Hammersmith Broadway ward

Hammersmith has a picture postcard riverside. The jewel in its crown is the ornate but fragile Joseph Bazalgette Grade II* listed Hammersmith suspension bridge, closed to vehicle traffic since 2019 because it was designed to bear the load of occasional horse-drawn carriages, not SUVs, buses and trucks.

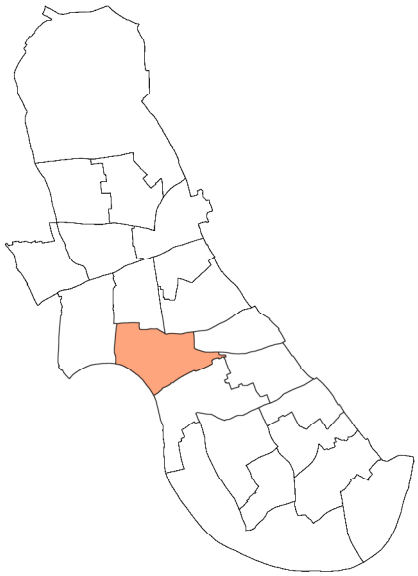
There are the two well-known pubs: the Blue Anchor and the Rutland Arms whose patrons block the Lower Mall by their numbers throughout the summer or whenever there is a regatta on the Thames. There are the three rowing clubs: Furnivall, Auriol and the British Rowing Headquarters at No.6. There is Kent House, the home of the Hammersmith Club. There is Furnivall Gardens and, across the A4, Hammersmith Town Hall. And, just off to the side of the gardens there is a Berlin streetlamp donated to Hammersmith by then city mayor but later German Chancellor Willie Brandt.

This is the front garden, if you will, for Hammersmith Broadway. But it is not an accurate representation of the ward. Hammersmith Town Centre has long been one of the least affluent parts of the borough, historically overcrowded and blighted by poor quality dwellings side by side with factories and industrial plants.

Go back before the Great West Road was built; when Stamford Brook emptied into a wide creek barges traversed that extended from the edge of Dove Passage all the way to King Street; when Furnivall Gardens did not exist but was, instead, a toxic, polluting Lead Mill and when, behind it were rank after rank of densely populated, poor quality terraces.

Stand at the end of Bridge Avenue with the crossing beneath the flyover in front of you and instead of that looped cul-de-sac, imagine one branch of the road connecting with Mall Road right the way down to the the riverside and the other: Bridge Avenue, connecting to Hammersmith Bridge Road just by Digby Mansions: two long, uninterrupted vistas. Imagine a maze of dark, narrow alleyways criss-crossing the entire area: Salem Place, Aspen Place, Wellington Road; Bridge Street, Middle Mall and Hampshire Hog Lane, to name a few.

Yes, Hammersmith had its picture postcard riverside but immediately behind it was an incredibly poor, industrial and overcrowded area.



It was how the powers that be decided to deal with the problems of this hamlet of Hammersmith that created the Broadway ward of today.

By the end of the First World War the housing situation was too much for the Ratepayer Association-run council to ignore; further, the public mood after the war made it politically impossible for councillors to ignore. A "Southern Area Improvement Scheme" was drawn up, essentially to relocate a sizeable portion of the local residents, then clear the slums and build new, better quality housing plus some open space as well.

Contributing some of the funding towards the London County Council's Wormholt estate to enable them to directly allocate tenants there was the first stage of this plan. The dense streets immediately south of King Street were the first to be emptied and cleared.

In 1926, once enough of Wormholt had been built to decant residents of the area around Trafalgar Street, Holcombe Street, Wellington Street and South Street, Riverside Gardens was the first council estate to be built in the area. A new town hall, alongside the estate, was approved eight years later after the council rejected a plan to build it on Brook Green. Aspen Gardens, of a somewhat similar design to Riverside Gardens, though with long open landings rather than internal staircases directly to flats, followed soon after.

The West London Observer
Friday December 11, 1925

BOROUGH COUNCIL BY-ELECTIONS

River Ward Victory Of Ratepayers' Constitutional Alliance Candidates

Yesterday (Thursday) polling took place in the River ward to fill two vacancies on the Hammersmith Borough Council, caused by Councillors A. Atkinson and C. Pascall having been appointed Aldermen.

The polling stations were at St. Paul's, St. Peter's and Waterloo Street Schools. There was very little excitement over the contest and a small poll was recorded, 1,043 persons voting out of an electorate of 6,000 for the ward.

Counting took place in the Council Chamber, amongst those attending being the four candidates, Alderman Dr. W.H. Burnhill, Mrs. Burnhill, Councillors W. South, J.H. Perry, J. Bedford, H. Wright, S.J. Raynor, A.R. Cracknell, and J.N. Claydon, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs Samels, Mrs. Russell, Miss Wilson, Capt. Berry, Messrs. J. Hamilton Cardwell, T.C. Moore, Saxby, Marshall, S.J. Ross and others.

Just before nine o'clock, Mr Hugh Royle, the Town Clerk, declared the result of the polling to be as follows:-

Elected

Mrs. F.S. Hodgson (Cons. A.)	628
Mr. R.B. Mumford (Cons. A.)	579

Not Elected.

Mr. J.T. Westcott (Lab.)	399
Mr. A. Batstone (Lab.)	389

The result was received with applause, Mrs. Hodgson, mounting a chair, remarked that she wanted to say how grateful she was to all who had helped her in the election. She wished to move a vote of thanks to the Returning officer and his staff for their courtesy and help. She would endeavour to repay the confidence they had reposed in her.

Mr. Mumford seconded the motion, and said he would do his best to merit the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Westcott supported the motion and said he wished to say how much he appreciated the work of the Returning Officer and his staff. Although defeated, he was not disgraced; he had the opportunity of fighting again.

Mr. Batstone also supported the motion, and said he had been in forlorn hopes and in defeats before, so that he was not disappointed at the result of the election.

The motion having been adopted Mr. Royle, in replying, said it was to be regretted that not more of the electorate had voted. The ballot papers numbered 1,043 out of an electorate of 6,000. He thought that was very much to be regretted. He had to thank Mr. Francis for his valuable help in carrying out the detail work. There were only 5 spoilt papers and those were not for want of an official mark. He concluded by thanking the police for their services.

There were already two much older estates built by Victorian benefactors at the top of Fulham Palace Road. The first: the Guinness Trust, constructed in 1900, is four six-storey tenement blocks stacked one behind the other from Fulham Palace Road back to the tube line. The blocks are Dickensian: narrow, winding internal corridors with small flats.

Across Fulham Palace Road is the second: the Hammersmith Peabody, built on a much larger plot of land that wraps around the Hammersmith Apollo (the Odeon, as was) and St Vincent's Care Home. Although it looks as imposing as the Guinness Trust from Fulham Palace Road - a canyon of Victorian architecture - behind the frontage there are a mix of smaller blocks and cottages and a sunken garden square complete with pavilion.

In the 1940s the council decided to do for the area south east of Hammersmith Bridge what it had done for the area west of it and the Caroline estate, around Queen Caroline Street and immediately behind the Hammersmith Peabody estate, was built.

This estate of thirteen blocks of differing heights became the focal point of housing plans by the 2006 to 2014 Conservative council which wanted to decant and then sell the estate for redevelopment. This was part of a deal that turned Queen's Wharf and the historic former BBC sound stages at Riverside Studios arts centre into blocks of luxury Thames-side apartments.

The deal foundered not so much because of the fierce local hostility to the plan (though there was plenty) but because the financing was being undertaken by Icelandic banks just as they foundered in the first wave of the 2008 global financial crisis.

