Historic England

Landscapes of Remembrance

Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide

Summary

Historic England's selection guides help to define which historic buildings and sites are likely to meet the relevant tests for national designation. Four guides, of which this is one, deal with the types of site included on Historic England's *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* which is a constituent part of the *National Heritage List for England*.

Each guide falls into two halves. The first defines the types of site included in it, before going on to give a brisk overview of how these developed through time, with notice of the main designers and some of the key sites. The second half of the guide sets out the particular tests a site has to meet if it is to be included on the *Register*. A select bibliography gives suggestions for further reading.

This guide covers Landscapes of Remembrance, that is the designed landscapes of cemeteries and burial grounds of all sorts. The other three guides treat Rural, Urban, and Institutional landscapes.

First published by English Heritage March 2013.

This edition published by Historic England December 2017.

HistoricEngland.org.uk/listing/

Front cover
Brookwood (Surrey). One of England's largest, and greatest, cemeteries. A Grade I landscape on the *Register of Parks and Gardens*.

Contents

Introduction

The *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* (now a component of the National Heritage List for England) was set up in 1983. It includes designed landscapes of many types, private and public, which are identified using explicit criteria to possess special interest. To date over 1650 sites have been included on the *Register*. Thereby Historic England seeks to increase awareness of their significance, and to encourage appropriate long-term management. Although registration is a statutory designation, there are no specific controls for registered parks and gardens unlike listed buildings or scheduled monuments. However, the National Planning Policy Framework, gives registered parks and gardens an equal policy status with listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

This is one of four complementary selection guides which briefly describe the types of designed landscape included on the *Register*, and set out selection criteria for designation. This guide covers burial grounds and cemeteries of various different types, as more fully set out at the head of the Historical Summary. The other three guides treat Rural, Institutional and Urban designed landscapes. The last includes a brief consideration of municipal parks associated with remembrance. The listing of buildings in designed landscapes is considered in the Garden and Park Structures selection guide, and the scheduling of archaeological garden remains, principally but not exclusively earthwork remains, is dealt with in the Gardens scheduling selection guide.

1 Historical Summary

Funerary landscapes can be divided into eight distinct types: churchyards, non-Anglican burial grounds, cemeteries, crematoria, military cemeteries, burial grounds attached to specific institutions, 'emergency' mass burial grounds and family mausolea in private grounds.

1.1 Churchyards

Churchyards constitute some of our most sensitive historical open spaces, and a high proportion have Anglo-Saxon origins. Many, both rural and urban, occupy clearly-planned compartments in settlements, and in the Middle Ages were open spaces used for a variety of functions, generally without permanent grave markers until the seventeenth century or later. Churchyards are places with natural, as well as man-made, importance. Many of England's oldest yew trees stand in churchyards, although just why this should be, and their true age, remains uncertain. Few churchyards appear to have been laid out as formal designed landscapes. Occasionally Georgian ornamental planting – tree-lined paths, for instance – is evidenced, and Painswick (Gloucestershire; registered Grade II*; Fig 1) is a rare example where this survives in dramatic form.

In the mid nineteenth century churchyards lost their near-monopoly on burial. Some, especially in towns, were closed, while others followed the trends set by private and municipal cemeteries as they gained elaborate monuments and ornamental, largely evergreen, planting such as Irish yews. In line with Victorian piety, 'God's Acre' was treated with greater reverence, and appreciated also for its picturesque qualities and antiquarian interest. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the extension of churchyards constituted a preferred option to the establishment of a new cemetery. Indeed, in 1867, the Churchyard Consecration Act simplified the conveyancing procedure for the donation of land for churchyards. The Act specified that the donor could retain one sixth of the donated portion for private usage, and as a consequence some churchyard extensions include fenced enclaves. Churchyard extension was commonplace, partly as

Figure 1

Painswick Churchyard, Gloucestershire. Probably the finest churchyard in the country, displaying the Georgian Cotswold memorial tradition to fine effect. The formal clipped yews, planted about 1792, show the contribution made by trees in commemorative landscapes. Exceptionally for a churchyard this is registered as a designed landscape, at Grade II.

