



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Paradise Preserved: Updated list of cemeteries included in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (January 2011) and the register criteria

The registered cemeteries

Since the publication of *Paradise Preserved* in 2007, English Heritage has reviewed the grades of the registered cemeteries and also added several more cemeteries to the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. An updated list of registered cemeteries and the registration criteria is provided in this leaflet.

The purpose of the Register is to celebrate designed landscapes of note and encourage appropriate protection. It is hoped that, by drawing attention to cemeteries in this way, there will be greater awareness of their value and that these very special places will be treated with care.

As of January 2011, there are 108 registered cemeteries and burial grounds in England. The registered cemeteries span 300 years of landscape design for burial grounds. The majority of registered sites are Victorian garden cemeteries and include numerous listed chapels, buildings and monuments. There are many more cemeteries of local historic interest.

Full register entries and maps, and other designation information are available from www.heritagegateway.org.uk. An example of a register entry and map is included in this leaflet. The Register of Parks and Gardens continues to be developed and new sites added. Details on how to apply for registration is given at www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/online-application-form. The Further reading section provides references on the Register, *Paradise Preserved* and the history of the cemeteries and web sites.

COUNTY/UNITARY	DISTRICT	CEMETERY	ENGLISH HERITAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	GRID REF	GRADE	DATE REGISTERED
AVON	BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET	ABBAY CEMETERY	2779	ST7563	II*	20 SEP 1996
AVON	BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET	LANSDOWN CEMETERY AND BECKFORD'S TOWER	1550	ST7466	II	30 APR 1987
AVON	BRISTOL	ARNOS VALE CEMETERY	1546	ST6071	II*	30 APR 1987
BEDFORDSHIRE	BEDFORD	BEDFORD CEMETERY	2460	TL0451	II	10 JUL 1995
BERKSHIRE	READING	READING CEMETERY	5158	SU7373	II	14 AUG 2002
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	SOUTH BUCKS	STOKE POGES GARDENS OF REMEMBRANCE	2270	SU9782	I	12 DEC 1995
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CAMBRIDGE	HISTON ROAD CEMETERY	5010	TL4459	II*	05 DEC 2001
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CAMBRIDGE	MILL ROAD CEMETERY	4984	TL4558	II	12 DEC 2001
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE	AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY	5033	TL4059	I	03 JAN 2002
CHESHIRE	CHESTER	OVERLEIGH ROAD CEMETERY	5086	SJ4036	II	09 MAY 2002
CORNWALL	CARRICK	FALMOUTH GENERAL CEMETERY	5058	SW8031	II	14 JAN 2002

CUMBRIA	CARLISLE	DALSTON ROAD CEMETERY	5111	NY3954	II	17 MAY 2002
DERBYSHIRE	AMBER VALLEY	BELPER CEMETERY	1108	SK352490	II	23 JUN 2003
DERBYSHIRE	DERBY	NOTTINGHAM ROAD CEMETERY	5089	SK3613	II	13 MAY 2002
DERBYSHIRE	DERBY	THE OLD CEMETERY, DERBY	1780	SK341358	II	18 MAR 2003
DEVON	EXETER	ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CEMETERY, EXETER	5061	SX9192	II*	16 JAN 2002
DEVON	PLYMOUTH	FORD PARK CEMETERY	5279	SX4654	II*	26 JAN 2004
DEVON	TORBAY	BARTON ROAD CEMETERY, TORQUAY	5038	SX8964	II	11 JAN 2002
DEVON	TORRIDGE	GREAT TORRINGTON CEMETERY	5059	SS4819	II	14 JAN 2002
DORSET	BOURNEMOUTH	WIMBORNE ROAD CEMETERY, BOURNEMOUTH	1717	SZ0992	II	19 DEC 1986
DORSET	POOLE	POOLE CEMETERY	5074	SZ0292	II	19 FEB 2002
DURHAM	DARLINGTON	WEST CEMETERY, DARLINGTON	4985	NZ2714	II	16 JUL 2003

EAST SUSSEX	BRIGHTON AND HOVE	WOODVALE CEMETERY	1130	TQ333057	II	18 APR 2003
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CHELTENHAM	BOUNCER'S LANE CEMETERY, CHELTENHAM	1852	SO9723	II	28 MAR 2003
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	TEWKESBURY	TEWKESBURY CEMETERY	5347	SO891319	II	16 FEB 2010
GREATER LONDON	BARNET	EAST FINCHLEY CEMETERY (FORMERLY ST MARYLEBONE CEMETERY)	1830	TQ2589	II*	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	BARNET	GOLDERS GREEN CREMATORIUM	5035	TQ2587	I	09 JAN 2002
GREATER LONDON	BARNET	ST PANCRAS AND ISLINGTON CEMETERY	5283	TQ2790	II*	25 JAN 2002
GREATER LONDON	BRENT	PADDINGTON CEMETERY	4945	TQ2483	II	26 JUL 2001
GREATER LONDON	CAMDEN	HAMPSTEAD CEMETERY	5161	TQ2485	II	16 SEP 2002
GREATER LONDON	CAMDEN	HIGHGATE CEMETERY	1803	TQ2877	I	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	EALING	CITY OF WESTMINSTER CEMETERY, HANWELL	4965	TQ1580	II	03 AUG 2001
GREATER LONDON	EALING	ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CEMETERY,	4966	TQ1579	II	03 AUG 2001