The last of the five big Broadway estates is Ashcroft Square, not built until 1973 when the King's Mall shopping centre and Lyric Theatre, above which it soars, was constructed. Although built on somewhat similar design principles to the Barbican - fairly tall continuous brick blocks around a central, planted square, this estate did not work well at first.

Its open design, intended to give residents easy access to the shops below and shoppers the ability to travel from the mall to the multi-storey car park over the tube line only served to bring vandalism and anti-social behaviour to both the estate and the shopping centre. Today, with controlled entry and the seventies wave of yob culture long gone Ashcroft Square is a much quieter estate floating above the throng of King Street. Plenty of King Street shoppers don't even realise there's a hefty council estate right above.

Hence an area of slums for the working poor was transformed by municipal intervention into an area of tenement estates for the working poor, with very little of old Hammersmith surviving.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

In a report on the Southern Improvement scheme, the Housing Committee reported that, after carefully considering the Town Clerk's report and the whole position, we are of opinion that the carrying out of the scheme is essential in the proper interests of the whole of the borough and, more particularly, of that part of the borough.

Our chief difficulty is to devise some method whereby the scheme can be carried out without involving the Council at the present time in too great expenditure and without creating too great a disturbance of existing occupiers of residential and other properties on this site.

The Council will remember that it is proposed to reconstruct the area, when cleared, very largely by the erection of tenements. Plans and drawings showing the general lay-out and the type of buildings to be erected were prepared some time ago on the instruction of the Council by the Panel of Architects, and are on exhibition at the Town Hall. Those have already been approved by the Council and by the Ministry, but are subject to such modifications as may, from time to time, be desirable.

Map No. 3 attached to the Town Clerk's report shows a proposal for the erection of a first instalment of 36 flats, and we are advised that, of these, 18, viz., blocks Nos. 1 to 6 on the plan, can be erected on the area shown on map No. 1 as an open space and formerly known as Trafalgar Street without de-housing any persons now residing in the area.

We consider it of the utmost importance that care should be taken to carry out the reconstruction of the area in carefully selected sections over a period of years; that persons who will eventually become de-housed shall have an opportunity of becoming occupiers of other premises before the necessity for de-housing occurs; and, further, that business houses in the area should be negotiated with on the basis of their retaining, as far as practicable, their business premises or substituted premises within the area.

The Committee recommended --

(a) That, subject to financial assistance in accordance with the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, being arranged with the Ministry of Health and the London County Council, immediate steps be taken for the erection of blocks of tenements Nos. 1 to 12, shown on map No. 3 referred to above, subject to the details of the plans, elevations, specifications, etc. being approved by the Council.

(b) That, to enable the Council to proceed with the carrying out of the scheme, the Town Clerk is hereby authorised to serve the necessary Notices to Treat in respect of the properties included in the scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Statutes and "The Hammersmith (Southern Improvement Scheme) Order, 1922."

The recommendations were agreed to.



The original street layout of Hammersmth riverside

Cambridge Grove and Leamore Street (formerly Mansion House Street, where the Theatre of Varieties was) as they dive beneath the tube bridge; Chancellors Road, Chancellors Street, St James's Street and Crisp Road south of Hammersmith Bridge - these are just about the only residential roads that survive.

Then came the major roads - and other transport routes - slicing and dicing Hammersmith town up. All roads through Hammersmith converge at the Broadway - whether you're coming from Barnes, Chiswick, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington or Fulham it is pretty difficult to navigate Hammersmith without traversing the Broadway. The Hammersmith and City Line terminates here; the District and Piccadilly Lines cross through it on their way out to the suburbs; twenty one bus routes stop at the Broadway Centre.

The Abercrombie London Plan proposed major arterial roads into and out of the centre of London. To an extent progress on transport infrastructure was long overdue: aside from London's booming population, car ownership had exploded from less than 150,000 in 1910 to over 3 million in 1940. The planners answer was disastrous, however: to prioritise motor traffic and subordinate pedestrians either via aerial walkways or subways.

One of their planned arterial routes ran from Hyde Park Corner, along Brompton and Cromwell Roads and out to Chiswick, where it forked at Hogarth Corner. And of course, running straight through the centre of Hammersmith. Something as inconsequential as a town centre could not stand in the way of progress, but how to enable traffic to flow easily amidst all the infrastructure, blockages and obstructions a place constructs for itself? The answer was to construct a flyover from Talgarth Road to the Great West Road. If cars can't traverse the road grid of Hammersmith, take them over it.

The flyover, of a similar design to The Westway further north, was designed to squeeze between buildings. St Paul's Church, the Hammersmith Odeon and the College Court mansion blocks ended up pressed right up against it, further annexing the south side of Hammersmith from the north while the street level became dingy, vandalised, fly posted and inhospitable to the people who lived around or visited the area.

A pedestrian could access the inner parts of the island to get to Hammersmith tube station, but now only by passing beneath the Broadway in dank, stinking subways full of vagrants and drunks.

BLIGHT STRIKES THE BROADWAY

Changing face of West London

THE old is coming down to make way for the new in the Hammersmith Broadway Redevelopment Area. But so slowly . . .

The lack of haste with which old, now-vacated buildings are demolished and the slowness to erect their replacements is causing concern to local businessmen and residents alike.

by David Hetherington

King Street — the main shopping street of the borough—was described as a "mess" this week by many of the traders who make their living there.

And in Hammersmith Broadway it was being joked that even "Junk City" — a secondhand furniture saleroom — had to quit the area because conditions were not fit for them to carry on business.

Empty shops, houses boarded up with tin and zinc and empty building sites up to seven acres big have become an all too prevalent feature of Hammersmith.

Uncertainty is the predominant mood among traders and residents. And in the planning department at Hammersmith Town Hall, the uncertainty seems to be even more marked. The council stands accused by its ratepayers of failing to make any dynamic impact on the area's redevelopment problem.

'Pathetic'

The manager of a major store in King Street described the redevelopment as "pathetically slow in getting off the ground." this week. As the years dragged by, he said, his firm had suffered a "complete loss of patience."

He gave as an example work on the major St. Martin's Property Company site on the north side of King Street. Demolition on the site began in March, and is still going on. "Any damned fool can knock down a few bricks, but we want to see something go up in their place," he said.

The experience at St. Martin's contrasts, strongly, however, with that on the British Oxygen Company site on the south side of King Street. Demolition was started just three weeks ago, and already piles are being erected on the site.

But uncertainty is not confined to the shape of new buildings before they have been built. A big question mark hangs over the future of the air terminal building nearing completion on the east side of Hammersmith Broadway.

The developers, Trafalgar House Properties, are carrying on negotiations with council officers — apparently with a view to abandoning the idea of an air terminal and using the space as offices.

The idea of the air terminal was hailed by the borough council as a potential major boost to the importance of the borough, and likely to attract thousands of foreign visitors to the area. Now, apparently, it has been decided that the terminal is no longer a viable idea.

The massive 600-bed Cunard International Hotel, towering above the air terminal complex will certainly attract thousands of tourists every year. But there are fears that they will arrive to find a serious lack of amenities.

Mr. Angelo Carraro, manager of Barry Aikman Travel Ltd., said there was virtually nowhere in the borough where tourists could eat at a good restaurant or buy souvenirs.

Another trader in King Street said there was "a total lack of amenities" in the borough and that there was "nowhere tourists could spend their money."

And Mr. Simon Knott, the prospective Liberal candidate for Hammersmith North, told the "News and Post" that King Street was "a disgrace."

He said he was fighting hard to get Hammersmith Council "to remove the blight from Bridge Avenue," on the south side of King Street.

Here, three-quarters of the houses stand empty, many of them with metal sheets covering their doors and windows.