Figure 2
St George's Gardens, London Borough of Camden. Opened in 1713, this was a new kind of Anglican burial ground – a suburban cemetery along the Roman model of being situated on the edge of the city, in the pasturelands of Bloomsbury. Registered Grade II*.

Figure 3
Bunhill Fields, London Borough of Islington. One of the capital's earliest, and historically richest, nonconformist burial grounds. Interment here was started in 1666, and there are now some 2,000 memorials. Seventy-five tombs, along with the boundary walls, railings and gates, are listed at Grades II* and II. The whole is registered at Grade I.

a consequence of investment in complex memorials, which used up space in the churchyard rapidly, and partly because of population growth.

As the nineteenth century progressed, some vestries attempted to implement cemetery management guidance within new churchyard extensions, and parish records and visual survey can evidence the introduction of a more rational approach to land use. In many churchyards, the complexity of the Victorian landscape has regrettably disappeared as a consequence of successive clearance programmes, which have in particular targeted the levelling of body mounds and removal of kerbsets. Large-scale churchyard re-ordering has occasionally introduced some landscaping opportunities that in themselves may merit conservation: for example, the churchyard of St John the Baptist at Knaresborough (North Yorkshire) was cleared 'by design' according to plans produced by the renowned designer Sylvia Crowe in the early 1970s.

1.2 Non-Anglican burial grounds

After the Reformation a few private Catholic chapels and burial grounds continued to be used for burial by adherents to the Old Faith, although heavy penalties meant few burial registers were kept. Burial grounds (graveyards without a principal place of worship) emerged in the later seventeenth century as deliberately separate enclaves for the burial of the dead from minority faiths such as such Quakers, Jews and Moravians which did not belong to the Church of England. Early burial grounds include London's imposing Bunhill Fields (opened 1656; registered Grade I; Fig 3), and the Velho Jewish burial ground on Mile End Road, London (opened 1657; registered Grade II). Early burial grounds tended to be small, functional, urban enclosures in which landscaping and planting were generally minimal, with plain head-stones modestly reflecting sepulchral humility. However, as the nineteenth century progressed, these grounds also became subject to changing demand for formal commemoration. The Old Baptist Chapel burial ground at Tewkesbury – in use from 1655 – is one example where nineteenth-century memorials are little different from those in municipal cemeteries.

Figure 4
Histon Road Cemetery, Cambridge. Although this has lost its chapel, it is included on the *Register* at Grade II as the best example of a cemetery designed by J C Loudon (d.1843), the leading proponent of cemetery improvement. Typical features include the straight paths, neatly-ordered graves and sombre planting.

Figure 5
Kensal Green Cemetery, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, London. Opened in 1833, this is the oldest of the 'Magnificent Seven' private cemeteries which served London. Some 250,000 people are buried here, including 550 who appear in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Registered Grade I.

1.3 Cemeteries

Planned detached cemeteries (as opposed to overflow burial grounds, in confined spaces) were laid out from the earlier seventeenth century – Exeter's Bartholomew Yard (registered Grade II*) of the 1630s is the earliest known – while St George's Gardens (registered Grade II*; Fig 2) opened in 1714 as the Anglican burial ground for Bloomsbury, is regarded as the first deliberately planned Anglican cemetery in England.

1.3.1 Early private company cemeteries

What is generally reckoned the first non-denominational cemetery in England is The Rosary, Norwich, (registered Grade II*), founded in 1819. It was to be a cemetery where people were free to be buried with the religious service of their choice, or none at all. Over the next decade, several further non-denominational cemeteries were founded by Nonconformists in English towns and cities. But what in general lay behind the opening of new cemeteries in the last years of the Georgian epoch in the 1820s and 1830s was the need for more burial space in towns and cities where much-increased populations overwhelmed the existing churchyards giving rise to much publicised health fears. The rise of sentimental piety and a growing emphasis on seemliness also played their part.