GREATER LONDON	HACKNEY	ABNEY PARK CEMETERY	1782	TQ3386	II	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	ISLINGTON	BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND	5368	TQ326822	I	05 MAY 2010
GREATER LONDON	KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	BROMPTON CEMETERY	1158	TQ2577	I	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	KENSAL GREEN (ALL SOULS) CEMETERY	1811	TQ2382	I	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	LAMBETH	WEST NORWOOD CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM	1847	TQ3272	II*	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	LEWISHAM	GROVE PARK CEMETERY	5276	TQ4037	II	07 NOV 2003
GREATER LONDON	NEWHAM	CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY	1214	TQ4186	I	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	RICHMOND UPON THAMES	TEDDINGTON CEMETERY	4969	TQ1571	II	03 AUG 2001
GREATER LONDON	SOUTHWARK	NUNHEAD CEMETERY (ALL SAINTS)	1818	TQ3575	II*	01 OCT 1987
GREATER LONDON	WANDSWORTH	PUTNEY VALE CEMETERY	1822	TQ2272	II	01 OCT 1987
GREATER MANCHESTER	BOLTON	TONGE CEMETERY	5177	SD730089	II	20 NOV 2002

GREATER MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER GENERAL CEMETERY	5181	SD855011	II	20 NOV 2002
GREATER MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER SOUTHERN CEMETERY	5173	SJ8292	II	13 NOV 2002
GREATER MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER	PHILIPS PARK CEMETERY	5151	SJ8799	II	12 JUL 2002
GREATER MANCHESTER	OLDHAM	CHADDERTON CEMETERY	5087	SD9040	II	10 MAY 2002
GREATER MANCHESTER	OLDHAM	GREENACRES CEMETERY	5088	SD9363	II	10 MAY 2002
GREATER MANCHESTER	ROCHDALE	ROCHDALE CEMETERY	5006	SD8783	II	03 DEC 2001
GREATER MANCHESTER	SALFORD	WEASTE CEMETERY	5007	SD8008	II	03 DEC 2001
GREATER MANCHESTER	TRAFFORD	SALE AND BROOKLANDS CEMETERY	4986	SJ 7891	II	13 FEB 2003
HAMPSHIRE	PORTSMOUTH	KINGSTON CEMETERY	5274	SU6600	II	05 NOV 2003
HAMPSHIRE	RUSHMOOR	MILITARY CEMETERY, ALDERSHOT	1741	SU 8751	II*	18 FEB 2003
HAMPSHIRE	SOUTHAMPTON	SOUTHAMPTON CEMETERY	2396	SU4113	II*	04 APR 1995
HAMPSHIRE	WINCHESTER	MAGDALEN HILL CEMETERY	1252	SU5129	II	18 FEB 2003

KENT	GRAVESHAM	GRAVESEND CEMETERY	5150	TQ6472	II*	10 JUL 2002
KENT	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	WOODBURY PARK CEMETERY	5182	TQ584401	II	28 MAR 2003
LANCASHIRE	LANCASTER	LANCASTER CEMETERY	5008	SD4961	II	03 DEC 2001
LANCASHIRE	PRESTON	PRESTON CEMETERY	5115	SD5630	II	06 JUN 2002
LANCASHIRE	ROSSENDALE	WHITWORTH CEMETERY	1446	SD 8713	II	21 JAN 2003
LEICESTERSHIRE	LEICESTER	SAFFRON HILL CEMETERY	5031	SP5798	II*	17 DEC 2001
LEICESTERSHIRE	LEICESTER	WELFORD ROAD CEMETERY	4034	SK5903	II	16 JAN 1998
LINCOLNSHIRE	BOSTON	BOSTON CEMETERY	1932	TF3245	II	18 FEB 2003
MERSEYSIDE	LIVERPOOL	ALLERTON CEMETERY	5153	SJ416852	II	23 JUL 2002
MERSEYSIDE	LIVERPOOL	ANFIELD CEMETERY	1991	SJ3693	II*	01 FEB 1986
MERSEYSIDE	LIVERPOOL	ST JAMES'S CEMETERY	5064	SJ3549	I	28 JAN 2002
MERSEYSIDE	LIVERPOOL	TOXTETH PARK CEMETERY	5090	SJ3759	II	15 MAY 2002

