

# PLANNING FOR BURIAL SPACE IN LONDON

Policies for  
sustainable cemeteries  
in the new millennium

prepared by

*London Planning Advisory Committee*

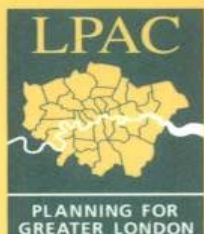
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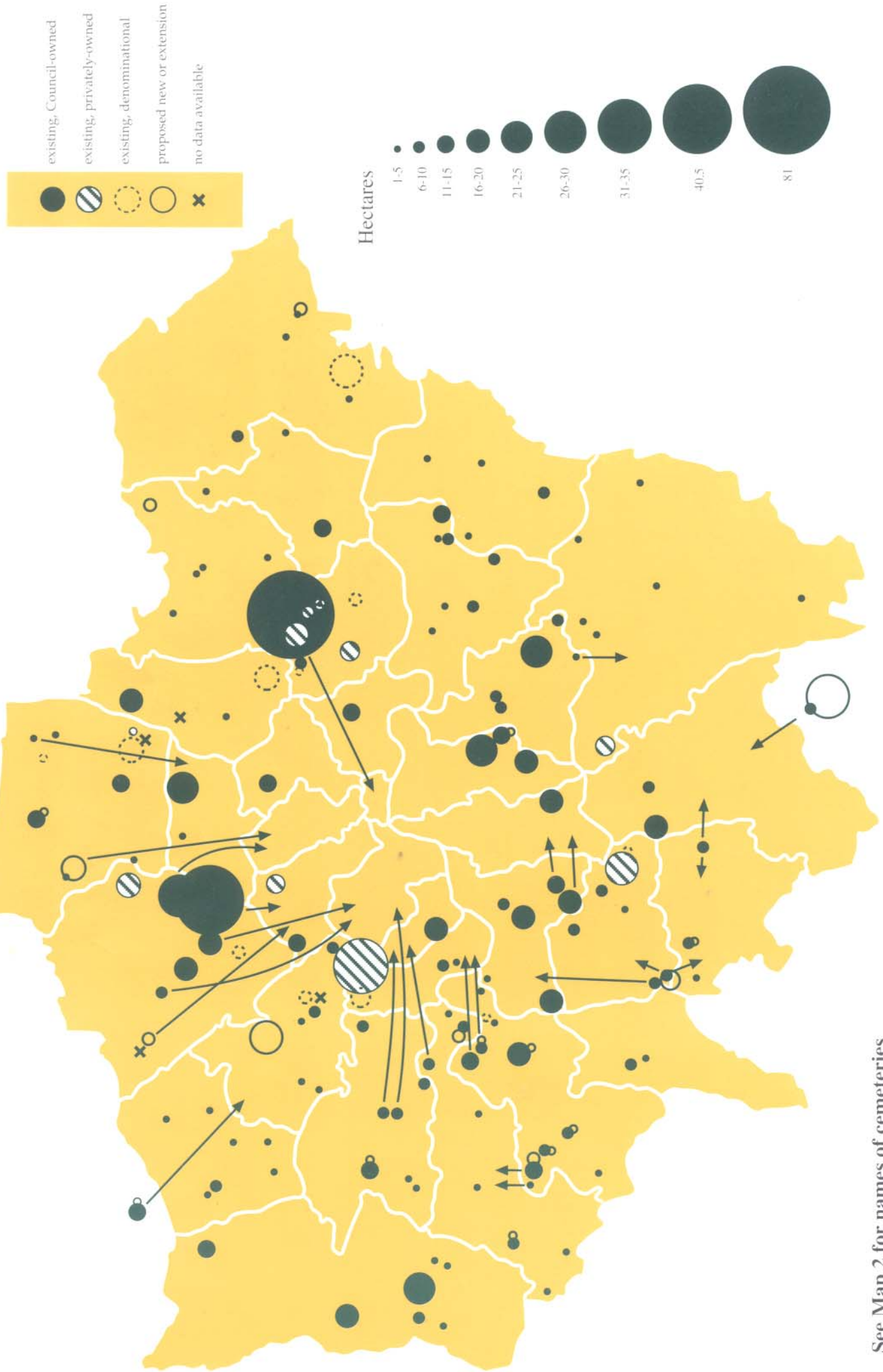
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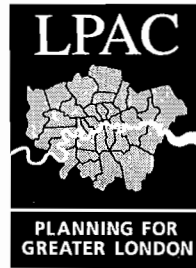
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Map 1: Location and Area of Cemeteries in London



See Map 2 for names of cemeteries



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# CONTENTS

iv	Acknowledgements
v	Executive Summary
o9	

## PART ONE

1	Introduction
2	Strategic principles for burial provision
3	The pattern of burial provision in London
5	Burial space demand
7	Burial space requirements
10	Towards the sustainable management of burial space
11	Re-using graves
13	Strategic planning and management of burials
14	Conclusion
14	Policies

## PART TWO

19	Borough Profiles of Cemetery Provision
8	Table 1 Number of operational years remaining
inside front cover	Map 1 Location and area of cemeteries in London
54	Map 2 Location of cemeteries in London
inside back cover	Map 3 Location and capacity of cemeteries in London
56	Annex I, Apportionment of burial space reserves
58	Bibliography

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 1995 and 1996 the London Planning Advisory Committee became aware that some boroughs in London were running out of burial space. A quick phone around revealed that four boroughs already had no burial space within their boundaries, and two of these had no space elsewhere. Another dozen or so appeared to be running out in the next ten years. The implications for land use planning were immediately clear : either cemetery managers would have to resort to techniques that could seriously damage the character, beauty and integrity of existing cemeteries, such as landraising, cramming new graves between old, or infilling avenues, paths and ornamental gardens, or else borough councils would have to open up new or enlarge existing cemeteries. This option carries a severe penalty : the land is usually already occupied by sports grounds, allotments, farmland, parkland and other open land uses, all of which tend to be highly valued by local communities.

In response, LPAC enlisted the support and co-operation of the Confederation of Burial Authorities and the Institute of Burial and Cremation Administration and, together with additional financial support from the Corporation of the City of London, commissioned Halcrow Fox to investigate the situation, with help from the University of York's Cemetery Research Group and The Landscape Partnership. Their report, "*Burial Space Needs in London*", was published by LPAC in January 1997 (LPAC Ref: CON56). It confirmed the original fears, by relating the amount of remaining burial space to the projected number of deaths over the next twenty years.

An alternative solution to the impending crisis has been mooted by Ian Hussein, National Secretary of the IBCA, namely the selective re-use of old graves. Separate research by Davies & Shaw of Nottingham University ("*Re-using Old Graves*", Shaw & Sons, 1995) showed that most people will accept that a grave can be re-used if at least one hundred years have passed since the last interment. Thus, not only could graves be re-used indefinitely, but new income could be attracted to neglected cemeteries, especially those abandoned to vandalism, rampant vegetation, and the rapid decline into dereliction that follows a lack of maintenance. LPAC, the CBA, the IBCA and the City Corporation have therefore agreed to recommend changes in legislation to allow re-use, as the necessary condition for the sustainable development and management of cemeteries in London. In doing so, they draw attention to the need for the problems to be addressed on a London-wide basis.

*(continued over)*

Cemeteries are not only the last resting place of the deceased; they are nature reserves, quiet parks and gardens, and repositories for a wealth of archaeological, historic and architectural material. LPAC and its partners propose that re-use should only take place in conjunction with comprehensive management plans for each cemetery. These plans, and other planning and management activities by cemetery owners, will also need to take account of strategic principles covering choice, cost, proximity and the maximisation of capacity; should acknowledge different cultural needs; should consider new methods of burial; and should be co-ordinated across London.

LPAC proposes that the CBA should continue to monitor the supply and demand for burial space in London, and should promote a uniform system for keeping records. In this regard, all burials authorities and private cemetery companies could usefully join or affiliate with the CBA's London Cemetery Managers' Forum. Without accurate and consistent data, planning for burial space in London will remain fraught with uncertainties.

Since the Second World War the proportion of deaths in London resulting in cremation has risen from 4% to just over 71%. This has allowed London to eke out land acquired and reserved for future burials, for much longer than originally anticipated. But the cremation rate has stabilised over the last few years, and there are signs that it is beginning to decline. Two factors will be important here: firstly, the proportion of Londoners belonging to religious or cultural groups that do not allow cremation is rising. Secondly, there appears to be a growing sense amongst some people that cremation does not offer them adequate conditions for bereavement. London therefore not only needs to continue to provide burial space, but needs to do so with imagination, care and sensitivity.



# PART ONE

## INTRODUCTION

1 At times during London's history, fundamental shifts have taken place in infrastructure provision in response to formidable problems. These created a better quality of life for London's residents and fed its growth and prosperity. The creation of London's system of public works, its public parks and transport system, spring to mind. In this tradition, from the 1830s, London built the network of private and municipal cemeteries. Their construction overcame the major environmental problems experienced by London's overcrowded churchyards, inadequate for the rapid growth of its population. Reflecting the great increase in cremation since the 1940s, London has built only eleven cemeteries during that time; nine of which are in Outer London.

2 Successive rounds of legislation have created the system of burial and cremation that we have today. It is centred on the local provision of burial and cremation services. For the most part, each local authority in London, which is also a Burial Authority, has provided burial space and crematoria and kept its own records of interments. Yet, there is no legal requirement on them to provide new burial space, only to fill existing family plots as required. In some cases, local authority cemeteries are located outside their boundaries, often some distance away. In this fragmented system, there has been little appreciation of the extent of burial space remaining in London on more than a local basis. Many cemeteries are now full. Some authorities have provided new cemeteries or extended existing ones, whilst others have passed on their responsibilities to other authorities by providing no new space. In parts of London, conflict between burial needs and other open space uses has given rise to local controversy.

3 In 1996 LPAC, the Confederation of Burial Authorities and the City of London Corporation commissioned a study entitled 'Burial Space Needs in London'. Halcrow Fox and the Cemetery Research Group of the University of York undertook the research. It is the first comprehensive study of London-wide burial space needs and supply; and the first investigation of burial space from a land use planning viewpoint since a study by the GLC Intelligence Unit for the London Boroughs Association in 1971. It provides much of the background needed to inform the preparation of advice on burial space needs. It indicates that some parts of London have run out of burial space, and the areas on which they now rely are also running short of space. The prospect is that burial provision will become more and more distant from the place of residence. This has attendant cultural, social and environmental costs, as well as extra financial costs to the bereaved.

4 The present situation raises a number of issues, which LPAC's study has sought to address. Should London Boroughs set aside more land for burial space? What are the open space implications of this? Are they catering for the burial space needs of all sections of the community? Should they promote more novel alternatives, such as the reuse of graves, woodland burial and various forms of 'green' burial? Will the current ratio in London stabilise at about 71% cremations to 29% burials? A detailed examination of all the issues is beyond the scope of LPAC's brief, but as the answer to them relies to an extent on the principles adopted to govern provision for the dead, it is possible to make certain prognoses with confidence. Some principles are proposed here to provide a strategic planning context for burial space provision in London.

## STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES FOR BURIAL PROVISION

5 Clear cultural, religious, humanitarian, social, economic and environmental values govern our attitude to the burial of the dead and help to frame the context for a strategic response to the shortages of graves being felt across London, as follows:-

- **Choice** - It should be a person's basic right to choose how their body is disposed of. At present, about 74% of the dead are cremated in the UK, though fewer are cremated in London (71%). The rest are buried. It is difficult to say whether all who are cremated or buried, wished to be dealt with in that particular way. However, it must be accepted that at least for that proportion of the population who are buried, it is because that is their choice and this may reflect cultural and religious preferences. Strategic planning must work to help sustain that choice by maintaining the supply of burial space consistent with forecast demand. It must reflect the emergence of new sects, new types of burial such as woodland burial, and opportunities for commemorating ash remains. Only when all avenues have been explored and no acceptable solution found should consideration be given to overriding the basic right of choice. This could be through pricing mechanisms.

- **Cost** - Disposing of the dead by whatever means should be affordable so that every person can receive a decent ceremony and commemoration. Scarcer burial space will have the effect of raising the cost of burial to the bereaved. Perceived choice will be constrained further by the relative disparity of costs between burial and cremation. This is worst where Boroughs have run out of burial space: residents have to be buried in other Boroughs or districts outside London, or forego burial. The charges for burying non-residents in such circumstances can be as much as four times the cost of burying a local resident. Paradoxically,

the problems are worst in areas where people suffer deprivation most acutely, particularly in Inner East London. Comparatively equal costs between burial and cremation and burial locally and farther afield when local supply is non-existent will help to maintain choice. A review of charging policies and of responsibilities for cemetery maintenance may need to be undertaken.

- **Proximity** - The bereaved - particularly those who are elderly - should generally be able to visit graves or places of memorial without having to travel unduly long distances or incur great financial cost. The gradual filling of London's cemeteries means that for some, this is already impossible and is most likely to get worse. Also, travel between areas relatively close to each other can be difficult where there is severance caused by transport or other infrastructure. As far as is practicable, people should have the choice of burial and/or commemoration broadly in the areas where they lived, if they so desire. This would have practical benefit by minimising travel needs and maintaining a sustainable pattern of land use.

- **Open Space** - Additional land requirements for the provision of burial space could impact on the network of open spaces that contribute significantly to the amenity of London's urban environment. Whilst cemeteries themselves often play an important role in open space provision, particularly as green chains and natural habitats, new provision could impact on sports and leisure activities by taking over valuable playing fields, and also on agriculture, allotments and woodland. Strategic planning policies for burials need to recognise this dilemma and avoid the loss of open space, particularly of playing fields.

- **Historical features** - Many cemeteries are, in whole or in part, an important

component of London's built historical environment. Some cemeteries offer important points of local and national interest. Older areas within cemeteries offer a distinctive experience for the visitor. Solutions to London's burial space shortage must respect the importance of such areas within cemeteries by maintaining their character.

- **Archaeology** - Cemeteries contain archaeological evidence of considerable importance both on and under the land surface. Should the reuse of graves become commonplace, clear guidelines to safeguard the archaeology and to facilitate

archaeological investigations would be needed.

- **Biodiversity** - Some cemeteries provide a rich ecological resource. Many disused areas within cemeteries have developed diverse habitats of great value to London's biodiversity. New cemetery management regimes that seek to maximise the capacity for burials, will need to take into account the presence of important habitats and avoid their disruption or destruction. This calls for an approach to cemetery management based on clear criteria and a case-by-case assessment of cemetery environments.

## THE PATTERN OF BURIAL PROVISION IN LONDON

6 The estimates of burial space supply are drawn from the recent consultants' study ('Burial Space Needs in London', January 1997, CON56, by Halcrow Fox for LPAC, co-funded with the City of London Corporation and the Confederation of Burial Authorities). The estimates come from a comprehensive survey of cemetery managers and private cemetery operators. As such, the survey is the first complete analysis of London's burial supply situation since 1971. It provides the most accurate picture possible at this time. However, because burial authority and company records on burial space are variable in quality, particularly with older records (a matter not fully acknowledged in the 1971 survey), the survey has had to rely to some extent on verbal estimates of availability. Some survey returns were not made or were not complete.

7 There is a distinctive pattern of burial space provision in London that broadly reflects its development over the last 150 years. Dotted throughout London are a multitude of old churchyards which for the most part ceased to be used for burials during this century or even in the last. They often were in use when London's growth was at its peak and small villages were incorporated into the urban

fabric. LPAC's consultants do not consider that small burial grounds have an important new role in future cemetery provision. This is due to their small size, lack of security, and open space and conservation area roles. They wanted to focus on the areas that can make the largest contribution to future burial space needs. They did not examine in depth cemeteries older than 1850 that are below two hectares in size (except for a few closed churchyards whose maintenance Borough Councils have been required to take responsibility for under the Local Government Act 1972). This had the effect of leaving most churchyards out of the study, including some large churchyards such as East Ham, Carshalton and Heston. However, the role of churchyards, particularly in meeting local needs, will be reviewed by LPAC and its partners in a new working group set up to continue the development of burial space policies.

8 The large municipal and private cemeteries provide the main source of burial land in London. LPAC's consultants found 147 cemeteries in London that met the criteria adopted for inclusion in the study (107 in Outer London) on 1,284 hectares of land (70% in Outer

London). 65% of these cemeteries are under ten hectares in size. They were opened at various times over the last 150 years. Some have ceased to have any burials function. Others are still fully operational and accept burials on a regular basis in both new plots and reopened family graves. Important older cemeteries located throughout London have become an integral part of the Capital's historical resource, including Highgate, Nunhead, West Norwood, Putney Vale and Kensal Green. Many cemeteries occupy important wildlife habitats, or have become so, such as Abney Park and Tower Hamlets. Most - by definition - contain features of great archaeological interest. Some of the older cemeteries are now used more for leisure than for burials; indeed, the original 19th Century layouts foresaw this use once the cemetery was full. In some cases, memorials have been relocated or cleared to give a more park-like landscape. In some operational cemeteries, however, poor maintenance, vandalism, subsidence and inadequate funding contribute to a low quality of environment.

9 With impending shortages in mind, a number of Borough Councils have made proposals for new cemeteries or to extend existing cemeteries. There are doubts, however, about the status and viability of some of the proposals, and some do not have planning permission. Few Unitary Development Plans contain site specific policies or proposals for cemeteries. Some sites that Boroughs have indicated for future cemetery use are located on playing fields, allotments, woodlands or other open spaces. Sites in locations that would raise concern at the strategic level account for almost all of the future provision proposed. Additionally, some Boroughs do not intend to pursue proposals for at least twenty years and in one case fifty years.

10 Although there are variations in custom and practice, the traditional form of cemetery burial still prevails. Graves in cemeteries are often referred to as plots, and these are usually demarcated with

memorials. Cemetery managers usually limit plots to four burials at most. The number of spaces in a plot depends on how deep it is dug. Some are dug to 3.1 metres to enable four burials to take place. Others are dug for three, two or only one space (at 1.6 metres). 69% of graves are dug to 2.1 metres or less, allowing a maximum of two burials per plot. This is due to the sale of burial rights on plots for a specific number of burials and then digging to the necessary depth and not further. This rules out further burials later in the same plot. London's cemeteries contain a significant reserve of unused space within these existing family graves, but cemetery records do not readily yield the quantity involved. Furthermore, no-one can predict whether and to what extent this unused private space will be taken by those for whom it was originally intended. It has been necessary to make certain assumptions about this, and to concentrate on the availability of space in cemeteries not yet used for any burials. (Note : some religious groups, such as the Jewish and Moslem faiths, normally permit only one burial in each grave.)

11 New forms of burial, such as 'woodland' burial and 'green' burial, are being introduced. In London, this is very much in its infancy, and too little is known to enable predictions to be made about the long-term effect on capacity, use, and options for new sites, should these new forms of burial grow in significance. LPAC's working group will investigate the potential contribution that woodland burial can make to burial space needs, both within London's urban fabric, perhaps on small derelict or other hard-to-develop sites, or within the Metropolitan Green Belt. A report on this will be prepared for LPAC members at a later date. (Note : woodland burial means the use of open land for burials followed by tree planting as a means of creating woodland, not the use of existing woodland for burials.)

12 London meets its burial space needs in six main ways. First, the burial

needs of the residents of most London Boroughs are met by cemeteries owned by the local authority and located within the Borough's boundaries. The bulk of this provision is non-denominational. Secondly, some Borough Councils, especially in Inner London, own cemeteries that are located in other Boroughs. These are intended for residents of the owning Boroughs, but usually also take burials from the host, and even other, Boroughs. Thirdly, the burial space needs of Boroughs short of their own space are often taken on by other Boroughs, notably at the City of London Cemetery in Newham. Fourthly, Borough Councils often make special provision for religious groups within their main cemeteries. Fifthly, some custom cemeteries are provided by the religious authorities for the Roman Catholic, Jewish and Muslim faiths. Sixthly, privately-owned cemeteries cater for catchment areas that generally ignore Borough boundaries. These are mainly non-denominational, but often provide separate areas for particular religious groups. Some formerly Christian or non-denominational private cemeteries have been reused for Muslim burials, such as Tottenham Park.

