

Appendix 1: *Reading death in burial sites*

The categories and sub-categories in Box 1.3 have been deemed particularly important in terms of illustrating shifts in funerary practice and defining exceptions that more clearly underline normative behaviour. This Appendix includes a more detailed discussion of the classification framework and draws in the proposed case study sites as appropriate.

'Deep Time' sites

In the post-medieval period, burial morphology became largely standardised: in the majority of cases, full-body interment took place in the ground with the body laid flat in a coffin and/or wrapped in a shroud, and in a location designated for the purpose of burial. It was expected that more than one interment would take place in that location; communities and sub-communities were identified by their being interred in the same place. Commemorative practice generally included the erection of more or less formal commemorative objects over individual graves. In the prehistoric periods, morphologies were much more varied.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

The sketchy nature of a great deal of prehistoric funerary material means that it is difficult to develop exact periodization for certain types of funerary activity, particularly the chronology and incidence of cremation. It is probable that the exceptional rather than the mundane and typical have survived: generalisation is not advisable (Downes, 1999). Certain periods – in particular, the Iron Age – lack substantive national data although strong regional information survives. Overall, there is evidence of regionalised practice, with no definite model of 'evolutionary' change, with practice becoming more formal, ritualised, or invested with meaning as time progressed. However contentious the exact periodisation, the following prehistoric practices do offer a degree of coherent commentary.

The place of burial could be strongly linked to the landscape. Barrows and monoliths are generally found in conspicuous locations, and are constructed so that they both command attention as they are approached, and create vistas once they are arrived at. There is a suggestion, therefore, of commemorative function (eg Cummings, 2003). As settlements developed, a relationship emerged between settlements and concentrations of burial. However, it was also the case that some types of burial could be integrated into the fabric of settlement itself, either within the domestic dwelling or on its threshold, or at the periphery of settlement as was the case with causewayed enclosures.

The dead themselves were viewed in a number of ways. In some periods, interment often followed excarnation, which in itself creates difficulties in interpretation. However, this action did not preclude extended ritual activity focussed on deposition of the bones. Within some barrows, ancestors were buried collectively, and there is evidence of token addition and removal of bones from barrows: remains had symbolic importance. In the modern period, cremation is often taken as evidence of societal disengagement with mortality; in

prehistoric periods, the act of cremation required substantial investment of time, labour and resources where timber was scarce. In these circumstances, it is difficult to conclude that the action carried little meaning. The burial of cremated remains took place variously in more or less highly decorated urns or other repositories, again perhaps indicating shifting sensibilities on the willingness and need to invest in funerary activity.

Some commentators have noted that a key difference between the Neolithic and Bronze ages was a shift from collective to individual burial. Certain burials in the Bronze Age have been characterised as being 'heroic', in the inclusion of military grave-goods and items associated with drinking and feasting (Ray, 1999). Interment in these circumstances, and in all cases where grave goods were included with the body, in part intimated that the body had agency after life, and could somehow benefit from those goods. The tokenistic use of body parts also indicates that the corpse was regarded as having agency: bodies with deformities were often found at settlement peripheries, indicating that these either had malevolent or protective powers.

In terms of burial morphology, there was an extremely wide range of practices with regard to deposition, from use of caves and natural depressions in the ground to the creation of huge and formal monolithic structures that would have required substantial co-operation between large numbers of people. There has been debate on the correspondence between barrow morphology and the design of domestic dwellings which echoes later analogies between the family plot and 'home,' which have later echoes in Victorian burial practice.

Burials could be grouped with bodies deposited in barrow chambers, or buried separately in individual cists collected in cemeteries. It is evident that some sites were in use over very long periods of time, indicating that the place of the dead carried resonance through generations: the **East Kennet Long Barrow**, dating from c.3400BC was in use for around a thousand years. There is evidence of immigrant groups using abandoned burial sites, either for convenience or in acknowledgement of belief in their spiritual or symbolic significance. It was often the case that bodies were buried in a crouched position, and that grouped burials tended to be oriented in a uniform fashion. At some sites, burials might comprise a concentration of men, of women and children or an absence of children which indicates that funerary activity could be gender or age-specific.

Mortuary behaviour is particularly difficult to chart for the Iron Age. During this period, cremation evidently remained a common mode of disposal, and it is probable that excarnation continued to be practiced before fragmented bones were placed at the periphery of settlement. Individual graves have been discovered. However, there are rare examples of more communal interment: Iron Age cemeteries have been discovered in both Cornwall and East Yorkshire. The **Iron Age Barrow Cemetery, Rillington**, contains 23 square barrows. General orientation in the landscape indicates purposive site selection having some significant reference to earthworks and watercourses (Bevan, 1999).

These types of observation on funerary activity can be charted with greater or lesser degrees of detail, chronology and regional variation: this is the 'what' of prehistorical mortuary behaviour. However, there is very little understanding of 'why' certain mortuary practices were followed, and why those practices changed over time.

Roman

The Roman invasion of 43BC brought customs that did not necessarily supersede Iron Age practices. A number of burial sites containing cremated remains have been found in the SE of England, dating from the decades prior to the Roman invasion. In some instances, cremated remains are in elaborate pots and with expensive grave goods. What is evident is that during the period of Roman occupation, urban settlement became more intensive and social groupings arguably more sophisticated. Historical documentation allows a slightly better understanding of mortuary practice.

Over the period of Roman occupation, there was a perceptible shift in funerary practice, which in itself denoted a change in attitudes towards mortality. By the end of the fourth century, interment had overtaken cremation as a principal mode of interment, and the number and quality of grave goods tended to decline. The spread of Christianity has generally been dismissed as a significant causal factor although it may explain adherence to practices once they had become established.

By the end of the Roman occupation, the first 'managed' cemeteries had been established on the outskirts of major – and some minor – settlements. These cemeteries had common east/west alignment of graves, where burials took place often within coffins and with the body in a supine position. Tombstones with written inscriptions were also evident, and it is likely that, because intercutting was not always evident, graves may have had mounds or wooden markers (Kjølbye-Biddle, 1999).

The distinctly Roman practice of placing a coin in or near the mouth of the body had become widespread. It is possible that larger settlements had more than one cemetery, which may have served different social groups although archaeological study supporting that contention has not been conclusive. Under Roman occupation it becomes possible for the first time to identify with certainty 'institutional' burial sites, such as the burial grounds attached to military bases, such as the Petty Knowes Roman Cemetery in Northumberland, which contains about a hundred small barrows in which cremated remains have been buried.

According to Roman law, human remains were polluting, and disposal on the outskirts of settlement was compulsory. Location was often along an approach road. By the end of the Roman period, inhumation in ordered cemeteries had become normalised in areas of concentrated population. There is some evidence that family groups may have been buried together. The erection of tombstones is clearly commemorative although there is limited evidence of religious iconography. However, the inclusion of a coin with the body appears symbolic of a payment to Charon in the afterlife. Cultural significance is likely to attach to the movement away from crouched inhumation. However – as Esmonde Cleary comments – 'Roman Britain floats in the liminal mists of protohistory', and although change in practice is clearly evident there is insufficient material or historical documentation to whether and how this shift reflected changing attitudes towards death (Esmonde Cleary, 1999).

Early Medieval

The relative order associated with Roman British burial collapsed with the Roman Empire, and in the years immediately following occupation there was evidently an abandonment of Roman cemeteries and some Roman customs including putting a coin in the mouth of the corpse. As with the Iron Age, burial evidence remains scanty for this period. 'Folk' cemeteries were in evidence: these were large-scale burial sites with both cremated and uncremated remains, and where burials were both supine and crouched. The **Early Saxon Cemetery, Croydon** is one such example, dating from the C5th-C7th. The Roman concern for bodily integrity tended not to be honoured in these cemeteries, where despite the existence of grave markers it is evident that the ground was re-used for further burials a number of times (Morton, 1992).

In the C7th, more lavish individual burials have come to be associated with the emergence of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: the ship burial at Sutton Hoo is the prime example. Viking and Danish invasions from the C9th to C11th centuries brought distinctive aesthetics, but no particular differences in burial practice. The assumption that that 'pagan' practices – for example, leaving grave goods – gave way to more simpler 'Christian' burials in unfurnished graves through this period is not supported by archaeological or historic evidence. The growth of organised Christianity did, however, create a structure within which practice could become normalised. The payment of 'soul-scot' to the Church at the graveside created a financial incentive for the Church to dominate burial provision, and the uniform theology encouraged a standardised approach to interment. By the end of this period, Church writings had defined rites of consecration that began to establish churchyard space as having particular virtue. Consecration expelled evil spirits from the churchyard and cleansed the ground. This meant it was possible for the space to be defiled by the 'unholy' dead including the bodies of executed criminals. These were often located at the periphery of parish boundaries. Within the churchyard, there is evidence of the graves of prominent individuals being marked by carved stone monuments. Scandanavian-style decoration is extant on crosses and hogback stones, such as those forming the 'Giant's Grave' in **St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith**.

Despite the fact that graves were likely to be disturbed in practice, there was in principle a belief in the sanctity of the body, and attempts were made to preserve remains intact including burying the body in charcoal. 'Pillow stones' were placed in the grave, possibly to protect/cradle the head.

Churches/churchyards

One substantial innovation of the later Anglo-Saxon period was burial in churches, and the creation of churches principally as places of interment. The building by Edward the Confessor of what became Westminster Abbey is a principal example. Interment in churches continued until the nineteenth century, and created a location for elaborate commemorative structures, the iconography of which contributes substantially to an understanding of changing attitudes towards death. An associated trend was the building of shrines which contained the remains of saints. This practice had been in evidence in previous centuries as Christians in the Roman period developed martyr-cults. The fact that churches constituted a principal location for the interment of the dead is often overlooked,

as study of the material culture of churches tends to focus on their liturgical functions. This section therefore considers church and churchyard burial in conjunction.

Like many of the prehistoric sites, the use of a particular churchyard might continue for many hundreds of years, with earlier practices obliterated by later accretions both above and below ground. The extant material tends to be highly selective, as is the case at **St Martin's, Wharram Percy**: although burial has taken place at the site from the medieval period to the twentieth century, the majority of the small scattering of remaining headstones date from the long eighteenth century.

Medieval (1066-1540)

Under the HER period classifications, it is not possible to distinguish by periodisation within the Medieval period as a whole a key shift in understanding, which was the 'invention' of purgatory and the consolidation of the Church under Rome at the end of the twelfth century. The influence of the Roman Catholic church on burial practice was indicated by the creation of the **Interdict burial site, Basingstoke** in which interments took place during the Interdict between 1208 and 1214. In this year, the site was consecrated, and the **Chapel of the Holy Ghost** was built; the site was later extended and a burial board cemetery was laid out.

The Roman Catholic Church had a profound influence on normalising burial practices, not least of which was a strengthened imperative to be buried in the church, as close as possible to the altar. Cremation was no longer commonplace. Medieval burial practice in churches and churchyards has tended to be obscured by continued use of the same site over an extended period. Indeed, burials at the St Martin's in the medieval deserted village of **Wharram Percy** extended into the twentieth century. For very wealthy families, burial within the church also offered the opportunity to erect memorial brasses or more elaborate tombs. Indeed, iconography on memorials within the church is a principal source of information for changing attitudes towards mortality. In early part of this period, mourning figures in restrained poses and the resurrected body are notable, alongside representations of the Final Judgement. The Black Death of 1348 did not in itself necessarily bring with it a substantially altered attitude towards mortality, and historians have generally not regarded as likely a causal link between this epidemic and more graphic representations of bodily decay – on 'transi' tombs, for example – in the later medieval period. Iconography in the latter Middle Ages also included representations of 'Death' as an attacking skeleton, indicating the high mortality rate of a period in which waves of epidemic and war decimated the population (Morgan, 1999). However, the exhortation to remember and prepare for death remained overriding message.

In lay imagination, burial in consecrated ground was essential to the passage of the soul to heaven. In the churchyard, burial tended to take place in shallow graves, and use of coffins was not common. This tendency probably hastened decomposition and made re-use of the churchyard relatively unproblematic. It is probable that low levels of usage meant that the 'geography' of the churchyard was known communally, in the sense that it was possible for will-makers to specify burial close to existing family graves. The relatively ordered nature of the churchyard is indicated by the distress expressed at the exigencies of hasty mass burial

during the Black Death in 1348. However, despite the care taken with burial, the corpse tended to be viewed with disgust. Contemporary historical accounts clearly regarded the corpse as polluting matter, but it remained the case that burial in churchyards within the walls of the town were permitted; indeed, many settlements contained a number of centrally-located churchyards (Barrow, 1992).

1540 and after

The Reformation swept away the conception of Purgatory and fractured the notion that the fate of the dead rested on the piety of the living. In churches and churchyards, Roman Catholic iconography was frequently destroyed. Although monuments became more studiously secular, figurative images often showed the deceased and their family at prayer. The belief that the churchyard required consecration was dismissed as a necessity with regard to the fate of the soul, but nevertheless continued as a legal requirement that more firmly placed the churchyard under the authority of the local Church of England bishop. Burial continued to take place largely in the churchyard, and in graves that were unmarked by a formal monument but which perhaps were surmounted by a mound of earth.

Parochial organisation more strongly united the community to its place of burial, and the returning of bodies to their 'home' church and churchyard was notable. From 1538 it became a legal necessity to keep a parish burial register, and the conception of a 'parishioner' and 'non-parishioner' began to tell in funerary matters.

The Georgian period (1714-1830)

Two principal developments were in evidence within the church and churchyard during the long eighteenth century. First, the iconography of death underwent a shift during this period. By its end, representations of death had generally moved away from macabre images of skeletons and decay. Allusions were more likely to be classical, and although mourning figures were shown, these figures were often draped in classical garb and there was a degree of restraint in their grief. The proliferation of tombstones in the churchyard had become marked, with the range of memorial styles increasing widely. Regional variation was evident (Burgess, 1963). Churchyard memorials at **St Mary the Virgin, at Arlingham, Gloucestershire** include distinctive local memorials from this period.

Iconography is not the only visual indicator of attitudes towards mortality. Epitaphs on monuments constitute a final and significant statement, and the proliferation of monuments and their existence over a long time period mean that they can contribute substantially to an understanding of shifting attitudes towards mortality (Tarlow, 1999).

Urban congestion led to the creation of new churches and churchyards, including churchyards that were detached from the church and in another part of the parish. St George's, Bloomsbury is one such example, opened in 1713. By the end of the eighteenth century, this trend had accelerated.

'Million Act' churches

The Church Building Act, 1818 – popularly known as the Million Act – dedicated a million pounds to new church building and also, perhaps inadvertently, created hundreds of new churchyards. **Christ Church, Todmorden** was built in 1832. The churchyards of the long eighteenth century were the ‘first generation’ response to substantial urban and industrial development in England, demonstrating the continued dominance of burial provision by the Anglican Church.

Victorian and 20th century

In the new churches built under the Church Building Act, 1818, it was not possible to inter within the church itself. The prohibition against burial within churches gathered pace through the nineteenth century, and from the mid-1850s onwards the Burial Acts created a legal framework to bring this practice to a close. Severely proscribed church burial meant that, to some degree, monument building was relocated to the churchyard. The dedication of resources of church building continued through much of the nineteenth century, bringing a continual supply of new churchyard burial space. Classical elements in monument design often gave way to more firmly Christian iconography. Indeed, the Georgian period was often castigated as ‘pagan’ in its funerary imagery, with some designs deemed to be inappropriate in the churchyard. As with cemeteries, the desire for familial burial was expressed through the creation of built vaults in the churchyard, and – particularly in churchyard extensions – the reservation of adjacent gravespaces.

As the nineteenth century progressed, and into the twentieth, diocesan control over the style and type of monument erected began to introduce a level of uniformity in monument design within churchyards and churchyard extensions. Mortality in the twentieth-century churchyard – like the twentieth century cemetery – becomes increasingly difficult to ‘read.’ However, the fact that many ancient churchyards are now accommodating cremated remains in designated places offers the possibility that in some locations, an uninterrupted line can be drawn from the Medieval to the modern period, with elements of major shifts in style and iconography still visible in the landscape.

Disaster/catastrophe

Unlike many of the types of burial space so far discussed, burial sites associated with disaster and catastrophe often have an extremely limited period of usage: even, where natural disasters or battles have occurred, no more than days or weeks. The limited time-use period and the possibility of an exact date for the interments mean that the below-ground assemblage can be remarkably valuable. However, above-ground signals of mortality are often rather less easy to read or entirely absent.

Epidemic

During times of epidemic, the presence of the dead might overwhelm the resources needed to bury according to socially acceptable practices. It was at times the case that large-scale interment took place in burial places that were established as an emergency measure. 'Plague pits' included the New Churchyard established by the city authorities in London 1569.

Battleground

The sites of major battles or even minor skirmishes are not often principally regarded as burial places. In these instances, deaths occur within a tightly specified time-frame over a geographically restricted area. For example, the last pitched battle of the Wars of the Roses took place at **Stoke Field, East Stoke**, where an estimated 7,000 combatants perished on 16th June, 1487. After the battle, bodies might be interred collectively in large pits at the site. These sites may have substantial archaeological potential, depending on excavation to date. However, as burial places their ability to illuminate essential aspects of mortality depends heavily on the presence of interpretation material.

Denominational/minority ethnic

Burial sites created for the use of specific sub-groups within the community are here referred to as burial grounds, and can be distinguished from cemeteries which are generally intended to serve the whole community (Rugg, 2000). Although some groups could be actively excluded from the mainstream Anglican provision, many chose to express their denominational and minority ethnic identity through the creation of separate burial spaces.

Huguenot/Post-Reformation Roman Catholic/Eastern Orthodox

From the sixteenth century, minority ethnic groups have created burial grounds to serve their own specific burial needs. One early exceptional example was the French Protestant Huguenot community. Following the Reformation, it was occasionally the case that sites specifically for the burial of recusant Roman Catholics were established as a charitable act. Following restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in 1850, it was probable that the number of Roman Catholic churchyards increased substantially. Roman Catholic burials in the post-Reformation period are not markedly distinctive in design and iconography although headstones generally exhort prayer for the soul of the person being commemorated, and angels and crosses rather than more classical designs tend to predominate. In recent years, other groups have created specifically defined burial space, including the Greek Orthodox Church, which has burial grounds within a small number of London cemeteries. In this tradition, the grave is always surmounted by a cross erected at its foot, so that the deceased is 'facing' the cross.

Jewish burial grounds

Jewish burial culture is distinctive, in resting on a prohibition against disturbance of human remains. Interment takes place of one body in each grave only, unless there is substantial pressure on space. Burial places remain undisturbed in perpetuity and are in that regard 'sacred' although they are never found adjacent to synagogues. Burial takes place with orientation to Jerusalem, and coffin furniture is simple with no grave goods present. (Kaddish, 2003). Jewish **The Jewish Cemetery, Alderney Road** was established in 1697 to serve the Ashkenazim community. Ritual activity and certain prohibitions are observed more strictly in Orthodox Jewish cemeteries. Variation in monument style is also evident across the Jewish community. Death-related iconography is generally absent in Jewish cemeteries. Some Jewish burial grounds have been established within local authority cemeteries.

Muslim burial grounds

The Muslim community also has burial grounds within local authority cemeteries, where it is possible for burial to follow strict Islamic practice. The geography and morphology of burial within Muslim culture is strongly reflective of religious belief. Islamic burial law carries a strong presumption against disturbance of the interred body, reflecting a belief in bodily resurrection. The body is not enclosed by a coffin, but placed on a shelf excavated from the wall of the grave: earth should not fall onto the body, which should also be oriented facing Mecca with the head slightly raised (Ansari, 2007). The grave is marked with a raised earth mound.

Nonconformist Burial Grounds

It is also necessary to distinguish Protestant Nonconformist burial grounds, which emerged during the seventeenth century and included sites for Independents or Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. **The Baptist Burial Ground, Cote** was built in 1703-4. Baptists hold a strong belief in adult baptism, but otherwise have no theological differences from the Church of England. For other Nonconformist groups, differences rested largely on different stresses within the Christian message, preferences with regard to worship and alternative administrative arrangements. There was no substantive theological difference. Burial grounds will be difficult to differentiate visually. However, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries particularly, Protestant Nonconformists often disagreed with churchyard consecration and on legal requirements to have the Church of England burial service read when burial took place in consecrated ground. A desire for unconsecrated burial space was – paradoxically – a strong indicator of religious belief.

For Quakers, differentiated burial space reflected a stronger set of beliefs and a difference in ritual practice with regard to commemoration. Friends' burial grounds often lack monumentation, or contain headstones that are extremely modest and with uniform and strictly prescribed inscription (Stock, 1998). The **Quaker Burial Ground, Coalbrookdale** was established in the 1760s. The Friends' community generally does not place great value on the body of the deceased, and has often sold its burial space when no longer required by a particular Meeting.

Institutional

A further category includes burial grounds attached to specific institutions. It is necessary to distinguish this group as being a particular type of burial space that met the needs of a defined sub-group within the general community, but usage was remarkably variable within this type, and a range of attitudes towards mortality are evident. In all cases there was a pragmatic element to the decision to attach burial space to the institution in question, but other themes also pertained.

Monastic/religious order burial grounds

Monastic burial grounds have been in use since the very earliest years of Christianity. **The burial ground of the Roman Catholic Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre** is attached to New Hall School, established by the Order 1642. Before the Reformation, burial in ground adjacent to religious orders was regarded as being particularly desirable, since it was thought that proximity to the sacred elements of a particular abbey and the prayers of the Order would hasten the soul's journey to heaven.

Hospitals/asylums/workhouses

It has long been the case that space has been available for the interment of the dead adjacent to hospitals, in part reflecting a desire to contain disease. The **Leper Burial Ground** was attached to the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalen. This was also a pragmatic development during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, when the operation of large scale asylums and workhouses meant that there were sufficient numbers of 'unclaimed' dead to justify establishing separate burial space. For those dying in the workhouse, burial in the workhouse grounds, separated from the Christian community of the dead in the churchyard and from the graves of family members, was regarded as being an additional punishment. It is uncertain whether it would be possible for family members to visit these graves, or to commemorate the loss at the grave site.

Military barracks

At military barracks, burial space might also be viewed as a necessary development, particularly if the barracks had an attached hospital as was the case at the Harlsar Naval Military Hospital. However, interment in the burial grounds attached to military barracks would not convey dishonour, and in burial the deceased would join the 'community' of fallen comrades.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries that intended to serve the needs of the entire community were not a new development in the nineteenth century: it is evident that during the Roman and early Anglo-Saxon periods, large urban cemeteries were in operation as more or less formally managed sites. However, during the nineteenth century the cemetery re-emerged as a

distinctive form of burial space. The size of the cemetery and its scale of operation mean that the above-ground assemblages of buildings and monuments can provide a detailed commentary on mortality in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Joint stock cemeteries

The 'first generation' of cemeteries established in Britain in the modern period were funded through joint stock finance. Almost all the major towns and cities in England had a cemetery company. Early companies were established by Nonconformists as a consequence of dissatisfaction with continued reliance on Church of England burial provision. In some instances, these companies laid out sites that were wholly unconsecrated. Before 1832, there was widespread fear of body snatching activity, and many early companies stressed the security features of their sites, such as high walls, which the local churchyard would lack. These policies reflected a desire to maintain bodily integrity after death. The sale of grave spaces in perpetuity, where there was a guarantee that the body would not be disturbed by further burial, was also a key defining feature of new cemetery development. Furthermore, the ability to purchase burial rights meant a guarantee that families could be buried together, in the same or in adjacent purchased plots.

Burial iconography in the built elements of joint stock cemeteries often borrowed classical or Egyptian elements at their entrance gateways or in the design of chapels. For example, inverted torches or snakes eating their tails could be part of gate design. Some joint stock cemetery companies were built principally as commercial enterprises, and featured strong landscape and architectural design elements. Perhaps for the first time, burial sites were regarded as landscapes that required active aesthetic consideration, and where a number of principles defining the desired effect had started to become articulated in texts such as J. C. Loudon's *On the Laying Out, Planting and Managing of Cemeteries* (1843). One early town council site, running counter to the trend of reliance on joint-stock financing was the **London Road Cemetery, Coventry**, laid out in 1842. Critique of these cemeteries often rested on their design being insufficiently ecclesiastical.

Burial board cemeteries

From the mid-1850s, a series of enactments that together comprise the 'Burial Acts' established a new framework for cemetery development, and which re-asserted the centrality of the Church of England (Rugg, 2013). Under the Burial Acts, at least until the penultimate Burial Act in 1900, it was mandatory for cemeteries to be consecrated, with some unconsecrated land set aside. The consecrated portion of the site was to be treated as parish burial ground and the local vicar had the same rights in that ground as would pertain in the churchyard. Burial Boards establishing cemeteries under the legislation were legally obliged to provide chapels on both the consecrated and unconsecrated portions, or provide no chapels at all. The religious politics of burial is built into the infrastructure of burial board cemeteries. **St John's Cemetery, Elswick, Tiverton Cemetery, Hill Cemetery, Horsham and Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds** are all burial board cemeteries that reflect progression in cemetery landscape design.

Burial board cemeteries constitute the strongest expression of Victorian burial culture, and the availability of associated historical documents means that it becomes possible to interrogate the landscape in detail. Both management practices embedded within the landscape and commemorative activity in the erection of monuments and visiting graves attest to particular attitudes towards mortality. For example, there is a remarkably strong reflection of the family desire to achieve unity in burial: images of heaven during this period are dominated by the notion that family members would be reunited. The production and sale of funerary monuments became established as a large-scale business, importing worked stone from Italy. Designs could be lavish and emotional and borrow iconography from a very wide range of sources. However, death-related symbols – such as the broken column – tended not to dwell on the decomposing dead as had been the case in earlier centuries. Rather, the symbols were indicative of loss.

For joint stock and burial board cemeteries, and for churchyards and churchyard extensions, changing aesthetics during the course of the twentieth century brought substantial change to the burial landscape. The erection of a mound of earth over the grave had long been a more or less informal grave marker, and had provided a platform on which commemorative objects could be placed. The 'lawning' of the cemetery through the twentieth century removed this conspicuous element in the landscape. As the century progressed, other features that strongly signalled the dimensions of the grave – such as kerbsets – were also removed. In part, this development reflected a reaction against the cluttered Victorian aesthetic but some commentators have noted the trend as part of a cultural desire to remove evidences of mortality. The lawn cemetery reflected modern design in being simpler and in having more restrained and uniform monumentation.

War cemetery

In England, war cemeteries are associated with the sites designed by the Imperial War Graves Commission following the First World War. These sites follow the principle that, where possible, the individual remains of fallen combatants will receive separate burial in a grave marked by one of the Commission's headstones. There is an obvious contrast between this approach and the absence of individual or joint commemorative structures at many older battlefields. Many cemeteries will include war grave sections, and where – if the number of burials is sufficiently large – a cross of sacrifice will also be erected.

Other nations also have war cemeteries in England: the **German Military Cemetery at Cannock Chase** is one such example. These sites follow a similar principle to the Imperial War Graves Commission, in having uniform monumentation.

It is notable that in war cemeteries, death-related iconography is largely absent. There are some English sites – such as the war cemetery at Brookwood – where the number of monuments can represent the scale of loss, as is the case in war cemeteries in Belgium and France.

Crematoria

The legalisation of cremation in the nineteenth century and the development of crematoria in the twentieth century created a design problem for architects (Grainger, 2005). The **Manchester Crematorium, 1892** was one of the earliest examples. Some designs borrowed ecclesiastical motifs, and created buildings very similar to churches, with the crematorium chimney perhaps not always well hidden in a tower. As the century has progressed, crematorium design has veered between the wholly successful and the largely unsuccessful, as the design intent has shifted between a desire to obscure the buildings function or to wholly acknowledge it. **Chilterns Crematorium, 1966**, was built during the decade in which cremation became the majority preference.

Gardens of Rest

The landscape in which cremated remains might be interred or scattered has tended to be overlooked. This landscape can contain considerable attention to design elements, and often conveys a 'garden' domesticity similar to the modest aesthetic of the lawn cemetery. Commemorative activity is often strongly evident within gardens of rest, and can be a reminder that ritual activity following a death such as the placing of items on or near the location of final deposition of remains often – in the long term – leaves no mark on the landscape.

Green Burial

A very recent trend in burial culture has been a shift away from monumental cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds, towards landscapes that are deemed to be natural. In 'Green' burial grounds, commemoration tends to be restricted to the planting of a tree or association with some other natural feature. Study of this trend indicates that users of green burial sites sometimes acknowledge a spiritual dimension to their actions, in connecting with 'nature' conceived as an over-arching entity (Clayden, 2011).

Private estate

Burial on private estates within monumental chapels and mausolea has long been an option open to the landed gentry. Buildings may form part of a designed landscape, as is the case at **Brocklesby mausoleum, Lincolnshire**. Eighteenth and nineteenth century mausoleum design borrowed heavily from Classical tradition (Colvin, 1991). It might be argued the construction of mausolea is more illustrative of aristocratic pretention than attitudes towards mortality. However, the tomb in the arcadian landscape was a pervasive image in the eighteenth century, which prefigured designs for the garden cemetery in the nineteenth.

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Appendix 3: Recommendations for further evaluation

These are cases where surveyors specifically mentioned potential for heritage protection assessment.

Iron Age Barrow Cemetery, Rillington	Scheduled Monument would benefit from appraisal by the Monuments Protection Programme
Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery	Separate listing for the caretaker's house
Baptist Chapel Burial Ground, Cote	Group value of monuments should be recognised for its landscape contribution and its contribution to the setting of the Grade II* chapel.
Canonesses Burial Ground, New Hall School	Alteration needed to the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens boundary to encompass the entire burial ground
Holy Ghost Chapel and Interdict Burial Ground	Listing potential should be considered for effigies within the chapels and the elaborately decorated anchor memorial. Whole site – including cemetery should be added to the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens
St Mary's Churchyard, Arlingham	Group value of monuments should be recognised for its landscape contribution and its contribution towards the setting of the Grade I listed church Grade revision: chest tomb 1090575 is listed Grade I, but has now been dismantled
Christ Church, Todmorden	Gothic monument tomb to the west of the church should be considered for listing
London Road Cemetery, Coventry	Nonconformist chapel should be added to the Heritage at Risk register Alteration needed to the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens to include the eastern extension. Consideration should be given to evaluating the heritage value of the Jewish chapel as an element of group value
Tiverton Cemetery	Recommended for listing: Stockdale/Parish: pyramidal monument/mausoleum Wills: monument comprising segmented arch containing ironwork Davey: obelisk decorated with Masonic symbols
St John's Cemetery, Elswick	Amendment recommended to the boundary of the Registered Park & Garden to include the Jewish section, and consider registration of the whole site. Montague Pit Disaster monument might be considered for heritage evaluation
New Southgate Cemetery	Chapel should be considered for further heritage evaluation Some monuments requiring consideration including the Shogi Effendi and Society of Friends obelisk
Lawnswood Cemetery and Crematorium	Amendment recommended to the boundary of the Registered Park & Garden to include the whole site
Hills Cemetery, Horsham	Should be assessed for inclusion on the local heritage asset list for Horsham District Council
St Audry's Hospital Burial Ground	Two chapels worthy of architectural assessment.

Appendix 2a

A note on dossier preparation

For each site, one and a half days was allocated for undertaking the field work which comprised a combination of initial assembly of information, the visit itself, research from the HER and the write up. Additional time was allocated for the conduct of the stakeholder interviews. The purpose of the case study element of the project was to test the significance criteria rather than provide fully comprehensive statements of significance for each site. The data collected to establish if a statement of significance for individual sites could be generated using the method and not orientated towards a method to compare significances across the sites for either individual variables or between the sites as a whole.

English Heritage provided maps of each sites to be visited. Initial information was gathered for all the sites to be visited in a preliminary desk study which sought to establish base information about the site and contact details, thus establish a uniform minimum level of information about each site. Letters were sent to the established contacts for each site to explain the project and visits were organised. The visits were conducted to an agreed pattern to ensure that all the surveyors followed largely a similar approach. The definitional framework was taken to each site and scoring the criteria took place at the site as far as possible and where this was appropriate. A checklist of agreed photographs to be taken at each site was also made. On return from the visit, further research was undertaken to create a narrative about the site's history of significance.

Sources used were largely confined to internet sources and published references, and are not intended to be comprehensive.

Rillington Iron Age Barrow Cemetery	100
East Kennet Long Barrow	107
Eastern Roman Cemetery, Tower Hamlets	120
Saxon Cemetery, Croydon	127
Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery	135
Quaker Burial Ground, Coalbrookdale	148
Baptist Chapel Burial Ground, Cote	157
Canonesses Burial Ground, New Hall School	169
Holy Ghost Chapel and Interdict Burial Ground	181
St Martin's Church and Churchyard, Wharram Percy	205
St Mary's, Arlingham	215
St George's Gardens, Bloomsbury	228
Christ Church Church and Churchyard, Todmorden	240
London Road Cemetery, Coventry	252
Tiverton Cemetery	268
St John's Cemetery, Elswick	282
New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium	297
Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds	310
Hills Cemetery, Horsham	327
Manchester Crematorium	340
Chilterns Crematorium	355
Yealmpton Woodland Burial	368
Stoke Battlefield	378
German Military Cemetery	390
Leper Burial Ground, Reading	402
St Audry's Hospital Burial Ground	409
Leavesden Asylum Cemetery	421
Brocklesby Mausoleum	435

1. Rillington

Site Name Iron Age barrow cemetery, East Field

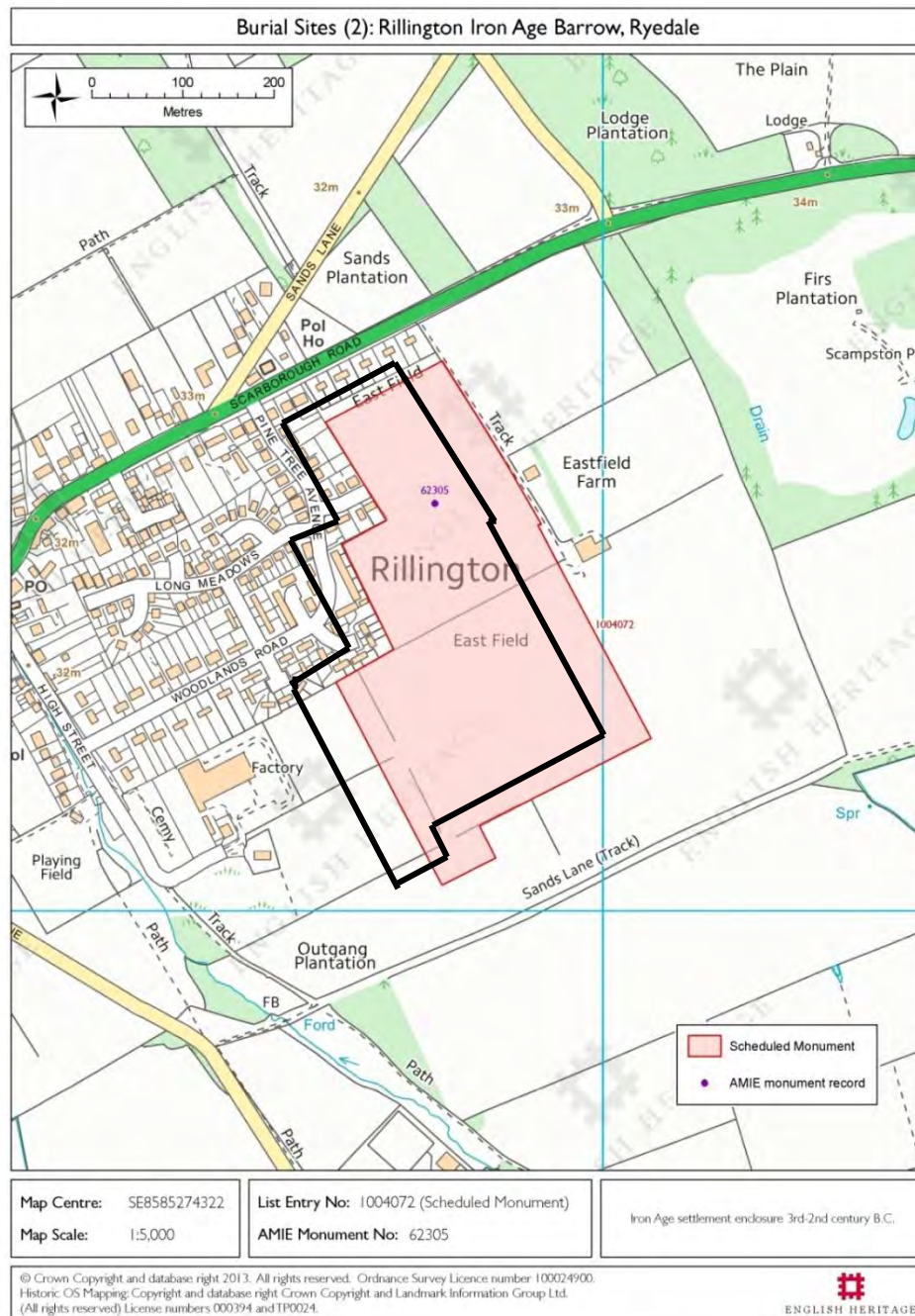
Burial ground category Deep Time (Iron Age 800BC-43AD)

Baseline Information

NGR	SE859859
Address	Nearest postcode YO17 8LD – best viewpoints are from Pine Tree Avenue (cul-de-sac) off and from the footpath known as Sands Lane.
Ownership	Unknown
Current Contact for Access	Not possible to establish
Date Dossier Compiled	October 8 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The extent of the burial site is only partially understood, but appears to fall mainly within the area marked red on the accompanying map. This boundary marked encloses the scheduled area of the monument, but the area used for burials extended beyond this to the west under modern development.



Short Description

This site can only be located following prior research to establish the location. It is in arable production for wheat on the south side of the A64 as it runs through Rillington. A footpath runs through the site from the main road to a farm south east of the field.

Current use

East Field was in arable production at the time of visit.

Designations and Official Recognition

Scheduled Monument	1004072
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Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

East Field, Rillington is a Scheduled Monument, described as an Iron Age Barrow Cemetery and is of major national importance. It is clear from the archaeological evidence, derived from analysis of cropmarks and a limited amount of excavation work in the area to the west of the Scheduled Monument, that this is a much larger area of occupation and burial extending across several chronological periods.

Although the HER suggests that activity at Rillington may have begun in the Palaeolithic period, the earliest burial site identified is a Neolithic Long Barrow in the southern part of the SM. This monument may have provided a focus for the later settlement and cemeteries.

Within East Field, two large cemeteries have been identified. Several Bronze Age ring barrows have been identified, concentrated around the centre of the SM. Principally located within the northern part of the SM is an Iron Age cemetery, with several square barrows.

Human remains have been recovered from the modern development to the west of the SM, including one burial from the C5th-C7thAD. It is possible that other early medieval burials may be present elsewhere, including within the SM.

No archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the SM itself and there are no recorded antiquarian disturbances. The undisturbed nature of the site and its multi-period use make Rillington of major national importance.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	N/A	
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	N/A	
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	N/A	
Historic	Historic interest	B	The site is of considerable interest because information about Iron Age burial sites is slight. The site has also been used during other periods. However, it is not well understood.
Historic	Historical context	C	Some context arises from the historical records.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	N/A	
Historic	Material record	B	There are extensive references in the local records and the site has been designated as being of national importance.
Historic	Collective experience	D	Does not appear to contribute to the community in any way.
Historic	Symbolic value	D	Has little symbolic value to the community.
Historic	Sanctity	D	The site is not treated in any way as special.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	B	The area has been disturbed by ploughing, but the results of excavations to the west suggest that below-ground remains are likely to survive.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	A	The site was used for burials from the Neolithic period through to the Late Iron Age. At least one burial took place during the early medieval period.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	There is a limited amount of information available about the number of individuals represented. However, Iron

			Age cemeteries are rare and the assemblage from this period would be unusually large.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	The extent of the site has not been securely mapped, although the undisturbed portion has been designated as of national importance. Very little archaeological information has been published.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	N/A	
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	N/A	
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	The open landscape in which this site is generally located and the established field system would imply that there is considerable potential for biodiversity.

Vulnerabilities

Vulnerability from ploughing has been recognised and the site appeared on the At Risk Register with a note that there are extensive significant problems and that the site is declining. Further, on-line research reveals the Natural England have identified the site as a priority to achieve arable reversion through Environmental Stewardship.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The area of the Scheduled Monument covers an undisturbed portion of the multi-period site. Excavations linked to the Rillington by-pass to the south did not identify any below-ground archaeological deposits, suggesting that the southern limit of the SM is appropriate. However, there is cropmark evidence to suggest that there are further burials in the area east of Eastfield Farm, beyond the SM. The SM has not been appraised by the Monuments Protection Programme and would benefit from a review. The name, with its focus on the Iron Age, does not represent the full potential of the site.

There are numerous records in the HER relating to the cropmark features within the SM and to excavations in the surrounding areas. However, there is no overarching record which synthesises these disparate elements. And this would make the significance of the site far more accessible.

Surveyor's Comments

With no evidence in the field, this site scored badly on every count of the significance assessment form. The setting is additionally difficult to read because of the flat topography. The historical record is key to being aware that there is an Iron Age Cemetery in the field and that there were also burials from other periods. Limited excavations – three small trenches – were carried out in 1980 prior to development to the west of the SM, but otherwise the site appears undisturbed. Information on the historical record is not easily accessible for this site.

The significance form proved a valuable checklist of factors to consider when at the site with added value because there is no site evidence of the monument.

Sources of Information

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (1983), *Excavations at Rillington, 1980*.

Bewley, R. (1994) *Prehistoric Settlements*.

North Yorkshire HER

Photographs



View across East Field Rillington looking south east

2. East Kennett Long Barrow

Site Name East Kennett Long Barrow

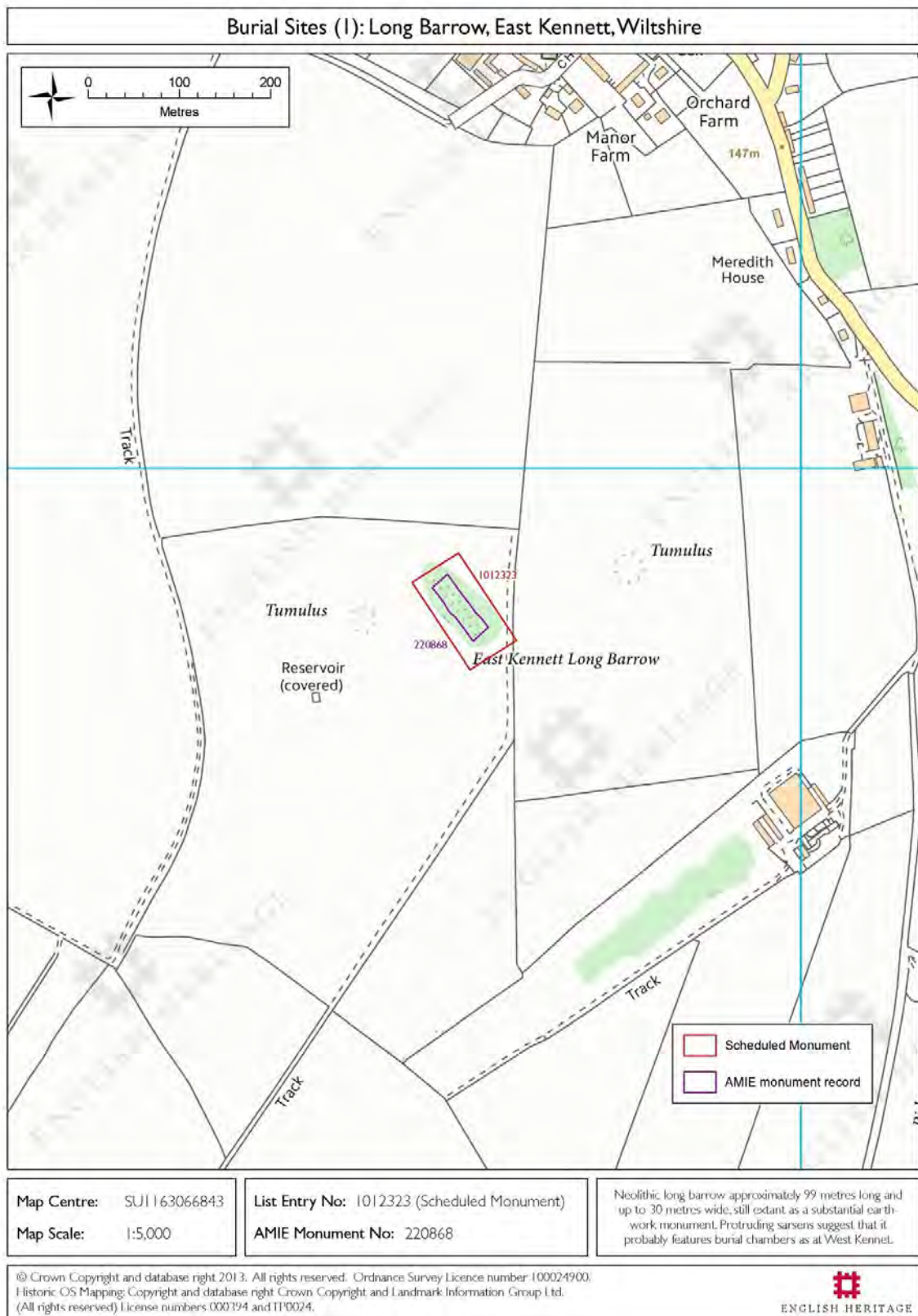
Burial ground category Deep Time: Neolithic.

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: SU 1163066843
Address	East Kennett, Wiltshire.
Ownership	Alison Jones, Fox Twitchen, East Kennett Marlborough SN8 4EY
Current Contact for Access	As above
Date Dossier Compiled	20 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in red) describes the extent of the scheduled area. It includes a two-metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.



Short Description

The monument includes a long barrow set below the crest of a gentle north-east facing slope. It survives as a substantial earthwork orientated north-west/south-east and is broadly rectangular in plan. The barrow mound is flat-topped and survives to 106m long, 50m wide and stands to a height of c.8m at the south-east end and 4m at the north-west end. Flanking ditches, from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument, run parallel to the south-west and north-east sides of the mound and survive to a width of c.5m. These have become infilled over the years but survive as a low earthwork on the north-east side of the mound and as a buried feature to the south-west. The monument has been partially excavated, both by the Rev. M. Connor in the C19th and later by Thurnham. No details are known, but in 1985 Barker described it as relatively undisturbed.

The barrow is set within a particularly dense setting of Deep Time monuments including a cluster of five bowl barrows within 200m. The barrow occupies elevated ground overlooking Silbury Hill to the north and a mile or so from Avebury to the north-east, as well as other Deep Time monuments in the wider rolling landscape, visible for several miles all round. The village of East Kennett lies in a valley about half a mile to the north-east.

Long barrows were constructed as earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches and acted as funerary monuments during the early Neolithic period (3000 - 2400bc). They represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities and, as such, are amongst the oldest field monuments surviving visibly in the present landscape. Where investigated, long barrows appear to have been used for communal burial, often with only partial human remains selected for interment. Certain sites provide evidence for several phases of funerary monument preceding the barrow and, consequently, it is probable that long barrows acted as important ritual sites for local communities over a considerable period of time. Some 500 long barrows are recorded in England.

As one of the few types of Neolithic structure to survive as earthworks – and due to their comparative rarity, their considerable age, and their longevity as a monument type – all long barrows are considered to be nationally important.

East Kennet Long Barrow lies within the Avebury portion of the World Heritage Site, adopted in 1986. The boundary of the WHS was later extended to include East Kennet.