MERSEYSIDE	ST HELENS	BOROUGH CEMETERY, ST HELENS	5179	SJ498969	II	20 NOV 2002
MERSEYSIDE	WIRRAL	FLAYBRICK MEMORIAL GARDENS	5005	SJ2939	II*	03 DEC 2001
NORFOLK	NORWICH	NORWICH CITY (EARLHAM ROAD) CEMETERY	4983	TG210087	II	05 DEC 2001
NORFOLK	NORWICH	THE ROSARY CEMETERY	5009	TG2458	II*	04 DEC 2001
NORTH YORKSHIRE	YORK	YORK CEMETERY	5075	SE6150	II*	25 FEB 2002
NORTHUMBERLAND	TYNEDALE	ST ANDREW'S CEMETERY	5369	NY919650	II	27 JUL 2010
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	MANSFIELD	MANSFIELD CEMETERY	5083	SK5405	II	16 APR 2002
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	NOTTINGHAM	CHURCH CEMETERY	4618	SK5641	II*	11 JAN 2001
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	NOTTINGHAM	GENERAL CEMETERY	4619	SK5640	II	11 JAN 2001
OXFORDSHIRE	OXFORD	ST SEPULCHRE'S CEMETERY	5277	SP4905	II	26 JAN 2004
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	ROTHERHAM	MOORGATE CEMETERY	5170	SK 4391	II	13 NOV 2002
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	SHEFFIELD	BURNGREAVE CEMETERY	5082	SK3689	II	16 APR 2002

SOUTH YORKSHIRE	SHEFFIELD	CITY ROAD CEMETERY, SHEFFIELD	5172	SK3786	II	13 NOV 2002
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	SHEFFIELD	SHEFFIELD GENERAL CEMETERY	4049	SK3485	II*	22 JUL 1998
STAFFORDSHIRE	EAST STAFFORDSHIRE	STAPENHILL CEMETERY	5114	SK24621	II	05 JUN 2002
STAFFORDSHIRE	STAFFORD	GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY	5269	SJ9815	I	17 SEP 2002
STAFFORDSHIRE	STOKE ON TRENT	HARTSHILL CEMETERY (ALSO KNOWN AS STOKE CEMETERY)	5285	SJ8543	II	19 MAR 2003
SUFFOLK	IPSWICH	OLD AND NEW CEMETERY, IPSWICH	5032	TM1745	II*	17 DEC 2001
SUFFOLK	SUFFOLK COASTAL	WOODBIDGE CEMETERY	5169	TM 2648	II	13 NOV 2002
SURREY	WOKING	BROOKWOOD CEMETERY	2282	SU9556	I	25 JAN 1993
TYNE AND WEAR	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	NEWCASTLE GENERAL CEMETERY	2186	NZ2565	II*	01 JAN 1985
TYNE AND WEAR	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	ST ANDREWS CEMETERY	1874	NZ2566	II	28 MAR 2003
TYNE AND WEAR	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	ST JOHN'S CEMETERY	1754	NZ2263	II	28 JAN 2003
TYNE AND WEAR	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	WESTGATE HILL CEMETERY	5275	NZ237642	II	05 NOV 2003

WARWICKSHIRE	NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH	BEDWORTH CEMETERY (COVENTRY ROAD CEMETERY)	5071	SP3586	II	14 FEB 2002
WEST MIDLANDS	BIRMINGHAM	BRANDWOOD END CEMETERY	4968	SP0779	II	03 AUG 2001
WEST MIDLANDS	BIRMINGHAM	KEY HILL CEMETERY	2815	SP0588	II*	26 FEB 1996
WEST MIDLANDS	BIRMINGHAM	WARSTONE LANE CEMETERY	4967	SP0587	II	03 AUG 2001
WEST MIDLANDS	BIRMINGHAM	WITTON CEMETERY	5091	SP0690	II	16 MAY 2002
WEST MIDLANDS	COVENTRY	LONDON ROAD CEMETERY, COVENTRY	2211	SP3478	I	01 JUL 1986
WEST YORKSHIRE	BRADFORD	SCHOLEMOOR CEMETERY	5036	SE1282	II	09 JAN 2002
WEST YORKSHIRE	BRADFORD	UNDERCLIFFE CEMETERY	4045	SE1734	II*	20 JUL 1998
WEST YORKSHIRE	CALDERDALE	LISTER LANE CEMETERY	4004	SE085252	II	18 MAR 2003
WEST YORKSHIRE	CALDERDALE	STONE ROYD CEMETERY	5278	SE100244	II	26 JAN 2004
WEST YORKSHIRE	KIRKLEES	DEWSBURY CEMETERY	5113	SE 22020	II	29 MAY 2002