13 The appropriate tables in the consultants' report, together with the 'Profile of London Cemetery Provision', appended to this report and based on the consultants' research, show how burial space provision divides along broad Inner London and Outer London lines. Boroughs in Inner London are running short of space or have no space of their own left for burials. The Boroughs on which they rely for burials are also running short of

space. In Outer London, the situation is generally better, with only a few Boroughs identified as having little burial space.

14 The claims for unused capacity need to be accompanied by a warning as to their accuracy and viability. It was beyond the scope of the consultants' study to investigate each cemetery manager's survey returns, but sufficient anecdotal evidence exists to demand a cautious attitude. In one existing cemetery, for example, it is understood that a significant proportion of the substantial area of unused burial space is of such importance in nature conservation terms that it may be inappropriate to use it for burials in the future. In another case, a very large area acquired for cemetery use before the war, but not yet brought into use, has acquired a woodland cover and other uses including allotments, and it may not prove possible to take up all of the site's notional burial reserves. The capacity figures quoted in the profiles and later in Table 1 need to be regarded as maximums.

15 LPAC's study provides a comprehensive snapshot of burial space supply. London can maintain it only through systematised record keeping by all Boroughs. A uniform system of record keeping, via computer database technology is needed, both to assist in strategic monitoring and to provide access to information for Londoners. There are several systems available to fulfil this function. The Confederation of Burial Authorities must be the primary vehicle for evaluating an appropriate system and undertaking its promotion. LPAC will assist the Confederation in this task.

## BURIAL SPACE DEMAND

16 Burial space availability means little without a context provided by burial space needs. LPAC's consultants have used Office for National Statistics (ONS) and London Research Centre (LRC data

to project the number of deaths occurring in London. They have projected demand for burial space to 2016, and have gone as far as possible to provide a separate estimate for Muslim deaths, using the Paki-

stani and Bangladeshi population as an approximate proxy for the Muslim community. Population statistics unfortunately do not distinguish between different religious affiliations, and there is no other way of identifying the Roman Catholic and Jewish communities. Recent burial statistics do, however, provide an insight. At 1991-1995 rates, approximately 17,500 people were buried in London each year in non-denominational graves. There were approximately 1,000 Jewish burials, 1,000 Roman Catholic burials and 500 Muslim burials. Overall, 48% of these burials were in re-opened family (or 'private') graves and not in virgin plots. The results have shown that Jewish burial space are largely being met, and relative to supply, Roman Catholic needs are small.

17 The consultants' projections have been underpinned by a series of assumptions about trends in death, population composition and movement, and attitudes to burial and cremation, as follows:-

**Population trends** - The ONS and LRC population data indicates a fall in deaths in London between 1991-2016, set against population growth from 6.9 to 7.4 million people. The growth in Inner London (11%) will be greater than in Outer London (5%). London will continue to be a young city, relative to the general population. It assumes that people often move to the suburbs and then out of London as they pass through life cycle stages, to be replaced by younger people living in the Capital. The 1981 level of 77,600 deaths fell to 68,500 by 1993. By 2016, it may fall to 53,300 deaths per annum (34,400 of which will be in Outer London). If trends change, however, and people remain in London throughout their lives, then the number of deaths could be much higher than forecast. Furthermore, this present downward trend in the cycle is bound to rise again - but that is unlikely during the period for which plans can be made with any confidence - say, twenty years.

**Cremation rates** - The cremation rate nationally is 74.1%, though in London it is somewhat lower, at 71%. Whilst the rate grew steadily from a low base since the war, it has started to slow and is now stable or is edging up only slowly. LPAC's study assumes that growth in cremation over the next twenty years will approach its ceiling, and has factored-in a non-denominational growth rate of 0.3% per annum in cremation. This may be optimistic as the increase in cremations may have already peaked, as it will not extend into that part of the population for whom cremation will never be acceptable. It is suspected by some in the industry that the proportion of deaths resulting in cremation may even begin to decline. Factors could include an increase in the supply of burial space, particularly if located locally; the changing population structure, with a higher proportion of people following faiths that do not accept cremation; privatisation of the crematorium services; higher emissions standards leading to higher cremation costs; the need to replace expensive equipment also leading to fewer crematoria; a growing opposition to the destruction through cremation of valuable body nutrients; the environmental cost of cremation in terms of very high fossil fuel use; and even a general growing disenchantment with cremation. Insufficient evidence is available to enable such a trend to be identified and quantified. The safest assumption is that the present rate has stabilised.

**Religion-specific burial needs** - The bulk of LPAC's study and this Advice examines the need for non-denominational burial spaces. This is because they represent the bulk of burials in London. However, it is important to examine whether all communities' needs are being met. In particular, Roman Catholic (84% were buried at 1991-95 rates), Jewish (96%) and Muslim (90%) Londoners require burial, often in different sections or cemeteries. Some religions have firmer attitudes against cremation. Conversely, a large majority of

non-denominational Londoners are cremated, as are 90% of Hindus and 84% of Sikhs. As the cremation rate continues to edge up, the Roman Catholic faith and the Jewish and Muslim religions could become an increasingly important part of the population demanding burial. Generally, Jews are fully provided for in private Jewish cemeteries, including several large cemeteries located outside Greater London, and Roman Catholics in separate Roman Catholic cemeteries or non-denominational areas of municipal and private cemeteries. The population trends predict an increase in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi (mainly Muslim) population, which could affect demand for burial space. LPAC's consultants undertook consultation with religious associations and churches to gauge the popula-

tions in each faith and measure against supply.

18 These assumptions, taken together, result in an optimistic forecast of burial space needs in London. For each Borough, LPAC's consultants have calculated the average number of deaths per annum likely to require burial in non-denominational and Muslim graves between 1996 and 2016. In most cases, the number of non-denominational deaths (including Roman Catholic and Jewish deaths) will decline, suggesting a reduction in the burial space shortage. In fact, the declining number of deaths appears to be more than matched by the declining number of burial space reserves. Change in population movement or a fall in cremation rates would probably lead to increased demand for burial space.

## BURIAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

19 Matching potential burial space supply against its projected demand shows the situation for each Borough more clearly, and enables a London-wide picture to emerge. Table 1 (on page 8) shows, for various scenarios, and for each Borough, the number of years left during which burial space reserves will meet the burial need forecast. Column A shows availability on a strictly geographical basis, as did LPAC's consultants. The existing and impending shortage of space across most of Inner London and parts of Outer London is clear. This fails, however, to take account of the provision that a Borough Council may have made or proposes to make outside its own boundary; but conversely includes cemeteries located within the boundary but owned by another Borough Council and largely available to the latter's residents. This is rectified in Columns B to F, which combine the ownership and location elements. (See the explanation to the Table for the rationale of each column.) Columns B and C are concerned with

existing cemeteries only, and Columns D, E and F take account of those plus proposed new cemeteries. In most cases, the status of the latter is by no means certain. Some have planning permission, but in many cases their opening dates are so far away that attitudes to retaining the existing land uses may well harden, making implementation of the cemeteries difficult. Many do not have planning permission, and cannot rely on Unitary Development Plan designations.

20 Columns D-F, then, illustrate the most optimistic scenarios, with Column F showing the maximum number of years during which demand can be met, assuming that all goes well, and that the use of cemetery land can be maximised. It is suggested, however, that Column C is the scenario that ought to be adopted for planning purposes, as it eliminates both the uncertainties, and the reserves that are far from the populations they are intended to serve. The most startling figure is that Inner London Boroughs have, on average, only seven years' supply of burial

**TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL YEARS REMAINING**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Outer London average	48	19	<b>18</b>	56	66	136
Outer London excluding the six boroughs with highest reserves <sup>1</sup>	14	11	<b>10</b>	23	27	43
Barking & Dagenham	12	12	<b>12</b>	12	12	12
Barnet	95	11	<b>11</b>	16	21	35
Bexley	24	24	<b>24</b>	24	24	24
Brent	2	21	<b>3</b>	<sup>2</sup> 210	<sup>2</sup> 253	<sup>2</sup> 599
Bromley	17	16	<b>16</b>	16	16	16
Croydon	2	6	<b>3</b>	3	140	343
Ealing	5	½	½	15	15	36
Enfield	30	1	<b>1</b>	34	34	84
Greenwich	26	26	<b>26</b>	26	26	26
Harrow	9	9	<b>9</b>	9	9	9
Havering	9	9	<b>9</b>	49	49	101
Hillingdon	56	56	<b>56</b>	56	56	56
Hounslow	153	67	<b>67</b>	247	255	518
Kingston upon Thames	10	16	<b>16</b>	34	34	61
Merton	208	22	<b>22</b>	88	88	187
Redbridge	62	8	<b>8</b>	62	62	145
Richmond upon Thames	162	20	<b>20</b>	43	43	84
Sutton	13	21	<b>21</b>	103	103	226
Waltham Forest	17	17	<b>17</b>	17	17	17
Inner London average	6	11	<b>7</b>	8	28	51
City of London <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	3	10	<b>10</b>	10	65	149
Hackney	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0
Hammersmith & Fulham <sup>4</sup>	3	13	<b>2</b>	2	23	38
Haringey	7	8	<b>8</b>	8	8	8
Islington	0	38	<b>34</b>	34	204	412
Kensington & Chelsea <sup>4</sup>	12	7	<b>7</b>	7	7	7
Lambeth <sup>5</sup>	4	7	<b>7</b>	7	7	7
Lewisham	6	6	<b>6</b>	6	6	6
Newham <sup>6</sup>	13	3	<b>3</b>	3	3	3
Southwark	11	11	<b>11</b>	19	19	32
Tower Hamlets	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0
Wandsworth <sup>5</sup>	17	30	<b>14</b>	14	30	30
Westminster	0	14	<b>0</b>	3	17	17
Greater London average	30	16	<b>13</b>	36	50	100

1 Different boroughs for each column.

2 The site of the proposed Kingsbury Cemetery is partly woodland, and burial densities may be lower than the standard rates used here.

3 No analysis is given for the City, because of its exceptionally low number of deaths.

4 Kensal Green Cemetery is divided equally between Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea.

5 The Lambeth and Wandsworth figures assume 1000 remaining spaces in Lambeth Cemetery (not 10,000, as suggested in the survey results).

6 The figures for Newham (and, to some extent, adjacent Boroughs) are under-estimates, as details of remaining space were not provided for the three privately-owned cemeteries in Newham.



Table 1 shows the number of years remaining during which each Borough's needs for new non-denominational burial space will be met.

Only reserves of non-denominational burial space are taken into account. This excludes burial space in denominational cemeteries, and space set aside for Jewish, Roman Catholic and Muslim burials in otherwise non-denominational cemeteries.

Only burials in *new* graves are taken into account. Remaining reserves in existing *family* (or '*private*') graves, and people expected to be buried in them, are excluded.

The current cremation rate is used to establish future burial demands.

The Muslim population is excluded from the calculations. Ideally, people of all denominations that have distinct burial requirements would be separated out, but the census statistics do not allow this. They do, however, allow people of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origins to be taken as a proxy, albeit approximate, for the Muslim population. (See Borough profiles for commentary on Muslim burial needs.)

COLUMN A relates each Borough's deaths to the total amount of unused non-denominational burial space in existing cemeteries within the Borough's boundaries. It therefore *excludes* cemeteries owned by the Borough but located elsewhere; and it *includes* private and other Boroughs' cemeteries located within its boundaries. For example, the Camden figure ignores St. Pancras Cemetery, because it is located in Barnet, but includes the privately-owned Highgate Cemetery because it is in Camden. Column A also includes non-denominational burial space in proposed *new* cemeteries in the Borough except those for which planning permission has not yet been obtained. Column A gives an accurate picture of reserves on a strictly geographical basis, but takes no account of ownership, distance, cost, etc.

COLUMN B deals with all of each Council's own unused non-denominational burial space in existing cemeteries in the Borough, plus a proportion\* of existing cemeteries owned by the Council but located elsewhere, together with a proportion\* of other non-denominational burial space located in or close to the Borough, both privately-owned and owned by other Councils. For example, Westminster's figure includes 80% of the City of Westminster Cemetery, even though it is 10 km. from the nearest point in Westminster. Column B also excludes all proposed new cemeteries. It is, perhaps, the best indication of years remaining on the basis of ownership, but assumes that distance is no problem.

COLUMN C is the same as Column B, but *excludes* reserves in existing cemeteries that are located far from the Borough itself. Thus Westminster's figure excludes the City of Westminster, Paddington Mill Hill and St. Marylebone Cemeteries, all of which are some considerable distance from Westminster. This is the best indication of years remaining, taking account of the proximity principle.

COLUMN D is the same as Column C, but includes in addition all non-denominational reserves in proposed *new* cemeteries *in or near to* the Borough, or a proportion as appropriate\*, including those without planning permission. Column D deals with the short-to-medium term, and assumes a burial rate of 2000 per hectare. This is the best indication of years remaining taking account of proposed new cemeteries.

COLUMN E is the same as Column B, but includes in addition all or a proportion as appropriate\* of the Council's non-denominational reserves in proposed *new* cemeteries wherever they are located, and a proportion of other Council's new cemeteries as appropriate\*, including those not yet having planning permission. Column D deals with the short-to-medium term, and assumes a burial rate of 2000 per hectare.

COLUMN F is the same as Column E, but assumes that in the longer term a burials rate of 5000 per hectare will be achieved.

\* See Annex 1 (page 56) for an explanation of the principles used in assigning unused non-denominational burial spaces in private cemeteries, the City of London Cemetery, and municipal cemeteries located outside the municipality.

space left. In Outer London, the figure is only eighteen years on average, with nine Outer London Boroughs having less than twelve years' supply. Even if Column E is adopted, thus including even those proposed cemeteries that are located far from their populations, the supply in Inner London is 28 years, but more like fourteen if Islington's large reserves at Cockfosters are discounted; and only 27

in Outer London if the six boroughs with the highest reserves are excluded.

21 The inevitable conclusion is that much of the new space proposed to meet Outer London Boroughs' needs will have to be made available for Inner London burials as well, with all the attendant problems of access and cost to Inner Londoners, unless changes are made to the burials regime in London as a whole.

## TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF BURIAL SPACE

22 Burial spaces should be affordable and local to the people who will visit them. Providing them in new locations should satisfy strategic planning objectives. This raises a question over Inner London's ability to provide the additional capacity it needs by building new cemeteries locally. With Outer London Boroughs also facing shortages, a number of options are possible:

- **Bury at greater depths** - This is already being done where geological conditions permit, but there is still scope to insist on deep burials in private graves bought for only one or two burials.

- **Reclaim unused space in private graves** - This is already possible, but the regulations (in municipal cemeteries at least) require such detailed, time-consuming and costly searches that this option will not yield significant new reserves of burial space unless the procedures are greatly simplified, perhaps involving the loss of some existing rights held by descendants.

- **Maximise the potential of intermediate burial** - This option, which ranges from squeezing new graves into the space between existing graves, to creating new graves in footpaths and roadways, is already widely practiced in many cemeteries. Its environmental consequences are often disastrous, and it can seriously erode the character and beauty of cemeteries. Thus, although

there may be considerable reserves of space available, there may often be good reasons not to use it.

- **Landraising** - This involves the clearance of memorials from old sections of cemeteries, and the spreading of topsoil, sometimes to a depth of two metres or more, to create new virgin burial space. Although this avoids the problem of disturbing mortal remains, the loss of old memorials is often unacceptable; and the new land form often erodes the character and appearance of a cemetery.

- **Provide new local cemeteries to meet local needs** - Apart from those proposals already identified by LPAC's consultants, other proposals are likely to come forward as burial space shortages become more acute. In Outer London, careful development of new cemeteries may be possible without significant damage to London's open space network. In Inner London, where demand and supply mismatches are most acute, it is unlikely that new cemeteries will be capable of development without significant implications for other open space uses, including playing fields, allotments and nature reserves. The potential of new conventional cemetery provision to meet the need for local, affordable burial space in these areas seems limited.

- **Provide new cemeteries in Outer London or surrounding counties** - Inner London could meet its burial space

needs through the development of cemeteries in Outer London. This would, however, subvert a basic principle that cemeteries should be local and accessible to those who will visit them.

- **Reuse graves in existing cemeteries to meet local needs** - LPAC asked its consultants to examine the issues surrounding the reuse of graves and its potential contribution to burial space provision. In principle, releasing capacity within established cemeteries by this method could create a substantial renewable number of burial spaces, reduce local burial space deficits and maintain affordable burial space provision. Cemeteries that are now full or nearing the end of their operational life could be brought back into use, thus generating income for maintenance. Unfortunately, most cemetery records are kept in such a way that an accurate calculation of the year-by-year capacity of burial space through reuse was beyond the scope of the LPAC consultancy. It has been suggested that reuse would enable London to meet its burials needs indefinitely within existing cemetery boundaries, but a major research project would be needed to verify this, including a detailed examination with the Church authorities of the scope for the reuse of graves in consecrated land. (See also paragraph 28.)

- **Constrain burials and promote cremation** - If none of the available options are acceptable then London must contemplate actively constraining burials to increase cremation. This would almost certainly involve establishing a differential cost mechanism.

## RE-USING GRAVES

24 Re-using graves involves the careful exhumation of mortal remains from graves. The space is then reused for new burials. Various systems for this are possible. Generally, the remains of the

- **Introduce new forms of cemetery** - Compared to new methods such as 'woodland' and 'green' burials, the conventional cemetery possibly allows higher burial densities. The creation of new conventional cemeteries would not, however, be welcome in many parts of London, partly because of the competing claims of other land users; and partly because they fix the use of land more or less permanently, even though their active life is limited. Alternative methods might only require the use of sites temporarily for burial; after a short time, the site could become woodland and revert to public use for leisure or amenity purposes. Without the need for chapels, tombs, monuments and memorials, sites might be found in Inner London (although the tight security of conventional cemeteries might still be required). These could be small in size. Use might be made of derelict land for which other permanent uses have proved difficult to secure.

23 It is clear that there is a limit to 'new site' options where they do not meet strategic planning policies. Given the scale of need and lack of provision to meet it, only by re-using graves can need be met locally, affordably, and without consuming valuable open space in Inner London. In Outer London, it may be that the focus is on the provision of new cemeteries, which reduces the need to consider reuse for the present. In particular, LPAC's work following on from the adoption of this Supplementary Advice will focus on establishing the scope for woodland burial in the Metropolitan Green Belt and on derelict sites in inner London.

original grave occupant(s), if any are left, are re-interred in a casket at the bottom of the same grave. Original memorials are often already removed or in a dangerously dilapidated state. If they remain,

they may be removed or relocated to allow a new memorial to be placed on the plot. Alternatively, in the case of monuments or sections of cemeteries of architectural or historic value, the original monuments may be retained, with the addition of a small plaque or inscription to mark the new burials. The benefits of such practices, in the light of LPAC's strategic planning principles, are clear. Reuse would allow new burials to take place in existing or closed cemeteries that would create a more sustainable system of burial. This would reduce demands on London for further cemetery provision. Previous attempts have been made to introduce reuse, albeit of a different kind. The Local Authorities Cemeteries Orders of 1974 and 1977 removed the concept of awarding rights in perpetuity, placing a maximum tenure of 100 years. The Orders introduced the concept of reclaiming unused space in graves 75 years after the last interment. In principle, therefore, the legislation accepted the need to use old graves but the change in the law was inadequate and has not resolved the problem.

25 Of course, the key question about such a system is whether it is going to be acceptable to the public. In 1995, an important national report on burial and cremation preferences was published ('Reusing Old Graves - A Report on Popular British Attitudes', Davies and Shaw, Nottingham University). It was carried out at the request of York University's Cemetery Research Group, which was also employed on LPAC's study. The survey examined the principle of re-using graves and found significant support for a sensitive system of reuse where burial space is in short supply. 62% of respondents to the survey supported some form of reuse in principle, though 35% opposed it. More than 50% of respondents would accept reuse if the period after which it occurred was 100 years or more. Support declined rapidly for lesser periods. Reuse is generally not

accepted by the Jewish and Muslim faiths and certain Christian sects.