Cemeteries emerged as a new form of arcadian funerary landscape, combining the incident-dotted circuits of the private park with the religious and didactic monuments of the churchyard. Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris (opened 1804) in part influenced J C Loudon's *On the Laying Out, Planting and Managing of Cemeteries* (1843), which promoted a more regimented approach to cemetery management. Loudon aimed to meet sanitary requirements from burial space whilst at the same time offering an attractive and instructive landscape (Fig 4).

In England the general model was for cemeteries to be constructed by private joint stock companies, as in the case of St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, opened 1829 (registered Grade I) and what is perhaps the best-known example, at Kensal Green, London, opened in 1833 (registered Grade I; Fig 5). The Neoclassical character of these early foundations was joined from the later 1830s onwards by stylistic eclecticism, with the provision of Gothic and

Egyptian structures and a proliferation of diverse, privately-erected, monuments. Lay-out combined formal axial routes with meandering or serpentine pathways, often with separate zones for Anglicans (with a chapel in the Gothic style) and Nonconformists (whose chapel was typically Neoclassical). Financial difficulties for the cemetery companies meant that in time there was a collapse in investment in maintenance: the majority of original private company cemeteries are now protected by designation and managed by active Friends groups, after years of neglect.

1.3.2 High Victorian and Edwardian municipal cemeteries

The Public Health Act 1848 created a framework for the closure of insanitary burial spaces, and Burial Acts in 1852 and 1853 empowered vestries to establish new cemeteries funded through loans raised against the rates. The burial boards which were then created to administer these new cemeteries took their cue from the private establishments of the earlier period, in offering the sale of burial rights in perpetuity. This degree of permanency, in addition to a growing cultural aversion to disintering bodies in order to re-use space in the cemetery, created a context for the erection of more elaborate monuments. Boards generally established hierarchies of graves which ranged from the formal and imposing, situated along the principal avenues, to public graves in less prominent areas, where families were generally not permitted to erect a memorial.

Early sections were frequently joined later by later nineteenth- and twentieth-century extensions which can possess a different character in terms of layout and planting. The grander municipal cemeteries, like their commercial inspirations, aimed at an opulent effect through imposing gateways, chapels and planting, but this gave way during the later twentieth century to a much leaner approach to upkeep which involved the demolition of disused buildings, the in-filling of pathways, and the abandonment of elaborate planting schemes, which has transformed their appearance.

1.3.3 The twentieth-century funerary landscape

The twentieth century saw the emergence of new and distinct landscapes of commemoration. Victorian excess was deemed by some to be

Figure 6
York Cemetery was opened in 1836-7 by the York General Cemetery Company. Contributing to its special interest is its Grade II*-listed chapel of 1837 by J.P. Pritchett, with basement catacombs. Registered Grade II*.

Figure 7
Warstone Lane Cemetery, Birmingham, was opened in 1848 primarily for Anglicans; the nearby Key Hill Cemetery (Registered Grade II*), opened 1836, was predominantly a nonconformist burial ground. Warstone Lane Cemetery lies alongside the city's Jewellery Quarter, and contains the tombs of many industrialists and craftsmen. These catacombs adjoined the demolished cemetery chapel. Registered Grade II.

insincere and obsessed with social status. The modern lawn cemetery emerged as a new ideal, in which the tradition of mounded graves was replaced by flat lawn which made maintenance easier to achieve, particularly where new mowing equipment was introduced. Maintenance was further eased by the removal of kerbsets delineating the grave. Monuments were deliberately modest, with inscriptions and imagery becoming more restrained and private.

While the twentieth century generally saw a decline in the opulence and ambition of commemorative design, some modern funerary landscapes may deserve greater recognition in the future. There was an intention to produce landscapes that were more akin to the domestic garden, with flat lawns and bright bedding. A new trend in the late twentieth century was the woodland, or natural, burial ground. The first in the UK was opened in 1993 at Carlisle Cemetery, with the first private one, the Greenhaven Burial Ground, at Lilbourne (Nottinghamshire), opening in 1994. By 2012 there were over 200 in the UK.

