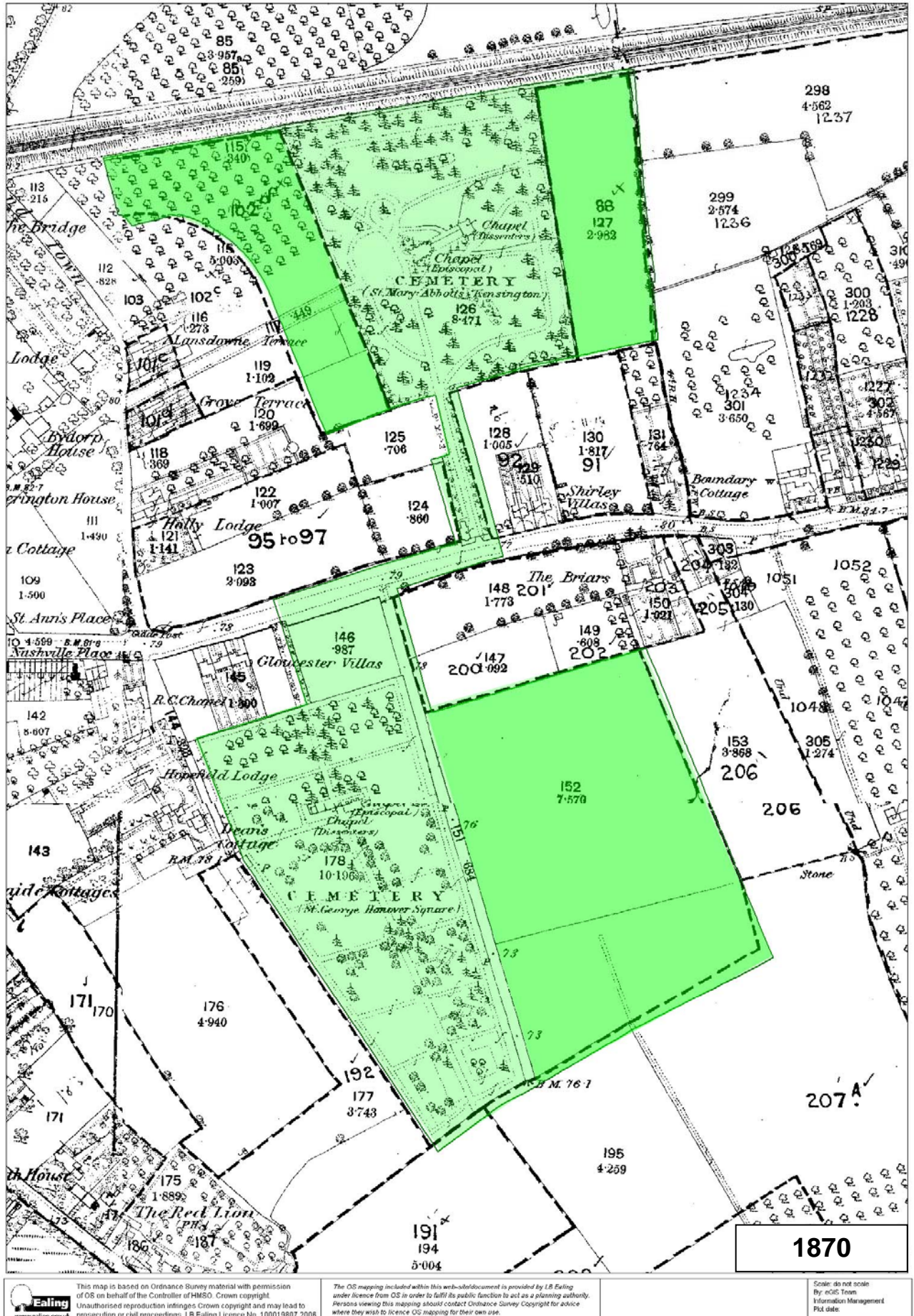
1910 OS map

From the OS map of 1910 not many significant changes to the internal layout of the two cemeteries are noticeable. In the surroundings the infilling process continued. West of Kensington Cemetery Holly Park Road Terrace is shown as well as the Methodist Church. A substantial plant nursery appears just outside of the cemetery boundary wall. West, south and east of the City of Westminster Cemetery, terraces along Dean's Road, Oaklands Road and Grosvenor Road appear fully developed. The two schools on Oaklands Road (Locally Listed) appear for the first time on this map.

1930 OS map

No significant alterations are recorded on the OS map of 1930 apart from further intensification of the built form in the area immediately surrounding the two cemeteries.

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By: eGIS Team
Information Management

3.2. Archaeology

Immediately outside the CA, on the southern edge of the City Westminster Cemetery is Oaklands Road. Along Oaklands Road, graves and weapons from the 6th century were found during an excavation in 1886, approximately on the site of the school.

Along Church Road on the western boundary of the CA lies the Hanwell village settlement that has medieval origins with St. Mary's Church from the 12th century. The CA is within an Archaeological interest Area (A12-13 of the UDP).



4. Spatial analysis

4.1. The character and interrelationship of spaces within the area

Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery and the City of Westminster Cemetery are the principal components of the CA.

In general terms both cemeteries have very well defined borders and, in most parts, are separated from the adjacent buildings by boundary walls or by wooden fences. Both cemeteries are a valuable amenity space for the public within an area that is rather densely built and with a high traffic aspect due to the presence of Uxbridge Road that cuts through the CA.

Internally, despite being designed at about the same time in the 1850s, the two cemeteries display a different character in the way the ground has been laid out and in the way burial plots have been arranged within the boundary walls: Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery following an informal layout pattern and The City of Westminster Cemetery following a more formal and classical pattern. Their configuration seems to follow two different philosophies for the design of cemeteries that coexisted during Victorian times, the first one originating from the work of Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris, and the second one originating from the work of the Scottish botanist John Claudius Loudon on the landscaping of cemeteries.

The opening of Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris in 1815 provided in fact much-needed inspiration for English cemetery designers, who had hitherto designed fairly functional cemeteries. With Pere Lachaise as an example, the garden cemeteries were informally landscaped, with sweeping roads wide enough for carriages, and smaller paths for people undertaking strolls. Careful planting - particularly of trees - and architectural features that impressed or drew the eye towards them were key features. The whole effect was that of a private, landscaped park, with a central chapel instead of a country house. This fashion prevailed for the next decade and seemed to be clearly exemplified by the picturesque layout pattern of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery.



Well defined boundaries of the CA by brick walls



Informal pattern of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery of picturesque inspiration



Classical pattern of the City of Westminster Cemetery following the scheme of a regular grid

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Then in 1842 John Claudius Loudon published a book a highly influential treatise *On the laying out, planting and managing of cemeteries* (1843)⁸. Loudon set out to create a distinctive cemetery landscape which functioned in both aesthetic and functional terms promoting a grid-like structure that was certainly a more efficient use of space.

These ideas and his promotion of the cemetery as an educational, contemplative and dignified environment were well-received by Victorian society. Most cemeteries created from the 1850s onwards follow one of these two approaches in their layout. The City of Westminster Cemetery in Hanwell, with its clear grid arrangement, seems to be an exemplary outcome of Loudon precepts.

4.2. Key views and vistas

Both cemeteries lie on flat plots of land thus it is not possible to identify any natural vantage points that allow a comprehensive view of the CA.

Nevertheless, there are a number of significant views particularly along the tree lined entrance avenues to the chapels.

Views to the CA from its surroundings: coming from Ealing the view of the Gothic arch straddles the entrance on the Uxbridge Road. The Gothic arch, the cast iron railings on their stone plinth and the cemetery lodge on the western side of the entrance constitute a very attractive ensemble and a distinctive feature along this part of Uxbridge Road.