Current Use

No current use. Set within arable land with a broad recently sown grass zone around it. The mound is planted predominantly with mature beech and other woodland trees with self-sown and unmanaged scrub understorey including nettles and brambles, elder, etc. The remains of a post and wire fence survive on the slopes.

Designations and Official Recognition

Whole Site	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site
AMIE No.	220868
SAM No	1012323

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

East Kennet long barrow is one of the best preserved of the 180 Neolithic long barrows of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset, which form the densest and one of the most significant concentrations of monuments of this type in the country. East Kennet long barrow is important because, despite partial excavation of the site in the past, it survives particularly well and has significant potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. Also as one of several long barrows and other contemporary monument types occurring in the immediate area, it illustrates the intensity with which the area was settled during the Neolithic period.

East Kennet Long Barrow lies within the **Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage**. This area has been awarded WHS status to reflect the exceptional quality of the surviving prehistoric landscape.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	D	The range of evidences of belief is not visible.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	D	Funerary symbolism absent.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	D	No evidence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	D	Age and history unclear on site. Reliant on HER for understanding.

Historic	Historic context	D	No evidence of its historic context on site.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	D	None
Historic	Material record	A	A rare example of its site type, comprises a highly distinctive example of a Long Barrow surviving largely intact.
Historic	Collective experience	A/C	Of little significance for local community, but of high significance for national interest groups.
Historic	Symbolic value	C	Defined by weak linkages to community identity.
Historic	Sanctity	D	
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	B	The mound largely survives with some excavation disturbance but much of below ground deposits remains undisturbed. It is thought that a burial chamber, likely to contain human remains, may be present near the end of the mound.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Strong potential for pre-historic burials. Long barrows date from the Neolithic period. Secondary burials from later periods in such monuments have been recorded, but there is no available evidence for this at East Kennet.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	C	The number of burials and the condition of remains at burial varies significantly between monuments. It is not even certain whether any undisturbed remains are present.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	A	Long barrows are all regarded as of national importance. There are a number of documentary references to this example, although no intrusive investigation has been carried out since the C19th.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	Carries some emotional resonance if interpreted largely due to the spectacular setting with panoramic views including other prehistoric monuments such as Silbury Hill.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The immediate rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains intact. No unsympathetic elements.

Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	B	No buildings or structures. The mound survives and it thought to contain a stone built burial chamber, possibly transepted. The flanking ditch earthworks have not survived. However the barrow is more intact than many other examples.
Artistic/ Architectural		D	No monuments.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	D	Boundary unclear, although a ditch is said to survive around the mound, but this was covered with vegetation.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and Technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	A typical example of its type as an antiquarian feature planted with woodland for aesthetic and economic purposes.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and largely complete.
	Structural planting	B	Strong definition by unexceptional C19th planting unrelated to the origins of the feature, predominantly mature beech. Roots may be damaging the archaeological evidence.
	Current condition (whole site)maintenance/ quality	C	Mound poorly maintained with much scrub but this may be to deter metal detectorists and other visitors. Buffer zone now sward, protecting it from ploughing.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature trees have potential. Burrowing mammals (rabbit or fox) housed in mound.

Vulnerabilities

The site is well recognized for its historic interest and potential, and a sward buffer zone has recently been established within the arable land to protect within the Scheduled area.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from

a) natural causes: burrowing mammals living in the mound, and penetrating roots of the mature C19th trees planted on the mound; and

b) being known to the amateur archaeological fraternity as largely undisturbed site, with potential damage from unauthorised metal detectorists. Risk heightened by site location remote from settlements and the owners.

There is no associated community so there is no collective community connection with the people buried there to provide some level of concern.

The site is in fair condition, some damage from burrowing mammals and likely from extensive mature tree roots.

The trajectory of the site is generally stable, unless burrowing activity increases, trees become damaged and root plates pull up large areas of the mound, or digging takes place resulting from unauthorised metal detecting activities.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	<u>Vulnerable</u>	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The description given in the HER is adequate for the monument in isolation. However, other than an entry in the list of 'Associated designations' to the World Heritage Site, the position of the barrow within a major prehistoric landscape is not considered. Its context and relationship to other features might be expanded. The WHS Management Plan does not feature in the list of Sources.

Surveyor's Comments

None

Sources of Information

Scheduled Ancient Monument entry.

Barker, C. J. (1985), *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. 79, 11(2).

Cunnington, M. E. (1914), *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. 38, 393

Daniel, G. E. (1950), *Prehistoric Chambered Tombs*.

Long, W. (1858), *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. 4, 343.

Lukis, W. (1862), *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol 8, 155.

Pomeroy, M. (2005), 'Avebury WHS Management Plan'.

Pugh, R.B. (ed) (1957), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire*.
vol. 1, p140(1)

Thurnam, J. *Archaeologia*. Volume 42. p203 No 6

Westlake, S. (2005), *East Kennett Long Barrow*.

Photographs

Note: the top of the mound was largely inaccessible except for a gently sloping area at the north end due to condition, overgrown with nettles and brambles.



Distant views of E side of monument approached from East Kennett village.



East side of mound



West side of mound



South end of mound



Scrub on south end of mound.



Mammal burrow at south end of mound.



Mature beech on west side of mound.



West side of mound, facing south, note buffer sward.



North end, west side



North end of mound, west side (left), and north end looking north (right), apparently where excavation may have occurred as the mound slopes gently down here where the south end is much steeper



North end of mound, east side.



View north from north end of mound towards Silbury Hill, with recently sown buffer zone sward. Setting otherwise is largely arable land. This also overlooks West Kennett Long Barrow



View west from west side



View NE from hedgerow east of mound towards East Kennett and Avebury

3. Eastern Roman Cemetery, Tower Hamlets

Site Name Eastern Roman Cemetery, Tower Hamlets

Burial ground category Deep Time: Roman

Baseline Information

NGR	TQ3420080950
Address	Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets
Ownership	N/A – below modern development
Current Contact for Access	N/A
Date Dossier Compiled	25 th October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Hind
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of site

The boundary describes a general location of the Eastern Roman Cemetery, based on excavations in the 1980s. However, it does not represent the extent of the cemetery, which archaeological investigation has shown to extend over at least 16 hectares. It has not been possible to define the boundaries of the cemetery as the excavations have taken place within a densely built-up area of London as opportunities arise through development. There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments to indicate on the map. There are Listed Buildings in the area, but with no connection to the cemetery.

The western boundary of the Eastern Cemetery is likely to be along Vine Street, which follows the line of the Roman city ditch.

Aldgate High Street and Whitechapel high Street to the north may have marked the limit of the cemetery. However the burials within the cemetery appear to be aligned along both sides of a road line passing through it, roughly from St Clare Street in the west to Hooper Street in the south-east. It has been proposed that there was a separate north-eastern cemetery focusing on the London-Colchester Road.

The eastern and southern boundaries are less easily identified. The number of finds dating from the Roman period, particularly those which might have a funerary association, appears to drop sharply to the east of Back Church Lane and to the south of the railway line.

Burial Sites (3): Eastern Roman Cemetery, Tower Hamlets



Map Centre: TQ3420080950

Map Scale: 1:1,250

List Entry No:

AMIE Event No: 1063081

HOOPER STREET ROMAN CEMETERY

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 Historic OS Mapping: Copyright and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd.
 (All rights reserved) License numbers 000394 and TP0024.



Short Description

The Eastern Roman Cemetery was in use from the C1st to C5thAD. Finds of evidence for burial were recorded from the C17th century onwards, including urns, inscribed stones and other Roman artefacts. However, it was not until the second half of the C20th that any large scale excavation work to investigate the cemetery was carried out. Results from 11 sites, excavated in 1983-1990, together with a watching brief from the 1970s formed the basis for a monograph published in 2000. In 2006 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Prescott Street, followed by a larger excavation in 2008. The results of this work were published immediately on a project website and the subsequent assessment is still underway.

The excavations identified the presence of a road running west-east through the cemetery, possibly serving as a processional way. The alignments of the burials relate to this road. The 1983-90 investigations found 136 cremation burials, 550 inhumation burials and 165 features from disturbed burials without human remains. In 2006-8, 47 individuals could be identified and many other deposits including human bone were found. This is a large assemblage, providing a good basis for study.

Those buried within the cemetery are assumed to be in general members of the local population. There is no evidence suggesting any strong association with a military presence. Most were mature adults, although in 1983-90 15.5 per cent of those identified were immature individuals and 9.5 per cent infants. The number of male burials was nearly twice that of females. These statistics are similar to the results from cemeteries elsewhere in Britain.

The cemetery contains evidence for a range of different burial practices and associated beliefs. Some burials had been placed inside wooden coffins and others in stone mausoleums, mainly located close to the road. The burials were accompanied by a range of objects, including personal ornaments, pottery, glass, coins, leather from footwear and evidence for food offerings.

The development of the cemetery and its layout can also be investigated through a number of ditches and quarry pits found within the area.

Current use

The cemetery is a buried archaeological site, lying below modern development.

Designations and Official Recognition

AMIE	No: 1063081
GLHER	MLO98937, 19481, 22778, 11232, 22780
Archaeological Priority Area	London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The Eastern Roman Cemetery is one of several major cemeteries serving London in c1st to C5th AD, and which have been identified close to roads leading from the city. There was only limited disturbance prior to the later C20th and the archaeological work carried out has therefore resulted in careful recording of features and collection of artefacts and human remains for further study.

The number of burials and cremations recovered is substantial and cover a period of several hundred years. They demonstrate a range of different religious beliefs and burial practice. In addition the size of the assemblage will help to identify trends such as variations across the population and the incidence of disease.

The scale of the cemetery and the material recovered make the Eastern Roman Cemetery a site of national significance.

Although there has been extensive excavation in parts of the cemetery, it is likely that further burials and cremations may survive below-the modern development and its extent is still uncertain. The site therefore retains significant archaeological potential.

The establishment of the Prescott Street website to follow the 2008 archaeological investigations and the subsequent assessment is also significant for the community. It allows a rare opportunity for the wider public to engage with archaeological work and will have raised awareness of the cemetery, particularly in the local area.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of Significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	N/A	The mix of cremation and inhumation burials, together with the range of grave goods recovered/present reflects the range of practices associated with death in the Roman period.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	N/A	
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	B	Both inhumations and cremations from the C1st-C5thAD were identified, indicating that different approaches to the dead were employed. The range and

			nature of the grave goods recovered also provide information about attitude to the dead.
Historic	Historic interest	B	Some evidence for the development of the cemetery over time can be found from excavated ditches and quarry pits.
Historic	Historical context	B	The proximity of the cemetery to roads and the Roman city help to place it in context.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	N/A	
Historic	Material record	B	The assemblage of grave goods and the human remains recovered recently can make an important contribution to understanding of cultural influences and practices during the Roman period.
Historic	Collective experience	B	The Prescott Street website has connected the current population to the past. Without it, few would have been aware of its existence.
Historic	Symbolic value	N/A	
Historic	Sanctity	N/A	
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Although there have been a number of investigations within the cemetery, it is anticipated that further remains will survive. Those recovered to date have been in good condition.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeology	C	The cemetery is of exclusively Roman date.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	There is a large assemblage of well-preserved human remains. The range of burial practices increases its significance.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	The cemetery has been recorded on the National and Local heritage records. The human remains and grave goods found have been curated for study. A number of reports and articles relating to the cemetery have been produced.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	N/A	

Artistic/ Architectural	Setting		
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	N/A	
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/quality	C	Condition below-ground uncertain, although results of previous excavations suggest that preservation conditions are good.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	N/A	

Vulnerabilities

Any burials surviving below-ground may be vulnerable to changes in root penetration, pH, water levels etc. which would affect the level of preservation of the bone. The burials are mainly vulnerable to disturbance by future development work in the area.

Recommendations

No recommendations for further designations. The AMIE polygon should be amended to better reflect the size of the cemetery, although its precise boundary cannot be defined.

The present location lies towards the east side of the known cemetery and would be better located in a more central position, north of South Tenter Street.

An additional HER record giving an overall description of the cemetery might be useful. This would need to be updated as additional information is provided by further analysis or additional excavation.

Surveyor's Comments

No visit was made to the site as it lies completely below modern development.

Sources of Information

Barber, B. & Bowsher, D. (2000), *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London: Excavations 1983-1990*, MoLAS Monograph 4

Greater London Historic Environment Record.

Margary, I. (1967), *Roman Roads in Britain*.

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Prescot Street website, <http://www.lparcology.com/prescot/>

Photographs

N/A

4. Saxon Cemetery, Croydon

Site Name Saxon Cemetery, Croydon

Burial ground category Deep Time: Roman; Early Medieval

Baseline Information

NGR	TQ3251065020
Address	Edridge Road/Park Lane, Croydon
Ownership	N/A – below modern development
Current Contact for Access	
Date Dossier Compiled	28 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Hind
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary describes the general location of the Saxon Cemetery, as identified by excavations in the late C19th. It does not represent the extent of the cemetery, which has not been determined through archaeological investigation. A larger polygon has been assigned to the cemetery in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER). This is likely to more nearly represent the true extent as it is based on negative results from archaeological investigations in adjoining locations. There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments to indicate on the map.



Short Description

The Saxon Cemetery was first identified in 1893-4 when a new road and housing were constructed on the site of the former home of Sir Thomas Edridge after whom the road is named. A number of inhumation burials and cremation urns were found, later estimated as representing 118-136 individuals. No human remains were preserved. Finds from the site were collected by Thomas Rigby, who listed and produced short descriptions of some of the more significant items. Rigby identified parts of a Roman urn-shaped vessel and suggested that some bronze artefacts might also date from that period. Most of the material dated from the C5th to C7th. Finds included shield bosses, swords, bronze bowls and other artefacts and parts of glass beakers. Unfortunately the collection was dispersed between a number of different museums, including the British Museum and Croydon Museum and many are now lost.

The Museum of London and the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society carried out some excavations in the area, but until 1992 no further burials were identified. When 82-90 Park Lane was due for redevelopment a further programme of investigation was carried out, which found an additional ten inhumations and eight cremations, one cremation within what appeared to have been a four-post structure. Apart from one cremation, two inhumations and some iron spearheads, removed for conservation, the graves contents were left *in situ*. These were then protected by geotextile and chemically inert sand.

The graves had been cut into a ploughsoil containing Roman pottery. Earlier cut features were also identified and Bronze Age flint and pottery recovered.

Following a Planning Inquiry in 1995, an archaeological condition was placed on development at 82-90 Park Lane, which required the below-ground archaeological resource to be sealed and preserved below areas to be used for car parks, access ramps, landscaping etc. This includes previously undisturbed areas as well as some areas disturbed by the C19th century works. These areas are being monitored for changes in soil conditions and precautions are in place to prevent impacts such as tree root damage.

The permitted excavations on the site in 1999-2000 were carried out by Wessex Archaeology, who identified a further 46 inhumations and two cremation burials. These remains were collected for study. Analysis of the grave goods confirmed a late C5th to late C7th/early C8th period of use, with most activity assigned to the C6th.

In addition a late Roman/early post-Roman plaster burial was identified on the east side of the cemetery. Another possible grave cut from this period was also found. The presence of these earlier burials may have influenced the siting of the later cemetery.

A number of other archaeological investigations have been carried out in the vicinity, with work at 76-78 Park Lane and 81 Park Lane of particular relevance. The former found evidence for activity in a number of periods from the Neolithic onwards, but no evidence that the cemetery had extended that far. The GLHER has used such information to define the likely extent of the cemetery.

Current Use

The cemetery is a buried archaeological site, lying below modern development.

Designations and Official Recognition

Edridge Road & Park Lane (82-90), Croydon (Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon Cemetery)	GLHER: MLO24037 AMIE No: 40439
Archaeological Priority Area	London Borough of Croydon

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The cemetery at 82-90 Park Lane was first identified in 1893-4. Grave goods were recovered dating the site to the 5th – 7th, but human remains were not preserved. The site was further excavated in the 1990s when one or possibly two inhumation burials from the late Roman or early post-Roman period were identified. The total number of burials within the cemetery is thought to have exceeded 200 and around 60 sets of remains found in the 1990s have been studied. Some parts of the site have been preserved *in situ*. The two phases of use, together with the extent and level of grave goods recovered, make the Saxon Cemetery in Croydon a site of regional significance.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of Significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	N/A	The mix of cremation and inhumation burials, together with the range of grave goods recovered/present reflects the typical practices associated with death in the Saxon period.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	N/A	
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	B	Both inhumations and cremations from the 5th-7th were identified, indicating that different approaches to the dead were employed. The range and nature of the grave goods recovered also provide information about attitude to the dead. There is some evidence for an early period of use, either in the late Roman or early post-Roman period, but the limited

			human remains recovered means that little can be learnt about prevailing attitudes.
Historic	Historic interest	B	The presence of a cemetery in the area during the Saxon period prompts further questions about the population it served.
Historic	Historical context	C	There is no evidence to link the cemetery to any particular settlement focus or known group, although wider influences can be detected.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	N/A	
Historic	Material record	B	The assemblage of grave goods and the human remains recovered recently can make an important contribution to understanding of cultural influences and practices during the Saxon period.
Historic	Collective experience	N/A	
Historic	Symbolic value	N/A	
Historic	Sanctity	N/A	
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Although there have been a number of investigations within the cemetery, it is anticipated that further remains will survive. The below-ground conditions are regularly monitored in order to identify changes which might affect preservation.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeology	B	The bulk of the cemetery contains remains dated to the C5th-C7th by the grave goods. However, there are also a few remains indicating an earlier phase of use, around the end of the Roman period.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The human remains from the C19th excavations have not been retained or studied. Those identified in 1992 were examined <i>in situ</i> and the graves then sealed, so that the bones are not available for further study. A sample of 46 Saxon inhumation graves, two Saxon cremations and a late Roman inhumation were found and analysed in 1999-2000.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	The cemetery has been recorded on the national and local heritage records. The human remains and all grave goods found in 1999-2000 are available for study, together with a small sample of both from

			the 1992 work. Most of the burials found at that time have been preserved <i>in situ</i> . Some of the grave goods recovered in the C19th are held in museums. A number of reports and articles relating to the cemetery have been produced.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	N/A	
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	C	Condition below-ground uncertain although results of monitoring suggest that preservation conditions are good.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	n/a	

Vulnerabilities

Any burials surviving below-ground may be vulnerable to changes in root penetration, pH, water levels etc. which would affect the level of preservation of the bone. The 1995 planning conditions established a monitoring programme which, to date, has not recorded any changes.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

No recommendations for further heritage evaluations. The AMIE polygon should be amended to match that used by the GLHER. The ongoing monitoring programme of ground conditions is useful in predicting any likely changes in the level of preservation of any surviving burials and should continue.

Surveyor's Comments

No visit was made to the site as it lies completely below modern development. As discussed above, the below-ground soil conditions are being monitored.

Sources of Information

Drewett, P. (1970), 'Excavations in Old Town, Croydon' *London Archaeologist* 1.9, 204-8.

Greater London Historic Environment Record.

Griffith, F. LL. (1895), 'On Some Roman and Saxon Remains Found at Croydon in 1893-94,' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* XV, 239-245.

McKinley, J. I. (2003), 'The Early Saxon cemetery at Park Lane, Croydon,' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 90.

Meaney, A. (1964), *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*.

Nielsen, R. (1992), 'Early Anglo-Saxon burials in Croydon' *London archaeologist* 7.1, 6-7.

O'Sullivan, H. (1996), '82-90 Park Lane, Croydon: a Planning case-study' *London Archaeologist* 7.16, 424-31.

Welch, M. (1997), 'The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at 82-90 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey: excavation or preservation', *London Archaeologist* 8.4, 94-97.

Wessex Archaeology (2000), *82-90 Park Lane, London Borough of Croydon: Archaeological Excavation Interim Report*, unpublished report.

Wessex Archaeology (2007), *76-78 Park Lane, London Borough of Croydon, Greater London: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpublished report.

Wessex Archaeology (2010), *81 Park Lane, London Borough of Croydon, Greater London: Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map & Record Report*, unpublished report.

Photographs

N/A

5. Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery

Site Name Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery
[Also known as Alderney Road Cemetery and the Great Synagogue Burial Ground]

Burial ground category Denominational, minority, ethnic burial grounds: Jewish

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: TQ 3582 10/919 (according to NHL list entry)
Address	Alderney Road, Stepney, London E1
Ownership	The United Synagogue
Current Contact for Access	Ruth Shorrick
Date Dossier Compiled	20 September 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	V Hinze/S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary of the Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery, in the ownership of the United Synagogue, encompasses the two westerly compartments (outlined).

Note: The adjoining easterly compartment (not outlined) comprises the Velho Cemetery owned by the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation of London. This site has a separate origin and is walled off and not accessible from the Alderney Road site.



Short Description

Over the 17th members of the Ashkenazi community, which originated in Eastern Europe, immigrated to England and lived among the Sephardic community already established in the East End. They were initially able to use for burials the Sephardi Velho (Old) Cemetery (*q.v. list entry no: 1319658*) in Mile End, but by 1693 needed to provide their own ground. A burial society was set up in 1696 and in 1697 the land for the first burial ground for the Ashkenazim community in London was purchased by a wealthy merchant, Benjamin Levy, who secured a 999-year lease for £190 on a plot of land owned by Captain Nathaniel Owen. Levy (d.1705) and his wife were both buried here. The burial ground was enlarged in 1749 with the purchase of a plot of land in Three Colt Yard, the two sections joined at one corner. The burial ground had a resident caretaker with a house in the grounds within the north-west corner of the northerly compartment. The caretaker, Nathan ben Mordechai Ireland, (d.1795) had been watchman for 50 years and is also buried at the site. The inscription on his tomb reads 'At this stone the guard is guarded'. The house was rebuilt in c. 1860.

A detailed survey of the cemetery was carried out by Rabbi Bernard Susser and published by the United Synagogue in 1997. Most tombstones are inscribed in Hebrew, some now decayed; the older section in the north has a central path beside which are many fine chest tombs of the wealthy and well-known people buried here. A granite plaque inside is inscribed with the words: 'Within this cemetery lie the mortal remains of the founders, lay readers and rabbis of the Ashkenazim community of this country'. Among the prominent people buried here are members of the Franks family, including Aaron Franks, a founder of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and his daughter Phila Franks (d.1765), a beauty who was painted by Thomas Gainsborough and Joshua Reynolds; members of the Hart family, including Moses Hart and his daughter Judith Levy, founders of the Great Synagogue, Moses also bequeathing money to the Royal London Hospital in Whitechapel, and Aaron Hart (1709-1756), the first Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim community in Britain; David Tevele Schiff (1765-1791), the second Chief Rabbi of England. There are a few notable trees in the cemetery and the ground is surrounded by high brick walls.

Current Use

The site has been closed to burials since 1852 although it may be visited by appointment and is still used for occasional memorial services. Both compartments are easily accessible by paths or open grass. The United Synagogue intends to sell the caretaker's house which is of concern since it threatens the integrity of this important site.

Designations and Official Recognition

National Heritage List UID: 442421	Listed Grade II
GLHER	MLO93054 Jewish Cemetery
Whole site	Within the Carlton Square Conservation Area
The Jewish Cemeteries form a group between Mile End Road and Alderney Road	
Jewish cemetery Alderney road E1 4413 (south side) II	List entry No 1117012
Mile End Road E 11 (West side) 4431 TQ 3582 10/918 grade II	List entry no: 1319658
Tower Hamlets Borough character appraisal	Recognises the group but does not distinguish between them

Note: The map symbol and description for this LB entry in the NHL are incorrectly applied to the north-east compartment of the Alderney Road Cemetery. They apply to the south-easterly compartment – and completely separate asset – which is the '*Velho Cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Jewish Congregation of London*'.

Although the National Heritage List point data are incorrectly applied, the Monument Polygons created by the GLHER for the two cemeteries are correct.

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The Alderney Road Cemetery is the oldest London burial ground specifically for the Ashkenazi Jews who immigrated to England in the mid C17th; the founding history of the site is bound up with that of the adjacent Velho Cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation of London. The Alderney Road site contains the graves of its founders, subsequent important rabbis and prominent members of the Ashkenazi community including Moses Hart the founder of the Great Synagogue, Aaron Hart the first chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazi community and Benjamin Levy, its founder. Although weathering has obliterated many of the inscriptions and sinkage and collapse affected in particular the collection of chest tombs, the cemetery is well cared for and regularly visited by both the Jewish community and cultural tourists. The current proposal to sell the caretaker's house is a threat to the integrity of the cemetery.

The level of survivals of the burials is likely to be good, with no disturbance except possibly in the area of the caretaker's house. The assemblage is a rare example of burials representing a specific religious group, from several centuries. The remains will be generally undisturbed while a Jewish community remains, particularly as preservation of human remains forms part of the religious practice.

The significance of the Ashkenazi Cemetery is enhanced by its proximity to the Sephardic Cemetery and Albert Stern house, a former Sephardic old people's home.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	Evidences of belief show a wide range of typical C18th funereal motifs on stones: the grave-digger's tools and the hour glass; skull and crossbones; curtains and ribbons, coffins, cut trees; cherubs and possibly dancing men. Specifically Jewish motifs are the priestly hands raised in benediction and the ewer and basin of the Levites.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	B	Funerary symbolism limited to a fairly evenly distributed arrangement of headstones and, in some cases slabs, and a group (c 10) of chest tombs, all of which appear to survive from their initial installation.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Evidence from the number and undisturbed state of the graves makes the presence of body easy to read. The lack of visual indicators of particular attitudes to death may itself be an indicator.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Attitudes and conditions at the time of construction are clearly revealed through the survival of fabric of original graves, the cemetery compartments and probably some sections of their surrounding walls; its historical record is well-documented (books, web sites etc.).
Historic	Historic context	A	Exceptionally clear evidence of the age and history of the asset over time particularly through graves of significant rabbis from acquisition in 1696 till closure mid-C19th plus evidence of recent (late C20th) renewal of inscriptions.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The site is nationally important for being the oldest Ashkenazi burial ground in London and containing the graves of many of the founders and prominent members of the London Ashkenazi community including several celebrated rabbis including the 'Baal Shem' of London, Samuel Falk.
Historic	Material record	B	The site contributes to the national historic record in its unique role as the oldest surviving London Ashkenazi burial ground.
Historic	Collective experience	B	Although strongly tied to the collective memory of the community of London Ashkenazim the site does not appear to contribute much to the community living in

			the immediate surroundings of Stepney/Mile End – from which it is largely invisible behind back-garden walls. Though still regularly visited and some inscriptions have been renewed, there are significant signs of neglect.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	Probably up to its mid C19th closure, and perhaps until the gentrification of the area, the site shaped the identity of the immediate community; it currently may contribute more to the identity of the wider community of London Ashkenazim.
Historic	Sanctity	A	Its survival intact, continuing care from the Ashkenazi community and the wealth of study and written recording of it suggests it is inviolable and accorded a high degree of sanctity.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. Their survival is likely to be good.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Site has the potential to contain evidence for substantial and well-documented evidence for burials relating to one historic or archaeological period. There is no known evidence for activity on the site predating the establishment of the cemetery.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	Documentation suggests a moderately large assemblage and/or fair or moderate preservation. No rare attributes other than the restriction to the Ashkenazi Jewish congregation. No information about the burials is available apart from the registers.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Site is of recognised national importance, it is securely located and mapped by National (English Heritage) and Local (CC) Heritage Environment Record. Limited background information is available about the below-ground aspects of the site.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	Carries strong and immediate emotional resonance due to its distinctive location completely enclosed from the outside streets by garden walls and by its atmosphere of shaded walks, quietness and aged, crooked grave stones.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	B	Setting completely built up from its original one of surrounding garden land and/or fields. Rocque's map of 1745 shows building only on the Mile End Road frontage

			although this likely to have occurred by the late C18th. Adjacent late C20th flats and light industrial buildings to the west and south-west detract from the views out.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	Caretaker's house (rebuilt 1860s) has architectural value as an integral part of the site's later development. It is in poor condition, not weatherproof and vacant.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	A good range of headstone shapes and of chest tomb decoration; kerbs not a feature although some graves also have flat stone coverings. Some craftsmanship evident.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Cemetery boundary in the form of c2m London stock brick walls (some with render) is complete
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	No evidence of any designed landscape.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Likely to be of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	The landscape framework of the type comprising regularly spaced headstones and chest tombs in grass beneath a canopy of trees makes a positive contribution to the site's interest; this contrast with its urban surroundings lends it a picturesque quality.
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	B	Little planting as part of ornamental concept; planting comprises mature London planes and yews, a number of poplars and sycamores, otherwise smaller C20th trees such as rowan and laburnum.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	C	Fair superficial maintenance – grass kept mown and free of litter and some new plaques added to most significant chest tombs; but evidence of historic neglect of headstones and chest tombs (some collapses of latter and leaning of former). Caretaker's house in very poor condition, vacant and in process of disposal.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Mature trees have potential, otherwise nothing of significance.

Vulnerabilities

The site is generally good condition, but the monuments are deteriorating and there is the threat of sale of the integral caretaker's house.

The trajectory of the site is stable but the monuments and house are on a downward path. The risks are low (site generally) to medium (monuments) and high (house). The burial ground is well-recognised as a major historic site by the Jewish community including Jewish Heritage UK and by historians (both Jewish and non-Jewish). It is well-researched and documented and features on the guided walks circuit along with the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Velho (old) and New Cemeteries nearby. It is not clear how much if at all it is valued by its immediately-surrounding community – much of this part of Stepney is now exhibiting signs of gentrification.

The setting, hidden largely behind the street walls and back gardens of largely domestic-scale housing is unlikely to be vulnerable to major change. The south-west corner, currently occupied by light industrial buildings reasonably well-screened by trees, could be vulnerable to change. To the south-east, the contiguous Velho Cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation of London (opened in 1657 and listed grade II as the oldest Jewish burial ground in England), appears to be in much the same condition of care and repair, of equal significance to the Jewish community and therefore not vulnerable to change.

The site is tidy, the grass is kept mown and the trees and shrubbery managed. The most vulnerable features are the chest tombs many of which are showing varying degrees of collapse and deterioration of decorative reliefs – although two of the most significant ones have received new granite plaques where inscriptions have faded. Headstones are mostly still upright and inscriptions in a mixed state of legibility and, where they exist, stone slabs on top of graves are intact. Boundary walls appear to be in good condition (although there could be hidden structural defects); the timber-boarded street door needs some repair and painting. The caretaker's house is vacant and in very poor condition with water penetration and broken windows the most immediately obvious defects from an outside inspection.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from decay and neglect of the chest tombs in particular and of the caretaker's house.

Burials may also lie in the garden areas and under the pathway that currently separate the house from the cemetery (Jewish Heritage UK comment and pers.comm from maintenance team).

The repair and ownership of the caretaker's house is a current (2013) risk: The United Synagogue is intending to sell the house. Separate, private ownership of the house could threaten the integrity of the site, lead to inappropriate use and possibly make public access (now by appointment but with little restriction) more difficult. The site has been identified as at-risk by Jewish Heritage UK (<http://jewish-heritage-uk.org/sites-at-risk>). The listing description does not specifically refer to the house, the text confined to '*Disused Jewish Cemetery adjoins the earlier Velho Cemetery and lies to the north and west of the latter.*

Contains both upright and flat tombstones. Some old brick walling survives now patched with cement'.

There are no known risks to the buried remains other than the impact of the possible sale of the caretaker's house.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk		Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The site is currently listed grade II as a site and part of a group of Jewish Cemeteries (with the adjacent Velho or Old Cemetery) between Mile End Road and Alderney Road. The caretaker's house would benefit from separate listing to protect its survival as an integral part of this significant site.

The cemetery HER entry does not include any documentary references, relying on the Listing entry. A better description of the historic significance, relationships to Old Velho Cemetery and Albert Stern House, along with documentary references, would be beneficial.

Surveyor's Comments

The listing entries need to be corrected as noted in the designation section. All the Mile End Jewish burial grounds – Alderney Road plus the Old and New (on the adjacent Queen Mary College campus) Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation – are related as a group.

Sources of Information

John Rocque's map of London 1745

Cemetery Scribes, www.cemeteryscribes.com

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LB Tower Hamlets (October 2007), 'Carlton Square Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines'.

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.asp?ID=THM003>

Meller, H., Parsons, B. (2008), *London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer*.

Roberts, M. (n.d.), 'History - Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery' (www.jtrails.org.uk)

Susser, B. (1997) *Alderney Road Jewish Cemetery, London E1, 1697-1853: Anglo-Jewry's Oldest Ashkenazi Cemetery*.

United Synagogue , www.theus.org.uk/burial

Photographs



Entrance door on Alderney Road



Exterior wall on Alderney Road (in good condition)



South-west (L) compartment looking back to SW and showing open character of the wall



North-east compartment looking SE over back gardens and immediately over the wall, the Vehlo Cemetery and view to QM College buildings



North-east compartment showing regular lines of headstones, all largely still upright



Damaged chest tombs; view left is the worst case, most have one or two collapsed panels



Grave stone slab damage, possibly by mowers



Loss of detail on reliefs from weathering



Information stone (L) naming significant Jews buried in the cemetery and (R) stone plaque recording recent memorial service held



Caretaker's house and view to street door; water penetrarion, rotten timbers, broken windows etc. Path on right view may have burials under.

Appendix 2b

6. Quaker Burial Ground, Coalbrookdale

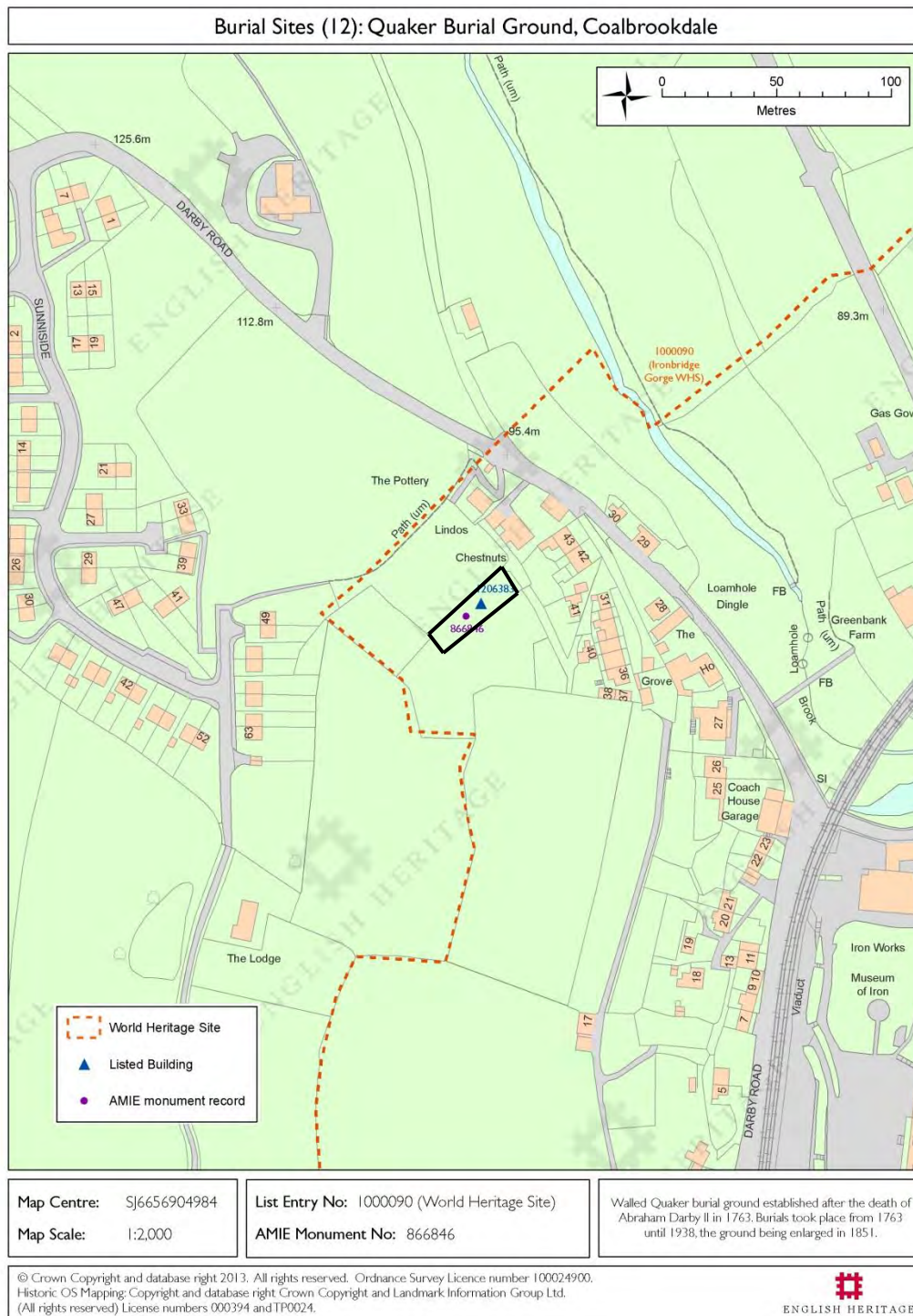
Site Name	Quaker Burial Ground at Coalbrookdale
Burial ground category	Denominational/minority/ethnic burial grounds: Nonconformist, Quaker

Baseline information

NGR	SJ6650004900
Address	Darby Road, The Gorge, Telford and Wrekin TF8 7EW
Ownership	Uncertain. Originally, the Society of Friends but the site is currently managed by the Coalbrookdale Heritage Trust as part of the World Heritage Site.
Current Contact for Access	Dr Matt Thompson or Shane Kelleher
Date Dossier Compiled	14 September 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The extent of the site is defined on the map below by the black line.



Short Description

Established in 1763 on land gifted just before his death by Abraham Darby II. Darby instructed the burial ground to be 'inclosed by a brick wall... for a burial place of such Friends who shall choose to be buried there' effectively as a gift to the Coalbrookdale Quakers. The space is a narrow rectangular space dominated by two giant Redwoods. It is on a steeply sloping site surrounded by tall brick walls which on examination look like late C18th brickwork. The grave markers are typical of the Quaker preference for small regular stones without any information but the name of the interred, and have been moved to the sides of the space. Pre-1850 stones are rare as many Quakers preferred not to mark their graves although plans of plots were commonly made and the one at Coalbrookdale survives.

Notably interred are a number of members of Abraham Darby II family including his wife, the builder of the Iron Bridge, William Reynolds, ironmaster, and former managers of the Coalbrookdale Company. Deborah Darby, a key figure in the Quaker meeting of the period, is also interred at the site. The last burial to take place was 1938 and the site is now closed.

The approach to the site is through wrought iron gates and steps and today the space is a laid out as lawn with the two redwoods and a yew tree located at the top of the slope. It is a simple arrangement. The site affords views over Coalbrookdale and from elsewhere in the valley the Giant Redwoods mark the location of the burial ground.

A small number of gravestones, in a different style, lie outside the cemetery close to a breach in the northern wall. Their relationship to the cemetery proper is not clear, although it has been suggested that these are pet graves.

Current Use

The burial space is one of a number of sites open to visitors to Coalbrookdale and the burial map and information about the site is fixed to the wall at the entrance.

Designations and Official Recognition

National Heritage List for England	Grade II English Heritage Building ID: 361968
Whole site	Within Coalbrookdale World Heritage Site

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The Quaker Burial Ground at Coalbrookdale is of exceptional significance as a survival of its type and is also a memorial to Abraham Darby and members of his family who were key to the development of the Gorge as a centre for early industrial production. For five generations the Darby Family managed the Coalbrookdale Ironworks and the Burial Ground can be seen as considerable significance as part of the wider composition in which it is possible to trace the impact the Quakers had in creating the unique landscape of the Gorge.

The significance of the area is recognised by the award of World Heritage Site status to Ironbridge Gorge. The burial ground is included within the WHS.

The small group of gravestones outside the cemetery wall should be investigated. If they are of Darby family pets as suggested in the HER, they increase the significance of the connections between the burial ground and that family.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	The arrangements of the grave markers indicate, exceptionally well, the approach to memorialisation of the dead adopted by the Society of Friends.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	B	Uniform round headed memorials, although moved to the edges of the site, are of considerable significance in signalling the typical style of monuments preferred by the Society of Friends.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	The site display the typically modest approach to the final resting place of the Quakers and this is of exceptional significance.
Historic	Historic interest	A	This site is of exceptional interest as part of the complex of Coalbrookdale's historic fabric and is intertwined with the importance of the Gorge as a key site for pioneering industrial development.
Historic	Historical context	B	The site reveals its purpose gradually because, although there is interpretative information which works together with the site to inform, it requires some effort on the part of the visitor to comprehend the site purpose.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	The site is associated with Abraham Darby II and his family as well as other key industrialists in the area and therefore is of exceptional historic interest.
Historic	Material record	A	The material record is exceptional in that the site displays a detailed map of the burial plots which relates to a written record.

Historic	Collective experience	B	The site is of interest to those particularly associated with the Society of Friends and those interested in the history of Coalbrookdale as a cradle of industrial enterprise but because it is the burial space of a minority group it is probably not widely appreciated.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	The site is protected as one of exceptional symbolic value because of its association with Abraham Darby and his family who are key to the narrative of Coalbrookdale's development.
Historic	Sanctity	C	Friends have little interest in the final resting place and the burial space only possesses to a small degree a feeling of sanctity.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	There are is a good chance that the below-ground remains will have survived well. There are numerous surface memorials present. The extent of the cemetery is generally well understood.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The burial ground contains a well-documented assemblage from a single period, the late C18th to the mid C20th.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	The human remains are all associated with a particular religious group, the Quakers. There are also some significant family connections represented.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	The site lies within a WHS and is a Listed Building. Its extent has been mapped and there are records available. Some survey work has been carried out although the results are not readily available.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	The burial ground is distinctive created by the sense of enclosure of the space which makes it like a large outdoor room but this has been considerably tempered by the removal of grave markers to the sides of the walls.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The setting makes an exceptional contribution to the value of the asset which provides highly significant context for the space at one and the same time tucked away from the industrial hub of Coalbrookdale and yet beside the home of Abraham Darby. The immediate setting is the remnants of the Coalbrookdale Arboretum, created by the Darby and Goldney families, providing a peaceful setting for the Darby Houses.

Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	A	The site is listed as a building of outstanding architectural interest. It forms part of a wider coherent assemblage of structures. An adjacent Friends Meeting House has been replaced by a modern bungalow but one is only aware of this if provided with local information.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	The monuments in the burial space are highly significant as early examples of those adopted by the Society of Friends although have been moved from their original positions.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	The high walls and decorative wrought iron gates are a key artistic element in the site and also indicate architectural merit.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	The site equally has a vernacular quality and is not known to be associated with a particular designer.
Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	A	The siting of the two Redwoods in the burial ground pays lip service to structural planting and they are of outstanding importance as an element of the site signalling the location from beyond the boundary.
	Current condition	B	The site is well maintained but structural repairs are needed to the walls.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	This is a closely mown space and whilst the site is well connected to the surroundings it comprises very simple elements in itself.

Vulnerabilities

The site is well maintained but it unclear if there has been any survey to establish the stability of the trees or walls. A significant stress crack has opened in the north east corner of the walls possibly indicating land creep down the slope. The steps which give access to the ground are also poorly aligned suggesting some land movement.

There is no evidence of any scheme for replacement planting of the Redwoods should they need to be taken down and there is possible vulnerability from land creep but the site is not under any threat of neglect and poor maintenance.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The HER entry for the Quaker Burial Ground lists the work which has been carried out, but does not include results of the 2000 evaluation although it is on the list. A copy appears not to have been supplied to the HER. The entry does include some historical background and a series of recommendations for further work, both in terms of fabric stabilisation and recording. The record should be reviewed and updated.

Surveyors Comments

A useful survey of the site is provided at

www.ironbridge360.co.uk/quaker-burial-ground-coalbrookdale.html

This site lists the burial ground as a building rather than a landscape or composition of group value which is anomalous.

Sources of Information

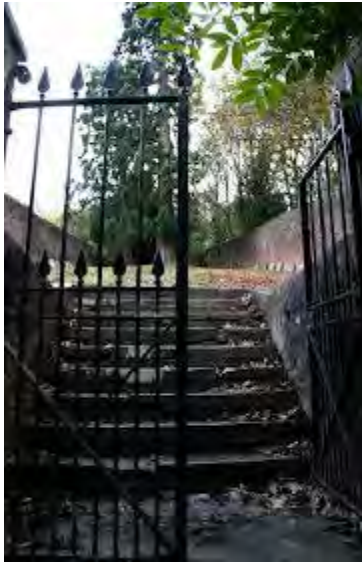
Belford, P. (2000), 'Field evaluation at the Quaker Burial Ground, Coalbrookdale', Series No 88.

Clark, C. & Alfrey, J. (1986), *Coalbrookdale: Nuffield Survey, First Interim Report*, 84-5.

Photographs



General view of the Quaker Burial Space



Gates to Burial Space and Interpretive Board at entrance



Steps to Ground showing condition



Grave Markers moved to sides of walls



Giant redwoods which signal location

7. Baptist Chapel Burial Ground, Cote

Site Name Baptist Chapel Burial Ground, Cote

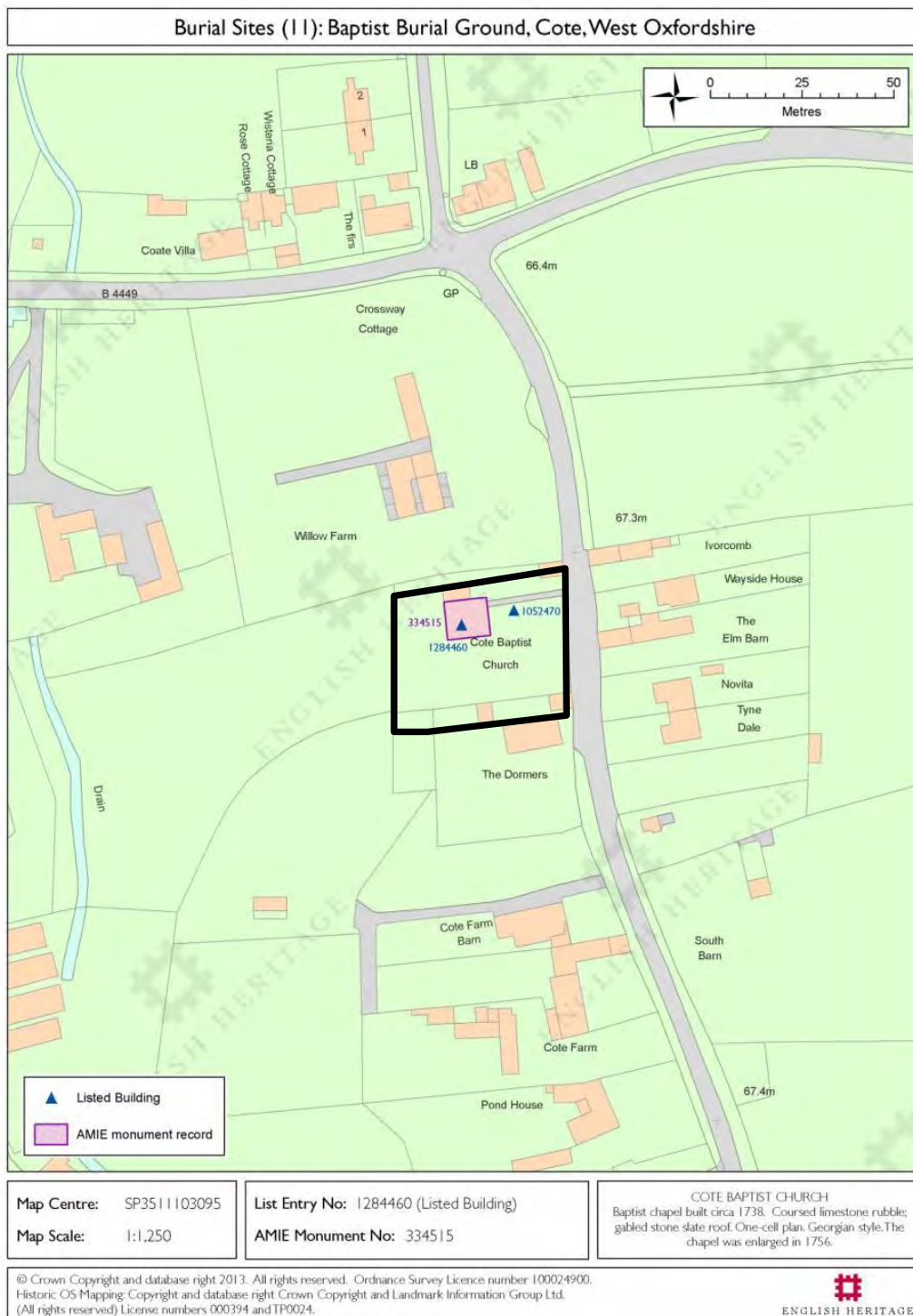
Burial ground category Denominational, minority, ethnic burial grounds:
Nonconformist: Baptist

Baseline Information

NGR	SP 3511103095
Address	Cote Baptist Chapel, Cote, Bampton Oxon OX18 2EF
Ownership	Historic Chapels Trust, London
Current Contact for Access	The Director, Historic Chapels Trust
Date Dossier Compiled	01 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the current burial ground. It is unclear how often the plot has been extended since the first chapel was constructed in 1703 or if additional land was acquired in one or more parcels. The available maps show that the western boundary was aligned with the chapel until the 1960s. The earliest burials are east of the chapel to the road; the southern half of the site accommodates C19th and early C20th burials with later C20th / C21st burials to the west and south-west of the chapel.



