

This statement is intended as supplementary planning guidance to the Ipswich Local Plan as set out in paragraph 4.73. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area; sets out in detail the special character of the area; the particular supplementary policies to apply within the area to protect its special status; and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as advised by the Departments of National Heritage and Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment.

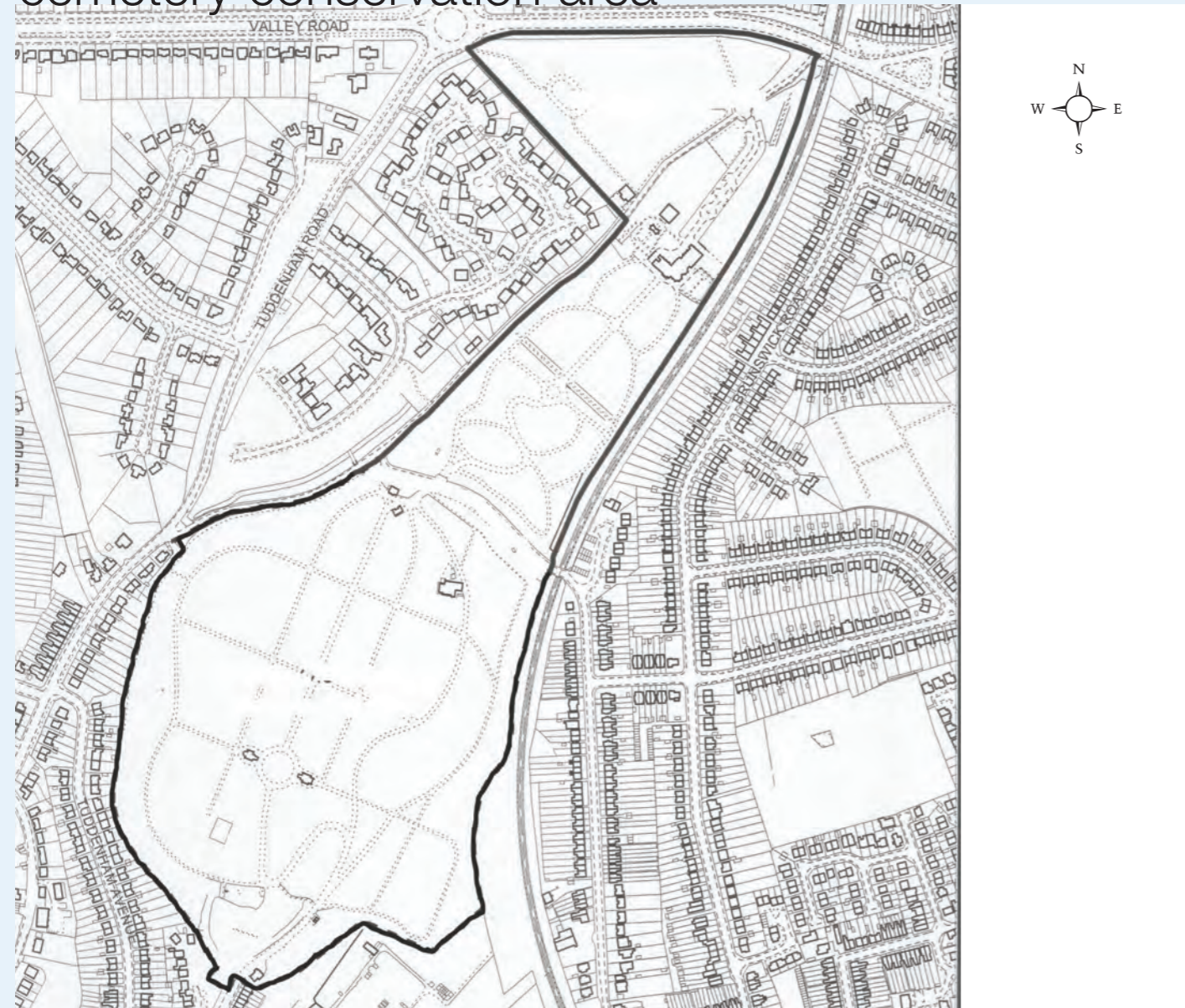
The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Control and Conservation Service of the Council. Like all the Council's supplementary planning guidance this document has been subject to appropriate consultation and has been adopted by way of a Council resolution in 1994.