Similarly on the southern side of Uxbridge Road it is possible to enjoy the view of the imposing cast iron gates and piers of the City of Westminster Cemetery. Here the size and the more formal design of the architectural elements marking the entrance constitute a rather monumental visual landmark on this side of Uxbridge Road.

Long Vistas: In Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery the most significant long vista is certainly the long entrance drive flanked with funeral holly and yew.

In the City of Westminster Cemetery, similarly the most significant long vista is the grand avenue of cedars which line the main drive.

⁸ John Claudius, *On the Laying Out, Planting and Managing of Cemeteries* (1843, reprinted 1981 with introduction by J S Curl)



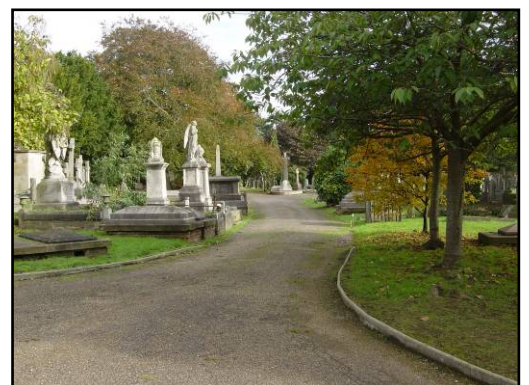
Distant view of the Chapel of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



View of the long entrance drive at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



View of the grand avenue of cedars at the City of Westminster Cemetery



View of a curvaceous path within Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery

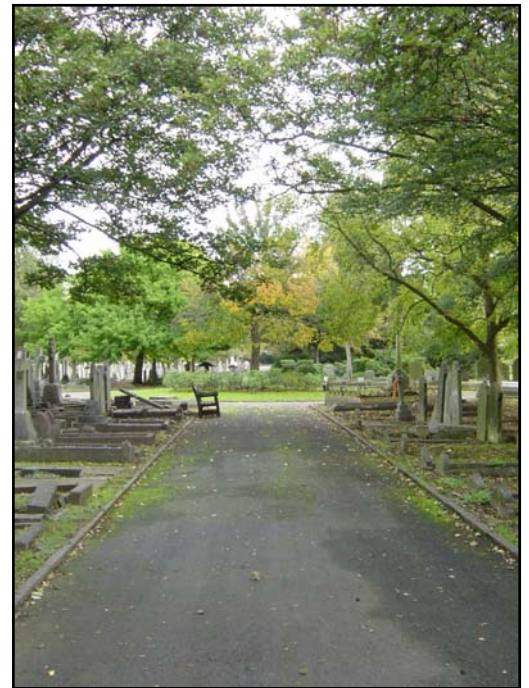
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The main drive is flanked by generous plots of grass that are still mostly free from burials, with only a few large mausoleums lining the path towards the chapel.

Landmark Views: In both cemeteries the central chapel offers the visual landmark for several views within the CA.

Often more substantial funeral monuments are positioned at paths' crossings. These are elements of distinction in the landscape and help the orientation within the CA.

Wide Views: In both cemeteries there are also a number of wide views that contain the esplanade of randomly orientated gravestones and monuments set in blooming trees and vegetation which creates attractive views in most parts of the CA.



View of one of the straight avenues of the City of Westminster Cemetery



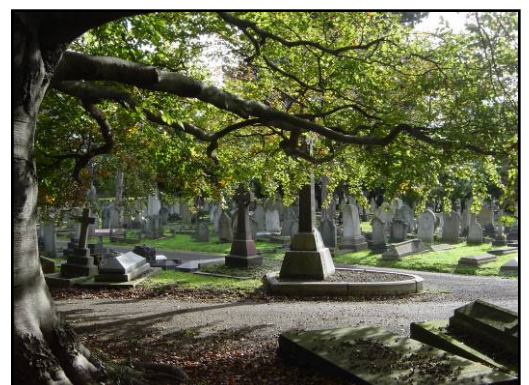
View of the Chapel of the City of Westminster Cemetery from one of the avenues



View of the Chapel Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery from the north

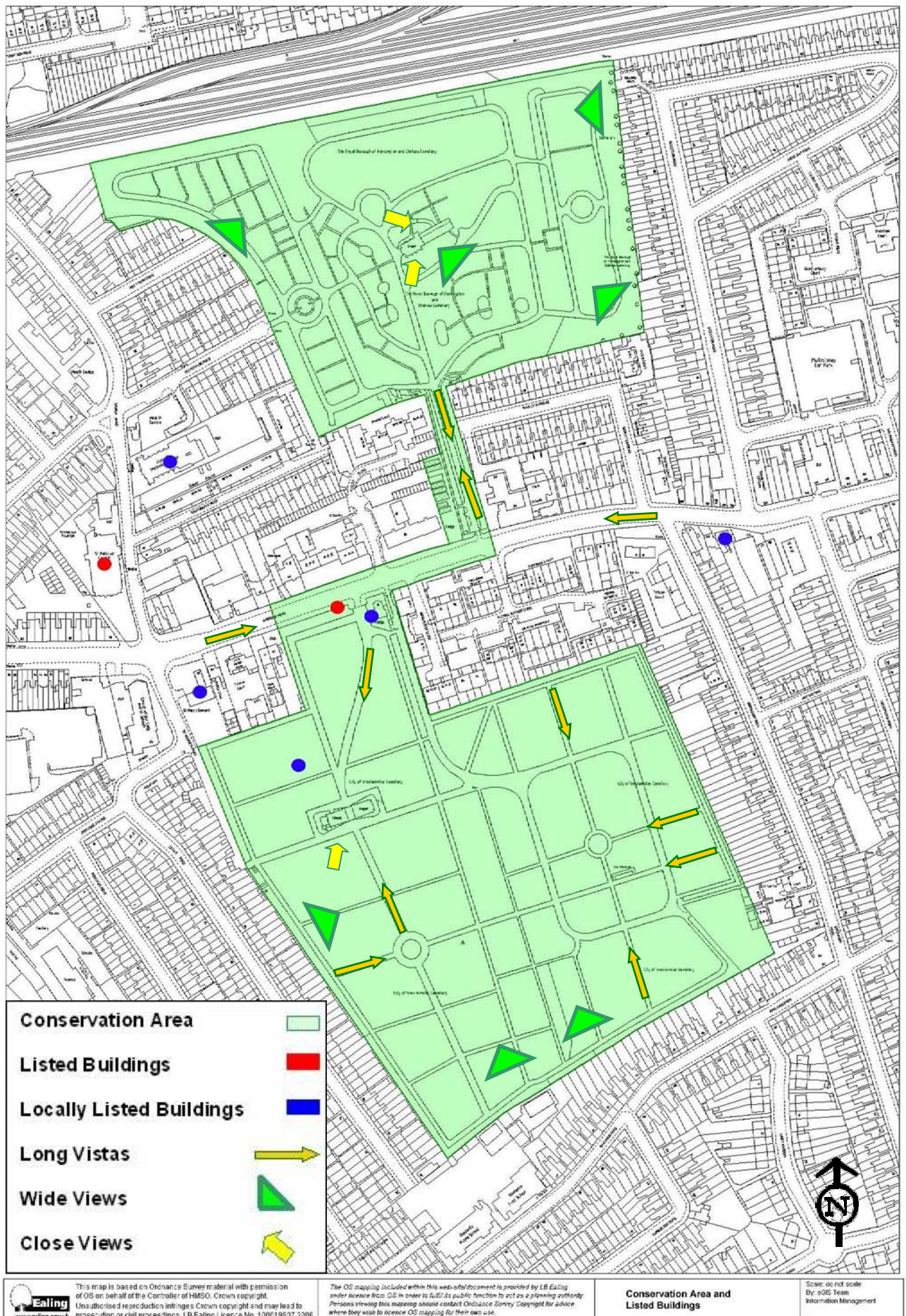


View of a substantial funeral monument positioned at a paths' crossing in Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Attractive wide view containing the esplanade of randomly orientated gravestones and monuments set in blooming trees and vegetation