'Ruin'

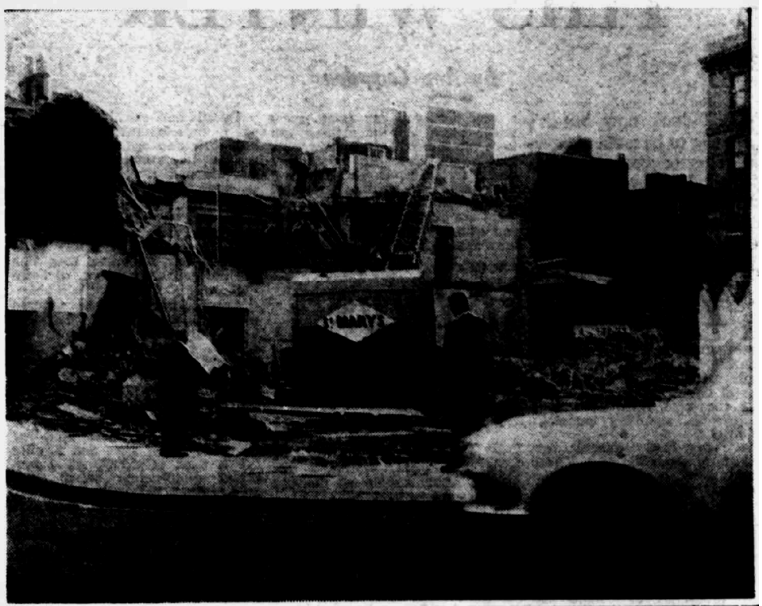
Said Mr. Knott: "These houses are just going to rack and ruin. The council could easily let them out as very badly needed homes for 20 families."

The council say they have kept the houses empty because of the uncertainty surrounding the plans for the area. It has been rumoured that the houses were to be pulled down and a car park built on the site.

A spokesman for the council denied this week that there was to be a car park, but added that the exact plans for the area were "still under consideration." The council say the overall plans for the redevelopment of Hammersmith Centre are the subject of an action area study which was now being drawn up by council architects and planners.

The study will go before the council in the autumn. From it the council's policy will be decided, with detailed planning the next step.

In the meantime, traders and residents will continue to describe the area as "a mess."



The scene at the corner of Beadon Road and Beadon Lane, where a site is being cleared to provide market space for the 21 street traders in the Lane. The traders will eventually move into King Street.



Simon Knott: "Bridge Avenue must be brought back to life."



Angelo Carraro: a desperate need for more amenities.

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In the early days it was the Broadway, not King Street, which was the town centre of Hammersmith: the old town hall was here; the police station; the Hammersmith Vestry depot; there were shops and pubs and even small terraced streets like Union Place, Britannia Court and Montague Cottages. Latymer Lower School was here and a carriage works for the District Railway.

The Broadway itself, already in long-term decline as King Street superceded it, was acquired by London Transport for a massive bus depot; and the eastern side of the island: Butterwick, became bus ranks, with passengers waiting in long glass shelters as four lanes of traffic roared past immediately behind them.

Irrespective of London's need for fairly straight, fairly direct highways to and from the centre of the city, the impact on central Hammersmith was rapid and deleterious. The island site, which at one time had been bursting with shops became almost deserted.

Today we tend to think of the Broadway as the whole island but the Broadway is just the western side, between St Paul's Church and Bradmore House. There never used to be an island here: Butterwick didn't exist until well into the 20th century. There was barely a south side either: the Broadway was essentially just a continuation of Fulham Palace Road.

The flyover cast everything beneath and around it into shade. It was a hostile environment. London Transport had wanted to redevelop the island with partners Bredero since the 1980s and had almost got the go ahead from the council just before the 1986 elections. But the Conservatives who were working on that blueprint lost power and the new administration didn't like the shape of the emerging ideas.

Labour, allied with Hammersmith Community Trust (one of whose key activists, Louanne Tranchell, would become a Broadway Labour councillor in 1994) wanted a relatively low density, mixed development including housing, a range of shops, the retention of the terracotta entrance to the tube station and a small public open space.

The Bredero plan comprised a ring of massive office blocks with ugly fake-marble cladding that dated almost as soon as it had been proposed. There was also a huge battle about the future usage of Bradmore House: a baroque 17th Century manor house once owned by Edward Latymer, the founder of the local public school.

Essentially, Bredero and London Transport won but the council did manage to reduce the density of the blocks slightly, which now only ring three sides of the island. Whatever the architectural merits - or lack thereof - of the Bredero scheme, Hammersmith did get a new shopping mall, the Butterwick bus ranks moved inside above the mall, and some improvements to the subways made them slightly less unpleasant for shoppers and commuters. Twenty years later the council filled-in the subways and street-level crossings were created, though still in the twilight beneath the oppressive flyover.

The council also turned the potholed car park beside the church into an urban park, so opening up the vista around St Paul's. These measures have mitigated the blight but it is still there - and will be until some fix is found to remove the flyover.

The effects of this seismic transformation of central Hammersmith had a huge impact on the area's population. Between 1922 and 1925 as residents were relocated to Wormholt, the electorate of River ward fell from 8,707 to 6,921 - the only Hammersmith ward to register a decline - recovering to 7,415 in 1928 after Riverside Gardens began to be occupied.

Despite the high levels of poverty and deprivation in this area, Labour did not really become competitive in the old River ward - the predecessor to Broadway - until this council housing started being built. Partly this was because the ward then, extended west to the borough boundary with Chiswick and so included the vastly more affluent stretch of riverside along Upper Mall, and St Peter's Parish just behind King Street. The poor were concentrated around the town centre, many did not have a vote and those who did had little motivation to use it. The wealthy were registered and voted.

Labour did not contest the first two elections of Hammersmith council, when Municipal Reform won most seats both times. Then the Constitutional Ratepayers' Alliance (CRA) easily seized the ward.

The CRA was not a Conservative Party shill. Likewise, the Progressives (Liberals) in Hammersmith were not at all amenable to surrendering meekly to their inevitable eclipse by Labour - a large and unusually aggressive hostility to the emergence of a "Socialist menace" took hold in Hammersmith, encouraged by the local newspapers - especially the West London Observer. The Ratepayers' Alliance was a political reaction against Labour, not for the Conservatives - and when the two fell

out, as they did, they stood against each other. Simply put, Hammersmith was a very small-c conservative borough from the outset, and that's why Labour struggled.

The first Labour breakthrough in River didn't come until 1928 when they won three of the six River ward seats - long after Starch Green and Wormholt had begun routinely electing Labour councillors.

It was another nine years before Labour took full control of River ward: 1937 - the last election the Constitutional Ratepayers contested. Then Labour won much more comfortably in 1945 - the last election in River ward.