1.4 Crematoria

Cremation was legalised in 1884, the first legal cremation took place in 1885, at a crematorium founded by the Cremation Society of Great Britain, at Woking (Surrey; Grade II). An Act of 1902 empowered the construction of crematoria by local authorities. Hilary Grainger's *Death Redesigned* records that to 2005, 251 crematoria were built in the UK: 14 to 1914, 6 in the 1920s, 34 in the 1930s, and 4 in the 1940s. Between 1950 and 1970 a further 147 were constructed. Golders Green, opened 1902 (London Borough of Barnet; registered Grade I; Fig 8) is the first crematorium in England where landscape design was considered from the outset, and it had significant influence on crematorium landscape design in general right through the first half of the twentieth century although, as the figures above show, it was only in the 1930s that crematoria began to be built in larger numbers. William Robinson's *God's Acre Beautiful* (1880) was a key tract, promoting both cremation, and burial grounds entirely uncluttered with memorials or tombstones. The American term 'gardens of rest' or 'gardens of remembrance' has been in

Figure 8
Golders Green Crematorium, London Borough of Barnet. Opened in 1902, it remains the most important example of a crematorium landscape, in which individual memorials are subservient to the elemental terrain of earth and sky. William Robinson advised on the lay-out. Registered Grade I.

Figure 9
Stoke Poges Gardens of Remembrance, Buckinghamshire. Set up in the mid 1930s for the burial of ashes, Edward White's Grade I-registered landscape comprises discrete individual gardens set around a formal ensemble with canals and pergolas.

Figure 10
The German Military Cemetery on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. Opened in 1967, the location, with its silver birches and heather, deliberately resembles a North German heath landscape. It contains the remains of 5,000 German nationals who died during the two world wars. Registered Grade I.

Figure 11
The American Military Cemetery, Madingley, Cambridgeshire. The only permanent American Second World War cemetery in Britain, dedicated in 1956. Many young airmen are buried here, and the cemetery – with a dedicated viewing platform at one corner – overlooks the flat 'bomber country' they flew over. Registered Grade I.

use since the 1920s. They are interchangeable and usually describe either the entire grounds surrounding a crematorium or a specific area within more extensive cemetery grounds.

These were characterised by a relatively formal layout close to the crematorium buildings, with rose beds, pools, rockeries, shrubberies and walks (mostly influenced by the Arts and Crafts style), with informality beyond. Although in the early years most ashes were interred in the ground, there was a gradual move to retain ashes above ground which promoted the building of columbaria, walls with niches purchased either for a few years or in perpetuity. A remarkable example of 1901 (listed Grade II) remains at Hull Crematorium (itself also of 1901, and listed Grade II), consisting of an artificial rockery that was extensively planted with alpines and held up to a thousands urns. After the First World War colonnades became popular, where small tablets could be placed after ashes had been scattered in the adjacent gardens.

After 1945 more natural, wooded, settings were favoured, with pools and fountains. Most new crematorium gardens followed fairly standard designs, as set out by by E White in *Cremation in Britain* (3rd edn 1945). However, some local authorities sought advice from private landscape architects; in 1956 Salisbury District Council commissioned Brenda Colvin to design the landscape at Salisbury Crematorium (completed 1960; registered Grade II), which she displayed at the Chelsea Flower Show in 1958. Other good examples are Taunton Deane, Somerset (1963), where Peter Youngman worked closely together with the architects Potter and Hare (crematorium and chapel listed Grade II), Luton, Bedfordshire (1960) by R J English, and Grantham, Lincolnshire (1966) by Geoffrey Jellicoe and F S Coleridge.

There are instances of landscapes for cremated remains that were laid out with no adjacent crematorium such as Stoke Poges Memorial Garden (1937); registered Grade I (Fig 9). This stands on the meadows immortalised in Thomas Gray's poem, 'Elergy Written in a Country Churchyard' (1751).Within many churchyards, newly landscaped areas have been created to accommodate cremated remains, and may include formal built and designed elements such as columbaria. In 2000, over 70 per cent of all deposits were of cremated bodies.

1.5 Military cemeteries

British military personnel had long been buried where they died; commemoration was confined to officers, who occasionally received individual memorials. An early military cemetery was that laid out in Turkey at Scutari hospital during the Crimean War (1854-6). As the status of soldiers rose in the later nineteenth century, greater attention was paid to their burial: at home, and across the Empire, distinct military burial grounds were established. Others were established in South Africa during the Zulu and Boer Wars.