26 Re-using graves would have the benefit of reorienting existing cemeteries through new management regimes geared to selective reuse, and to enhance their roles as open spaces, historical environments and valuable natural habitats. Five case studies undertaken in LPAC's study examined different types of cemetery and their potential for the provision of extra burials and reuse. It set this against their open space, urban environmental, historical and nature conservation value. It found that cemeteries can increase capacity by a certain degree, by a more intensive use of existing space. However, they do not have the potential for meeting all Londoners' needs over the long term. The study points to the reuse of graves as the main contribution to extending the life of these cemeteries. At the same time, it can widen the burial choice available by incorporating woodland and other types of burial spaces. The consultants propose various practices to maintain and enhance the character of cemeteries undergoing reuse, to take on new amenity, memorial and nature conservation roles. This is primarily through the adoption of a cemetery-by-cemetery approach to reuse. It is best to reuse graves in cemeteries on a selective basis.

27 LPAC's study suggested a system of reuse based on a set of criteria, set out in Policies B7 and B8. Further work with the CBA and burial authorities is necessary on the principle of reuse and its feasibility within local authority planning and financial contexts, and to establish the legislative changes required and the mechanisms for cemetery management plans incorporating reuse. The views and involvement of the London Ecology Unit, English Heritage, the Royal Fine Art Commission and various religious and other relevant organisations will be sought. Detailed work during the rest of 1997 will be needed by LPAC in co-operation with the CBA, IBCA and Boroughs to determine the scope of cemetery

management plans and to clarify who is responsible for producing them. Borough Councils have already raised concerns over the cost of adopting deeper burials, of reusing graves and of preparing cemetery management plans. LPAC's working group will also examine the resource implications for Boroughs of adopting the measures described in Policies B2, B3, B4, B5 and B7. Consultation on the working group's proposals will be an essential step in this process. Particular attention will need to be paid to English Heritage's work on integrated management plans, both as a working management tool, and as a precursor to the submission of bids for Heritage Lottery funding for restoration and repair.

28 On the basis of the criteria, LPAC's consultants estimate that 160,000 burial spaces might be released for phased reuse in accordance with properly prepared reuse and management plans. Each year a further 10,000 spaces would become available for reuse in London's cemeteries. This capacity would be spread widely, but with most in Inner London. The need for the provision of new cemeteries for Inner London residents would be removed for the foreseeable future. These estimates, however, are not based on a comprehensive study of circumstances in each cemetery, and need to be treated with caution (see also paragraph 22).

## STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF BURIALS

29 One of the issues revealed by the consultants' work is the fragmented manner in which the location of individual burials is determined. Because of the differences in charging between cemeteries owned by different Boroughs, the wishes of the bereaved are often not able to be met. The bereaved often end up visiting distant graves, passing on their way other cemeteries that just happen to be owned by a different burial authority. A centralised 'clearing house' allocation system, or a modification of the present localised systems to embody a degree of cross-boundary co-operation, could deliver significant benefits for the customer, and could help resolve the disparity of supply between different parts of London.

30 It is clear that the nature of the changes being proposed in this Supplementary Advice are ones of principle. The practical outcome of trying to organise burial space provision in line with these principles will involve developing detailed proposals for a number of new planning and management tools. There will be three important considerations in developing these proposals, that will

cover proposals for reuse legislation, cemetery management plans, new monitoring arrangements and a possible new central agency to co-ordinate burial space availability on a strategic scale. The first consideration will be to determine the precise scope of each of these mechanisms. The second will be to examine the roles and responsibilities of the different partners in the process (for example, who will be responsible for preparing cemetery management plans?). The third will be to consider the implications for local authority finances and the costs to the bereaved of adopting new practices in London. It is intended that these issues will be tackled by the small working group established by LPAC, the CBA and the IBCA. The agreement of Supplementary Advice will provide a focus and legitimacy to secure the co-operation and participation of all of those with concerns about burial space provision in the Capital. Further consultation on these proposals will be an inherent part of the process.

31 Proposals for greater planning and co-operation and across Borough

boundaries can be investigated without prejudice to any new administrative arrangements that the proposed strategic authority for Greater London might in-

volve. They will, however, need to take account of local government changes as they emerge, and of the existing remit of the Association of London Government.

## CONCLUSION

32 London faces a serious shortage of burial space; this has already hit some parts. The consequences for Londoners could be higher burial charges, longer and more difficult journeys, loss of choice, and loss of valuable amenity space. Many of the solutions in the pipeline may resolve the numbers problem, but will exacerbate the transport, social and equity problems. Even so, some of these proposed solutions appear incapable of implementation without local controversy. Some proposed new cemeteries or cemetery extensions will be acceptable and will eke out local resources in the short-to-medium term, but they will not provide a secure long-term solution.

33 New methods of burial appear to offer scope for bringing into use land that

would otherwise not be acceptable for burial purposes, but the scope of this appears limited in terms of meeting the numbers problem. Apart from taking over playing fields, allotments and woodlands on a large scale, the reuse of graves appears to be the only measure capable of making a significant contribution to meeting long-term needs. In addition to the necessary changes in legislation, reuse would require the preparation of Cemetery Management Plans, taking full account of historical, architectural, archaeological, natural, recreational and amenity values as well as capacity for reuse. In parallel with this, many of the imbalances in the existing burial space supply across London could be resolved by a more strategic attitude to planning, management and burial space allocation.

## POLICIES

34 The following policies are put forward to help resolve the shortage of burial space in London, and have been agreed by the Confederation of Burial Authorities, Institute of Burial and Cremation Authorities and the London

Planning Advisory Committee (which represents the strategic land use and transport planning and regeneration interests of the 32 London Borough Councils and the City of London Corporation).

### BURIALS POLICY 1

### REGULATION

**The Home Office should introduce further legislation and a regulatory authority to ensure the proper maintenance of all local authority and private cemeteries, including the protection of human remains from disturbance, whether deliberate or accidental. This should include a presumption against the excavation of burial spaces in any part of a cemetery unless it can be demonstrated that no burials have previously taken place there, unless in accordance with the measures in Policy B9.**

## BURIALS POLICY 2

## STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

All those involved in burial provision in London should adhere to the following strategic principles, which are elaborated on in paragraph 5:-

<b>Choice</b>	People should have the choice of burial or cremation.
<b>Cost</b>	The bereaved should not be penalised by abnormally high charges for burial.
<b>Proximity</b>	Burial provision should be local to the population needing it.
<b>Open Space</b>	Cemetery provision should respect the valuable roles of open space.
<b>History</b>	Cemetery management should maintain and improve historic features, taking account of the whole setting in which tangible historic remains survive.
<b>Archaeology</b>	Cemetery provision and reuse should safeguard and follow the investigation of archaeological remains.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Cemetery management should maintain and improve natural assets.

## BURIALS POLICY 3

## STRATEGIC CO-ORDINATION

In conjunction with LPAC, The Confederation of Burial Authorities' Forum of London Cemetery Managers should formulate and then consult further on proposals for the strategic co-ordination of burial space provision and access to it. These should reflect the principles set out in Policy B2 and consider the following objectives:-

- To make cemetery space in London available to all Londoners, regardless of Borough ownership but taking into account the proximity principle, without financial penalty on the bereaved living in Boroughs not owning burial spaces. (This would require new administrative arrangements.)
- To provide an adequate amount and variety of burial spaces to meet residents' needs. (This would need changes to the legislation to require London Burial Authorities to achieve this, acting either individually or in concert.)
- To co-ordinate the provision, allocation and sale of burial space at a strategic level. (This might require the creation of a central agency.)
- To provide impartial advice to the bereaved on the funeral choices available to them, in terms of cost and proximity. (This would require an extension to the service normally provided by Burial Authorities.)

In doing so, the possibility of a new London agency, authority or committee of a new Greater London authority, should be examined.

#### **BURIALS POLICY 4**

#### **MONITORING**

The Confederation of Burials Authorities should carry out a regular six yearly review of future burial space supply and demand. It should carry out a regular two yearly survey of current burial space supply and burials by religion and denomination. It should promote a uniform system for keeping burial space records in London.

#### **BURIALS POLICY 5**

#### **MAXIMISING CAPACITY**

Burial Authorities and the managers of private cemeteries should undertake the following measures to maximise remaining capacity in their cemeteries (taking account of the special customs of certain faiths and denominations):-

- Dig all new plots to 3.1 metres where soil and drainage conditions permit, to enable four burials to take place (subject to appropriate archaeological investigation).
- Sell burial rights for a maximum of fifty years, or introduce other measures having a similar effect, such as ten-year rolling burial rights.
- Reclaim all unused burial spaces for new burials in private graves where existing burial rights have expired or can be determined.
- At the appropriate time, investigate the possibility of bringing back into use full or disused cemeteries, in conjunction with Policies B7, B8 and B9.

#### **BURIALS POLICY 6**

#### **WOODLAND BURIAL**

The Confederation of Burial Authorities should, with LPAC, examine the potential and consult on detailed proposals to provide new woodland cemeteries in the Metropolitan Green Belt and on poor quality open spaces, including derelict or damaged land, to meet both the demand for this type of burial and to improve open space and natural habitats.

#### **BURIALS POLICY 7**

#### **LEGISLATION FOR REUSE OF GRAVES**

As a priority, the Home Office should agree with the Confederation of Burial Authorities, the Association of London Government and LPAC, new legislation to facilitate the reuse of burial spaces on a systematic basis in London, in accordance with Policies B8 and B9.



## **BURIALS POLICY 8**

## **CEMETERY MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Burial spaces should only be reused in accordance with cemetery-specific Cemetery Management Plans (see paragraph 27). These should contain a schedule for re-using burial spaces in a phased way, in accordance with their potential for reuse identified in the plan. These should have regard to the principles set out in Policy B2 and should cover the following topics:-

- A survey of the age, distribution and listed status of the graves.
- An appraisal of conservation area designations.
- A survey of other listed structures.
- A survey of natural habitats and biodiversity.
- A landscape survey.
- A survey of potentially important archaeological remains.
- The scope for the provision of new forms of burial (for example woodland and green burial).

## **BURIALS POLICY 9**

## **CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO REUSE**

Taking into account religious customs, the reuse of burial spaces should only be considered in the following circumstances:-

- Where records and plans that determine the date and nature of previous burials are available.
- Where the graves to be renewed, whether public or private, have been properly reclaimed.
- Where at least 100 years have passed since the last burial took place, and the grave is not considered to be of any archaeological importance.
- Where it does not cause damage to natural habitats or reduce biodiversity.
- Where it does not adversely impact on historic features.
- Where the area to be reused is covered by a comprehensive Cemetery Management Plan.



# PART TWO

## BOROUGH PROFILES OF CEMETERY PROVISION

*The data in these profiles is drawn from the consultants' report and based on their survey of the Boroughs and cemetery managers ('Burial Space in London', prepared for LPAC by Halcrow Fox and York University's Cemetery Research Group). The views and comments set out do not necessarily reflect those of any or all of the co-sponsors of the study. Neither co-sponsors nor their consultants can be liable for any loss or damage, however sustained, by others arising from reliance upon the information in this Profile.*

i These borough profiles set out the number of burials and remaining burials spaces in each Council-owned and privately-owned cemetery in each London Borough, including the two Council-owned cemeteries located outside Greater London. Cemeteries owned by a Borough Council but located outside its boundaries are shown both for the owning Borough and for the host Borough.

ii The data is taken from the study 'Burial Space Needs in London', prepared in 1996 for LPAC by Halcrow Fox in association with the Cemetery Research Group, York University, and The Landscape Partnership. Information on burials was taken from CIPFA statistics. It shows the extent to which each cemetery has been active in receiving new burials and/or family grave re-openings in recent years. All other data was gathered from a survey of cemetery managers in London. In most cases, the cemetery managers' estimates of remaining burials space capacity in existing cemeteries was accepted unchallenged. Also, the cemetery managers' names of cemeteries was normally accepted, unless verification was possible by means of a site visit. Other current and old names for cemeteries are also recorded here, if known.

iii Cemeteries and burial grounds opened before 1850 are excluded, unless greater in area than two hectares. In addition, Anglican and non-conformist churchyards of any date are excluded,

unless responsibility for maintenance has been passed on to the local authority. In these cases, the remaining burial capacity is insignificant for land use planning purposes.

iv For the purpose of future planning, the critical factor is the amount of unused, non-denominational burial space available to a Borough, excluding remaining spaces in existing family (or 'private') graves. This can be divided by the projected annual number of non-denominational deaths so as to indicate the number of years' supply remaining. (It was not possible to exclude Roman Catholic and Jewish deaths, so the number of 'non-denominational' deaths is therefore slightly excessive.) An adjustment is made to the number of deaths to take account of deaths that will be followed by burial in *existing* family graves. The supply remaining for various scenarios is set out in Table 1 on page 8.

v The indication in these profiles and in Map 3 that there is no space left in a cemetery does not necessarily mean that burials do not take place there. In all but a handful of cemeteries, at least a few burial take place each year in family graves with space remaining. This can happen for decades after all the graves in a cemetery have been used or partly uses or the rights sold. Burials in family graves even take place in seemingly overgrown and disused cemeteries.

vi The capacity of proposed new cemeteries, recorded in the profile tables as 'Council proposed, anywhere', is calculated on the basis of 2,000 burials per hectare. The areas used in the calculations are the cemetery managers' estimates. The tables include all proposals, including those for which planning permission has not yet been obtained. Some proposed cemeteries are, in fact, extensions to existing cemeteries; but this category does not include as yet unused space within the existing boundaries of existing cemeteries. (Such space is counted as 'space remaining' in existing cemeteries.)

vii The complexities of cemetery demand and supply statistics are such that tabulated data can confuse and mislead. A short appraisal of the situation in each Borough is therefore attached to each table. Here, an attempt is made to distinguish between the optimum capacity of reserved space - 5,000 per hectare - which may take many years to achieve, and the lower densities that can normally be achieved during the short-to-medium time period that can be planned for with any confidence (say, twenty years). A figure of 2,000 burials per hectare is assumed for this lower level. (Optimum densities require the full use of family/private graves, and this is normally not achieved until many years after the first burial in any grave.)

viii The written appraisal for each Borough takes account not only of cemeteries listed in the table for that Borough, but also takes account of other nearby cemeteries which some residents of the Borough in question might make use of, including in particular non-denominational burial spaces in private cemeteries, the City of London Cemetery at Manor Park, and municipal cemeteries located outside the municipality. The criteria used to assign burial space in such cases are set out in Annex 1 on page 56.

ix The religious affiliation of the deceased has a most significant bearing on whether they are buried or cremated; and, if buried, on how, where, and under what circumstances. On the whole, Roman Catholics, Jews and Muslims require burial rather than cremation, in land set aside from other burials (although the proportion of Roman Catholics accepting cremation is increasing). Furthermore, Jews and Muslims do not on the whole accept the practice of multiple burials in single graves, and their land requirements are therefore greater than that of people of other denominations or of no denomination. The significance of this is greater in those parts of London with concentrations of these population groups. Census of population statistics enable people of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origins to be separately identified. Most such people are of the Muslim faith; and, even though many UK Muslims are neither Pakistani or Bangladeshi, these two groups can be taken as an approximate proxy for the Muslim community. Unfortunately, the census does not enable Roman Catholics and Jews to be separately identified.

# BARKING & DAGENHAM

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Rippleside	1886	12.7	158	437	595	-	-	11	606	0	-	-	40	40
	Eastbrookend <sup>1</sup>	1914	4.5	241	*	241	-	95	-	336	2169	-	855	-	3024
	Chadwell Heath	1934	4.8	0	85	85	-	*	-	85	0	-	-	-	0
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	22.0	399	52	921	-	95	11	1027	2169	-	855	40	3064
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	22.0	399	52	921	-	95	11	1027	2169	-	855	40	3064
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	22.0	399	52	921	-	95	11	1027	2169	-	855	40	3064

<sup>1</sup> aka Becontree Cemetery

The Council owns three cemeteries, spread conveniently throughout the borough, although the only cemetery with reserve space - Eastbrookend - is served by only one bus route, some ¾-km. away. The total reserves for non-denominational burials is estimated to be 2169 spaces, sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for 11½ years. This might be augmented by the three nearby private cemeteries in the Borough of Newham, but no estimates of reserves there are available.

Rippleside, now 111 years old, could provide growing reserves of burial space in old graves if the necessary legislation was available. Otherwise, extensions to Eastbrookend Cemetery will need to be considered within the next decade.

In addition to its own non-denominational reserves, Eastbrookend Cemetery has ample reserves for Roman Catholics - 855 spaces. Rippleside Cemetery has forty spaces reserved for Muslim burials, enough to meet the projected demand for four years only.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# BARNET

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Hendon	1899	17.2	169	145	314	-	-	-	314	2343	-	-	-	2343	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	New Southgate <sup>1</sup>	1861	19.4	223	142	365	18	-	-	383	*	*	-	-	*	
Denominational, in Borough	Hoop Lane Jewish <sup>2</sup>	1897	6.7	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	
	Edgwarebury Jewish	1976	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	<sup>u</sup> 43.3	392	287	679	<sup>u</sup> 18	-	-	<sup>u</sup> 383	2343	*	-	-	<sup>u</sup> 2343	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	17.2	169	145	314	-	-	-	314	2343	-	-	-	2343	
Other Council, in Borough	Islington <sup>3</sup>	1852	31.2	196	180	376	-	-	-	376	8000	-	-	-	8000	
	St. Pancras <sup>4</sup>	1854	40.5	126	119	245	-	355	-	600	2450	-	2340	-	4790	
	East Finchley <sup>5</sup>	1855	19.0	28	35	63	-	-	-	63	150	-	-	-	150	
	Mill Hill <sup>6</sup>	1937	8.5	19	26	45	-	-	-	45	3500	-	-	-	3500	
- " - (new)	Edgwarebury Lane <sup>4</sup>	2010	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16000	-	-	-	16000	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	143.8	761	647	1408	18	355	-	1781	32443	*	2340	-	34783	

- 1 pka Great Northern London Cemetery
- 2 pka West London Synagogue Cemetery
- 3 owned by Islington Council
- 4 owned by Camden Council
- 5 pka St. Marylebone Cemetery; owned by Westminster Council
- 6 pka Paddington New Cemetery; aka Paddington Mill Hill Cemetery; owned by Westminster Council

There are eight cemeteries in Barnet, with large reserves of non-denominational burial space that would, if available to Barnet residents only, give a 48-years' supply. However, only 2343 spaces are in Hendon Cemetery, which is the only site owned by Barnet Council. This is sufficient for only seven years; but the site has the advantage of being centrally-located and with reasonable public transport access.

If a proportion of the other operational non-denominational cemeteries in the Borough is taken into account (i.e. Camden Council's St. Pancras Cemetery; Islington Council's Islington Cemetery; and Westminster Council's Mill Hill and East Finchley Cemeteries), the reserves could last in the short-to-medium term for nearly eleven years. If further account is taken of Camden Council's proposed new cemetery at Edgwarebury Lane, in the north-west of Barnet, the supply for Barnet residents in the short-to-medium term could be extended to about sixteen years. The Edgwarebury Lane site was, however, previously used as playing fields, and the demand for outdoor sport and recreation is likely to grow. The soil is also unsuitable for deep non-denominational burials. The proposal is by no means certain to proceed, even though it has planning permission, and Barnet would be unwise to rely on it. Similarly, Barnet ought not to rely on the five years' supply that it could expect to gain from Islington Council's proposed extension to Trent Park Cemetery nearby in Enfield.

Unfortunately no account can be taken of the Borough's privately-owned New Southgate Cemetery, for which no information was supplied in response to the survey, although some reserves are thought to exist there. It is understood that the level of the land in old parts of the Cemetery are being raised with imported soil so as to provide new burial space on top of old graves. This avoids disturbing the latter, although gravestones and memorials are either destroyed or taken away. It is by these measures that large burial areas have been created for the Greek population. It appears that a large new Roman Catholic section is in the course of being created by landraising.

There are no reserved denominational spaces in Hendon Cemetery, although there is a very large reserve for Roman Catholics (2340) in St. Pancras Cemetery. There are two Jewish cemeteries in the Borough. About 110 spaces would be needed to meet Muslim burial needs for the next decade.

It should be noted that although Islington and St. Pancras Cemeteries occupy a single site, the various areas of land are operated separately by their respective Council owners.