Short Description

The burial ground for a regionally important Baptist community. The chapel was apparently built c.1703, extended or rebuilt 1756 and refitted internally in the mid-C19th. It is open to new burials. Sherwood & Pevsner claim it was founded in 1656 (Sherwood & Pevsner, 1974, 557).

The chapel was first built c. 1703 for an established Baptist congregation which had a chapel in a nearby village. The building was set back from the road with a detached stable next to the road and the earliest burials (C18th-early C19th) took place in the land between the building and the road. The chapel was extended or rebuilt in 1756. The area to the south contains burials of the C19 and early C20th, and the area to the rear/ west of the chapel contains C20th/C21st burials. Although the chapel is redundant for worship, the burial ground is apparently still open for burials as there are a number of recent headstones. The present rectangular site (c.35 x 47m) has been extended in one or more phases. From available historic maps, it can be seen that the western edge of the cemetery was aligned with the chapel wall until the 1960s.

Key figures buried at the site include locally important figures in the Baptist community including members of the Williams family.

The main access to the 0.165 ha. site is directly off an unnamed lane south of the Cote crossroads. A pedestrian gate gives access from the east, serving a path to the two main doors to the chapel (originally dividing male and female worshippers) in the main, east elevation. The burial ground is always open to visitors via a C19th pedestrian gate off the road. The assemblage of monuments is not complete in situ but it is unclear how many have been removed and whether kerbs (of which very few survive) have been removed. Some headstones have been moved to the east boundary. The burials, however, apparently remain intact without disturbance

The origins, key phases and purpose of the cemetery are represented by evidence on site, particularly the continuity of monuments from the C18th. Some monuments survive from the earliest phase, 1703-56. This information is supplemented by an excellent and scholarly leaflet produced by the owners (Tiller, n.d.).

Current Use

The site is apparently open to new burials of local Baptists. Its ownership by the Historic Chapels Trust is very positive for its conservation, and events are organised in the chapel, with the former stable sensitively converted to a meeting room and public conveniences.

Designations and Official Recognition

Chapel (early/mid C18th), MOX1998	Listed Grade II*
Williams Chest tomb, d.1830, MOX21688	Listed Grade II
AMIE no.	334515

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A Baptist burial ground of modest extent, with an uncommon survival of an important assemblage of monuments continuously added to since the early C18th, many of the early examples being of high artistic quality. This collection is set within the artistic context of a regional tradition of high quality C17th to C19th monumental sculpture, the apogee of which is at the Anglican Painswick churchyard, and against which it is a relatively modest but still notable example. The site demonstrates the progression of attitudes to the burial and commemoration of the dead in this religious community, associated with a fine chapel and unusual associated outbuilding, with apparently undisturbed below ground archaeology.

The only HER records for the chapel location relate to extant standing structures: the listed chapel and tomb and a barn at Cote Farm, 100m to the south. Although there is no archaeological evidence for any activity on the site prior to the establishment of the chapel, there has been no archaeological investigation in the area. There is therefore potential for below-ground deposits from earlier periods below the post-medieval burials.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	The range of evidences of belief is only evident on site in a limited way and does not particularly demonstrate specific Baptist adherence.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Narrow range of visual representation from several centuries on monuments, including angels on C18th headstones, C19th monuments including a fine chest tomb prominently placed in front the chapel.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Wide range of memorials including headstones and a few kerbs, spanning three centuries demonstrating continuity in the approach to disposal of the dead and marking the presence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Exceptionally clear physical and documentary evidence of development since the C18th.
Historic	Historic context	A	Exceptional documentary evidence is supported by site-based evidence to understand the context of the development. Artistic context of

			monuments is within a regional tradition of high quality sculpture of monuments of the C17th to C19th.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The site is closely associated with a number of C18th - C20th locally and perhaps regionally notable members of the Baptist community.
Historic	Material record	C	A good and largely complete example of its site type, with strong and well documented material evidence.
Historic	Collective experience	B	Of considerable significance for local and possibly regional Baptist community, and for national interest groups.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	Contains burials of many local Baptist worshippers, and forms a genealogical focus, strongly tied to local collective memory.
Historic	Sanctity	A/B	Sanctity preserved both by religious community and via ownership by active building conservation body.
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive with some clearance and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. Any evidence for pre-chapel activity should survive well.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Potential for post-medieval burials in a continuum since the early C18th. There is no evidence for any earlier activity unrelated to the chapel, but there has been no archaeological investigation which might have identified it and below-ground deposits may be present.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	C	The HER contains no information about the likely survival of burials. Documentation suggests continuity of burials since C18th, but possibly a fairly small assemblage.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	B	Recognised nationally with two LBs, but the collection of other monuments is not recognized. Other than the Listed chapel and tomb, the HER contains no archaeological records for the area apart from a standing barn.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	A degree of emotional resonance derived from the assemblage of fine monuments found in a relatively isolated place in a plot of limited size, particularly in conjunction with the chapel interior.

Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains largely intact, but with a few isolated inappropriate buildings.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	A	Chapel of high architectural interest, with associated service outbuilding. A coherent assemblage and all present.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A/B	A variety of monuments of different periods from the C18th to C21st, exhibiting exceptional range of local craftsmanship, design value and genealogical detail, one designated and others collectively worth consideration for designation. A large number of C18th/early C19th monuments, but some cleared to the edges and kerbs lost.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	Burial ground boundary is marked by a stone wall at the front and other fences and walls. Unclear when this boundary established. May have been extended.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Sophisticated design of main building and monuments but no known named designer apparently evident gives this place considerable significance.
Architectural	Science and Technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	A fine and largely intact example of its type as a Baptist burial ground whose continuum of monuments, many of high quality, makes a particular contribution to its type.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and complete.
	Structural planting	C	Limited definition by planting. Several mature yews survive including Irish Yew.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	B	Largely well maintained apart from some decay of monuments; evidence of previous inappropriate alteration with moving of C18th/C19th headstones.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature yews have potential. Also geological interest of monuments and potential for lichen.

Vulnerabilities

The site is well recognized for its chapel (listed) and one of the key monuments is also listed. The site remains open to burials but has suffered damage, particularly clearance of some monuments and most kerbs. However, it is not threatened further by change as it is in stable charitable ownership, largely well maintained, and its key structure is designated.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from decay of C18th and C19th monuments, and to a lesser extent from the current level of maintenance and repair of monuments. The setting is at risk from further inappropriate development in the rural views. It is not recognized as a nationally important example of its type but the quality of the site indicates it is of at least regional significance.

There is no evidence from the HER of any risks to the survival of the below-ground remains. However, the lack of any archaeological investigations in the area means that the impact of the natural environment on survival has not been assessed, although it is not usually a problem in Oxfordshire.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk		Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's at Risk assessment criteria.

Condition: Site generally good, monuments deteriorating.

Trajectory: Site generally stable, monuments on downward path.

Risk assessment: Low (site generally) to medium (monuments).

Recommendations

Although the unlisted C18th-early C19th monuments are perhaps not individually worthy of listing, their collective value as a rare assemblage of artistic and genealogical significance is considerable. Recognition of the whole assemblage for the group value, the landscape contribution and contribution to the setting of the Grade II* listed chapel is essential to alert the local authorities to its value. The deterioration of the monuments will over time lessen this significance with, if no remedial work, eventual loss of the heritage asset. Group evaluation for the fine quality C18th and early C19th monuments as an assemblage of high significance artistically and historically is recommended because as an assemblage the group is of higher value than individual monuments.

The HER entries for the Listed chapel and tomb are derived from the architectural descriptions in the list description supported by surveys of chapels. An additional record for the burial ground with an assessment of its growth based on historic maps would be beneficial. The earliest map seen dated from the late C19th. Estimates of the number of individuals and the phasing of burials might be added.

It might be possible to add a note to the HER relating to local Baptist history.

Surveyor's Comments

Unexpected to find such a fine collection of monuments in deepest rural Oxon, related to a Dissenting denomination. The monuments contrast with the relatively plain exterior of the chapel and are strongly linked with the interior of the chapel which demonstrates aspects of the Baptist liturgy, including box pews, a gallery around three sides, a central pulpit and a baptistery. Impressive when seen from the chapel doorway as a dense assemblage of fine artistic quality. Although one of the main monuments is recognised by listing, the whole assemblage is of high importance both artistically and to mark the previous wealth and taste of the local Baptist community.

Sources of Information

Eustace, M. & E. (1977-84), *Survey of Oxfordshire Chapels* [unpublished report].

Sherwood, J. & Pevsner, N. (1974) *Buildings of England: Oxfordshire*.

Stell, C. (1986), *Chapels and Meeting Houses in Central England*.

Tiller, K. (n.d.), *Cote Baptist Chapel: A History & Guide*, [scholarly guide for Historic Chapels Trust]

Photographs



Main entrance, with noticeboard and former stable



Main view of chapel from road with earliest burial area in front



Williams tomb, 1830 listed GII. Prominent next to main path by entrance doors



Variety of monuments in earliest burial area, in front of chapel, visible from road.



Variety of monuments in front of chapel.



A variety of styles of finely carved monuments in front of chapel. Deterioration evident.



View along main path to lane from chapel door. Stable far left. Insensitive modern house in centre of setting.



View north across oldest burial area with chapel entrance to left.



Left: C19th area of burials south of chapel. Centre: C20th/C21st area of burials west of chapel. Right: Rear (west) elevation and south elevation of chapel.



Interior of chapel. 1859 refitting. Pulpit and desk, gallery and box pews, table pew with baptistery beneath



Left and centre: insensitive C20th structures in field to north, and to east of lane. Right: C20th clearance of monuments.

8. Canonesses Burial Ground, New Hall School

Site Name Canonesses Burial Ground, New Hall School

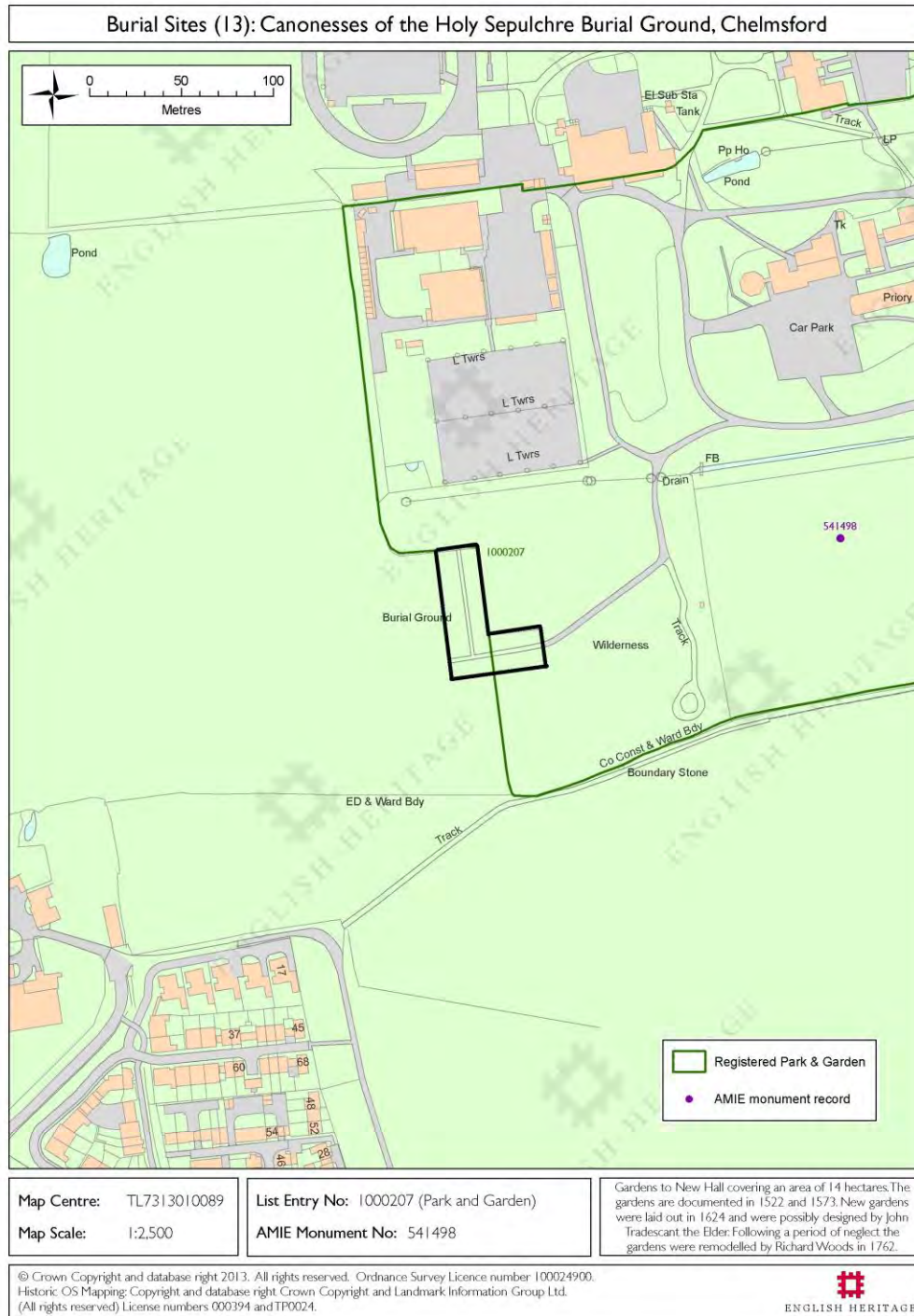
Burial ground category Institutional burial grounds: Monastic, other religious order

Baseline information

NGR	TL73399 10274
Address	New Hall School, Boreham, Chelmsford,
Ownership	Canonesses of the Holy Sepulture
Current Contact for Access	Sister Moira O'Sullivan
Date Dossier Compiled	30 th October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	Julie Rugg
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The extent of the site is defined on the map below. The older eastern section of the site falls within the boundary of the Registered Park & Garden.



Short Description

New Hall School is the oldest Roman Catholic girls' school in England. The school was founded by the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre in Liège in 1642 and moved to England in 1794 as a consequence of the French Revolutionary Wars. The school – which comprised a party of 75 individuals including professed nuns, schoolgirls and lay sisters – moved first to Holme Hall in Market Weighton and then finally to its present location. New Hall School occupies the site of a former Tudor Palace of Beaulieu, acquired by Henry VIII in 1516. The school lies partially within a Grade II Registered Landscape, and the school itself is a Grade I listed building. The oldest section of the Canonesses' burial ground, which was first used in the 1790s, lies wholly within the boundary of the Registered Landscape. The newer extension to the burial ground – laid out possibly in the 1920s – is outside the Registered Landscape boundary. The interment of schoolgirls also took place at the Canonesses' Burial Ground: many boarders at the school had families domiciled or originating from abroad.

The Burial Ground is located in the 'Wilderness', which is a mature wooded area to the west of the main entrance to the school. The Burial Ground is accessed by a path through the woods, and comprises a rectangular block of land, the boundary of which is marked by a tall brick wall perhaps 15ft in height. There is a substantial entrance gate at the old section. The modern extension adds an elongated rectangle to the original section, and is accessed through an entrance made in the wall of the older section. There are no interior structures, although a carved wooden Christ effigy is located in the modern section facing the entrance gateway. At the northern-most end of the modern section there is a modest statue of the Virgin Mary, with a plaque dedicating a death which took place in the 1920s. Overall, monumentation in the site is modest, reflecting the nature of the religious order. Internally, burials take place at either side of two central walkways which have been overlaid with gravel. In the older section, the nuns' monumentation is very nearly uniform, marked by the distinctive cross with a double bar adopted by the Canonesses. Exceptional monuments include a group of crosses with kerbsets marking the graves of a handful of schoolgirls who died following a diphtheria epidemic at the school in 1893. In the modern section, wooden crosses have been used to mark the nuns' graves although these are deteriorating and are gradually being replaced with small stone markers. A small number of modern memorials, still visited, are located along the eastern edge of the pathway, in addition to a dozen or so cremated remains plaques and markers along the east wall.

Internally, the grass is mown to lawn where there is no monumentation. The ground contains two specimen trees and hedging planted adjacent to the wire fencing which demarcates the eastern boundary of the modern section. The fields beyond are clearly visible through the hedge, in which bramble has started to become established. Although the boundary wall is high, the mature trees located close to the wall are higher, and create a sense of double enclosure.

Current Use

The Canonesses' Burial Ground is still in use as burial ground, and is also open to use by local Roman Catholics. The interment of cremated remains also takes place at the site. A burial register is kept with the Canonesses' extensive archive.

Condition

Overall, the condition of the site is good but the brick wall is deteriorating in places. Monuments in the older section are subject to decay although most appear to be in reasonable order: inscriptions are fading but the modest nature of the stones mean that many are still upright. Created without kerbsets, the monuments have not been destabilised by subsequent kerbset removal.

Designations and Official Recognition

Register of Historic Parks & Gardens	The older section of the Canonesses' Burial Ground sits within the site on the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens. The extension is outside that boundary.
Essex HER	New Hall MEX27483

The North Chelmsford Area Action Plan makes reference to the landscape in which the burial ground sits, acknowledging the need to 'manage the impact of development on the setting of historic New Hall School.'

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The burial site of a religious order operating within an educational context, and which has historic importance given its links to agitation for Roman Catholic emancipation in the late C18th and early C19th. The oldest portion of the site is strongly indicative of the religious, and the inclusion of the smaller-scale graves of schoolgirls gives a visual reminder of close nature of the school community in the C19th.

The site carries limited archaeological significance in terms of below-ground assemblage, but the above-ground survival of memorials is good. The location of the site within mature woodland affords a degree of seclusion, but the atmosphere of the site may be compromised by modern development that will become visible beyond the boundary in fields to the east.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	Uniform monumentation at the site is indicative of the religious order as a community, with each nun's grave marked with a particular religious symbol. The modesty of the Order is indicated by the simplicity of the headstones contrasting with memorials erected to lay individuals.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	B	There is no distinctive death-related iconography within the infrastructure although the memorials erected to lay individuals do have common mortuary symbols
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	B	The nuns' monuments lack kerbsets, but there are smaller-scale monuments marking the graves of schoolgirls.
Historic	Historic interest	A	The Burial Ground is strongly tied to the history of the Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre and the site's usage period is clearly evidenced in the burial plan on site, and in an extended Order/school archive.
Historic	Historical context	A	The Burial Ground was used within months of the Order becoming established at the site. Although little is currently known for example about the dates of construction for the entrance gate, information would be readily available in the Order's archive.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The Burial Ground is associated with New School, which educated girls from the elite Roman Catholic families of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
Historic	Material record	B	The Burial Ground constitutes a nationally important site of its type, in a remarkably good state of repair.
Historic	Collective experience	B	This site reflects the collective memory of the Order and of generations of children attending the boarding school and using the burial site for educational purposes. The local community probably has limited awareness of the site.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	The site has substantial significance to the Canonesses' community identity.

Historic	Sanctity	B	The site is accorded a strong degree of sanctity and is unlikely to be redeveloped as it lies partially within a Registered landscape.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	There are surviving markers and monuments within a well-defined burial ground, part of which lies within a Registered Park & Garden.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The burial ground contains the remains from the 1790s to the present day. They represent mainly nuns and former pupils of the school, all female, but in recent years it has served the local Catholic community and some of the later burials may be male. There is evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and cropmarks have been identified within the park. However, there is no evidence to suggest that there are any below-ground prehistoric remains.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	There will be a moderate assemblage with no special attributes other than a bias towards female burials.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	There are no known associated publications, other than burial records. The site is securely located, but not all is within the designated parkland.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	The site carries a strong and immediate emotional resonance as a consequence of its location within the woodland, the height of the wall and the modesty of the monumentation.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	B	The modern addition to the site has a wire fence boundary that offers views to surrounding fields, and which compromises the atmosphere engendered in the older walled section. There are already plans for the fields to be subject to residential development.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	The modest assemblage of wall and entrance gate in the older section is not particularly fine but remains striking in its location and has not been subject to substantial alteration.

Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	The monuments do not reveal evidence of striking craftsmanship but are important as examples of the modest monumentation favoured by some religious orders. One exceptional example is the large slate monument to the Reverend Prioress Clough, who died in 1816 after leading the school for 30 years. Other inscriptions are still legible, and include inscriptions in foreign languages.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	B	The entrance is complete but the wall has been partially taken down to accommodate the extension. The modern extension remains 'outside' the school wall.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	The site is not known to be associated with any particular designer.
Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/quality	B	The site is generally well-maintained and in good condition, although future maintenance is an issue.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	The site has potential for bio-diversity development as the boundary hedging connects to the fields beyond. Much of the newer extension is lawned but within the older section, grass is left longer and is likely to harbour woodland flower species.

Vulnerabilities

The site is vulnerable given uncertainties as to strategies for its long-term management. New School is dedicated to ongoing maintenance and it is unlikely that the site will disappear from the landscape. The removal of older memorials and insertion of newer replacements will have an impact on the historic integrity of the site. However, the Canonesses are uncertain as to whether clearance of internal features should take place, to simplify maintenance and turn the site into a more generic 'memorial garden'.

Overall, the trajectory is stable but gradually declining, in the absence of active conservation activity which recognises the site as burial space. In the long term, deterioration of the substantial wall will become problematic. Planned residential development in the fields adjacent to the site is likely to have an impact on its spirit of place, which is largely linked to its seclusion.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	<u>Vulnerable</u>	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a visit be made to the site to consider the impact of adjacent residential development. An alteration needs to be made to the boundary as it relates to the Register, to include the modern extension to the burial ground. If this takes place, the impact of adjoining development on the setting of the Registered Park & Garden would be a material consideration.

The HER entry for New Hall and the description for the Registered Park & Garden state that the site was acquired by the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, but the presence of their burial ground is not at present mentioned. This should be rectified.

Surveyor's Comments

This is a touching and atmospheric site which requires some interpretation for its 'story' to be fully understood. The woodland setting contributes substantially to the site, and its location within the grounds of New Hall School assures the site a high level of protection from development. However, both of these features militate against open public access.

Sources of Information

Tuckwell, T. (2006), *New Hall and its School*.

Website: <http://www.newhallschool.co.uk/History>

Photographs



Entrance gate from interior of old section



Interior of older section showing modest monumentation, with interspersed 'lay' headstones. Notice on the wall presents a rough grave plan.



Interior of old section viewed from the newer extension. Access through boundary wall.



Group of childrens' graves dating from epidemic, 1893



Modern wooden memorials in the newer extension, gradually being replaced by small stone markers.



Eastern boundary: wire fence and hedging boundary; wooden Christ effigy and small stone grave markers.

9. Holy Ghost Chapel and Interdict Burial Ground (within South View Cemetery, Basingstoke)

Site Name Holy Ghost Chapel and Interdict Burial Ground (within South View Cemetery, Basingstoke)

Burial ground category(ies) Churches/churchyards: Medieval
Cemeteries: Burial Board/Public Health

Baseline Information

NGR	SU 63576 52612
Address	Chapel Hill, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 5TB
Ownership	Basingstoke & Deane Council
Current Contact for Access	Cemetery Officer Cemetery Lodge 105 Worting Road Basingstoke, W. Hants RG21 8YZ
Date Dossier Compiled	29 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the mid-C19th burial board cemetery which incorporated the remains of the Liten burial ground, the extent of which is unclear but was apparently wholly incorporated into the C19th extent, the medieval chapel and the Tudor chapel. The red line is the extent of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. Listed building reference numbers in red. Conservation Area boundary not shown.



Short Description

The medieval and Tudor chapels associated with the Interdict Burial Ground are set within a mid-C19th burial board cemetery.

The origin of the core of the burial ground on Chapel Hill, Basingstoke dates from 1208 and the period of the Interdict when King John and all of England were excommunicated by the Pope and when burials could not take place on consecrated ground. The Interdict was lifted in 1214 and the site was consecrated the following year. A chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost was erected by 1244. Burials apparently continued over the following centuries. In 1524 Lord Sandys of The Vyne (nearby) enlarged the chapel adding to it the chapel of the Holy Trinity on the south side of the chancel. In 1858 the churchyard was expanded in order to accommodate the growing population and wealth of the town. Two Gothic chapels were built on the newly enclosed ground to serve Anglicans and Nonconformists. A small section of the west end of the original chapel survives today alongside the cemetery lodge on Chapel Hill.

Key figures buried at the site include locally known dignitaries Thomas Burberry (of the clothing company), Alfred Millward, John Mores and John Aidan Liddell. The cemetery closed to new burials in 1912.

The main access to the 2.8 ha. cemetery is off Chapel Hill, via the flamboyant mid-C19th listed lodge and vehicle gateway with a bridge over linking two sections of the cemetery. Two pedestrian gates give access on the opposite side of the site, serving a footpath between a residential area and the town/station. The cemetery is always open. The C19th path/drive system largely survives but with some simplification of the paths. The two substantial mid-C19th chapels were demolished in the 1960s removing the focus of the dominant C19th layout which incorporated the two earlier conjoined chapels and their burial ground, but their sites remain open. At this time many headstones were taken down and some used as paving. A few of the finest were preserved in the Holy Trinity chapel tower.

The origins, key phases and purpose of the cemetery are represented by evidence on site. This is supplemented by excellent interpretation boards and a series of five leaflets, produced by a local conservation group supported by HLF funding.

Designations and Official Recognition

Chapel of the Holy Trinity (early C16th)	Listed Grade II*
Chapel of the Holy Ghost (C13th)	Scheduled Ancient Monument
Lodge, gateway and bridge (mid-C19th)	Listed Grade II
Whole site	South View Conservation Area
South View Cemetery	Hampshire AHB: 52042

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

An uncommon survival of a particularly narrow medieval burial period, commencing a long period of uninterrupted use of burial space. A rare palimpsest of physical survivals from many historical periods.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	The range of evidences of belief is considerable, covering Church of England, Dissenters, Jewish but only evident on site in a limited way.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Wide range of visual representation from several centuries on many monuments, including angels and skulls on C18th headstones, C13th/C17th effigies, C19th monuments including a fine pedestal tomb in the chapel.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Exceptional range of memorials including headstones, effigies, kerb stones spanning many periods demonstrating how people approached the disposal of the dead and marked the presence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	A	There is exceptionally clear physical and documentary evidence of a range of phases of development since the C13th.
Historic	Historic context	A	The site has exceptional documentary evidence which is supported by site-based evidence to assess the context of both the medieval and C19th landscape phases.
Historic	Association with notable persons	B	The site is of considerable significance because it is closely associated with the

	or events		five-year Interdict of 1208-13, and also, although of local interest, is associated with a number of notable Basingstoke worthies.
Historic	Material record	A	A highly distinctive site of its type, with a very unusual combination of medieval, Tudor and C19th and C20th material evidence.
Historic	Collective experience	B	Of considerable significance for local interest groups, which is mediated by good interpretation methods comprising historic leaflets and site interpretation at all three entrances.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	Of considerable interest as it contains burials of many Basingstoke residents and forms a genealogical focus, also used as a link space for residents crossing Basingstoke.
Historic	Sanctity	C	Of some significance as it has largely lost its sanctity with the loss of associated devotional elements (chapels), but is still evidently regarded as worthy of respect.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Exceptional preservation as above ground monuments survive (with considerable clearance) but below ground deposits apparently remain undisturbed.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	B	The site is of considerable significance as it has potential for medieval and post-medieval burials.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	No excavations have taken place within the cemetery area and therefore no human remains are or have been available for study. The level of preservation of buried remains is unknown. Documentation suggests of exceptional importance for the rarity of the original narrow medieval burial period, 1208-13, and for continuity of burials since then.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	Recognised nationally with SM, LB, and as part of locally important CA. However, the boundaries of the Interdict cemetery are unclear within the wider site boundary.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	Of exceptional significance for its combination of hillside siting, Picturesque chapel ruins with associated effigies and monuments, and startling C19th entrance architecture which have an immediate impact on arrival. This is somewhat diluted by the damage to the setting but

			still strong.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The setting was until the late C20th of high significance, with the site overlooking the market town of Basingstoke which the cemetery served for so long and was valued as part of the Picturesque composition in the C18th and C19th. Now the setting is reduced in significance since the large-scale buildings of the New Town were constructed to the south and west, leaving fragmentary historic views.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	B	The combined presence of fragments of the high quality medieval and C16th chapels form a focal point to the early burial ground, and although the C19th chapels have gone, the flamboyant lodge, together with the bridge and boundary wall, all contribute considerable architectural interest to the site.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	A wide variety of monuments of different periods from the C13th to C20th, exhibiting exceptional range of craftsmanship, design value and genealogical detail, some worth consideration for designation. A large number of C18th/early C19th headstones cleared and re-used as path surfacing.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Cemetery boundary is marked by the mid-C19th wall and lodge, within which the boundary of the earlier cemetery is not defined.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Sophisticated design of buildings, landscape, and monuments but no known named designer apparently evident give this place considerable significance.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	A fine and largely intact example of a C19th burial board cemetery.
	Ornamental landscape design	A	The layout is likely to fulfil Register criteria, even though the two focal chapels have gone.
	Structural planting	A	Of interest for the surviving C19th planting, also for several possibly earlier specimen yews around the medieval and C16th chapels (SAM site).

	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	B	Largely well maintained, but some scrub around a few monuments. Loss of chapels occurred several decades ago.
Sect. 11 NPPF,	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance as some ecological diversity observed, but no connectedness with other habitats.

Vulnerabilities

The site is closed to burials and has suffered damage in the past, including the entire loss of the two C19th chapels, the partial loss of the medieval and Tudor chapels leaving them as ruins, and clearance of many memorials. However, it is not apparently threatened further as it is in stable local authority ownership near the heart of an urban community, largely well maintained, and its key structures are designated. This is enhanced because of its strong links with the local community for social, open space and heritage reasons, and because it is a main pedestrian route from a residential area to the town centre.

The site is well recognized in terms of its buildings and archaeology relating to the chapel. There is, however, risk from deterioration of monuments of all periods, to the setting from further inappropriate large scale office development in the hillside views over the town, and to a lesser extent from reduction in maintenance and repair. It is not recognized as a nationally important garden cemetery but such is the quality of the site it should be considered for this designation.

No information on ground conditions is available. The state of preservation of the buried human remains is unknown. It is not possible to say whether these are under threat from the environmental conditions.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

It is recommended that effigies within the chapels (although they are covered by the SAM area) and the elaborately decorated anchor memorial dating from the late C19th both be considered for listing. The whole site should be considered for addition to the Register of Parks & Gardens for the depth of history, culminating with the 1850s burial board layout which unites the site.

The HER description of the cemetery provides a very brief description of the history of the cemetery during the reign of King John. The subsequent development of the cemetery and the associate chapels needs to be expanded. It would be useful to provide some cross referencing to other monuments, such as the Historic Buildings records for the chapel ruins, Roman Catholic Church etc. These descriptions are much fuller.

The references consist of post-medieval maps, references to the Hampshire Register of Parks & Gardens and a C19th town history. It would be useful to include references to any church records from the earlier period if they exist.

Surveyor's Comments

None.

Sources of Information

Baigent, F. J. & Millard, J. E. (1889) *A History of ... Basingstoke*.

Brooks, C. *et al.* (1981), *Mortal Remains: The History and Present State of the Victorian and Edwardian Cemetery*.

Department of the Environment, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: (HHR) Basingstoke & Deane 11/1984 1.

EH Pastscape: Search on Chapel Of The Holy Ghost And Chapel Of The Holy Trinity, Field Investigators Comments, F1 WW 06-JAN-57; F2 ASP 07-APR-67; F3 JGB 15-NOV-82.

Ordnance Survey Map, OS 25" (1940).

South View Conservation Group (n.d., c.2013), leaflet series *The Holy Ghost Cemetery Basingstoke: Basingstoke Entrepreneurs; The Chapel Ruins; Interesting Memorials; Decoding the Landscape; War Graves*.

Victoria County Histories (Hants) (1911).

Photographs



Main entrance with bridge



One of several excellent interpretation boards (centre)



Ruins of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity with extensive view compromised by later C20th Basingstoke (right).



Fine sculpture in ruins of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity



13th effigy with Holy Ghost chapel behind.



Vulnerable masonry and sculpture associated with the two chapels.



Fine late C19th memorial (left), possibly listable; WWII concrete tank traps (right)



Group of WWI War Graves including a VC



Mid-C19th boundary wall with modern development beyond compromising setting



Fine C18th memorials with Christian symbolism cleared and re-used as paving, deteriorating in places



Symbolism of death and religion on headstones cleared and preserved in chapel tower.



Major developments in Basingstoke compromising the setting

10. St Andrew's Church and Churchyard, Penrith

Site Name St Andrew's churchyard, Penrith

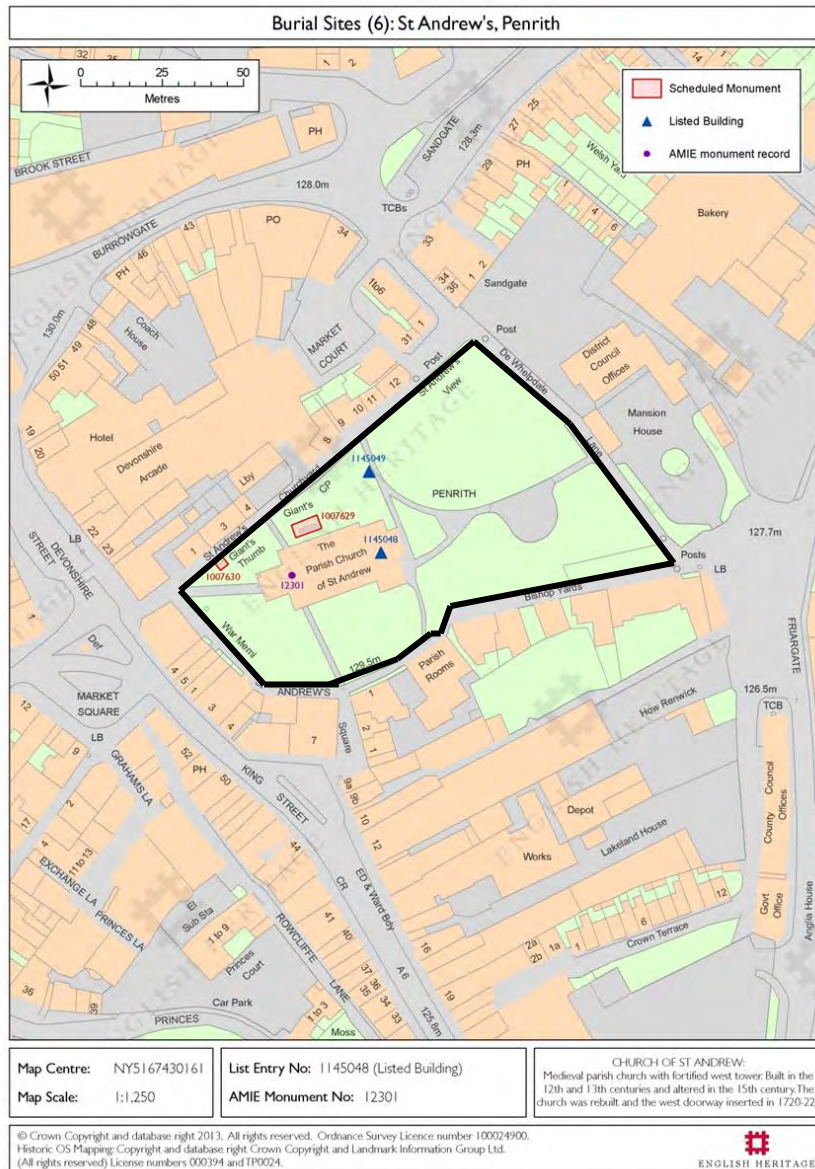
Burial ground category Churches/Churchyards: Medieval

Baseline Information

NGR	NY5167430161
Address	St. Andrew's Church : St. Andrew's Place, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 7XX
Ownership	The Diocese of Carlisle
Current Contact for Access	Rev David Sargeant The Rectory, Lamley Gardens Penrith CA11 9LR 01768 863000 office@parishofpenrith.plus.com
Date Dossier Compiled	08 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of site

The boundary describes the extent of the burial ground as enclosed in the mid-C19 but also includes the garden on the eastern edge of the site as it is unclear where the original boundary ended. Listed buildings and the SAM references are indicated on the map.



Short Description

The focus of the churchyard is the church itself. The oldest surviving element of this is the fortified church tower. Built in the 12th and 13th centuries and altered in the 15th century. The church was rebuilt and the west doorway inserted in 1720-22. Restoration work was carried out at various times between 1863 and 1922. The early C18th designs are classical and reputedly influenced by Nicholas Hawksmoor. Construction is red sandstone ashlar. A vestry was added in 1905. The setting of the church and churchyard is characterised by a mix of vernacular cottages, later Victorian town houses and more modern structures which enclose the space.

Recent red sandstone paving replaces earlier paths through the churchyard making it a desirable through route from one part of the town and another. At the east end of the churchyard the paths converge at a modern garden area – ‘The Rotary Garden’ – opened in 1971 to mark the anniversary of the Rotary Club. The space was formerly the site of various buildings which were demolished to make an oasis of peace and quiet that together with the wider churchyard contributes to the space forming an important element of townscape in Penrith just off the Market Square. As part of a 2012 town initiative, further improvements have been made to the space. It is unclear where the eastern churchyard edge might have been as it meets the garden area.

The best known monuments in St Andrew’s churchyard are the Giant’s Thumb and the Giant’s Grave which have been illustrated in engravings from the C18th onwards in period tourist guides. Today both these famous graves are scheduled but in a different position from their early C19th positions. The Giant’s Thumb is an Anglian high cross [List Entry Number: 1007630] located in the northwest corner of the churchyard. The Giant’s grave is scheduled and comprises cross-shafts and four hogback stones [List Entry Number: 1007629]. It is reputedly the burial place of the King of Cumbria, Owen Caesarius. The Giant’s grave was reputedly opened in the C17 and bones and a broad sword discovered. (Flemming, 1997). Other notable monuments include the blue slate grave of Mary and John Hutchinson, William Wordsworth’s in-laws, a major C19th railway monument to the memory of Robert Virtue; and a group monument for cremated remains established in 1968. This is a red sandstone monument onto which the names are engraved. When images from the early C20th are compared with the present it is clear that many churchyard memorials have been removed or laid down to make maintenance easier. Inside the church there is no evidence of burials but some preserved early grave stones in the entrance and memorials within the body of the church.

Current Use

The Churchyard is closed for new burials but interment of cremated remains occurs occasionally. The site, maintained by Eden Council, is used as a public open space and pedestrian access linking areas of the town pass through the site. The Rotary Club and community group have been involved in recent enhancement to the gardens.

Designations and Official Recognition

St Andrew's Church	Listed Grade 1
Giant's Thumb and Giant's Tomb	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Gothic Monument to commemorate building of the Lancaster to Carlisle railway	Listed Grade II
Whole site	Penrith Conservation Area

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The church, churchyard and surrounding buildings are a composition of exceptional townscape value, and of architectural and historic interest. The arrangement is typical of the north Pennines, in combining vernacular traditions and sophisticated design in harmonious composition. The site is well documented, attractive, well maintained, includes a number of listed and scheduled elements and is in a conservation area.

The presence of the high cross fragments and hog back tombs suggest that St Andrew's Church was an early formation. A pre-Conquest origin is also suggested by the shape of the churchyard boundary south of the church, as oval churchyards often indicate a Saxon church foundation. If so, there is potential for below-ground evidence for this church to survive.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	C	The range of evidence that this site might have offered is limited by clearance of memorials although some very good memorials have been preserved hinting at a much richer past and therefore has some significance.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	C	Death-related iconography is similarly not a major feature of this churchyard because of clearance of the memorials nor does the church itself appear to have burials within its curtilage.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	Evidence of the dead body is generally subsumed because the area of the graveyard is largely maintained as an amenity space and its current design accommodates rather than emphasises its past.

Historic	Historic interest	B	The churchyard is of considerable interest as site evidence combines with documentary evidence of the evolution of the church from the medieval to the present day to provide a very good historical record of a parish church.
Historic	Historical context	B	Together, the church and churchyard work to illustrate the gradual evolution of the space as a focus in the townscape.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	Two ancient scheduled monuments link this churchyard with Owen Caesarius. In addition, there has been long-standing interest in the Robert Virtue railway memorial and the memorials connected to William Wordsworth, evidenced in historical descriptions by tourists of the past including Celia Fiennes, Defoe and Walter Scott.
Historic	Material record	B	There is an extensive material record about the church, churchyard and burials as evidenced in the National Archives which is of considerable interest.
Historic	Collective experience	B	The site has considerable significance as an amenity location. Moreover, there is a useful guide book available from the church which provides information about the site for visitors.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	The space and church together is clearly of considerable value to the community symbolic of the continuity of the church in the community of Penrith
Historic	Sanctity	B	Feeling of sanctity is considerable, created by the sense of enclosure rather than the monuments.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Whilst it is known that the grave of the King of Cumbria was opened in the C17th and this together with the Giant's Thumb was repositioned in the churchyard, the remainder of the site – even though monuments have been cleared – is probably undisturbed. The more recent burials will be documented and the limits of the churchyard are fairly well defined.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	A	The burials will cover the period from the medieval onwards. The early monuments are rare. The potential for evidence of an earlier church is also significant.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The only archaeological work within the churchyard was connected to relaying of path and a water pipe, not requiring significant disturbance. Some

			disarticulated remains were found, demonstrating only that human remains are present.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	The site contains a number of designated elements. Apart from scheduling and listing descriptions, the documentary evidence is limited.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	This churchyard has an immediate impact as a tranquil oasis away from the busy adjacent market square and as such has exceptional spirit of place.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The setting of the churchyard site in happy unity of scale with nothing incongruous and the modern rotary garden is a sympathetic modern addition.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	A	At the heart of the churchyard is the church which is of exceptional significance. (EH 72923) reflected in being grade I listed.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	The rare Giant's Thumb (Monument No: 1007630) and Giant's Grave (Monument No: 1007629), both scheduled monuments, dominate the north side of the churchyard. There are other very good monuments, the Gothic Monument to commemorate building of the Lancaster to Carlisle railway [EH 72924] and others which have no national designations but which are of high quality. Modern (post 1968) memorial listing those interred introduced alongside an area reserved for cremated remains is in a sympathetic style not often seen and therefore is of considerable interest as an approach to disposal of remains. The noticeable absence of other monuments heightens the significance of those surviving as each can be appreciated it is situation and becomes a significant object in the churchyard.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	Fine C19th wrought railings define the space of the churchyard and gateways mark the entrances although some of these appear to be modern or re-opened entrances.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Sophisticated church design associated with style of Hawksmoor. Additionally there are well crafted monuments but the latter not known to be associated with a named designer.

Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	A modern layer of relaid red sandstone paths within the enclosure of the churchyard adds a modern [2012] but sympathetic layer to this landscape. It is uncertain about whether these follow the lines of earlier paths
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Modern domestic scale planting including shrubs and roses enhance the amenity of the space and are of some significance in enhancing the design composition. In 2013 a community HLF project for a garden at the east end of the site was completed to open up the space for amenity.
	Structural planting	C	Mature churchyard trees surround the south and west sides of the church and provide a focal point for the modern rotary garden. They of considerable interest in contributing to the design composition of the whole ensemble.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance /quality	B	The site is in good condition
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	D	No connectivity with areas beyond the boundary leave this site isolated in the urban area which suggest it has limited ecological interest. Most of the area is mowed grass.

Vulnerabilities

St Andrew's churchyard is well maintained. The church and churchyard are overlooked by surrounding buildings and seem relatively safe from heritage crime and vandalism. The main vulnerability arguably could be gradual erosion of the historic environment through projects in the churchyard to maintain it as a serviceable public open space.

No risks to below-ground deposits have been identified.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

No recommendations for further heritage assessments.

The HER records associated with the church add little beyond what has been included in the designation descriptions. There is scope for further research into a possible Saxon church and oval churchyard.

Surveyor's Comments

There is an intention to introduce a new interpretation board outlining interesting elements in and around the churchyard. This is part of St Andrews Square Renovation: <http://www.penrithtown.co.uk/initiatives/st-andrews-square>. The modern layer seems to have most to do with enhancing the area around the church as a green space and not much to do with its significance as a burial space.

Sources of Information

Collingwood, W.G. (nd), *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society*

Fleming, S.D. L., (1997), *A History and Guide to St Andrew's Church Penrith*.

Pevsner N., & Hyde, M. (2010 revised), *Cumbria: The Buildings of England*

Bailey, R. N. & Cramp, R. (1988), *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, General Introduction*.

Perriam, D. R. & Robinson, J. (1988), *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture, Volume II, Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire*.

Surveyor's Comments

There were difficulties in determining the nature of context *vis-a-vis* historic interest and historic context for his site as felt I had already expressed all I had to say about this in earlier parts of the form. There were also difficulties over expressing the contemporary communal value of this place within the parameters of the form.