CEMETERY CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL

cemetery conservation area



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1 introduction

Ipswich is fortunate to have a long and important history reflected in many fine buildings and areas, which are distinguished by their architecture and landscape setting.

This creates an attractive environment that is the product of many different eras. These areas are unique examples of our social, cultural and aesthetic past and must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change.

The Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

"Every local planning authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate such areas as Conservation Areas".

Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment also makes clear that:

"It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our

lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness, which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our town's villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation."

The Old Cemetery Conservation Area was formally designated on 25th January 1995 because it represented an important amenity area in the town with listed and other buildings of merit, a fine natural landscape and memorials and monuments of aesthetic, historical and genealogical value. The Old Cemetery (together with the New Cemetery and Lawn Garden) was added to the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in December 2001. In September 2005 the Old Cemetery Conservation Area was extended to include the New Cemetery and the Lawn Garden and was renamed Cemeteries Conservation Area. Designation is not usually intended to prevent all change or development, but to ensure the special character of the area is protected and enhanced, any proposed changes are subject to particular scrutiny to ensure that it is appropriate to an area's special character where the presumption is in favour of preservation and enhancement of its special characteristics.

This document has three main aims. These are to:

- provide detailed guidance on the Council's expectations for the very limited development and related proposals affecting this conservation area and its setting by way of its approved policies;
- promote schemes of preservation and enhancement where appropriate, particularly in relation to the setting and adjacent development;
- provide an understanding of what is special about the character of the area.

The designated area is bounded by Colchester Road to the north, Tuddenham Road and Cemetery Lane to the west and the railway line to the east. To the south of the Old Cemetery is an area of garden allotments and the main Cemetery Road entrance gates and Victorian former lodge. The surrounding area is mainly residential.

Non-Conformist Chapel in the Old Cemetery



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2 statement of significance of the area

In cemeteries, designed and natural features are combined to create unique and important landscapes. As an important record of the social history of the area it serves, a cemetery may be said to contain the biography of a community

Its design and layout reflect the fashions of the time, different religions and denominations are characterized by different styles of commemoration and the inscriptions on the monuments contain important information about the people who are buried there.

The main Ipswich town cemetery was laid out with both formal and natural elements by the Burial Board in 1855. In the mid 19th century it was the Victorian fashion to lay new cemeteries out almost as parks and pleasure grounds with formal ornamental walks. The original layout of the Old Cemetery is shown on Edward White's map of 1867. The present layout remains virtually unchanged and is a rare survival of a formal Victorian cemetery. In addition, there are a number of memorials of sculptural and architectural interest that date from the 19th and early 20th centuries, together with the entrance gates and former Cemetery Office at the Cemetery Road entrance, the Keepers Lodge and Mourners Shelter in Belvedere Road.

In 1921 an extension to the north, known as the New Cemetery, was opened at which time the

area to the south became known as the Old Cemetery. In 1928 a new chapel and crematorium were added to designs by J.A Sherman. In July of that year the Board were advertising it as the only crematorium between Leicester and London. In 1935 the Temple of Remembrance was built also designed by Sherman and in 1969 a further extension was made, again to the north, this area being known as the Lawn Garden. Ipswich Borough Council parks subcommittee took control of the cemeteries in 1946. The site remains a working cemetery, in public ownership. In 2001 the Old Cemetery, New Cemetery and Lawn Garden were added to the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

The area contains three Grade II Listed buildings: the Anglican and Non-Conformist chapels built in 1855 and the Temple of Remembrance built in 1935 together with other buildings, several of local interest. The chapel designs stemmed from an architectural competition for the layout of the burial ground and was won by London architects Cooper and Peck.

view of the Old Cemetery





3 historic development of the area

Until the mid 17th century, although high-status burials took place inside churches, nearly all the dead were interred in parish churchyards

Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries churchyards in urban areas were becoming full, creating unsanitary conditions and the spread of disease. In the 1770s urban cemeteries were created in Edinburgh and Belfast, but not until 1819 was the first public cemetery opened in England, in Norwich. During the 1820s several more provincial cemeteries were opened, but still there was no national movement for cemetery creation. Most cemeteries were set up by private joint stock companies whose shareholders drew dividends from the profits made out of burial fees.

By 1850 when churchyards were being closed in large numbers a public alternative to private cemeteries was needed and the Metropolitan Interment Act of 1850 allowed for the provision of publicly funded cemeteries in London. The Burial

Board Act of 1854 authorised the setting up of burial boards outside London and in August of the same year the Ipswich Burial Board agreed to purchase an undulating plot on the north side of the town from local land-owner John Cobbold.