However, it was not until the First World War that a decision was made not to repatriate the dead, and that systematic record keeping and care for graves should be introduced. In 1915 the Imperial (Later Commonwealth) War Graves Commission was founded by Major General Sir Fabian Ware (1869-1949). One of its first tasks was to acquire land abroad, and to construct cemeteries and memorials to the dead. Prominent architects and artists were commissioned to design the cemeteries, including Sir Edwin Lutyens, Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir Herbert Baker, and Rudyard Kipling was the literary advisor. Gertrude Jekyll, through Lutyens, briefly advised on planting, and while she recommended that each gravestone should be shaded by an English rose, generally species native to the casualties' countries were used, enhancing connections with home. By 1921 the Commission was responsible for 2,400 cemeteries abroad, and by the mid twentieth century 2,500. The names of those with no known grave were inscribed on memorials to the missing.

For soldiers who died at home of wounds, disease or accident, the Commission created over 12,000 enclaves in the UK. Many are attached to pre-existing civilian cemeteries. Of the UK sites, 416 are large enough (that is, with over 40 graves) to have the Cross of Sacrifice designed by Blomfield and thirteen (with over 1,000 graves) the altar-like Stone of Remembrance designed by Lutyens. In general only the larger war cemeteries, such as Brookwood (Surrey; registered Grade I), and the RAF regional cemeteries at Bath, Cambridge,

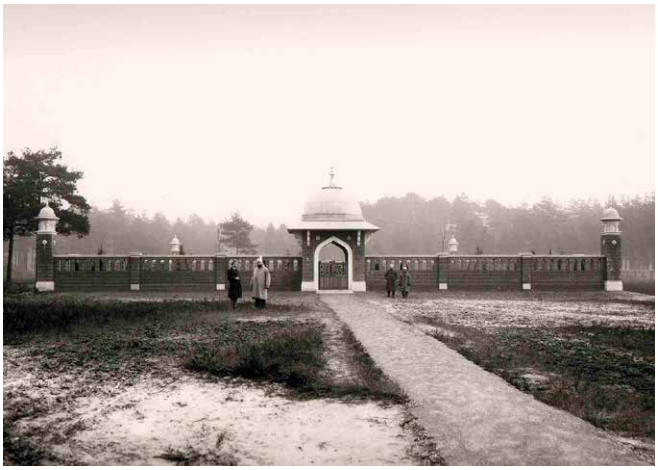

Figure 12
The Muslim Burial Ground, Woking, Surrey. Lying at the south-east corner of Horsell Common, this opened in 1917 as the designated burial place for Muslim soldiers who had died at the temporary Indian Army Hospital in Brighton Pavilion. After restoration, this re-opened in 2015 as the Muslim Burial Ground Peace Garden. Listed Grade II.

Harrogate, Chester and Oxford share the grand design characteristics of those created abroad.

In 2003 a repatriation policy was formalised, and since then service personnel who die abroad are returned to the UK at the expense of the MoD. To meet the public desire to commemorate those who have served the country, the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas in Staffordshire was created; planting began in 1997, and it opened in 2001. By 2015 it contained over 300 memorials.

Aside from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) cemeteries, there are a few war cemeteries in England laid out by other countries for their war dead. These include the German War Cemetery at Cannock Chase (Staffordshire) of 1967, laid out by the Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorgung (the German War Graves Commission; now managed on its behalf by the CWGC) to evoke north German heathland (Fig 10); and the Brookwood, and Cambridge, American War Cemeteries, created by the American Battle Monuments Commission, which have severely formal designs. The Cambridge cemetery,

dedicated 1956, has landscape design by Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts (Fig 11). All three cemeteries are registered at Grade I. The Muslim Burial Ground at Woking (Surrey) for soldiers of the Indian sub-continent who died of wounds was completed in 1917 (Fig 12); its walls and gateway are listed Grade II. Lastly, the Chattri Memorial on the Downs near Patcham (East Sussex; listed Grade II), unveiled in 1921, marks the site of the burning ghat (place of cremation) where 53 Hindu and Sikh soldiers and servants who had died of wounds or disease in Brighton hospitals in 1914-15 were cremated.