- |     |                            |     |   |    |                           |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|---|----|---------------------------|
| BG  | <i>burial ground</i>       | r-o | <i>re-opened family/private graves</i>  | ND | <i>non-denominational</i> |
| aka | <i>also known as</i>       | -   | <i>not applicable</i>                   | J  | <i>Jewish</i>             |
| pka | <i>previously known as</i> | ha  | <i>hectares</i>                         | RC | <i>Roman Catholic</i>     |
| e   | <i>estimate</i>            | n/k | <i>not known</i>                        | M  | <i>Muslim</i>             |
| u   | <i>under-estimate</i>      | *   | <i>information missing/not supplied</i> | T  | <i>total</i>              |

# BEXLEY

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Bexleyheath	1879	3.8	0	50	50	-	13	-	63	0	-	0	-	0	
	Sidcup	1894	8.5	82	42	124	-	29	-	153	283	-	250	-	533	
	Erith	1912	3.0	94	63	157	-	25	-	182	0	-	9	-	9	
	Hillview	1995	4.9	4	0	4	-	-	0	4	5996	-	-	41	6037	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	20.2	180	155	335	-	67	0	402	6279	-	259	41	6579	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	20.2	180	155	335	-	67	0	402	6279	-	259	41	6579	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	20.2	180	155	335	-	67	0	402	6279	-	259	41	6579	

There are four cemeteries in the Borough, all owned by the Council, including Sidcup, with 283 remaining non-denominational burial spaces. The main reserves are at the new Hillview Cemetery (opened 1995), with 5994 spaces. Together, these will provide for the Borough's burial needs for about 24 years. Both cemeteries are reasonably well-located to serve most of the Borough, although any future additional capacity at Erith Cemetery that might become available through reuse would provide a better option for residents in the north of the Borough.

There are 259 spaces for Roman Catholics, mainly in Sidcup Cemetery. The 41 spaces reserved for Muslim burials at Hillview Cemetery will meet the Borough's needs for up to fourteen years.

BG burial ground  
 aka also known as  
 pka previously known as  
 e estimate  
 u under-estimate

r-o re-opened family/private graves  
 - not applicable  
 ha hectares  
 n/k not known  
 \* information missing/not supplied

ND non-denominational  
 J Jewish  
 RC Roman Catholic  
 M Muslim  
 T total

# BRENT

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)				
				non-denom.			denominational				ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T					
Council, in Borough	Paddington <sup>1</sup>	1855	10.1	0	4	4	-	-	-	4	0	-	-	-	0
	Wembley Old BG <sup>2</sup>	1887	0.4	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	0
	Willesden Old BG <sup>3</sup>	1868	1.6	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	0
	Willesden New	1891	8.1	50	46	96	-	-	-	96	140	-	-	-	140
	Alperton <sup>4</sup>	1917	4.1	10	17	27	-	-	-	27	220	-	-	-	220
Council proposed, anywhere	Kingsbury	n/k	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46000	-	-	-	46000
	Carpenders Pk extn <sup>5</sup>	n/k	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<sup>e</sup> 6400	-	-	-	<sup>e</sup> 6400
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	Willesden Jewish	1873	9.3	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	1000	-	-	1000
	Pound Lane Jewish <sup>6</sup>	1914	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*
Council, located elsewhere	Carpenders Park <sup>5</sup>	*	12.3	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	<sup>e</sup> 5000	-	-	420	<sup>e</sup> 5420
T - all the above	-	-	<sup>u</sup> 72.1	<sup>u</sup> 60	<sup>u</sup> 69	<sup>u</sup> 129	<sup>u</sup> 70	-	-	<sup>u</sup> 199	57760	<sup>u</sup> 1000	-	420	<sup>u</sup> 59180
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	62.8	60	69	129	-	-	-	129	57760	-	-	420	58180
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	47.3	60	69	129	-	-	-	129	46360	-	-	-	46360

- 1 aka Paddington Old Cemetery; Willesden Lane Cemetery; Willesden Green Cemetery. Previously owned by Westminster Council.
- 2 aka St. John's BG; maintained but not owned by Brent Council
- 3 aka St. Mary's BG; maintained but not owned by Brent Council
- 4 aka Wembley Cemetery
- 5 in Three Rivers District
- 6 aka Jewish Liberal and Belsize Square Cemetery

Of the five operational Brent Council cemeteries within the Borough, only Willesden New and Alperton have reserves of non-denominational burial space. These will meet the Borough's needs for less than two years. The Council does, however, own a cemetery at Carpenders Park in Three Rivers District, some 6 km. from the nearest point in Brent, with the Borough of Harrow intervening. Carpenders Park Cemetery's existing reserves would give an additional 22 years' supply. In addition, the Council proposes to develop a new 23-hectare cemetery at Neasden on land bought many years ago for burial use but having subsequently acquired a woodland cover and uses such as allotments, nature studies and a garden centre. This cemetery - Kingsbury - would provide a further two hundred years' supply, and is conveniently located for most of the Borough with regard to bus routes. However, planning permission has not been granted for this cemetery, and its development is not certain, even though a complete set of entrance gates, boundary walls and railings and a chapel have been constructed.

Additional supplies could be made available at Carpenders Park, where land acquired for cemetery use and currently let for use as a nursery, would provide a 29-year supply in the short-to-medium term, and 72 years in the longer term. Brent is therefore fully provided for at present and for the future, but the main location, Carpenders Park, is remote from Borough residents. This will be overcome, and a more than satisfactory position would apply, if the proposed Kingsbury Cemetery goes ahead - but there must be serious reservations about the loss of existing and much-valued activities at Kingsbury. A careful re-evaluation of the long-term potential of Kingsbury for burials would be prudent. If - as seems possible - Kingsbury does not proceed, Brent residents face long journeys to Carpenders Park. The alternative, legislation permitting, would be to begin reusing old graves, of which a plentiful supply could be expected at the 142-year old Paddington Cemetery and, in due course, at Willesden New Cemetery. Both Wembley and Willesden Old Burial Grounds are also old, and are full, but their small areas would yield few reuse opportunities. The chief advantage of reuse there might be financial.

Sufficient space is reserved at Carpenders Park Cemetery to meet Brent's Muslim burial needs for well over 100 years. It is understood, however, that Carpenders Park serves a very wide catchment area for the Muslim community, covering much of North West London and surrounding county areas. Its reserves for Brent Muslims are therefore likely to be much less than 100 years.

BG	<i>burial ground</i>	r-o	<i>re-opened family/private graves</i>	ND	<i>non-denominational</i>
aka	<i>also known as</i>	-	<i>not applicable</i>	J	<i>Jewish</i>
pka	<i>previously known as</i>	ha	<i>hectares</i>	RC	<i>Roman Catholic</i>
e	<i>estimate</i>	n/k	<i>not known</i>	M	<i>Muslim</i>
u	<i>under-estimate</i>	*	<i>information missing/not supplied</i>	T	<i>total</i>



# BROMLEY

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	London Road <sup>1</sup>	1877	1.9	28	10	38	-	-	-	38	30	-	-	-	30	
	St. Mary Cray	1881	2.3	8	11	19	-	-	-	19	2238	-	-	-	2238	
	Plaistow	1893	1.7	23	18	41	-	-	-	41	5	-	-	-	5	
	St. Luke's	1894	1.2	28	25	53	-	-	-	53	553	-	-	-	553	
	Chislehurst	1912	5.1	77	60	137	-	-	-	137	280	-	-	-	280	
	Biggin Hill	1930	2.0	19	8	27	-	-	-	27	2623	-	-	-	2623	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	Beckenham <sup>2</sup>	1876	14.2	40	35	75	-	5	-	80	420	-	0	-	420	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Bromley Hill <sup>3</sup>	1907	2.6	25	19	44	-	-	-	44	58	-	-	-	58	
T - all the above	-	-	31.0	248	186	434	-	5	-	439	6207	-	0	-	6207	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	16.8	208	151	359	-	-	-	359	5787	-	-	-	5787	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	28.4	223	167	390	-	5	-	395	6149	-	0	-	6149	

1 pka Beckenham Cemetery

2 pka Crystal Palace District Cemetery

3 in LB Lewisham, adjacent to the Bromley boundary

All seven of the Council's cemeteries, of which six are within the Borough, have reserves of non-denominational burial space, totalling 5787 spaces, although very limited at London Road and Plaistow Cemeteries. This will provide for the Borough's needs for about 15½ years. This is increased slightly to about sixteen years if the likely contribution of the privately-owned Beckenham Cemetery, at the western edge of the Borough, is taken into account. On the whole, the provision is well-spread throughout the Borough, with reasonable access by bus in most cases. Given the geography of the Borough, it is unlikely that the Council would have difficulty extending this supply indefinitely.

There are no special provisions for denominational burials in Bromley, but the need is unlikely to exceed four spaces per annum.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# CAMDEN

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Hampstead	1876	14.6	93	72	165	-	-	-	165	80	-	-	-	80
Council proposed, anywhere	Edgwarebury Lane <sup>1</sup>	2010	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16000	-	-	-	16000
Private, in Borough	Highgate	1839	15.4	100	50	150	-	-	-	150	600	-	-	-	600
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	St. Pancras <sup>2</sup>	1854	40.5	126	119	245	-	355	-	600	2450	-	2340	-	4790
T - all the above	-	-	78.5	319	241	560	-	355	-	915	19130	-	2340	-	21470
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	63.1	219	191	410	-	355	-	765	18530	-	2340	-	20870
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	30.0	193	122	315	-	-	-	315	680	-	0	-	680

1 proposed new cemetery, in LB Barnet

2 in LB Barnet

Hampstead is the Council's only cemetery in the Borough, and has very limited reserves of burial space. The Council's main cemetery, St. Pancras, is 3 km. to the north of Camden, in the Borough of Barnet. Assuming that most of St. Pancras's remaining spaces will be taken by Camden residents, the combined reserve supply at St. Pancras and Hampstead will meet the Borough's non-denominational burial needs for nearly nine years. The privately-owned Highgate Cemetery, which is thought to have a wider than usual catchment area, could provide burial spaces for Camden residents for another year or so.

With this impending shortage in mind, Camden Council has obtained planning permission for a new cemetery at an eight-hectare site at Edgware in the Borough of Barnet, which is expected to open in 2010. Assuming that some of this cemetery would be taken by residents in the surrounding area, with Camden residents taking 80%, this would extend Camden's reserves by a further 56 years in the short-to-medium term, making nearly 66 in all. The Edgwarebury Lane site is, however, some ten km. to the north of the nearest point in Camden, and is very poorly served by public transport from Camden. It is unlikely to be popular with Camden residents. Also, despite its extant planning permission, the site has recently been in use as playing fields (some of it might still be), and there are indications of growing support for the protection of outdoor sport and recreation facilities across London. Furthermore, the soil is unsuitable for non-denominational burials. The proposal is by no means certain to proceed, and Camden Council would be unwise to rely on it. With only a ten-year supply guaranteed, Camden would be one of the main beneficiaries of a reuse policy. There are considerable numbers of old graves at Hampstead and Highgate Cemeteries, albeit a high proportion of which have historic or architecturally interesting tombs and monuments, or are located in areas of value for nature conservation.

There are no special provisions for denominational burials in Camden, although St. Pancras Cemetery has space set aside for 2340 Roman Catholic burials. At least 270 spaces would be needed to meet Muslim burial needs for the next decade.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# CITY OF LONDON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	City of London <sup>1</sup>	1856	81.0	594	489	1083	-	-	-	1083	*3300	-	-	*3300	
T - all the above	-	-	81.0	594	489	1083	-	-	-	1083	*3300	-	-	*3300	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	81.0	594	489	1083	-	-	-	1083	*3300	-	-	*3300	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> in LB Newham

The City's own burial needs, excluding burials in existing family graves, is only five annually on average. Despite this, the Corporation owns London's largest cemetery, at Manor Park in the Borough of Newham. The City of London Cemetery was not, however, developed primarily for City residents (even though the City's population and hence burial needs in 1856 were considerably greater than now). Its purpose was primarily to meet the needs of the East End generally, where there was then (and still is in parts) a chronic shortage of burial spaces. It was seen as a more convenient alternative to the privately-owned Brookwood Cemetery at Woking, in Surrey, where many East Enders were buried, involving a special train journey from the Necropolis Station at Waterloo. At the current rate of 594 burial per annum (excluding re-openings of family graves), the City of London Cemetery will reach its capacity by about 2002. (Family plots will continue to take burials for many years thereafter.) This will have major consequences for Hackney and Tower Hamlets in particular. The question of the reuse of graves has significant implications for the City of London Cemetery, where there is thought to be considerable scope for extending it's active life, perhaps indefinitely.

It is understood that separate provision is made within the City of London Cemetery for denominational burials.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# CROYDON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Queen's Road	1861	8.3	0	19	19	-	1	-	20	0	-	0	-	0	
	Croydon	1897	16.6	1	69	70	-	2	-	72	800	-	-	-	800	
Council proposed, anywhere	Greenlawn M. Park <sup>1</sup>	2005	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60000	-	-	-	60000	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Greenlawn M. Park <sup>1</sup>	1947	8.0	165	83	248	-	-	-	248	1200	-	-	600	1800	
T - all the above	-	-	35.9	166	171	337	-	3	-	340	62000	-	-	600	62600	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	35.9	166	171	337	-	3	-	340	62000	-	-	600	62600	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	24.9	1	88	89	-	3	-	92	800	-	0	-	800	

<sup>1</sup> Greenlawn Memorial Park, in Tandridge District.

Croydon Council's cemeteries within the Borough became full several years ago, although agreement was reached subsequently to bring an area of ornamental gardens at Croydon Cemetery into use for burials. This will be enough to meet the Borough's non-denominational burial needs for just over two years. The Council's main operational cemetery is at Warlingham, in Surrey, some 2 km. beyond the Borough boundary, and inconveniently located for the north of the Borough. Here, at the Greenlawn Memorial Park, there is a further 3½ years' supply, giving nearly 5½ in all. In addition, Croydon residents probably also make use of the privately-owned Beckenham and Streatham Park Cemeteries in the Boroughs of Bromley and Merton, respectively, but these provide only six months' further supply for Croydon.

For the future, Croydon Council plans to extend Greenlawn Memorial Park by up to thirty hectares, giving an extra 135 years in the short-to-medium term, and 337 in the longer term (assuming some space would be taken by Tandridge District residents). It is understood that serious problems are attached to the question of planning permission for this extension. Even if permission is obtained, the distances involved for many residents would make this a less attractive option than, say, reuse at Croydon and Queen's Road Cemeteries in the northern half of the Borough.

The unpopularity of Greenlawn Memorial Park compared to Croydon Cemetery has caused the Borough Council to maximise the burials potential of the latter, by taking over ornamental gardens for burials. This short-term expedient - giving just two years' respite - has the long term effect of reducing the quality of the Cemetery. It is typical of the cramming measures that so many burial authorities in London have felt obliged to implement. When carried out with great care, as at Croydon, the damage can be limited; but the original intentions of the cemetery designers are thereby destroyed.

Croydon and Sutton Councils are partners in Bandon Hill Cemetery located in the Borough of Sutton (see Sutton profile for details). Bandon Hill is effectively full for all but family re-openings, but consideration is being given to extending the Cemetery into adjoining allotments. Croydon residents traditionally take about 70% of burials at Bandon Hill, and an extension could provide valuable relief for the northern part of the Borough. The allotments do, however, provide an amenity of great value to the allotment holders.

Space for 600 Muslim burials is set aside at Greenlawn Memorial Park Cemetery. These should meet the Borough's needs for about forty years.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# EALING

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	South Ealing <sup>1</sup>	1861	9.7	0	68	68	-	3	-	71	0	-	0	-	0	
	Havelock	1890	2.2	0	6	6	-	-	-	6	0	-	-	-	0	
	Acton	1897	6.7	0	51	51	-	-	-	51	0	-	-	0	0	
	Greenford Park	1900	13.5	239	158	397	-	-	26	423	0	-	-	171	171	
	Hortus Road	1944	2.9	4	25	29	-	-	3	37	0	-	-	61	61	
Council proposed, anywhere	Greenford Park extrn.	n/k	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4000	-	-	-	4000	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	35.0	243	308	551	-	3	34	588	4000	-	-	232	4232	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	35.0	243	308	551	-	3	34	588	4000	-	-	232	4232	
Other Council, in Borough	Hanwell <sup>2</sup>	1855	7.7	0	12	12	-	-	-	12	0	-	-	-	0	
	City of Westminster <sup>3</sup>	1867	10.1	30	15	45	-	-	-	45	1500	-	-	-	1500	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	52.8	273	335	608	-	3	34	645	5500	-	-	232	5732	

1 aka Ealing & Old Brentford Cemetery

2 pka Kensington Cemetery; owned by Kensington & Chelsea Council

3 aka Westminster Cemetery and Hanwell Cemetery; owned by Westminster City Council

Ealing Council owns five cemeteries, broadly spaced throughout the Borough and with reasonable access by public transport, except, perhaps, from Northolt and Perivale. None of these cemeteries have any non-denominational burial spaces remaining, although Greenford Park and Hortus Road Cemeteries have 171 and 61 spaces respectively for Muslim burials. These should be sufficient for the Borough's Muslim burials for 8½ years. Westminster Cemetery, owned by Westminster City Council, and the nearby privately-owned Kensal Green Cemetery, might provide a few non-denominational burial spaces, but these are not significant: six months at the most. The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea's Hanwell Cemetery, also within Ealing, has no unused space.

In order to meet future burial needs, the Council intends to open a two-hectare extension to Greenford Park Cemetery. This would meet the Borough's non-denominational burial needs for about fourteen years in the short to medium term, and about 36 years in the longer term. Although there is no planning permission for this extension, and no provision in the Ealing Unitary Development Plan, the land is contiguous with the existing Cemetery, and it is thought that there are no serious problems in the way of this development.

The Borough's relatively high Muslim population may reduce the above forecast, as Muslims generally require single burials only in each grave, and (like the Jewish community) find multiple burials in family graves unacceptable.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# ENFIELD

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational								
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T	ND	J	RC	M	T
Council, in Borough	Lavender Hill	1871	11.6	188	90	278	-	-	0	278	210	-	-	25	235
	Southgate <sup>1</sup>	1880	5.4	39	50	89	-	-	-	89	0	-	-	-	0
	Hertford Road	1881	4.4	0	11	11	-	-	-	11	0	-	-	-	0
	Edmonton	1884	11.8	61	131	192	-	-	-	192	100	-	-	-	100
Council proposed, anywhere	Lavender Hill	1997	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000	-	-	-	8000
Private, in Borough	Tottenham Park	1906	2.0	0	4	4	-	-	122	126	0	-	-	1500	1500
Denominational, in Borough	Edmonton Jewish <sup>2</sup>	1890	20.3	-	-	-	26	-	-	26	-	0	-	-	0
	Adath Yisroel	1927	2.4	-	-	-	45	-	-	45	-	2000	-	-	2000
	Ed J W Section <sup>3</sup>	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	61.9	288	286	574	71	-	122	767	8310	2000	-	1525	11835
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	37.2	288	282	570	-	-	0	570	8310	-	-	25	8335
Other Council, in Borough	Trent Park <sup>4</sup>	1960	2.4	67	23	90	-	-	-	90	600	-	-	-	600
	Enfield <sup>5</sup>	1961	2.4	0	75	75	-	-	-	75	0	-	-	-	0
- " - (new)	Trent Park <sup>4</sup>	2000	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34800	-	-	-	34800
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	40.0	355	384	739	-	-	122	861	43710	-	-	-	45235

1 pkn Old Southgate Cemetery

2 Federation of Synagogues Burial Society

3 Edmonton Jewish Cemetery Western Section, aka Western Synagogue Cemetery (Western Marble Arch Synagogue Burial Society)

4 owned by Islington Council

5 owned by Haringey Council

The Borough has seven non-denominational cemeteries within its boundaries, of which four are owned by Enfield Council. Two of these are full. The reserves of non-denominational burial space in the operational cemeteries, Lavender Hill and Edmonton, are very limited, giving no more than a year's supply. Neither the privately-owned Tottenham Park Cemetery, nor Haringey Council's Enfield Cemetery, both of which are in the Borough of Enfield, have any reserves. Islington Council's Trent Park Cemetery, also within the Borough, has some reserves, but Enfield residents are not likely to take more than about 10% of this, extending the supply by only a few months. The proposed Trent Park extension could provide a further six years' supply, but its implementation is not certain - see Islington profile.