In July 1855 a Buildings Sub-committee was appointed to work with the architects, Cooper and Peck, while in the same month The Builder was paid to place an advertisement for designs for the buildings. At the same time Edward White received money on account of his 'plans and surveys of the cemetery ground'. However, the Burial Board records show that in August of 1855 they paid a Mr Davidson 'for his design for laying out the cemetery' and in his report to the Board later that year Davidson refers to himself as 'your landscape gardener'.

Despite problems with both the building and the laying out, by 1864 the cemetery was described as 'extensive, beautifully formed of gentle hill and valley and dotted with young shrubberies with wide gravelled paths winding and intersecting each other, the whole entirely surrounded by trees which cannot, however, entirely shut out the panorama of the town stretching below ...there are some fine monuments here: also two pretty stone chapels....the grounds are kept with remarkable care and taste' (Hunt's 1864). In 1891 a brick and timber shelter, designed by architect John Corder, was erected close to the lodge, which at the time was described as the 'cottage of the foreman'.

The Burial Board already owned the land to the north of the cemetery, which they leased to a football club and in 1901 members of the Board committee visited the renowned plant nursery Notcutts of Woodbridge to select trees for planting the perimeter of the area. The work was carried out by Notcutts who subsequently advised on the plan and planting for an extension

to the east of the main cemetery, and also on the north extension, at which time the area to the south became known as the 'Old Cemetery'. Much of the planting was carried out well in advance of the New Cemetery opening in 1921.

Up to this time cemeteries had only received burials but in 1874 the Cremation Society was formed. In 1885 the first cremation took place and further crematoria were built throughout the 20th century as the cremation movement accelerated. In Ipswich it was not until 1928 that a new chapel and crematoria were added to the New Cemetery to designs by J.A Sherman. In July of that year the Board were advertising it as the only crematorium between Leicester and London. In 1935 the Temple of Remembrance was built also designed by Sherman. In 1969 Ipswich cemetery was extended once more, again to the north, this area being known as the Lawn Garden. Ipswich Borough Council parks subcommittee took control of the cemeteries in 1946 and the site remains a working cemetery, in public ownership.

4 location, area, boundaries & setting

Ipswich Cemetery occupies an urban location to the north-east of the town centre. The long, wedge-shaped site is bounded to the north-west by Cemetery Lane

To the east it is bounded by the main railway line, to the south-east by allotments and to the south-west by the gardens of private houses. Old Cemetery in the south is divided from New Cemetery in the north by Belvedere Road which crosses the site from east to west. The ground in

the New Cemetery is generally level; it is more undulating in the Old Cemetery particularly along the eastern boundary and to the south of the chapels which sit on high ground. This change in level gives panoramic views across the town to the south-west.



The Old Cemetery

5 entrances and approaches

The main entrance to the Old Cemetery is from Cemetery Road. On the south side of Belvedere Road, the drive into the Old Cemetery passes the 1875 lodge

This was designed by Ipswich architect Henry Medgett Etton and a late C19 brick and timber mourners shelter by architect J S Corder. The shelter was damaged by fire in 2001. The drive runs south-west for 300m to the twin chapels at the southern end of the site. To the north the drive in to the New Cemetery follows a

serpentine route through mature conifer planting before returning to the centre of the site and continuing north-east on an axis aligned with the crematorium. At the north end of the site there is a further vehicular access into the New Cemetery and another into the Lawn Garden, both from the north end of Cemetery Lane.

6 principal buildings and historic features

The principal buildings in the Old Cemetery are the twin chapels (listed grade II). The flint cobble buildings have ashlar dressings and plain tiled roofs and were erected in the gothic revival style by the architects Cooper and Peck in 1855

To the west stands the Church of England chapel which is still in use, while to the east the former nonconformist chapel is now a stonemasonry store and workshop.

The principal buildings in the New Cemetery are the Crematorium and the Temple of Remembrance. The Crematorium is built of red brick with ashlar dressings and was erected by the Burial Board in 1928. The Temple of Remembrance was built in 1935 and is also of red brick with ashlar dressings and a copper dome. The main façade has a central projecting curved portico with slender stone columns supporting a flat roof. Both of these buildings were designed by J.A Sherman.

The Old and New Cemetery contain some original cemetery furniture such as the cast iron water taps some complete with their lead lined troughs for collecting water.