Photographs



C19th century railings north side of the churchyard



View towards west end of the Church showing new paving in foreground



View towards north gate showing newly paved paths and scattered monuments



Uniform design of Gravestones moved to north wall of church



Giant's Grave



Giant's Grave adjacent to North Church Wall



Main entrance to the churchyard



Modern memorials for recording cremated remains

Appendix 2c

11. St Martin's Church and Churchyard, Wharram Percy

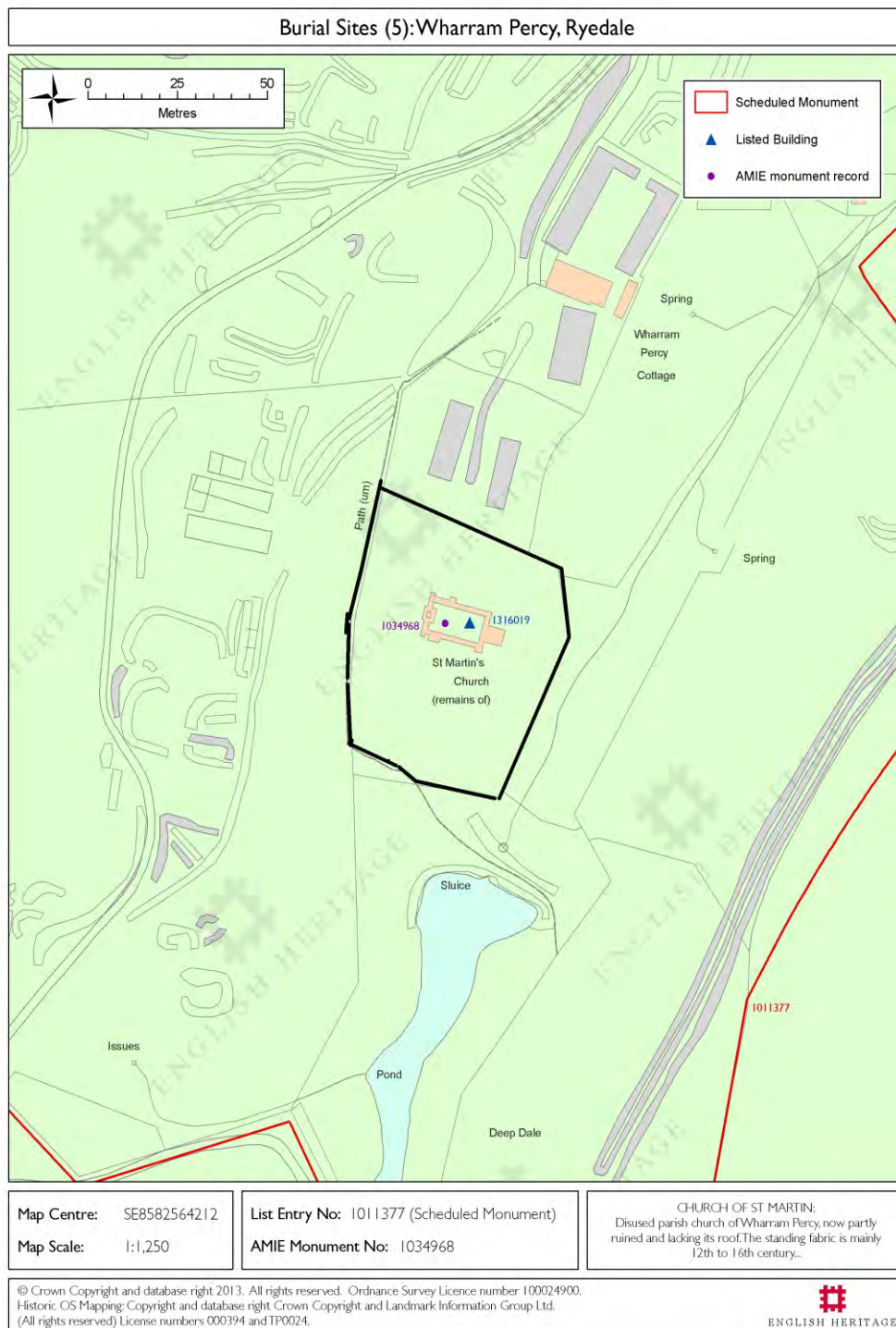
Site Name St Martin's Church and Churchyard, Wharram Percy
Burial ground category Churches/churchyards: Medieval

Baseline information

NGR	SE 85825 64209
Address	St Martin's Church, Wharram Percy, North Yorkshire
Ownership	Privately owned (Ownership unknown) In the custodianship of English Heritage.
Current Contact for Access	Properties Curator, Mark Douglas mark.douglas@english-heritage.org.uk Site Manager, Robert Pickles 01912 691200
Date Dossier Compiled	20 th October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of site

The extent of the site is shown below as indicated by the black line.



Short Description

Wharram Percy Church and Churchyard spans the medieval to C20th period and is associated with DMV of the same name. It is managed by English Heritage and is located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile walk from the car park by which it is served. The site is on the Wolds Way and although the path passes immediately north of the village, the churchyard is a short cut for walkers crossing this part of the Wolds.

The village was first mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Warran or Warron and was occupied during the Iron Age and the Roman and Saxon Periods. The Church of St Martin is the only building to survive from the Medieval period. Changes to the church building reflect those of the village which flourished during the C12th-C14th and declined again in C15th when inhabitants were forced to leave the village. The last families moved out between 1488 and 1506. After this date, the church continued to be used by the parish which included three other deserted villages and Thixendale. In 1950 the church was abandoned and in 1959 the W. tower collapsed. The roof of the nave was removed during the 1970s.

Excavations at Wharram Churchyard between 1962-74 revealed several phases of building of the church including a small stone structure of C11th origin and an even earlier timber structure. In the C12th the church was completely rebuilt and was enlarged through the C13th and C14th before being reduced again in the C15th-C16th.

The churchyard itself was at its greatest extent during the C14th. The site contains primarily the graves of its parishioners. Many of the medieval gravestones still survive after being removed and re-used in the walls of the church in the C16th. The remaining gravestones date to the C18th when the church was used by the inhabitants of Thixendale. Several areas of the graveyard have been thoroughly explored through archaeological excavation, in the south-east angle between the chancel and nave and sample areas to the north and west of the church. No work was carried out to the south of the church where the more recent burials are located. The interior of the church was completely excavated and many burials were identified. Almost 700 well-preserved skeletons were discovered in all, plus numerous partial remains. Information on the EH website claimed this is one of the most thoroughly investigated churches and churchyards, revealing detailed evidence on the way people lived and died in the past.

Current use

Closed churchyard. A visitor attraction as part of the Wharram Percy deserted medieval village.

Designations and Official Recognition

Wharram Percy Village	Ref 1011377 Scheduled Monument
St Martin's Church	Grade II *Number: 1316019
Wharram DMV	North Yorkshire HLC Area HNY974

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The church and churchyard of St Martin's, Wharram Percy is of considerable interest as the key above-ground element pinpointing the Deserted Medieval Village of Wharram Percy in the landscape setting. The churchyard is of considerable interest since its use outlived the survival of the church. Finally, the churchyard is of exceptional value as a location that has been thoroughly investigated by archaeologists, providing a model example of how to

research such sites. The churchyard continues to have exceptional symbolic value as a reminder of the past community identity of the Yorkshire Wolds.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	There is considerable evidence of burial practice in both the churchyard and church building curtilage.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	B	Death related iconography is present on the site but limited because of the small range of surviving monuments.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	There is some evidence of the dead body but this is subsumed.
Historic	Historic interest	A	As one of the most researched sites in the UK for its interest as a DMV, this site offers exceptionally clear evidence of death in the medieval period.
Historic	Historical context	A	Related to the level of research undertaken at Wharram Percy, this site provides exceptionally clear evidence of context where the place is used alongside the historical record.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The site is locally important because of its longstanding associations with the local community of the Wolds.
Historic	Material record	B	The focus of research on Wharram Percy has created a considerable legacy in information about the site.
Historic	Collective experience	B	The church at Wharram Percy is the only surviving building from the original medieval settlement and therefore the church and churchyard are central in envisioning the sense of place.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	The church and graveyard are integral to the past community identity.

Historic	Sanctity	C	The site is regarded as worthy of respect
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive, some <i>in situ</i> to the south of the church and some relocated to the walls of the church. A significant level of well-preserved human remains will be present in those parts of the churchyard not already excavated, particularly to the south of the church.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	B	The churchyard will contain burials dating from the later Saxon period through to the closure of the churchyard in the early C20th. These will be predominantly post-medieval as the earlier excavations targeted areas of medieval burial.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	Given the extent of previous work, the size of the assemblage still present will have been much reduced, but still significant. The post-medieval remains would provide an interesting comparison with the medieval assemblage.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	This site lies within a Scheduled Monument and its extent has been explored in some detail. Publications relating to the Wharram Percy Project are readily obtainable.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	It carries a degree of emotional resonance but largely as a part of the wider DMV.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The setting makes a positive contribution to an exceptional whole.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	The controlled ruin of the church is coherent but the lack of definition of the graveyard can be interpreted as being a missing element.

Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	Standing monuments are of considerable architectural and artistic merit showing high levels of craftsmanship in their execution although given the extent of the site are few in number. Other stones are woven into the fabric of the church and are also of considerable interest in the way they contribute to the fabric and infer high skill levels in the medieval and late medieval period.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	C	The site merges into the landscape setting although air views indicate an inferred boundary for the churchyard but whether or not this is the original boundary or indeed if one ever existed is conjectural.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Well-crafted monuments and elements of the site indicate sophisticated design skills were employed at the site although no trace of named designers exists.
Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historical	Planned landscap	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/quality	A	Well maintained and completely appropriately to the rural setting
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	A	The site forms part of the Wold's landscape and as such flora, fauna all form part of the site's wealth of diversity.

Vulnerabilities

The site does not seem to be at risk from either man made or natural vulnerabilities.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

Wharram Percy is an unusual example of a large-scale investigation conducted at the parish level. The whole DMV has been defined as a single character area within the North Yorkshire HLC project. The HER entries do not require amendment.

Surveyor's Comments

This site was one of the initial pilot sites and the dossier has been entirely re-written following settling on a method of assessment of significance. The association with interred remains and iconography of death is limited and the spirit of the place is more clearly associated with how people lived in the past than as burial ground where one is aware of those who died. Moreover, it is difficult to see the site as anything other than part of the wider assemblage of the DMV of which it forms a part. Contributing to this latter issue is the fact that the boundaries of the churchyard are inferred rather than marked so the whole merge into the wider landscape.

The evidence derived from the place itself is difficult to understand only through a site visit which displays monumentation from the C18th onwards and with little evidence of the earlier period (although study of the documentary record associates the churchyard with 700 burials.)

Conjecture is needed to assess the site in terms of historical significance and its context. The whole assemblage arguably has significance of a pioneering example of archaeological study headed up by Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the post-war period but it is only one of some 1000 survivals of Deserted Medieval Villages. The site has particular value to the community of archaeologists but it is unclear how the site may be assessed by other communities of interest.

Sources of Information

Beresford, M. and Hurst, J. (1990), *Wharram Percy Deserted Medieval Village*.

Oswald, A. (2004), 'Wharram Percy Deserted Medieval Village North Yorkshire', English Heritage Archaeological Investigation Report, Series A1/19/2004.

Wrathmell, S. (1996) *Wharram Percy: Deserted Medieval Village*.

Pevsner, N. and Neave D. (2002), *Yorkshire: York and the East Riding*

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/daysout/properties/wharram-percy-deserted-medieval-village/history-and-research/churchyard/> (accessed October 20 2013)

<http://www.gravestonephotos.com/public/cemetery.php?cemetery=1220> (accessed October 20 2013)

Photographs



View to church and details of old gravestones in church wall




Churchyard used as a short cut for walkers using the Wolds Way



View across the churchyard indicating wider landscape setting and lack of boundary

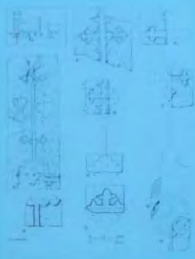
The Churchyard



Medieval graves excavated in the churchyard at Wharram.

The churchyard was at its greatest extent by the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066 and was slightly larger than the present enclosure. It contained the graves of the parishioners. All of the gravestones still standing date from the 18th century onwards, when the church was used by the inhabitants of nearby townships, but some medieval grave-slabs have survived, re-used in the walls of the church in the 16th century.


Nearly 700 well-preserved medieval skeletons, excavated in the church and churchyard, have been studied by scientists and have provided detailed information about the lives of the villagers. For example, nitrogen isotope analysis indicated that children were commonly breast-fed for up to



Drawing showing several medieval stone grave slabs, later re-used to repair the walls of the church.

two years, probably contributing to the relatively low infant mortality. DNA tests on skeletons showing signs of tuberculosis indicated that infection had come from other humans, perhaps in towns, rather than from the cattle with whom the medieval villagers shared their houses.

There was also evidence that medieval surgery could be unexpectedly advanced. An 11th-century male skeleton showed a heavy blow to the head with a blunt instrument. The wound was treated by careful cutting away of bone to relieve pressure on the brain, after which the patient evidently lived for many years.



An 11th-century male skull, showing the marks of delicate surgery after the victim was struck with a blunt instrument. This surgery was successful and the victim lived for many years afterward.

Interpretive board for graveyard



Aerial View of the church and graveyard site in its setting

12. St Mary's, Arlingham

Site Name St Mary's Churchyard, Arlingham

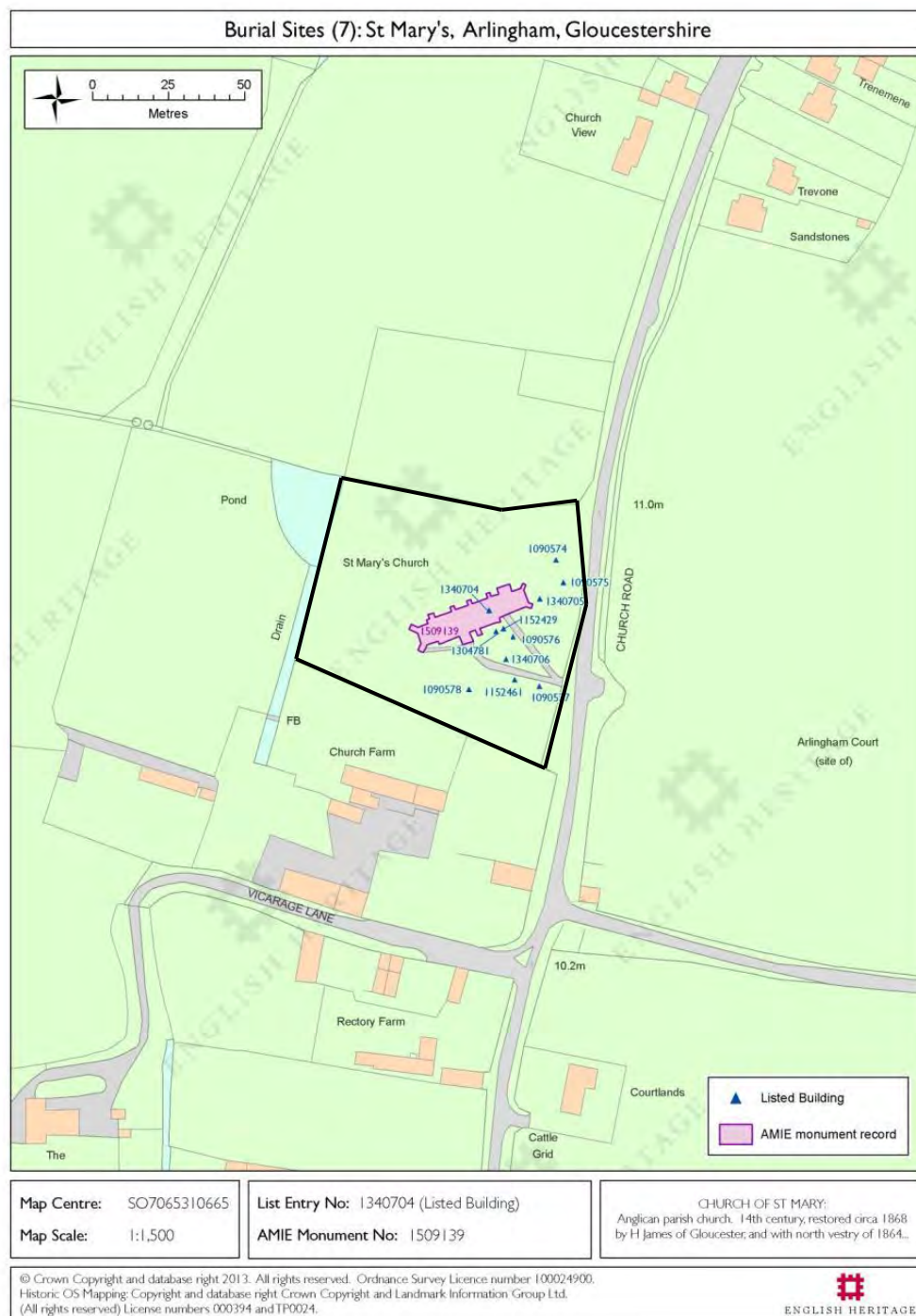
Burial ground category Churches/churchyards: Medieval.

Baseline Information

NGR	SO70654 10658
Address	Church Road Arlingham, Gloucestershire, GL2 7JL
Ownership	Church of England
Current Contact for Access	Dr Anne Spargo, Rector The Severnside Benefice
Date Dossier Compiled	03 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the current parish churchyard. It is unclear whether the plot has been this size since the church was constructed or if additional land was acquired in one or more parcels. The earliest memorialised burials are east and south of the church; the western and north sections of the site broadly accommodate C19th-C21th burials.



Short Description

The churchyard for a remote rural Anglican parish in west Gloucestershire, with origins in the medieval period but monuments surviving in the churchyard from the C17th onwards. The site remains open to new burials.

The church dates from the mid-C14th, restored c.1868 by H. James of Gloucester. The church interior retains some medieval stained glass (c.1340 & C15th) and several fine white marble wall tablets, mostly C18th, and including work by Ricketts, Pearce of Frampton and Nollekens. Also a perpendicular octagonal font and glass in the chancel by Clayton and Bell.

The building is set back to the west of a road which leads only to the River Severn bank and overlooks the course of the Severn. The earliest memorialised burials in the churchyard are on the high ground to the east, north-east and south of the building. They date from the C17th, and, with examples of the C18th and early C19th, form a spectacular assemblage of memorials of the wealthier parishioners for such a modest and remote churchyard. The area to the west and north drops away and contains burials from the C19th onwards, with an area in the north-west corner mown infrequently. The burial ground is open for burials with a number of recent headstones. It is unclear whether the present rectangular site (c.85 x 70m) has been extended in one or more phases, but the regularity of its shape suggests not.

Key figures buried at the site include locally important figures in the Anglican community including members of various local families.

The main access to the 0.6 ha. site is directly off Church Road some 320m south from the main village crossroads. A pedestrian gate gives access from the east, serving a path to the church porch in the south elevation. A spur off this path leads to the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel. The burial ground is always open to visitors via the C19th double gates off the road with a simple iron overthrow for a lantern.

The assemblage of monuments is not complete in situ as it is clear a number have been removed and propped along the south boundary wall. Few kerbs survive. The burials associated with these monuments, however, apparently remain intact without disturbance.

The origins, key phases and purpose of the burial ground are represented by evidence on site, particularly the continuity of monuments from the C17th.

Current Use

The site is apparently open to new burials of local parishioners and the church is regularly used for worship with an active congregation.

Designations and Official Recognition

St Mary's Church (1340704)	Listed Grade I
2 Carter monuments E of chancel (1340705)	Listed Grade II
Hodges Carter Monument 14m NE of chancel	Listed Grade II
Unidentified monument 10m E of chance. (1090575)	Listed Grade I
3 Hodges monuments 7-11m S of Se nave buttress (1090576)	Listed Grade II
Vimpany & 2 Longney monuments 15-22m SE of 3 Hodges monuments (1090577)	Listed Grade II
Raisher & unidentified monument 17m SSE of tower (1090578)	Listed Grade II
Unidentified monument 4m SW Priest's Door (1152429)	Listed Grade II
Vale, Bodnum, Harris monuments 15-20m SE of S porch (1152461)	Listed Grade II
Carter monument 4m S of SE nave window (1304781)	Listed Grade II
Clarek monument 8m S of S porch (1340706)	Listed Grade II
AMIE no.	1509139

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A rural Anglican churchyard of typical extent, with an uncommon survival of an outstanding assemblage of sculptured monuments continuously added to since the C17th, many of the earlier examples being of high artistic quality. This collection is set within the artistic context of a regional tradition of high quality C17th to C19th monumental sculpture, the apogee of which is at Painswick, and against which it compares well. The site demonstrates the progression of attitudes to the burial and commemoration of the dead in this religious community, associated with a fine church, with apparently undisturbed below ground archaeology from at least the C17th.

St Mary's, Arlingham appears to be a typical rural parish church, which has been in constant use since the medieval period. A large number of burials will have occurred since the church was established, providing an assemblage of useful size. There is no evidence that these would have any unusual features. As such it is likely to be of regional significance.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	The range of evidences of belief is only evident on site in a limited way and does not particularly demonstrate specific Anglican adherence.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Range of visual representation from several centuries on monuments, including angels on headstones and many chest and pedestal tombs placed prominent in the parishioners' approach to the church door.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Wide range of memorials including headstones, spanning four centuries demonstrating continuity in the approach to disposal of the dead and marking the presence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Clear physical evidence of development since the C17th via monuments. Degree of documentary evidence unclear but probably extensive since C16th with parish registers and Diocesan archive, etc.
Historic	Historic context	A	Extent of documentary evidence unclear (but probably parish registers and Diocesan archive, etc) but supported by site-based evidence in form of monuments to understand the context of the development. Artistic context of monuments is within a regional tradition of high quality sculpture of monuments of the C17th to C19th
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The site is closely associated with a number of locally notable Anglican parishioner families, as demonstrated in the monuments.
Historic	Material record	C	A good and largely complete example of its site type, with strong and potentially well documented material evidence.
Historic	Collective experience	B	Of considerable significance for local and possibly regional

			Anglican community, and for national interest groups.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	Contains burials of many local Anglican worshippers, and forms a genealogical focus, strongly tied to local collective memory.
Historic	Sanctity	A/B	Sanctity preserved by religious community.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above-ground monuments survive (with some clearance) and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. Both articulated remains and charnel will survive.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	B	Potential for medieval and post-medieval burials in a continuum. It is possible that earlier archaeological deposits may be present, but limited significant archaeology has been identified in the area. There was some Roman activity.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The size of the assemblage is likely to be typical for a rural parish, with burials from the medieval period onwards. There is no evidence for any disturbance of burials to provide information on survival.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Recognised nationally with 11 LBS, but the extensive collection of other monuments which form the essential setting is not recognized. A typical rural parish, with no recent archaeological work.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	A high degree of emotional resonance derived from the concentrated assemblage of fine monuments found in an isolated rural parish in a plot of limited size, particularly in conjunction with the church architecture and interior fittings and monuments.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains largely intact, particularly the setting of the peninsula and relict site of the former Arlingham Court and park opposite.

Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	A	Church of the highest architectural interest and vernacular roadside stone wall. A coherent assemblage.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A/B	A variety of monuments in a continuum from the C17th, exhibiting exceptional range of local craftsmanship, design value and genealogical detail, 18 designated and others collectively worth consideration for designation. A considerably number of C17th - early C19th monuments, but a considerable number of headstones cleared to the boundary and kerbs lost.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Burial ground boundary is marked by a stone wall at the front and other fences and walls. Unclear when this boundary established. Possibly extended.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Sophisticated design of main building and internal and external monuments. No known named designer evident for external monuments, but the place is of considerable significance.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	A fine and largely intact example of its type as a parish churchyard whose continuum of monuments, many of high quality, makes a particular contribution to its type.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and complete.
	Structural planting	C	Limited definition by planting. Several mature trees survive including horse chestnut.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/quality	B	Largely well maintained apart from decay of many monuments; evidence of previous inappropriate alteration with moving of C17th and later headstones.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature trees have potential. Also

			geological interest of monuments and potential for lichen.
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Assessment of Vulnerabilities

These vulnerabilities are based on the most vulnerable elements, which are the monuments. The remainder of the site is in good condition, stable and not at risk.

The site is well recognized for its listed church and eighteen of the key monuments, which are also listed. The site remains open to burials but has suffered damage in the past, particularly clearance of a number of monuments – some fine examples of headstones are along the south boundary – and most kerbs. However, it is not threatened further by change as it is in stable ownership, the grounds are largely well maintained, and its key structures are designated.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from decay of C17th, C18th and C19th monuments, which is not being arrested by the current level of maintenance and repair of monuments. Two monuments have been dismantled and the components stacked in situ: 1090575 (unidentified 10m E of chancel, Grade I), and 1340706 (Clark monument 8m S of S porch, Grade II). It is likely that these had become unsafe and the parish does not have funds to repair them. The sculpture on other monuments of all types, both listed and unlisted, is deteriorating badly and many inscriptions have become illegible.

The churchyard is not recognized as a nationally important example of its type but the quality of the site indicates it is of at least regional significance.

The level of survival of buried remains should be typical for rural graveyards associated with medieval parish churches.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	<u>Vulnerable</u>	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The unlisted C17th-early C19th monuments are collectively a rare and outstanding artistic and genealogical assemblage of high significance. As an assemblage, the group is of higher value than individual monuments. Recognition of the whole assemblage for the group value, the landscape contribution and contribution to the setting of the Grade I listed church is essential to alert the owners and local authorities to its value. Without remedial work the deterioration of the monuments will over time lead to eventual loss of the heritage asset.

Grade revision: chest tomb 1090575 (unidentified 10m E of chancel) is listed Grade I according to the Heritage List. This is one of the least notable of the listed monuments in this site. It is now dismantled and stacked in situ.

HER: Possible cross-reference to the chantry house in the centre of the village to the north of the church.

Surveyor's Comments

Unexpected to find such a fine collection of monuments in deepest rural Gloucestershire, in a remote parish. They are linked with the interior of the church which contains other notable monuments. Considerably impressive when seen from the church porch, as a dense assemblage of fine artistic quality. Although the main monuments are recognised by listing the whole assemblage is of equal importance both artistically and to mark the previous wealth and taste of the parishioners.

Sources of Information

Gloucs HER: 8299 Church of St Mary, Grade I Listed

Gloucs HER: 34203-4, 34207-9, 34212, 34235-7 Various Grade II Listed tombs

Verey, D. & Brooks, A. (1980), *The Buildings of England: Gloucestershire – The Vale and the Forest of Dean*.

Photographs



Gateway and roadside wall (left, centre), south elevation of church and monuments (right)



View from church porch of dense array of high quality monuments lining church path



Left: SW quarter of churchyard, with C19th/C20th burials. Centre & right: north side of churchyard, with C19th/C20th burials



Rural setting of Church Lane with wall of former Arlingham Court opposite churchyard gateway and wall.

LISTED STRUCTURES



Left: 1090574 Hodges Carter; centre & right: 1340705 two Carter monuments E of chancel.



1152461 Vale, Bodnum, Harris, 15-20m SE of S porch.



Left: 1090578 Raisher and unidentified monument, 17m SSE of tower. Right: 1090576 three Hodges monuments 7-11m S of SE nave buttress



1090577 Vimpany & 2 Longney monuments, 15-22m SE of 3 Hodges monuments.



Left: 1152429 Unidentified monument 4m SW of priest's door. Right: 1304781 Carter monument 4m S of SE nave window.

TYPICAL HIGH-QUALY UNLISTED MONUMENTS



Left: a row of mid-C18 monuments. Centre & right: ex-situ, dated 1697 & 1749.

13 St George's Gardens, Bloomsbury

Site Name St George's Gardens Bloomsbury

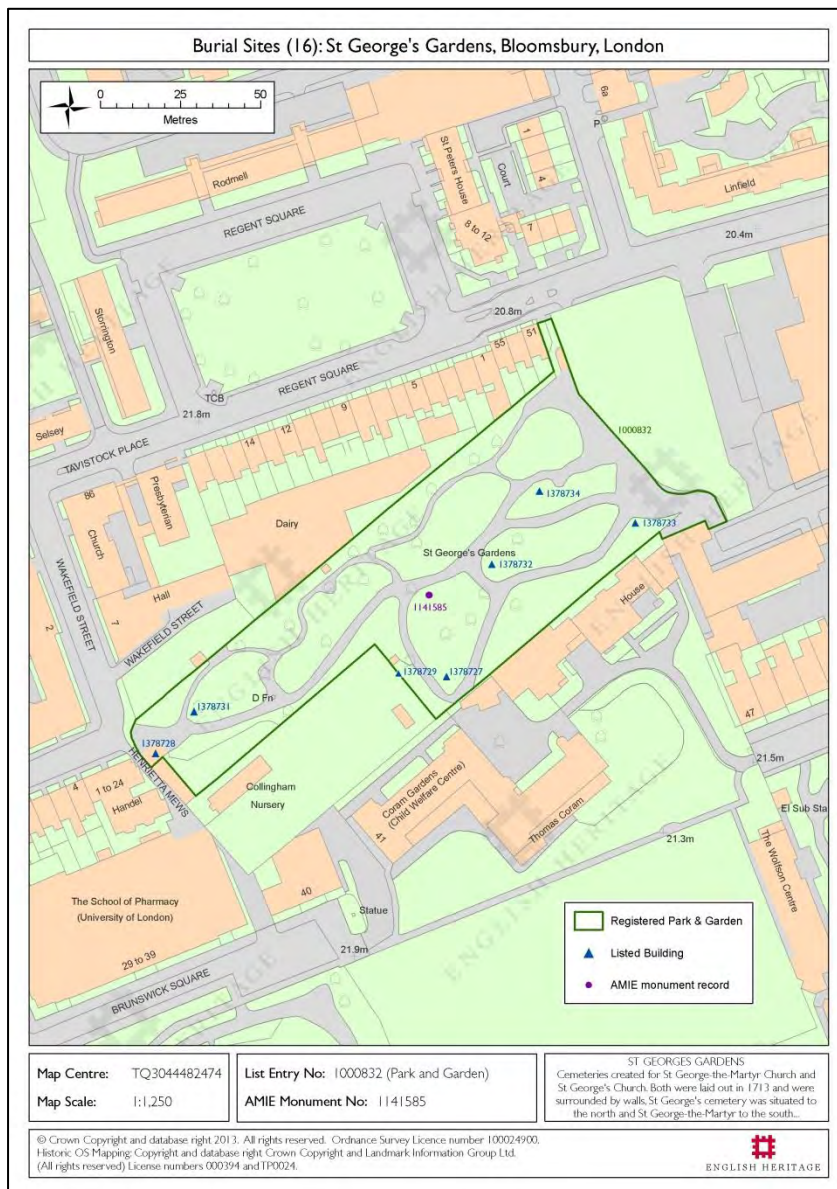
Burial ground category Churches/churchyards: Georgian

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: TQ 3044482474
Address	Handel Street WC1N 2NU
Ownership	St George's Bloomsbury, leased to LB Camden
Current Contact for Access	Sophia Massicott, Senior Property Manager London Borough of Camden Sophia.Massicott@Camden.gov.uk
Date Dossier Compiled	September 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	V Hinze/S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the site which comprises two previously adjacent C18th burial grounds, St George's Bloomsbury to the north (including its Mortuary chapel) and St George the Martyr to the south. They were divided by a brick wall that originally ran along the whole length of the burial grounds (and which survives in the western part of the gardens). The south-west corner of the original St George the Martyr ground contained the nursery and glasshouse for the garden but was excluded from the rest of the grounds in the 1880s.



Short Description

St George's Gardens was previously two adjacent C18th churchyards, St George Bloomsbury to the north and St George the Martyr. The 3-acre site was a meadow before it was acquired in 1713 to serve the new churches of St George, Bloomsbury Way, and St George the Martyr, Queen Square, both provided through the Fifty New Churches Act of 1711, and the first London churchyard to be sited not next to a church. A brick wall originally divided the site along the whole of its length, and part survives in the western half of gardens. Although there was an entrance to each ground from the west there was no connection between them. The south-west corner is now separated and used as a playground. The first official record of body-snatching was from St George's burial ground in 1777. The wall is lined with tombstones formerly located within the burial ground. Famous people buried here include Anne, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell (d.1727), Jonathan Richardson the younger (1694-1771), and the anti-slavery campaigner Zachary Macaulay (d.1838).

The churchyards were closed in c.1854. The OS of 1871 shows the sites each having a single east-west path with scattered trees. After a period of neglect they were converted into a single public garden in 1889. That of St George's, Bloomsbury was the first to be converted into a public garden, which was opened by Princess Louise in 1884, with that of St George the Martyr laid out and added in 1888/9. The work was undertaken through the Kyrle Society, which had been founded in 1877 by Octavia and Miranda Hill, its main aim to improve the lives of the poor. This was to be achieved through a number of means, which included the provision of playgrounds for children and the creation of public gardens on unused spaces, with an emphasis on converting the numerous disused burial grounds that had closed as a result of the Burial Acts of 1852 and subsequent years. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, founded in 1882, contributed £100 to the conversion of St George's, Bloomsbury in 1884. Miss Fanny Wilkinson, who was landscape gardener for both the Kyrle Society and the MPGA, may have been involved in the garden design although there is a plan of its layout dated 1881 by William Holmes in Holborn Library. The Rector of St George Bloomsbury leased the land to Holborn Borough Council, and now LB Camden, for an annual rent of one shilling.

Monuments in the gardens include that to Robert Nelson, (d.1715), an urn on tall plinth set within partly surviving wrought-iron railings, on the south side of former St George the Martyr churchyard. Nelson was the first person to be buried in the site, choosing this place 'to overcome the aversion that has been discovered to its use'. Other monuments include that to Robert Wylie (d.1813), the chest tomb monument to Esther Offty of Great Russell Street, died aged nine, in the centre of the former St George's Bloomsbury burial ground, and one of the most prominent of the surviving tombs there. In the south side of the gardens, in the former St George the Martyr churchyard is a tall anonymous C18th obelisk in Portland stone on a tapering sarcophagus, which according to its listing documentation is 'One of the largest and most imposing outdoor monuments in any London churchyard'. A terracotta statue depicting Euterpe, muse of music dated 1898 by C Fitzroy Doll was previously sited in the Apollo Inn on Tottenham Court Road.

There are some remnants of perimeter wall, gates and railings. Dating from c.1884 are the

wrought-iron gates to the gardens to Heathcote Street, cast-iron railings to Wakefield Street, with wrought-iron railings at eastern end, with later brick infills between original piers along Henrietta Mews. The Mortuary Chapel dates from c.1820, a single storey yellow brick building with stucco dressings and a panelled door below the front pediment, side window set within battered surround beside fine slate tablet, signed W Wootton Kegworth, erected to the Taylor family, 1763. Also remaining is a pair of Sextons' Cottages c.1810 which are excluded from the NHL registered area. Trees in the gardens include London plane, lime, oak, catalpa and weeping ash. St George's Gardens have been recently refurbished by LB Camden with an HLF grant including improvements to the Chapel of Ease, gravel paths and new planting. A line of stones marks the former division between the two burial grounds.

Current Use

The site remains an informal public garden as laid out in 1889, incorporating both former churchyards. Open daily from 7.30am to dusk the gardens underwent a refurbishment in the early C21 by the LB of Camden with HLF funding which included improvements to the chapel of ease. The gardens are managed by the LB Camden Parks & Open Spaces and the Friends of St George's Gardens (c/o Marchmount Community Centre).

Designations and Official Recognition

Gardens	Grade II*
Chapel of ease	List entry Number: 1378728, Grade II
Perimeter wall, gates and railings to St George's Gardens HENRIETTA MEWS; Perimeter wall, gates and railings to St George's Gardens HEATHCOTE STREET; Perimeter wall, gates and railings to St George's Gardens WAKEFIELD STREET	List entry Number: 1378729. All at grade II
Terracotta statue depicting Euterpe, muse of music dated 1898	List entry Number: 1378731, Grade II
Obelisk C18 Portland stone	List entry No 1378727, Grade II
Portland stone chest tomb, monument to Esther Offty d.1770.	List entry Number: 1378732, Grade II
Portland stone, gadrooned urn on tall plinth, monument to Robert Nelson	List entry Number: 1378733, Grade II
Stone sarcophagus, monument to Robert Wylie	List entry Number: 1378734, Grade II
GLHER	MLO15030 Handel Street/Sidmouth Street, [St George's Gardens], Camden, WC1, {18 th century burial ground}

Note: AMIE Record 1141585 would appear to be an error as NHL shows this to be a monument in Cornwall

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

St George's Gardens is a well-preserved example of the numerous London detached churchyard extensions that were closed under the 1852 Burial Acts and converted to public gardens in the mid – late C19th as a way of providing playgrounds for children and public gardens. Its creation is associated with both the Kyrle Society and the newly formed Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, organisations which aimed to improve the lives of the poor. The garden layout survives largely in its original form, as illustrated in a sketch of c1900; a plan of its layout dated 1881 also survives. Although headstones have been removed to the perimeter walls and the fine collection of chest tombs are in disrepair, the funerary memorials and enclosing walls retain a visible and emotional link to its past history as burial grounds.

There is no archaeological evidence available to indicate that the assemblage of human remains has any particular significance. Body-snatching had taken place, including the first documented instance in 1777.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	Some evidences of belief clearly visible in the form of a former chapel of ease, a range of tombs and memorials, with surviving inscriptions, allowing limited interpretation
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Two visually-imposing representations of mortality/funerary symbolism: an urn on plinth and a tall obelisk.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	B	Evidence of particular attitudes towards death limited to the two funerary symbols of the urn and obelisk; the presence of the body is easy to read in the number of chest/table tombs surviving in their original positions.
Historic	Historical interest	B	Attitudes and conditions at the time of construction partially evident through the surviving fabric of walls, tombs, chapel and through its historical record.

Historic	Historic context	A	Evidence of the age and history of the site over time, and its strong ties to particular epochs/ events is exceptionally clearly demonstrated by the surviving fabric of cemetery walls, chapel of ease, tombs of significant figures e.g. daughter of Oliver Cromwell and the anti-slavery campaigner Zachary Macaulay and of its later connections (with the establishment of the site as a public garden) with the Kyrle Society and Octavia Hill and with the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The site is nationally important from its association with Oliver Cromwell, anti-slavery campaigner Zachary Macaulay and the early work of the Kyrle Society and Octavia Hill and with the newly-founded (1882) Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.
Historic	Material record	B	The site contributes to the national historic record as an important site of its type – it is a good example of conversion of a closed burial ground to public gardens in which significant tombs and funerary features remain in their original locations.
Historic	Collective experience	B	Evidence of a role in collective memory for local interest groups most likely to date only from its role as a public garden. Its mediating role in creating a sense of place in the immediate community is confirmed by the hands-on activity of the Friends of St George's Garden
Historic	Symbolic value	B	Contributes strongly to current and past community identity through the activity of the Friends of St George's Garden
Historic	Sanctity	C	Is regarded as being worthy of respect by garden users – site is well cared-for, largely litter-free and un-vandalised.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Surviving chest and table tombs are the only above-ground features surviving in situ and therefore likely to have below-ground deposits remaining undisturbed. Headstones were removed to around the walls in 1880s when cemetery converted to public garden so unclear if below-ground deposits survive. Work in other areas suggests that they are likely to survive, but there is no direct evidence available.

Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Site has the potential to contain evidence for substantial and well- documented evidence for burials relating to one historic or archaeological period i.e. 1713 to closure in 1851. There is no known evidence for earlier activity.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	Documentation suggests a moderately large assemblage and/or fair or moderate preservation. No rare attributes. No human remains have been uncovered to support this summary.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Site is of recognised national, regional or local importance (RPG, LB, SM, WHS, local CC area of archaeological importance, etc.). Site has been securely located and mapped by National (English Heritage) and Local (CC) Heritage Environment Record. Background information (publications etc.) is available. None of these contain archaeological information.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	Carries a degree of emotional resonance due to the distinctive combination of its composite elements: its visually-dominant tombs, urn and obelisk, walls, chapel and garden ambience from mature trees and planting.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	B	Current setting of domestic housing largely in place by 1813 (replacing original open fields as shown on Rocque 1746). This partially compromised by institutional buildings and five-storey apartments to south-west and north-east (latter under construction 2013) but significant impact on views down the length of or across site mitigated by mature trees.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	High/medium architectural value but elements such as headstones have been re-sited. The surviving chest/table tombs show structural damage and weathering.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	Good range of monuments (tombs and memorials) but headstones removed to perimeter walls and hence kerbstones also missing; some craftsmanship evident.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Walls survive on all but north-east end, iron gates and screen railings and chapel at south-west entrance, all forming part of the whole composition

Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Evident as a designed place and possibly associated with Miss Fanny Wilkinson, a landscape gardener for both the Kyrle Society and the MPGA; a plan of its layout dated 1881 by William Holmes is in Holborn Library.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	No evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	A fine and intact example of its type: London churchyard converted to public gardens for philanthropic aims in the mid-C19th.
	Ornamental landscape design	A	Site design is typical of its period and genesis, of national significance and complete.
	Structural planting	B	Design strongly defined by planting of trees and shrubbery and appropriately replanted.
IS THIS APPROPRIATE HERE?	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/quality	A	Well maintained as per original 1889 design concept. No evidence of neglect or inappropriate long term maintenance/alteration/ development.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	Evident as an ecological reserve displaying some rarity and diversity in particular a selection of native and alien ferns mostly on the West wall which are said to be one of the finest groups of ferns found in central London. Little connectedness with surroundings.

Assessment of Vulnerabilities

The setting of St George's garden comprises largely low rise buildings – C19th and C20th housing and small-scale commercial but to the south-west (e.g. the School of Pharmacy) and north-east/east taller apartment and institutional buildings intrude. The north-east boundary is currently undergoing change (a new apartment block currently under construction) while commercial uses to the north and south (Collingham Nursery) could be vulnerable to change. Views out are tightly constrained by surrounding development and mature tree cover including on the south from the adjacent site. There are no views out to the north-east, but to the south-west is a fine view through the entrance gates along Handel Street with the Post Office Tower clearly visible above rooftops.

Although the site has long been closed for burials having functioned as a public garden since 1889, a significant number of chest and table tombs survive in their original locations although they are subject to decay and lack of repair. The urn and obelisk look in reasonably good condition as do the boundary walls. A recent (mid 2000s) HLF grant has ensured the repair and conservation of the former Mortuary Chapel as the Friends meeting

room, the gates and path system and the planting. The site has been well-researched and documented, and presumably had a conservation management plan as a condition of its Lottery funding. The site is under the joint care of the Friends of St George's Garden and LB of Camden Parks department. The former has a website with information on the site's history; there are interpretation panels on site noting the monuments and a line of stones is retained marking the original boundary wall between the two burial grounds.

Most at risk are the chest tombs, all of which display weathering of varying degree to carved reliefs and inscriptions; some are vulnerable to vegetation colonisation of brickwork and in some cases subsidence and collapse of slab sections. Where their iron railings survive these are rusty and unmaintained. Many headstones around the walls are hidden under planting and are likewise vulnerable to increasing levels of weathering and inscription loss. There appears to be little vandalism: the site's regular use in the day plus its being closed at night probably help reduce the risk.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk		Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The HER has a detailed history. Since the churchyard was laid out as a park there has been no disturbance generating an archaeological intervention, so there is currently nothing to add.

Surveyor's Comments

None.

Sources of Information

Bowdler, R. (2003-4), 'St George's Gardens', *The London Gardener*: 9, 38-43.

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Maps

Rocque, J. (1744-6), *Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster*.

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OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1871 2nd edition published 1894 3rd edition published 1913

Photographs



Main south-west entrance (looking SW along Handel Street) with (left) mortuary chapel dating from c.1820 restored with HLF funding and now in use as the Friends meeting room. Right: the post-office tower framed by trees.



Informal winding paths and grass with focal drinking fountain; similar viewpoint in 1900



Perimeter wall and headstones, both in good condition



Line of wall that separated the two burial grounds marked by stones (view looking south-east)



Chest tombs in various states of repair



Left: Listed Obelisk built by Thomas Falconer in 1729. Right: Listed Memorial to Robert Nelson. Both in reasonable condition



Left: Entrance from Heathcoat Street (south-east corner) and new apartment block overlooking Garden, under construction 2013. Right: entrance from Regent Square north corner.

14. Christ Church Church and Churchyard, Todmorden

Site Name Christ Church churchyard, Todmorden

Burial ground category Churches/churchyards: Million Act

Baseline Information

NGR	SD9349824424
Address	65 Well Lane, Todmorden, Calderdale OL14 7DQ
Ownership	Church and its immediate curtilage privately owned. Churchyard managed by Calderdale Council.
Current Contact for Access	
Date Dossier Compiled	28 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	

Extent of site

The site extent is indicated on the plan below and lies adjacent to the Burnley Road in the built up area of Todmorden.



Short Description

Centred on the Commissioner's church of 1832 by Lewis Vulliamy, against a backdrop formed by the wooded slope above the Burnley Road as its setting, the building and graveyard form a striking architectural composition. The church was built to accommodate the expanding congregation of St Mary's, Todmorden and was built on land that had been donated by Samuel Greenwood of Stone. The new site already housed the new vicarage

and was being used as a detached churchyard extension to St Mary's. Christ Church was funded under the 'Million Act', and as a consequence contains no burials. It closed in 1992 and was sold and partially converted to residential use in 2004.

The church is orientated east west and parallel to the north east facing slope of the valley into which the A646 road to Burnley is cut. The churchyard is a rectangular and cascades down the slope below the church to the break of slope and then is laid out on flat land to the road. It is edged by ashlar low walls on all sides except adjacent to the Burnley Road (c1 metre) where there is a hedge. The main access is from a lych gate entrance, from Pleasant View, on the south east side of the site. Another secondary pedestrian access is located on the Burnley Road via iron gates with gate piers. Christ Church vicarage, Listed Grade II, is Georgian in style is to the south east of the site. It has a large garden and makes a positive contribution to the setting.

There are a very good range of monuments in the churchyard. At the south west corner is an area, on a terrace, to house cremated remains which appears to have been in use until c2005. Below this are some of the finest monuments but these are difficult to see because the churchyard is very overgrown and overshadowed by tree cover. Further down the slopes the monuments, most of which have survived intact, have a group value demonstrating the work of individual craftsmen. Two particular groups are evident: a group with three part crosses on a slightly raised mound and regular rows of gothic style monuments, all arranged in rows across the slope although their kerb sets have been removed probably to assist with mowing. Most of the monuments are hard sandstone [millstone grit] and have not suffered much from weathering.

There are mature trees which include both tall beech trees which extend into the woodland behind the church and some coniferous planting around the church and throughout the churchyard. There are self-seeded hollies, and shrubs which are damaging some of the monuments in the churchyard but only in selected locations.

As it is set back from the busy highway, this church and churchyard has a wonderful atmosphere of calm. A new path linking Todmorden Junior and Infants School to Pleasant View cuts through the churchyard. A secondary path from this links to Well Lane and into the woods possibly following old established routeways.

Current use

The Churchyard is closed for new burials and interment of cremated remain. The majority of the site is managed by Calderdale Borough Council The area nearest the church is within the curtilage of the building and is owned privately as land associated with the building which is has been converted to residential use. The private area is accessed through the original lychgate which is in poor condition.

Designations and Official Recognition

Christ Church	Listed Grade 11 Building no 339036
Whole site	Todmorden Conservation Area

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The church and churchyard as a composition of is of considerable townscape value and of architectural and historic interest typical of the Commissioner's churches in scale and gothic revival style. Although it has changed in function, it has not lost its essence and the burial register records the people buried in the churchyard ensuring it is a significant historical record of the people of Todmorden.

The burial ground within which Christ Church was constructed had been opened as an additional burial area for St Mary's Church. However, until 1857 some burials were taking place in the old churchyard. The relationship between the two churches was difficult, as St Mary's was threatened with closure and then downgraded to a chapel of Christ Church. Some legal irregularities in the process were found. However, St Mary's has since been rebuilt and is still open. This adds to the significance of Christ Church to local people.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	The collection of headstones and monuments, many of similar date range, demonstrate the approach to memorialisation in the mid to late C19th.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Variant memorial types and headstones, including crosses, provide an exceptional composition of mid to late C19th iconography.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Strongly indicates attitudes to death and burial in the C19th where sanctity of the grave was of paramount concern.