The proposed extension to Lavender Hill Cemetery, at Strayfield Road, has been laid out for cemetery use, and the first burial took place in July 1997. This revealed, however, that the ground is waterlogged, and further burials have been suspended whilst remedial action is investigated. Enfield Council anticipates that a solution will be found, but this could restrict burials to one deep, rather than the intended three or four. In the short-to-medium term this ought to provide for the normal number of burials, equivalent to a maximum 27 years' supply. In the longer term, it appears doubtful that the anticipated seventy years' supply, which is dependant on multiple burials, will be achieved. The possibility of using the extension as a woodland cemetery is being considered.

Even so, Lavender Hill is located on the outer edge of the built-up area, and is not well-served by public transport from the population centres in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Borough. Thus, even if the problems with the Lavender Hill extension can be resolved, much of the Borough will be badly served, especially when Edmonton Cemetery runs out of space in the near future. The Council did consider extending Edmonton Cemetery into adjacent playing fields, but the loss of this important recreation facility was considered unacceptable. More graves could be crammed into Edmonton, but only at the expense of it's character and appearance. So far, Enfield Council has avoided the worst problems caused by cramming, infilling and the use of ornamental areas in its cemeteries, but such measures may become necessary. Unfortunately no account can be taken of the privately-owned New Southgate Cemetery, nearby in the Borough of Barnet, for which no information was supplied in response to the survey, although some reserves are thought to exist there.

The claimed 1500 Muslim burial spaces remaining at Tottenham Park Cemetery would be sufficient to provide for the Borough's Muslim population for over 100 years. This situation is probably less favourable than it seems, as the catchment probably extends beyond Enfield, and includes a large Turkish/Turkish Cypriot population that is not revealed by the census. Furthermore, this old, privately-owned, mainly Christian/non-denominational cemetery has been largely recycled for Muslim burials in recent years, and it is difficult to see how a further 1500 burials could be achieved.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Charlton	1855	5.9	38	114	152	-	-	8	160	0	-	-	-	0	
	Greenwich	1856	9.2	130	69	199	-	-	-	199	112	-	-	-	112	
	Woolwich New	1856	5.2	21	68	89	-	-	9	98	4434	-	-	709	5143	
	Royal Hospital	1857	2.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
	Woolwich Old	1884	8.0	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	0	
	Plumstead	1890	13.9	62	43	105	-	41	-	146	626	-	472	-	1098	
	Eltham	1935	8.1	153	112	265	-	10	-	275	1220	-	-	-	1220	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	52.7	404	407	811	-	51	17	879	6392	-	472	709	7573	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	52.7	404	407	811	-	51	17	879	6392	-	472	709	7573	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	52.7	404	407	811	-	51	17	879	6392	-	472	709	7573	

There are seven cemeteries in the Borough of Greenwich, all owned by the Borough Council, of which five still accept both new and re-opened burials. Four cemeteries - Greenwich, Woolwich New, Plumstead and Eltham - have reserves for non-denominational burials totalling 6392 spaces, sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for 26 years. It is thought that Greenwich currently receives burials from other boroughs without cemeteries of their own, so the supply for Greenwich might be somewhat less than 26 years, although the actual figure cannot be estimated with any confidence. Greenwich Cemetery, with the equivalent of only six months' supply, is centrally located, but the others are all at the eastern edge of the Borough. Woolwich New and Plumstead Cemeteries have good access to Woolwich, and Eltham has good rail access to Kidbrook and Blackheath, but parts of the Borough are not well connected to the cemeteries by public transport.

Ample provision for Roman Catholics and Muslims is made at Plumstead and Woolwich New Cemeteries respectively - sufficient for 88 years in the case of Muslims.

The Royal Hospital cemetery is a good example of the conversion of a full cemetery to leisure use. Now more commonly known as Greenwich (or East Greenwich) Pleasance, most tombs and monuments have been cleared or moved to the periphery of the site, and the ground made over for use as public open space. The reuse of graves in such circumstances is most unlikely.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# HACKNEY

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Abney Park	1840	13.4	0	13	13	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	0
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	13.4	0	13	13	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	0
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	13.4	0	13	13	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	0
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	13.4	0	13	13	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	0

The only facility in the Borough is the historic Abney Park Cemetery, originally privately-owned, but later taken over by the Council. It has no reserves, and now receives burials only in re-opened family graves, averaging about thirteen annually in recent years. The Cemetery is managed by the Abney Park Cemetery Trust, which seeks to enhance the historic and ecological features of the site. Most of the Cemetery is overgrown, and many graves and monuments have been vandalised or wrecked by subsidence or unchecked vegetation.

Hackney Council has no burial space elsewhere, and residents rely on cemeteries in other boroughs. It is thought, for example, that some residents are buried in Greenwich Council's cemeteries, where they are charged 4½ times the rate levied on Greenwich residents. For the purpose of this profile it is assumed that the only significant spaces remaining for Hackney residents are at the City of London Cemetery, which charges non-residents of the City of London 1½ times the normal rate. Assuming 30% of the City of London's reserves, i.e. 990 spaces, will be taken by Hackney residents, Hackney's needs could be met for another 4½ years.

The City of London Cemetery is, however, some 6 km. from the nearest point in Hackney, and journeys by public transport are inconvenient. For the future, the residents of Hackney, already one of the poorest and most deprived local authority areas in England, can expect to continue to pay much more than other Londoners for burials. The average charge for residents in London Boroughs is £693, but Hackney residents would have to pay £1127 in Enfield, £2277 in Havering, £1160 in Islington, £924 in Newham, £1206 in Redbridge, and £1084 in Waltham Forest - all assuming those Boroughs will be willing and able to accept Hackney burials in the future.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*



# HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Fulham Palace Rd <sup>1</sup>	1865	5.2	0	2	2	-	1	-	3	0	-	0	-	0	
	Margravine <sup>2</sup>	1869	6.7	0	1	1	-	1	-	2	0	-	0	-	0	
Council proposed, anywhere	Mortlake <sup>3</sup>	n/k	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800	-	-	-	1800	
Private, in Borough	Kensal Green <sup>4</sup>	1832	31.2	<sup>e</sup> 250	<sup>e</sup> 250	<sup>e</sup> 500	-	<sup>e</sup> 15	-	<sup>e</sup> 515	<sup>e</sup> 1000	-	*	-	<sup>e</sup> 1000	
Denominational, in Borough	St. Mary's RC <sup>5</sup>	1858	11.8	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	
Council, located elsewhere	North Sheen <sup>6</sup>	1909	12.3	127	145	272	-	-	6	278	1575	-	-	100	1675	
	Mortlake <sup>3</sup>	1926	8.0	121	160	281	-	100	-	381	230	-	36	-	266	
T - all the above	-	-	76.1	<sup>e</sup> 498	<sup>e</sup> 558	<sup>e</sup> 1056	-	<sup>e</sup> 117	6	<sup>e</sup> 1179	<sup>e</sup> 7305	-	<sup>e</sup> 36	100	<sup>e</sup> 7441	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	33.1	248	308	556	-	102	6	664	6245	-	36	100	6441	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	43.1	<sup>e</sup> 250	<sup>e</sup> 253	<sup>e</sup> 503	-	<sup>e</sup> 17	-	<sup>e</sup> 520	<sup>e</sup> 1000	-	*	-	<sup>e</sup> 1000	

- 1 pka Fulham Cemetery
- 2 pka Hammersmith Cemetery
- 3 in LB Richmond upon Thames; as 2.
- 4 pka All Souls Cemetery; partly located in RB Kensington & Chelsea, but recorded under Hammersmith & Fulham
- 5 entirely in LB Hammersmith & Fulham, but entrance is in RB Kensington & Chelsea
- 6 aka Fulham Cemetery; in LB Richmond upon Thames

Of the four cemeteries in the Borough, only the historic privately-owned Kensal Green Cemetery - which is partly within Kensington & Chelsea - has significant reserves, but even then Hammersmith & Fulham's share is only sufficient to meet its needs for two years at the most. The two Council-owned cemeteries, Margravine and Fulham Palace Road, are full. The nearby Government-owned Brompton Cemetery (Department of National Heritage) in the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea might provide between one and two years' supply for Hammersmith & Fulham.

The Borough Council's main cemeteries are adjacent to each other in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames, some 4 km. away from the nearest point in Hammersmith & Fulham. These cemeteries - North Sheen and Mortlake - have between them 1805 non-denominational spaces in reserve, equivalent to eleven years' supply, making just thirteen years for the Borough as a whole taking Kensal Green into account.

The Council has planning permission for a 0.9-hectare extension of Mortlake Cemetery onto the site of a former plant nursery. Assuming 10% of this will be taken by Richmond residents, this would give an extra ten years' supply for Hammersmith & Fulham in the short-to-medium term, and 25 years in the longer term. The immediate future situation, then, looks reasonable for Hammersmith & Fulham, but most Borough residents will continue to find journeys to their main operational cemeteries both inconvenient and time consuming by public transport. Given the geography of the Borough, only reuse of graves at the old Hammersmith (Margravine) and Fulham (Fulham Palace Road) Cemeteries would appear to be able to resolve this problem. Margravine, though, has been converted from an operational cemetery into a highly valued open space with just one burial annually, offering tranquillity and wildlife habitats, with the better monuments carefully preserved. Reuse here may not have much potential. Eventually, reuse at Mortlake and North Sheen may be necessary. Reuse at Kensal Green could also provide burial options for the northern part of the Borough.

Space for Roman Catholic and Muslim burials is made available at North Sheen and Mortlake Cemeteries. For Muslims, the supply should last about twenty years. No information was forthcoming regarding the Roman Catholic St. Mary's Cemetery, but its reserves, if any, are thought to be very few.

- |     |                            |     |   |    |                           |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|---|----|---------------------------|
| BG  | <i>burial ground</i>       | r-o | <i>re-opened family/private graves</i>  | ND | <i>non-denominational</i> |
| aka | <i>also known as</i>       | -   | <i>not applicable</i>                   | J  | <i>Jewish</i>             |
| pka | <i>previously known as</i> | ha  | <i>hectares</i>                         | RC | <i>Roman Catholic</i>     |
| e   | <i>estimate</i>            | n/k | <i>not known</i>                        | M  | <i>Muslim</i>             |
| u   | <i>under-estimate</i>      | *   | <i>information missing/not supplied</i> | T  | <i>total</i>              |

# HARINGEY

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual)			average 1991-1995				space remaining (number of burials)				
				non-denom.			denominational				ND	J	R	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T					
Council, in Borough	Tottenham Wood Green	1858 1995	22.7 1.6	0 36	55 0	55 36	- -	- -	- 0	55 36	0	-	-	-	0
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	Enfield <sup>1</sup>	1961	2.4	0	75	75	-	-	-	75	0	-	-	-	0
T - all the above	-	-	26.7	36	130	166	-	-	0	166	1500	-	-	1464	2964
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	26.7	36	130	166	-	-	0	166	1500	-	-	1464	2964
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	24.2	36	55	91	-	-	0	91	1500	-	-	1464	2964

1 in LB Enfield

Haringey Council's Tottenham and Enfield Cemeteries (the latter being in the Borough of Enfield) have exhausted their supply of new burial land. All the remaining reserves of non-denominational burial space in the Borough are in the recently-opened Wood Green Cemetery, which can meet the Borough's needs for seven years. If a small proportion of Camden Council's nearby St. Pancras Cemetery, Islington Council's Islington Cemetery, and the privately-owned Highgate Cemetery are taken into account, the reserves could be stretched by over three more years, thus lasting for a little over ten years in all. There are no other reserves beyond this. Unfortunately no account can be taken of the privately-owned New Southgate Cemetery, nearby in the Borough of Barnet, for which no information was supplied in response to the survey, although some reserves are thought to exist there. These, however, seem to be available mainly to the Greek/Cypriot and Roman Catholic communities.

The 139-year old Tottenham Cemetery is likely to offer an immediate supply of burial space under the reuse of old graves legislation being promoted in this report.

The Council has made provision for Muslim burials at Wood Green Cemetery, where about half the space available has been set aside. This should meet the Muslim burial needs for well over 100 years. It is possible that the allocation of reserves at Wood Green could be adjusted so as to balance the Muslim and non-denominational reserves.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# HARROW

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Paines Lane	1877	1.0	0	1	1	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	0
	Harrow	1888	2.8	0	3	3	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	0
	Wealdstone	1902	2.6	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
	Roxeth Hill BG	1902	0.7	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
	Eastcote Lane	1922	1.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
	Pinner New	1933	6.5	17	14	31	-	44	-	75	96	-	205	-	301
	Harrow Weald	1937	4.4	1	0	1	-	-	-	1	1800	-	700	600	3100
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	19.4	18	18	36	-	44	-	80	1896	-	905	600	3401
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	19.4	18	18	36	-	44	-	80	1896	-	905	600	3401
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	19.4	18	18	36	-	44	-	80	1896	-	905	600	3401

All seven of the cemeteries in the Borough are owned by the Council, which has no cemeteries or reserves elsewhere. Five cemeteries are full, and only Pinner New Cemetery currently receives a significant number of burials. It has 301 reserved spaces, of which 96 are for non-denominational burials, sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for less than six months.

The Council's main reserves are at Harrow Weald Cemetery, where non-denominational reserves will meet the Borough's needs for eight years. In addition, Harrow could benefit from Camden Council's proposed cemetery at Edgwarebury Lane, in the Borough of Barnet. This could supply another seven years or so of burial space for Harrow, but - as pointed out in the Camden profile - it would be unwise to rely on Edgwarebury Lane. Unless Harrow Council can find more space at Harrow Weald, it will soon need to consider the development of another cemetery - unless, of course, the reuse of graves becomes permitted. This might enable new reserves to be made available at Paines Lane and Harrow Cemeteries immediately, and at Wealdstone Cemetery early in the next century.

Large reserves are set aside at Harrow Weald for Roman Catholic and Muslim burials, which should be sufficient for the foreseeable future.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# HAVERING

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denom'al				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Romford	1871	8.1	103	138	241	-	49	-	290	600	-	250	300	1150	
	Rainham	1902	1.3	0	29	29	-	2	-	31	0	-	-	-	0	
	Upminster	1902	4.3	174	101	275	-	4	-	279	2000	-	-	-	2000	
	Hornchurch	1932	3.3	12	32	44	-	3	-	47	0	-	-	-	0	
Council proposed, anywhere	Upminster	n/k	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12200	-	-	-	12200	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	Rainham Jewish	1938	21.9	-	-	-	385	-	-	385	-	14400	-	-	14400	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	38.9	289	300	589	385	58	-	1032	14800	14400	250	300	29750	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	38.9	289	300	589	385	-	-	1032	14800	-	250	300	29750	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cem's in Borough	-	-	17.0	289	300	589	-	58	-	647	14800	-	250	300	15350	

Of the five cemeteries in the Borough, the Rainham Jewish Cemetery has by far the biggest reserves of burial space, and is thought to have a catchment area far beyond the Borough boundary.

Of the four Council-owned cemeteries, two are full. Upminster and Romford Cemeteries have reserves that will meet the Borough's non-denominational needs for up to nine years. Looking to the future, the Council proposes to more than double the size of Upminster Cemetery, giving reserves sufficient to meet non-denomination needs for another forty years in the short-to-medium term, and one hundred years in the longer term. It is understood that planning permission has not yet been granted. If opening this extension proves problematic, reuse legislation would probably open up significant new reserves at Romford Cemetery. Either way, Havering seems well-provided for, and both Romford and Upminster provide reasonable access by public transport to much of the Borough.

In addition to its non-denominational reserves, 250 spaces are reserved at Romford Cemetery for Roman Catholic burials; and 300 for Muslim burials, enough for 150 years.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# HILLINGDON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominat'l				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Hillingdon & Uxbridge	1856	18.5	23	51	74	-	-	-	74	0	-	-	-	0	
	Harlington BG	1871	1.3	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
	Victoria Lane BG	1871	0.2	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
	Harmondsworth	1905	2.5	7	7	14	-	-	-	14	231	-	-	-	231	
	Northwood	1915	15.8	54	36	90	-	-	-	90	2306	-	-	-	2306	
	Cherry Lane	1937	24.5	102	56	158	-	-	4	162	9800	-	-	350	10150	
	West Drayton	1939	7.2	28	21	49	-	-	-	49	2740	-	-	-	2740	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	70.0	214	171	385	-	-	4	389	15077	-	-	350	15427	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	70.0	214	171	385	-	-	4	389	15077	-	-	350	15427	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	70.0	214	171	385	-	-	4	389	15077	-	-	350	15427	

There are seven cemeteries in the Borough, of which four have reserves of non-denominational burial space sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for 56 years. Much of this is in Cherry Lane Cemetery, which has been greatly extended in recent years. A large extension has also been opened recently at West Drayton. Together, these two cemeteries provide good coverage for the West Drayton, Yiewsley and Hayes Town parts of the Borough, although the northern part of Hayes is not well-connected by public transport. Northwood serves the northern part of the Borough, i.e. Ickenham, Ruislip and Northwood itself, although not all areas are connected conveniently by bus routes. The central part of the Borough is not well-served, as the historic Hillingdon & Uxbridge Cemetery has long since filled up. Reuse legislation would probably open up more convenient burial opportunities there for Uxbridge residents.

The small Harmondsworth Cemetery has sufficient reserves to meet the needs of the village communities south of the M4.

Sufficient burial space for Muslims has been set aside at Cherry Lane Cemetery.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# HOUNSLOW

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Isleworth	1880	2.6	0	14	14	-	-	-	14	0	-	-	-	0	
	Feltham	1886	2.8	1	37	38	-	-	-	38	0	-	-	-	0	
	Chiswick Old	1888	3.0	2	15	17	-	-	-	17	8	-	-	-	8	
	New Brentford	1903	3.3	61	23	84	-	-	-	84	200	-	-	-	200	
	Chiswick New	1932	6.2	297	38	335	-	-	-	335	2900	-	-	-	2900	
	Bedfont	1942	1.4	23	5	28	-	-	-	28	570	-	-	-	570	
	Hatton	1974	9.1	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	6800	-	-	-	6800	
Council proposed, anywhere	Chiswick New extn	n/k	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000	-	-	-	12000	
	Hatton extn	n/k	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9600	-	-	-	9600	
	Borough extn <sup>1</sup>	n/k	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18000	-	-	-	18000	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Hounslow <sup>2</sup>	1869	3.6	26	21	47	-	-	-	47	1200	-	-	-	1200	
	Borough <sup>3</sup>	1942	13.0	35	19	54	-	-	0	54	2700	-	-	2000	4700	
T - all the above	-	-	64.8	449	173	622	-	-	0	622	53978	-	-	2000	55978	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	64.8	449	173	622	-	-	0	622	53978	-	-	2000	55978	
Other Council, in Borough	Kensington <sup>4</sup>	1929	8.9	0	264	264	-	-	-	264	0	-	-	-	0	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	48.2	388	133	521	-	-	-	521	32078	-	-	-	32078	

1 aka Powdermill Lane; in LB Richmond upon Thames

2 in LB Richmond upon Thames

3 aka Heston & Isleworth Cemetery; Powder Mill Lane Cemetery; in LB Richmond Upon Thames

4 owned by RB Kensington & Chelsea

There are eight cemeteries in the Borough, of which Hounslow Council owns seven. The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea's Kensington Cemetery at Hanwell is full. Hounslow Council also owns two cemeteries close by in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames. Taking account of all these cemeteries, and allowing for a small proportion of the two cemeteries in Richmond to be taken by residents of that Borough, there is enough unused burial space to meet Hounslow's needs for nearly 67 years. These cemeteries are spread throughout the Borough, with good public transport access overall.

In addition to this ample provision for the future, Hounslow Council has planning permission to extend Chiswick New, Hatton and Borough Cemeteries, on land currently used for allotments, an urban farm and agriculture, respectively. Together, these extensions would provide for the Borough's needs for an additional 180 years in the short-to-medium term, and 450 years in the long term. The high value of the existing uses of this land to the community may, however, constrain their eventual use for burials. (Borough Cemetery has already been extended at least once on to the agricultural land, which is used for grazing.)