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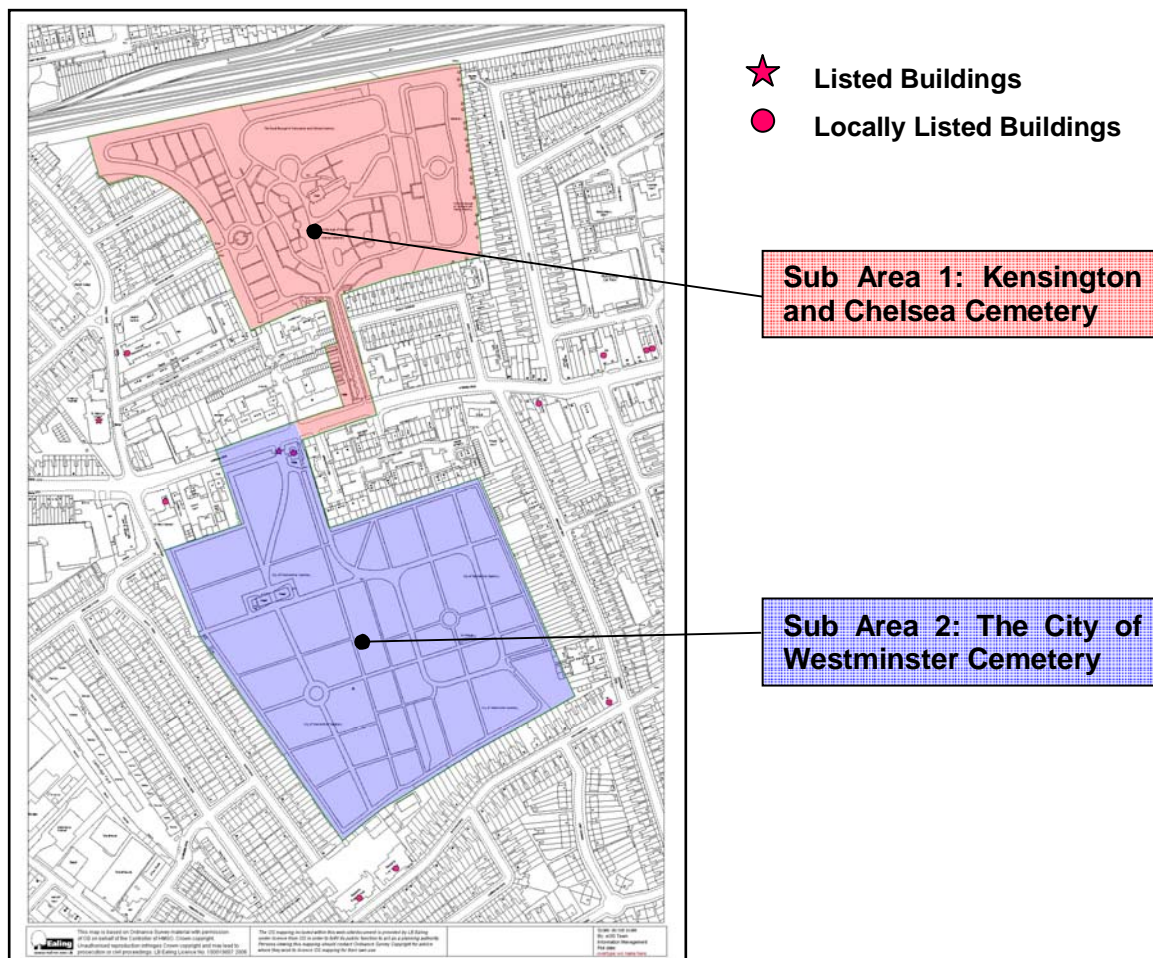
5. The character of the conservation area

5.1. Character Areas and the quality of architecture

Chapels, lodges, walls and other structures are the largest architectural features within the CA. As both cemeteries have been surrounded by later suburban development, the cemetery lodges and chapels are largely the only architecturally significant buildings in the CA, and thus provide important landmarks that help to create a sense of place. They form key visual elements in the overall design and deserve careful consideration and upkeep.

Due to the very distinct layout and pattern of the two cemeteries that constitute the entire CA, the latter has been divided into two distinctive sub-areas of character:

1. Kensington & Chelsea Cemetery
2. City of Westminster Cemetery

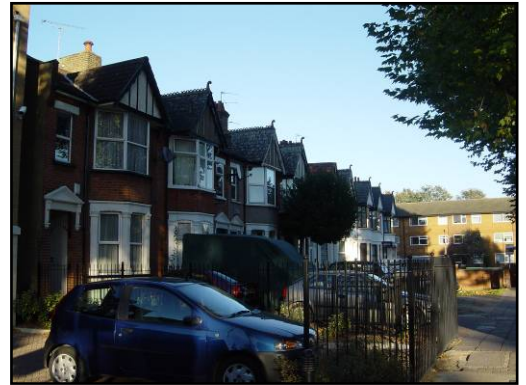


5.1.1. Buildings within the setting of the CA

The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the cemeteries ground, that lie just outside the CA but are still part of its settings, are mainly residential. There are a few early structures which were developed soon after the cemeteries, although their historic context has been eroded during the years by modern developments – particularly along Uxbridge Road. This results in an environment that lacks cohesion and distinct character.

Approaching the CA from Ealing, the Shirley Villas lie to the north side of Uxbridge Road, built on the site of Victorian dwellings. This is a row of two-storey early 20th century houses with high-pitched roofs covered in flat tiles and finished with ridge tile decorations. The façade design is defined by prominent gables with mock Tudor timber embellishments, and by a two-storey angled bay-window. The houses, mainly in red brick, used to have a fenestration pattern made of double hung timber sashes, most of which have now been replaced with uPVC. The original setting and spatial relationship of the residential units with the main road has been compromised over the years by the removal or the substantial alteration of boundary walls and green fences from front yards in order to provide access and parking space for cars.

Further along the northern side of Uxbridge Road, at the crossing with Church Road, are a few late Victorian/Edwardian houses (nos 71-75 and nos 51-53). They display a pleasant design and proportions and are valuable remains of the historic development of the area. On the opposite site of Uxbridge Road, today's RSPCA clinic is one of the earlier buildings in the vicinity of the CA. It is a much-altered two-storey stock brick building with Italianate mouldings. Also the houses immediately next to it to the east are part of the early grain, although they have been heavily altered and are in a very poor state of maintenance, especially in their front yards, thus detracting from the streetscape.



Shirley Villas on Uxbridge Road



Late Victorian/Edwardian houses nos 71-75 and nos 51-53 on Uxbridge Road



The RSPCA Clinic on Uxbridge Road

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Other modern developments along Uxbridge Road have a more substantial footprint and height. They display rather undistinguished elevations and do not contribute to the character of the area. Buildings located just along the outside wall of the cemetery's boundaries in most cases offer a pleasant roofscape and are not too imposing to be intruding onto the cemetery ground - maybe with the only exception of Barchester Close which looks over the eastern border of the City of Westminster Cemetery and rises rather high above the boundary wall.



Barchester Close looking over the eastern border of the City of Westminster Cemetery



Turn of the 20th Century houses on the south side of Uxbridge Road



Undistinguished modern development on the northern side of Uxbridge Road

5.1.2. Buildings within Sub Area no 1: Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery

All the buildings within this section of the CA are used by Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery and they include:

1. entrance arch, gates and railings
2. cemetery lodge
3. chapel
4. toilets blocks
5. remains of early brick boundary wall
6. remains of the old cemetery plant nurseries on the western side of the entrance drive
7. gravestones and funerary monuments

The ragstone Gothic entrance archway is flanked by two small plots of grass that are enclosed by a simple cast iron railing imbedded in a low stone plinth. The archway and the railing was part of the design of Thomas Allom as the cemetery lodge on the western side of the entrance. This is a typical example inspired by the neo-Gothic architecture that was promoted by another important work of the time: John Claudius Loudon's *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, first published in 1833. Elevations are in rubble stone with ashlar quoins and window surrounds. The façade pattern on the main elevation is defined by multi-paned white timber casement windows and by a single storey bay-window with vertical mullions and by a prominent dormer window inserted within the roofline.

