

Shaw, Richard Norman 1831 - 1912



Richard Norman Shaw was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on 7 May 1831. In 1846 he moved with his family to London, and, in c.1847 began working in the office of an unknown architect. Between 1849 and 1854 he was articled to William Burn (1789-1870). From 1849 he also attended the Royal Academy architecture school in London where he was awarded a Silver Medal in 1852, a Gold Medal in 1853, and a Travelling Studentship in 1854. He spent the years 1854 to 1856 travelling throughout Europe. From 1856 to 1858 he worked as an assistant in the office of Anthony Salvin (1799-1881) in London. He was then employed as chief assistant to George Edmund Street (1824-1881) in London in 1859.

He commenced practice as an independent architect in London in 1862. The following year he took an office with fellow architect William Eden Nesfield (1835-1888) at 30 Argyll Street, near Oxford Circus, London. They worked in partnership from 1866 to 1869, although they continued to share the same office after that.

In 1876 Shaw moved to a larger office at 29 Bloomsbury Square, London. Among assistants he employed over the next three decades were to become leading figures in British architecture including Ernest Newton, E. S. Prior, Mervyn Macartney, Gerald Horsley, R. W. Schultz, and W. R. Lethaby.

Shaw was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA) in 1860; an Associate of the Royal Academy (ARA) in 1872; Royal Academician (RA) in 1877; and a member of the Art Workers Guild in 1897. He exhibited once at the Royal Academy in London in 1906. Architectural drawings by him were also shown in the 3rd exhibition of the Arts & Crafts Exhibition Society at the New Gallery in London in 1890.

He died at his home, 6 Ellerdale Road, London on 17 November 1912.

Worked in

UK

Works

4-6 Page Heath Lane, Bickley, Kent (1864); Bailiff's Cottage, Bromley Palace Estate, Bromley, Kent (1864); Leyswood (or Leys Wood) in Groombridge, East Sussex (1866-68); Holy Trinity Church in Bingley, Yorkshire (1866-68); Leyswood, Withyham, Sussex (1866-69); Knight's Bank in Farnham, Surrey (1868); The Corner House, 114 Shortlands Road, Beckenham, Kent (1869); restoration of All Saints' Church in Youghmear, Derbyshire (1869-70); St. Matthew Church in Meerbrook, Staffordshire (1869-73); Craggside in Rothbury, Northumberland (1869-1882); Grim's Dyke in Harrow Weald, London (1870-72); Hillside in Groombridge, Kent (1871); Gorehill in Petworth, West Sussex (1871); New Zealand Chambers in Leadenhall Street, London (1871-73); restoration of St Giles' Church in Longstone, Derbyshire (1872-73); 8 Melbury Road, Kensington, London, for the painter Marcus Stone (1872-73); Lowther Lodge (now the headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society) in Kensington, London (1873-75); St. John's Church, Boxmore, Hertfordshire (consecrated 1874); House of Bethany in St. Clement's Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire (1874-75); St. Michael Church in Bournemouth, Hampshire (1874-76); Wispers in Stedman, near Midhurst, West Sussex (1874-76); Swan House, 17 Chelsea Embankment, London (1875-77); Chigwell Hall in Chigwell, Essex (1876); Woodland House at 31 Melbury Road, Kensington, London for the painter Luke Fildes (1876-77); Pierrepont House School in Frensham, Surrey (1876-78); Adcote in Little Ness, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire (1876-81); Bannow in St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex (1877); housing, Bedford Park, London (1876-82); Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, London (1879-86); The Tabbard in Bedford Park, London (1880); Alderbrook Park in Cranleigh, Surrey (1881); 1-2 St. James Street, London (1882-83); Bolney House, Knightsbridge, London (1883); Trevanion in Totteridge Lane, Barnet, London (1883-84); a house in Frognal London for the artist Kate Greenaway (1885); All Saints Church in Leek, Staffordshire (1885-87); New Scotland Yard, headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in Westminster, London (1887-1906); 170 Queen's Gate, Kensington, London (1887-88); Baldslow Place in St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex (1888); Chesters, near Hexham, Northumberland (1889-91); All Saints' Church, Richard's Castle, Batchcott, near Ludlow, Shropshire (1889-93); a country house for Viscount Portman (now Bryanston School) in Bryanston, near Blandford Forum, Dorset (1889-94); All Saints Church in Swanscombe, Kent (1893-95); The Hallams, near Wondersh, Surrey (1894-95); Police Station, Holmes Road, Kentish Town,

London (1891-96); White Star Line Building, James Street, Liverpool (1895-98); Cannon Row Police Station, New Scotland Yard, Victoria Embankment, London (1897-1901); Parr's Bank, Catle Street, Liverpool, in collaboration with Willinck & Thicksee (1898-1901); Alliance Assurance Building St. James's Street, London, with Ernest Newton (1903-09); Gaiety Theatre and office block, with Ernest Augustus Runtz (1904-05); façades, Piccadilly Hotel at Piccadilly Circus, London (1905-08); and an extension to Bradford City Hall, Town Hall Square Bradford, Yorkshire (1905-09); and Associated Portland Cement Co. offices 8 Lloyds Avenue, City of London.

See also:

[Historic England](#)

[British Listed Buildings](#)

Sources of Illustrations

[RIBApix](#)

[Country Life Picture Library](#)

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Girouard, Mark. 'Craigside, Northumberland'. *Country Life* vol. 146, 18 December 1969 pp. 1640-1643 [The first part of a two-part article on Craigside, a country house in Northumberland designed by Richard Norman Shaw and built between 1870 and 1883]

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Links

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- British Listed Buildings - contains details of 124 listed buildings by Richard Norman Shaw <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/site-search/?q=Richard%20Norman%20Shaw>
- House of Commons Information Office. The Norman Shaw Buildings
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