Historic	Historic interest	B	No modern interpretation of the asset exists at the site but the site itself reveals its date purpose and historic interest through the fabric of the site.
Historic	Historical context	B	The townscape of Todmorden emits the context of its C19th industrial activity and this extends to the churchyard.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	Locally significant worthies are buried here including Samuel Greenwood who gave the land for the church. Additionally, the victims of a notorious 1860s murder case were also buried here and the story is well recorded.
Historic	Material record	B	The site type is significant because as a Million Act church it marks a specific period of church construction well recorded in archives and published records.
Historic	Collective experience	C	As churchyard, the site appears largely neglected but because routeways to the school and landscape beyond pass through it has some linkages to the community. These are likely to weaken with the passing of time.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	The setting and scale of the church guarantees that it makes a strong contribution to Todmorden open space and townscape and undoubtedly has particular resonance for those with family members interred.
Historic	Sanctity	B	Feeling of sanctity is considerable, created by the sense of enclosure and density of monuments.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	There are some well preserved above-ground monuments and burials have been recorded since the cemetery was established. There are no indications that below-ground remains may not survive.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	There is no evidence to suggest that the human remains will not survive well. They all date from the C19th onwards.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	There will be a moderately large assemblage of well-preserved remains. However, there are no known significant features to the assemblage.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	The church is Listed and the extent of the burial ground is clearly mapped. There are records and some history of the church and churchyard.

Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	Despite the poor state of the church fabric and lych gate, the composition emits a special and still atmosphere enhanced by its position tucked away from the main road.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	B	Although there are some new buildings adjacent, the topography and landscape setting dominate so these do not really detract from the setting.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	A	The group, which comprises the church and churchyard, is an exceptional assemblage despite dilapidations. The church is designated as a heritage asset but there is a case for the curtilage of the whole site to be incorporated and expanded and some of the better monuments, notably the Angel and Crosses group to be designated as of group value.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	There is a good range of monuments comprising lancets, chest tombs, ledger stones and ornate monuments with are all of considerable interest.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	C	Ashlar stone walls define the space of the churchyard and gateways mark the entrances and allow views across the cemetery landscape which are of some interest.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	C	No known designers are associated with the churchyard layout.
Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	The graveyard has been ordered to a plan with rows of stone which give the whole a very precise form defined within uniform boundaries.
	Ornamental landscape design	D	There are some ornamental trees between the graves and remnants of shrub planting but this does not dominate the character of the space.
	Structural planting	C	The C19th trees, notably yew and holly, indicate the skeletal remains of an original scheme but not one for which there is clear documentary or site evidence. Early photographs indicate the site was more open than it now appears.

	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	B	Parts of the site are exceptionally overgrown but other parts mown. Most of the memorials are still standing including a cluster of three part monuments and in general the surface of decay apparent on closer inspection masks a churchyard which is in relatively good condition.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	Considerable connectivity with woodland areas beyond the boundary which suggest it has ecological interest. Bird boxes have been installed in some of the mature trees.

Vulnerabilities

An issue for future care of the site is the uncertain future of the church and its immediate curtilage, and its division from the wider extent of the churchyard which is separately managed. On the other hand, because the churchyard is overlooked by surrounding buildings and regularly used footpaths pass through it, the site seem relatively safe from heritage crime and vandalism. Other negatives concern the setting. The adjacent access road is packed with cars and in poor order. Tree root systems and possibly land creep has displaced some of the headstones and monuments.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

Subject to inspection, the gothic monument tomb west of the church is very fine and possibly has potential for evaluation as a listed asset which in this case may preserve it.

The history of Christ Church and its relationship with St Mary's is briefly summarised in the Conservation Area appraisal. There is no HER record, other than noting the Listed building, and it would be an advantage if one were created, extending to the relationship with St Mary's.

Surveyor's Comments

All churchyards demonstrate iconographies and symbols of death and so it is difficult to complete this section of the dossier.

A narrative account of the church and churchyard can be found at

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~todmordenandwalsden/Christchurch.htm> (accessed 30 August 2013)

Sources of Information

Kershaw, F. (1982), *Todmorden Parish Church*.

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<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LAN/Todmorden/ChristChurch.shtml> (accessed 31 August 2013)

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~todmordenandwalsden/christchurchgraves.htm#anchor1> (accessed September 3rd 2013)

http://www.todmordenstmarys.org/html/church_history.html

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~todmordenandwalsden/stmarys.htm>

Photographs



General view across the cemetery towards the church



Overgrown areas at the west end of church



Area maintained by Calderdale Council, mown



Angel and collection of crosses



Stones ordered in rows and show the work of individual masons



Area set aside for cremated remains, now neglected



Pedestrian entrance from Burnley Road



Lychgate entrance



Steps adjacent to cemetery wall

15. London Road Cemetery, Coventry

Site Name London Road Cemetery, Coventry

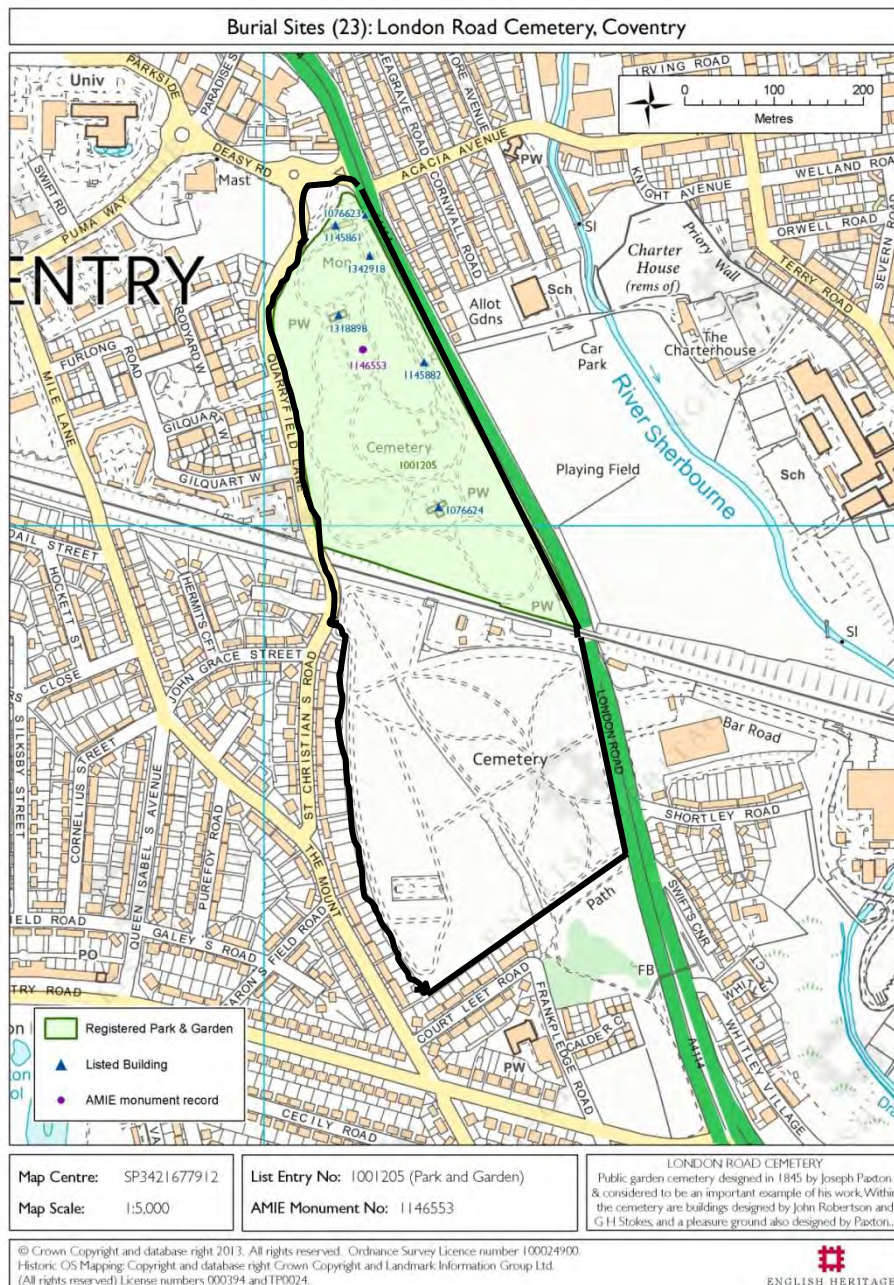
Burial ground category Cemetery: joint stock/private/early municipal

Baseline Information

NGR	SP3421677912
Address	London Road, Coventry CV1 2JQ
Ownership	Coventry City Council Council House, Earl Street, Coventry
Current Contact for Access	Gavin Greg, Bereavement Services Manager Coventry City Council Bereavement Services The Lodge Cannon Hill Road Coventry , CV4 7DF 02476 78 5482
Date Dossier Compiled	20August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary describes the extent of the established in the mid-C19th but also includes the extension (post-1900) south of the Birmingham to London railway line which runs through a cutting. The whole is edged by London Road, a dual carriageway to the east of the site and by Quarryfield Lane, St Christians Road and The Mount to the west. The southern extent is behind the houses at Court Leet Road. Listed buildings and the SAM references are indicated on the map.



Short Description

The site is two parts: the northern part, gardenesque in form with fine specimen trees, established initially in 1845 but extended in the next two decades to accommodate all

burials in the city; and a more modern southern extension based on straighter pathways established after 1886 and further extended in 1929. Overall, the cemetery represents a development which responded to local need as required being incrementally expanded over time.

The northern extent of the cemetery is an exceptionally important example of an early garden cemetery initially designed by Joseph Paxton. The layout is constructed around a series of serpentine walks and drives following the contours. Aligned to these are the earliest of the cemetery monuments and an interlaced tree scheme of Silver Lime trained in candelabra shapes and variegated holly. Later this layout of graves seems to have been abandoned and a grid iron plan of plots must have been overlaid. Other specimen trees were planted in groups and many survive to create a wonderful treescape throughout.

The layout of this area exploited the quarry site in which part of it was constructed and provides the dominant topographical structure for the cemetery design. Two chapels are the site's principal buildings: an Anglican chapel and a Nonconformist one thought to be by George Henry Stokes, son in law of Paxton. Each is stylistically individual. The Anglican chapel is Norman in style whilst the Nonconformist chapel is neo-classical. These chapels form the focus of the Anglican and Nonconformist parts of the cemetery and are both abandoned but secured. At the northern tip is the entrance lodge with a screen wall, gate piers, gates, and a gazebo. The screen wall includes a pedestrian gateway but then gives way to a low wall with more recent railings which edges almost all the cemetery on the west side. On the eastern edge is a raised terrace designed by Paxton used for promenading and a pleasure ground and links to the northern tip of the site which was never used for burials rather it was designed as a pleasure ground the focus of which, like the terrace, is the Paxton Memorial designed by Joseph Goddard. Two war memorials are sited adjacent to the terrace, including one to the unknown dead of the blitz. The outer edge of the terrace forms a wall which divides the cemetery and London Road. The original main entrance passed under the terrace from London road via a splayed arch. Arrival into the cemetery by this route would have provided views across an amphitheatre shaped area redolent of Elysian Fields. This entrance was converted to an air raid shelter in 1939 and was not reinstated. Other space under the northern end of the terrace was used for storage. The south east area of this part of the cemetery is a Jewish Cemetery with all the monuments orientated to the east. A simple flat-roofed brick chapel was built on its edge in the earlier C20, probably in the inter-war years. The northern part of the cemetery is on the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens.

The southern extension is laid out on a flat site and its topography contrasts to the undulations of the northern part. It opened in 1887 on a part of Whitley Common but was extended again in 1929. The earliest area imitates the serpentine walks of the northern extent but also includes radiating straight avenues. Unlike the northern extent, a planting plan for this area of the cemetery is not immediately obvious but the site still includes some fine specimen trees. Tree cover tapers away to the southern east side of the site. The general development of this more modern extension is evidenced by the different grave types: there is an area with many kerb sets, more recent lawn burial areas without kerb sets, and areas given over to burial of cremated remains. The southern part of the cemetery is edged by the back gardens of suburban housing on the west and south sides. London Road forms the east boundary and the railway the northern edge.

Current use

The northern area of the site is used as an amenity space although it is evident that occasional burials still take place. The southern part of the cemetery is actively managed for burials and interments of cremated remains. Pathways through both sections appear to be well used by pedestrians and cyclists. In both sectors there are scattered Commonwealth War Graves.

Designations and Official Recognition

Monumental Terrace Walk and Walls	Listed Grade II Listed entry Number 1145882
Prospect Tower (Gazebo)	Listed Grade II Listed entry Number 1076623
Paxton Memorial	Listed Grade II : Listed entry Number 218521
Entrance lodge and screen wall	Listed Grade II Listed entry Number 1145671
Anglican Mortuary Chapel	Listed Grade II Listed entry Number 1318898
Non-conformist Mortuary Chapel	Listed Grade II* Listed entry Number 1076624
7 of 17 hectares	Register of Historic Parks and Gardens Grade I Record ID – 2142 List entry Number: 1001205 AMIE number 1146553
Whole site	London Road Conservation Area

All the buildings in the cemetery are listed as of group value.

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

Early municipal cemetery, dating from the late 1840s and as such is relatively rare. As a composition, the northern part of the cemetery is of exceptional landscape value for its planned layout and tree planting scheme and similarly has considerable artistic and architectural interest for its buildings, structures and collection of funerary monuments. It is of exceptional historic value because of its association with Joseph Paxton specifically and has additional value because of the association with other known designers. Moreover many local notables are interred here. This part of the site is well documented, includes a number of listed elements and is in a conservation area. The southern extent is of considerable interest as an example of a cemetery extension and although it does not match the northern extent in terms of architectural and artistic interest it demonstrates the changing fashions and values in funerary monument design through the 20th. It also forms part of London Road conservation area.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	The site overtly demonstrates belief systems particularly in the northern sector where the variant architectural designs of the chapels signal traditions of belief systems over time.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	The whole site shows the progress of iconographies commonly used and spans fashions from the period of establishment to the present day. Death-related iconography is similarly a major feature of this site.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Throughout the cemetery, attitudes to death are clear. The association with the Blitz and the existence of a monument to those lost but unknown in WW2 and the associated mass grave is exceptionally significant in evidencing attitudes to the dead body.
Historic	Historic interest	A	The dates on the graves indicate the continuum of death and burial here whilst the wartime monuments show the exceptional significance of this cemetery as one associated to particular events.
Historic	Historical context	B	The appreciation of the significance of this cemetery requires consultation of the historical record alongside the site itself to unravel the complexity of its development, its context within Coventry and as one of the first municipal burial grounds in the country.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	It is of exceptional significance and of outstanding historic interest because of its association with Joseph Paxton. Many notable local figures are buried here.
Historic	Material record	A	Parklands Consortium Conservation Management plan for northern part of site.
Historic	Collective experience	B	The cemetery has considerable significance for the people of Coventry indicated by a Friends Group which keep the cemetery centre-stage as a heritage asset.

Historic	Symbolic value	A	The cemetery is an early landmark in Coventry and has highly significant resonance because it is associated with key events in the city's history.
Historic	Sanctity	B	Feeling of sanctity is considerable, created by the enclosure of the space, monuments and the group value of the buildings. This is greater in the north part of the site and would be even greater but for parts of the site being degraded because of poor maintenance.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	The cemetery has not been reorganised since its establishment in the mid-C19th. There are surviving structures, monuments and cemetery buildings. The below-ground deposits have not been disturbed and good survival is expected.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The cemetery was only established during the C19th and the burials relate to a limited historical period. The documentary record should be good. Prior to the cemetery, the land was enclosed field or common land, with no available archaeological evidence for earlier activity apart from a windmill.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	No evidence has been found to suggest that the burials have any rare or special attributes. There is no available archaeological evidence for their condition, but survival is expected to be good.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	The northern part of the cemetery has been recognised for national designation. There is a quantity of available documentation. There is documentation for the southern part, but this has not been considered worthy of designation.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	The site has exceptional spirit of place evoked by the compositional arrangement of the whole in the north. This is less so in the southern part of the area but this too in its own way is evocative as a place of great calmness.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The site is inward looking because the surroundings are shut out by the boundary features on all sides.

Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	The buildings which are registered all exhibit considerable historic, artistic and architectural merit individually and as a group but this is slightly marred by their condition.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	There are exceptional monuments comprising the memorial to Paxton, War Memorials and some designed to notable figures of the past. As a group they are an exceptional composition but their value is reduced through simplification of the layout, loss of kerb sets and the introduction of modern out of scale memorials too close to the earlier ones.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	B	The original main entrance to the cemetery is blocked up and the northern gates have been replaced with relatively unsympathetic designs else the boundary features are of considerable interest and make a positive contribution to the cemetery. The raised terrace and wall which divides the cemetery from London Road is of particular significance as a barrier.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Exceptional architects and designers are associated with this site, moreover the design of surviving structure and monuments even by unrecorded designers emit a sense of high quality design.
Architectural	Science and technical	C	This is of some interest because of the under storey of the terrace which provided accommodation for hearses and equipment and was a novel solution to providing space for the necessary but preferably unseen aspects of cemetery activity.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	This is an exceptional planned landscape which combines the notion of an ornamental pleasure ground and cemetery.
Artistic/ Historic	Ornamental landscape design	c	The original shrub layer at London Road has largely vanished yet this was a key element in the original layout in giving it a garden quality so this aspect of the site is of some interest only.

Artistic/ Historic	Structural planting	A	The northern part of the site has exceptional collection of specimen trees and structural planting was designed from the outset as a key design concept.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/quality	C	There are laid-down monuments, poor quality and unsympathetic path surfacing, poor maintenance of the landscape floor and structures but the strength of the original layout to the northern area shines through. In the southern part, municipal maintenance is evident and whilst this is relatively good, the overall condition is deteriorating because of lack of repairs.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	The southern extent of the cemetery links to open space beyond and Whitley Common and the bio-diversity potential is considerable as a consequence. The northern part of the cemetery is a settled environment attractive to wildlife and exhibits a complex flora.

Vulnerabilities

There is no evidence of any scheme for replacement planting of trees where it is evident that originals have been taken down in recent times yet arguably the greatest asset of this site is the compositional value of the northern part of the site which is under threat because of neglect and poor maintenance.

There has been controversy over actions taken by the council with respect to the safety of grave markers and the intention to charge relatives for work to make them safe. The site has also been subject to episodes of severe vandalism, in part following anti-social behaviour in the cemetery.

Although a group called 'Friends of London Road Cemetery' has been formed, their website makes no mention of the area to the south of the railway. This more recent section may be at greater risk, not receiving the level of attention given to the area to the north.

No risks to the below-ground deposits have been identified.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	<u>Vulnerable</u>		Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The site was painstakingly recorded for English Heritage in 1994 but no subsequent plan has been made to orchestrate any gradual or co-ordinated scheme for the restoration of this exceptional cemetery although this was then recommended. Subsequent tree surveys have been undertaken. Implementation of the original plan should be taken forward to attend to the landscape comprehensively as a composition of parts: buildings, monuments and landscape form. Re-use of the chapels would be the best solution for their conservation. The Nonconformist chapel has been partially repaired but is clearly at risk with the roof missing. It is recommended that the building be added to the Heritage at Risk list. Some lying down of monuments has taken place, particularly in the northern extent of the site and a gradual repair programme should be developed. Other individual monuments are in a topsy-turvy state and would benefit from repair. In the older part of the cemetery modern monuments in some cases detract from the compositional quality of the whole. The potential to restore this site and arrest its decline is high. There is further potential to extend the boundary of the registered area to include the earliest part of the extension subject to further investigation.

The Jewish chapel was added at a later date. It might be appropriate to consider evaluating its heritage potential as an element of group value.

The HER entries for the Listed structures cross reference to the listing descriptions. The entry for the cemetery itself – (MCT9637) – does cover the southern section in passing.

Surveyor's Comments

There is a friends group for the London Road Cemetery. Their website is <http://www.lrcemetery.co.uk/>

Sources of Information

Colquhoun, K. (2005), *The Busiest Man in England: A Life of Joseph Paxton*.

Chadwick, G. F. (1961), *The Works of Sir Joseph Paxton*.

Coventry City Council (nd, c 1994) *London Road Cemetery: Study and Compendium compiled by Coventry City Council for English Heritage*.

Coventry Record Office: plan, c1847, possibly by Paxton.

'London Road Cemetery' exhibition catalogue 1996.

OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1889; 2nd edition published 1906

Tyack, G. (1994), *Warwickshire Country Houses*, 241-42.

Victoria History of the County of Warwickshire 8, (1969), 279.

Photographs



London Road Cemetery Coventry, main entrance



Coventry Main Notice Board



Gazebo near main entrance



Nonconformist chapel



Anglican Chapel – Two views



Candelabra shaped trees near the Anglican Chapel



Ornate late C19th memorials



Original cortege entrance from London Road



Nonconformist memorials in the north part of the cemetery



Iconography of death



Memorial to civilian casualties of the Blitz



The Ellysian Fields type landscape and inner wall of the raised terrace



The extension area – modern grave designs



Grave landscape and modern memorial seat

16. Tiverton Cemetery

Site Name Tiverton Cemetery

Burial ground category Cemeteries: burial board

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: SS 956 134
Address	Park Road, Tiverton, Devon, EX16 6BA
Ownership	Mid Devon District Council
Current Contact for Access	Bereavement Services, Estates Management Mid Devon District Council, Phoenix House, Phoenix Lane, Tiverton, Devon, EX16 6PP 01884 234343
Date Dossier Compiled	01 October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Lovie
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the mid-nineteenth century cemetery and the later extension to the north. Old Cemetery Allotments has now (2013) been incorporated into the cemetery and is being used for burials and is also included.



Short Description

The cemetery was opened by Tiverton Burial Board in 1855, two years after the 1853 Act allowing the establishment of municipal cemeteries and burial grounds outside London. The three-acre site was laid out with two chapels, a lodge, entrance gates and boundary walls fronting Park Road. The chapels were designed in Norman-revival style by the Tiverton architect G. A. Boyce (c1797-1861).

By the early 1860s, private plots were being purchased by some of the wealthiest families in the town, and some substantial monuments were erected, including an unusual pyramidal monument east of the Anglican chapel.

In the mid-1880s an additional three acres were purchased and laid out as the first cemetery extension by the local surveyor W. E. Williams; this extension was opened in 1895. A further major extension took place in 1954, with this new area incorporating a Garden of Remembrance for the interment of cremated remains. The cemetery continues (2013) to expand northwards into former allotment land.

The Nonconformist chapel and the original lodge were demolished in the 1970s, and a number of headstones were removed from the original cemetery and placed against the boundary walls.

Current Use

The site remains in use for burials and the interment of cremated remains. The former Anglican chapel remains in non-denominational use, and a new (1970s) lodge provides toilet facilities. Despite clearances in the 1970s the original section of the cemetery retains a representative sample of 19th century headstones and other funerary monuments, some of which are of local and national significance. The remainder of the site contains many late 19th and 20th century monuments.

Designations and Official Recognition

Church of England Chapel	Listed Grade II
Entrance gates and boundary wall to Park Road	Listed Grade II
Monument to W R Haydon (d 1897) south of mortuary chapel	Listed Grade II

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

Tiverton Cemetery is a representative and relatively early, but by no means unusual, example of a mid-19th century burial board cemetery. Its original section retains one mortuary chapel and its original entrance gates and boundary walls, but has lost one chapel and the original lodge. Despite some 20th century clearances, the original section of the cemetery retains a representative collection of 19th century funerary monuments, some of which are of local or even national significance and several with particular Masonic symbolism. The site is well-planted and well-maintained throughout.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice of religious or spiritual belief	A	The range of evidences of belief is clear from the east-west orientation of the grave spaces, incorporation of the cross into the chapel and many memorials throughout the site.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Funerary symbolism embedded in monuments: inverted torch, entwined serpents and heavenly star ornaments on cast-iron door of Parish/Stockdale pyramid monument; guardian angel on Haydon monument (1897) – listed Grade II; heavenly gates incorporated into design of Wills monument (1891)
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Strong evidence of reverential attitude to dead body with some kerbs surviving and many monuments throughout cemetery. Presence of dead body easily discernible.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Age and history clear on site, with strong visual and physical evidence for the various phases of expansion, together with evolving attitudes/practices
Historic	Historic context	B	Attitudes and conditions at period of establishment of site evident through physical survival of chapel and other built features, together with a representative collection of funerary monuments. Some loss of monuments in the original (southern) section of site. Subsequent changes in attitude/practice reflected in establishment of two gardens of remembrance within the cemetery extensions.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The site is locally important through its association with leading families in Tiverton. This association is expressed through the collection of funerary monuments.
Historic	Material record	C	A representative, though quite early example of a common cemetery type which relates more to the local rather than national context.
Historic	Collective experience	A	Evidence of strong community value for the site which remains in good condition throughout
Historic	Symbolic value	B	The site remains in use and is much frequented

Historic	Sanctity	A	Well maintained and respected
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive (with some clearance) and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. The level of preservation may be affected on the eastern side of the cemetery by the presence of the town leat.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Potential for post-medieval burials in a narrow time-frame of c.150 years. Although Neolithic and Roman material has been found in the general area, there is no indication that any below-ground deposits from these periods may be present.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	Extensive cemetery with good documentary record of interment of named individuals. No special or significant attributes identified.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Site contains three nationally designated assets (all Grade II). There are also photographs, plans and drawings showing the demolished Nonconformist chapel. No publications have been produced.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	Survival of the chapel and large collection of monuments and some characteristic mature cemetery planting together with high standard of maintenance conveys immediate emotional resonance
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	Views from the site, which occupies a high ridge of ground, have been partially compromised by C20th residential development; however longer views remain intact
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	High-medium architectural value but one chapel and the original lodge have been lost. The surviving chapel remains in good condition and is an interesting and relatively rare example of Norman/Romanesque revival cemetery structure.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	Some craftsmanship and design input evident with several architecturally distinguished monuments within the cemetery (one nationally designated, others worthy of assessment). Some clearance of monuments in the original section of the cemetery, but some of those replaced along boundary wall.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Cemetery boundary is complete. Original boundary wall to Park Road and original gateway and gates nationally designated (all Grade II). Other boundaries comprise Devon hedges and appear to be the original

			treatment, with a double hedge and track defining the northern boundary between the original cemetery and the mid C20th extensions.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Structures associated with the original cemetery designed by the Tiverton architect G. A. Boyce (c1797-1861)
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	A partially intact and representative example of a burial board cemetery layout with some surviving mature characteristic planting including a mature specimen monkey puzzle, deodar cedar and an avenue of Irish yew
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and partly complete.
	Structural planting	B	Strong definition by planting including a number of common varieties of ornamental trees including monkey puzzle, deodar cedar, Irish yew
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/ quality	B	Well maintained, generally reflecting historic design concept but lacking one chapel and original lodge; more recent planting appears appropriate. Little evidence of present/historic neglect.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent domestic garden habitats. Mature trees have potential.

Vulnerabilities

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

The site is well understood and appreciated for its historic and spiritual significance by the local community and the local authority which has responsibility for its maintenance. There appear to be appropriate management policies in place for maintenance of monuments and structural planting.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from the decay of historic monuments within the site. While the safety of visitors to a much-frequented cemetery remains a priority, further loss of historic monuments or mature structural planting, particularly in the southern,

earliest section of the site, would have a seriously adverse impact on the historic integrity and significance of the site.

The site is not assessed as being a significant example of its type. However the collection of funerary monuments and the record of C19th and C20th Tiverton they provide makes the site of local significance.

The pressure for additional burial space may have led to the complete removal of any remains of the Nonconformist chapel demolished in second half of the C20th. If not, these should be recorded if ground disturbance takes place. Good documentary and visual records of the chapel survive and their curation will ensure that the chapel and its significance to those religious groups is not forgotten.

The town leat, dug in the C13th, runs alongside the eastern boundary of the cemetery. It is understood from sightings elsewhere in the town to lie within a stone channel, but this may not continue past the cemetery. The presence of a watercourse so close to the burials may have affected the preservation of human remains in that part of the site.

Recommendations

The following are recommended for listing:

Stockdale/Parish pyramidal monument/mausoleum (Henrietta Parish, nee Stockdale, d 1891). See photograph below.

Wills monument (John Wills, d 1891) – segmental arch containing ironwork presumably representing the gates of Heaven, surmounted by low, square spire with commemorative inscription and cross finial. See photograph below.

Davey monument (Mary and Henry Davey) – obelisk decorated with Masonic symbols. See photograph below.

The HER contains entries for the three Listed structures within the cemetery and the demolished Nonconformist chapel. These records are sufficiently detailed. It might be beneficial to add a separate entry for the cemetery itself, outlining the history of its development, and recording previous land uses for the various phases.

Sources of Information

Mid Devon District Council website – information on Tiverton Cemetery

Winpenny, D. (2009), *Up to a Point – In Search of Pyramids in Britain and Ireland*

Photographs



Main entrance (gates, piers and walls listed Grade II); 1970s lodge to left



Gate piers and entrance gates (listed Grade II)



Anglican chapel (listed Grade II)



Walk east of Anglican chapel aligned south on Stockdale/Parish mausoleum and lined by avenue of Irish yew



1950s cemetery extension



Early C21st cemetery extension; C20th domestic properties in immediate setting of site



Mid C20th Garden of Remembrance in cemetery extension



Late C20th Garden of Remembrance in cemetery extension



Parish/Stockdale pyramidal mausoleum/monument with symbolic decoration of cast-iron entrance door



Symbolic decoration on cast-iron entrance door to Stockdale/Parish pyramid



Davey monument with detail of Masonic ornamentation on the base of the obelisk



Wills monument (1891)



Haydon monument (listed Grade II)

17. St John's Cemetery, Elswick

Site Name St John's Cemetery, Elswick
[Also known as Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St Johns Cemetery; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St John's Westgate and Elswick]

Burial ground category Cemetery: burial board/public health

Baseline Information

NGR	22484 63725
Address	St Johns Road Newcastle-upon-Tyne Tyne and Wear England Postal Code: NE4 7TE
Ownership	Newcastle upon Tyne City Council.
Current Contact for Access	Bereavement Services Office, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PB Tel 0191 211 6941/42
Date Dossier Compiled	09 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE

Extent of site

The whole cemetery is bounded by roads: Elswick Road, St John's Road and West View. The area on the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens is less extensive than the whole cemetery area as it excludes the North West sector of the cemetery. The boundary for this study has included both the registered and non-registered area of the cemetery. The green line indicates the registered area.



Short Description

St John's Cemetery is a public cemetery that was opened in 1857 by the St John's, Westgate and Elswick Burial Board and is situated to the west of Newcastle City Centre. The entrance lodges and chapels were designed by architects, Johnstone and Knowles. From the outset the cemetery included a Jewish section which was extended in 1899 and which is on the north-west side of the site. The entire site is c8 hectares. The principal entrance off Elswick Road features a carriage entrance below a Tudor-style arch flanked by tall octagonal piers and two stone lodges. A tree-lined approach drive leads south from this entrance to a pair of linked mortuary chapels. A further entrance to the cemetery is located at the south-east corner of the site off West View. This carriage entrance comprises C19th iron gates with stone piers and a single-storey lodge. There is a separate entrance by a pedestrian gate into the Jewish burial ground area. A terraced burial area around Miser Hill in the south-west of the cemetery was laid out after the cemetery opened and first appears on maps in 1919. Above this area is a terrace walk running east west offering views over the Tyne with niches for seats but these are no longer present.

The Jewish burial ground is rectangular in plan, approximately 76m long and 34m wide with a low stone boundary wall partially divided from the main area of the cemetery by railings although some sections of these are lost. It contains over 1000 Matzevos (headstones) on an east to west axis. Reputedly the area included an Ohel built in 1874, but this has since been demolished. The Jewish area is not fully within the registered area which is possibly attributable to a mapping error.

The site slopes southwards towards the River Tyne and views out overlook the river valley towards Durham. The immediate setting today is residential. There are C19th Tyneside flats on the east, semi-detached inter-war buildings adjacent to Elswick Road, post-war local authority housing on the west and south edges. Today the setting of the cemetery is open but in the past to the south of the cemetery were shipyards which lined the Tyne below the site. Furthermore much denser housing than presently occupies the east, west and south sides of the cemetery survived until the late 20th century.

Over 100,000 people are supposedly buried at Elswick Cemetery.

Current Use

The main part of the cemetery is still open for burials and the interring of cremated remains. An area in the south east corner of the site seems to be the most recently used. The Jewish Cemetery is reputedly to house over 1000 burials and is closed for further interment.

Designations and Official Recognition

Part of site [ref : 1000761] (HER 5285)	Register of Historic Parks and Gardens Grade II
Pair of linked chapel and archway [ref 1024893]	Grade II
Principal archway entrance as associated lodges [ref 1115532] and St John's cemetery north entrance gates, piers, walls and railings [ref 1024892]	Grade II
The Mather Tomb [ref 1320365]	Grade II
Montague Pit Disaster monument	HER 5047
Jewish section of Elswick Cemetery	HER 9846

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

OVERVIEW

This is an early example of a burial board cemetery, one of a group of four constructed in Newcastle upon Tyne in the late 1850s and is of considerable interest in its own right and as one of the group of cemeteries constructed in Newcastle. It is a complex design combining formal and informal elements where the structure, avenue planting and key building all survive from the original layout albeit in poor condition, created by a well-regarded Newcastle upon Tyne architectural practice although less well known than Dobson and Grainger. The Jewish section of the cemetery is uncommon in being established as part of the original plan and therefore is of exceptional interest. Although it is in very poor condition this section reflects in the density of the stones the philosophy of Jewish burial where once set, stones should not be removed.

Apart from the Jewish burial area, the cemetery has no exceptional features of significance. The assemblage would represent a large number of burials relating to the past 150 years, mostly from a relatively local area.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	There is a considerable range of monuments illustrating spiritual belief from the mid C19th to late C20th with areas for Church of England and Nonconformists separated in the main part of the cemetery, which is carried through into the landscape from the design of the two mortuary chapels linked by a high central tower respectively for Church of England and Dissenters. Further, burial practice tradition is illustrated through provision of a separated area for Jewish burials with specifically orientated memorials on an east west axis of great density.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in	B	The range of memorials include favourite mid-C19th and later iconographic traditions including angels, broken columns, crosses on pedestals and is of considerable interest.

	both the infrastructure and memorials		
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	There are large parts of the cemetery where kerb sets have been removed but their footprint is further indicative of the tradition of employing these to mark the extent of the body. The orientation east /west of the bodies in the Jewish section evidences the tradition of burials.
Historic	Historic interest	B	It has considerable interest as an urban burial board site derived from the structural layout of the cemetery in particular.
Historic	Historical context	C	The site has some contextual interest but is difficult to assess because the poor condition of the site overwhelms.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The cemetery is associated with industrialists and notable figures in Newcastle's history that are of some local interest.
Historic	Material record	B	Important site of its type
Historic	Collective experience	C	Local communal interest in the cemetery is limited although a Friends group is seeking to raise the profile of the cemetery. The site evidences that the community of interest of relatives of those buried still tend graves but generally community ties are weak.
	Symbolic value	C	The cemetery has some linkages to the current and past community revealed in the site itself but this value is dependent upon study of the site's history and a wider understanding of the history of this part of the city of Newcastle than can be evidenced alone from the site.
Historic	Sanctity	D	The blocked-up windows, barriers in place to prevent vandalism to the buildings and general atmosphere of abandonment prevail and reduce any sense of sanctity the cemetery might once have had.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	There are surviving upstanding tombs and monuments and it can be expected that there are surviving below-ground deposits. The limits of the cemetery are well-documented and understood.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The cemetery was opened in 1857 so the remains cover a limited chronological period. Burial records exist.

Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	There is no available evidence to suggest that the below-ground remains have not survived. The Jewish cemetery is large. There are a large number of potentially undisturbed burials in the cemetery as a whole.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	There have been no archaeological investigations carried out in connection with the cemetery and therefore only standard documentary records for burials.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	The sense of arrival is impressive because of the wonderful gateway on Elswick Road but the spirit or place evaporates within the site because of the poor condition of the whole.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The setting is reduced in significance today because the housing schemes around the site on the south and west do not link to it. In the C19th when housing was more densely packed into the surroundings the relationship between the cemetery as open space and the housing would have been in sharper contrast. Only to the east are original terraces giving a flavour of the original setting of the cemetery which is of some importance, as are the views out southward across the Tyne valley to the Durham countryside. At the time of the cemetery's construction the prospect over the Tyne would have been wholly industrialised whereas now it is a post-industrial landscape.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	All the buildings on the site evidence structural damage and do not appear to be weatherproof. They are vacant but the exterior forms survive.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	There are a good range of monuments, kerb sets have been removed and many monuments are laid down and yet others are damaged especially in the Jewish area.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	B	The cemetery is bounded by wall and railings along all sides except the south where a retaining wall divides the site from St John's Road. All the lodges and gates are designed by Johnstone and Knowles in sandstone rubble and ashlar construction. The main entrance is an impressive design composition especially when approached

			from the north down Grainger Park Road on its axis.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	B	Associated with named one group of known designers but the range of monuments together with the main architectural elements give this cemetery considerable significance.
Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	Of considerable interest where the original layout is clearly evident and survives today in plan form.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Very little survives of this layer of the design although in the terraced area of the cemetery, some ornamental shrubs are evident on the overgrown banks.
	Structural planting	c	Avenues of trees partially survive; the best of which are in the north west part of the cemetery.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/ quality	D	Very poor condition throughout
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	D	There is no evidence of ecological diversity in this cemetery environment.

Vulnerabilities

St John's Cemetery is in very poor condition and many monuments have been laid down and are broken. The major buildings are all protected from vandalism by robust and unsympathetically designed metal fencing excepting the lodge to the south east of the site which is ruinous with missing slates. Sections of the surrounding railings are missing. The Jewish area which is densely covered with headstones is in the poorest condition of all with many broken headstone. There are some kerb sets but mostly the area has had these removed and the site is mown.

This site is exceptionally vulnerable to vandalism and neglect. The lodges are all vacant and there is no evidence of regular on-site presence to police the site although the main gates appear to be opened daily and locked at night. It is further vulnerable to neglect because the population of this part of Newcastle has been reduced as a consequence of industrial restructuring, past housing clearances and redevelopment and the site is now largely divorced from the community it once served.

The buried remains are at a lower level of risk from vandalism and should survive well.

The cemetery is on the Sites at Risk register.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	Stable	Unknown

Risk	<u>At Risk</u>	Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

Amendment is recommended to the boundary of the Registered Park & Garden area to include the Jewish Cemetery and consider registration of the whole footprint of the cemetery as the area excluded seems of no lesser significance than that area included.

The Montague Pit Disaster monument might be considered for particular heritage evaluation. It is a tall cross that dates from 1926 and, although not exceptional in quality, has strong associations with a significant local event.

The existing HER records are limited in scope and closely tied to the designation descriptions, although other references are included. Probably there is little useful to add.

Surveyors Comments

There is a friends group for this cemetery. Facebook page is <https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Friends-of-St-Johns-Cemetery-Elswick-Newcastle-Upon-Tyne/234007313335401> The friends group are active in trying to raise funds to improve the environment of the cemetery

It has been exceptionally difficult to gather listing information about monuments and building at this site because of the variant names given to the Cemetery.

Sources of Information

Morgan, A. (2009), *Beyond the Grave: Exploring Newcastle's Burial Grounds*

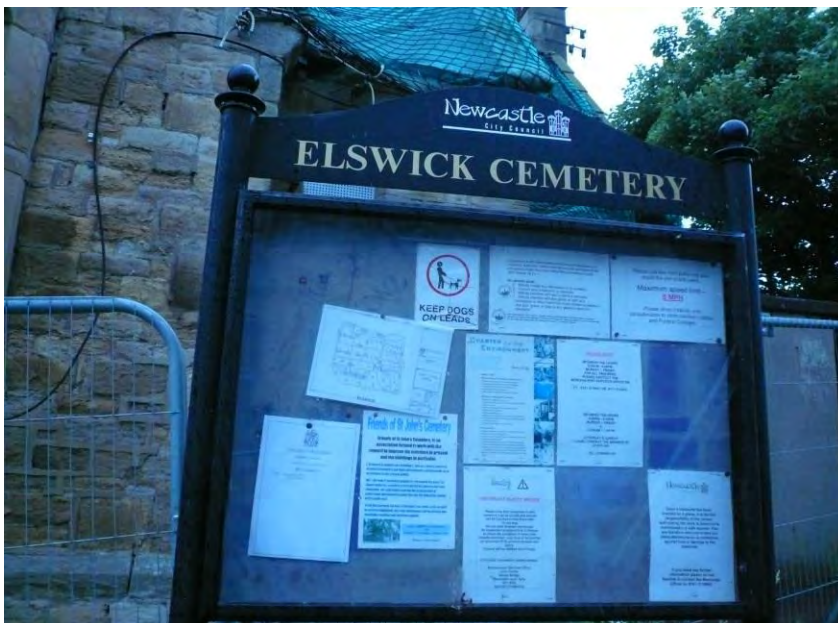
Kadish, S. (2006), *Jewish Heritage in England: An Architectural Guide*, 188

<http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/4288/description>

Photographs



Main entrance from Elswick Road



Notice board and interpretation material



The two chapels with conjoined by arch and spire.

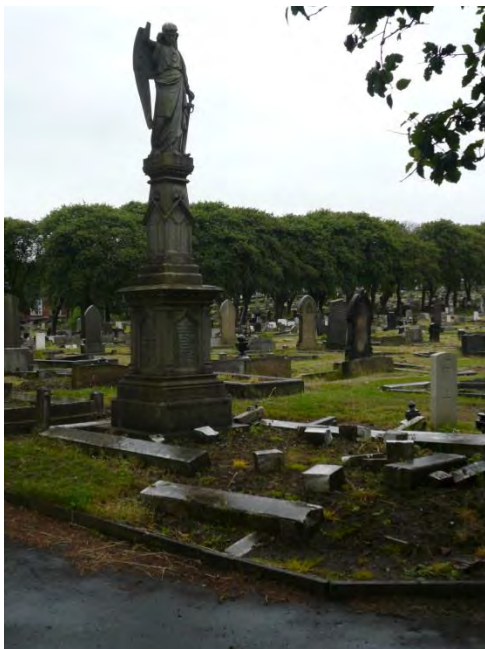


Jewish section, separated from the main area, has many damaged memorials





Pedestrian gate from St John's Road into the Jewish part of the cemetery



Left: angel on pedestal peering down on shattered kerb sets with War Graves Memorial adjacent. Right: Mather monument



Flattened chest tomb



Fascinating survivals of the range of memorials in the cemetery



W View – a surviving street from original setting of the cemetery



Evidence of some ornamental planting on the bank between the earliest part of the cemetery and the Miser Hill area. Distant view across the Tyne valley.



Terrace walk overlooking the Tyne Valley with niches for seats

18. New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium

Site Name New Southgate Cemetery & Crematorium
[Previously known as Great Northern Cemetery]

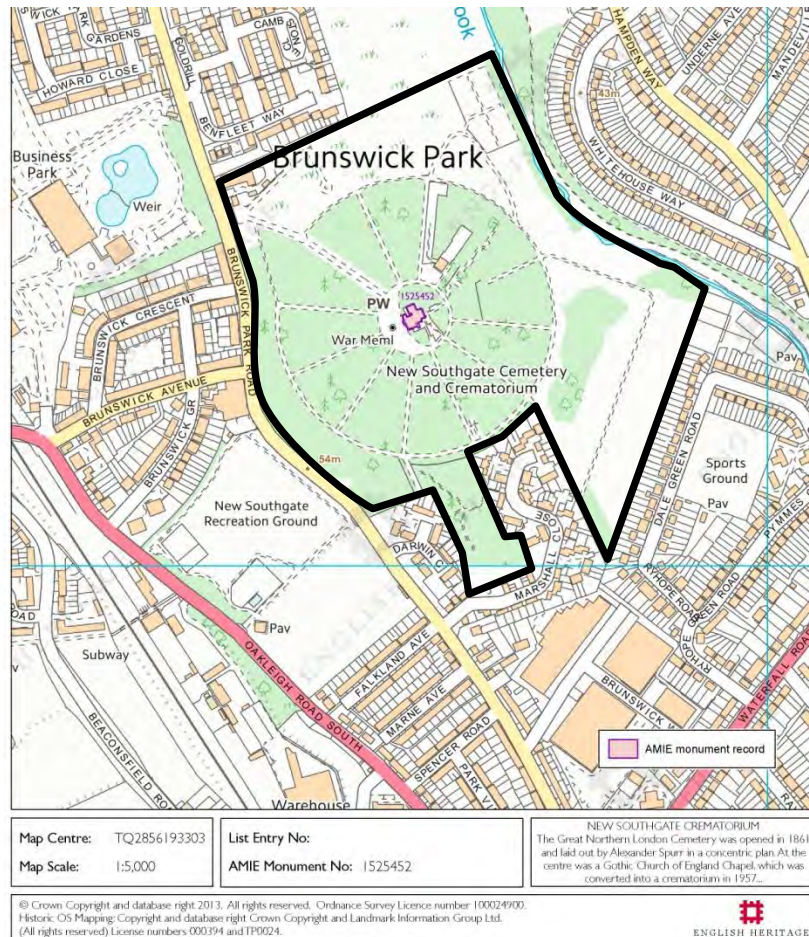
Burial ground category Cemeteries: late private/Burial Board/Public Health.

Baseline Information

NGR	TQ28561 93309
Address	Brunswick Park Road, London, N11 1JJ
Ownership	Owned and managed by New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium Ltd (The Westerleigh Group plc)
Current Contact for Access	Cemetery Manager, Marian Webb
Date Dossier Compiled	05 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site including Map

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the surviving historic cemetery boundary. Darwin and Marshall Closes were built on former cemetery land. The land west of Brunswick Park Road now occupied by the business park and some of the associated housing estates were originally part of the cemetery holding also.



Short Description

Established in 1856, by act of Parliament, many of the sixty acres resemble a country park with tree lined drives and gardens. Originally called the Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate Cemetery was founded by a private cemetery company which planned that it should cover 200 acres, rendered necessary as inner-London burial grounds were becoming increasingly crowded. The cemetery was laid out by Alexander Spurr in a concentric plan and opened in 1861. At the centre was a Gothic Anglican Chapel with 150ft spire to be one of London's finest cemetery chapels (Mellor, 2008). The catacomb crypt was not completed, and the building was converted into a crematorium in 1957.

The grounds were bounded by railings, with elaborate Gothic ragstone gate piers at the entrances. Originally, a special branch line of the main Great Northern Railway connected the cemetery to King's Cross (1861-3), although there are no signs of this now and the land which held the alighting point was sold c.1971. The 27ha. site contains a varied collection mature trees and a collection of imposing monuments including a C19 obelisk erected by the Society of Friends and a walled garden with a large marble column surmounted by a golden eagle dedicated to Shogi Effendi (d.1957). The grave is regarded by followers of the Baha'i faith as 'the most sacred spot in the West' and attracts many followers. Others buried here include Alexander Spurr, Alan Ross and Norris McWhirter. The cemetery has been used for re-interments, including those from a number of city churches and the Savoy Chapel.

In 1993 the New Southgate Cemetery & Crematorium Company acquired the cemetery and have since spent £1.5m on the site. The cemetery has sections dedicated to different faiths and ethnic groups, including Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Caribbean communities. Wooded areas – some located within older heritage sections – also exist for those who wish to have more natural surroundings.

Not all the land originally purchased for the cemetery remains within the existing cemetery boundary. Areas, including the parts used for the original railway, were sold for redevelopment. A northern portion was also sold, following the disinterment of remains and their reburial in another part of the cemetery. No information on the reburial location was available. The clearance process should have recovered all the burials, but there is a risk that some may remain under later developments.

The unusual aspects of the cemetery's history and the identities of people associated with it would form the basis for an enhanced visitor experience.

Current Use

The site is open for burials and cremations. Part of the site is lost to late C20 residential development of Marshall and Darwin Closes. Areas of historic burials have been raised with the addition of topsoil to create additional burial space.