The main building has a smaller annexe on the north side with a prominent front gable and a pair of mullioned multi-paned casements. The lodge is covered with a high-pitch slate roof terminated with ridge tile decorations and with tall chimney stacks with clay pots. The presence of the small annex provides some diversity in the roofline of the building and some volumetric articulation.

Having passed the cemetery lodge, the long, straight avenue of yew and holly leads from the narrow frontage on Uxbridge Road directly to the chapel, which is set in the middle of the cemetery. Originally Chelsea and Kensington Cemetery had two chapels but the Dissenters chapel was demolished, and the east end of the surviving chapel was partly demolished in 1972. The Chapel is a small building in the typical 14th century style, built with rubble and stone dressing. The porch protrudes on the western side and contains a pointed-arched doorway that leads to the nave. The tall bell-cote above the west entrance represents a dominant visual landmark of which the view can be enjoyed from various points of the cemetery.



Gothic entrance archway of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Archway, railings and cemetery lodge designed by Thomas Allom



Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery lodge



Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery Chapel viewed from the east

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Side elevations are defined by three pointed-arched windows with stained glasses. The building is covered by a steep-pitch slate roof.

The stained glass, a mosaic dado, marble columns and a painted ceiling were added in 1890s to improve the interior⁹. Today the chapel is no longer in active use for funeral functions and it is only used as storage space.

On the eastern part of the building, a continuous screen of pointed arches in random rubble with stone dressing is the only surviving architectural element. In their incomplete and ruin-like state, the arches function as romantic follies very much in character with the picturesque aspect of this part of the CA.

The base plinths of the Gothic arches still show small ventilation grids that presumably served under-ground catacombs¹⁰.

An important part of the built environment of the cemetery are the actual gravestones and funerary monuments. Gravestones from Victorian times and from early the 20th century boast a variety of designs and details that are all reflecting the contemporary interment iconography: angels, Celtic crosses, columns or just simple grave stones with engraved lettering finished with a variety of designs and tops. Graves were seen as a public extension to the family's property, and cemeteries provided a place for families to establish permanent monuments to themselves. In general the residents of the cemetery's catchment area of St. Mary Abbots chose respectable but rarely ostentatious tombs that reflect the character of their civilized, middle class stuccoed terrace houses in Kensington. There are a few exceptions, particularly the eccentric monuments at the south west of the Chapel. One of these is the monument erected for the Notting Hill builder, Mr Wheeler. The monument incorporates most 19th Century tomb materials in an original design. A tall marble cross and statue is the focal point, and in front of it is a mosaic and a lead inlaid pavement surrounded by granite posts and iron railings¹¹. Other Victorian monuments and graves of interest are the tomb of Edgar Albert Smith, Conchologist at the British Museum, whose grave has a large shell resting on the headstone¹².

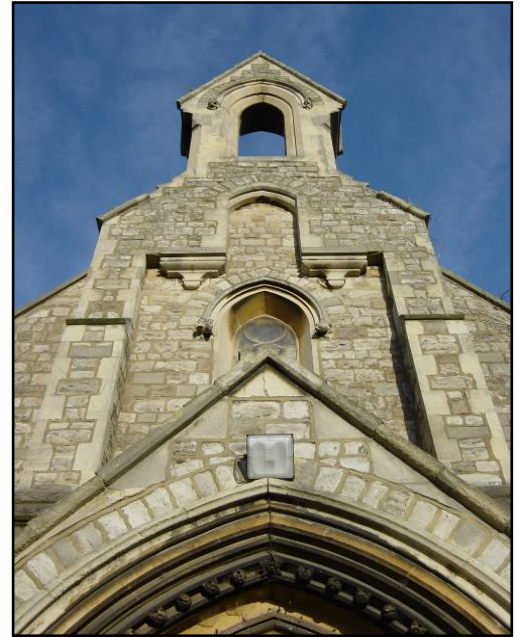
Remaining parts of early brick boundary walls also constitute an important part of the character.

⁹ At the time of writing access to the interior of the Chapel was not granted. The information in the text is from: Meller, H., *op.cit.* 2003

¹⁰ At the time of writing access to the catacombs was not granted.

¹¹ Monument described in: Meller, H., *op.cit.* 2003.

¹² A more enlarged list of eminent personalities buried in Hanwell Cemeteries is contained in: Meller, H., *op.cit.* 2003.



The tall bell-cote above the west entrance is a visual landmark



The screen of pointed arches on the eastern side of the Chapel



Small ventilation grids presumably served the catacombs

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Early brick walls are at the entrance and are flanking the long promenade. These are in light brown bricks laid in Flemish bond and are surmounted by a simple cast iron railing. Other portions of early brick walls are on the northern end of the cemetery bordering with the tracks of the railway.

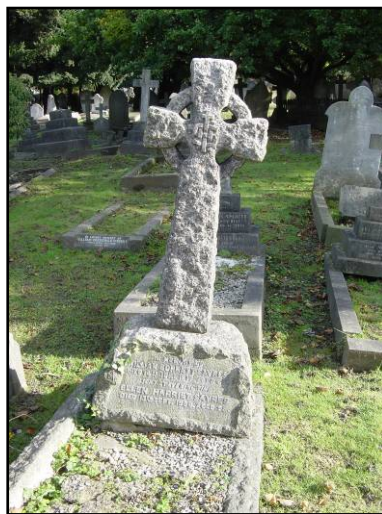
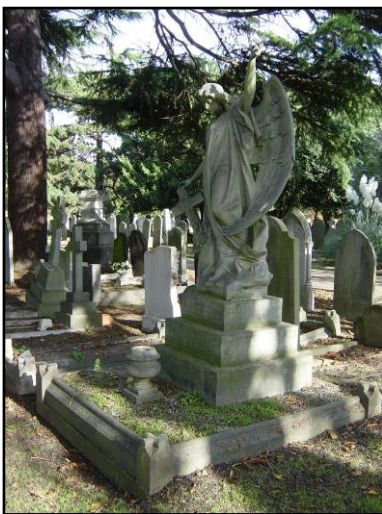
Remains of early greenhouses – nurseries for the cemetery plants - are still recognisable on the western side of the entrance avenue. These are in a state of neglect and abandon that detracts from their original function within the cemetery concept and design.



Gravestones and funerary monuments on the southwestern side of the Chapel in Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Mr Wheeler's funeral monument in Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Angels, Celtic crosses, columns or just simple headstones with engraved lettering are the most common imaginative motifs for funerary monuments



Tomb of Edgar Albert Smith, Conchologist at the British Museum

5.1.3. Buildings within Sub Area no 2: City of Westminster Cemetery

All the buildings within this section of the CA were originally conceived in association with the cemetery; today the cemetery lodge is used as a private house. The architectural features within the City of Westminster Cemetery include:

1. entrance gates, piers and railings
2. cemetery lodge
3. chapel and cemetery office
4. toilets blocks
5. remains of early brick boundary wall
6. catacombs
7. gravestones and funerary monuments

The Gothic entrance is most impressive. The tall piers in bath stone with pointed finals and the elaborate cast iron gate (Grade II) constitute a rather monumental ensemble. A secondary iron gate, set back from the line of the boundary, is located east of the main entrance. Prior to the extension of the cemetery eastward, the secondary gate - flanking the rear of the lodge - gave access to the easternmost avenue of the original configuration.