WEST YORKSHIRE	LEEDS	BECKETT STREET CEMETERY	5084	SE3134	II	17 APR 2002
WEST YORKSHIRE	LEEDS	HUNSLET CEMETERY	5273	SE315303	II	20 OCT 2003
WEST YORKSHIRE	LEEDS	LAWNSWOOD CEMETERY	5171	SE2639	II	13 NOV 2002
WEST YORKSHIRE	LEEDS	PUDSEY CEMETERY	5112	SE 21833	II*	24 MAY 2002
WILTSHIRE	WEST WILTSHIRE	TROWBRIDGE GENERAL CEMETERY	5066	ST8658	II	29 JAN 2002

An example of a registered cemetery description and map: St Andrew's Cemetery, Hexham, Northumberland

ST ANDREW'S CEMETERY
NORTHUMBERLAND
TYNEDALE
NGR: NY919650

Date registered: 27 Jul 2010
Grade: II
Site Reference Number: 5369

St Andrew's Cemetery: A public cemetery opened on 1 June 1859 with twin chapels and lodges designed by Archibald Matthias Dunn (1832-1917).

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

An urgent need for more burial space prompted the formation of the First Burial Board of the Township of Hexham in August 1857. In November 1857 the board purchased, for £640, four acres of land at High Wood Farm on the Derwent Estate, then belonging to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Earthwork evidence of earlier medieval field cultivation can be seen in the original west section of the cemetery at the northern end. The proposed cemetery would occupy a commanding location overlooking the Tyne Valley to the north. In February 1858, Archibald Matthias Dunn was appointed as Architect to the Board and was asked to prepare plans for two chapels costing no more than £600 each, and two lodges costing no more than £300 each. From 1870 Dunn was President of the Northern Architectural Association and he is mentioned in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography as an important local architect who went into partnership with Edward Hansom in 1871. Under the name Dunn and Hansom they were the foremost Catholic architects in the North of England and many colleges, convents and schools emanated from the partnership. They have many listed buildings to their name and those at St Andrew's Cemetery are some of the earliest examples of Dunn's work.

Tenders were invited for the building work and the contract for masonry work and carving was awarded to Matthew Dodd of Gilesgate at a price of £1320. The grounds and grave spaces were cleared and laid out by Edward Hutchinson and Mr D W Rome. Native and imported shrubs and trees were provided by John Robson. The ground was divided into consecrated, for the internment of members of the Church of England, and unconsecrated. Each section was subdivided into four areas A-D (Ground Plan of St Andrew's Cemetery C19). Sections A, B and C were of equal size with A located at the north end, then B, with C located on ground surrounding the chapels, and D occupying the smallest area on land to either side of the entrance lodges. Certain areas were set aside for communal graves where it appears paupers and wealthier citizens of status were buried together. There were also separate children's communal graves of mixed class and status. The burial patterns suggest that there was a policy to offer a range of burial prices but not a policy to mark out the paupers from other members of society.

In 1925, the cemetery was extended to the west when two acres of land were purchased for £300. It was extended a further 1.3 acres to the west in 1951 then by a further 17.2 acres between 1971-73.

During the First World War, ten members of the armed forces were buried in scattered positions within the original cemetery. At the beginning of the Second World War, however, the Ministry of Health requested that a separate portion of the cemetery be put aside for similar burials. Several rows of white stones to the design of the Imperial War Graves Commission lie on the east side of the path through the 1920s extension. This area lies just beyond the original western boundary and outside the area here registered.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

St Andrew's Cemetery is situated c1km north-west of Hexham town centre, on a north-facing slope of the Tyne Valley. The original cemetery comprises c4 acres and is bounded to the south by the B6531. The site is bounded to the east and north by a drystone wall of possible earlier origin, which is lined with mature lime trees. The original west boundary remains intact through a third row of such trees. Beyond this boundary, the later extensions of the cemetery occupy a further c20.5 acres. The south end is bounded by a more sophisticated coursed stone wall with coping and wide stone masonry corner piers whose decorative detailing is continued on the listed Grade II entrance lodges. The lodges lie within the south boundary and an ornamental drinking fountain lies to the east of the east lodge. Decorative cast-iron railings survive intact on the sections of wall flanking the entrance lodges. Excellent views are afforded over the Tyne Valley from the north end of the cemetery where the land slopes gently down to the north.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