Designations and Official Recognition

AMIE Monument	No. 1525452
GLHER	MLO3636 Brunswick Park Road [New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium], Barnet, N11 1JJ, {19 th Century Cemetery}

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A privately founded mid-C19 garden cemetery for the residents of north London, originally of high design quality in layout, buildings and monuments and planting, and subsequent considerable religious diversity. The site has been greatly compromised through loss of major areas of its layout to late C20 development, and to the addition of topsoil to create additional burial depth. There has been substantial damage the historic fabric and no attempt to retain historic character. The surviving monuments are generally not of high artistic merit and most C19 ones are in deplorable condition. Many have gone.

The significance of the cemetery lies in its original establishment complete with railway, connecting to Kings Cross, although it was only in operation for a short period. Such facilities were rare and those associated with Brookwood Cemetery dominate associate literature. Unfortunately the station, its adjoining chapel and a significant area of the original Great Northern London Cemetery have been replaced by modern development.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	The range of evidences of belief is diverse.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Range of types of visual representation from monuments. Plenty of funerary symbolism.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	Wide range of memorials demonstrating the approach to disposal of the dead and marking the presence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Clear physical evidence of development.

Historic	Historic context	A	Extent of documentary evidence unclear but supported by site-based evidence in form of monuments and chapel to understand the context of the development and limited artistry of monuments.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The site is closely associated with a number of C19 worthies who lived in north London as well as the Shogi Effendi, and contains reburials from the Savoy Chapel.
Historic	Material record	B	Contributes to the national historic record but has been badly damaged physically in the later C20.
Historic	Collective experience	A	Of considerable significance for local and possibly regional religious communities.
Historic	Symbolic value	B	Contributed strongly to current and past community identity and still in use.
Historic	Sanctity	C	It has been badly damaged by inappropriate development, indicating low level of respect.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive (with some clearance) and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. The condition of relocated burials is unknown and their location has not been determined.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Potential for a large number of burials from 1860s onwards. There is no evidence for archaeological remains from earlier periods.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The HER gives no information, but documentary records of burials since the 1850s should survive. No information was available about the relocated burials.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Recognised, to some extent. The HER gives a history of the cemetery. No details of the relocation of burials were identified.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	A high degree of emotional resonance derived from the surviving areas of a concentrated assemblage of monuments set in fine planting, surrounding an imposing chapel.

Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The urban setting that has engulfed the cemetery is not inappropriate given its catchment area of suburban north London.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	A	Ensemble (especially the chapel) is of high architectural interest, with imposing gateways (one relocated), boundary railings and lodge (altered). A coherent assemblage somewhat damaged.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	C	An extensive collection of typical monuments, none outstanding, many cleared, survivors largely in deplorable condition.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	B	Imposing gateways railings and lodge present, but stretches of fence and a gateway apparently lost, its large stone gateway relocated, and lodge altered.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Sophisticated design of chapel associated with a named architect who possibly designed associated structures.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	A fine and partially intact example of its type as a late privately financed London cemetery whose sophisticated architecture, layout and planting were of the highest order before late C20 damage occurred.
	Ornamental landscape design	B	A fine and sophisticated design originally of national significance, badly compromised/fragmented by alterations.
	Structural planting	C	Formerly excellent definition by planting of a wide range of ornamental trees, evident in part but not restorable where gone.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance /quality	D	Deplorable: poor maintenance of historic features, inappropriate long-term maintenance, alteration and development.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from mature trees and so-called wildlife areas.

Vulnerabilities

The site is poorly recognized for its historic interest.

There are no identifiable risks to buried remains, unless a further programme expansion work requires excavation rather than the building up of levels. The remains transferred from the closed northern cemetery are may have been severely compromised. Their locations and method of reburial are uncertain.

Condition	Good	Fair	<u>Poor</u>	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	<u>At Risk</u>	Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The chapel is of interest for further evaluation as it is in monumental Victorian style by A Spurr (1861), in early English style with 150' high broach spire and described by Meller as 'one of London's finest cemetery chapels'.

Certain monuments to significant individuals or groups are of interest for further evaluation e.g. Shogi Effendi, Baha'i leader, garden and Society of Friends obelisk.

The landscape has been assessed for the EH Register in the past and rejected due to level of alteration/loss.

The HER record is fairly comprehensive and no recommendations for enhancement are suggested.

Surveyor's Comments

A fine site ruined. Have never been so shocked at the condition of the historic environment in a cemetery still in use. At least the chapel survives in its dominant position but there is universal decay of monuments, inappropriate new structures and raising of ground levels for new burials, and development of part for housing.

Sources of Information

Cherry, B. & Pevsner, N. (1998), *The Buildings of England: London 4: North*, 175.

London Parks and Gardens Trust (2012), *New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium*, London Gardens Online.

Meller, H, & Parsons, B. (4th edition 2008), *London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer*, 166-68.

Hewlett, J. *et al.* (1997), 'Nature Conservation in Barnet'.

Photographs



Current main entrance



Main drive to central chapel/crematorium



Frontage to chapel/crematorium



Chapel/crematorium



Main axial path aligned on chapel/crematorium.





Historic monuments in poor condition, typical of whole cemetery.



Jewish area



Modern catacombs with made up ground for burial behind



Area of cleared monuments



The only mausoleum (surviving), in poor condition



Modern development on historic area to south



New structure being built in cemetery



Greek Cypriot area



Newly made-up ground for burials shown beyond Greek Cypriot area

19. Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds

Site Name Lawnswood Cemetery

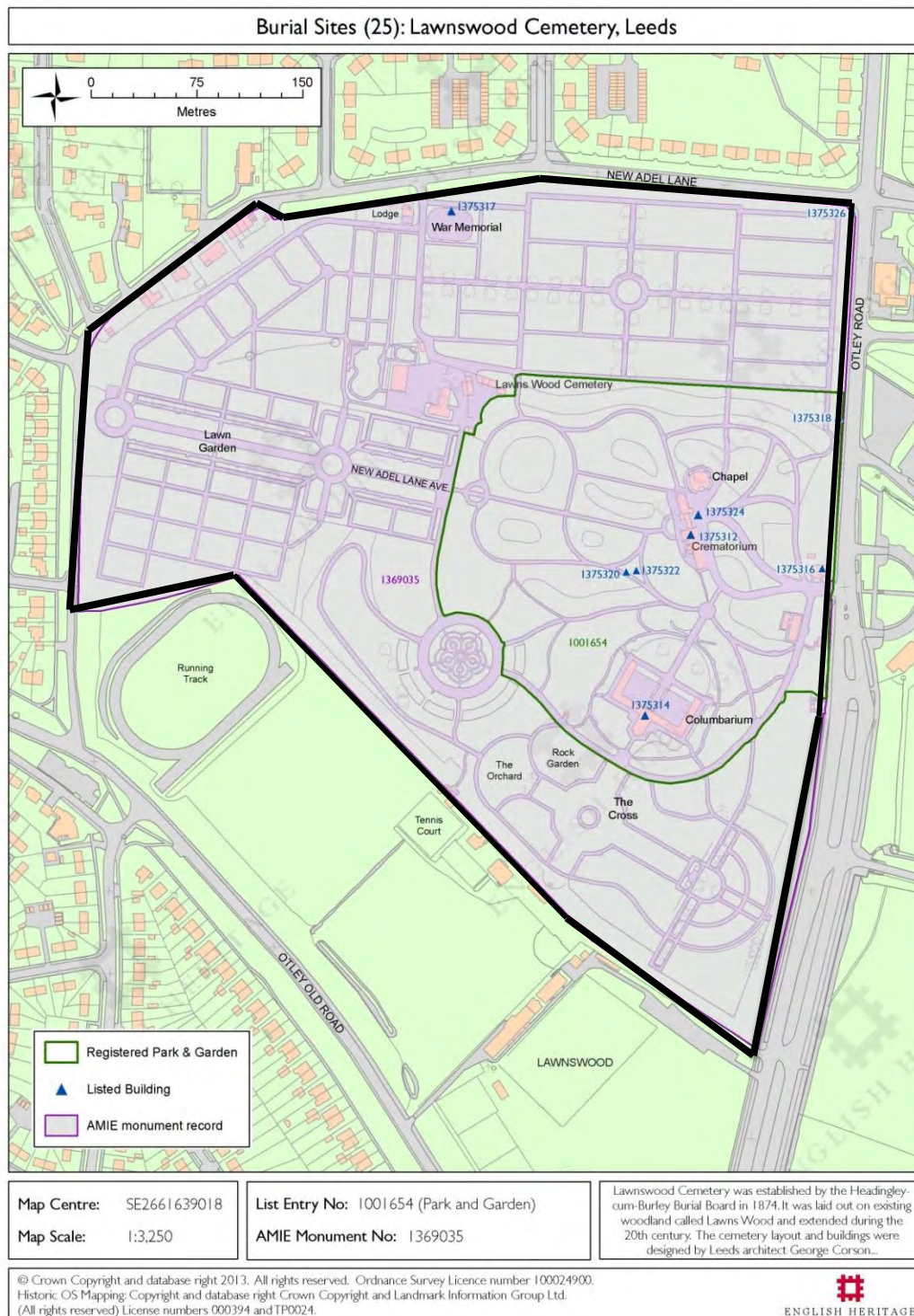
Burial ground category Cemeteries: Burial Board/Public Health

Baseline Information

NGR	SE 2661539021
Address	Otley Road, NW Leeds, LS16 6AA
Ownership	Leeds City Council
Current Contact for Access	Simpson, Christopher Chris.Simpson@leeds.gov.uk Tel: 0113 2224444
Date Dossier Compiled	24 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of site

The extent of the site is shown on the map below and comprises the area illustrated in black.



Short Description

Lawnswood Cemetery was established by Headingley-cum-Burley Burial Board in 1874 and opened in 1875, in order to better cater for the expanding areas of Headingley and Far

Headingley . The site was laid out on existing woodland. The layout and buildings were designed by Leeds architect George Corson with the assistance of Landscape Gardener William Gay who had been working at Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford. Buildings included two chapels built 1870-1876 in the centre of the original Victorian cemetery: an Anglican and a Nonconformist chapel, each in a Greek Revival Style and linked by an open cloister of three arches. The Crematorium built at the S. end of the chapels was designed by Walter Braithwaite and opened in 1905 as the first in the UK to use a gas cremator. A Classical Style Columbarium which housed 200 urns was later built in 1933 designed by A.E. Kirk.

The Cemetery was extended in 1908, 1919 and 1965 so it now extends to c26 hectares. The heart of the site, c 6.5 ha., is on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens as indicated by the green line on the attached plan. The extensions are not registered. Each of these however exhibits a design style popular for their period thus the whole site can be used to chart fashion in cemetery design and approaches to dealing with cremated remains at various periods throughout the C20.

The original cemetery section was designed in a naturalistic style to harmonise with the surrounding landscape into which it was integrated by planting a belt of trees around the edge and specimen trees within its core. It has serpentine walks and drives and the plan form of burial spaces follows the path lines. Here there are a cluster of very fine monuments of which three are listed. Others exhibit fine craftsmanship in stone and metal as well as carved lettering.

In 1933 the Columbarium was slotted into the earliest area of the Cemetery on its southern edge and so forms a link to the cruciform lawn used for scattering ashes of cremated remains. The Columbarium has niches for urns and also has on its outer sides memorial stones which are fixed to the brickwork. The Columbarium, dedicated 1934, was designed by A.E.Kirk and built by Kirk & Thomlinson of Leeds. Red Brick and Portland Stone with marble details and pantile roof. It is a single-story Classical style building.

The first extension of 1906 is north of the original area and organised in a grid iron formation based on a central axis with a circular centre piece. The original main axis appears to have been tree lined but the avenue planting is severely depleted and so the original concept is less clear than it otherwise might have been.

The 1919 extension forms the western extension and has a grid-iron layout on an axis marked on the map as New Adel Lane Avenue and which focuses on the Crematorium chapels east. Here hedge enclosed areas surround areas of uniform headstones and urns and exhibit an approach to burial where personal expression was controlled by having an overall design plan for monuments. This contrasts to the post-1965 extension which is arranged as a lawn cemetery and combines headstones for burials and cremated remains.

The 1965 extension forms the north west quadrant of the cemetery.

Other elements which complete the range of features at Lawnswood are a modern area in the form of a white rose pattern for displaying funeral flowers and wreaths, and areas for scattering ashes in various landscape styles including a rockery, orchard and rose garden. In the scattering areas modern labels are fixed to the kerb sets as memorials to those cremated here.

The whole site is therefore a stylistic laboratory for burial practice and the monument exhibit a variety of styles indicative of their period as well as the work of individual craftsmen and monumental masons.

Current Use

The site remains open for cremations but is closed for new burials. In 2012 a campaign was launched by Leeds City Council and some of its residents to make Lawnswood a Leeds Attraction.

(See www.facebook.com/friendsoflawnswoodcemetery)

Designations and Official Recognition

Lawnswood Cemetery	Register of Historic Parks and Garden Grade II Monument number 1369035
The Lodge	Grade II Monument No. 1515764.
The Chapels	Grade II Monument No 1515770
The Columbarium	Grade II Monument No. 1515755
Arthur Briggs Monument	Grade II Monument No. 1488894
Samuel Wilson Monument	Grade II Monument No. 1488896.
The Ethel Preston Monument	Grade II Monument No. 1488895
The George Corson Memorial	Grade II Monument No?

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

Lawnswood is a burial board cemetery that is of exceptional significance as a whole in exhibiting stylistic changes in cemetery design and burial practice from its foundation in 1875 to current day. It furthermore exhibits the integration of cemetery and cremation functions at a single site. It has further significance because of its association with key designers of national and regional significance both for its architecture landscape and crematoria design with some notable firsts in design approaches particularly in the development of apparatus for cremation and the development of the lawn cemetery concept.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	The site is exceptional as an example of a site demonstrating the changing fashions and approaches to burial practice by variant religious groups as well as secular traditions
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	The site is also exceptional in the style and range of iconography from the open door of the Ethel Preston Memorial to more humble memorials which exhibit angels, crosses and all the paraphernalia of symbolism associated with death.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	The spectrum of attitude to the dead body is easy to read at this site as indicated by the memorialisation at the site.
Historic	Historic interest	A	It is a key site in the approach taken to burial in the emergent industrial cities initially as well as having an interest which spans over a century in the range of approaches adopted to burial and cremation.
Historic	Historical context	A	In combination, the site itself and written record provide excellent evidence on context.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	The site is associated with nationally significant figures of Leeds and further houses memorials to the fallen of WWI and WWII.
Historic	Material record	B	The site is well documented and is of considerable interest.
Historic	Collective experience	A	The long history of Lawnswood and the sense of permanent it projects, reinforced by the mission of the Friends Group to conserve the site, suggest a very strong tie to the current community.
	Symbolic value	B	The site has important value to both present and past communities which can be classed as considerable.
Historic	Sanctity	B	Whilst there are parts of the site which emit a high degree of sanctity, notably the oldest areas, the remainder does not appear to be inviolable and the

			maintenance regime seems a careless one paying little attention to detail in dealing with the surroundings of monuments.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Numerous above ground monuments and structures are present, and are in good condition. The limits of the cemetery are clear. There is no evidence to suggest that the preservation of below-ground remains might be compromised.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	This cemetery represents burials from 1875 on wards. The burials will be well documented, but no special features have been identified.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The cemetery will contain a fairly large assemblage of human remains, but although well-preserved they will not represent any particular group or have any other known special attributes.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	The cemetery has a national designation and contains monuments which are also nationally recognised. The boundaries are clearly mapped. There are burial records, but no publications have been identified.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	Lawnswood is distinctive in its combination and arrangement of its component parts and buildings
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	B	The extent of the site is such that the setting does not detract from this heritage asset once within the site. Tree belts screen adjacent roads on all sides but the southern edge which is edged by playing fields and so extends the green space.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	A	The buildings exhibit coherence in design are innovative in arrangement and all listed and in their original uses.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	Lawnswood exhibits fine memorials by key artists, architects and sculptors of exceptional merit. Further the site reveals approaches to commemoration by using standard memorial designs in certain areas as well as housing memorials maintained by the CWGC.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	The boundaries and main gateways are all intact and exceptional in working with adjacent planting to create a well edged space.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	The site is exceptional in terms of historic significance because of the association with named designers.

Architectural	Science and Technical	A	The site is exceptional in employing the first known gas cremator.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	The site combines an interesting range of period styles which complement each other and show a responsive approach to changing design fashions in landscape.
	Ornamental landscape design	B	The ornamental planting is various in condition and style. The area of the scattering lawns is well manicured and planned but elsewhere ornamental planting is degraded and there is evidently no policy of regular care and replacement.
	Structural planting	B	Some of the structural planting is degraded and no plan is evident to keep the original structural planting scheme intact and therefore to protect the overarching design of the space.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/ quality	B	There is considerable variation in the quality of maintenance at Lawnswood. Overall it is maintained to the original plan form but there are some unsympathetic interventions such as new pathways and drives surfacing.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	Highly regarded for lichens and the large site adjacent to playing fields and open space suggest it would be a haven for wildlife as the perimeter planting and shrub layer beneath seems relatively intact.

Vulnerabilities

The condition of the cemetery varies between sectors. The best maintained area is the scattering lawn south of the cemetery. Poor mowing regimes elsewhere have left the overall look of the site degraded. Many paths are in poor condition and the hard surfaces around the Columbarium have recently been resurfaced with tarmac in an unsympathetic style for the building. The monuments themselves are in various states of repair. The best are found in the area which is on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

The areas of gravestones may become increasingly threatened by deterioration if an overall management plan to ensure care of the cemetery landscape is not developed. Individual monuments that are listed are concentrated in the Registered areas. The individual merits of some of the monuments in the 1908 extension seem of equivalent value and would benefit from a detailed assessment of their heritage value.

There are no known potential threats to the preservation and survival of below-ground remains.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	<u>Vulnerable</u>	Low/Not at Risk	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

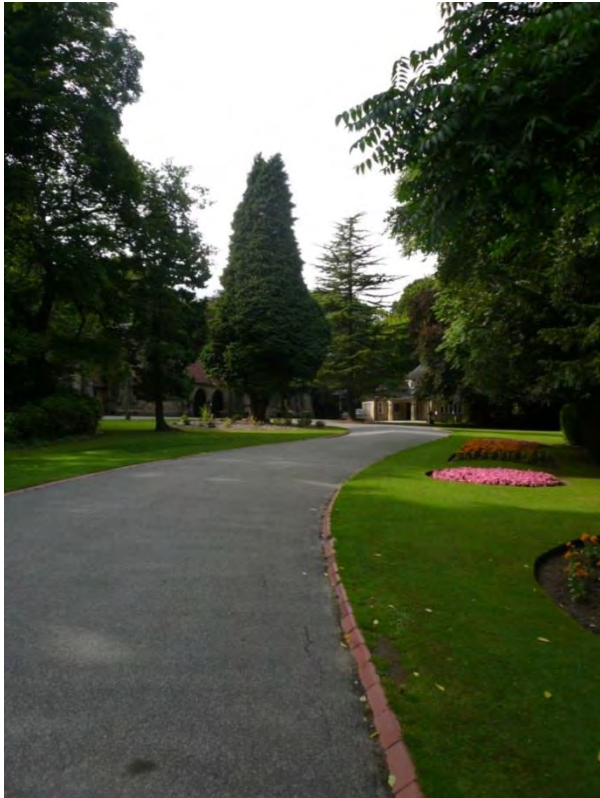
It is recommended that an amendment to the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden be investigated to include the whole site and that a management plan for care of the landscape be developed.

The current HER entry is sufficiently detailed for a cemetery of this date and therefore needs no additions.

Photographs



Main entrance and lodge



The entrance drive towards the chapels showing manicured lawns



Entrance map indicating overall layout and extent of site



The chapel group and original crematorium chimney/tower



Heart of early design area with serpentine paths and adjacent monuments



Listed monuments: Samuel Wilson monument (left) Ethel Preston (right)



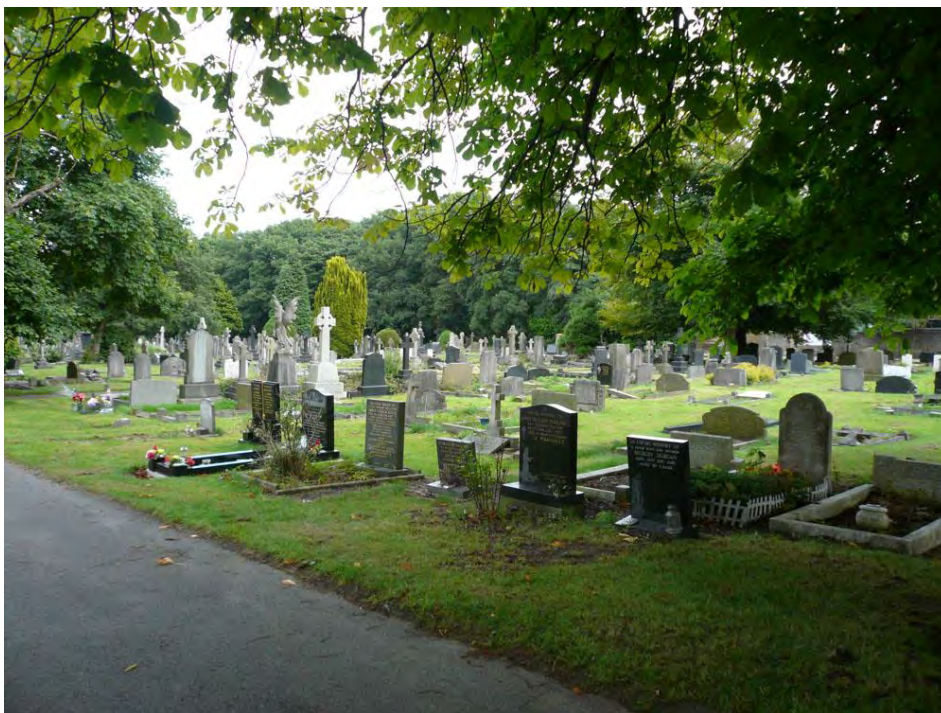
Detail of iconography on the Samuel Wilson Memorial



Central axis in the 1909 extension showing depleted planting



Monument in the 1909 extension exhibiting fine architectural qualities



General view across the extension landscape with original belt of planting between original layout and the extension forming a backcloth



Uniform memorials in the extension of c1919



Poor maintenance in the 1919 extension



View towards the scattering lawns area



Detail of plaques for those where remains have been scattered on kerbs



The Columbarium indicating new tarmac approach



The Columbarium



Cruciform lawn area for scattering ashes



After 1965 extension exhibiting lawn cemetery features

20. Hills Cemetery, Horsham

Site Name Hills Cemetery Horsham

Burial ground category Cemeteries: burial board, public health

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: TQ 1588730634
Address	Guildford Road, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1TT
Ownership	Horsham District Council
Current Contact for Access	Paul Kirkbride Horsham District Council Paul.Kirkbride@horsham.gov.uk
Date Dossier Compiled	25 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	V Hinze/S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the cemetery. It includes the (apparently purpose-built) tree-lined access drive from the main road with its C21 sign, the turning circle, lodge house, entrance gates and screen. The boundary line along the north and east sides and just over 50 per cent of the west side (from north to south) follows the line of the surviving early C20 iron railings.



Short Description

The first phase of the Hills Cemetery in Horsham was laid out in 1900 when the nearby Denne Road Cemetery was reaching capacity. The purchase of the site was enabled by a loan of £1000 to Horsham UDC from the Independent Order of Oddfellows Weald of Sussex Lodge. Laid out on the open farmland (with a few hedgerow trees) of the former Hills Farm and known at that stage (OS 1911) as Hills Farm Cemetery it comprised the present northern section of curvilinear path and drive systems centred on the mortuary chapel. The area to the south is shown on the map as allotments. The cemetery was enlarged in 1923 over part of the allotments by extending the central avenue on the axis of the chapel some 100m south and adding two transverse paths to create a grid. A further enlargement occurred in 1956 when the grid was extended by two additional transverse paths to the present southern hedged boundary (some 160m south of the chapel). Since 1983 (OS edition 1982/3) the western third of the remaining adjacent allotment site has also been incorporated. Both the lodge and the entrance screen and gates and the mortuary chapel are part of the first phase (both are shown on the 1911 OS), the mortuary chapel's west wing serving as a Nonconformist chapel and its east wing as Anglican.

The main and sole public access to the 4.25ha cemetery is off the south side of the A281 Guildford road; a C21 metalwork sign incorporating the name 'Hills Cemetery' stands on the west side. A short (c80m) drive lined with semi-mature lime trees leads south to iron gates within an ironwork screen flanked on the east side by a brick-built lodge shown on 1911 map and likely to be part of the original layout. The rectangular plan of the cemetery survives intact, the east, north and majority of the western boundary – associated with the first enlargement – retaining its plain, iron railings. The entire boundary, with a few gaps, is lined with a single row of limes and sycamores, a significant proportion surviving from the original layout.

The curvilinear path and drive systems of the first phase survive intact as do the grids of both enlargements along with (in the first enlargement), formal planting at path junctions of Irish yew and copper beech. There is a further scatter across mainly phase one, and partly phase two, of mature trees associated with funerary traditions such as weeping beech and willow, cypresses and yew. The mortuary chapel comprises a pair of single-storey brick-built wings with stone quoined, stained glass windows under a tiled roof linked by a roofed yard, this entered through an arched porch with a tower above and decorative bargeboards. It now serves an interdenominational purpose, the former Anglican wing remains as a chapel while the Nonconformist wing serves as a meeting room. Virtually all headstones and monuments from graves of all phases are still standing, in their original positions, as are kerbstones. Designs are conventional and predominantly plain with little apart from standard Christian death-related iconography of crosses and angels.

The origin, key phases and purpose of the cemetery are represented by evidence on site. The cemetery's origins are mentioned in '*A Pocket Guide to Denne Road Cemetery*' written by the Friends of Horsham Museum and the first and second World War graves have been researched and recorded by the 'Hidden Horsham' local history website (<http://www.hiddenhorsham.co.uk>). There is no interpretation either on site or on Horsham District Council's website.

Current Use

The site is open for burials, some of which are still being inserted within the earlier-established areas. Other forms of memorial including the interment of ashes take place in the newer areas; a garden of remembrance has been created within the 1956 extension where a rose and bronze memorial plaque can be placed in one of the rose beds

Designations and Official Recognition

None.

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

An intact cemetery of early C20 origin but with its first, 1900, phase laid out in a design of curvilinear paths more redolent of cemetery design of the mid/late C19. The architecture of the unaltered mortuary chapel displays C19 Gothic features and detailing. Contemporary graves, although not of great aesthetic merit, all survive largely intact as does the original 1902 iron boundary fencing. Its second, 1920s, phase, exhibits typical formal tree planting of the period. The cemetery has familial links with that of Denne Road Cemetery, Horsham for which it was the replacement; it also contains war graves of WWI and II, many of the dead being from the Horsham area.

There are no available archaeological records associated with the cemetery. Given the lack of disturbance since the cemetery was established, the human remains is likely to represent the whole spectrum of those served by the cemetery.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice of religious or spiritual belief	C	Limited range of evidences and not easy to discover i.e. no specific burial groups or areas
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	B	Limited funerary symbolism, angels and crosses only and these modest, plainly carved and mounted
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	B	Range of memorial forms is limited to post 1900 phase and of unexceptional design, many featuring similar workshop standard products especially those of mid C20 onwards. Limited evidence of particular attitudes

			although the absence/ presence of the body is easy to read as all memorials survive.
Historic	Historical interest	C	Although laid out in 1900 evidence shows in its surviving curvilinear path/drive system of it being influenced by typical late C19 cemetery layout; chapel design has characteristics of C19 Gothic building style and materials.
Historic	Historic context	B	The site has limited documentary evidence associating it with any of its phases though it has a surviving, well-documented number of WWII graves
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	The site appears to have limited significance in terms of locally important events/people, although there are likely to be familial links with the C19 Denne Road Cemetery in Horsham which this replaced. The presence of a number of graves of locally-born WWII dead is important
Historic	Material record	C	Although laid out in 1900 it comprises a fair example of a common site type of the late C19 with chapel with Gothic architectural characteristics and with, in later phase, typical early C20 formal plantings of Irish yew and copper beech
Historic	Collective experience	B	Evidence of a role in collective memory for local interest groups in the existence of graves research on Hidden Horsham website. Sense of place in the community created by available meeting room for hire and open days held by the local authority
Historic	Symbolic value	C	Its location, within a C20 housing area on edge of town is countered by it being Horsham's main cemetery for over 100 years and containing local war graves
Historic	Sanctity	C	Little evidence within fabric of site that it is regarded with a high degree of sanctity, but the still-active use of the chapel and the creation of a rose garden of remembrance suggests it is regarded as being worthy of respect
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	All above-ground features survive and there is the likelihood that below-ground deposits remain undisturbed. There are no archaeological records to support this assessment.

Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Site has the potential to contain evidence for substantial and well-documented evidence for burials relating to one historic or archaeological period. There are no known associated records suggesting earlier activity.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	Documentation suggests a large assemblage and/or relatively good preservation and/or rare attributes – e.g. named individuals, unusual pathology, etc. The cemetery burial record provides the only information about the assemblage.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	No records have been identified.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	Requires some degree of interpretation to elicit emotional resonance – e.g. the recording and interpretation of memorial inscriptions other than those of war graves.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	Original open farm fields unlikely to have contributed much aesthetically as the site is flat and was designed to be enclosed by boundary trees. It actually benefits from the surrounding densely treed back gardens developed since 1900.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	C	Some architectural value: the original 1900 chapel, lodge house, screen and gates, boundary iron fence and path systems all survive largely unaltered
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	B	Some craftsmanship or other design input evident: the range of monuments is limited in design/style and period; the craftsmanship not exceptional but all survive, as an ensemble and in the place they were designed for, including most of the kerbing.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	Cemetery boundary is still marked on c75 per cent of its length by 1900 iron railings and boundary tree feature survives within east and west side railings.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	C	Designers not known but evident that designers used for mortuary chapel and curvilinear path layout.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	No evidence.

Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	There are parts of the site displaying coherent designed elements i.e. the curvilinear path system focussed on the mortuary chapel but lack little evidence of coherence with later phases.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Two phases of design, the earlier (1900) phase of local significance and complete.
	Structural planting	C	Design includes evident definition by surviving planting including boundary tree lines, Irish yews defining path junctions and funery species within both 1900 and 1920s phases.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	B	Historic concept largely well maintained: Key tree features e.g. boundary tree lines filled where losses occurred. Funery species still planted but with smaller species so scale lost. Graves in 1900 phase now maintained with extensive herbaceous planting not in keeping with otherwise formal layout but this is reversible.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent large well planted gardens. Mature trees have potential as does herbaceous planting and areas of long grass.

Vulnerabilities

The setting of Hills Cemetery comprises domestic housing dating from the 1920s onwards and is unlikely to be vulnerable to significant change. Views out are tightly constrained by dense ornamental tree and shrub planting in often large gardens backing on to the cemetery but open views can never have been a significant aesthetic feature of the site due to its flat nature and the planned boundary tree planting.

The site is open for burials; these are now taking place mostly in the C21 southernmost extension although some infill plots are being created in both the pre and post WWI phases. The chapel is well-maintained, as is the lodge house and entrance gates and screen and are therefore unlikely to be at risk even in the longer term. Local authority ownership lends stability to long-term survival although the site will be vulnerable to cuts in spending. The 'Hidden Horsham' web-based research into war graves indicates local interest but the lack of research, and interpretation of, its historic interest means that its design significance is not understood or established.

Most likely to be at risk are the pre-1930 graves as although most of the inscriptions can still be read there are several signs of deterioration taking place: sinkage of grave areas within kerbing, leaning of headstones and other monuments such as mounted crosses is the most

common; an estimate is of around 25 per cent of graves currently affected (2013). The intact survival of the 1900 path and drive system offers no specific parking area. Cars are parked ad hoc on drives and any demand for additional parking space could compromise the layout. Re-surfacing regularly with tarmac and the introduction of concrete block edging has also begun to formalise drives and paths and to detract from their mossy character developed through time on the original surfaces. The boundary railings are neglected, are propped up by rear garden fences in places and are unlikely to be repaired or replaced with like for like if they deteriorate further. Herbaceous planting is a C21 intervention but is attractive and easily reversible.

The contribution of specific tree species to the design may also be at risk as evidenced in the planting of smaller funerary species among the graves, although the boundary tree lines appear to be replanted appropriately. The risks to the historic character, design and detail could be significantly reduced through a better understanding of the site's historic development via a conservation statement and appropriate management plan.

Condition	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk		<u>Vulnerable</u>	Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

There is no HER record for Hills Cemetery. One should be created, to establish its presence. If available, a conservation statement and assessment for inclusion on local heritage asset list for Horsham District Council would be of benefit

Surveyor's Comments

Perhaps because of its location and role as overspill for the town centre's older Denne Road Cemetery it has not received the attention it deserves in terms of research and interpretation. Denne Road Cemetery would be worth assessing, having opened in 1856 following the closure of the adjacent St Mary's churchyard, and been well-researched.

Sources of Information

Djabri, S. C. (2010), 'A Pocket Guide to Denne Road Cemetery' .

'Hidden Horsham' local history website (<http://www.hiddenhorsham.co.uk>)

Ordnance Survey series 6" & 25" from 1871 onwards.

Photographs



Main entrance off Guildford Road with C21 signage.



Entrance gates and screen and lodge house, all built in 1900 as part of first phase



Two views of the first phase, showing cemetery chapel as centrepiece of curvilinear path and drive system and the informal arrangement of graves within it. Also shows the current effect of herbaceous planting on graves



Formal grid layout of 1920s extension with Irish yews punctuating path junctions and use of funerary species (cypress); unaltered path surfacing with mossy covering survives on minor paths.



Eastern boundary with surviving iron railings (this eastern boundary run is in the best condition) and line of mature trees at regular intervals along boundary.





Typical monuments with crosses and angels



L: Grave of Major Harte Keatinge VC.



R: WWII graves



Typical deterioration of graves through sinkage and headstones leaning from upright

21. Manchester Crematorium

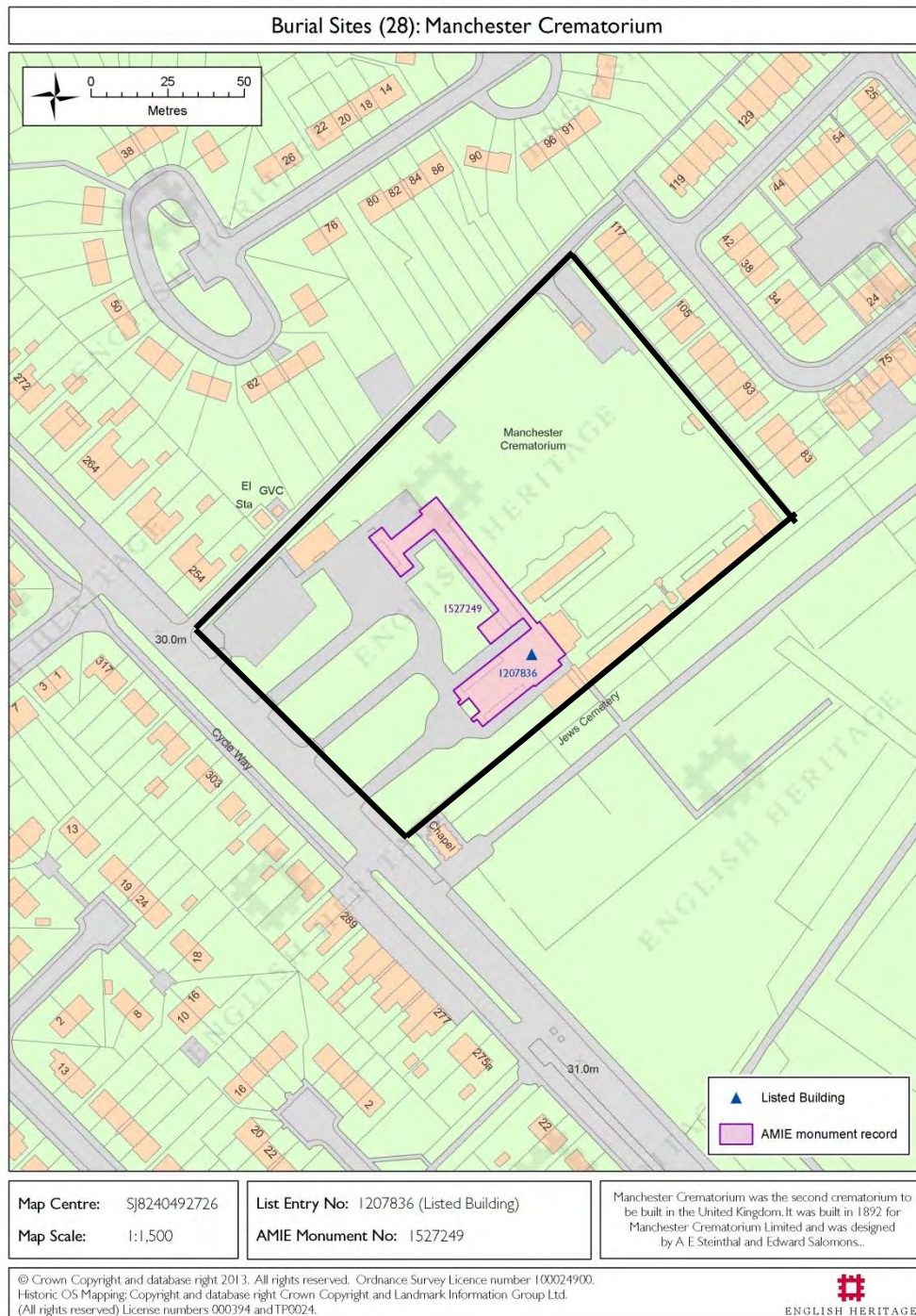
Site Name	Manchester Crematorium
Burial ground category	Crematorium

Baseline Information

NGR	SJ 8242592713
Address	Manchester Crematorium Limited Barlow Moor Road Chorlton-cum-Hardy Manchester M21 7GZ
Ownership	Private Limited Company
Current Contact for Access	office@manchestercrematorium.co.uk Registrar & Superintendent – Mr Robert Barr Tel: 0161 881 5269
Date Dossier Compiled	October 8 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of site

The extent of the site is indicated on the plan below by a black line. Its south west edge is Barlow Moor Road the northwest edge is bounded by recent housing (not shown on the plan below), the north east edge is bounded by housing and the south east edge if formed by Manchester Southern Cemetery.



Short Description

Manchester Crematorium opened in 1892, the second crematorium in England at this time, following its formation in 1890 by the Manchester Crematorium Society (founded 1888). It is located on a compact site North West of Southern Manchester Cemetery established initially in 1879 and which is also on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens Listed Grade II. [Record Id: 5805] It is managed and owned completely separately from Southern Manchester Cemetery.

The Main Crematorium also known as the Southern Cemetery Crematorium Chapel was built in 1892, designed by Edward Salomons & A. Steinhall. Built of buff terracotta with a tiled roof, the Basilica style building has a rectangular plan, with entrance to the SW end. A second chapel was added to the site in 1951, designed by James Henry Sellers with Adrian Gilbert Scott. It opened in 1954. This is linked to the earlier chapel by a corridor and complements the first building. It has its own entrance porch and hall, flanked by office, vestry and other facilities. The corridor is used as a memorial space and flower room.

The site is completely level. As a setting for the chapels, the key areas of the site comprise Gardens of Remembrance with lawn used for scattering of ashes; a memorial wall, which forms the boundary of the site on the north and east sides of the site; and covered loggias and columbaria. All these are used for the siting of memorials. The earliest columbarium includes niches for urns containing cremated remains. The main garden area is behind the chapels and the area in front, which is adjacent to Barlow Moor Road, provides circulation space for arrivals and departures from the principal entrances and houses the Crematorium office. This road has been recently tarmacked which is a rather harsh surface especially as it meets the entrance to the original chapel. Adjacent to the approach to the old chapel is an area of memorials which indicate interred bodies rather than cremated remains. The detailed layout of the site is shown in the photographic section of this dossier. A particular feature of the site is standard rose trees which can be planted as memorials with small plaques to those commemorated. These have become a signature feature of the gardens.

Current use

The site is still actively used for cremation as well as regularly visited as a place for the memorialisation of the dead. Commemoration is the key function of the site and its design and elements are all orientated to this purpose. In the Garden of Remembrance, roses with spall plaque bearing the name of the deceased are planted throughout alongside small trees and shrubs. Commemorative roses are on five year renewable leases. Similarly there is a flower room arranged on a similar basis. The memorial tablets and niches are more permanent and available on 10-year renewable leases as is the Memorial Wall. Additionally there are Recordia Panels for 25 year non-renewable leases. Finally books and scrolls of remembrance are available for the recording of those who have been cremated at the site.

Designations and Official Recognition

Manchester Crematorium Southern Cemetery Chapel	Grade II Monument No: 1527249
Manchester Southern Cemetery	Register of Historic Parks & Gardens

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

Manchester Crematorium is highly significant as the first provincial crematorium in Britain and the first overall to include a chapel. It closely followed the opening of the first crematorium at Woking Surrey which was established in 1878 and had its first cremation in 1885) The site has added significance, as the Manchester Cremation Society was an early advocate of cremation and thus the model it provided represents a method of disposing of the dead in industrial cities which was quickly duplicated elsewhere. The key elements of the original crematorium and associated chapel and columbarium all survive and additions in the 1950s are sympathetic to its purpose and design. There have been considerable alterations to the design of the landscape to accommodate car access and parking and the fashion for Gardens of Remembrance but the whole exhibits coherence. Furthermore it is highly significant to the community as a place for remembering their dead. Its proximity to the Southern Cemetery creates a coherent landscape associated with burial history in the city.

The distinction between the Crematorium and the adjoining cemetery is surprising given the short time interval between their respective establishments and the apparent presence of inhumation burials within the crematorium boundary. The history of this relationship and their identities of those buried may be of significance.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	Christian traditions are inferred by the design of the buildings here but the site suppresses this in order to embrace the wider community.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	Iconography of death not evident in the fabric of the crematorium as the site serves both secular and religious communities but the architectural layout and large amount of modern grave goods infer a modern iconography of death such as tribute scarves, toys and other transient objects. There are also some historic gravestone and monuments on the approach to the original chapel.

Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	The body is subsumed as part of cremation ritual but the need for memorialisation is everywhere indicated by the range of plaques, plants and lists of the dead facilitated by the Crematorium Company.
Historic	Historic interest	A	This is a pioneering site, comprising the first chapel building designed specifically for a crematorium and therefore is of exceptional historic interest.
Historic	Historical context	A	A combination of the site buildings and historical record clearly reveal the attitudes and conditions at the time of construction although it is understood that some of the written records were lost in WWII.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	C	Important locally and includes memorials to locally notable figures. The uniformity of the memorials and regular scale ensures that all are given equal prominence. Others who promoted the Crematorium including John Rylands and his wife had their ashes interred within the gates of the crematorium.
Historic	Material record	A	The modern material record is exceptional because part of the process of cremation involves recording those who are disposed of in this way and the material record is a key element in memorialisation of the dead.
Historic	Collective experience	A	The collective experience is exceptional here and has an important sense of place within the community.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	The site emits a feeling of great sanctity but this is confined to the area behind the chapels where the Gardens of Remembrance are located and memorials concentrated and which provides an oasis of tranquillity.
Historic	Sanctity	A	The site is accorded a high degree of sanctity.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above-ground memorials survive in good condition. There is no evidence to suggest that the cremated remains and any inhumations in the south-east part of the site would not survive.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The crematorium contains remains from the late C19th onwards. There are no known special characteristics.

Archaeological	Biological anthropology	B	The assemblage will be of a fair size and well-preserved, but with no special features. Most, if not all, will be cremated remains providing less information than inhumations would.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	There is a record of the crematorium, which is nationally recognised as a Listed Building. However, there is a gap in the documentary records from 1900-1940 as a result of bomb damage. Memorials from this period will be present.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	It is of exceptional importance here because of the huge number of memorial plaques which provide an inescapable sense of the purpose of the place which work with the open loggias to create a cloistered space.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The site is an inward looking one and although compromised by traffic on Barlow Moor Road is generally less affected than it might have been by its urban surrounds because of the memorial wall which surrounds two sides and treescape of the southern cemetery edge.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	A	The whole range of structures offer a coherent design representing two particular periods of crematorium design; the very earliest chapel which is exceptional in its significance and a complimentary mid -1950s range of structures which are significant in their own right as period designs and yet do not adversely compromise the original chapel and crematorium range.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	Fascinating range of memorials indicate the traditions of lettering craftsmanship ranging in style though those using serifs to sans gill type of the early 1930s and forward to more recent eclectic traditions using gold leaf and painted incised lettering. Of exceptional interest and something the crematorium prides itself on.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	A	These are all intact and well maintained.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	Layout of the whole site not known to be associated with a particular designer.
Architectural	Science and technical	A	Important site for the early history of cremation although original machinery has been replaced.

Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	The site framework is of considerable significance indicating careful use of a small site to accommodate its range of functions.
	Ornamental landscape design	B	The site exhibits a coherent design strategy reflecting contemporary democratic taste in planting and it is therefore of considerable significance.
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	A	The whole site is exceptionally well maintained.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	D	The site is gardened intensively and therefore its bio-diversity potential is limited.

Vulnerabilities

There are no evident vulnerabilities at the site which is closely managed and maintained. There is an on-site office and open every day to the public and so the site is continually attended. It is clearly very busy for the purpose for which it was designed. Arguably the adjacent busy Barlow Moor Road threatens peace of the space on the west side of the site but behind the chapels this is not the case.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The tarmac and modern kerb sets introduced on the south west side of the site are not in keeping with the design of the site. Equally there is no co-ordination of design styles for seats, floorscapes and structural fabric which is continually being altered. A landscape design scheme for the whole site possibly improves this and provides a coherent whole for a site which is so intensively used.

Research into the relationship between crematorium and cemetery would be worthwhile. This would include confirming the burial history at the SW corner of the site. The HER entries, while good on historical description, do not explore the relationship.

Surveyor's Comments

Immaculately maintained private crematorium.