At Borough Cemetery, 2000 burial spaces are reserved for Muslims, sufficient to meet Hounslow's needs for 77 years. Also, contrary to the impression given by the CIPFA burials data, most graves at Hatton have so far been taken by Muslims, and it is possible that other Muslims will be buried there rather than at Borough Cemetery.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# ISLINGTON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council proposed, anywhere	Trent Park <sup>1</sup>	2000	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34200	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Islington <sup>2</sup>	1852	31.2	196	180	376	-	-	-	376	8000	-	-	8000	
	Trent Park <sup>1</sup>	1960	2.4	67	23	90	-	-	-	90	600	-	-	600	
T - all the above	-	-	33.6	263	203	466	-	-	-	466	42800	-	-	42800	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	33.6	263	203	466	-	-	-	466	0	-	-	0	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1 In LB Enfield

2 in LB Barnet

There are no cemeteries in Islington. However, the Borough Council owns Islington Cemetery in the Borough of Barnet, some 4 km. to the north of the nearest point in Islington, and Trent Park Cemetery in the Borough of Enfield, some 9 km. to the north. Together, these will provide burial space for Islington residents for 37 years (after making an allowance for some spaces to be taken by residents of the Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Haringey). In addition, there are about 210 spaces in the nearby privately-owned Highgate Cemetery in the Borough of Camden which could be expected to be taken by Islington residents, providing for one more year. Other Islington residents are likely to be buried in the privately-owned New Southgate Cemetery in the Borough of Barnet, some 6 km. to the north of the nearest point in Islington, but for which no information on reserved space at New Southgate was made available for the survey.

The currently operational Trent Park Cemetery occupies only 12% of the site originally acquired by Islington Council for cemetery use. The rest of the land remains mainly open countryside, but would provide for Islington's needs for 150 years in the short-to-medium term, and 375 years in the longer term (assuming that about 10% of the spaces would be taken by Barnet and Enfield residents). This is clearly a formidable provision for the future, but recent burials show a marked preference for Islington Cemetery, which is much closer to Islington residents than Trent Park, and is more attractive. In addition, doubts about the acceptability of extending Trent Park Cemetery into the splendid surrounding countryside might cause the Council to re-think its long term policy. In Islington's case, the benefits to be had from the reuse of old graves will be very considerable at Islington Cemetery, now over 145 years old.

No special provision for Muslim burials is apparent, but the extent of the total reserves at Islington and Trent Park Cemeteries suggests that sufficient space could be readily made available.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

## KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	Brompton <sup>1</sup>	1840	16.2	0	21	21	-	-	-	21	1500	-	-	-	1500
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Hanwell <sup>2</sup>	1855	7.7	0	12	12	-	-	-	12	0	-	-	-	0
	Kensington <sup>3</sup>	1929	8.9	0	264	264	-	-	-	264	0	-	-	-	0
T - all the above	-	-	32.8	0	297	297	-	-	-	297	1500	-	-	-	1500
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	16.6	0	276	276	-	-	-	276	0	-	-	-	0
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	16.2	0	21	21	-	-	-	21	1500	-	-	-	1500

1 owned by Department of National Heritage, and managed by the Royal Parks Agency

2 aka Kensington Cemetery; in LB Ealing

3 aka Gunnersbury Cemetery; in LB Hounslow

The two cemeteries owned by Kensington & Chelsea Council - Hanwell and Kensington - are located in the Boroughs of Ealing and Hounslow respectively. Both are full, with no remaining burial spaces, although Kensington Cemetery averages 264 burials by re-opened family graves each year.

The historic Brompton Cemetery, the only site entirely in the Royal Borough, has been unused for many years, except for a few re-openings of private graves (averaging 21 p.a.). It now expects to recommence new burials. About 1100 will be reused common graves, of which 300 have already been identified, and 400 will be family burials in 100 new graves. Some of these reserves will be taken by Westminster and Hammersmith & Fulham residents, but the proportion available to Kensington & Chelsea residents is likely to last for about five years.

The Royal Borough's other historic cemetery, Kensal Green, is partly within the Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, and is tabulated in the profile of that Borough. Kensington & Chelsea's share of its reserves probably amounts to about 300 spaces, enough to meet the Royal Borough's needs for less than two years. Some Kensington & Chelsea residents are possibly buried in Westminster City Council's Westminster and Mill Hill Cemeteries in the Boroughs of Ealing and Barnet respectively, and in the privately-owned Highgate Cemetery in Camden. Together with Kensal Green and Brompton, the total reserves are, perhaps, sufficient to meet the Royal Borough's burial needs for about ten years.

Clearly, reuse legislation would have important implications for the Royal Borough, as Brompton Cemetery is now nearly 160 years old, and Hanwell is over 140 years old. Reuse would need to be carried out with great sensitivity, however, given the historic nature of both cemeteries, especially Brompton.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*



# KINGSTON UPON THAMES

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Kingston	1855	8.9	34	41	75	-	-	0	75	865	-	-	40	905	
	Surbiton	1918	4.5	54	68	122	-	-	0	122	800	-	-	-	800	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	13.4	88	109	197	-	0	197	197	1665	-	-	40	1705	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	13.4	88	109	197	-	0	197	197	1665	-	-	40	1705	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	13.4	88	109	197	-	0	197	197	1665	-	-	40	1705	

The two cemeteries in the Royal Borough, both owned by the Council, have non-denominational burial reserves of 1665 spaces, enough to meet the Borough's needs for about ten years. Both sites are centrally located close to Kingston town centre, with good connections by bus to most parts of the Borough. Up to an additional 4½ years' supply might be available in Wandsworth Council's Morden (Battersea New) Cemetery, located in the Borough of Merton but adjacent to the Kingston boundary, although Kingston upon Thames residents would be charged 2½-times the normal rate for Wandsworth residents.

There is no provision in Kingston for new cemeteries or extensions to the existing cemeteries. Reuse legislation would probably release considerable reserves at Kingston Cemetery, now 142 years old.

Some relief from any impending shortage of burial space in Kingston upon Thames could be provided by the proposal to extend Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery. Although intended for residents of the Boroughs of Merton and Sutton, part of the extension would be on land within the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames. Assuming that Kingston residents take about 10% of this extension, the Royal Borough's reserves would thus be extended by eighteen years. The Council would be wise, however, not to depend on this extension, as there are good environmental, recreational and amenity reasons not to proceed with it.

Forty spaces for Muslim burials are reserved at Kingston Cemetery, sufficient to meet demand for about ten years.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# LAMBETH

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	West Norwood <sup>1</sup>	1837	17.0	209	47	256	-	-	-	256	*1000	-	-	-	*1000
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	Lambeth <sup>2</sup>	1854	20.0	169	83	252	-	-	-	252	*10000	-	-	-	*10000
	Streatham <sup>2</sup>	1893	15.8	0	72	72	-	-	-	72	0	-	-	-	0
T - all the above	-	-	52.8	378	202	580	-	-	-	580	*11000	-	-	-	*11000
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	52.8	378	202	580	-	-	-	580	*11000	-	-	-	*11000
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	17.0	209	47	256	-	-	-	256	*1000	-	-	-	*1000

1 aka Norwood Cemetery; pka South Metropolitan Cemetery

2 both in LB Wandsworth

The historic West Norwood Cemetery, with about 1000 non-denominational burial spaces remaining, is the only cemetery in Lambeth. With an annual average of 282 non-denominational burials (excluding re-opens), this on its own would meet Lambeth's needs for only 3½ years. Controversy surrounded past burial practices at West Norwood, where the need to find additional burial space has sometimes been at the expense of the Cemetery's exceptional historic, landscape and architectural character. Perhaps nowhere else has the conflict between heritage and the business of meeting the demand for burial space been more acute, or the results more sharply focused. For example, the squeezing in of modern black marble headstones between stone Victorian monuments has had a particularly unfortunate effect. Despite this, West Norwood remains one of London's greatest cemeteries, and Lambeth Council has introduced new measures to protect its character and restore some of its pride.

Lambeth Council owns Streatham and Lambeth Cemeteries, each some three kilometres away in the Borough of Wandsworth at the southern end of Lambeth. Streatham is full, taking only a few re-openings. Lambeth Cemetery has ample reserve space, estimated to be about 10,000, of which Lambeth residents might take 8000, but doubt has been expressed about this figure, as Lambeth Cemetery shows signs of being fully used. It may be an estimate of space that could be available through recycling. Taking all three cemeteries together, plus a proportion of the private Streatham Park Cemetery, nearby in the Borough of Merton, there is a 32 years' supply. If, however, a reserve figure of, say, 1000 is assumed for Lambeth Cemetery, the supply is only 6¾ years. For residents in the centre and north of the Borough, these burial opportunities are distant and inconvenient, and there are no alternatives. The reuse of old graves at West Norwood would help relieve this problem. The potential for reuse is greater at Lambeth Cemetery, where there are fewer tombs and monuments of architectural or historic interest, but the problem of location will always remain.

No land is specifically recorded as being set aside in the Council's cemeteries for denominational burials.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

## LEWISHAM

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)				
				non-denom.			denominational								
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T	ND	J	RC	M	T
Council, in Borough	Brockley <sup>1,3</sup>	1858	6.1	0	6	6	-	2	-	8	0	-	0	-	0
	Ladywell <sup>2,3</sup>	1858	8.7	0	9	9	-	0	-	9	0	-	-	-	0
	Lewisham <sup>4</sup>	1873	24.3	127	183	310	-	121	-	431	600	-	50	-	650
	Grove Park	1937	9.5	124	124	248	-	39	9	296	1200	-	200	<sup>u5</sup>	1405
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	48.6	251	322	573	-	162	9	744	1800	-	250	<sup>u5</sup>	2055
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	48.6	251	322	573	-	162	9	744	1800	-	250	<sup>u5</sup>	2055
Other Council, in Borough	Bromley Hill <sup>5</sup>	1907	2.6	25	19	44	-	-	-	44	58	-	-	-	58
T - ND cemeteries in Borough			51.2	276	341	617	-	162	9	788	1858	-	250	<sup>u5</sup>	2113

- 1 pka Deptford Cemetery
- 2 pka Lewisham Cemetery
- 3 now jointly operated as Brockley & Ladywell Cemetery
- 4 aka Hither Green Cemetery; Lee Cemetery
- 5 owned by Bromley Council

Lewisham has four cemeteries, of which Lewisham (also known as Hither Green) and Grove Park are still fully operational. These have 1800 burial spaces remaining, giving a six-year future supply. The private Beckenham Cemetery, adjacent to Lewisham in the Borough of Bromley, is likely to have only a marginal effect on this. Grove Park, with the largest reserve, is at the very eastern edge of the Borough - a salient into Bromley. Lewisham Cemetery is also in the east. Both are inconveniently located for much of the Borough, especially the west and north. Southwark's Camberwell New Cemetery is closer for many Lewisham addresses, but burial charges would be 2½-times the charge at Grove Park or Lewisham. Without the cemetery extension at Honor Oak Recreation Ground, Southwark's reserves are only slightly less limited than Lewisham's, and the irony is that Lewisham residents might have to look to Honor Oak for burials rather than football - see Southwark profile.

Bromley's small cemetery at Bromley Hill, within the Borough of Lewisham, is not significant for the latter's needs.

Both Brockley and Ladywell Cemeteries are now nearly 140 years old, and already contain a number of graves that could be reused under the new procedures advocated in this report. Furthermore, Lewisham Cemetery is now over 120 years old, and could start to deliver graves for reuse in the near future.

Adequate provision for Roman Catholics and Muslims is, or could be, made available at Grove Park.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# MERTON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominat'l			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Mitcham Church Rd	1883	2.7	0	5	5	-	-	-	5	0	-	-	-	0
	Gap Road <sup>1</sup>	1888	8.3	0	52	52	-	-	-	52	0	-	-	-	0
	Mitcham London Rd	1926	6.0	100	96	196	-	-	-	196	2800	-	-	-	2800
	Merton & Sutton <sup>2</sup>	1947	8.8	159	108	267	0	-	25	292	1513	531	-	248	2292
Council proposed, anywhere	Merton & Sutton extn	2016	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28600	-	-	-	28600
Private, in Borough	Streatham Park	1908	24.3	137	178	315	-	-	-	315	350	-	-	-	350
Denominational, in Borough	Rowan Road Jewish	1915	2.2	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	66.6	396	439	835	0	-	25	860	33263	53	-	248	34042
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	40.1	259	261	520	0	-	25	545	32913	531	-	248	33692
Other Council, in Borough	Morden <sup>3</sup>	1891	8.3	60	241	301	-	-	15	316	7337	-	-	594	7931
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	50.1	396	439	835	0	-	25	860	4663	531	-	248	5442

1 pka Wimbledon Cemetery

2 owned by Merton & Sutton Joint Burial Board; all details recorded under Merton, not Sutton

3 aka Battersea New Cemetery; owned by Wandsworth Council

Mitcham Church Road and Gap Road (Wimbledon) Cemeteries are full to all except re-openings. The Council's two other cemeteries, Mitcham London Road and Merton & Sutton Joint, have 4313 non-denominational burial spaces in reserve, of which 3481 would be available to Merton residents (assuming that Kingston residents take a little of the Joint Cemetery's reserves, and Merton and Sutton residents split the rest equally). This would be sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for eighteen years. London Road is well-served by bus, and a single bus route links the otherwise poorly-located Merton & Sutton Joint to the Wimbledon area.

By taking account of a reasonable proportion of the reserves at the privately-owned Streatham Park Cemetery and Wandsworth Council's Morden (Battersea New) Cemetery, both within Merton's boundaries, the total reserves could last for a further four years, i.e. 22 in total.

In addition to these existing reserves, planning permission is available to extend the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery on to two sites totally 14.3 hectares, currently in use for agriculture, playing fields and a thriving riding centre. Merton's share of this would meet its burial needs for 66 years in the short-to-medium term, and 166 years in the longer term. However, the land in question has significant amenity value, and the section in the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames has great potential for sports and/or grazing or other agriculture, and is presently used for riding. The section adjacent to the existing Cemetery is let to a riding school, which has been greatly improved by its current occupiers, and which provides a popular and well-used facility for local children. It is particularly appreciated by children with disabilities. Both Merton and Sutton Councils need to reconsider the competing claims for this land. They may well conclude that the present uses are of greater value to the community than a cemetery extension, particularly if future reuse legislation provides new burial opportunities at the Borough's Mitcham Church Road and Gap Road Cemeteries, both of which are over 100 years old. By the time the existing supply runs out, considerable new reserves should have become available by means of re-using old graves in these cemeteries.

Space for 248 Muslim burials is reserved at Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery. This will meet the combined needs of Merton and Sutton Boroughs for 35 years. Over 500 spaces are also reserved for Jewish burials at Merton & Sutton Joint. No information was supplied in response to the survey for Rowan Road Jewish Cemetery.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# NEWHAM

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	West Ham	1857	9.1	43	50	93	-	-	7	100	0	-	-	92	92
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private, in Borough	East London	1872	13.0	656	168	824	-	-	-	824	*	-	-	-	*
	Manor Park	1874	20.3	627	220	847	-	-	-	847	*	-	-	-	*
	Woodgrange Park	1889	9.1	0	11	11	-	-	74	85	*	-	-	*	*
Denominational, in Borough	West Ham Jewish	1857	4.3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	50	-	-	50
	Plashet Jewish	1896	5.7	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	100	-	-	100
	East Ham Jewish	1919	10.1	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	500	-	-	500
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	71.6	1326	449	1775	60	-	81	1916	40	650	-	492	4742
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	9.1	43	50	93	-	-	7	100	0	-	-	92	92
Other Council, in Borough	City of London <sup>1</sup>	1856	81.0	594	489	1083	-	-	-	1083	3300	-	-	-	3300
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	132.5	1920	938	2858	-	-	81	2939	3300	-	-	-	3300

<sup>1</sup> owned by the City of London Corporation

The situation in Newham is unusual, in that there are five non-denominational and three Jewish cemeteries, taking a larger total number of burials than any other borough, but only one of them, West Ham Cemetery, is owned by Newham Council. West Ham has no reserves of non-denominational burial space.

Unfortunately no estimates of reserves were forthcoming from the privately-owned non-denominational East London, Manor Park and Woodgrange Park Cemeteries, but the first two, taken together, average 1283 new burials and 388 re-opens annually. At that rate, it is reasonable to assume that they have considerable reserves of new non-denominational space. It is also reasonable to assume that if new graves have been developed at that rate over the years, and continue to be developed at that rate, then both cemeteries will run out of land in the very near future, if they have not already done so. New burials other than in existing family plots could not then be accepted unless the current legal procedures regarding the disturbance of mortal remains were first completed.

Also in Newham is London's largest cemetery, the City of London, owned by the Corporation of London (for more information, see the profile of the City of London). This has 3300 unused non-denominational spaces, of which perhaps 20% will be taken by Newham residents, providing for Newham's needs for only 2½ years. This would be increased if less of the City of London's reserves were taken by the residents of inner London boroughs with no space of their own. The potential for the reuse of old graves at the 140-years old City of London Cemetery is greater than at any other cemetery in London, and would go along way towards meeting the East End's needs well into the future.

Between them the three Jewish cemeteries have unused space for 650 burials. The Borough Council reserves 92 spaces for Muslim burials at West Ham Cemetery, enough to meet the Borough's needs for only one year. It is thought that Muslim burials also take place at the City of London and Woodgrange Park Cemeteries, but there is no clear indication of the remaining capacity. At Woodgrange Park, old graves appear to be being reused for Muslim burials, and a separate area has also been fenced off for Muslim burials. Despite this, it seems likely that space is inadequate for the considerable immediate and long term needs of the Muslim community in Newham and Tower Hamlets.

Another Newham peculiarity is the presence of England's largest churchyard, St. Mary Magdalene, the parish church of East Ham. At 3.8 hectares, this is larger than some cemeteries. The original churchyard, dating from the 12th Century, was greatly enlarged in the 19th Century. It is now managed by Newham Council and the Passmore Edwards Museum as the East Ham Nature Reserve. Future reuse legislation would enable this churchyard to become operational again, but a careful management plan would be needed in order to avoid disturbing the nature reserve.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# REDBRIDGE

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)				
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T					
Council, in Borough	Buckingham Road <sup>1</sup>	1881	2.9	0	28	28	-	-	-	28	6	-	-	-	6
	Barkingside	1923	3.4	0	15	15	-	4	-	19	19	-	7	-	26
	Roding Lane	1940	1.3	17	2	19	-	-	-	19	1350	-	-	-	1350
	Barkingside G of R <sup>2</sup>	1954	5.5	96	93	189	-	91	-	280	631	-	100	-	731
Council proposed, anywhere	Forest Road	n/k <sup>3</sup>	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15400	-	-	-	15400
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	29.3	110	138	251	-	95	-	346	17406	-	107	-	17513
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	29.3	110	138	251	-	95	-	346	17406	-	107	-	17513
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	13.1	110	138	251	-	95	-	346	2006	-	107	-	2113

- 1 pka Great Ilford Cemetery  
 2 Barkingside Garden of Rest  
 3 likely to be 1997 or thereafter

All four cemeteries in the Borough of Redbridge are owned by the Council and have reserves of non-denominational burial space. This is limited in the case of Buckingham Road and Barkingside Cemeteries. The main reserves are at Roding Lane and Barkingside Garden of Rest, which together will meet the Borough's non-denominational needs for seven years.

In addition, the Council plans to open new 7.7-hectare cemetery at Forest Road from 1997 as and when required. Forest Road has planning permission. It's former agricultural use has been terminated, and the site has been laid out with access roads, although burials had not commenced when the site was visited in March 1997. Forest Road will provide for the Borough's needs for 55 years in the short-to-medium term, and 127 years in the longer term. The existing and proposed cemeteries are located to give a good coverage for the Borough's main population centres, and access by bus is generally good.

In addition, an 8.5 hectare site in Elmbridge Road, used for horse grazing, is identified in the Redbridge Unitary Development Plan for a cemetery, but it is understood that this proposal will not be pursued.