War memorials in cities, towns and villages often stand within a designed setting, typically laid out at the time of the memorial's installation, and intended to complement it. These range from a kerbed or railed lawn, to much larger and more ambitious enclosures which serve as memorial parks.

For the listing of war memorials, and the special considerations which apply to those in CWGC cemeteries, see the Commemorative Structures listing selection guide.

1.6 Emergency mass burial grounds

In towns, from the Middle Ages until the Second World War, epidemics and other massed death incidents could lead to emergency burial grounds being established. For example, cholera burial grounds existed across the UK, although in some cases these have been retained as open spaces where there is little evidence of their past purpose. York's, alongside the railway station, is the resting place of 185 victims of the 1832 outbreak, while the emergency cholera burial ground for Selby (North Yorkshire) adjoined the abbey's cemetery.

Areas within existing larger cemeteries where massed burials took place are sometimes demarcated. For example, large-scale losses as a consequence of aerial bombardment in the Second World War were – when pressure was particularly acute – interred in massed graves. Monuments that were later erected to the civilian war dead were financed through specific grants available from the Treasury, and were subject to negotiation on design and cost. Some have been listed in their own right.

1.7 Institutional burial grounds

From the mid nineteenth century institutional burial grounds became more common with the rise of locally-funded facilities such as county asylums and isolation hospitals. The earliest surviving examples are of the seventeenth century, notably the Royal Hospital Chelsea, where the burial ground on Royal Hospital Road was in use from the 1690s and which is included in the Grade II landscape. The former Greenwich Hospital had a comparable area, but this landscape is not registered in its own right. In the eighteenth century military establishments such as the naval hospitals at Greenwich, Haslar (Gosport, Hampshire; registered Grade II) and Devonport (Plymouth, Devon), gained burial grounds, as did prisons. Other than the Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery, very few such funerary landscapes have been registered hitherto.

1.8 Family mausolea

For such buildings see the Commemorative Structures listing selection guide. Their landscapes form part of parklands: these are considered in the Rural Landscapes selection guide.

2 Criteria for Registration

All sites included on the *Register of Parks and Gardens* must hold a level of significance defined as 'special historic' interest in a national context. Nine general criteria have been defined: five relating to date and four to other considerations, which have been used in assessing candidates for inclusion since the start of the *Register* in the 1980s

2.1 Date and rarity

The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- Sites formed before 1750 where at least a significant proportion of the principal features of the original layout is still in evidence
- Sites laid out between 1750 and 1840 where enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design
- Sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- Particularly careful selection is required for sites from the period after 1945
- Sites of less than 30 years old are normally registered only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat

2.2 Further considerations

Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit designation, are:

- Sites which were influential in the development of taste, whether through reputation or reference in literature
- Sites which are early or representative examples of a style of layout or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance
- Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

3 Specific Considerations

In this section, more specific guidance is given relating to the registration of landscapes of remembrance, which outlines our approach in assessing candidates for being added to the *National Heritage List for England*.

3.1 Pre-Victorian burial grounds

A high proportion of earlier burial grounds have been built over, which adds to the significance of those which remain. Extra interest attaches to those which were opened to serve minority faiths and communities. Generally closed for burials in the 1850s and later converted to public park use, these burial grounds have often undergone considerable alteration and care is needed in their assessment. A further complication lies in their relatively plain and utilitarian design. Specific criteria should include:

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

3.2 Early nineteenth-century cemeteries

There is a presumption to designate early cemeteries from this period: the best will warrant registering in a higher grade.
Specific criteria should include:

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

Churchyards are generally not considered for registration, unless planting of exceptional interest is present, as at Painswick.