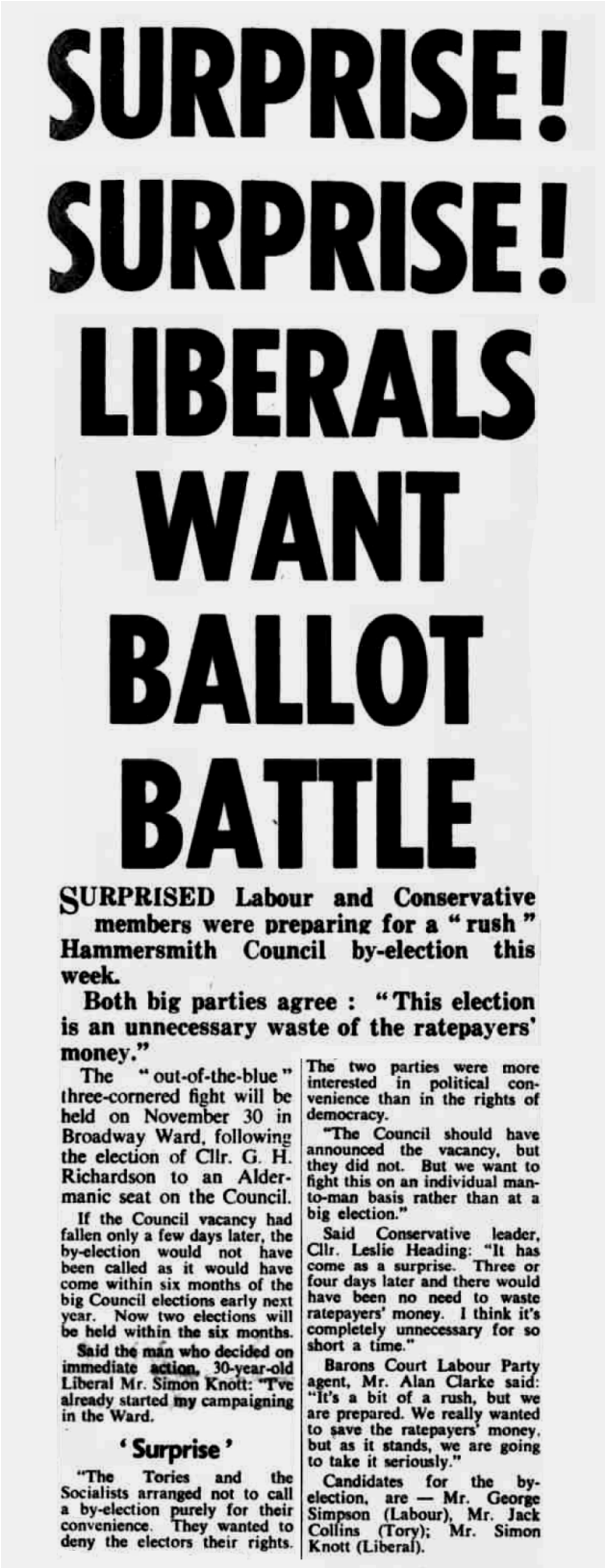
The Broadway ward that replaced River in 1949 lost the western Ravenscourt section and so was intrinsically much more Labour. Yet this supposedly more favourable ward didn't produce improved majorities for the party. They won, pretty comfortably, but by no means landslide margins: perhaps not what you might expect from a ward with the level of deprivation of Broadway.

But Labour began causing frivolous, unnecessary by-elections. This was especially unwise in a ward with a semblance of a Liberal Party organisation.

The first council by-election in Broadway occurred in 1953 when one of its just-elected councillors was elevated to Alderman and had to resign their elected seat. In that by-election the Conservatives chose not to field a candidate and Labour won with 84% of the vote on a 19% turnout. But the Liberals' 16% was not a dreadful attempt for a party that last contested River 35 years earlier.

The next by-election came in 1961 - again due to another unnecessary Aldermanic elevation. For the first time, Simon Harold John Arthur Knott was on the ballot here (having contested his home ward, Ravenscourt, in 1959 and the Olympia by-election as a Ratepayer earlier in 1961). Knott came third with 19% but this time in a three-party contest.

This by-election sparked one of the major political grudge matches in the borough's history as the Labour victor, George Simpson clashed repeatedly with Knott until his retirement in 1978. I got to know George a little during the 1989 Broadway by-election and he certainly savoured both the cause of that by-election (Knott's resignation) and the outcome of it.



SURPRISE!
SURPRISE!
LIBERALS WANT BALLOT BATTLE

SURPRISED Labour and Conservative members were preparing for a "rush" Hammersmith Council by-election this week.

Both big parties agree: "This election is an unnecessary waste of the ratepayers' money."

The "out-of-the-blue" three-cornered fight will be held on November 30 in Broadway Ward, following the election of Cllr. G. H. Richardson to an Aldermanic seat on the Council.

If the Council vacancy had fallen only a few days later, the by-election would not have been called as it would have come within six months of the big Council elections early next year. Now two elections will be held within the six months.

Said the man who decided on immediate action, 30-year-old Liberal Mr. Simon Knott: "I've already started my campaigning in the Ward.

'Surprise'

"The Tories and the Socialists arranged not to call a by-election purely for their convenience. They wanted to deny the electors their rights.

The two parties were more interested in political convenience than in the rights of democracy.

"The Council should have announced the vacancy, but they did not. But we want to fight this on an individual man-to-man basis rather than at a big election."

Said Conservative leader, Cllr. Leslie Heading: "It has come as a surprise. Three or four days later and there would have been no need to waste ratepayers' money. I think it's completely unnecessary for so short a time."

Barons Court Labour Party agent, Mr. Alan Clarke said: "It's a bit of a rush, but we are prepared. We really wanted to save the ratepayers' money, but as it stands, we are going to take it seriously."

Candidates for the by-election, are — Mr. George Simpson (Labour), Mr. Jack Collins (Tory); Mr. Simon Knott (Liberal).

Just six months after that by-election the 1962 full elections took place, with Knott improving the Liberal vote to 34%. The first signs that Conservative voters were willing to vote tactically for him to beat Labour appeared.

With the first elections to the combined borough in 1964, Broadway reverted to similar boundaries to the old River ward, producing a somewhat larger pool of non-Labour voters for Knott to appeal to. Despite this, the 1964 result was essentially a rerun of 1962: Labour on 46%, the Liberals on 32% and the Conservatives on 22%.

The breakthrough Broadway by-election came in 1967, the year of - but considerably before - Wilson's devaluation disaster that was the principal cause of Labour's wipeout in 1968. Again the cause was a resignation and this time the Liberals did not come last. On a 20.2% swing, Simon Knott won a crushing victory over Nigel Spearing, later to be Labour MP for Newham South. Knott polled 54%, Labour 27% and the Conservatives 20%.

It was a direct swing too: the Tory vote fell by just 2.5 percentage points while Labour slumped by nineteen. Simon Knott became not only the first Liberal councillor in Hammersmith of the modern era but the first Liberal councillor in any inner London borough at that time.

But his time on the council lasted just fifteen months: he was no more able to withstand the Conservative landslide of 1968 than Labour was. For the only time in Broadway ward's history, the ward voted Conservative, along with all but six other council seats. One of the councillors elected in 1968 was Sir George Bull, a son of William Bull, the Conservative MP for Hammersmith from 1900 to 1929.

There were no Broadway by-elections in the 1968 to 1971 term though Knott was the Liberal parliamentary candidate for Baron's Court in the 1970 general election, as he had been in 1966. He made no impact in any of the Baron's Court or Hammersmith parliamentary elections he contested but then he wouldn't have expected to win. His priority was to keep his name in front of the electors in one specific part of the constituency: Broadway ward.

In 1971 Labour regained Broadway from the Conservatives but it remained quite tight: Labour on a little over 40%; the Conservatives and Liberals tied on just under 30%. Knott finished more than 300 votes, or eleven points, ahead of his two Liberal running mates.

The national weakening of Labour's position in 1974 gave Knott the perfect storm to stage his second successful electoral assault on Broadway ward.



Cllr. Simon Knott — Liberal victor in Broadway ward by-election

MR. KNOTT'S FOUR-POINT PROGRAMME

SIMON KNOTT—the man who swept to victory in last week's by-election to become Hammersmith Council's only Liberal member—paused for a moment to consider his plan of action.

Then he summed up his four main aims:

To get the proposed rent increase for Hammersmith Council tenants, due on April 1 next year suspended;

To see the Guinness estate in Fulham Palace-road rebuilt;

To provide more accommodation for homeless families;

To improve road safety in Hammersmith.

These are his four immediate aims — but as far as long - term policies go Mr. Knott's chief concern is council housing.

Unrealistic

"I am gravely concerned by the phenomenal deficit on the housing revenue account," he said.

