



Historic England



**CWGC**  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

## COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS IN ENGLAND



A Joint Policy Statement by the  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission and Historic England

# FOREWORD

BY VICTORIA WALLACE, DIRECTOR GENERAL  
COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,  
AND DUNCAN WILSON OBE,  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF HISTORIC ENGLAND

## IMAGES

**Right:** Victoria Wallace, Director General,  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission  
**Far right:** Duncan Wilson OBE,  
Chief Executive, Historic England



Having marked the anniversary of the Armistice we are delighted to be publishing this joint Policy Statement between the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and Historic England setting out our shared understanding of how CWGC memorials and constructed features in England's cemeteries are to be cared for and managed.

**M**any people assume that war graves exist only on battlefields. In fact, there are over 300,000 war graves in the UK, all in the Commission's care, spread across 13,000 locations.

As the Commission starts its second century of operation, it stands as guardian of an important historic estate in England, with sites and structures designed by some of the leading architects of the last century. Some of these are now listed. Many more are not listed but contain identical features, repeated across the country. The Royal Charter declares its responsibility to be "in perpetuity"; to achieve that, the structures and buildings need to be constantly maintained. This policy statement agrees the processes which the Commission will adopt, with Historic England support, to offer that care, and a heritage strategy to guide the work.

CWGC monuments are subject to less change than most listed buildings; they still carry out their original role and the most frequent alterations are likely to relate to making sure their inscriptions remain legible. Sometimes there are errors or additional names which need

to be changed. This document sets out the common understanding of our two organisations of that obligation to record names of casualties correctly on memorials, acknowledging the tricky balancing act between this and the principles of conservation.

This statement is therefore the result of much collaboration between the Commission and Historic England, and is a testament to our shared commitment. We both hope it will benefit planning and cemetery authorities around the country, as well as the staff and contractors of the CWGC and Historic England.

**VICTORIA WALLACE**  
DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
COMMONWEALTH WAR  
GRAVES COMMISSION

**DUNCAN WILSON OBE**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE,  
HISTORIC ENGLAND

# INTRODUCTION

It is sometimes hard for a modern audience – one that has grown up with remembrance of the war dead – to appreciate how revolutionary the concept was in 1918.

**T**he memorialisation programme that resulted after the First World War forever changed the way in which those who died in the service of their country would be remembered. It resulted in both a commemorative and artistic legacy of which we can be proud.

A century on, and the care of war graves and memorials is a well-accepted principle. And yet there is confusion as to what constitutes a war grave or

memorial, who is responsible for its care, and what controls are necessary to ensure that care meets both function (i.e. commemorates the individual/s for whom the memorial was built) and our responsibilities to such structures as works of art in their own right. Their historic, architectural and artistic significance must also be considered.

This document details the different structures and memorials for which the

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) is responsible. It also recognises the historic significance and care the CWGC affords its commemorative estate, and that there exists a shared and agreed understanding between CWGC and Historic England as to how the built elements will be cared for and managed in the future.



## IMAGES

**Far left:** Morwenstow, Cornwall. St Morwenna and St John the Baptist Churchyard has six war graves from both World Wars. 90% of CWGC sites in the UK have fewer than 10 war graves.

**Top:** Cambridge City Cemetery contains 181 Commonwealth burials from the First World War and 829, (including 3 unidentified), from the Second World War.

**Left:** City of London Cemetery and Crematorium, Manor Park. Many of the 728 war dead buried or commemorated in this cemetery died in Bethnal Green Military Hospital. A Screen Wall commemorates those buried in the cemetery whose graves could not be marked by headstones and those who were cremated in the City of London Crematorium.

### THE PURPOSE OF THE JOINT POLICY STATEMENT

The CWGC and Historic England have a common understanding of the way in which the built elements of the CWGC's cemeteries and memorials are conserved and cared for in England.

The CWGC's estate has architectural and historic interest and some sites and memorials have been individually listed. The CWGC was established by Royal Charter to preserve these memorials in perpetuity and the majority of the constructed features within them are recurring.

While buildings are usually listed for their individual special architectural or historic interest, there are cases where a building is listed primarily to ensure that examples of a particular type are preserved. In such a comparative exercise, listing is selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality survive, with the Secretary of State listing only the most representative or significant examples of the type. The most important historic designed landscapes are included on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens but this document is largely concerned with built elements alone.

This Policy Statement establishes a shared understanding of how the CWGC's built elements will be cared for and managed. It recognises that most of the features of CWGC sites, and those CWGC features outside their sites, such as memorial headstones in churchyards and cemeteries, are of largely standard design and construction. The CWGC cares for many thousands of them across the world and it is therefore not necessary or desirable for individual examples to be listed, except in exceptional cases.

This Policy Statement also seeks to establish a common understanding of the CWGC's on-going responsibilities to ensure that the names of casualties are correctly recorded on those memorials which are listed. Adding and amending names and details of casualties is a continual process as new and corrected information is verified by the organisation, particularly on collective memorials. This responsibility was given in the Commission's Royal Charter and Historic England does not consider that amendments constitute works which affect the architectural or historic interest of those memorials which are listed.

This joint Policy Statement will serve as a code and guide for CWGC staff responsible for the management and maintenance of war grave monuments and memorials

in their care. It will serve as guidance for local authority planning, conservation and highways staff; for those involved in managing change for local amenity societies; for interest groups; and for the general public.