3.3 High Victorian and Edwardian municipal cemeteries

Specific criteria for this category of cemetery will be more stringent than for the earlier categories. Sometimes it may be appropriate to designate only the early sections of a cemetery if the later areas have less design interest; these may be the areas with greater emotional sensitivity on account of possessing more recent burials, however. Specific criteria should include:

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

3.4 The twentieth-century funerary landscape

Selection will be especially stringent here; the principal specific criteria will be:

- Innovation and rarity in design
- Intactness

3.5 Military cemeteries

These already enjoy special protection and are managed with great care and sensitivity by the CWGC and allied bodies. Accordingly, and following Historic England's policy towards monuments therein (for which see the Commemorative Structures listing selection guide) the individual registration of cemeteries will not normally be warranted. However, the three most notable military cemeteries – Brookwood, Madingley, and Cannock Chase – have each been registered at Grade I as exceptional exemplars of cemetery designed landscapes with profound historical associations. Where military cemeteries form adjuncts of civilian cemeteries, any assessment will be of the cemetery as a whole; that will have to meet the general selection criteria, although the war cemetery area may give added special interest.

Where a military memorial stands within an enclosure with hard landscaping, this will typically be included in the listing of the memorial itself.

3.6 Documentation

Whatever its date and type, where a landscape's creation or development is particularly well documented, that will almost always add to its interest, and can merit designation at a higher grade.

3.7 Group value and survival

Cemetery buildings have generally been designed to form an integral part of an overall scheme, and indeed the ground plan of the cemetery is often by the same hand as the architecture. Where the full complement of buildings and structures survives, and particularly where these are of high quality, this can increase the historic interest of a site as seen in terms of the *Register*. Conversely, where the original buildings and other structures have been lost, a site might still be of registerable quality if its landscaping is of sufficient merit or if it is of sufficient historic interest as judged by any of the other criteria outlined above. The existence of impressive groupings of monuments can add to the case for registration as these were important elements in the overall conception of the design, even though the original designers could not determine the forms these would take. Monuments of note will increase the overall importance. Clearance of tombs can sometimes lessen the overall interest of a cemetery, but, as with the loss of buildings, need not be an absolute reason for non-registration.

3.8 Planting

Planting was given close attention in many cemeteries to help lend appropriate character. Older and more ephemeral plantings and horticultural displays will inevitably have been lost, but the main structural plantings of trees and longer-lived shrubs may survive. Where planting schemes survive, these will probably add interest to the site; a particularly fine scheme might contribute towards a high grade.

3.9 Grading

While all registered sites are considered to be of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, the sites included on the *Register of Parks and Gardens* are divided into three grade bands to give added guidance on their significance. The three grades are Grade I (of exceptional interest), Grade II* (of more than special interest) and Grade II (of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them). Having begun by assessing the best-known designed landscapes, we accordingly have a high percentage registered in the higher grades, and over 37 per cent of all such sites are graded in a Grade I or Grade II* ranking; by way of comparison, only 8 per cent of listed buildings are designated at these levels.

3.10 Other designations

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

A small number of post-medieval cemeteries (such as the Jewish burial ground in Penzance) have been designated as scheduled monuments: this is not a designation outcome we will be advocating in the future. Nor is wholesale listing an appropriate outcome, as this will tend not to signify the special interest of a cemetery's component parts. That said, with very small burial grounds alongside places of worship, a single listing can sometimes be the most sensible approach; an example is the Friends Meeting House, Clare Road, Halifax, which is listed Grade II along with its small, walled, burial ground and nineteenth-century headstones. Some cemeteries have been designated as conservation areas by local planning authorities, which affords them extra protection in the planning system and is often a very appropriate way of signalling local significance. Natural designations include tree preservation orders. For more detailed guidance on the management of cemeteries, see *Paradise Preserved: An Introduction to the Assessment, Evaluation, Conservation and Management of Historic Cemeteries* (English Heritage, 2007)

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4.2 Websites

Parks & Gardens UK is the leading on-line resource dedicated to historic parks and gardens across the whole of the United Kingdom.

5 Where to Get Advice

If you would like to contact the Listing Team in one of our regional offices, please email: customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk noting the subject of your query, or call or write to the local team at:

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Figure 7: Jonathan Lovie

Figure 9: Sarah Rutherford

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HEAG091
Publication date: March 2013 © English Heritage
Reissue date: December 2017 © Historic England
Design: Historic England