Mr. Knott feels that council building projects at the moment are unrealistic and that new buildings are going up which no-one can afford.

"What we need are more reasonable projects," he said.

Mr. Knott represents Broadway Ward — an area with a large number of council properties.

At the by-election on Thursday he won with an overwhelming majority.

● Unexpected visitor to Hammersmith Town Hall during election day was the newly elected Liberal leader, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe.

Peer 'better'

Lord Aberdare who was taken to Merthyr Tydfil hospital suffering from an internal haemorrhage is back at his St. Peters Square home in Hammersmith.

His wife said on Tuesday that he was feeling "much better."

GEMS HAUL

Jewellery, worth about £80, was stolen from a house in Norbrook - road, Shepherds Bush, last week.

He topped the poll with 1,370, his Labour nemesis George Simpson finished second on 1,054 and a second Liberal, Catherine Stratton, claimed the third seat with 997 votes.

One of the defeated Conservative candidates, Nicholas Bryce-Smith, attracted some notoriety a decade or so later when, as Chief Executive of the Lloyds brokerage Bradstock, he resigned and claimed his full pension just weeks before the losses the bank racked up became known and its final salary pension scheme was wound up.

The electoral review prior to the 1978 elections once again removed the Chiswick end of the ward to Ravenscourt - and with it went one of the three Broadway seats. These changes should have helped Labour. But Labour was almost as unpopular in 1978 as they had been a decade earlier and the Liberals were just too embedded in the core of Broadway. So it was the Labour seat that was lost: Knott winning by 350 (18.6%) and the new Liberal councillor, Bob Mulcahy by 127 or 6.8%. Broadway was now a completely Liberal ward.

One of the other factors that benefited the Liberals in Broadway was the support of the large Irish constituency in the ward. Both Knott and Mulcahy traded upon their Irish ancestry (Mulcahy was actually born in Ireland) and it aided them here possibly more than it would anywhere else.

But, all of a sudden, the Broadway result mattered far more than just parochially for immediate constituents. Twenty four Labour councillors had just been elected. Twenty four Conservative councillors had been elected. The two Liberals now held the balance of power.

While they remained publicly coy about their intentions in the council chamber, Tory leader Stuart Leishman swiftly sealed a deal with the Liberals and Knott became Chairman of the Social Services Committee.

It wasn't realistic to expect the Broadway Liberals to install another Labour administration. For one thing, while the Conservatives hadn't quite won the election, Labour had decisively lost it: half their 1974 had been lost. Labour's losses in Fulham wards especially were stunning. Labour was also entering one of those sporadic periods of ill-discipline that are almost unique to it, as the rise of the new left - especially in London politics, pulled the party apart. There were genuine questions as to whether a Labour minority could govern coherently for a full term, even if the will for a coalition existed.

Plus, in Broadway, Labour had been the Liberals' main opponent, and their battle had been bitter. Meanwhile the Liberals and Tories had been in opposition facing a huge Labour majority, informally collaborating to maximise scrutiny of a Labour administration that could do whatever it wanted.

In the event the entire council was fractious throughout the 1978 to 1982 term and the Conservatives were often far from happy with Knott's conduct. They weren't the only one: Liberals in the borough also had a fractious relationship with their lead councillor.

In 1959 the party hadn't intended to field a parliamentary candidate in Barons Court to help focus their limited efforts elsewhere - Knott stood anyway. In the 1983 general election he stood as an Independent Liberal against the endorsed SDP candidate and finished far behind him: 1,912 votes to the 4,925, which must have damaged an ego that sincerely believed he was the only reason his party had any electoral presence.

Knott's political priorities: austerity to balance the budget (albeit alongside pork barrel politics for his own ward), hostility to the arts, an emphasis on supporting workers priced out of the local housing market to get council housing ahead of what the tabloids would call "scroungers" and his aggressive hostility to Labour were not typical Liberal Party positions. Indeed, Knott's Conservative vice chairman of Social Services resigned in protest at Knott's apparent joy at making cuts in his department, claiming that he, Killick, was more liberal than Knott (Killick later became the only Hammersmith and Fulham Conservative councillor to defect to the SDP).

Knott could not help himself: he was unable to stop bragging that nothing happened on the council without his and Mulcahy's approval. He even claimed he ran the borough - which must have delighted actual council leader Kim Howe.

While the Liberals in the main held the Conservative line, towards the end of the term they started rebelling. Surely the looming prospect of the 1982 elections had nothing to do with this indiscipline but, first over Tory plans to sell off a site in Loris Road in Addison ward, which residents wanted to turn into a community garden; and then over the setting of the rate - on both occasions voting with Labour - Knott was making the council ungovernable. It led the Gazette newspaper to demand the whole council resign.

RESIGN!—OUR MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL

GAZETTE opinion

HAMMERSMITH Council is in a state of unprecedented crisis. It is a crisis caused entirely by our so-called leaders at the town hall.

We hesitate to call them leaders because no one is quite sure who is in control at King Street.

For almost three years the council has stumbled from one confused decision to the next. Most of its time and energy has been spent in political backbiting and manoeuvres designed to hold on to power.

It started with a strange quirk of voting figures at the last borough elections which gave the Conservatives and Labour 24 seats each. This left the two Liberals, Cllr Simon Knott and Cllr Robert Mulcahy in a position to decide the political fate of the council.

Mr Knott became the Kingmaker and soon joined forces with the Conservatives to give them control.

Since then, all town hall decisions have had to be compromised to keep the support of the two Liberals.

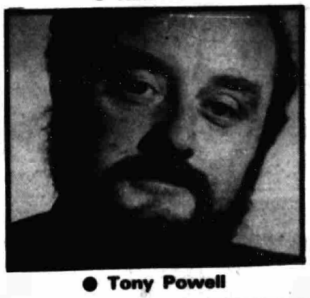
So called debates in the council have been reduced to the status of a junior school row in the playground. Labour members have found themselves unable to articulate anything more than insults and jeers during discussions.

THIS IS NOT THE WAY TO RUN A POWERFUL LOCAL AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WELFARE OF 160,000 PEOPLE.

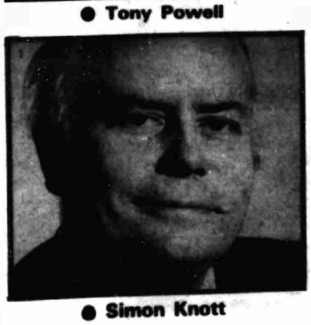
You couldn't run a household of three people on those grounds, let alone an authority with a budget of £65 million.



● Kim Howe



● Tony Powell



● Simon Knott

This is what our elected leaders have to say about the chaos:

● Kim Howe, Conservative leader: A deal with Labour is impossible. He insists his party was elected to govern and will continue.

● Tony Powell, Labour leader: Offered talks, but no coalition. Insists on a ban on redundancies, agreement on rents and rates and continued arts spending. "I am not doing them any favours. They have got themselves in this mess."

● Simon Knott, Liberal leader: "Most of the decisions of this council are going to be made by Cllr Mulcahy and myself. Labour are incapable of governing and the Conservatives cannot do it without us."

Cllr Howe says his party was elected to govern and it will continue. He is wrong. The Conservatives did not win a majority at the election.

Privately the Labour Party members admit they do not want to take power with only 15 months to go before the next local elections.

None of them has a solution. They want to carry on treating our borough as a huge pawn in a silly game, with the accompanying machinations of political power.

The real losers are the people who live in Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith and Fulham — the young couples who found they could no longer buy a council house because one councillor with injured ankle failed to turn up and vote.

They are the electors who have had to sit back and watch while the Conservatives hold private council meetings in a pub back room.

The are the people who have watched one man — Simon Knott — gloat over the incredible power he acquired through a freak of voting.