Sources of Information

Grainger, H. J. (2006) , *Death Redesigned: British Crematoria - History, Architecture and Landscape*

Manchester Crematorium (2006), *Guide Book*

http://www.mlfhs.org.uk/articles/37-2_cremation_history.pdf (accessed October 11th 2013)

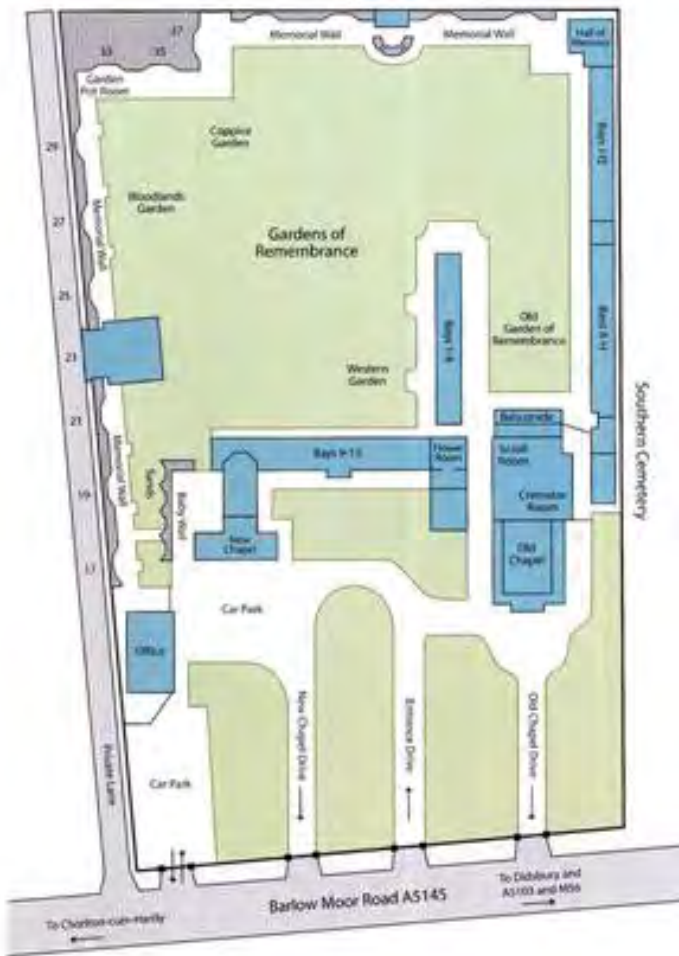
MAPS

Manchester Corporation Parks and Cemeteries Department Short Historical Survey (1938)

Illustrated Handbook of Manchester City Parks (1915)

Photographs





Layout of the Crematorium



Entrances from Barlow Moor Road



Gravestones adjacent to the main entrance drive for cremated remains

First chapel associated with a crematorium



Side of chapel showing colonnade with earliest memorials of those cremated



Recent memorial Wall with plaques and signature rose trees in foreground



Colonnade associated with the extension of space to accommodate memorials



Memorial Room with niches showing variety of plaque designs and typography



New Memorial wall not yet in use for memorials



1950s Chapel from the side



Newer Garden of Remembrance



Original Garden of Remembrance which is enclosed by a colonnade on three sides

22. Chilterns Crematorium

Site Name Chilterns Crematorium

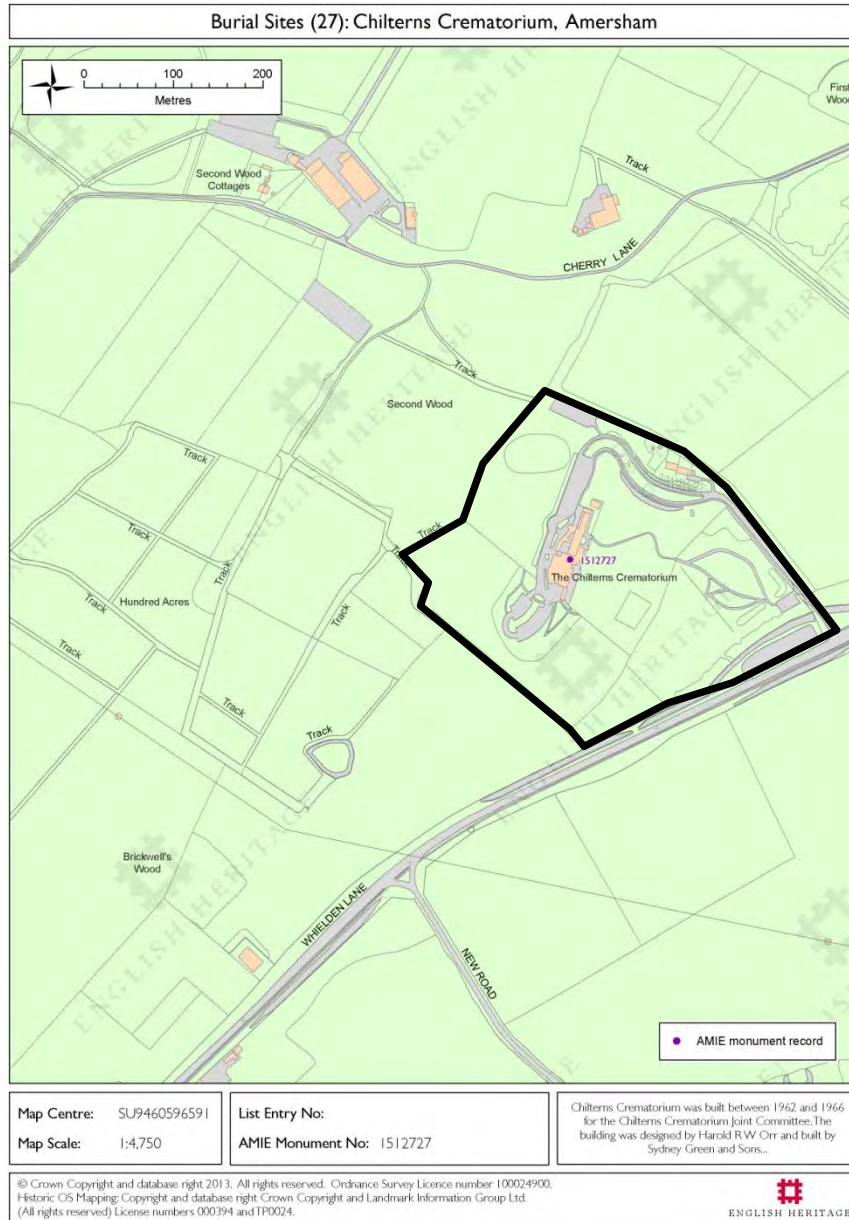
Burial ground category Crematorium

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: SU 94605 96591
Address	Whielden Lane, Amersham, Bucks HP7 0ND
Ownership	Owned and operated by a Joint Committee on behalf of Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern and Wycombe District Councils
Current Contact for Access	Charles Howlett Superintendent and Registrar 01494 724263
Date Dossier Compiled	25 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary below describes the extent of the associated grounds surrounding the crematorium building.



Short Description

Built between 1962 and 1966 for the Chilterns Crematorium Joint Committee. First Chapel – Hampden Chapel – designed by Harold R.W. Orr and built by Sydney Green and Sons using Bovington brown/grey bricks and a copper roof. Intended that the design would blend into the surrounding countryside. Original 11.5 acre site laid out as a 'natural' garden'. The 1964 Annual Report (CBS) noted that proposals for landscaping had been made by the county Planning Officer (name unclear). The 1969 Annual Report (CBS) indicated that landscaping was continuing, with a view out from the large chapel window to a pergola walk and woodland. A new chapel – Milton Chapel - was created in 2005, designed by John Moore of Haverstock Associates and car parking facilities extended. Natural materials and copper were used in order to blend in with the earlier chapel and the surroundings. There are no burials of any kind at this site, but there are areas where ashes can be scattered and for the erection of memorial plaques, which are left in place for a fixed term.

Access to the 10.2 ha. Chiltern Crematorium is off the main A404 road linking High Wycombe and Amersham. It lies at a little distance from the centre of Amersham (less than a mile) but easily reached by car or bus between these two towns. It is set in rolling Chiltern farmland on a valley side, with bucolic views across to agricultural land and woodland. The grounds are openly accessible most daylight hours via a gateway off the main road. The drive system leads up the hillside through woodland to the car parks and two crematoria, offices, etc. The purpose of the crematorium is clear.

There is a partial plan of the site near the main buildings. The notices and buildings indicate it is a crematorium, but there are no religious associations or particular belief system evident. The historic layout is evident, with various extensions, and it is clear that it was designed as an ornamental landscape as a tranquil and rural setting for the crematorium.

The purpose of the areas with the main funerary elements evident, in the form of memorial plaques, is not entirely clear, as to whether this has been used for the scattering of ashes or memorial space. The areas for floral tributes around the chapels clearly indicate the use of the cremation ceremony but not the ultimate cremation.

Historic information on the layout of the site apart from the buildings was difficult to locate and there is limited information on its context as a crematorium (principally in Grainger's book). It is clear that there is considerable potential for ecological significance, but the extent of archaeological potential is unclear.

No archaeological investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the crematorium, but the HER records the route of a Roman Road along the line of the A404, which runs along the south side of the site. It is possible that there was roadside activity during this period. However, the area is traditionally woodland making this less likely. Some of the woodland is classed as 'ancient semi-natural' and other parts as later planned planting and there is some potential for archaeological remains from all periods to survive.

Current Use

The site is in use for cremations 6 days a week. It is well maintained.

Designations and Official Recognition

Whole Site	Green Belt
While Site	Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AMIE No.	1512727
Bucks HER	MBC2195 Chilterns Crematorium

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A fine example of a mid-C20 rural crematorium ensemble designed to respond to and fit quietly into the rolling Chiltern setting. The building has been sensitively extended recently with some of the layout altered including reworking of the apron in front of the buildings, and also a new car park, but the key elements and design ethos survive well and are well maintained. The extent of the wildlife and habitat significance is unclear but may be considerable, given its woodland layout and strong connectivity with the adjacent Chiltern habitats. The significance to the local community is particularly high given its intensive use over the past half century

The rural location continues to be woodland set within enclosed fields, and the woods surrounding the crematorium have been retained.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A	Presence of non-denominational chapels and temporary memorial plaques. Designed to serve a wide range of faith groups and those of no faith.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	D	Funerary symbolism absent.

Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	D	No evidence of the dead body.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Age and history clear on site.
Historic	Historic context	A	Attitudes and conditions at time of construction clearly revealed through fabric and historical record.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	D	No identified associations.
Historic	Material record	C	A typical example of its site type as a mid-C20 crematorium.
Historic	Collective experience	A	Strongly linked to the community in the area as the local crematorium for the past 50 years.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	Strong symbolic value to community identity.
Historic	Sanctity	C	Is regarded as worthy of respect.
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	N/A for burials	No burials so no related archaeology. There may be earlier deposits, but the level of potential survival has not been tested by archaeological investigation.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	N/A for burials	No burials so no related archaeology. There may be below-ground archaeological deposits from earlier periods.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	N/A for burials	No burials so no related archaeology. Below-ground deposits from earlier periods might include human remains.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	N/A for burials	The extent and functions of the site have been clearly recorded. However, there are no burials. The line of a Roman road has been recorded to the south of the site.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	A degree of emotional resonance, especially with the crematorium building and memorial plaques. The informal rural layout and Chiltern setting complements this.

Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The immediate rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains intact.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	C	Some architectural value principally in 1960s original building with sensitive addition of larger chapel, set on terrace.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	D	Mid-late C20/C21 monuments, small plaques in certain dedicated areas. No craftsmanship or other design input evident.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	Site boundary is complete.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Associated with architect Orr, who designed other crematoria.
Architectural	Science and Technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	A fine and largely intact example of a crematorium layout, in part lost to a new car park and re-ordering of the approach, but this does not apparently damage the original concept.
	Ornamental landscape design	A	A fine design in naturalistic style, largely complete, particularly good approach, and informal combination of woodland and lawned areas in which the buildings are set at the heart. Likely to be of national interest.
	Structural planting	A	Strong definition by woody planting including woodland, and a number of common varieties of ornamental forest trees, with ornamental lawns and shrubberies.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	A	Well maintained as per original concept.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature trees have potential.

Vulnerabilities

The site has few vulnerabilities and does not appear to be at risk. The Crematorium is well maintained and funded and intensively used for cremations and by visitors to memorials or enjoying the layout and tranquillity of the grounds. A new chapel and car park have been sensitively added with minimal damage to the original layout, in similar style.

The landscape setting and associated key views may be vulnerable to inappropriate development but this is unlikely as the site is within the Chiltern AONB and Green Belt.

The site is not threatened because it is in thriving use for the purpose for which it was designed, in single local authority ownership, and has strong current social links with the families of those cremated and memorialised there.

There may be risks from inappropriate development within the site to add further landscape features, car parking or to accommodate an increased number of cremations, but these developments appear unlikely, as would be development of the setting.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk		Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's at Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The HER contains a good record of the Crematorium and its history. No recommendations for enhancement identified.

Surveyor's Comments

The site has a strong ornamental character which was developed in the 1960s with the building of the crematorium, making full use of the Chiltern topography and setting to provide a tranquil place for contemplation. The 2005 additions and re-ordering of the approach in front of the buildings have altered the design somewhat but it still retains its original historic character. The numerous small memorial plaques indicate that it is a commemorative site but it is unclear on site whether burial of ashes occurs.

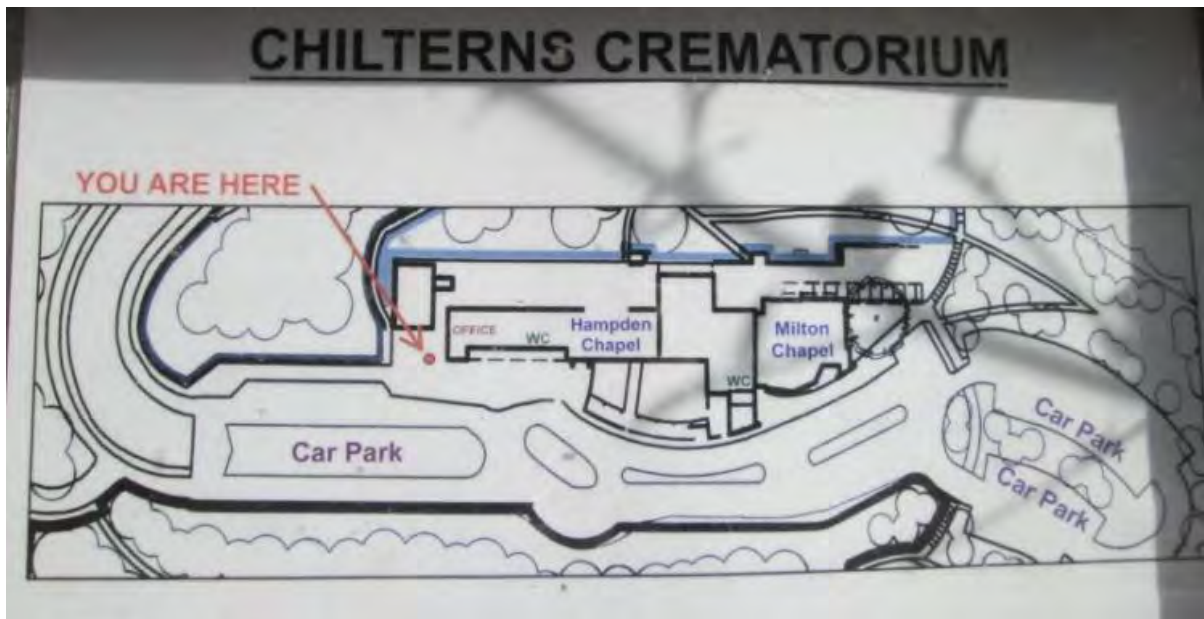
Sources of Information/ References/Bibliography

Buckinghamshire County Museum Service (1998), *Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review* [unpublished document].

Grainger, H.J. (2006), *Death Redesigned: British Crematoria - History, Architecture and Landscape*.

Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies: AR 129/2004 Arnold Baines papers (notes and pamphlets including booklet 1966-67 and Annual Reports 1964 & 1969).

Photographs



Partial site plan near entrance to chapels



Drive up hillside carefully landscaped into the contours



Approach drive and Chiltern setting



The entrances to the original chapel and crematorium (left) and recent additional chapel (right)



The woodland lawns below the crematorium terrace



Floral tribute area



Rear of chapels and cremator on terrace overlooking woodland walks



Woodland walks and memorials around rose beds



Memorial lawn

23. Yealmpton Woodland Cemetery

Site Name Yealmpton Woodland Burial, Devon
Burial ground category Green Burial

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: SX68502
Address	Lower Heddon, Nr Yealmpton, Plymouth, Devon
Ownership	Single ownership Yealmpton Woodland Burial Association (Community Association, charitable status to be sought, 2013)
Current Contact for Access	Yealmpton Woodland Burial Association, Yealmpton Community Centre, Stray Park, Plymouth, PL8 2HF 07739 806 898
Date Dossier Compiled	01 October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Lovie
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the enclosure planted with trees in 2003 and now used for burials.



Short Description

The burial ground was established in 2003 on a site enclosed from existing agricultural land. A community undertaking, it is non-denominational, non-religious and intended to cater for 'people who have a care for the environment'.

The site was ploughed, harrowed and sown with a mixture of wild flowers and grass; an acre of ground was planted with predominantly deciduous trees.

Conventional memorialisation is not permitted, but small engraved stone plaques may be placed on the ground to mark a burial place, along with an indigenous tree. Several large tree relics lie within the site, perhaps intended to play a symbolic role within the overall simple design. Once full, the site will be maintained as woodland in perpetuity.

The site occupies high ground and enjoys extensive rural views north towards Dartmoor and west towards Plymouth. To the north, in the valley below the site, lie the designed landscapes of Puslinch (RP&G Grade II) and Kitley (unregistered but appropriate for assessment for national designation).

Current Use

The site is in active use for burials.

Designations and Official Recognition

None

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

Example of an early C21st privately-owned green burial site. The significance of this site is unclear in some respects, particularly its historic context, in terms of its significance as a green burial ground within the context of others of the same period. It clearly has no significance for certain aspects, such as architecture and artistry, but it evidences a particular, relatively recent and increasingly widespread attitude towards the disposal of the dead at present. It has minor significance at present for its wildlife/habitat value but this may significantly increase with the development of the woodland over centuries into an established woodland habitat.

At present the site has no heritage interest, but the survival of the remains in the future would provide an interesting illustration of a change in burial practice.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice of religious or spiritual belief	D (or N/A)	There are no indications of any religious belief. The use of large relic trees in the layout might be taken to imply some kind of pantheistic/holistic belief.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	C	Funerary symbolism almost absent except for a few scattered inscribed stones placed on the ground to record burial places, and ephemeral flowers and trinkets placed by burial places.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	Very limited evidence of the dead body, including a few small horizontal memorial stones and small ephemeral trinkets.
Historic	Historical interest	A	This is a single-phase site of very recent construction. Its age and development is therefore very clear. The underlying philosophical context for this site (concern for the environment) is evident from the layout and design.
Historic	Historic context	A	Early C21th environmental concerns and antipathy towards organised/traditional religion very evident in simple, naturalistic design and absence of obvious memorialisation and any religious symbolism.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	D	The site appears to have no association with notable persons or events
Historic	Material record	A	A community burial venture reflecting contemporary concerns and attitudes. The development of the site is well-documented through the planning process and the Association's own records.
Historic	Collective experience	B	The site has a very strong association for those within the local and national community who have a strong interest in/concern for the environment and no other over-riding religious/spiritual affiliation.
Historic	Symbolic value	D	Has little symbolic value to the overall community identity, but has a very high symbolic value to specific interest groups within the community
Historic	Sanctity	A	As a new site still very much in use, it is accorded a high degree of respect and appears to be regarded as inviolable

Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Small memorials survive. As interments are very recent it can be assumed that below ground remains are undisturbed and intact.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Potential for modern burials in a narrow time-frame of c.10 years.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	C	Small assemblage due to recent nature of site and short period of usage, but assumed to be well-documented and complete.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	C	There are no archaeological records associated with this burial ground. The location is mapped, but not by heritage records.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	Site requires interpretation to evoke emotional resonance: it might appear to be a small area of newly planted woodland and meadow. Interpretation is provided on site.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	Open agricultural land and wide views north and west form a significant element of the overall design.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	D	There are no architectural structures associated with this site; this is in itself integral to the underlying philosophical context.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	C	Very few early C21th monuments comprising small horizontal inscribed stones of uniform design marking burial places.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	Enclosed from surrounding agricultural land by fences and to the south and west by Devon hedges; simple field gate entrance from road. The area enclosed to form the burial ground does not appear to relate to any previous enclosure on the site and, apart from its southern boundary and western boundary (road) seems to have been imposed onto the pre-existing field pattern.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	Not associated with any known designer
Architectural	Science and Technical	A	Community provision of burial facilities designed to appeal to contemporary sensibilities.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	B	The simple landscape framework of this woodland burial site makes a positive contribution to its interest.

	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and complete.
	Structural planting	C	Strong definition of areas within site by planting, principally of trees. All trees and wildflowers are required to be indigenous species.
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	A	Well maintained in accordance with original plan and underlying philosophical context.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	A	Well connected to surrounding hedges and fields. Use of indigenous species within the site likely to be of long-term ecological benefit.

Vulnerabilities

The site is essentially new and is the result of communal activity and desire. It is therefore both well-appreciated and in good condition.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from changes in the management structure (charitable status being sought, 2013). In addition, the long rural views which play an important part in the overall aesthetic of the site are vulnerable to intrusive development such as wind turbines or solar parks which would have a negative impact on the integrity of the site although, ironically, according well with the underlying environmental context for the site. Changes in agricultural practice in the adjacent fields could also have an adverse impact on the planting and ecology within the site.

The human remains should survive in good condition. The only identifiable risk while the cemetery is in use would appear to be from disturbance caused by subsequent burials in locations not mapped and avoided. If the site were to be closed, some permanent marker would need to identify the presence of human remains.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

There is no record on the HER for the burial ground, because it is of such recent origin. At present the only justification for creating such a record would be to record its date of establishment and provide a reminder of its existence.

Sources of Information

Yealmpton Woodland Burial Ground Association website

Photographs



Drive immediately within entrance to site. Newly planted woodland to left, existing hedge to right



Devon hedge forming southern boundary to the site, separating it from adjacent agricultural land



View north across site towards Dartmoor. Note relic tree trunk set on circular meadow area at north-eastern end of drive.



View north-west from site across agricultural land towards Plymouth



Memorialisation within the burial site: horizontal stone plaque and indigenous species memorial tree (holly)



Memorialisation: detail of typical commemorative plaque



Interpretive material on site

24. Stoke Battlefield

Site Name Battle of Stoke Field 1487

Burial ground category Disaster/Catastrophe: Battlefield

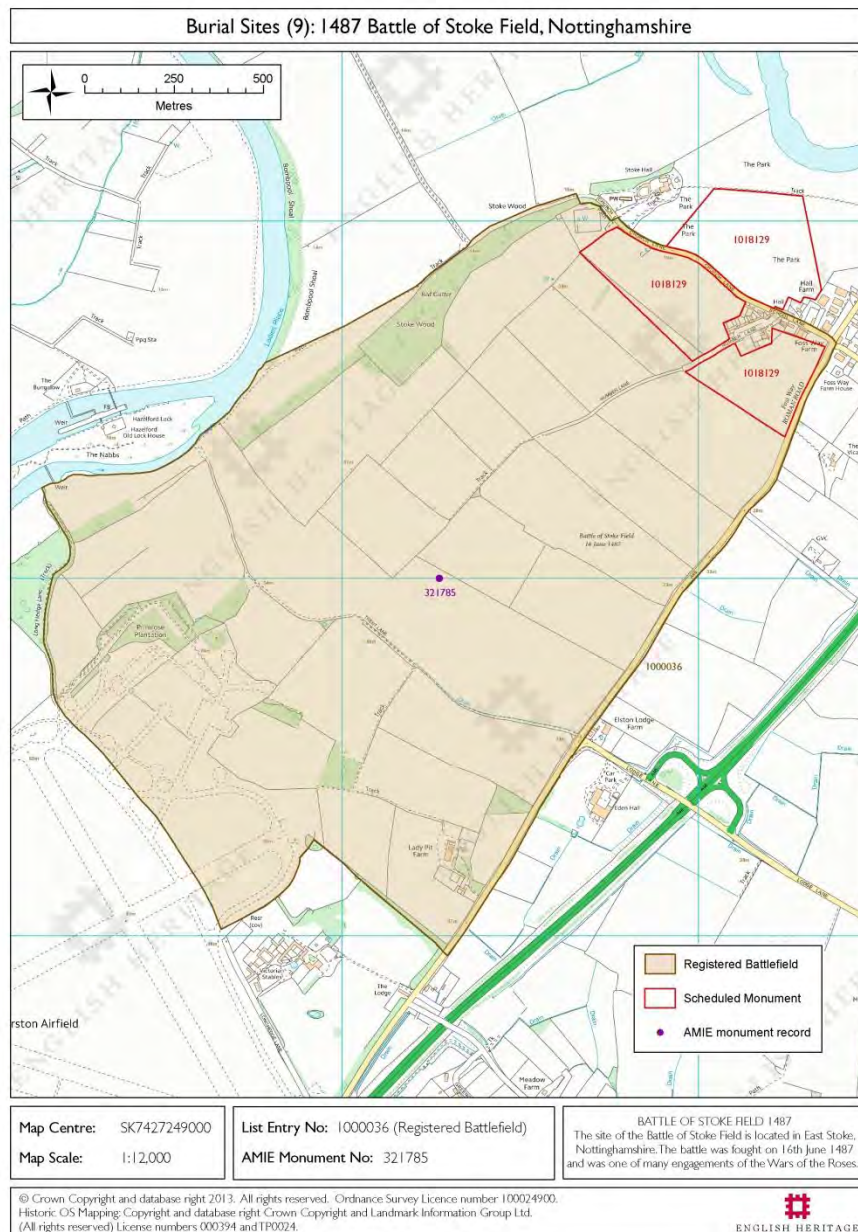
Baseline information:

NGR	SK 742490
Address	No exact address. East Stoke, Nottinghamshire
Ownership	Unknown/Independent owner/owners
Current Contact for Access	The Battlefields Trust http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/default.asp
Date Dossier Compiled	09 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	

Extent of Site

The boundary describes the extent of designated battle field rather than the location of specific burial sites within it. The SAM references indicated on the map refer to the DMV of East Stoke. The Battlefield Trust expresses uncertainty about the exact location of the battle which may account for the very generous boundary of the designated site.

<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/warsoftheroses/battleview.asp?BattleFieldId=42>



Short Description

Registered battlefield. The site of the Battle of Stoke Field, fought on 16th June 1487 was effectively the last battle of the Wars of the Roses. Within the site are two important features: a gully, known as the Red Gutter, where skeletons have been found as it traditionally taken to be the place where the defeated Yorkists were slaughtered as they retreated towards the Trent crossing at Fiskerton Ferry; and a memorial stone inscribed 'Here stood the Burrard Bush planted on the spot where Henry VII placed his standard after the Battle'. The landscape of the area comprises a flat plain raised above the floodplain of the Trent with small undulations currently under agricultural and crossed by lanes. There are scattered hedgerow trees. On the northern edge of the site is a tree-covered steep bank which drops down and marks the edge of the Trent flood plain and through which runs the gully (hollow lane?) named the Red Gutter.

The numbers who perished in the battle are unclear. Early chronicles suggest 6000 casualties. Other accounts suggest more but the purpose of early commentary on which these figures are based enhance the triumph of the winning side and make the defeat of the vanquished seem the greater. Estimates had little to do with the action of the battle but were rather more concerned with political outcomes.

During road-widening of the A46, and by metal detectorists according to the HER, a burial pit was discovered containing the entangled remains of eleven bodies thought to date from the battle. Foard and Morris (2012) indicate a potential site for burials at the corner of the battlefield and School Lane. Two further sites are recorded in antiquarian literature either side of the Fosse Way close to Stoke village which Foard and Morris suggest is the position where the retreat of the defeated army may have been restricted by field encloses. The antiquarian accounts of the battle (Hollinshed, Baker, Polydore Virgil) are brought together in Brookes (1825) and this book reports that coins and bones have been located south of the village and also by Elston Vicarage which Brookes suggests implies part of the battle was fought south of the village rather than within the registered battle field site. To the eastern edge of the battlefield is the site of a DMV and the designations overlap.

Human remains associated with the Battle of Stoke Fields have been located at a number of locations around the south and west of the village of East Stoke. As well as the burial pit in the field to the south, on the west side of the old A46, originally located by metal detectorists, there are records of earlier finds in that field and of remains in the field close to the vicarage on the opposite side of the A46. Human remains were also located in the gardens of Stoke Hall on the north side of Church Lane, west of the village and from the Red Gully. The burial pit and Red Gutter lie within the boundary of the Registered Battlefield, but Stoke Hall and the vicarage do not.

Current Use

The whole site is predominantly in arable farming. There are a number of public footpaths which pass through the battlefield but a battlefield trail has been suspended. The trail was supported by on site interpretive panels which are now relocated in St Oswald's Church and which provide useful interpretation. There is no evidence of the battlefield by signs in or around the site although at the junction of the A46 and School Lane are two flower beds sporting red and white roses possibly reflecting the Yorkists and Lancastrians .

Designations and Official Recognition

Registered Battlefield	Monument number 32178, NHL No 1000036
Scheduled Ancient Monuments within site	DMV NHL No 1018129
Part of battlefield lies within East Stoke Conservation Area	

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The significance of Stoke Field stems from it being the last pitched battle of the Wars of the Roses and the royal victory that established Henry VII and the Tudor dynasty on the throne. As a burial site the significance is uncertain without archaeological investigation which might reveal information about those who fought there and battlefield burial traditions.

There are a number of identified burial locations around the perimeter of the Registered Battlefield, some within and some outside its boundary. The evidence from these burial pits has been reviewed recently, but results were not available. Many battlefield sites have not been associated with any burials, increasing the significance of Stoke Field.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice of religious or spiritual belief	N/A	
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	N/A	
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	There is at least one episode of deliberate burial associated with the battle, and the recent review may help in elucidating battlefield burial practice.
Historic	Historic interest	A	The written record reveals the battle as highly significant.

Historic	Historical context	D	There is no signal that this site is a battlefield or has associated burial space within it at the site.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The site is of considerable significance because of its association with the establishment of the Tudor dynasty and specifically King Henry VII.
Historic	Material record	C	Fair material record but not easily accessible and generally about the battle and its political figures and outcomes.
Historic	Collective experience	A	Communities of interest, such as the Battle Field Trust hold the site as being highly significant as an important historic site.
Historic	Symbolic value	N/A	
Historic	Sanctity	D	There is no sense of sanctity emitted from this site.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	B	Human remains appear to have been identified in at least four locations around the edges of the Registered Battlefield. It is highly likely that further human remains will survive, although they are unlikely to be identified without excavation. There are no above-ground remains and the precise extent of the battlefield remains uncertain.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The human remains would all be associated with one incident, the 1487 battle.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A/C	The uncertainty over the size of the assemblage, the extent of survival of buried remains makes it difficult to assess the significance. The assemblage to date is small. However, the remains represent an unusual event and could provide some useful evidence for causes of death, particularly if more remains were to be discovered.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	A	Stoke Field appears on the National Register of Battlefields and lies partly within a Scheduled Monument. The battle itself has some documentary support.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	D	Arriving at the site already knowing this was the site of a battle affects the degree to which a visitor might experience a

			feeling of importance because of the association with a significant historical event but without this knowledge the site would not reveal its significance at all.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	C	A single monument has been erected to mark the position of Henry VII's standard but this is not visible from the footpath access afforded to the site. There is a second stone memorial in St Oswald's churchyard commemorating the dead of the battle.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	N/A	
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance /quality	A	The site is in very good condition.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	B	This potential concerns the landscape rather than having anything to do with a burial space.

Vulnerabilities

The area may be vulnerable to metal detecting enthusiasts who do not report finds because the site of the battle is relatively remote. The whole site is in good condition although some woodland management is needed on the northern escarpment of the site through which the 'red gutter; passes. This latter area is described as planted with a new plantation in 1825 (Brookes)

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

It would be useful to provide some kind of interpretation at the village of East Stoke as awareness of the interpretation of the site located in St Oswald's Church requires an internet search to establish.

The HER contains a number of related entries for the battlefield and the various possible burial sites. There has been a recent review of this evidence and it is likely that the entries may be updated as results become available.

Surveyor's Comments

This site does not sit easily as a burial space within the context of the project and was difficult to comprehend because much of the site is not accessible even via public footpaths. One peers across the landscape, imagining the past, in the knowledge there was a significant battle but the history of the event rather than the significance of the site as burial space creates the sense of place for this site.

Sources of Information

Baldwin, D. (2006), *Stoke Field: The Last Battle of the Wars of the Roses*

Brooke, R. (1825), *Observations Illustrative of the Accounts Given by the Ancient Historical Writers of the Battle of Stoke Field.....*

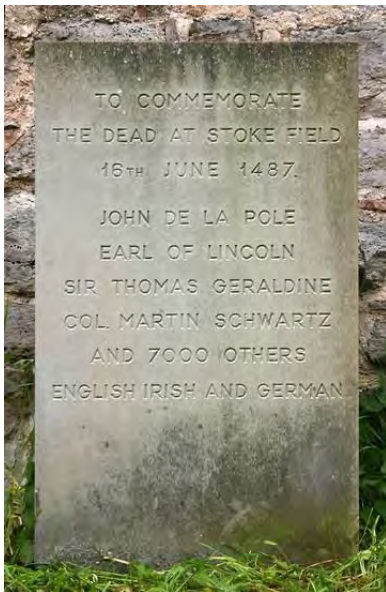
Foard, G. and Morris, R (2012), *The Archaeology of Battlefields.*

PastScape.org.uk: Battle of Stoke Field

Photographs



Aerial view of the site looking west. The burial pits are presumed to be in the south east corner of the site.



Commemorative markers: left: in the churchyard. Right: on the battlefield.



Interpretation panels moved from battle site to the church bell tower



View south of designated battlefield but where there may be burials



South east corner of battlefield site where burial pits are considered to exist



Flower bed in village with white rose scheme



Flower bed in village with red rose scheme



View across heart of battlefield



Edge of escarpment dividing the battlefield site from flood plain



The Red Gutter

25. German Military Cemetery

Site Name Cannock Chase German Military Cemetery, Brocton
[Also known as Cannock Chase German War Cemetery]

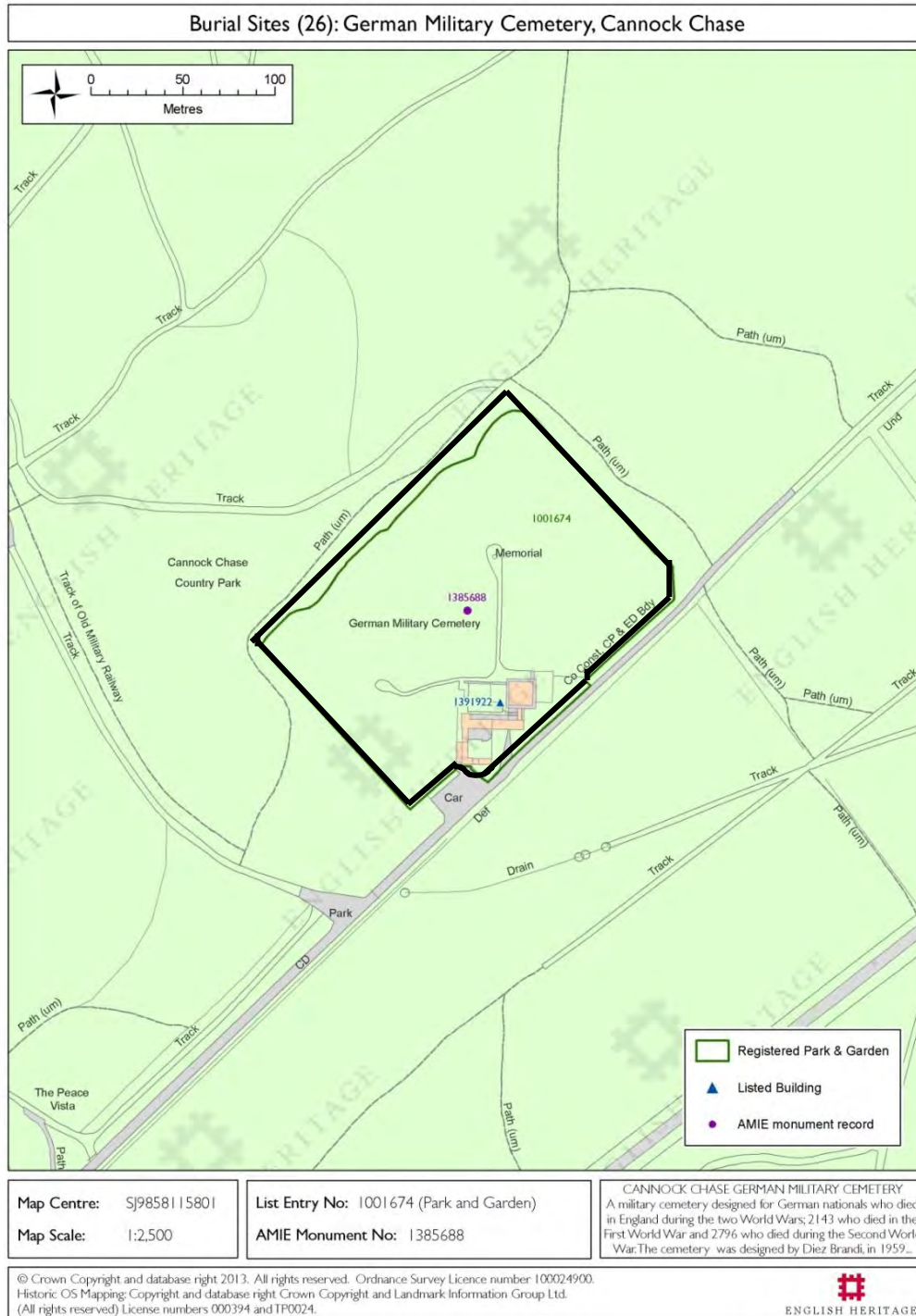
Burial ground category War Cemetery

Baseline Information

NGR	SJ 98581 15804
Address	Cannock Chase, Brocton, Staffordshire
Ownership	The German Government. The site is administered by the CWGC
Current Contact for Access	Doug Meney Horticultural Supervisor Commonwealth War Graves Commission Jenton Road, Sydenham, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV31 1XS doug.meney@cwgc.org
Date Dossier Compiled	18 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary in black, on the map below, describes the extent of the site which occupies a heathland within Cannock Chas AONB.



Short Description

The Cannock Chase German Cemetery was opened in June 1967, following an agreement of 1959 between the British and Federal German Governments. This agreement concentrated many (but not all) of the burials of German nationals who had died during the First and Second World Wars: 2,143 are buried here from WW1 and 2,797 from WW2; 1,307 are still buried elsewhere. The burials here include numerous civilian internees, many of whom died in the Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918.

The site is divided into distinct areas – WW1 and WW2 – and centred on a large cross. The site lies close to a Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery, situated to the south-west. The outstanding landscaping of the shallow valley in which the cemetery was laid out, reminiscent of North German heathland, was designed by Diez Brandi (local consultants: Derek Lovejoy and Partners). The buildings at the cemetery were designed by the architect Harold Doffmann between 1959-67 of the practice Doffman and Leach of Stafford, for the Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge (the German Association for the Care of War Graves). Grey buff brick, concrete, sandstone. Doffman (1907-1998) was a Liverpool University-trained architect, much of whose career was spent in the public sector in the Midlands. The cemetery buildings are his best-known work.

The approach is via a main reception room which has a back-lit plan of the cemetery on etched glass. There is a cloister link through with an arcade of rectangular steel posts carrying a timber roof. The square Hall of Honour is treated as a cloister in reverse, with a central folded plate concrete roof in nine sections, and the sides open to the skies. In the centre is a reclining bronze figure of a fallen shrouded warrior, by Johann Evang Wimmer of Bavaria. There is an adjoining terrace which falls within the curtilage of the listed buildings; this is the Zeppelin Terrace, an enclosed grassed area with low retaining walls, within which lie four stone slabs commemorating the four crews of Zeppelins, downed over England during the First World War. From here or through the Hall of Honour the visitor emerges into the Cemetery area proper.

The cemetery proper has adopted an inward looking layout which is centred upon a tall Memorial Cross. Graves are arranged in rows with headstone interspersed with heather. Most of the headstones are vertical in form of green Belgian slate. The regimented arrangement contrasts to the irregular birch and oak planting.

Current Use

This is a memorial cemetery where burials appear to have ceased. The entrance has detailed interpretation of the cemetery including a fine etched map on a glass panel and multi-lingual guide books. Display panels are in English and German.

Designations and Official Recognition

Whole Site	Register of Historic Parks and Gardens Grade I
AMIE no	Monument No: 1385688
Cemetery building, memorial courtyard and adjoining terrace English Heritage Building ID: 501464	Listed Grade II
Whole site	Within Cannock Chase AONB
Staffs HER:	MST5988

Statement of Significance

This is a place of exceptional significance for its uniqueness of purpose, architectural and landscape design detail, associations, empathy with its setting and as a design composition. These factors work together and give the site an outstanding emotional resonance.

The separate section devoted to the graves of airship crews adds to the importance of the site. Its relationship to the nearby Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery is also of interest. The burials there come mainly from a former World War I Brockton Camp, mainly New Zealanders, but there are also 286 German burials from the prisoner-of-war hospital at the camp. The existence of this cemetery may have influenced the selection of location for the German Military Cemetery.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	The cemetery is a democratic space and whilst Christian symbols are present and of considerable significance, there is restraint in their use.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	On entering the Hall of Honour, the space is dominated by Wimmer's sculpture. This and the memorial cross emit a sense of exceptional significance working with the regimented memorials of the fallen in a powerful way.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	The etched glass plan of the cemetery and the names on the memorials work together to project exceptional significance placed on the lives of those

			lost in WWI and WWII.
Historic	Historic interest	A	Built as a memorial to the war at a single moment, the essence of purpose is exception and the whole composition is one of outstanding architectural and historic interest.
Historic	Historical context	A	It is an exceptional design statement reflecting 1960s design styles.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	The site has a unique function as the only German War Cemetery in mainland Britain and furthermore it is associated with specific conflicts.
Historic	Material record	A	Records of those fallen or who perished in camps are meticulously recorded.
Historic	Collective experience	A	The secreted location keeps the cemetery out of the mind's eye except for those who have specific ties to it but clearly it is of incalculable value to its specific community of interest.
Historic	Symbolic value	A	The above value extends to its symbolic value.
Historic	Sanctity	A	The tranquil and wild location emphasised by the design of the entrance and layout accords the site an exceptional feeling of sanctity.
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	A	The reburials within the cemetery took place comparatively recently and the size of the assemblage and locations of remains are clearly understood. The above ground monuments survive in good condition.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Although the burials are exceptional in many respects they represent two very recent and short periods of time.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	B	The assemblage represents a limited time period, but is exceptional for the nationality of those buried, their causes of death and the closely recorded associations with major world events. The burials have been moved and it is difficult to estimate their level of survival and condition.

Archaeological	Archaeological Information	A	No records have been identified giving details of the condition of remains when they were reburied. The documentation for this nationally important site is good.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	A	The cemetery is exceptional in communicating its spirit of place making one mindful of the concept of the silent city notion of war graves.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	This is enhanced by the remoteness of the setting which incidentally contrasts to the nearby CWGC site adjacent to the public road.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	A	The group value of this assemblage is exceptional. All the buildings and structures are of outstanding architectural and historic interest.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	Every monument, every inscription and design element is of a piece and works in a complementary way reflecting high standings of artistry, craftsmanship and letter cutting.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	The boundaries are deliberately designed so the site harmonises with its wider setting whilst a single entrance creates an exceptionally good sense of arrival.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	The designers are known for their exceptional artistic, architectural and design repertoire.
Architectural	Science and Technical	n/a	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	This is an outstanding example of a planned landscape sited to exploit the topography and setting and indigenous planting.
	Ornamental landscape design	A	Carefully integrated planting has been employed to direct the eye across the landscape. The simple pallet of heathers between the graves has been carefully selected to reflect Germanic heathlands.
	Structural planting	A	Well considered siting of trees compliments the natural landscape and reinforces views into and across the site.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/quality	A	The whole site is well maintained.

Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	A	A plan is in place to create species semi-natural grassland around the cemetery edges and increase biodiversity.
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Vulnerabilities

This site does not appear to be at risk in any way.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations for any further heritage evaluation.

The HER records give a good historic context to the purpose of the cemetery and there are cross references to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery to the south-west.

Towards providing additions to HER, the links between the two sites and the former World War I camp might be explored further. The other point which might be added is the distinct nature of the area devoted to the air ship crews.

Surveyor's Comments

There are some problems with accessing data from EH about this site because the site seems to have two names. The Commonwealth Cemetery (HER: MST19693) has been referred to as the 'German Cemetery' in the past, because it contains graves for German prisoners of war. Furthermore, the impact of reburial on the below-ground deposits is uncertain.

Sources of Information

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2yVr5sjFu5g> (accessed August 18th 2013).

<http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/4007266/Cannock%20Chase%20German%20Military%20Cemetery> (accessed August 18th 2013).

Thomas, G., Noszlopy, T. and Waterhouse, F. (2005), *Public Sculpture of Staffordshire and the Black Country*.

Whitehouse, C. J. (1983), *A Town for Four Winters*, 24-25.

Christopher, John. (Western Front Association) (2013), *A Hundred Years On: The Great War and Other Events on Cannock Chase*, 79-81.

Photographs



Approach to the site



View towards the entrance building range



View through the Hall of Honour



The Sculpture in the Hall of Honour



View across the cemetery indicating general arrangement.



Tall Cross at heart of cemetery



View across the area reserved for dead of the WWII



Zeppelin Terrace

26. Leper Burial Ground, Reading

Site Name Leper Burial Ground, Reading

Burial ground category Disaster/catastrophe: epidemic

Baseline Information

NGR	SU7298073260
Address	Kings Road/Norwood Road, Reading
Ownership	N/A – below modern development
Current Contact for Access	N/A
Date Dossier Compiled	23 rd October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Hind
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary describes the general location of the Leper Burial Ground, as identified by excavations in the late C19th. It does not represent the extent of the cemetery, which has not been determined through archaeological investigation. There are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments to indicate on the map.

The boundaries of the site are not certain. A comparison of the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1870s and 1890s shows that building work was carried out within a rectangular, open plot between Norwood Road and Kings Road. By that date, the area to the north of Norwood Road and much of the surrounding area had already been developed. On the west side of the building plot was Norwood House and its gardens. On the east side were Comarra House and Rosemont House and their gardens. The survival of this relatively large plot of land suggests that it may have been a distinct plot from an early date, possibly representing the former leper hospital. Work in 1890 found the remains of an east-west wall with a return to the north at its east end, possibly the remains of the hospital building. The burials were apparently found to the south of this wall. When the site was redeveloped in 2004, some evidence for medieval activity was discovered. Some disarticulated human bone was found close to wall footings, probably disturbed by the 1890 work. No additional burials were identified.



Short Description

The Leper Burial Ground was first identified in 1890, when work began on the construction of houses in a small meadow on the north side of Kings Road. The builders invited Dr Joseph Stevens to attend the site in order to record and recover the archaeological remains. A total of 51 inhumations were found, apparently buried at three levels. These and a wide range of finds were removed to Reading Museum for study. Stevens made detailed records of the findings and published his analysis. His conclusions were that the three levels represented Romano-British burials, pagan Saxon burials and Christian Saxon burials.

Subsequently, the site has been dated to the medieval period. It has been identified as the burial ground of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen, a leper hospital founded by Ausger, Abbot of Reading, in the C12th. By 1479 the hospital had been neglected and its chapel and buildings apparently taken down.

The grave goods, an unknown quantity of human remains and Stevens' reports are currently being reappraised by Greenaway and Sloane at Reading Museum. It is expected that the results will be published in 'Medieval Archaeology'.

Current use

The cemetery is a buried archaeological site, lying below modern development.

Designations and Official Recognition

Leper Burial Ground, Reading	AMIE No: 244943
Cemetery near Jack of Both Sides, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD3892
Roman cemetery at Jack of Both Sides, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD3893
Saxon? Or medieval? Burials at Jack of Both Sides, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD38934
Medieval cemetery at Jack of Both Sides, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD3896
Cemetery at Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD315672
Buildings discovered opposite Jack of Both Sides, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire	HER: MRD16810

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A medieval leper hospital burial ground, dating from the C12th and in use until the C15th. The burial ground at Kings Road, Reading was first identified in 1890. Grave goods were recovered together with the 51 skeletons. No previous finds had been recorded in the general area and there is no record on any further material identified in more recent redevelopments. This suggests that the cemetery was confined within the area excavated

in 1890. Most of the finds have been preserved at Reading Museum, which also holds the records of the excavator, Joseph Stevens. Although Stevens incorrectly identified the site as covering the Romano-British and Saxon periods, he did make careful records of his observations and published reports of his work.

It is now clear that the remains are of medieval date, connected to the leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalen, established in the C12th. Both men and women were interred at the site. The finds included a pewter chalice, various crosses of which were some probably used as coffin fittings and an unusual blue glass quarry, which may have been a souvenir from a pilgrimage. One female skeleton was found with two copper plates either side of one humerus. The plates were lined with dock leaves, suggesting the plates were holding a poultice in place. This level of preservation of organic remains is unusual.