St Andrew's Cemetery is approached from the south on the B6531. The main entrance, located in the centre of the south boundary, forms an inviting symmetrical concave layout with iron gates. It comprises a carriage entrance with decorative gate piers flanked on each side by a pedestrian gate with ornamental lintels, which are in turn flanked by twin gate lodges (Listed Grade II). The lodges are built from coursed sandstone with decorative ashlar dressings, carved barge boards and a slate fish-scale roof. The plain lodge walls facing the entry through the gates provide a degree of dignity when passed through. A tablet, provided by Archibald Matthias Dunn, is set in the east wall of the west lodge and gives details of the Burial Board. Upon entry, the visitor is confronted by a replica of Acca's Cross by C C Hodges, erected as a memorial to Issac Baty a former town clerk. Acca was a C8 Bishop of Hexham and a Celtic cross, known as Acca's Cross, is said to have been placed at the head of his grave.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

Symmetry continues within the cemetery with twin chapels (Listed Grade II) on the axis of the lodges. The chapels stand on an elevated terrace above the burial ground, which falls away gently to the north. The west chapel, formerly the Conformist chapel, remains in use and the east chapel, formerly the Nonconformist chapel, is now used for storage. Both chapels are built of coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings, flying buttresses, square towers with decorative spires, and a slate fish-scale roof. The chapels, together with the entrance lodges, form an impressive symmetrical group and an important local landmark.

OTHER LAND

The layout of the cemetery is elegant and practical, maximising the space and topography, while using a symmetrical design. An oval, metal carriage drive connects the main entrance to the cemetery chapels. The drive continues north through the centre of the cemetery where it is flanked by an elegant avenue of *Wellingtonia* trees. This central avenue divides the cemetery in two with consecrated ground to the west and unconsecrated ground to the east. Twin

serpentine gravel paths running north-south provide access to these areas and are linked to the associated chapel by a small diagonal path. A metalled route runs across the north end of the cemetery from west to east linking the two serpentine paths. They are linked at the southern end by another west-east running route that also feeds into the entrance. The prominent avenue of *Wellingtonia* trees draws the visitor into the centre of the cemetery from which a spatially balanced layout of mature planting radiates. Specimens are predominantly evergreen, planted as avenues, small clusters, and a contrast in form and texture with mature copper beeches. A mix of well pruned firs and Irish yews provide privacy and a degree of dignity.

Communal graves are scattered throughout the grounds and are marked by bare grassed areas. They are most abundant in the far north and south sections of the consecrated area but are also found just north of the centre. Communal graves are also found in similar locations within the unconsecrated area. Burials enjoying a close proximity to the chapels are mostly private graves. Many notable individuals from Hexham are buried in the cemetery, including prominent businessmen, antiquarians and historians, and members of the church. A variety of large monuments including obelisks, covered urns, and Celtic crosses are sited amongst more modest headstones throughout the cemetery.

SOURCES

Evinson, Denis, Hansom, Charles Francis (1817-1888), Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2000
www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48460, accessed 25 Feb 2010]

Jennings, D. & Jennings, R. Undated. Hexham Cemetery: A place of charm and historic interest. Hexham: Hexham Local History Society.

Maps

Tithe Award, Hexhamshire West Quarter 31st December 1841 (Northumberland Archives Ref: DT 242M)

First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865, 25 inch to 1 mile

Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898, 25 inch to 1 mile

Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921, 25 inch to 1 mile

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

This municipal cemetery of 1859 is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- Historic interest: it is a relatively early example of a 'Burial Board Cemetery', which embodies reformers' ideas on burial provision
- Intactness: the original cemetery, including its planting scheme, remains largely intact despite extensions to the east which do not detract from its historic interest
- Design Quality: its design is an early and good example of the work of Archibald Matthias Dunn, a Catholic architect well-regarded in the north of England.

St Andrew's Cemetery Hexham



Register of Parks and Gardens
 details Date Registered: 27 Jul
 2010 Grade: II Site Reference
 Number: 5369 NGR: NY919650

- Listed Building
 - Un-mapped
 - Mapped
- Listed Building
 - Un-mapped
 - Mapped
- Registered Park and Garden
- World Heritage Site

Map Scale: 1:2500

Print Date: 23 November 2010

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Example of a Register map (not to scale)

Cemeteries and burial grounds criteria for registration

The criteria set out below are used by English Heritage for the assessment of post-Reformation cemeteries, burial grounds and other funerary landscapes including crematoria, gardens of remembrance, war cemeteries, and lawn cemeteries. Later in 2011, English Heritage will be publishing a designed landscape selection guide on landscapes of remembrance and also an archaeology selection guide on pre-Reformation burial places.

Funerary landscapes can be divided into four broad categories: pre-Victorian burial grounds; the early Victorian private cemetery; the High Victorian and Edwardian municipal cemetery; and the 20th century funerary landscape.