Left: Non-Conformist Chapel
Below: Temple of Remembrance





7 cemetery grounds

The landscape of the early Victorian cemetery was usually laid out informally in the picturesque style, with sweeping drives and serpentine lines of trees. Planting was very carefully designed, with trees lining the drives and paths and enclosing the perimeter of the site

From the middle of the 19th century a more utilitarian layout was being promoted, often based on a standard grid pattern which made more efficient use of land and made graves easier to find. The many cemeteries created as a result of the 1854 Act were planned with either a picturesque layout or a grid pattern or, as in the Old Cemetery, a combination of the two.

The Old Cemetery occupies 16ha and is surrounded by mature trees. It sits on undulating ground which falls away to the south. On the high level ground between the chapels and the lodge, the wide paths are laid in a grid pattern, with blocks of mature upright yews marking the intersections. Mature trees line the main drive to the chapels which are themselves surrounded by several large mature cedars. The perimeter path is serpentine, becoming more so towards the east where the ground drops away and then rises again to the eastern boundary. In this area the character is more informal with the main serpentine eastern walk lined by mature limes. To

the south of the chapels are two war memorial gardens, enclosed by clipped yew hedges. The slopes in the south-west corner are planted informally with mature forest trees and several clumps of upright yews which partly filter and partly frame the view of the town to the south-west of the cemetery. Three buildings stand close to the northern end of Old Cemetery: a dead-room, now used as a maintenance store, but was used as a mortuary during one of the World Wars, the late C19 a brick and timber shelter recently (2001) damaged by fire, and the mid C19 foreman's cottage or lodge.



The New Cemetery

Like the Old Cemetery the New Cemetery is also enclosed by a perimeter of mature trees. On entering the New Cemetery from the north the main curving drive, lined with mature trees, is flanked by small hedged enclosures containing graves. The drive leads south-west to the Crematorium, beside which stands the Temple of Remembrance. The Temple overlooks a small formal garden containing a pool and is divided into 12 sections reflecting each month of the year. On the south side of the Crematorium the grounds divide into two distinct characters. From the Crematorium a wide formal drive lined with dense shrub planting runs south-west and is flanked by areas of grass set graves and enclosed by curved paths planted with mature broadleaved and coniferous trees. Between this area and the south boundary of the New Cemetery on Belvedere Road the ground is laid to an informal plan, densely planted with a wide variety of large trees and shrubs and cut through with meandering paths past the headstones.

To the north and west of the New Cemetery lies the Lawn Gardens, opened in 1969. The area is bounded by Cemetery Lane to the east and Colchester Road to the north and west. The nature of this space changes quite dramatically from the Old and New Cemeteries. The gravestones are all a uniform height, size and material set closely together in a lawn.

Lawn Cemeteries were a deliberate move away from the ostentatious displays of grief and status in Victorian cemeteries to create places that promoted peace and rest for bereaved people. The scale of the Lawn Cemetery and the domestic garden nature of the design highlights that the grave was a private family space.

MEMORIALS

Victorian graves tend to be much more elaborate than modern graves. It was expected that a middle class family would spend as much as it could afford on a monument appropriate to the deceased social status. Monuments were usually symbolic and an explanation of some common types memorial symbolism is in Appendix 2.

The most common form of memorial is the simple headstone, but cemeteries contain a vast range, including pedestal tombs, crosses, obelisks, table tombs, chest tombs, ledger stones and allegorical sculpture. Examples of all these can be seen in the Old Cemetery with some fine individual monuments.

By the Edwardian period burial and mourning customs were changing, moving away from the elaborate Victorian ritual of commemoration towards a more private, less showy grief. The mass deaths of the first World War confirmed this tendency and the dignified restraint of the cemeteries and memorials of the Imperial War Graves commission provided a model for the new style of remembrance. This change is echoed in the New Cemetery, opened in 1921, where there is a move away from the highly ornate and individual memorials of the Old Cemetery to a more restrained and uniform style. Within the Lawn Garden the change is complete with use of a modern uniform style and size of memorial throughout.

MATERIALS

Until the mid 19th century the majority of gravestones, crosses and slabs were made from local stone which could be easily worked and sculpted and did not involve costly transportation over large distances. With the development of improved transport networks, imports of materials such as granite and marble began to increase. These stones were also perceived to be more durable and therefore more appropriate for use in exposed situations such as graveyards. This change in materials has greatly altered the character of cemeteries and is evident in the change of materials from predominately limestone in the Old Cemetery through to almost completely polished marble and granite in the Lawn Garden.