It is time to end the confusion. The only responsible and dignified way out of the present impasse is for the entire council to resign and make way for a fresh administration through the ballot box.

For Mr Howe, Mr Powell and Mr Knott we have one simple message — it is time to go.

'Time to end confusion'

The 1982 elections reshaped the council only slightly. There was a small swing to Labour in Broadway which left Mulcahy's majority at just 58 and Knott's at 303. Labour needed to gain just two seats to regain the council - which they managed; it's just that they also lost one in Wormholt. So the Conservative-Liberal coalition was renewed, this time with Knott moved to Finance Committee chairman.

Labour's infighting was even greater this term - remarkable given that between 1978 and 1982 the SDP had been founded and two (later three) group members defected. Others who might have been regarded as temperamentally closer to the SDP end of the spectrum stayed but decided to be just as confrontational as the hard left within the group. All their leadership's efforts went into simply holding the group together.

But the borough was growing tired of this weak and fractious council: the calibre of services was not great; they were trying to sell off assets that meant a great deal to users: Fulham Palace, Fulham Town Hall, Fulham Court. "Price of everything, value of nothing" epitomised this council - and Knott was making those calls as Finance Chairman.

The Conservatives also appeared on the side of major developers instead of residents. In Broadway that was epitomised by the Council backing the Bredero plan rather than the grassroots Hammersmith Community Trust (HCT) proposal for a more human-scale, mixed development.

No doubt Conservative hackles were raised because HCT could easily be regarded as a Labour front organisation: John Gorter, who had lost Broadway in 1982 was an active member, for example. The HCT campaign clearly hurt the Conservatives and the Liberals in Broadway because they appeared to be on the wrong side.

In 1986, Mulcahy lost his seat in the Labour landslide - losing by almost 150 votes to Gorter. Knott clung on, but only by 56. From wielding immense power locally, Knott was now the lone Liberal Alliance councillor in an opposition totalling just ten councillors. Labour immediately began trying to undo the Bredero island planning deal and Gorter to start shoring up Labour support on the council estates.

Then, in 1989 Knott resigned his seat. Officially, he stepped down over health concerns, claiming his diabetes was out of control. The actual reason was very different: he had been accused of sexual impropriety towards a council officer. There was a certain irony that the man who had built up his local position on the back of by-elections had now created one himself - and at the very worst imaginable time for his party, undergoing the break up of their Alliance with the SDP.

It would have been impossible for the Social and Liberal Democrats (SLD) to have held Broadway without Knott in auspicious circumstances, and 1989 was anything but. The Social Democratic Party fielded a candidate against the SLD, even claiming to be the true heirs to Knott. They alleged that the Liberals were secretly glad to be shot of him and were betraying his legacy. The Green Party contested the ward for the first time and the Conservatives also put in a shift, having largely given the Liberals a pass for years.

Labour's Jacqueline Abbott easily gained the seat for the party - the first ever Labour by-election gain in the history of the amalgamated Hammersmith & Fulham. Although Labour's vote didn't rise the SLD collapsed to just 24% and the Conservatives improved to almost 20%. The breakaway SDP won 7.5%.

From then on Labour never looked back. In 1990 the Lib Dem vote slipped further to just over 12%, the Conservatives came second and Labour boosted its share by over ten points: in just four years Broadway had gone from being one of the most marginal Labour wards to their fifth-safest.

A further by-election took place in 1992, just a few weeks after John Major's triumphant re-election. Here the Lib Dems recovered a bit but the Conservatives also improved as Labour supporters stayed home, dejected. Cutting Labour's majority to just 7% represented the apex of Conservative support in recent times and the very comfortable Labour win of 1990 was repeated in 1994, then significantly improved upon in 1998: Labour winning with two thirds of the vote.

In the 2000 electoral review most of Grove ward was bolted onto Broadway. This new Hammersmith Broadway ward behaved as it was expected to in 2002: Labour won by almost two votes to one over the Conservatives.

But in 2006 the Conservative vote soared from 562 to 1,152. Had Labour's vote not increased a bit too, the Tories would have won.

Six parties name their candidates

By MIRIAM RODELL

THE Democrats have chosen a candidate to fight a by-election battle for their party's only seat on the council.

TV scriptwriter and part-time teacher Deborah Sutherland has been selected to stand for the Democrats in the Broadway ward election on May 25.

The central Hammersmith seat fell vacant last month when Democrat councillor Simon Knott was forced to quit through ill health after 20 years on the Council.

The campaign is vital for the newly merged party. Failure to hold the seat will mean it has lost its final voice in the Hammersmith and Fulham council chamber.

They will be fighting for the middle ground with Eileen Cox from the SDP and Edward McInnes from the Green Party.

But the Democrats are expecting their strongest competition to come from Labour who already hold the ward's other seat on the council.

Cllr John Gorter, elected to Broadway Ward in 1986, described Labour's candidate Jacqueline Abbott as 'brilliant' while Ms Abbott herself claims she has had 'tremendous response from voters on the doorstep.'



Deborah Sutherland



Sheona York

Her speciality is housing and she has been wooing local tenants groups with her campaign against the Housing Act.

Traditionally this is not happy polling territory for the Conservatives. But with Labour in power for two years Tory candidate Martin McTigue, 26, is hoping to cash in on gripes about council services, rate rises and the increase in council rents.

A life-long Hammersmith resident, Mr McTigue said: "Since the Labour Council took over in 1986 I have seen many changes. The streets have got dirtier while the rates have gone sky high."

Whoever wins on the 25th will face a demanding job. The ward has the largest proportion of council tenants in the borough and brings with it a huge workload.

Altogether there are six candidates for the by-election.

Jacqueline Abbott (Labour); Eileen Cox (SDP); Edward McInnes (Green); Martin McTigue (Conservative); Deborah Sutherland (Social and Liberal Democrat) and Sheona York (Anti-Poll Tax).

Abbott's election triumph

LABOUR has won a landslide victory in a crucial by-election poll.

The Democrats lost their last voice on the council when their seat in Hammersmith's Broadway ward fell to Labour candidate Jacqueline Abbott.

Ms Abbott, a former housing officer for Hammersmith and Fulham Council, took 44 per cent of the total votes cast, pushing Democrat candidate Deborah Sutherland firmly into second place.

The Democrats polled just 23.7 per cent of the poll, with third place falling to Tory candidate Martin McTigue with 19.5 per cent.

The by-election was called following the resignation of Liberal-turned-Democrat Simon Knott, who had held the seat for nearly 20 years. He was forced to quit last month through ill-health.

Interest in the election was high. More than 53 per cent of the electorate voted, compared to the average poll in the borough of 40 per cent.

Broadway ward is seen as natural Labour territory. It covers five large council estates and represents more council tenants than any other ward in the borough.

Labour Cllr John Gorter was elected to the second Broadway seat at the local government elections in May 1986.

At last week's count both Democrat agent Sean Cullen and SDP candidate Eileen Cox admitted Simon Knott owed his success as much to his personality as his politics.

New councillor Jacqueline Abbott specialises in housing. She lives in Shepherds Bush Road.

After the result was announced she said: "Voters have not only endorsed the policies of the Labour council but have quite clearly rejected the Government's Housing Act, Education Act and poll tax."

THE GAZETTE
Friday, June 9, 1989

Defeated Democrats attack old allies

AFTER losing a seat in a vital by-election battle last week the Democrats have lashed out at their one-time allies in the SDP.

The Hammersmith Democrats lost their last seat on the council when the Broadway ward fell to Labour. Now they are accusing the SDP of sabotage.

Branch secretary Sean Cullen, who acted as agent for the Democrats candidate Deborah Sutherland, said: "The Owenites (SDP) ran a campaign based on a systematic character assassination of the Democrat candidate Deborah Sutherland, in which they alleged she had participated in the framing and blackmailing of former Democrat councillor Simon Knott."