(a) Pre-Victorian Burial Grounds

Churchyards constitute some of our most important historical open spaces, but have generally not been registered as landscapes on account of their lack of deliberate design. After the Reformation a few private Catholic chapels and burial grounds continued to be used for burial by adherents to the Old Faith, and a few new ones were made. From the early 18th century similar private burial grounds, some with family mausolea, were occasionally established by Anglican families on their private country estates for family members and sometimes servants. In towns, epidemics and visitations of plague could lead to emergency burial grounds being established (as was also the case in the Middle Ages): some of these were retained as open spaces; a few (possibly as at Bunhill Fields) continued in use as burial grounds; many were later built over. Permanent burial grounds (graveyards without a principal place of worship) emerged in the later 17th century as deliberately separate enclaves for the burial of the dead from minority faiths such as such Quakers, Jews and Moravians which did not belong to the Church of England. These ranged from imposing cemeteries containing significant monuments (such as London's Bunhill Fields, formally opened in 1656), to very restricted urban enclosures in which the only consideration was the number of bodies which could be buried. The earliest Anglican cemetery (other than stop-gap overflow graveyards detached from churchyards) dates from 1714. Another category of early burial grounds is that where an institution or similar had reason to bury its own dead, notwithstanding any parochial provision. The earliest surviving examples are of the 17th century, notably the Royal Hospital Chelsea. In the 18th century military establishments such as the naval hospitals at Greenwich, Haslar (Hampshire) and Devonport (Plymouth, Devon), gained burial grounds, as did prisons. Institutional burial grounds later became commoner with the rise of locally-funded facilities such as county asylums and isolation hospitals in the 19th century. Very few such funerary landscapes have been registered hitherto.

(b) Early 19th Century Cemeteries

The large majority of registered funerary designed landscapes comprise Victorian cemeteries. From the last years of the Georgian epoch in the 1820s and 1830s onwards, cemeteries emerged as a new form of Arcadian funerary landscape, combining the incident-dotted circuits of the private park with the religious and

didactic monuments of the churchyard. Père-Lachaise Cemetery in Paris (c.1804) was the most influential of the early cemeteries. The best-known cemeteries in England are often the early Victorian privately-opened ones, exemplified by Kensal Green cemetery in London, which developed out of later Georgian establishments. Their elaborate landscaping, careful planting, chapels and growing assemblages of privately erected monuments set the tone for later cemeteries.

(c) High Victorian and Edwardian Municipal Cemeteries

From the 1850s onwards, local authorities began to open municipal cemeteries: often known as 'Burial Board' cemeteries, these were far more numerous than the private cemeteries, but echoed (with reduced means) their design approaches. Although some new tendencies in design can be discerned in the period up to 1914, it is a story of development and evolution.

(d) The 20th Century Funerary Landscape

The 20th century saw the emergence of new and distinct landscapes of commemoration. Cremation was legalised in the 1880s, but only in the 1900s does a cremation landscape emerge, one which is specifically connected with the scattering of ashes. A related development is the arrival of the lawn cemetery. The two world wars led to the creation of a small but highly important number of military cemeteries. While the 20th century generally saw a decline in the opulence and ambition of commemorative design, some modern funerary landscapes deserve greater recognition.

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION

- a) The landscape design is of particular historic interest in its own right.
- b) The site includes a pioneering example of any landscape feature particularly associated with cemeteries.
- c) The cemetery has structural planting of exceptional quality. The original planting of many cemeteries was given close attention in order that it might help provide the appropriate character to the site. The more ephemeral of the original plantings and horticultural displays of the older cemeteries will inevitably have now gone, but the main structural plantings of trees and even the longer-lived shrubs may well survive in good health. Where planting schemes survive, these add positively to the historic interest of the site such that a particularly fine scheme might in itself make a site registerable or might contribute towards a high grade. Conversely, if all the original planting has gone either because of natural causes or clearance, a cemetery might still merit registration if it fulfils another of the criteria.
- d) There is historical or cultural context of particular note which is reflected in the landscape.
- e) The structural elements, such as chapel(s), lodge(s), means of enclosure, are, as a group, of exceptional quality (these usually being Listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest, with the main elements Listed at grade I). Cemetery buildings have generally been designed to form an integral part of an overall scheme, and indeed the ground plan of the cemetery is often by the same hand as the architecture. Where the full complement of buildings and structures survives, and particularly where these are of high quality, this can increase the historic interest of a site as seen in terms of the Register. Conversely, where the original buildings and other structures have been lost, a site might still be of registerable quality if its landscaping is of sufficient merit or if it is of sufficient

historic interest as judged by any of the other criteria outlined above. The existence of impressive groupings of monuments can add to the case for registration as these were important elements in the overall conception of the design, even though the original designers could not determine the forms these would take. Monuments of note will increase the overall importance. Clearance of tombs can sometimes lessen the overall interest of a cemetery, but, as with the loss of buildings, need not be an absolute reason for non-registration.