The lodge (Locally listed) is a substantial neo-Gothic building with a very prominent pitched roof covered with tiles, an offset pediment on the main elevation and tall chimneystacks. Elevations are in ashlar and are defined by very elaborate openings flanking the central entrance porch. On the ground floor openings are constituted by two sets of four stone cross windows with vertical mullions and horizontal transoms. Joinery is made of multi-paned metal casements surmounted by a fixed panel with lead glazing bars. On the upper level windows are slightly smaller but essentially follow the same motif. The prominent entrance porch is covered with a steep-pitch roof and bears a sculpted relief of St George over the entrance doorway.

Beyond the gate piers and lodge, a row of stately cedars leads to the large chapels. The architecture of the chapels - one of which has now been converted into the cemetery office - is somehow disappointing and hardly compares with the magnificence of the structures at the entrance of the cemetery. Here the Gothic style is weak and ordinary and results in a rather blunt effect. Elevations are constructed with coarse pitched faced stonework, while the freestone door and window surrounds are of bath stone.



Gates and piers of the City of Westminster Cemetery



Cast iron gate and stone pinnacles of the City of Westminster Cemetery



The lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery



Entrance porch covered with a relief of St. George and the prominent chimneystacks of the lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

The chapel has a fine hammer beam roof incorporating arched bracing and central carved stone corbels. The south stained glassed windows of the chapel depict a miscellany of biblical emblems. The windows were installed in 1945 and are a memorial gift to the City Council. The Chapel and offices underwent an extensive scheme of restoration in 1994; at this point a new block with easily accessible facilities was added on the western side of the building¹³.

Despite its weak architectural qualities *per se*, the Chapel contributes to the character of the cemetery and creates a visual landmark within the very regular layout of the burial plots.

As for Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery, headstones and funeral monuments are an important part of the built fabric. There is a sense of opulence about the City of Westminster Cemetery and this is perceivable especially in the entrance area and along the plots before the Chapels. Lined up along the path from the Chapels are in fact a number of rather prominent mausoleums, more numerous than in Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery. These recall classical motifs and they are mainly square in shape, apart from the larger mausoleum on the west and the pink granite Keller mausoleum in Egyptian style. As in Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery, elsewhere in the cemetery, stone angels in various postures are the favourite imaginative motif.

On the western border of the cemetery, substantial portions of the early boundary wall, iron railing and iron gates remain. The walls are a rather fine example of brickwork realized with local brown bricks laid in English cross-bond. The surmounting railing - when present – is of rather simple design with standard posts imbedded into protruding brick plinths. A small section of the boundary wall flanking the site of the catacombs has fine ornamental motifs with Tudor arches and small quatrefoil openings.

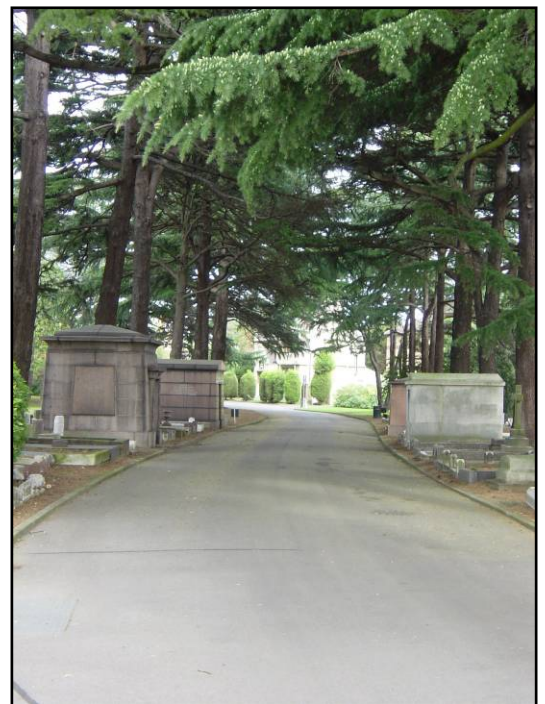
¹³ At the time of writing access to the interior of the chapel was not granted. Information about the interior contained within this text is from the City of Westminster website – cemeteries section
<http://www.westminster.gov.uk/communityandliving/burials>



City of Westminster Cemetery Chapel



Interior of the City of Westminster Cemetery Chapel

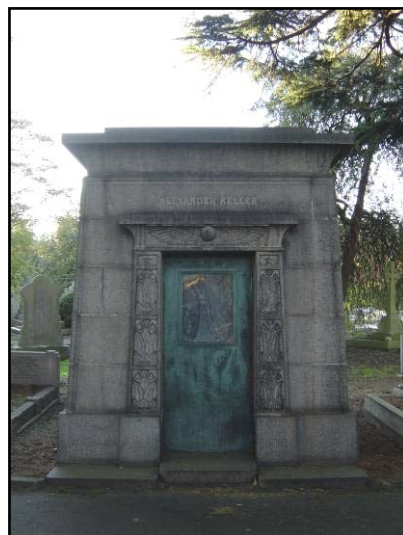


Mausoleums lined up along the path to the Chapels

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Temple-like mausoleum on the western side of the entranceway of the City of Westminster Cemetery



The Keller mausoleum with Egyptian motifs



Large tomb in the City of Westminster Cemetery



Angels are the favourite imaginative motif



The entrance to the catacombs on the western side of the City of Westminster Cemetery



Walls and surmounting railings on the western side of the City of Westminster Cemetery

5.2. Key unlisted buildings

Due to the specific nature of the CA only a few buildings are to be found in it. Amongst those only the gates and piers and lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery are listed. Nevertheless the small number of unlisted buildings in the CA contribute positively to the character of the area and despite not meeting the criteria for statutory listing, they might be worthy of consideration for the local list. They reflect the age, style and material of cemetery design of Victorian times and they make a significant contribution not only to the character of the CA but also to the quality of the surrounding areas.

The following buildings – already mentioned in the previous section – are considered to make a positive contribution to the character of the CA.

Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery

1. Cemetery lodge
2. Cemetery archway, gates and railings
3. Cemetery Chapel and catacombs
4. Remains of the early boundary wall on the northern side

City of Westminster Cemetery

1. Cemetery Chapel and office
2. Early boundary wall and railings on the western side of the cemetery
3. Catacombs

5.3. Building materials and local details

Due to the specific nature of the CA, the number of architectural structures contained within it is limited. Furthermore, architectural structures have all been developed at almost the same time following similar architectural styles, thus the materials and details they display are somewhat homogeneous.

The main architectural structures are the cemetery lodges and chapels, and they are all in the neo-Gothic style.

The most used building material is stone in a variety of technologies: ashlar stone for the City of Westminster lodge, and squared courses rubble with ashlar quoins for the Chapels and for the Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery lodge

Window surrounds are mainly in ashlar, while windows themselves are made of a range of different materials: timber for Kensington & Chelsea Cemetery lodge, metal windows for the City of Westminster Cemetery lodge. Stained glass and lead glazing bars are also frequent

Piers at the City of Westminster Cemetery are in bath stone with very elaborate coping with neo-Gothic pinnacles.

Roofs are in tiles with very prominent chimneystacks.

An important early feature that has survived includes the portions of early boundary walls built with local brown bricks laid in English cross-bond with flush mortar joints and a variety of copings.

Cast iron gates and railings are very significant features of the overall design. Especially the ironwork at the entrance of the City of Westminster Cemetery is highly decorated and finely executed.

Victorian gravestones are in natural stone, mainly limestone. Later gravestones display the frequent use of white marble or pink, grey and black granite in the most recent ones.