No special provision for future Muslim burials is made, but could presumably be accommodated at Forest Road.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

## RICHMOND UPON THAMES

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Richmond <sup>1</sup>	1839	20.3	98	94	192	-	-	-	192	1400	-	-	-	1400	
	Barnes Common <sup>2</sup>	1854	0.8	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
	Twickenham	1868	7.7	56	53	109	-	-	-	109	1250	-	-	-	1250	
	Hampton	1883	0.4	27	11	38	-	-	-	38	0	-	-	-	0	
	Mortlake BG	1887	1.6	0	2	2	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-	0	
	Teddington	1895	6.1	41	37	78	-	-	-	78	800	-	-	-	800	
Council proposed, anywhere	Richmond	n/k	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	800	
	Twickenham	n/k	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	800	
	Teddington	n/k	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	800	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Denominational, in Borough	Mortlake RC	1852	1.2	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
T - all the above	-	-	38.1	222	197	419	-	0	-	419	5850	-	-	-	5850	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	36.9	222	197	419	-	0	-	419	5850	-	0	-	5850	
Other Council, in Borough	Hounslow <sup>3</sup>	1869	3.6	26	21	47	-	-	-	47	1200	-	-	-	1200	
	North Sheen <sup>4</sup>	1909	12.3	127	145	272	-	-	6	278	1575	-	-	100	1675	
	Mortlake <sup>5</sup>	1926	8.0	121	160	281	-	100	-	381	230	-	36	-	266	
	Borough <sup>6</sup>	1942	13.0	35	19	54	-	-	0	54	2700	-	-	2000	4700	
- " - (extension)	Mortlake <sup>5</sup>	n/k	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1800	-	-	-	1800	
	Borough <sup>3</sup>	n/k	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18000	-	-	-	18000	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough			63.4	283	237	520	-	-	0	520	31355	-	36	2100	33491	

- 1 full title : East Sheen and Richmond Cemeteries; these were originally separate cemeteries
- 2 aka Old Barnes Cemetery
- 3 owned by Hounslow Council
- 4 pka Fulham Cemetery; owned by Hammersmith & Fulham Council
- 5 pka Hammersmith Cemetery; owned by Hammersmith & Fulham Council
- 6 aka Heston & Isleworth Cemetery; Powder Mill Lane Cemetery; owned by Hounslow Council

Three of the six cemeteries in the Borough owned by Richmond upon Thames Council are full. The reserves of non-denominational burial space at Richmond & East Sheen, Twickenham and Teddington Cemeteries will meet the Borough's needs for eighteen years. In addition to these cemeteries, the Borough is also host to Hounslow Council's Hounslow and Borough Cemeteries and to Hammersmith & Fulham Council's North Sheen and Mortlake Cemeteries. The likely contribution of these cemeteries to Richmond upon Thames's burial needs is the equivalent of an additional 2½ years.

Richmond upon Thames Council has planning permission to extend Richmond & East Sheen, Twickenham and Teddington Cemeteries by 0.4 hectares each. These would extend the Borough's reserves by twelve years. In each case the land in question forms part of the site originally acquired for cemetery development, and has been let for use as allotments until required. Whilst providing excellent facilities for Richmond residents, it has always been understood by the allotment holders that the land would eventually be required for burials, and no opposition is expected. Nevertheless, reuse legislation would be applicable to all of Richmond Upon Thames Council's six cemeteries, all of which are over one hundred years old. In particular, reuse could bring new resources into Barnes Old Common, which is completely overgrown, and to parts of Richmond & East Sheen which are also overgrown. This could allow some or even all of the allotments to remain.

An additional burials resource might be available at Hounslow and Hammersmith & Fulham Councils' proposed extensions at Borough and Mortlake Cemeteries respectively. This could amount to nine years' supply for Richmond upon Thames.

No special provision is made for Muslim burials in the Borough Council's cemeteries, but the future requirement is estimated to be only two each year.

BG	<i>burial ground</i>	r-o	<i>re-opened family/private graves</i>	ND	<i>non-denominational</i>
aka	<i>also known as</i>	-	<i>not applicable</i>	J	<i>Jewish</i>
pka	<i>previously known as</i>	ha	<i>hectares</i>	RC	<i>Roman Catholic</i>
e	<i>estimate</i>	n/k	<i>not known</i>	M	<i>Muslim</i>
u	<i>under-estimate</i>	*	<i>information missing/not supplied</i>	T	<i>total</i>

## SOUTHWARK

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Nunhead	1840	21.1	56	20	76	-	-	4	80	10	-	-	50	60	
	Camberwell Old	1854	17.0	90	42	132	-	-	-	132	350	-	-	-	350	
	Camberwell New	1927	12.8	227	195	422	-	-	-	422	2600	-	-	-	2600	
Council proposed, anywhere	Camberwell New	n/k	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2400	-	-	-	2400	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	52.1	373	257	630	-	-	4	634	5360	-	-	50	5410	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	52.1	373	257	630	-	-	4	634	5360	-	-	50	5410	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	52.1	373	257	630	-	-	4	634	5360	-	-	50	5410	

Southwark has three cemeteries, with 2960 non-denominational burial spaces remaining, mainly in Camberwell New Cemetery, at the eastern edge of the Borough. This will provide a 10½-year supply for the average annual number of 281 burials.

The Borough Council has made long-term provision for burials, having long ago acquired a large site for the development of Camberwell New Cemetery. The original section, opened in 1927, occupies only a part of the site. Recreation has been permitted on the remainder, which has become known as the Honor Oak Recreation Ground. It is laid out in part for football, but provides a highly valued informal recreation facility in addition to the organised team sports. The Recreation Ground is used mainly (it is thought) by neighbouring Lewisham residents. In recent years, sections of the Recreation Ground have been taken over by the Cemetery, and the most recent extension gives Camberwell New Cemetery its present considerable burial reserves. The current proposal to take another 1.2 hectares of the Recreation Ground into the Cemetery is part of a continuing pattern, although at the time of writing, planning permission had not been obtained. Not surprisingly, it has raised considerable local opposition from users of the Recreation Ground. Whilst Southwark Council has clearly been wise in making long-term provision for burials, and has allowed good temporary use of the land kept in reserve, there must be some doubt about the outcome of the current controversy. If the Recreation Ground is to be taken back for burials, the Borough has some 8½ years' supply left in the short-to-medium term, and 21 in the longer term. Further extensions into the Recreation Ground could keep Southwark supplied for most of the next century. If this is not to be, the Council will need to make alternative plans, involving perhaps intermediate burials, and woodland burials on derelict land. The latter could assist residents to the north of Peckham, for whom the three existing cemeteries are remotely located. It does seem, however, that only new legislation facilitating reuse in all three cemeteries, including even the historic Nunhead Cemetery, will assist the Borough if it to avoid taking more of Honor Oak Recreation Ground.

Nunhead Cemetery is one of the original great seven London cemeteries, but became derelict and overgrown under its private owners. It was acquired by Southwark Council in order to prevent further vandalism and neglect, and to protect its splendid heritage. Much of the Cemetery remains overgrown, and is managed as a nature reserve, but little has been done to restore the Victorian monuments. New burials still take place in a corner of the Cemetery that was never utilised by the previous owners, but only reuse of the old graves seems likely to bring in the resources necessary for proper maintenance and improvement.

There are no special Jewish or Roman Catholic burial spaces in the Borough. Nunhead has space, albeit limited, for Muslim burials. Denominational space could be made available at Camberwell New Cemetery as required.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*



# SUTTON

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	Sutton	1889	8.6	56	61	117	-	32	-	149	2624	-	306	-	2930
	Cuddington	1902	0.8	0	2	2	-	1	-	3	0	-	-	-	0
	Bandon Hill <sup>1</sup>	1900	6.5	193	177	370	-	-	-	370	0	-	-	-	0
Council proposed, anywhere	Sutton extension	2036	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3200	-	-	-	3200
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council, located elsewhere	none <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - all the above	-	-	17.5	249	240	489	-	33	-	522	5824	-	306	-	6130
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	11.0	56	63	119	-	33	-	152	5824	-	306	-	6130
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	17.5	249	240	489	-	33	-	522	5824	-	306	-	6130

1 owned jointly by Sutton and Croydon Councils

2 but see the Merton profile for the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery, owned by Sutton and Merton Councils jointly

Despite receiving almost 200 new non-denominational burials on average each year, the survey recorded no reserves for the joint Bandon Hill Cemetery. Presumably the last reserves were taken just as the survey was being conducted; certainly the Cemetery appears full. It is understood that the Joint Board is considering the acquisition of adjacent allotments. If this happens, about 30% of the spaces will be taken by Sutton residents if the previous pattern prevails. (There are fewer burial opportunities for Croydon residents in Croydon than there are for Sutton residents in Sutton.)

The Borough Council's Cuddington Cemetery is also full, but Sutton Cemetery has 2624 non-denominational spaces remaining. The joint Merton & Sutton Cemetery has another 681 spaces (assuming Kingston upon Thames residents take 10% of the spaces, and Sutton residents take half the remaining spaces). Other space amounting to about 839 spaces could be available in the privately-owned Streatham Park Cemetery, some 3 km. away in the Borough of Merton, and in Wandsworth Council's Morden (Battersea New) Cemetery, close by in Merton. Together, these are sufficient to meet the Borough's needs for 21 years.

In addition, the Council proposes to extend Sutton Cemetery by 1.6 hectares in 2036. Should planning permission be forthcoming, this would provide for another sixteen years in the short-to-medium term, and 41 years in the longer term. The proposed 14.3-hectare extension to the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery would provide a further 66 years in the short-to-medium term, and 164 years in the longer term, assuming Sutton residents take spaces in the same proportion as at the existing cemetery. Given these reserves of space, Sutton is well provided for. However, a compelling case could be made for alternative uses for the land set aside for the Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery extension, and not even the Sutton Cemetery extension can be certain to meet no opposition. The reuse of old graves could begin to provide new resources in Sutton Cemetery in the not too distant future, new legislation permitting.

Sutton Cemetery is served by several bus routes, and Merton & Sutton Joint by a single route, but the eastern part of the Borough is not well-connected.

There is ample special provision for Muslim burials in Merton & Sutton Joint Cemetery (see Merton profile).

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

## TOWER HAMLETS

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M							
Council, in Borough	Tower Hamlets	1841	13.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	13.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	13.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	13.4	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	

Tower Hamlets Cemetery was developed as a private limited stock company cemetery - one of the original great seven London cemeteries. It came under local authority ownership when the original owners failed to maintain it, and it fell into disrepair and was subjected to vandalism and rampant vegetation. It is closed to further burials and maintenance is intended to enhance the site's ecological features. There are no other cemeteries in the Borough. The Borough Council owns no cemeteries elsewhere, and has no proposals to make any provision.

For many years Tower Hamlets residents relied on Brookwood Cemetery in Woking, Surrey, and now rely on cemeteries in other boroughs. Those that are buried in other local authority-owned cemeteries are charged more than the host borough's residents: in the case of Greenwich, this is 4½ times the local rate; Bexley three times; Barking & Dagenham, Newham and Redbridge two times; and Waltham Forest 1.8 times. For the purpose of this profile it is assumed that the only significant spaces remaining for Tower Hamlets residents are at the City of London Cemetery in the Borough of Newham, some 6 km. from the nearest point in Tower Hamlets. The City Corporation charges non-residents of the City of London 1½ times the normal rate (but still less than at least six boroughs charge their own residents). Assuming 40% of the City of London's reserves, i.e. 1320 spaces, will be taken by Tower Hamlets residents, Tower Hamlets's non-denominational needs could be met for another six years. Tower Hamlets is unusual, however, in that nearly 40% of deaths are people of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin, used by Halcrow Fox as a proxy for Muslims. If these residents also are buried at the City of London Cemetery, with only one burial per grave, Tower Hamlets's assumed reserves there will last for only 3¾ years. It is possible, however, that a number of Muslims are buried at the Waltham Forest Muslim Cemetery and the privately-owned Woodgrange Park Cemetery in Newham.

The extra burial charges are an additional burden on residents of a borough that is already at or near to the top of the various national Indices of Deprivation. In the future, as other boroughs run out of space for their own burials, Tower Hamlets residents are likely to face even higher charges, and longer travelling distances. New legislation to permit the reuse of old graves would enable Tower Hamlets Cemetery to be re-opened and recycled almost indefinitely, and would also produce the resources needed for restoration. This would, however, require a re-evaluation of the Cemetery's current role as a nature reserve. Valuable habitats are in need of conservation and protection just as much as tombs and monuments, and it might be that the reuse capacity of the Cemetery could not be fully realised. It is also possible that the Muslim population would not accept the reuse of consecrated land or land previously used for Christian burials in Tower Hamlets Cemetery, although the practice seems acceptable at Woodgrange Park and Tottenham Park Cemeteries in Newham and Enfield respectively.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

## WALTHAM FOREST

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denominational				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Walthamstow	1872	4.9	0	44	44	-	-	-	44	0	-	-	-	0	
	Chingford Mount	1884	16.8	157	106	263	-	-	-	263	°3925	-	-	-	°3925	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	St. Patrick's RC	1868	17.4	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	
	Wal. For. Muslim	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	75	75	-	-	-	°1650	°1650	
Council, located elsewhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - all the above	-	-	°39.1	157	150	307	-	*	75	°382	°3925	-	*	°1650	°5575	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	21.7	157	150	307	-	-	-	307	°3925	-	-	-	°3925	
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	21.7	157	150	307	-	-	-	307	°3925	-	-	-	°3925	

The only cemetery in the Borough with reserves of non-denominational burial space is Chingford Mount, which will be able to meet the Borough's needs for 16½ years. Although located in the northern part of the Borough, bus routes passing the Cemetery serve the Walthamstow and Leyton areas to the south. The selective reuse of graves, if permitted, would provide additional burial resources at both Walthamstow, now 125 years old, and in the older parts of Chingford Mount.

London's only purpose-built Muslim cemetery is located in Waltham Forest. Its reserves would in theory meet the Borough's Muslim burial needs for thirty years, but Muslims from other boroughs might also seek burial at Waltham Forest Muslim Cemetery, thus reducing the reserves for Waltham Forest itself.

No survey data was supplied for the large St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery, which appears to be full, although a large area has been landraised and it is understood that burials will commence in this area.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# WANDSWORTH

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)							space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denomination <sup>1</sup>				T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M	T						
Council, in Borough	Putney L'r Common <sup>1</sup>	1855	2.0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	
	Battersea Rise <sup>2</sup>	1860	6.1	0	11	11	-	-	-	11	0	-	-	-	0	
	Wandsworth	1878	16.2	137	262	399	-	-	-	399	1347	-	-	-	1347	
	Putney Vale	1891	17.4	235	448	683	-	-	-	683	2777	-	-	-	2777	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	Morden <sup>3</sup>	1891	8.3	60	241	301	-	-	15	316	7337	-	-	594	7931	
T - all the above	-	-	41.7	432	962	1394	-	-	15	1409	11461	-	-	594	12055	
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	41.7	432	962	1394	-	-	15	1409	11461	-	-	594	12055	
Other Council, in Borough	Lambeth <sup>4</sup>	1854	20.0	169	83	252	-	-	-	252	<sup>5</sup> 10000	-	-	-	<sup>5</sup> 10000	
	Streatham <sup>4</sup>	1893	15.8	0	72	72	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	0	
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	-	-	69.2	541	876	1417	-	-	0	1417	<sup>5</sup> 14124	-	-	0	<sup>5</sup> 14124	

1 Putney Lower Common; aka Putney Cemetery

2 aka Battersea or St. Mary's Cemetery

3 in LB Merton; aka Battersea New Cemetery

4 owned by Lambeth Council

5 For the purpose of the analysis below, a figure of 1000 for Lambeth Cemetery is assumed

The Council owns four cemeteries in the Borough, with a reserve of 4124 burial spaces, enough for another 13½ years. Of the two operational sites, Wandsworth Cemetery is centrally located with reasonable public transport access, but Putney Vale is at the south-western edge of the Borough with no direct bus services for much of the population. If a proportion of Lambeth Council's Lambeth Cemetery, located at Tooting in the Borough of Wandsworth, is taken into account, the reserves could last for another six months or so. More significantly, Wandsworth Council owns Morden (Battersea New) Cemetery, some 5 km. away from the nearest point in Wandsworth, at the far side of Merton (and even further from Wandsworth's main population centres). Morden Cemetery has 7337 spaces in reserve. Assuming Wandsworth residents take 70% of this (taking account of its poor access), Wandsworth's total reserve space would last for thirty years. Some of the land at Morden Cemetery is, however, considered by the London Ecology Committee to be amongst the best (possibly *the* best) ancient grassland habitats in London, and it may be appropriate to keep this land free from burials.

Both Putney Lower Common and Battersea Rise Cemeteries are very old, and could probably yield immediate burial spaces under the reuse proposals made in this report. Wandsworth Cemetery is also well over one hundred years old, and could also produce significant reuse opportunities in the near future. Putney Vale has only just passed the 100-year mark, but could deliver reuse opportunities in the medium term. Much of its older section is, however, of the highest quality, and there may not be much scope for reuse until more recent graves become available.

No special provision for denominational burials is made within Wandsworth, but Morden Cemetery has 594 spaces reserved for Muslim burials, likely to be sufficient for future needs.

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# WESTMINSTER

ownership/type/location	name of cemetery	date open	area (ha)	burials (annual average 1991-1995)						space remaining (number of burials)					
				non-denom.			denomination <sup>1</sup>			T	ND	J	RC	M	T
				new	r-o	T	J	RC	M						
Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council proposed, anywhere	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Private, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denominational, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Council, located elsewhere	East Finchley <sup>1</sup>	1855	19.0	28	35	63	-	-	-	63	150	-	-	-	150
	City of Westminster <sup>2</sup>	1867	10.1	30	15	45	-	-	-	45	1500	-	-	-	1500
	Mill Hill <sup>3</sup>	1937	8.5	19	26	45	-	-	-	45	3500	-	-	-	3500
T - all the above	-	-	37.6	77	76	153	-	-	-	153	5150	-	-	-	5150
T - Council-owned, anywhere	-	-	37.6	77	76	153	-	-	-	153	5150	-	-	-	5150
Other Council, in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T - ND cemeteries in Borough	none	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 pka St. Marylebone Cemetery; in LB Barnet

2 aka Hanwell Cemetery; in LB Ealing

3 pka Paddington New Cemetery; Paddington Mill Hill Cemetery; in LB Barnet

There are no cemeteries in the City of Westminster, but the City Council owns three cemeteries in other boroughs. The City of Westminster Cemetery at Hanwell in the Borough of Ealing is some 10 km. to the west of the nearest point in Westminster. Mill Hill Cemetery in the Borough of Barnet is some 9 km. away to the north. East Finchley cemetery is 7 km. to the north in the Borough of Barnet. Because of their comparative remoteness from Westminster, it is likely that a proportion of their reserves will be taken by residents of the host and neighbouring boroughs. On this basis Westminster's non-denominational burial needs are likely to be met by East Finchley, Mill Hill and the City of Westminster Cemeteries for nearly fourteen years, and up to twenty if reserved exclusively for Westminster residents. About three years' additional supply might be met by the privately-owned Highgate and Kensal Green Cemeteries and the Government-owned Brompton Cemetery, in the Boroughs of Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea respectively.

The potential for the immediate reuse of old graves is considerable in East Finchley and the City of Westminster Cemeteries, respectively 142 and 130 years old.

No special provision is made for denominational burials in any of the City Council's cemeteries. Muslim needs are, however, low in Westminster; and Roman Catholic needs could perhaps be met at St. Mary's Cemetery in Kensal Green.