REGISTRATION CRITERIA BY PERIOD

(a) Pre-Victorian Burial Grounds

Early burial grounds include London's Bunhill Fields (o. 1656), the *Velho* Jewish burial ground on Mile End Road (o. 1657) and St George's Gardens, opened in 1714 as the Anglican burial ground for Bloomsbury (and thus the first planned Anglican cemetery in England). Landscaping was minimal, as was planting. A high proportion of earlier burial grounds have been built over, which adds to the significance of those which remain. Extra interest attaches to those which were opened to serve minority faiths and communities. Generally closed for burials in the 1850s and later converted to public park use, these burial grounds have often undergone considerable alteration and care is needed in their assessment. A further complication lies in their relatively plain and utilitarian design. Specific criteria should include:

- Early date
- Quality and survival of monuments as a contribution to the landscape
- Interest of later conversions to public park use (including planting and hard landscaping)
- Rarity as a survival
- Significance in terms of faith and community.

(b) Early 19th Century Cemeteries

Inspired by Père-Lachaise Cemetery, the garden cemetery arose as a romantic response to the need for more burial space. An Arcadian effect was sought, in which planting, landscaping, a growing array of monuments and buildings would create park-like enclaves for the deposit of the dead. Early cemeteries were Georgian undertakings. The Neoclassical character of the early foundations was joined from the later 1830s onwards by stylistic eclecticism, with the provision of Gothic and Egyptian structures and a proliferation of diverse monuments. Lay-out combined formal axial routes with meandering or serpentine pathways. Frequently, the high-maintenance character of these private cemeteries gave way to a relaxation and then a complete collapse in maintenance, and the modern experience is far-removed from the original elegant and opulent intentions. There is a presumption to designate early cemeteries from this period: the earliest and best will warrant registering in a higher grade. Specific criteria should include:

- Intactness of original design
- Earliness of date
- Overall integration of landscaping, buildings and tombs to produce an Arcadian effect
- Subsequent influence on cemetery design.

(c) High Victorian and Edwardian Municipal Cemeteries

This category, the largest of all, dates from the 1850s when the public 'Burial Board' cemetery came to replace the urban graveyard as the normal place of burial. Taking their cue from the private establishments of the earlier period, they provided a range of hierarchies of graves which ranged from the formal and imposing, situated along the principal avenues, to humbler communal plots in less prominent areas. Early sections were frequently joined later by later 19th and 20th century extensions which can possess a different character in terms of layout and planting. The grander municipal cemeteries, like their commercial inspirations, aimed at an opulent effect but this has given way during the 20th century to a much sparer approach to upkeep which has involved the demolition of disused buildings, the in-filling of pathways, and the abandonment of elaborate planting schemes.

Specific criteria for this category of cemetery will be more stringent than for the earlier categories. Sometimes it may be appropriate to designate only the early sections of a cemetery if the later areas are without claims to design note; these may be the areas with greater emotional sensitivity on account of possessing more recent burials, however. Specific criteria should include:

- Quality of original design
- Intactness and degree of alteration
- Overall effect of landscaping, buildings and tombs
- Earliness of date
- Innovation
- Regional or local distinctiveness.

(d) The 20th Century Funerary Landscape

The modern epoch saw the emergence of distinctive forms of cemetery: the lawn cemetery, the memorial garden or garden of remembrance, and the military cemetery. British war dead, however, were generally interred (setting aside the huge numbers buried abroad in Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemeteries) in existing church graveyards and municipal cemeteries. Specific criteria should include:

- Innovation and rarity in design
- Intactness
- Fittingness as places of military honour and respect (where appropriate).

GRADING

While all registered sites are considered to be of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, the sites included on the Register of Parks and Gardens are divided into three grade bands to give added guidance on their significance. The three grades are Grade I (of outstanding interest), Grade II* (of more than special, or exceptional, interest) and Grade II (of special interest). Having begun by assessing the best-known cemeteries, we have a high percentage of cemeteries proposed for registration in the higher grades, and over 30% of all such sites are graded in a Grade I or Grade II* ranking ; by way of comparison, only 7 per cent of listed buildings are designated at these levels.

FUTURE CANDIDATES FOR DESIGNATION

English Heritage has sought to identify the most important examples for inclusion on the Register but we also recognise the growing importance and values attached to these special places by communities, and accept that more candidates will emerge warranting designation in due course. Our approach is to use presently designated cemeteries as benchmarks against which new candidates can be assessed.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS

The Register of Parks and Gardens is primarily intended to flag up landscapes of particular design interest. Individual buildings and monuments are listed for their architectural and historic interest (including their artistic value): for more information on this, see our Commemorative Buildings Selection Guide (see further reading). Few cemeteries have been comprehensively assessed for listing, as well as for registration: many memorials await individual designation, and the presence of important groups of monuments can strengthen the case for landscape designation too.