Elevation of the City Westminster Cemetery lodge in ashlar



Elevations of the City Westminster Cemetery Chapel are in squared courses rubble with ashlar quoins



Boundary walls are in local brown bricks laid in English cross-bond

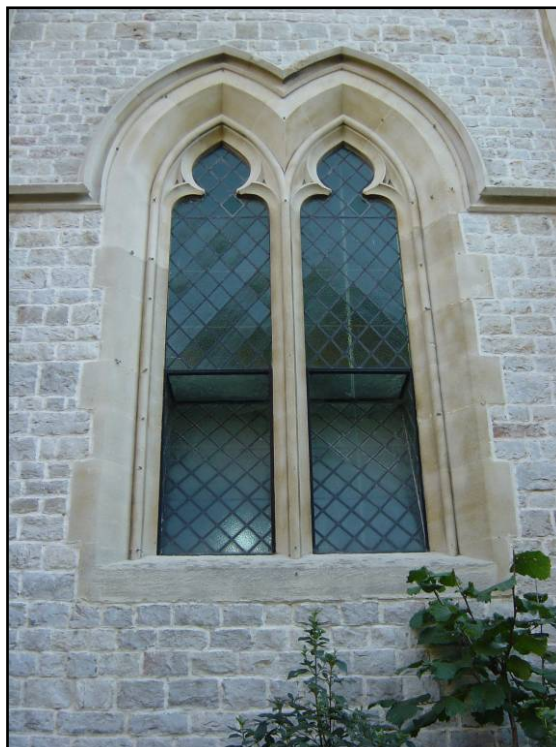


Metal windows of the City of Westminster Cemetery lodge with stone transom and mullions

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal



Timber multi-paned casement windows of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery lodge



Gothic windows with lead glazing bars of Westminster Cemetery Chapel



Decorative cast iron work of the Westminster Cemetery gate



Cast iron work of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery gate

5.4. Contribution of open spaces, trees and landscape

The City of Westminster Cemetery and Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery are exemplars of the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement *en-vogue* at the time they were designed. A fundamental contribution to the character of the CA is made by its natural environment, which provides a setting of peaceful and unspoiled character. The Victorians, in fact, saw cemeteries not only as a place in which social status could be established - in stone or marble - but also as a place to visit, a place in which to stroll, reflect and contemplate.

London's Victorian cemeteries, such as Hanwell Cemeteries, are sites for wildlife habitats. Their mix of historical and wildlife interest, featuring the monuments in a verdant setting, truly make these cemeteries treasures.

Usually less intensively managed than parks, and suffering from less disturbance, cemeteries tend to be of greater biodiversity interest than most formal parks. Walls and gravestones provide some of the last refuges for uncommon ferns and lichens in the densely built surrounding areas, and relict grassland may include rare wild flowers. Hanwell Cemeteries, like other London Victorian cemeteries, can provide an excellent venue for educational visits, and environmental studies can be supplemented by the historical and cultural aspects of architecture, gravestones and monuments¹⁴.

Along the approaches from the Uxbridge Road, the line of mature and thriving trees flanking the road provide the correct setting in anticipation of the entrance ways to the two cemeteries on either side of the road.

Both cemeteries are Nature Conservation Sites and Management Areas¹⁵. In the 1850s Westminster Cemetery land was covered by a prodigious £1000 planting scheme including the cedars which line the entranceway. Since that time the cemetery has been planted up with an impressive variety of decorative trees. A fundamental part of its special interest today lies in the range of trees and ground flora present.

Similarly, the grounds of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery are generously planted with coniferous and deciduous trees, including holly and yew, which also line the entrance drive.

¹⁴ Greater London Authority, *Connecting with London's nature – The Mayor Biodiversity Strategy*, 2002

¹⁵ Ealing UDP, Paragraph 10.7 *Nature Conservation Sites, Map Sheet 5*



Trees and lichens at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Yew trees line the entranceway of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Esplanade of gravestones set in blooming trees and vegetation



In both cemeteries trees are covered by Tree Protection Order (TPO)

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

The cemetery also has an interesting bird population and lichen. In both cemeteries trees are covered by Tree Protection Order (TPO).

The maintenance of the nature conservation value and the dignity of the secluded Hanwell Cemeteries with their use as public open space (Metropolitan Open Land) have to be a prime objective of future management.

5.5. The extent of intrusion or damage (negative factors)

A number of factors constitute a threat for the character of the CA.

In Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery, the ground on the western side of the entrance avenue that at one time was occupied by the plant nurseries, currently lies in a state of abandon. Remains of the old greenhouses are still in place but their state of neglect and disrepair represents not only a detrimental factor to the character of the CA but also a health and safety concern. The area and the structures within it could be regenerated to host again the cemetery plant nurseries, reflecting the original concept and design of the cemetery.

The lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery has undergone some alteration that detract from the character of the building itself and from its relationship with the wider context of the cemetery. A flat roof garage extension protrudes onto the eastern side of the lodge. The side extension is not only highly undesirable as it disrupts the original design and proportion of a very handsome building, but also it completely obstructs one of the cemetery gates onto Uxbridge Road. In the original layout, the side gate on Uxbridge Road allowed an uninterrupted view to the easternmost avenue of the cemetery. This is now no longer possible.

In addition, a later boundary wall has been built around the lodge. This reinforces the visual barrier constituted by the garage extension and alters the original spatial relationship of the building with the cemetery ground.

The roofscape of buildings looking over the boundary walls onto the cemetery ground is generally acceptable. Nevertheless, in some cases, flat roof extensions and later protruding dormers disrupt the roofline, thus creating a visual disturbance to the views from the CA outwards to its surroundings.

Another threat to the CA character is the replacement of timber windows with later out of character joinery in the cemetery lodge at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery.



Site of the old plant nurseries



The side extension to the Westminster Cemetery lodge viewed from the secondary gate