Right: An example of an ornately carved obelisk
Below: Original railings surrounding a plot



Clockwise from top
An unusual cast iron grave marker
A simple war grave from the First World War
A beautifully carved headstone



conservation area management plan

The general objectives, policies and proposals for the control of development and the use of land in Ipswich up to the year 2006 are contained in Ipswich Local Plan 1997.

The Plan gives environmental issues a high priority and sets out among its specific objectives for the Built and Natural Environment. These include:

- To protect and enhance listed buildings and their settings and the designated conservation areas;
- To achieve high quality and sustainable new development;
- To bring about environmental improvements through development opportunities.
- To prevent loss of open space with natural amenity value by guiding development toward appropriate locations

The Local Plan also allocates the adjacent area of allotment gardens to the south-west as suitable for new housing. It is important that the relationship between the Cemetery and any new development is recognised and reflected in the design, landscaping and screening of such a scheme to protect the arcadian, quiet and contemplative character of the site.

1. Detailed Policies

The Local Plan Built Environment Chapter sets out detailed conservation policies (with supporting text) to safeguard and where possible, add to and enhance the character and visual appearance of all Conservation Areas. These and other policies with particular relevance to specific conservation areas are identified below with the relevant Local Plan policy number.

BE30

Consent to demolish a building or structure within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be granted where:-

- the building/structure does not materially contribute to the townscape quality of the area and its removal would contribute to the enhancement of the area;
- it can be demonstrated that the building/structure is incapable of repair and reuse; and
- evidence of a completed contract for the full implementation of the comprehensive scheme of development has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

BE31

The Council will resist the removal of chimneys, skyline features and other parts of buildings that positively contribute to the character of conservation areas.

BE32

The Council will seek to ensure that development proposals including changes of use within or close to a conservation area preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. Particular care will be taken to protect open spaces and other collective peculiarities that contribute to the character of each area.

BE33

The Council will resist the introduction of new uses generating noise, nuisance or excessive traffic likely to affect the character or appearance of conservation areas.

BE34

In considering proposals for development in conservation areas the Council will pay particular regard to the following design criteria for new buildings, redevelopment, extensions or additions to existing buildings:-

- the position of a proposed building on a site will be determined by its relationship to adjoining buildings and spaces and to building lines;
- the height and mass of the proposed building will be in scale with adjoining buildings and with the area as a whole;
- the design of the building should pay regard to matters such as scale, height, form, massing respect for the traditional pattern of frontages, vertical and horizontal emphasis and detailed design (such as the scale and spacing of window openings) in order to reflect existing characteristics in the street;
- materials to be used will be appropriate to the area in both type and colour; and
- the design and detail of the space around buildings, landscape schemes, lighting, roads, fences, street furniture and signs will pay regard to the special qualities of the surrounding area.

BE35

Proposals for development in or close to conservation areas should be accompanied by a sufficient level of detail to enable a proper assessment to be undertaken of the impact of each scheme on the character and appearance of the area. Outline planning applications will only be appropriate in certain circumstances and only then if accompanied by sufficient material to demonstrate the townscape implications.

BE46

The Council will seek to preserve Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other remains of national importance and their settings. On other important archaeological sites the Council will seek mitigation of damage through preservation in situ as a preferred solution. When the balance of other factors is in favour of physical destruction of the archaeological site, the Council will wish to be satisfied that adequate provision is made for the excavation and recording of archaeological remains.

BE47

Where research indicates that archaeological remains may exist, the Council will require that a developer submits an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the extent to which the proposed development is likely to affect them. Where proposals are considered acceptable these conservation/preservation arrangements will normally be secured by a condition of planning permission and /or a planning obligation agreement.

BE14

In considering development proposals the Council will seek the retention and reinstatement of existing or former boundary walls, railings, fences and gates which complement the character and appearance of an individual building and the surrounding area.

NE3

Green corridors will be established in the following locations:
Between the Cemetery and the Guardian Playing Fields, Tuddenham Road and adjoining countryside.

NE4

Within the green corridors the Council will seek to establish linear form, enhance their appearance and character and make public access available wherever practicable. Development proposals where there is an opportunity to further these objectives will be expected to respect natural features and enhance the appearance, character and access of the corridors by:

- 1 the retention of natural features such as trees and hedgerows

- 2 the comprehensive landscaping including tree planting; and
- 3 the establishment of public access.