A small number of post-medieval cemeteries (such as the Jewish burial ground in Penzance) have been designated as scheduled ancient monuments: this is not a designation outcome we will be advocating in the future. Nor is wholesale listing an appropriate outcome, as this will tend not to signify the special interest of a cemetery's component parts. Some cemeteries have been designated as conservation areas by local planning authorities, which affords them extra protection in the planning system and is often a very appropriate way of signalling local significance. Natural designations include tree preservation orders. For more detailed guidance on the management of cemeteries, see *Paradise Preserved*, 2007.

HUMAN REMAINS

The archaeological study of the treatment of the dead continues to develop, and ever-more sophisticated methods of recovery and analysis, not least of the human remains themselves (oste archaeology now encompassing much more than the study of bones (English Heritage 2005, 34)), have evolved in recent years, along with practical and ethical guidelines (e.g. Roberts 2008). The study of post-medieval populations such as that from London's Spitalfields (Cox 1996) has produced greater understanding of topics such as mortuary practices, demography, and medical history, with techniques and understanding sometimes being enhanced by the subjects of study being individuals of known age and identity. To date, the research potential of the human and other archaeological remains has not been explicitly factored in to landscape designation thinking on post-medieval burial grounds and cemeteries. That potential, however, was explicitly recognised in the 2007-8 English Heritage Pilot Project on churches and churchyards in Taunton Deanery.

Further reading

Brooks, C. 1989 *Mortal Remains: The History and Present State of the Victorian and Edwardian Cemetery* Exeter: Wheaton Publishers in association with The Victorian Society

CABE 2007 *Cemeteries, Churchyards and Burial Grounds* www.cabe.org.uk

Cox, M 1996 *Life and Death in Spitalfields 1700-1850*

Curl, J S 2002 *Death and Architecture* Stroud: Sutton Publishing

Curl, J S 2001 *Kensal Green Cemetery: the origins and development of the general cemetery of All Souls, Kensal Green, London, 1824-2001* Chichester: Phillimore

Curl, J S 1972 *The Victorian Celebration of Death* London: David & Charles

English Heritage 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* Product Code 51001
www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-remains-excavated-from-christian-burial-grounds-in-england

English Heritage 2007 *Paradise Preserved. An introduction to the assessment, evaluation, conservation and management of historic cemeteries* Product Code 51104 www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/paradise-preserved

English Heritage 2007 *Commemorative Structures Selection Guide* www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/commemorative-structures/commemorativestructures.pdf

English Heritage 2010 *Heritage Protection. The Register of Parks and Gardens. Moving towards a new way of managing England's historic environment* Product Code 51639 www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/register-parks-gardens

English Heritage 2010 *New Uses for Former Places of Worship* Product Code 51638 www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/new-uses-former-places-of-worship

Grainger, H J 2006 *Death Redesigned: British Crematoria: History, Architecture and Landscape* Reading: Spire Books

Jupp, P C and Gittings, C (eds) 1999 *Death in England: An Illustrated History* Manchester: Manchester University Press

Kadish, S 2005 'Bet Hayim': An introduction to Jewish Funerary Art and Architecture in Britain *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society* Vol 49 pp31-58

Loudon, J C 1843 *On the Laying Out, Planting and Managing of Cemeteries*
Kessinger Publishing reprints

Roberts, C A 2008 *Human Remains in Archaeology: A Handbook* York: Council
for British Archaeology

Rutherford, S 2008 *The Victorian Cemetery* Botley, Oxford: Shire Publications Ltd

Worpole, K 2003 *Last Landscapes: The Architecture of the Cemetery in the West*
London: Reaktion Books

English Heritage web sites:

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/parks-and-gardens/cemeteries

www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/what-can-we-protect/registered-parks-and-gardens

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/places-of-worship

www.helm.org.uk

www.heritagegateway.org.uk to search for national and local records of England's
historic sites and buildings

Useful contacts

Cemetery details and site information is available at the Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management's Bereavement Services Portal: www.iccm-uk.com

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English Heritage is the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment. English Heritage provides expert advice to the Government about all matters relating to the historic environment and its conservation.

The Conservation Department promotes standards, provides specialist technical services and strategic leadership on all aspects of the repair, maintenance and management of the historic environment and its landscape.

The Designation Department manages the statutory designation of historic assets and leads and co-ordinates the implementation of the Government's programme of Heritage Protection Reform.

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