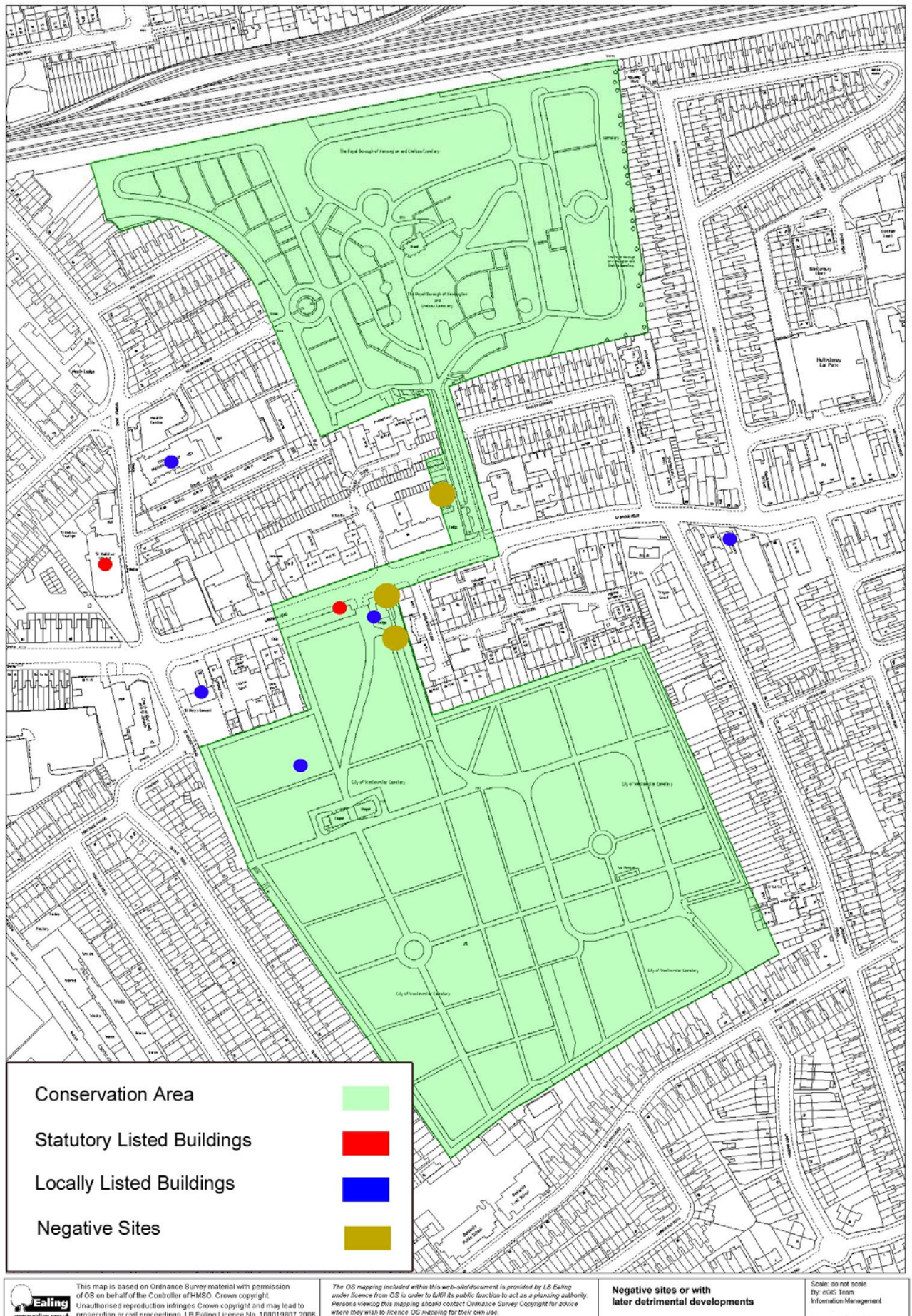


Later boundary wall built around the lodge obstructs the view through the secondary gate



Flat roof extensions and later protruding dormers create a visual disturbance to the views from the CA outwards to its surroundings

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal



5.6. General condition

The overall condition of most of the fabric in the CA is sound, with a few exceptions.

Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery Chapel.

The Chapel suffered partial demolition in the 1970s and is now no longer used for funerary functions. The interior is only used as a storage space and is not accessible to the public. This will, of course, represent a risk for any interior feature and for the state of preservation of the entire building, which is not under a regular programme of maintenance.

Many memorials and gravestone lie in a state of disrepair or poor maintenance. Blocked drainage and the excessive built-up of soiling and biocolonisation are only a few of the ways in which lack of maintenance promotes decay and will eventually result in the loss of valuable early headstones and memorials.

Cast iron railings – particularly at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery – are suffering from erosion of the layers of paint with the consequent exposure of fresh metal to the elements resulting in heavy oxidation. Standard posts are no longer securely imbedded in the stone plinth due to corrosion at anchorage and desegregation of masonry.

5.7. Problems, pressures and capacity for change

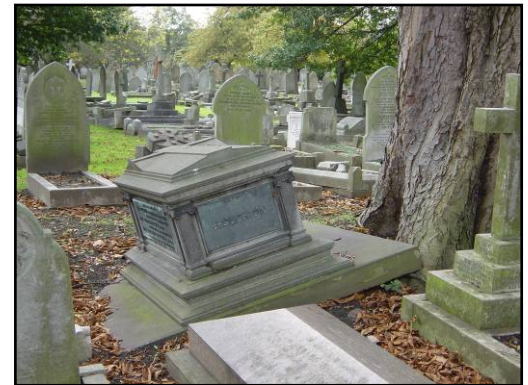
There is little capacity for major change within the CA. Over the course of the years all plots have been developed in a reasonably sensitive way. In Chelsea and Kensington Cemetery the northern plots were the first to be developed, while the plots on the eastern and western sides were occupied later. Plots 131 and 130 are the ones now in use for new burials.

In the City of Westminster Cemetery the ground on the eastern side is the one dedicated to newer burials.

Further intensification would maybe result in the thinning of trees and could detract from the rather open and peaceful character of the CA.



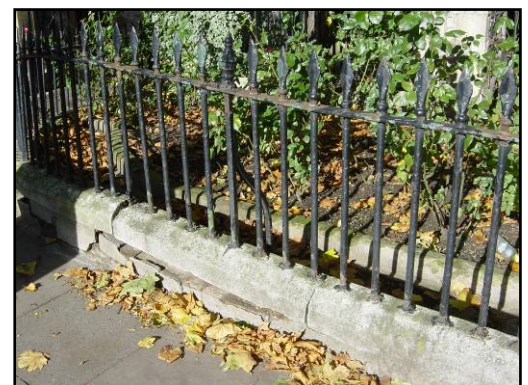
Eastern part of the Chapel of Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery



Tree roots are pushing underneath this grave in Westminster Cemetery



State of disrepair of a grave in Westminster Cemetery



Cast iron railings suffering from heavy oxidation. Vertical rails are no longer securely imbedded in the stone plinth which is in need of repair

6. Suggested boundary changes

The appraisal of Hanwell Cemeteries CA and of its immediate surrounds has shown the need for the extension of the CA boundary. The main reasons being to control the impact of building rooflines visible from the cemeteries and to stop the erosion of the remains of the historic fabric surrounding the CA. This action will introduce further control over the preservation and enhancement of areas that are an integral part of the historical setting of the present CA and will prevent inappropriate development that could potentially detract from the amenity character of the CA.

The boundaries of the CA are proposed to be extended to the following areas:

- The terrace houses north of Oaklands Road
- The terrace houses west of Grosvenor Road
- The terrace houses east of Dean's Road
- The properties east of Church Road
- The properties west of Eccleston Road

Due to the small number of responses received from the public consultation undergone in December 2006 and January 2006, and due to the substantial extent of the area under consideration, the proposed extension of the CA boundaries will be subject to a further consultation exercise after which the Planning Committee will be given the opportunity to review responses and act accordingly.

7. Community involvement

In accordance with English Heritage guidance, the Council has involved key stakeholders during the appraisal process, a list of which is appended. The initial consultation process comprised of a number of on-site meetings with representatives of local amenity groups and the preparation and sending of a questionnaire to key stakeholders based in and around the CA. The questionnaire asked for detailed responses based on the consultees' knowledge of the area concerned. The questionnaire responses have been taken fully into account in the documents produced.

Before the submission of the Draft appraisal for Planning Committee approval for public consultation¹⁶, the document has undergone consultation externally with English Heritage and internally within Ealing Council.

After the approval of the Draft document by the Planning Committee, the appraisal has undergone public consultation with residents. All the responses received have been taken into account in this final document and changes made where appropriate. The final document has now been approved by the Planning Committee and has been adopted by Ealing Council.

8. Summary of issues

- Alterations to the cemetery lodge of the City of Westminster Cemetery by an extension protruding on the eastern side and by the addition of a later boundary wall around the eastern side of the building obstructing a significant view within the cemetery
- State of abandon of the old nurseries for the cemetery plants at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery.
- State of disrepair of many funeral monuments and gravestones
- Redundant state of the cemetery Chapel at Kensington and Chelsea Cemetery
- Inappropriate and visually intruding developments around the boundary of the CA
- Protection of the flora and fauna present in the CA

¹⁶ Public consultation details and a summary of responses are included in the Appendices to Ealing Planning Committee Report for the meeting of the 21st of February 2007.

9. Planning and Policy framework

In CAs, there is a presumption in favour of retention of buildings and structures that contribute to their special character. They are subject to additional planning controls, including demolition of buildings, restriction of 'permitted development' rights and automatic tree protection. Within a CA, it is an offence to demolish an unlisted building, fell or lop a tree without planning permission. A brief summary of the principal legislation and policy guidance applicable to Hanwell Cemeteries CA is set out below:

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the process of assessment, definition or revision of boundaries and formulation of proposals for CAs as well as the identification and protection of listed buildings. Authorities are required to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a CA, or in case of listed buildings, to have special regard for their preservation in the exercise of their powers under the Planning Acts.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Note, 15, for local and other public authorities, property owners, developers, amenity bodies and the public, sets out Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment. Ealing Council's *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP), and emerging replacement *Local Development Framework* (LDF) includes development control policies which apply these principles and statutory requirements. This Appraisal should be taken into account when considering, applying for, or determining planning or listed building applications within the CA. It will be treated as a 'material consideration' in assessing these applications.