Two uncommon types of burial were also noted. In at least one instance a layer of ash was placed in the coffin before the body. This practice is not well understood, but is primarily an urban phenomenon. Another grave, presumed male from a hose buckle, was lined with tile. Tile lined coffins appear to be associated with religious houses.

The single phase of use and its particular use for lepers, together with the surviving human remains and range of finds from the graves recovered, suggests the Leper Burial Ground, Reading is a site of regional significance. The results of the ongoing reappraisal of the evidence may refine this assessment. The significance of the site itself is low as there is no mark of its existence and there are unlikely to be further burials present.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of Significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	There is some evidence for a variety of burials practices, and a range of grave goods was identified, but the length of time since the original excavation will hamper interpretation.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	N/A	There is no surviving infrastructure or memorials.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	The use of particular unusual types of burial, e.g. ash burials and tile linings, provides some evidence for particular attitudes to the dead.
Historic	Historic interest	B	The burial ground was established and flourished within a limited time frame. The date of establishment is clear, but the end of its use less so.

Historic	Historical context	B	The role of the leper hospital and its relationship to Reading Abbey is contained in historic records. There is no fabric.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	D	Although the founder is known, this event was not of any particular significance.
Historic	Material record	A	The assemblage of grave goods and the human remains recovered can make an important contribution to understanding of cultural influences and practices. The uncommon forms of burial add to the small corpus of known incidences.
Historic	Collective experience	D	The existence of the burial ground is completely unknown in the locality.
Historic	Symbolic value	N/A	
Historic	Sanctity	N/A	
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	D	It is unknown whether any further burials may survive, but lack of any finds other than the 1890 excavation suggest that this is unlikely.
Archaeological	Diversity of Potential Archaeology	C	The assemblage all related to a single historic period.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	B	The assemblage is moderate in size, but will provide more evidence for leprosy in the medieval period.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	B	The burial ground has been recorded on the National and Local heritage records, but the site itself is not of importance. The human remains and grave goods found in 1890 are available for study, which is ongoing, and detailed records were made at the time. The subsequent publication record to date is limited, but further publications are expected soon.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	N/A	

Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	N/A	
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	N/A	
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	N/A	
Architectural	Science and technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	N/A	
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	N/A	
	Current condition (whole site) maintenance/ quality	C	Condition below-ground uncertain but there is no reason to suggest that survival of any further remains would be compromised by environmental conditions. There is unlikely to be any significant surviving remains following development.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	N/A	

Vulnerabilities

The site lies below modern developments and is unlikely to contain additional burials. Vulnerability is not an issue.

Recommendations

No recommendations for further designations. The AMIE polygon might be amended if historic map evidence allowed any better identification of the extent of the burial ground. The ongoing reappraisal by Reading Museum will allow the HER records to be updated and the HER Officer is expecting this to happen. At present there are multiple records covering the original dating and the later association with the medieval leper hospital. There is no record for the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen itself.

Surveyor's Comments

No visit was made to the site as it lies completely below modern development.

Sources of Information

Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER).

Gilchrist, R. & Sloane, B. (2005), *Requiem: The Medieval Monastic Cemetery in Britain*.

Malden H.E. (1906), *Victoria County History of the County of Berkshire 1*.

Peake, H. (1931), *The Archaeology of Berkshire*.

Stevens, J. (1895), 'The Discovery of an Ancient Cemetery at Reading', *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal I*, 100-105.

Photographs

N/A

27. St Audry's Hospital Burial Ground

Site Name St Audry's Hospital burial ground.
[formerly Melton House of Industry, then Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum]

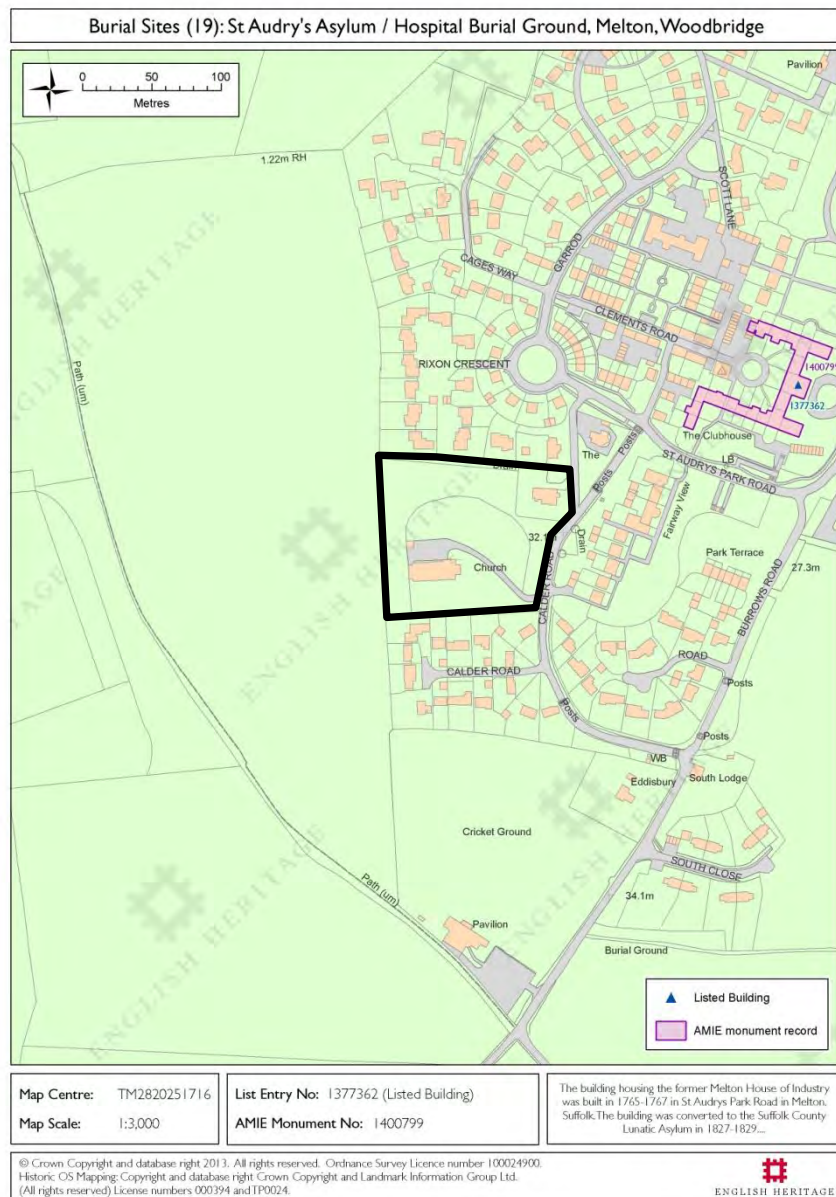
Burial ground category Institutional burial grounds: asylum, formerly workhouse.

Baseline Information

NGR	Grid Ref: TM 28202 51716
Address	Calder Road, Melton, Suffolk
Ownership	Divided ownership Main Area: unclear NE Mortuary Chapel and forecourt: unclear.
Current Contact for Access	Main Area: unclear NE Mortuary Chapel and forecourt: unclear.
Date Report Compiled	25 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary (in black) describes the extent of the burial ground. It also includes the former mortuary chapel and its environs although this is now a private house and garden.



Short Description

The burial ground for a rural county asylum which had been converted from a workhouse. The main administration block was built as a House of Industry, mid-late C18th, with E-plan. The institution originated as a House of Industry for Looes and Wilford Incorporated Hundreds (1765 - 1827). It became the Suffolk County Asylum in 1827-9. The hospital buildings were much extended, especially in 1881 by Giles and Gough. It was known as the Suffolk County Lunatic Asylum (1827 - c.1906), then St Audry's Hospital until closure in the 1990s and conversion to residential with much new build in the grounds and a golf course on the parkland.

OS mapping shows that the northern section of the burial ground was established in the early or mid-C19th and containing a chapel in the north-east corner, was extended southwards between 1902 and 1925 and a new and substantially larger chapel built in the south-west corner.

Archaeological Solutions (2010) includes the following:

4.2.10 The burial ground on the northern side of the church, within the assessment site, had its earliest association with this first incarnation of St. Audry's (see 4.3.4). The Burial Plan of 1963 (see 4.3.9) depicts two graves that are chronologically associated with the workhouse: those belonging to Elizabeth Smith (d.1818) and Barnard (d.1803). The former was observed during the site inspection (Fig.15: Grave 1; DP 16), while the exact location and marker for the latter have been lost. Thus the gravestones and plan confirm that parts of the burial ground are contemporary with the workhouse. However no other pre-1827 graves could be identified during the site inspection, and no burial register from this period exists (either from the workhouse/asylum or Melton parish church). Furthermore the area identified as containing paupers' graves on the 1963 Burial Plan and associated photograph (see 4.3.9), is not the area identified on the 1840s Tithe Map as a burial ground (see 4.3.1) prior to this date. Therefore it appears the burial ground associated with the workhouse would have occupied a north-south strip of land running through the central third of the assessment site (possibly situated slightly to the north) as best indicated by the 1840s Tithe Map (see Section 4.3.1) and equating to an area in which almost no graves are marked by the 1963 Burial Plan.

The expansion of the asylum, including the construction of the church and chapel

4.2.11 The asylum expanded from the 1860s and by 1885 the patients and staff employed for their care outnumbered the inhabitants of the village (Blake 1994, 33). The Chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, was constructed by 1882 (see 4.3.3), possibly as part of works carried out in 1862/4 (Blake 1994, 36), although details of which specific buildings this phase of additions included remain unclear.

4.2.12 The 1890 Lunacy Act reformed methods of committing people empowering Justices of the Peace to certify people, and the numbers of patients increased rapidly

(Blake 1994, 36). As a result the asylum was extended further, including by 1902 an isolation hospital and mortuary. The church was built adjacent to the existing burial ground and chapel, and first appears on cartographic sources in 1927 but was almost certainly built by 1924 when burials began to be interred in rows around the (presumed) building. The functional relationship between the church and chapel, and the respective roles they served for the asylum remain unknown. They appear to have been contemporary institutional buildings and may have allowed the sexes to be separated for parallel services to satisfy Edwardian propriety, as has been recorded at other sanatoriums and churches from the period, although there is no evidence at St. Audry's to support this. The asylum had two burial grounds, the first and earliest adjacent to the church (within the assessment site, and the second detached c.250m to the south of the assessment site (HER MTN 011) which had appeared by 1902. However as with the church and chapel the relationship between these two burial sites with each other, the church, chapel and asylum remains unclear. The two burial sites appear to have been contemporary and used for the burial of both staff and patients of St. Audry's, with the gravestones appearing to belong to doctors, nurses and stewards of the establishment. Further details relating to the graves within the assessment site were depicted on a 1963 Burial Plan (see Section 4.3.9), however the Burial Register for the church (SRO ID 407/B9/1) only records burials on the site between 1924 and 1962, which comprises the burials immediately adjacent to the church that will not be impacted upon by the proposed new buildings or any of the associated landscaping. The Suffolk Record Office holds numerous other administrative journals and accounts relating to financial affairs, patient numbers and treatment at St. Audry's (dating sporadically to individual years in the late C19 to mid C20), but these do not contribute any further data to the archaeological assessment or interpretation of the site.

The 20th Century

4.2.13 In 1907 the asylum was renamed Suffolk District Asylum with St Clements, and by 1924 was known as St. Audry's Hospital. Patient numbers peaked in 1935 at 1250 and remained at over 1000 until the 1960s (Blake 1994,37). The Chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, was converted to use as an Art Instruction Unit in 1964, and St. Audry's Hospital was closed in 1993.

4.2.14 The Burial Register for the church (SRO ID 407/B9/1) records 559 burials between 1924 and 1962 (Nos. 216-775) when the burial ground was closed, although the 1963 Burial Plan shows that there were 775 burials (with the numbers beginning at No.1). Each of the burials between Nos. 216-775 is named and corresponds to a number on the 1963 Burial Plan (see Section 4.3.9). The location of these graves is not within an area impacted upon by the proposed new buildings or any of the associated landscaping. Although not documented, the conversion of the chapel, adjacent to the north-east of the assessment site, to an Art Instruction Unit in 1964, would appear to be clearly related to the closure of the burial ground in 1962. The church remained as a functioning place of worship serving St. Audry's until the closure of the hospital in 1993.

Access to the 1.2 ha. St Audry's Asylum burial ground is through the much larger former workhouse and subsequently asylum estate either via footpaths or estate drives. It is remote from the asylum main building (listed and converted to multiple residential use since 2000) and was sited at the edge of the estate, isolated from the main elements and wider community, and set in farmland near various peripheral buildings such as the mortuary and a later ward block.

The burial ground is openly accessible via a modern informal vehicle opening at the south-east corner off Calder Road. This opening superseded the C19th pedestrian gateway which now gives access to a children's playground set at the edge of the site. The path/drive system has been lost below vegetation. A new track gives access to the later of the two chapels (early C20th, disused) and the earlier chapel (mid-C19th, converted to residential use) is at the edge of the site adjacent to the original gateway off the asylum drive. The two halves are distinguished by the presence of varied C19th memorials in the northern half and a large group of rows of fairly uniform mid-C20th memorials in the southern half. There is no sign of the origin or purpose of the burial ground.

According to Archaeological Solutions,

the northern part of the burial ground has been found to be dominated by the hospital which it is believed used the area as a burial ground from the early C19 until early C20. The archaeological evidence points to a high density of burials, and lack of reverence with which the dead were inhumed, suggestive of pauper's graves. The burials are likely to be associated with the workhouse and lunatic asylum. A site inspection and GPR survey has revealed 28 extant gravestones in the area and ground disturbance which may be related to unmarked graves, in the undeveloped ground close to the gravestones.' (Archaeological Solutions, 2010).

The site is not distinguished in any way in terms of design in comparison with other asylum burial grounds, but the site does contain the remains of a narrow chronological range of burials the majority of which were of people with a specific medical condition.

Maps show the presence of another burial ground at the corner of Jew's Lane and Burrows Road, c 200 metres south of St Audry's burial Ground. In the 1880s it was labelled as 'Private, Disused'. The origins of this burial ground have not been identified. The possibility that it was connected to more affluent, privately committed inmates of the hospital, as suggested in the HER, needs further exploration.

Current Use

The site is closed to burials and the hospital has been closed. The majority is always accessible, with the exception of the NE chapel and its environs which are converted to residential use and fenced. The southern chapel is disused and boarded up. A small infants' playground has been constructed on the site of the original main entrance.

Designations and Official Recognition

	AMIE No. 1400799
Suffolk HER	MSF 10503 Disused Post Medieval Cemetery
Suffolk HER	MSF 16978 Melton house of Industry, St Audry's Hospital
Suffolk HER	DSF11288-9, 11545 Grade II Listed surviving hospital buildings.

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A rare burial ground for a specialist medical institution potentially with a large number of burials over more than a century.

The burial ground has no known additional archaeological significance from earlier periods. The burial assemblage is selective in its origins and timescale, which makes it of specialist interest.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	B	A range of headstones present and two chapels.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	C	Limited funerary symbolism
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	Some evidence of the dead body, including headstones.
Historic	Historical interest	A	Full age and history unclear on site, especially as the original area has been subsumed within later extensions. This is revealed by reference to documentary evidence and interpretative studies.

Historic	Historic context	B	Partially clear, but not evident that it was an institutional burial ground except for the uniform group of mid-C20th headstones.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	D	No notable persons or events.
Historic	Material record	B	An uncommon example of its site type for an asylum, with well documented material evidence, but it has been damaged by neglect/alteration/poor management.
Historic	Collective experience	C	Of little significance for local community other than recent residences as an amenity, but of high significance for national medical interest groups.
Historic	Symbolic value	D	No symbolic value to community identity.
Historic	Sanctity	C	Is not regarded in part as worthy of respect since possible development has been mooted.
Archaeological	Archaeological preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. No information helping assess likely preservation was available.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	Potential for post-medieval burials in a time-frame of c.200 years. There are unlikely to be other archaeological deposits present.
Archaeological	Biological anthropology	A	There is no evidence for details of burials within the HER. The selective nature of the sample would increase their significance.
Archaeological	Archaeological information	B	Burial records exist for the church and chapel, although not assessed by the HER. No associated records for the burial ground to the south have been identified.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	A degree of emotional resonance arising from presence of two chapels and monuments.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	C	The immediate rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains intact on the west side, however, the main hospital grounds adjacent to three sides of the cemetery has been badly compromised by being built on (to north and south) and to the east buildings converted to residential.

Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings and structures	B	Earlier mortuary chapel converted to residential with loss of historic use and character. Other structures present but deteriorating. Chapels may be worth assessing for designation.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	C	Scattered C19th and mid-C20th monuments, small and simple, unclear if clearance has occurred. Distinctive group of uniform mid-C20th monuments in south half.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and entrances	B	Burial ground boundary is complete, but treatment has altered, but earlier chapel, now residential, is now fenced off in small area of burial ground as a garden. Modern vehicle access damages assemblage. Original pedestrian entrance removed and replaced by modern gateway to childrens' playground which is fenced.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	C	Designers not identified but chapels have strong design input.
Architectural	Science and technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	A rare and largely intact example of its type as a particularly specialist medical institutional burial ground derived from a small House of Correction burial ground.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and largely complete.
	Structural planting	B	Strong definition by planting including a number of common varieties of trees including beech, pine and yew.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/ quality	D	Neglect and alteration with loss of path system and new vehicle entrance.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature trees have potential.

Vulnerabilities

There was no evidence of vandalism but of conservation issues relating to neglect, particularly the condition of the 28 mid-C19th/early-C20th monuments, some of which are decaying and collapsing. Some may have been removed. One chapel is converted to domestic use and its future is thus apparently secure, but it is fenced from the main burial site. The later chapel on the opposite side of the site is disused and boarded up. The sward was roughly mown, with areas of neglect in which scrub had encroached, mainly where the scattered C19th monuments had been abandoned. The significances of the chapels are not fully understood. Asylum chapels of similar quality have been listed elsewhere and here

they should be considered for designation by listing. The earlier chapel was converted to residential use in 2003 and may have lost some of its features. An associated small garden was enclosed from the cemetery. The later and larger chapel is at considerable risk from inappropriate alteration. While the monuments are not outstanding in aesthetic terms as a group they form a rarely-found extensive group representing both C19th and mid-C20th memorialisation of psychiatric hospital patients. Patients were rarely memorialised in asylum cemeteries. Thus although probably they would not individually fulfil the listing criteria they are significant as a group for historic and community reasons.

The site is in a state of suspended animation awaiting a decision on its future having been subject to at least one major development proposal for housing in 2010 which was refused. It is thus threatened with major damaging development, and meanwhile, on a gentle downward trajectory.

The asylum landscape setting has been seriously compromised, with the formerly ornamental landscape having been intensively developed on either side for housing, but the agricultural setting on the third side has been retained and is unlikely to be developed. The fourth side retains its relationship with an asylum ward building and mortuary. It is unlikely that the setting can be further compromised.

This site is highly vulnerable because it is closed and abandoned as a burial ground. Part of its vulnerability arises because it served a very particular and stigmatized group: residents of the pauper county asylum drawn from all over the county. The hospital has been closed for 20 years and is now converted to a large residential estate, severing any fragile links with the wider community it may have had. The group of people that it served had little voice or presence and were stigmatized for their medical condition, and so have no obvious community or heritage links to champion protection. The burial ground was open only for a narrow time frame, has been closed for around 50 years and has lost its original purpose and all social links with the local and wider community. It is isolated in a rural position, in divided ownership (corporate and private) and surrounded by modern development which has no community link to its origins or purpose. It is threatened with development.

There are risks from inappropriate use and development in multiple ownership and poor maintenance particularly of C19 monuments. The later chapel is at risk as it is disused and boarded up. It should be considered for listing. The buried remains are not at risk unless the land is sold for development. The archaeological work associated with the redevelopment of the surrounding land did not find any evidence for burials extending beyond the known area of burial ground.

Condition	Good	Fair	<u>Poor</u>	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	<u>At Risk</u>		Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

The two chapels are worthy of architectural assessment.

The HER records are adequate for a site as well-documented as St Audry's Hospital. The chapel, church and burial ground do not have separate entries, which might be considered, given their survival. The burial ground to the south would merit further research.

Surveyor's Comments

A good example of an asylum burial ground with strong planting and an unusual origin as the burial ground of a house of correction, but this origin is not evident on site. The uniformity of the mid-C20th memorial group is of particular rarity in asylum burial grounds.

Sources of Information

NMR NBR: No. 100047 Report by RCHME, early 1990s (at NMR).

The Builder, (1881), p. 460.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd, (March 2013) 'Land Adjacent to the Former Melton Park Church, ... An Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment', accessed at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/details.cfm?id=9167&det=y>.

National Archive: Lunacy Commissioners and Board of Control: Building of Asylums & Hospitals, Correspondence & Papers MH 83/246-55, 1854-1900, including drains and water supply.

Suffolk Record Office (ID407): Annotated ground plan c. 1850; plan of Melton Workhouse and lands, 1825 (ID407/D1); Plan of buildings, 1867 (A2697); Annual reports 1839 - 1869 (106/10); Annual reports of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum, 1838 - 1885 (S362.2).

MAPS

Ordnance Survey 6" 1905; 25" 1902, 1925;

Photographs



Left: modern entrance and track to later chapel. Right: first chapel, converted to residential use.



Left: rear of earlier chapel, boundary with burial ground. Right: Children's play area in burial ground entered via original burial ground gateway (right).



Headstones in earlier half of burial ground (C19th). They may represent the wealthier patients, perhaps from a private ward.



A large and possibly unique group of utilitarian mid-C20th asylum headstones in later half of burial ground (early C20th). May mark cremations as so close together.



Asylum estate setting compromised by C21 housing.



Condition of earlier half of the burial ground with rural/agricultural setting beyond.

28. Leavesden Asylum Cemetery

Site Name Leavesden Asylum Cemetery.

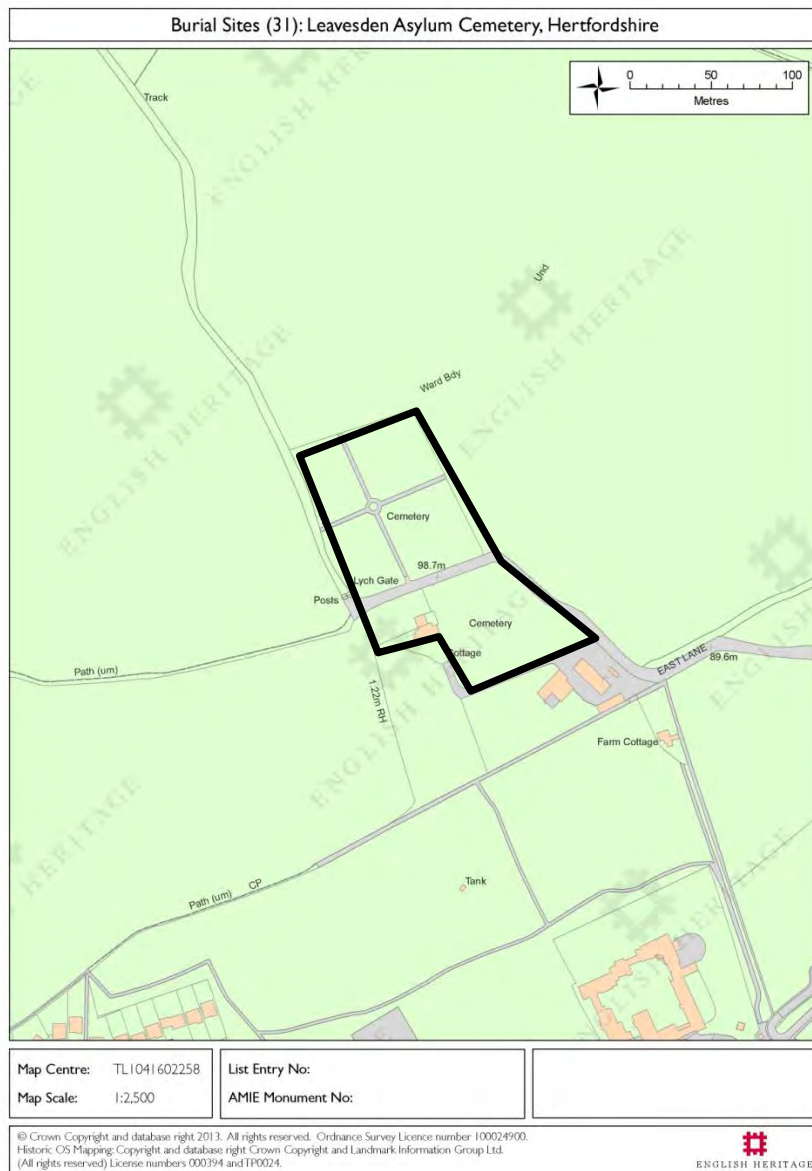
Burial ground category Institutional: asylum

Baseline Information

NGR	TL 103 017
Address	East Lane, Leavesden, Hertfordshire WD25 0LJ
Ownership	Divided ownership Main Area: Three Rivers District Council Mortuary Chapel and forecourt – unclear.
Current Contact for Access	Main Area Vic Kemp Environment Support Manager, Environment Protection Three Rivers District Council Mortuary Chapel and forecourt Contact unclear.
Date Dossier Compiled	05 August 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	S Rutherford
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The boundary in black, on the map below, describes the extent of the two halves of the cemetery divided by the public lane running south-west to north-east across the middle. It also includes the former mortuary chapel and its forecourt although this is now part of a private garden.



Short Description

The burial ground for a rural Imbecile Asylum. Imbeciles were newly defined as a medical class in the 1860s (in today's terminology these patients would be classed as having learning disabilities), and from 1868 two identical specialist asylums were built by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (MAB) to serve London, located in Leavesden and Caterham, Surrey.

Leavesden Asylum for Chronic Imbeciles was founded in 1870 by the MAB and designed by Messrs J. Giles & Biven within a 76 acre site bought in 1867, to serve the 'quiet and harmless imbeciles' of the London parishes north of a line from Poplar to Paddington. From 1897 the hospital developed a high incidence of tuberculosis compared with Caterham and a similar institution at Darenth. In 1920, the asylum was renamed the Leavesden Mental Hospital. The Hospital Closed in 1997.

A cemetery had been part of the concept for the whole asylum from its inception and was deliberately placed in a remote part of the asylum estate (Rutherford, 2003). This approach was typical of many of the 120 or so asylums of the C19/early C20 which had their own cemeteries. In 1869 the MAB Leavesden Asylum Committee ordered the cemetery be placed in field no 272 on a plan as formerly arranged by the Asylum Committee. Gas works were to be placed in this field too (and were adjacent). The nationally renowned landscape designer Alexander McKenzie laid out the main grounds, but it is unclear if he laid out the initial section of the cemetery. OS mapping shows that the northern half of the southern cemetery was laid out first, and a mortuary chapel built to the west side (OS 6" surveyed 1871-2). The site was planted with trees including conifers. In March 1887 in the MAB proceedings of the asylum managers (vol. 21, 1887-88) it was noted that land had recently been added to the Asylum Cemetery and a wish was expressed to have it consecrated by the Bishop of St Albans at a likely cost of c. £20-30. This extension was to the south towards the gas works and is first shown enclosed on the OS 25" surveyed 1897. The detached northern cemetery is shown on the OS 25" surveyed 1924, laid out with a simple cruciform pattern of paths and a lych gate. Oddly, the lych gate is dated 1886. Possibly it was moved to this position when this site was opened. The northern section is presently laid out with a cruciform pattern of paths and central roundel with a lych gate as seen on the 1924 25" OS.

The two cemeteries on East Lane were sited in agricultural land in a remote part of the former asylum estate, some 500m from the core asylum buildings. The site to the south, an irregular rectangle measuring some 60m x 60m, remains accessible. The northern site, a somewhat larger rectangle some 85m x 105m, has become wooded and a condition of the transfer of the land to the Three Rivers District Council requires that it remains thus. It is rumoured that Jack the Ripper is buried in the old, southern section. The hospital building is largely demolished and redeveloped as a private housing estate – Leavesden Court.

There was apparently no design distinction of this cemetery from other asylum cemeteries, but it contains the remains of a narrow chronological range of patients with a specific medical condition (i.e. learning disabilities).

The hospital was used by the military during both World Wars, as billets in World War I and as an Emergency Hospital in World War II. There is a possibility of burials from the latter period, when French and Canadian casualties were in Leavesden.

Current Use

The site is closed to burials and the hospital has also been closed. The north half of the site remains open to the public and is always accessible. The south half is overgrown and inaccessible. The mortuary chapel has been converted to a privately owned residence in its own gardens.

Designations and Official Recognition

Whole Site	
AMIE no	
Whole site	
Herts HER	12784 Leavesden Hospital Cemetery, Gas Works and Sewage Works, East Lane, Abbots Langley 6665 Pillbox, Leavesden Hospital Cemetery, East Lane, Abbots Langley 10058 Leavesden Hospital (Metropolitan Asylum for Imbeciles; Leavesden Mental Hospital), Abbots Langley

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

A rare burial ground for a particularly specialist medical institution with a relatively narrow period of use from c.1869 until the mid-C20. The north half (early C20) retains its layout and mature ornamental trees defining the structure, but the south half (late C19, in two phases) and the mortuary chapel have lost their historic character through respectively abandonment and conversion to residential use.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	C	The range of evidences of belief is only evident on site in a minor way. The only indicator of specific Anglican adherence is in the cross on the lych gate.
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the	C	Funerary symbolism almost absent except for a few scattered headstones. This may be because of the social/economic class of most patients and/or because of clearance.

	infrastructure and memorials		
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	C	Some evidence of the dead body, including one kerb and a few headstones.
Historic	Historic context	C	Extent of documentary evidence unclear (but probably originally well documented). Absence of monuments indicates social/economic status of the buried.
Historic	Historical interest	C	Age and history unclear on site, especially as the dated lych gate seems to have been moved from its original position to a later developed section.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	B	The site is said to include Jack the Ripper. This has NOT been substantiated.
Historic	Material record	B	A rare example of its site type for such a narrow medical condition, with potentially well documented material evidence, but it has been damaged by neglect/poor management.
Historic	Collective experience	North ½ C South ½ D	Of little (north half) to no (south half) significance for local community, but of high significance for national disability/medical interest groups.
Historic	Symbolic value	D	No symbolic value to community identified.
Historic	Sanctity	North ½ C South ½ D	North half is respected to some extent, but poorly maintained. South half abandoned and afforded no respect.
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	A	Above ground monuments survive (with some clearance) and below ground deposits remain undisturbed. Soil conditions in the southern part of the cemetery may have affected preservation.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	B	Potential for post-medieval burials in a narrow time-frame of c.100 years. A small possibility that some were war casualties and not former inmates. The presence of a World War II pillbox at the edge of the northern cemetery is unusual.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	A	Rare attributes of specialised medical condition. No details of burials have been identified. The survival in the southern part of the cemetery may be affected by its former use as part of the hospital gas

			works.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	B	The history of the hospital has been recorded, but burial records have not been identified. The evolution of the cemetery is visible on historic maps and the pillbox is also recorded.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	C	North half still carries some emotional resonance if interpreted. South half has none due to abandonment.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The immediate rural setting has always been a key aspect and remains largely intact. However, the main hospital (at some distance) has been converted to residential and its environs developed.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	C	Lych gate has been moved from original position to later extension and mortuary chapel converted to residential with loss of historic use and character.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	C	Mostly mid-C20 monuments, small and simple, only a few seen, unclear if clearance in north section. Access to now abandoned south half 10 years ago showed monuments moved to boundary.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	Burial ground boundary is complete for both halves it seems, but treatment has altered, with post and wire in some places and hedges on pronounced banks allowed to grow as trees.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	D	No sign
Architectural	Science and Technical	D	Of no significance as there is no record of this type of evidence.
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	C	A rare and partly intact example of its type as a particularly specialist medical institutional burial ground.
	Ornamental landscape design	C	Simple design of local significance and partly complete.
	Structural planting	B	Strong definition by planting including a number of common varieties of ornamental forest trees (h chestnut, lime, cedar, plane, beech, and formerly hedges, now outgrown.

	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/quality	C	North half paths kept clear but open ground seldom cut. South half abandoned/inaccessible, said to be holes and need risk assessment to enter.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	C	Of some potential significance arising from connectedness with adjacent rural habitats. Mature trees have potential.

Vulnerabilities

The site is poorly recognized for its historic interest. However, the later, north section is not apparently threatened further by change as it is in stable local authority ownership and largely well maintained. The earlier, south section is at considerable risk as it is unmaintained, apparently as a wildlife sanctuary, its ownership is unclear and dangerous holes have appeared. The monuments were cleared to the edge before 2000 (noted during visit by SR) and it is unclear if they survive ex situ.

The main risk to the fabric of the site is from decay and in the overgrown south section from neglect of grounds maintenance, which is not being arrested by the current level of maintenance and repair. The associated community has long gone and the relatives of the departed would have lived many miles away around London, and so there is no collective community connection with the people buried there to provide some level of concern.

The buried remains are likely to survive in good condition, unless the former gas works has affected soil conditions, and there are no identified risks. The presence of a World War II pillbox on the edge on the northern cemetery may invite additional visitors who may not treat the graves and monuments with appropriate respect.

Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	<u>Very Bad</u>
Trend	Improving	<u>Declining</u>	Stable	Unknown
Risk	<u>At Risk</u>		Vulnerable	Low/Not at Risk

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations for designations.

The HER record could cover the different uses of the hospital and implications for possible unusual burials which are not included at present.

Surveyor's Comments

The character of the site is strongly divided into the southern (earlier) half and northern (later) halves by the public lane. The dichotomy in condition between these two halves,

arising from divided ownership, was difficult to reflect in the assessment methodology which was designed to address entire sites.

The site is not recognized as a significant example of its type but the rarity of the medical group of people buried in the site and its survival indicates it is of at least regional significance.

The character of the site is remote and rural, but in reality it is peri-urban at the edge of Watford, with evidence of vandalism and fly-tipping.

Sources of Information

NMR NBR: No. 101186 Report by RCHME, February 1992.

Brooks, M. (2009), *Leavesden Country Park, Abbots Langley, Herts: A Brief Walk Through Time, 1868-2009*.

Brown, K. (n.d., c.1995), *The Leavesden Hospital Story, 1870-1995*.

Builder, The (25 July 1868), 541, 550; (4 July 1891), 19.

Diplock, M. (1990), *The History of Leavesden Hospital*.

Rutherford, S. (2003), 'The Landscapes of Public Lunatic Asylums in England, 1808-1914', PhD thesis, De Montfort University.

Ordnance Survey mapping series:

6" published 1883, 1898, 1925, 1938

25" published 1873, 1897

Photographs

South Half (late C19)

Inaccessible due to condition. The only visible area around the former chapel.



Former mortuary chapel seen from lane to north.



Former mortuary chapel seen from lane to north (2000) before extension.



North boundary with lane



East boundary with cleared monuments next to former gas works (2000)

North half (early C20)



Lych gate, dated 1885, view into cemetery from lane.



View south along main axial path to gate.



Monuments: cremation stones in central circle.



Monuments: headstones in west half.



Lane dividing north (left) and south (right) halves.



Pillbox at north boundary, damaged.



View from pillbox at north boundary showing cemetery setting.

29. Brocklesby Mausoleum

Site Name Brocklesby
[Also known as the Pelham Mausoleum]

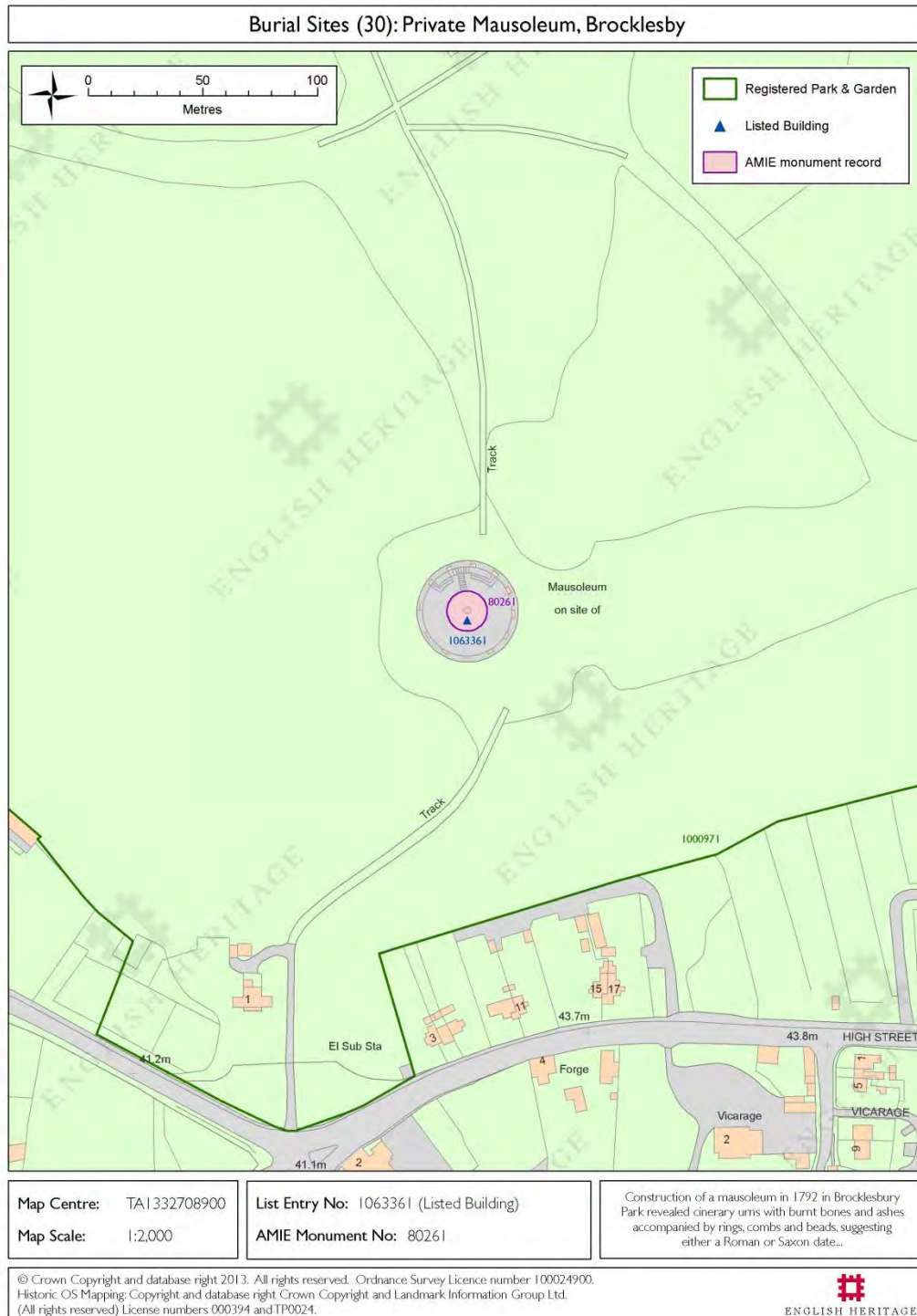
Burial ground category Private Mausoleum

Baseline Information

NGR	TA 139112
Address	Brocklesby Estate, Habrough, N.E Lincs. DN41 8PN
Ownership	8th Earl of Yarborough
Current Contact for Access	Richard Barr by email r.barr@brocklesby.co.uk Estate Office number - 01469 560214
Date Dossier Compiled	23 rd October 2013
Lead surveyor/compiler	J Ray
FOR OFFICIAL USE	[EH TO ADD INTERNAL SITE REF NUMBERS WHERE APPROPRIATE]

Extent of Site

The area shown on the plan below shows the extent of the monument which is defined by the surrounding railings of the monument.



Short Description

The Mausoleum at Brocklesby Park, owned by the Pelham family, stands on the S. side of the park close to the Brigg road and high street at Great Limber. The mausoleum was built between 1786 and 1794 by Charles Anderson Pelham, 1st Baron of Yarborough as a memorial to his wife Sophia (Aufrere). The architect was James Wyatt and the classical design based on the Temples of Vesta, Rome and Tivoli. The mausoleum stands on the top of an existing mound and existing grave site of a round barrow with burial urns dating to the Anglo Saxon or Roman period. The mausoleum is surrounded by an area of open grass approached before reaching Mausoleum Wood.

Inside the Mausoleum, under a central lantern painted by Francis Eginton of Birmingham, is a statue of Sophia by Joseph Nollekens. The three recesses in the wall opposite the entrance contain monuments to other members of the family: Sir William Pelham (d.1587); Francis Anderson (Father to Charles d.1758) and Charles Pelham, his great uncle d.1763. The monuments, whose authorship is a question of speculation, were made in Rome in the 1770s.

The Mausoleum has two purposes: it is a family mausoleum and a key element as an ornamental building in the late 18th century garden design of Brocklesby Park which is organised around a series of rides and vistas carved out of a naturalistic woodland landscape in this part of the park. The landscape park is on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and listed Grade I and associated with Lancelot Brown, Thomas White and Humphry Repton. (The Repton Red Book was lost in a fire.)

When the Mausoleum was constructed, cinerary urns, burnt bone and ash and various artefacts were uncovered, now lost. The date of these burials is unknown, but the presence of a comb might suggest an early medieval rather than Roman date. Evidence for Roman activity has been identified in Great Limber, where a settlement is also known to have existed in the early medieval period.

The site is in quite a prominent position and may have been used in the prehistoric period also. A windmill is thought to have been present in the 17th century.

Current Use

Family mausoleum and element in the parkland of Brocklesby Estate

Designations and Official Recognition

The Mausoleum, Wall and Screen	Grade I EH Building 96651
Parkland Setting	Register of Historic Parks and Gardens GD 1969 Grade I

Statement of Significance

OVERVIEW

The Mausoleum is of exceptional architectural and historic interest as indicated by its Grade I listing as a Heritage Asset, reflecting associations with key 18th century designers, architects and artists. It is an integral element in the wider designed landscape which gives it further exceptional art historical interest. In terms of the local community the Mausoleum has important associations with the landowning family of Brocklesby Hall.

The construction of the Mausoleum destroyed a tumulus on the site, which was the remains of a burial mound. This cannot be dated as the finds made in 1787 have not been preserved. A Roman or early medieval date for the cremation burials is likely. The presence of a burial site in this prominent location is of some significance.

The following specific indicators are arranged according to the NPPF Interests.

NPPF Interest	Indicator of Significance	Level of significance	Justification
Historic	Site morphology and burial practice of religious or spiritual belief	A	The design is indicative of the approach to death in the late Georgian Period
Historic	Death-related iconography present embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials	A	The building exterior and interior include iconography reflecting death.
Historic	Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	A	The building and its architectural features strongly indicate the attitude to death at the end of the 18 th century.
Historic	Historic interest	A	It exhibits exceptionally clear evidence of its origins and period.
Historic	Historical context	A	It clearly reveals through the building fabric and design and documentary evidence the period of construction.
Historic	Association with notable persons or events	A	Family associations are very particular at this kind of site as it was especially built as a family mausoleum.
Historic	Material record	B	It is of considerable national importance as a site of its type.
Historic	Collective experience	B	It is an important element in the landscape and one which ties the local community to the land owners.

	Symbolic value	A	It would appear to have symbolic value of an exceptional kind especially to the family who built it.
Historic	Sanctity	C	It is worthy of respect but does not signal a high degree of sanctity from external appearance.
Archaeological	Archaeological Preservation	A	The post-medieval burials within the Mausoleum should be well-preserved. The above ground monumental structure is intact.
Archaeological	Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	C	The site is associated with more than one period, but the construction of the Mausoleum destroyed evidence from the earlier period.
Archaeological	Biological Anthropology	C	There will be a small number of remains within the Mausoleum. They are all associated with a particular family, but have no other special attributes.
Archaeological	Archaeological Information	A	The Mausoleum is a Grade I Listed Building within a Registered Park and Garden. There are historical records associated. Unfortunately information about the earlier burial on the site is very limited.
Artistic/ Architectural	Spirit of place	B	Has a distinctive appearance but the restrained landscape reveals its spirit slowly.
Artistic/ Architectural	Setting	A	The building retained its sombre grandeur in a setting to provide enhanced directional views across the park and estate.
Artistic/ Architectural	Buildings & structures	A	The building is of exceptional architectural and historic interest as a mausoleum and as an example of the work of James Wyatt.
Artistic/ Architectural	Monuments	A	The internal monuments were not seen but were specifically commissioned for the space and as such form a key element in the design and are exceptional significance. The main statue is by Joseph Nollekens.
Artistic/ Architectural	Boundaries and Entrances	A	The boundaries and entrances are a key element in the whole composition.
Artistic	Artistic/ creative associations	A	Of exceptional interest because the building is considered to be one of Wyatt's finest mausolea. A view of the interior was painted and made famous by W M Turner.

Architectural	Science and Technical	N/A	
Artistic/ Historic	Planned landscape	A	Forms the setting of the Mausoleum although not part of the curtilage it works with the building in a picturesque way.
	Ornamental landscape design	N/A	
	Structural planting	A	Although outside the curtilage this is of importance to the building and is largely present although some trees are in poor condition.
	Current condition (whole site): maintenance/ quality	B	The Mausoleum has recently been repaired and the site is in very good condition.
Sect. 11 NPPF	Bio-diversity potential	A	The setting has exceptional value for biodiversity because of parkland setting which appears to have been undisturbed for a very long time and exhibits complex grassland mixes.

Vulnerabilities

There was no evidence of vandalism at the site but some evidence of conservation issues relating to the railings which were causing the stone into which these were fixed to fracture and spall off.

The wider landscape setting is vulnerable as the Cedars which frame the monument require management (several had their tops blown out) and there are self-seeded trees encroaching on the grassland rides around the mound thus affecting sight lines into the wider parkland setting.

Condition	<u>Good</u>	Fair	Poor	Very Bad
Trend	Improving	Declining	<u>Stable</u>	Unknown
Risk	At Risk	Vulnerable	<u>Low/Not at Risk</u>	

Table based on elements forming part of English Heritage's At Risk assessment criteria.

Recommendations

Better interpretation of the monument of the site itself is recommended in situ and at the car park.

Surveyor's Comments

The description in this dossier has been rewritten from the first version. This site formed one of the initial six case studies around which the survey methods for the project have been framed.

There is no interpretation of the monument and therefore the building is left to speak for itself as an element in a green space. Without prior knowledge of the historical record it would be impossible to understand its wider landscape context or association with Brocklesby Hall, the Yarborough family or that it was designed as the culminating feature in a circuit route around in the landscape park of Brocklesby Hall. There is no information about how to gain access to the interior although the estate office does hold the key and access can be requested and therefore it is might be difficult to know that the mausoleum houses the dead of the family. Similarly the site does not easily allow appreciation of any belief systems which might have influenced the development of the building: rather, it gives a more general image of dominance, and the material manifestation of a family's wealth and importance. Fundamentally it is dynastic.

It was particularly difficult to decide upon the issue of the boundary at Brocklesby for this building notably whether or not the boundary used should be the iron railing which surround the or if the estate boundary should be adopted. Referring to the particular project purpose, the railings were selected as the boundary.

Sources of Information

http://www.mmtrust.org.uk/mausolea/view/110/Pelham_Mausoleum

Colvin, H. (1991), *Architecture and the Afterlife*, 334.

Pevsner, N. (1994), *Lincolnshire*, 190-91

Lincolnshire HER

Photographs



Memorial inscription provides information on who is interred in the mausoleum



Interior painted by Turner



View from the east towards the Mausoleum



Setting from the north showing Cedar trees immediately around the building