NE6

Where appropriate, development proposals should be accompanied by a comprehensive landscaping scheme including new tree planting to be implemented as part of the overall development.

NE9

The Council will take steps to protect trees in the interests of amenity and wildlife by making Tree Preservation Orders and by imposing conditions of planning permission where appropriate.

NE10

The Council will seek to retain all trees of high amenity value. Consent will only be granted for the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order or trees located within a conservation area provided the works are necessary:-

- to secure the proper maintenance of the tree(s) for good arboricultural reasons; or
- secure the removal of the tree(s) so that the survival or growth prospects of other protected trees are enhanced.

NE11

Where it is considered acceptable for the removal of a tree or trees by a Tree Preservation Order, conservation area designation or a condition of planning permission, the Council will normally require the replanting of at least an appropriate number of trees of a suitable size and species in an agreed location within the current or following planting season.

NE12

The Council will require an accurate survey of all the trees on sites proposed for development including details of protective measures to be undertaken during the development process to ensure the continuing health and safety of each specimen to be retained.

Any Planning Applications for development in the area will receive particular advance publicity in the local press and on site. Representations about them will be welcomed and will be taken into account when considering such proposals.

2. Supplementary Policies for the Cemetery Conservation Area

In addition to the Local Plan policies above, the following policies are considered appropriate and apply to this conservation area.

SPP 1

In this Conservation Area, the Council attaches particular importance to encouraging the retention and repair or reinstatement of special features of the area such as original traditional timber window fenestration including glazing bars, leadwork and decorative ironwork to windows; brick boundary walls and gate piers, porches and other features of interest.

SPP 2

Certain types of minor development outside conservation areas do not require planning permission. This is known as 'permitted development'. Where the Council considers such changes might be detrimental to the character and appearance of the area it will consider requiring planning permission for these alterations, subject to prior public consultation.

SPP 3

In special cases, the Council will consider supporting the relaxation of normal Planning Standards, Building Regulations, Public Health and Housing Standards where these conflict with sound conservation principles or practice for protecting or enhancing the character or appearance of the conservation area.

SPP 4

The Borough Council as Highways Agent for Suffolk County Council will aim to ensure that wherever possible, the visual and physical impact of works within the highway affecting conservation areas is minimized in line with the joint accord and "Highways Works in Conservation" 1998.

3. Protection and Enhancement

The following matters will be taken into particular consideration when any proposals are submitted:

New development

There is limited scope in this conservation area for new development. Where new buildings are proposed to stand alongside historic buildings, PPG 15 (para. 2.14) makes clear that their design will require very careful consideration. In considering applications for new development, the Council will need to be satisfied that these principles have been adequately taken into account. This does not mean that new buildings have to copy their older neighbours in detail, but they should form a harmonious group.

Architectural features

Protection

The Cemeteries Conservation Area has a number of structures that contribute to the special character of the area. Boundary walls, railings, shelters, gates and piers should be maintained and repaired. If these are in poor condition they should be carefully rebuilt rather than dismantled. Where good historical evidence exists or where original detailing is missing this should be reinstated in traditional materials when the opportunity arises.

Protection of Memorials

The variety of memorials within the Cemeteries Conservation Area are a significant part of what makes the area of special interest, both visually and in the historic information they give. The Bereavement Service within the Council protect the memorials in a number of ways including regular grass cutting and ivy removal and the management of trees within the cemetery. Another consideration is that of memorial safety and all memorials within the cemetery are in the process of being tested for safety. If a memorial is in danger of falling over then it is the Councils policy, in line with guidance from English Heritage, to raise the monument and then rebury it deeper in the soil making sure that as much of the inscription is legible as possible. This approach ensures that the memorial is both safe and still in its original position.

Landscaping

The Cemetery is an important open green space within the town and has many fine trees and areas which are attractive to a variety of wildlife. The landscaping is vital to the significance of the cemeteries and its inclusion on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. The maintenance of the landscape is of equal importance to ensure the original design of the layout can be appreciated.