The underlying objective of the relevant legislation and guidance is the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas. Any proposed development which conflicts with that objective should normally expect to be refused. PPG 15 and local policy also support a presumption in favour of preservation of any building or object which is considered to make a positive contribution to the character of a CA. At the same time, the need to accommodate change which respects or reinforces the character of the area in order to maintain its vitality is recognized.

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Many local planning policies, not just design and conservation, can affect what happens in a CA. For example, policies on sustainable development, meeting housing needs, affordable housing, landscape, biodiversity, energy efficiency, sustainable construction, transport, people with disabilities, employment, town centres and many others can all influence development and the quality of the environment in CAs. However, policies concerned with design quality and character generally take on greater importance in CAs. The adopted Unitary Development Plan's chapter on Urban Design includes policies dealing with:

- Design of Development (4.1)
- Mixed Use (4.2)
- Landscaping, Tree Protection and Planting (4.5)
- Statutory Listed Buildings (4.6)
- Locally Listed Buildings (4.7)
- Conservation areas (4.8)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological interest areas (4.9)
- Commercial Frontage and Advertising signs (4.10)

Throughout the Chapter, references are made after each policy to other relevant documents and policies, including:

- *SPG 5: How to prepare an Urban Design Statement*
- *SPG 12: Greening Your Home;*
- *Ealing LA21 'Keeping Your Front Garden Alive'*
- *PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development*
- *PPG 15 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas*
- *PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning*
- *PPG 19 Outdoor Advertisement Control*
- *By Design: Urban Design in the planning system: towards better practice* (CABE & DETR, 2000);
- *'Better Places to Live: By Design'. A companion guide to PPG 3* (CABE, 2001)
- *The London Plan, Policy 4B.5, 4B10, 4B11, 4B12, 4B14*

The Council has also published a Supplementary Planning Document '*Residential Extensions*', which was adopted in June 2006.

In general it is applicable to residential properties in CAs. A draft Conservation Areas SPD is currently being prepared and will be subject to formal consultation in the Spring of 2007.

Further advice on policies in the UDP, restrictions on residential and commercial properties and how to apply for permission may be obtained from London Borough of Ealing, Planning and Surveying Services, 14-16 Uxbridge Road, London, W5 2HL Tel (020) 8825 6600 (General Planning Enquiries), (020) 8825 9357 (Conservation & Urban Design) and the Council's website www.ealing.gov.uk or email planning@ealing.gov.uk.

10. Glossary

Ashlar hewn blocks of masonry neatened and laid in horizontal courses

Arch the spanning of an opening by means other than a lintel. Most commonly arches are curved and made up of wedge shaped blocks. Numerous variations exist e.g. **Blind, Triumphant, Vernacular**

Band an unmoulded, projecting string course, often delineating a floor/storey

Bargeboards projecting boards set against the incline of the gable of a building

Bay the vertical division of the exterior, (or interior) of a building marked by a window opening. They may be **Round**, (or **Canted**) or **Square**

Bond style of laying **Headers**, (bricks laid with the long side at right angles to the face of a wall), and **Stretchers**, (bricks laid with the long side along the face of the wall), within masonry courses. **Flemish Bond** is where alternate Headers and Stretchers are used in the face of the wall. **English Bond** is where alternate courses of bricks in the facing wall are either Headers or Stretchers

Buttress a mass of masonry or brickwork projecting from or built against a wall to give additional strength

Capitals the top or head of a column, pier or pilaster, which relate to Classical architecture

Casement window a window hinged vertically to open like a door

Cladding an external covering applied to a structure for protective/aesthetic purposes

Column an upright, often supporting, structure either, round, square or rectangular in form

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Coping a capping or covering found on top of a wall. They can be flat or sloping to discharge water

Cornice a projecting, decorative moulding found along the top of a building refers to a cornice made up of a series of small square blocks **Dentil Cornice**

Corbel a projecting block, usually stone, supporting a horizontal beam

Course a continuous layer of stones or bricks found in a wall. Referred to as **String**, (horizontal) or **Soldier** (vertical)

Cupola a dome that crowns a roof or turret

Curtilage the available space attached to a property which forms a singular enclosure

Door hood a projected moulding above an exterior door designed to through off the rain

Dormer window a projecting window placed vertically in a sloping roof with a roof of its own

Dressings a decorative feature made of stones, most commonly set around windows

Eaves the underpart of a sloping roof overhanging a wall, (**Oversailing**), or flush with it

Elevation the external wall or face of a building

Façade commonly the front face of a building

Fanlights a window, often semi-circular with radiating glazing panels, found over a door in Georgian buildings

Fenestration the arrangement of windows in a building

Finial a formal ornament, (usually in Fleur-de-Lis) at the top of a gable, pinnacle or canopy

Footprint the total area over which a building is situated

Gable the triangular upper part of a wall found at the end of a ridged roof

Grain refers to the arrangement and size of buildings in the urban context

Hardstanding an area of hard material used for parking cars within the cartilage, (often front garden space) of a house

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Hipped roof a shallowish pitch with sloping at the vertical ends

Keystone central wedge-shaped stone at the crown of an arch

Mortar mixture of cement, (or lime), sand and water laid between bricks as an adhesive

Lintel a horizontal supporting element of timber, metal or stone found across the top of a door or window

Mansard roof has a double slope where the lower part is steeper than the upper part

Moulding a continuous projection or groove used decoratively to throw shadow or rain water off a wall

Mullion a vertical element (glazing bar) that divides a window into two or more lights

Pantile a roofing tile with a curved S shape designed to interlock

Parapet a low wall used as a safety device where a drop or edge exists

Pediment a low pitched Gable above a Portico

Pier a solid vertical masonry support (or mass) found in buildings and walls

Pilaster a shallow pier projecting slightly from a wall

Pinnacle a small pyramidal or conical shaped crowing element

Pitched roof the most common type. Gables exist at each end of the pitch

Plinth the projecting base of a wall or column

Pointing the exposed mortar finish to brick or masonry joints

Polychromatic multi-coloured brickwork

Portico a roofspace open or partly enclosed

Quatrefoil a set of decorative openings, often leaf shaped cut into an arch

Quoins dressed bricks found at the corners of buildings, usually laid so that the brick faces are alternately large and small

Hanwell Cemeteries Conservation Area Character Appraisal

Ragstone rubble masonry, rough building stones or flints, generally laid in irregular courses

Recess space set back in a wall, often the setting for an entrance porch

Render plaster or stucco applied to a wall

Rooflight a window set flush into the slope of a roof

Rusticated masonry cut in huge blocks, often in its original hewn state, that is normally found on the lower half of buildings

Sash window a window that is double hung with wooden frames (sashes) that slide up and down with pulleys

Sepulchre a recess with Tombchest designed to receive an effigy of Christ

Sett paving slabs

Sills the horizontal element found at the base of a window or door frame

Stucco a form of plaster used internally or externally to decorate or protect

Transom a horizontal bar of stone or wood across a window

11. Bibliography

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12. List of Maps

12.1. Historic Maps

OS 1870

OS 1890

OS 1910

OS 1930

12.2. Analysis Maps

CA Boundary and settings

CA Key views and vistas

CA Townscape analysis (Statutory listed, locally listed, key unlisted, negative buildings)

CA Boundary proposed extension

13. Appendix - Stakeholder consultation

13.1. List of stakeholders consulted

Ealing Civic Society

Save Ealing's Open Spaces

Hanwell Cemeteries CA Panel

Ealing Council
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