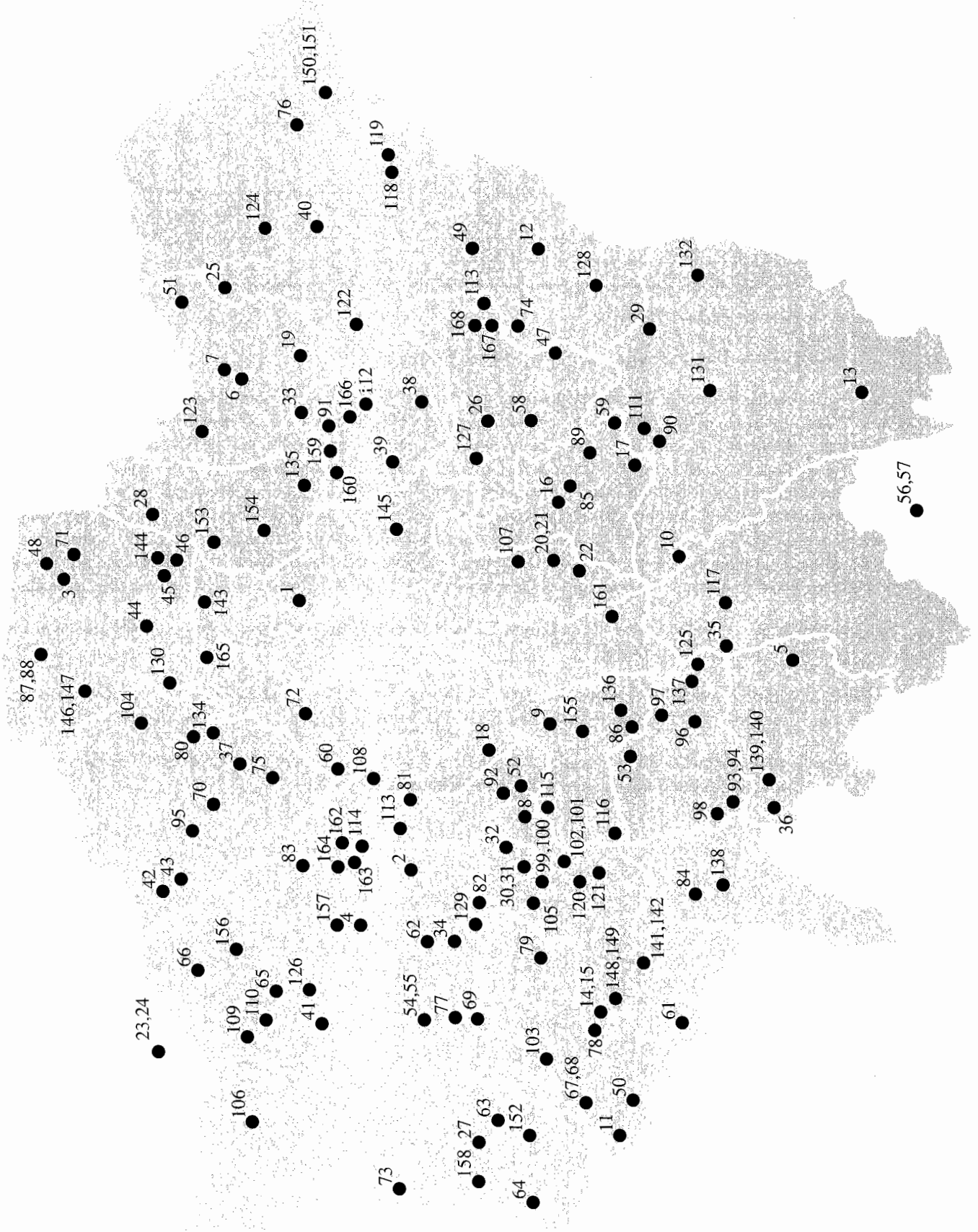
(Note : Paddington Cemetery, in the Borough of Brent, also known as Willesden Lane Cemetery, was formerly owned by Westminster City Council, but is now owned and operated by Brent Council.)

BG *burial ground*  
 aka *also known as*  
 pka *previously known as*  
 e *estimate*  
 u *under-estimate*

r-o *re-opened family/private graves*  
 - *not applicable*  
 ha *hectares*  
 n/k *not known*  
 \* *information missing/not supplied*

ND *non-denominational*  
 J *Jewish*  
 RC *Roman Catholic*  
 M *Muslim*  
 T *total*

# Map 2: Location of Cemeteries in London



## KEY TO MAP 2

1	Abney Park	57	Greenlawn Mem Park <i>extn</i>	113	Plumstead
2	Acton	58	Greenwich	114	Pound Lane Jewish
3	Adath Yisroel	59	Grove Park	115	Putney Lower Common
4	Alperton	60	Hampstead	116	Putney Vale
5	Bandon Hill	61	Hampton	117	Queen's Road
6	Barkingside	62	Hanwell	118	Rainham
7	Barkingside Garden of Rest	63	Harlington Burial Ground	119	Rainham Jewish
8	Barnes Common	64	Harmondsworth	120	Richmond & East Sheen
9	Battersea Rise	65	Harrow	121	Richmond & East Sheen <i>extn</i>
10	Beckenham	66	Harrow Weald	122	Rippleside
11	Bedfont	67	Hatton	123	Roding Lane
12	Bexleyheath	68	Hatton <i>extn</i>	124	Romford
13	Biggin Hill	69	Havelock	125	Rowan Road Jewish
14	Borough	70	Hendon	126	Roxeth Hill Burial Ground
15	Borough <i>extn</i>	71	Hertford Road	127	Royal Hospital
16	Brockley	72	Highgate	128	Sidcup
17	Bromley Hill	73	Hillingdon & Uxbridge	129	South Ealing
18	Brompton	74	Hillview	130	Southgate
19	Buckingham Road	75	Hoop Lane Jewish	131	St. Luke's
20	Camberwell New	76	Hornchurch	132	St. Mary Cray
21	Camberwell New <i>extn</i>	77	Hortus Road	133	St. Mary's RC
22	Camberwell Old	78	Hounslow	134	St. Pancras
23	Carpender's Park	79	Isleworth	135	St. Patrick's RC
24	Carpender's Park <i>extn</i>	80	Islington	136	Streatham
25	Chadwell Heath	81	Kensal Green	137	Streatham Park
26	Charlton	82	Kensington	138	Surbiton
27	Cherry Lane	83	Kingsbury <i>new</i>	139	Sutton
28	Chingford Mount	84	Kingston	140	Sutton <i>extn</i>
29	Chislehurst	85	Ladywell	141	Teddington
30	Chiswick New	86	Lambeth	142	Teddington <i>extn</i>
31	Chiswick New <i>extn</i>	87	Lavender Hill	143	Tottenham
32	Chiswick Old	88	Lavender Hill <i>extn</i>	144	Tottenham Park
33	City of London	89	Lewisham	145	Tower Hamlets
34	City of Westminster	90	London Road	146	Trent Park
35	Croydon	91	Manor Park	147	Trent Park <i>extn</i>
36	Cuddington	92	Margravine	148	Twickenham
37	East Finchley	93	Merton & Sutton Joint	149	Twickenham <i>extn</i>
38	East Ham Jewish	94	Merton & Sutton Joint <i>extn</i>	150	Upminster
39	East London	95	Mill Hill	151	Upminster <i>extn</i>
40	Eastbrookend	96	Mitcham Church Road	152	Victoria Lane Burial Ground
41	Eastcote Lane	97	Mitcham London Road	153	Waltham Forest Muslim
42	Edgwarebury Jewish	98	Morden	154	Walthamstow
43	Edgwarebury Lane <i>new</i>	99	Mortlake	155	Wandsworth
44	Edmonton	110	Mortlake <i>extn</i>	156	Wealdstone
45	Edmonton Jewish	101	Mortlake Burial Ground	157	Wembley Old Burial Ground
46	Edmonton Jewish W Section	102	Mortlake RC	158	West Drayton
47	Eltham	103	New Brentford	159	West Ham
48	Enfield	104	New Southgate	160	West Ham Jewish
49	Erith	105	North Sheen	161	West Norwood
50	Feltham	106	Northwood	162	Willesden Jewish
51	Forest Road <i>new</i>	107	Nunhead	163	Willesden New
52	Fulham Palace Road	108	Paddington	164	Willesden Old Burial Ground
53	Gap Road	109	Paines Lane	165	Wood Green
54	Greenford Park	110	Pinner New	166	Woodgrange Park
55	Greenford Park <i>extn</i>	111	Plaistow	167	Woolwich New
56	Greenlawn Memorial Park	112	Plashtet Jewish	168	Woolwich Old

## APPORTIONMENT OF BURIAL SPACE RESERVES

For planning purposes it is necessary to know the number of non-denominational burial spaces likely to be available to meet the needs of each borough. Burial spaces in Council-owned cemeteries located within the borough normally form the main source. Some boroughs, however, own cemeteries outside their boundaries; but it cannot be assumed that all spaces in such cemeteries will be taken by residents of the owning borough. There are also burial space reserves in private cemeteries to be taken into account, as their catchment areas do not normally coincide with borough boundaries. The City of London Cemetery plays a similar role, and takes burials from a wide area of East London. Burial spaces in private cemeteries, the City of London Cemetery, and municipal cemeteries located outside the municipality, including proposed new cemeteries and cemetery extensions, have therefore been apportioned and assigned to the borough or boroughs most likely to fill them. The following principles were used:

- 100% of burial spaces in each Council-owned cemetery located within the borough will be taken by residents of that borough.
- A high proportion of burial spaces in each Council-owned cemetery located outside the borough will be taken by residents of that borough, with the rest being taken by residents of the host borough and, in some cases, other neighbouring boroughs. Where possible, the assignment takes account of:
  - ◊ the distance of the cemetery from the owning and neighbouring boroughs;
  - ◊ the reserves held by the host and neighbouring boroughs in other cemeteries located within their own boundaries;
  - ◊ the degree to which the owning borough depends on the cemetery in question;
  - ◊ the type, quality and character of the cemetery; and
  - ◊ the effect if any of higher burial charges levied on non-residents of the owning borough.
- Burial spaces in private non-denominational cemeteries will be taken by residents of the host and neighbouring boroughs. The assignment takes account of the factors listed above, as appropriate.
- The propensity of certain cemeteries to have wider than usual catchment areas, such as Highgate, is not significant.
- The City of London Cemetery is a major facility for residents of Hackney and Tower Hamlets Boroughs, which have no space within their boundaries.
- Proposed extensions and new cemeteries will provide 2,000 burial spaces per hectare in the short to medium term, unless otherwise specified. (In the long term, up to 5,000 burials per hectare might be possible.) The lower densities achieved by Muslim and Jewish burials is not taken into account.
- The estimate of spaces available in existing cemeteries are those supplied by the cemetery managers in response to LPAC's consultants' questionnaire in 1996.



CEMETERY	SPACES	OWNER	LOCATION	burial space capacity assigned to the following boroughs:										
				assigned to	%	no.	assigned to	%	no.	assigned to	%	no.		
Bandon Hill	0	Sutton/Croy'n	Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beckenham	420	private	Bromley	Bromley	50	210	Croydon	30	126	Lambeth	5	21		
				Lewisham	10	42	Southwark	5	21					
Borough	2700	Hounslow	Richmond	Hounslow	90	2430	Richmond	10	270					
Borough <sup>e</sup>	18000	Hounslow	Richmond	Hounslow	90	16200	Richmond	10	1800					
Bromley Hill	58	Bromley	Lewisham	Bromley	100	58								
Brompton	1500	DNH	K & C	H & F	15	225	K & C	60	900	Westminster	25	375		
Carpenders Park	5000	Brent	Three Rivers	Brent	85	4250	Three Rivers	15	750					
Carpenders Park <sup>e</sup>	6400	Brent	Three Rivers	Brent	85	5440	Three Rivers	15	960					
City of London	3300	City Corp'n	Newham	Hackney	30	990	Newham	20	660	Redbridge	5	165		
				T Hamlets	40	1320	W Forest	5	165					
East Finchley	150	Westminster	Barnet	Barnet	10	15	Westminster	90	135					
East London	*	private	Newham											
Edgwarebury Lane <sup>e</sup>	16000	Camden	Barnet	Barnet	10	1600	Camden	80	12800	Harrow	10	1600		
Enfield	0	Haringey	Enfield											
Greenlawn	1200	Croydon	Tandridge	Croydon	80	960	Tandridge	20	240					
Greenlawn <sup>e</sup>	60000	Croydon	Tandridge	Croydon	80	48000	Tandridge	20	12000					
Hanwell	0	K & C	Ealing											
Highgate	600	private	Camden	Camden	35	210	Haringey	10	60	Islington	35	210		
				K & C	10	60	Westminster	10	60					
Hounslow	1200	Hounslow	Richmond	Hounslow	90	1080	Richmond	10	120					
Islington	8000	Islington	Barnet	Barnet	5	400	Haringey	5	400	Islington	90	7200		
Kensal Green	1000	private	H & F/K & C	Brent	5	50	Ealing	5	50	H & F	30	300		
				K & C	30	300	Westminster	30	300					
Kensington	0	K & C	Hounslow											
Lambeth	1000 <sup>1</sup>	Lambeth	Wandsworth	Lambeth	80	800	Merton	5	50	Wandsworth	15	150		
Manor Park	*	private	Newham											
Merton & Sutton	1513	Merton/Sutton	Merton	Merton	45	681	Sutton	45	681	Kingston	10	151		
Merton & Sutton <sup>e</sup>	28600	Merton/Sutton	Merton	Merton	45	12870	Sutton	45	12870	Kingston	10	2860		
Mill Hill	3500	Westminster	Barnet	Barnet	20	700	Brent	10	350	K & C	10	350		
				Westminster	60	2100								
Morden	7337	Wandsworth	Merton	Kingston	10	734	Merton	10	734	Sutton	10	734		
				Wandsworth	70	5135								
Mortlake	230	H & F	Richmond	H & F	90	207	Hounslow	5	12	Richmond	5	12		
Mortlake <sup>e</sup>	1800	H & F	Richmond	H & F	90	1620	Hounslow	5	90	Richmond	5	90		
New Southgate	*	private	Barnet											
North Sheen	1575	H & F	Richmond	H & F	90	1417	Hounslow	5	79	Richmond	5	79		
St. Pancras	2450	Camden	Barnet	Barnet	10	245	Camden	80	1960	Haringey	10	245		
Streatham	0	Lambeth	Wandsworth											
Streatham Park	350	private	Merton	Croydon	20	70	Lambeth	30	105	Merton	30	105		
				Sutton	20	70								
Trent Park	600	Islington	Enfield	Barnet	10	60	Enfield	10	60	Islington	80	480		
Trent Park <sup>e</sup>	34800	Islington	Enfield	Barnet	5	1740	Enfield	5	1740	Islington	90	31320		
Tottenham Park	0	private	Enfield											
Westminster	1500	Ealing	Westminster	Ealing	5	75	H & F	5	75	K & C	10	150		
				Westminster	80	1200								
Woodgrange Park	*	private	Newham											

- 1 assumed reserve; also estimated at 10,000, see 'Lambeth' inventory
- e proposed extension or new cemetery
- \* no response to consultants' questionnaire
- not applicable

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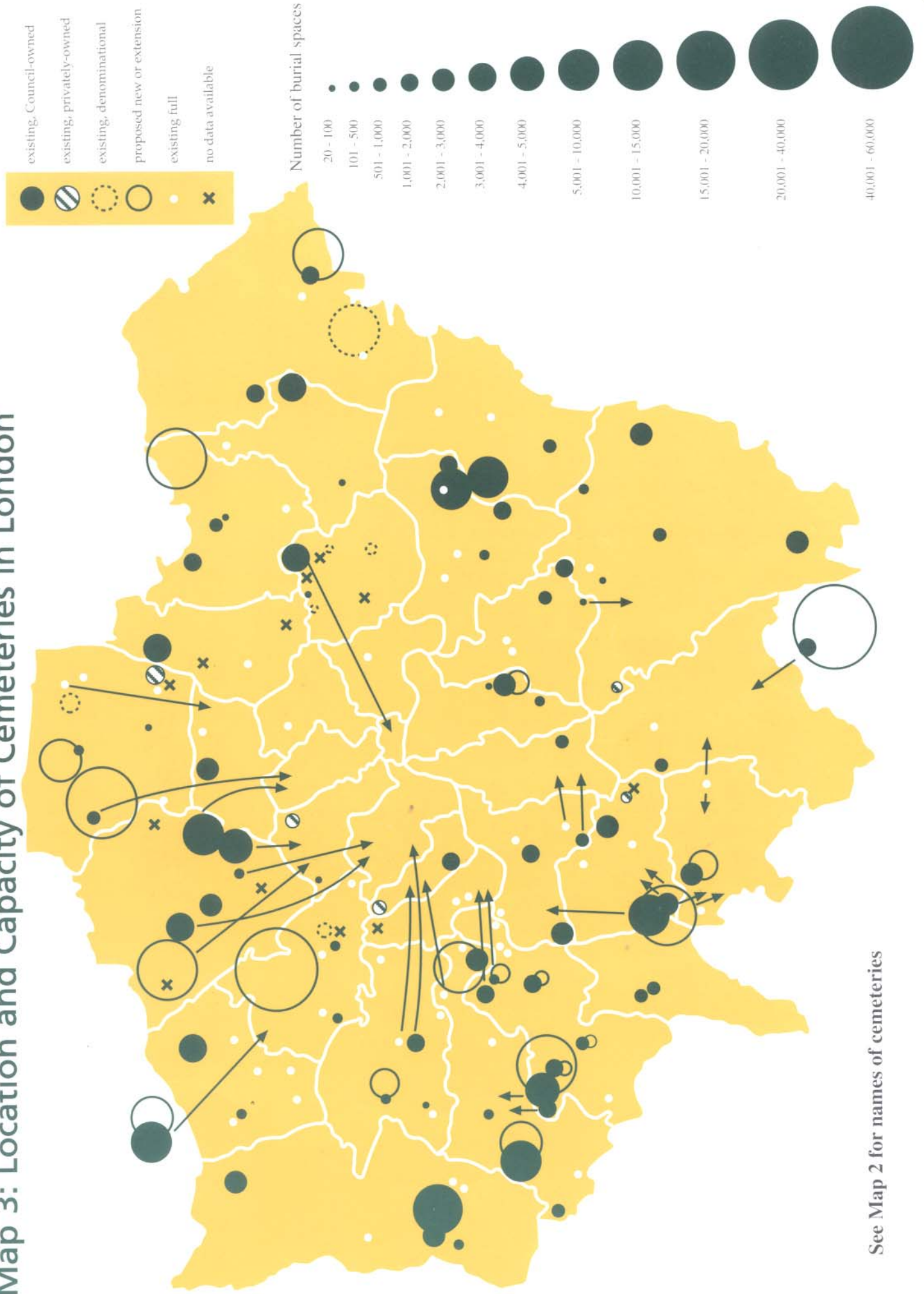
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# Map 3: Location and Capacity of Cemeteries in London



See Map 2 for names of cemeteries

This report is produced by the London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC) in association with the Confederation of Burial Authorities, the Institute of Burial and Cremation Administration and the Corporation of London.

LPAC is the London Boroughs' statutory planning committee. It was set up in 1986 by the Act which abolished the Greater London Council. The Government intends to absorb LPAC into the proposed Greater London Authority in 2000. LPAC's main role is to give Londoners, through their Borough representatives, a say in the overall planning of London.

The imminent shortage of burial space in many Boroughs led to the commissioning of a study, 'Burial Space Needs in London' (LPAC January 1997, Ref: CON56), carried out by Halcrow Fox in association with the University of York's Cemetery Research Group and The Landscape Partnership, with financial support from the CBA and the City Corporation.


'Planning for Burial Space in London' builds on the information and suggestions made by Halcrow Fox, and analyses the options available to London for burying its dead. It concludes that if London is to avoid building new cemeteries on precious open land needed for recreation, agriculture and amenity, it must move towards the sustainable use of existing cemeteries, by re-using old graves. But if it is to avoid wrecking the magnificent architectural heritage and natural habitats to be found in many cemeteries, there must be comprehensive cemetery management plans. If Londoners are to have a burials service that meets their needs, provision must be made locally, and the special requirements of various religious groups must be accommodated. Policies applicable to these issues have been agreed by LPAC, the CBA, the IBCA and the City Corporation, and have been recommended to the Government and burials authorities.

Further copies of this report can be obtained from LPAC at a price of £28 including postage and packing. Please quote reference number CON69. Public and voluntary sector organisations may qualify for a concessionary price. Copies of the Halcrow Fox report 'Burial Space Needs in London' can also be obtained from LPAC, price £46 (concessions may apply), Ref: CON56.

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