He went on: "Even on polling day itself the Owenites continued by telling voters that Simon Knott was voting for the Owenite candidate. As Mr Knott is not a voter in the Broadway Ward this lie was particularly absurd."

Mr Cullen claims he can back up his claims with a tape recording of an SDP canvasser making the allegations on the doorstep. He added: "The effect of the Owenite tactics is hard to measure but I feel absolutely sure that they prevented us from winning – as they were intended to do," he added.

Simon Knott held the seat for the Liberals for nearly 20 years and was an extremely popular councillor. The official line, repeated by Cllr Knott himself, was that he resigned through ill health. He suffers from diabetes.

But there were rumours that he had been forced out by a Democrat clique who wanted to replace him with their own candidate.

SDP agent Ian McCourt this week denied all the allegations made against the party.

He said he knew rumours were circulating among other groups, but he added: "I can say categorically that our canvassers were instructed to give ill health and nothing else as the reason for Simon Knott's resignation."

Summary of results for Hammersmith Broadway ward

	Con	Lab	LD	Grn	Oths
River ward					
1900	38.7		32.3		29.0
1901B	47.5		21.3		31.2
1903	38.7		32.3		29.0
1906	48.2	23.4			28.4
1909		16.8			83.2
1912	39.7				60.3
1912B					100.0
1919	31.9	25.9	9.1		
1922	70.7	29.3			
1923B	47.2	38.5			14.2
1925		33.4			66.6
1928		51.4			48.6
1931		33.0			67.0
1934		47.6			52.4
1937		55.3			44.7
1945	35.4	64.6			
Broadway ward					
1949	45.7	54.3			
1952B	32.8	67.2			
1953B		84.1	15.9		
1953	37.9	56.3			5.8
1956	32.5	55.3			12.2
1959	36.4	58.1	5.4		
1961B	31.0	49.1	19.8		
1962	21.8	44.1	34.2		
1964	22.2	45.5	32.3		
1967B	19.7	26.6	53.7		
1968	40.9	29.6	29.5		
1971	29.7	44.4	25.9		
1974	21.3	37.5	41.2		
1978	21.9	28.4	42.6		
1982	14.0	33.6	43.8		8.6
1986	14.4	43.9	41.7		
1989B	19.6	46.2	23.9	3.2	9.1
1990	27.6	54.3	12.7		5.3
1992B	35.4	42.4	21.1	1.2	
1994	28.6	56.4	15.0		
1998	20.1	65.7	14.2		
Hammersmith Broadway ward					
2002	27.1	52.1	17.9		2.9
2006	40.1	44.3	15.6		
2010	35.4	45.3	19.3		
2014	25.7	51.7	9.0		13.5
2018	19.7	68.6	11.7		
2022	18.0	72.7	9.3		
2025B	13.3	53.4	12.5	7.1	13.7
2026	11.4	43.2	9.0	23.1	13.3

As a result the Conservatives threw everything at Hammersmith Broadway in 2010, convinced that the general election that would oust Gordon Brown from Downing Street, would give them the boost they needed. But the higher general election turnout helped Labour and their majority grew. 2014 took Labour's majority back to the level of 2002, and 2018 to the level of 1998. Steve Cowan, now council leader, who had won 43% in 2006, polled 71% just twelve years later.

The 2022 boundary changes put this Frankenstein's Monster of a ward out of its misery, returning Hammersmith Broadway to basically what it was prior to 2002, plus some extra roads between the Broadway and Charing Cross Hospital.

This should have made things a bit better for the Conservatives because the Fulham Reach development on the riverside, coupled with the Queen's Wharf development are new, exclusive apartment blocks, while the streets beyond the hospital have gentrified and have (or had) been very poor for Labour. Margravine Gardens and St Dunstan's Road were always the basis of the Conservative vote in Margravine ward, such as it was.

These, coupled with the existing Tory support in Broadway should have provided a decent basis for a challenge. But, yet again, exclusive new build blocks do not, these days, translate into piles of Conservative votes. Labour won 73% to 18% in 2022.

In February 2025 there was yet another by-election here when first-time councillor Emma Apthorp resigned to take a job at the UN. Held simultaneously with another by-election in Lillie ward, where the big parties' efforts were focussed, Labour retained the seat easily, though with a nearly twenty-point slump in their vote share. For the first time ever Reform UK finished second in a Hammersmith or Fulham ward, albeit with just 14% of the vote. The Conservatives polled 13%, Liberal Democrats 12.5% and the Greens 7%.

Labour fared worse fifteen months later at the 2026 election, their vote down 29 percentage points on 2022 - the largest drop other than College Park and Old Oak, but from that record high of nearly three quarters of the vote. Reform polled pretty much the same as in the by-election, doing quite well on the Riverside Gardens estate but still with 87% of those who turned out choosing not to voting for them.

Labour holds Broadway with comfortable majority

Cartwright to 'return streets to the people'

By NICK HOPKINS

LABOUR held on for victory in the Broadway by-election with a slashed vote and then promised a shake up of the 'dowdy' ward.

New boy Michael Cartwright promised changes with pedestrianisation of King Street a priority.

Cllr Cartwright believes it will not take too much cash to make Hammersmith a brighter place to live.

On Thursday last week, Mr Cartwright retained the seat for Labour with 668 votes, 110 ahead of the Tory candidate Toby Vintcent. The Liberal Democrat, Andrew Dickson, polled 332 votes and the Green hopeful Cherry Puddicombe, 19 votes.

The by-election was forced after the resignation of Ken Burlton, who had a 476 vote majority in the 1990 council elections when there was a much bigger turn out.

Cllr Cartwright said: "I was pleased to get a comfortable majority. By-elections can be very unpredictable and the middle of July is not an ideal time to have one."

He added: "One of my main concerns now is to improve the centre of Hammersmith, which has not improved since I moved here 10 years ago. In fact it seems to be deteriorating.

"I would like to see the town centre pedestrianised. That would help to improve the quality of our streets. At the moment the place is really dowdy. I want Hammersmith to be the sort of place people can take more pride in. I want to return the streets back to the people."

Cllr Cartwright will take up the pedestrianisation initiative with shopowners and traders to test their reaction before taking it to the council.

Michael Cartwright is 45, single, and lives in St Paul's Court, off Hammersmith Road. He is a partner in Christopher Smith Associates, a chartered surveyors' firm based in Kingston, Surrey.