Management of trees within the Cemetery

The Council's Parks Service has a responsibility to maintain the trees within the Cemetery. Trees need to be managed to maintain their health and safety and the diversity of the wildlife and habitats within the Park.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 makes special provision for trees within a Conservation Area that are not the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. Under Section 21 of that Act, anyone proposing to carry out works to a tree in a Conservation Area is required to give the Local Planning Authority six weeks prior notice. The purpose of this is to give the LPA an opportunity to consider whether a Tree Preservation Order should be made on the tree to prevent inappropriate pruning or unjustified tree removal which would be harmful to the amenity and character of the Conservation Area.

There are some exemptions to this notification requirement. Work to trees which are dead, dying or dangerous is exempt, as is work carried out by or on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Routine arboricultural maintenance, as well as minor woodland management work would usually be included under these exemptions. The Tree and Landscape Officer in liaison with the Planning Department would normally decide which work, if any, will require Conservation Area Consent. In addition the public may be informed of specific tree or woodland work through notices within the Cemetery, via "Friends" or other local groups and press releases in the local paper of any extensive or highly visible works to trees.

5. Further Information

The Ipswich Local Plan; Conservation Area Character Appraisals for Ipswich and technical information leaflets are available from the Conservation Service at Grafton House, 15-17 Russell Road, Ipswich (01473) 432934 or 432935. The character appraisals and technical leaflets are also available to view and download from the council's website at www.ipswich.gov.uk/services/conservation.

The technical leaflets give detailed information on a variety of conservation related matters. The following titles are available:

- Winter Snow Blockages
- Parking in Front Gardens
- Cast and Artificial Stone
- Ornamental Ironwork, Railings and Gates
- Repairing External Ironwork
- Victorian Garden Walls
- Repointing of Walls
- Historic Window Glass
- Doors and Doorcases
- Windows
- Architectural Salvage
- Shopfronts
- Electrical and Mechanical Services
- Floodlighting Historic Buildings
- Security Alarms on Historic Buildings
- Fire Prevention

APPENDIX 1

Listed Buildings The following buildings within the conservation area are listed:

Building	Risk Rating	Grade
Anglican Chapel	6	II
Non-Conformist Chapel	6	II
Temple of Remembrance	6	II

Risk Rating

The risk rating category refers to the English Heritage system for measuring both the condition of the fabric and the level of potential risk of a listed building. The ratings range from 1-6 where 1 is in very bad condition and vacant, and 6 is in good condition and occupied. Category 4 are buildings which are increasingly in need of maintenance.

The following buildings within the conservation area have been identified as key unlisted buildings which contribute to its special character and appearance:

Entrance Gates and Former Cemetery Office, Cemetery Road Keepers Lodge, Belvedere Road Mourners shelter, Belvedere Road

APPENDIX 2**Memorials**

By the middle of the nineteenth century, a large number of pattern books were in circulation, such as "Designs for Christian Memorials" by John Gibbs published in 1852, and "Original Designs for Christian Memorials" by Theophilus Smith, published in 1864. The designs included crosses, altar-tombs, coped stones, pyramids and shrines in the fast emerging Gothic style, as well as heraldic devices and alphabets.

Symbolism and Imagery

The most common classical symbol is the **funerary urn**. They are often draped or wreathed in foliage.

The theme of the resurrection is usually represented by angels or by the cherubs head, thought symbolically to be the soul of the deceased winging its way to heaven.

The tree often appears in conjunction with the urn or sarcophagus and frequently with mourning figures or weepers. The tree when growing represents life and when fallen death

Other forms of symbolism include:

The broken column the falling building or tower signifying mortality or life broken

The serpent, usually coiled in a circle biting its own tail, is a classic symbol of eternity.

The sickle and the cut flower symbolises life cut down in its prime.

The book, the bible or prayer book or book of knowledge.

The obelisk - Eternal life, from the Egyptian sun-worshipping symbol

The hourglass/Father Time - passage of time

The wheel - eternity

Skeleton on a globe - mortality

Death is also represented by direct imagery, figures of the dead, coffins, Sexton's tools.

Towards the end of the 18th Century the depiction of the three Pauline virtues of Christian life - Faith, Hope and Charity were beginning to appear:

Faith - often scenes of apocalypse next to scenes of resurrection

Hope - a figure with an anchor

Charity - often represented as a heart or a mother nursing children

APPENDIX 3**References**

- 1 Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England, 2000, English Heritage
- 2 Paradise Preserved, An introduction to the assessment, evaluation, conservation and management of historic cemeteries, 2002. English Heritage and English Nature.
- 3 Lawn Cemeteries: The emergence of a new landscape of death. 2006, Julie Rugg, Centre for Housing Policy, York.