Planning chairman

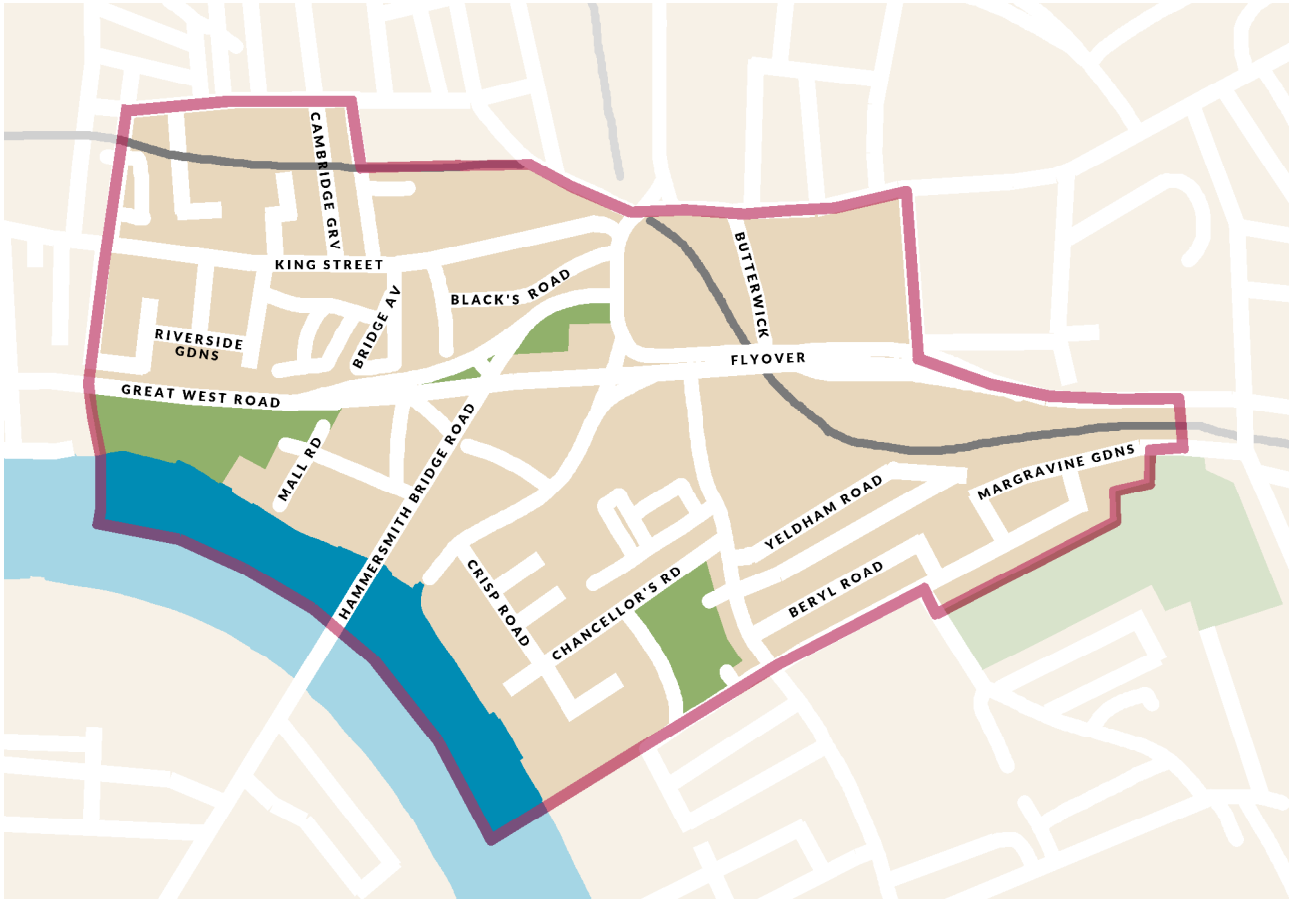
Cllr Cartwright is a former member of Ipswich borough and county council. He was chairman of the borough council's planning committee for six years, where he inspired and oversaw the pedestrianisation of a major shopping precinct.

He is currently chairman of the Hammersmith Community Trust, which runs the Emerald Centre.

Cllr Cartwright says working in Hammersmith and Fulham Council will be completely different from working in Ipswich.

"The council is much more aggressive here. It is much more like the House of Commons," he said. "In Ipswich we had more cross-party contact."





It was the Greens, who took 23%, that made the biggest impact. There were eight wards in this borough in which the Greens polled over 20% but this was their highest share outside of Shepherds Bush and West Kensington ward. The Conservatives and Lib Dems combined only just managed 20% between them.

It is more likely than not that this is not a ward in which the Greens can perform well enough to win. They have portions where they might reap scores of votes, and portions where they will not have much support at all.

Even after that big slump in support Labour won over 43% in 2026: that's a big bloc to overcome and requires a challenger to pretty much unite every non-Labour voter behind them.

Although there is less dividing a Green supporter from a Reform supporter than first meets the eye: a belief that the system is rigged against them and suffering from a cost of living squeeze being two. Nonetheless, the Greens have almost a step-by-step guide showing them how to win a ward as an outside insurgent, thanks to the historic candidacy of Simon Knott.

Rollcall of Hammersmith Broadway ward councillors

including Broadway ward (1949-2002) and River ward (1900-1949)

2026
- Molly Mantle
- Callum Nimmo

2025B
- Callum Nimmo

2022
- Emma Apthorp
- Patricia Quigley

2018
- Steve Cowan
- P.J. Murphy
- Patricia Quigley

2014
- Michael Cartwright
- Steve Cowan
- P.J. Murphy

2010
- Michael Cartwright
- Steve Cowan
- P.J. Murphy

2006
- Michael Cartwright
- Steve Cowan
- Lisa Nandy

2002
- Michael Cartwright
- Steve Cowan
- Huw Davies

1998
- Michael Cartwright
- Huw Davies

1994
- Michael Cartwright
- Louanne Tranchell

1992B
- Michael Cartwright

1990
- Jacqueline Abbott
- Kenneth Burlton

1989B
- Jacqueline Abbott

1986
- John Gorter
- Simon Knott

1982
- Simon Knott
- Robert Mulcahy

1978
- Simon Knott
- Robert Mulcahy

1974
- Simon Knott
- George Simpson
- Catherine Stratton

1971
- Marie-Louise Clarke
- Sylvia Harris
- George Simpson

1968
- Sir George Bull
- Elizabeth Gooden
- John Gould

1967B
- Simon Knott

1964
- Jean Henry
- Charles Howard
- George Simpson

1962
- Elizabeth Finn
- Edward Flynn
- George Simpson

1961B
- George Simpson

1959
- Elizabeth Finn
- Edward Flynn
- G. Richardson

1956
- Elizabeth Finn
- Edward Flynn
- G. Richardson

1953B
- Edward Flynn

1953
- William Brind
- L. Newton
- G. Richardson

1949
- William Brind
- William Field
- F. Turner

1945
- William Brind
- William Field
- Eric Gosling
- Frank Hewett
- Constance Turner
- F. Turner

1937
- Aldred Bannerman
- William Brind
- William Durtnall
- Frank Hewett
- W. Miller
- James Skilbeck

1934
- Alfred Bannerman
- Charles Bartley
- Sir Marshall Hays
- Elizabeth Hodgson
- Alfred Meeks
- Alfred Pascall

1931
- Charles Bartley
- Sir Marshall Hays
- Elizabeth Hodgson
- Horace Joyce
- Alfred Meeks
- Charles Pascall

1928
- Alfred Bannerman
- Thomas Cavell
- Sir Marshall Hays
- Elizabeth Hodgson
- Bertie Samels
- John Westcott

1925B
- Elizabeth Hodgson
- R. Mumford

1925
- Arthur Atkinson
- John Bedford
- Horace Joyce
- Charles Pascall
- Bertie Samels
- William South

1923B
- John Bedford

1922
- Arthur Atkinson
- Marshall Hays
- Henry Johnson
- Charles Pascall
- Bertie Samels
- William South

1919
- Albert Batstone
- John Bedford
- James Bewsher
- Marshall Hays
- Henry Johnson
- Charles Pascall

1912B
- Henry Johnson

1912
- Arthur Atkinson
- George Barker
- Joseph Levy
- Charles Pascall
- W. Sankey
- William Smith

1909B
- Arthur Atkinson

1909
- George Barker
- Samuel Bewsher
- Henry Johnston
- Joseph Levy
- Charles Pascall
- Isaac Russell

1906
- Arthur Atkinson
- Samuel Bewsher
- James Green
- Henry Johnson
- Joseph Levy
- Charles Pascall

1903
- Arthur Atkinson
- Thomas Chamberlain
- Philip Harris
- William Hunter
- Joseph Levy
- Alfred Neville

1901B
- Arthur Atkinson

1900
- Thomas Chamberlen
- Thomas Currie
- James Green
- Philip Harris
- Charles Pascall
- Sir William Richmond