The CWGC will ensure that all those within the organisation who have responsibilities in connection with cemeteries and memorials are aware of this document and that it forms CWGC official policy. It will be drawn to the attention of any contractors or sub-contractors undertaking work on the CWGC's estate in England.

Third parties – such as cemetery/churchyard authorities – will also be referred to this document. The CWGC also undertakes to ensure that the policy is brought to the attention of those who need to be aware of it on a regular basis.

The CWGC operates throughout the UK (and in over 150 countries and territories around the world), however this Policy Statement specifically refers to its sites in England.



The Brookwood 1939–1945 Memorial commemorates nearly 3,500 men and women of the land forces of the Commonwealth who died during the Second World War and have no known grave. The Memorial was designed by Ralph Hobday and unveiled by The Queen in 1958. It is Grade II listed.

# THE COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION – A BRIEF HISTORY

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) was largely the creation of one remarkable man – Fabian Arthur Goulstone Ware (1869–1949).



## IMAGES

**Far left:** Tidworth Military Cemetery, Wiltshire contains 562 war dead of both World Wars, many of whom died in military hospitals near Salisbury Plain.  
**Left:** In St Pancras Cemetery, London, over 100 graves from both wars form a war graves plot within the larger cemetery. There are also a large number of scattered graves and a memorial.

Ware had been an educator and a newspaper editor before the war. At the age of 45 when the war broke out he was considered too old for active service. Nonetheless he felt duty bound to serve in some capacity and in September 1914 he travelled to France with the British Red Cross.

Ware was immediately struck by the scale and savagery of the war. Many of those who died were not buried at all – their bodies left in no man's land. For those bodies that were buried, no system or organisation was in place to mark or record their graves. The apparent lack of care was distressing families at home and demoralising those serving at the front. So was born the idea of establishing an independent organisation that would seek permanent commemoration of the dead, and reflect the contribution and sacrifice of all those from Great Britain and her Empire.

With the support of the Prince of Wales, Ware submitted a memorandum to the Imperial War Conference of 1917, suggesting such an organisation to carry on the work of marking and caring for the graves of the fallen once the war was over. It was unanimously approved, and by Royal Charter on 21 May 1917 the Imperial War Graves Commission was created.

Ware enlisted the help of some of the best artistic minds available to realise his vision – the author Rudyard Kipling

as literary adviser; the architects Edwin Lutyens, Herbert Baker and Reginald Blomfield; Leslie MacDonald Gill for his expertise on lettering; Arthur Hill from the Royal Horticultural Society at Kew to advise on planting, and others. After much debate they settled on a form of commemoration that is now familiar and accepted the world over – even if at the time it was highly controversial. In particular, a number of remarkable decisions were taken which profoundly influenced the approach taken and the commemorative landscape maintained by the CWGC today.

It was decided that everyone should be commemorated by name and that the form of commemoration should be equal – with no distinction on account of military or civil rank, race or creed. It would mean that the dead would be buried where they fell, officers next to other ranks, side by side in reflection of a common sacrifice for a common goal. This would lead to the creation of cemeteries and memorials in almost every corner of the world. But it would also dictate the form of these places and, in particular, the use of a headstone rather than a cross to mark the graves.

Records and registers were created and kept. Memorials were constructed for those with no known grave. Blomfield's Cross of Sacrifice would represent the faith of the majority and the Stone of Remembrance, designed by

Lutyens, would commemorate those of all faiths and none.

In 1938, the last of the Commission's Great War memorials was completed. Just one year later, the Second World War would call on the CWGC again – this time to commemorate a new generation of fallen servicemen and women. The war would expand the Commission's task globally but by the mid-1960s, the work was complete and the Commission changed the 'Imperial' in its name to 'Commonwealth' to better reflect the post-war world.

Today, the CWGC is responsible for the commemoration of 1.7 million war dead – caring for their graves and memorials at 23,000 locations in more than 150 countries and territories. The work was and still is well supported, both politically and financially, by the CWGC's six member governments of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the UK – each of whom pays an annual sum to the CWGC in proportion to the number of graves that nation has.

In all but a few cases, construction has given way to conservation and maintenance but as the CWGC enters its second century, its work in keeping alive the memory of those who died is as relevant today as when it was founded in 1917.

# THE CWGC IN ENGLAND – WHAT TO LOOK FOR

When most people think of the Commission's work, they tend to think of the large military cemeteries and memorials in France and Belgium. Yet the CWGC cares for the graves and memorials of more than 300,000 servicemen and women who died in the two World Wars at nearly 13,000 locations in the United Kingdom.

**T**his is the highest total of World War commemorations in any country, other than France.

Chances are there is a war grave no more than a few miles from your front door.

The majority of those commemorated in the United Kingdom are service personnel who died at home in military hospitals. Others died in training accidents or air raids and some

were killed in action in the air or at sea in coastal waters. For most of these casualties, the UK was their home.

The CWGC is not responsible for the care of local and civic war memorials – which were largely funded by public or private subscription. These will generally be within the care of a church, parish or local authority and lie outside of the scope of this document. War Memorials Trust,

a registered charity, provides advice and some grant funding for work to conserve such war memorials. The Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens but is within the care of English Heritage and, again, lies outside the scope of this document.

## HOW DO YOU RECOGNISE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF SITE THE CWGC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR?

In the UK, CWGC sites fall broadly into five distinct types:



### CWGC WAR CEMETERIES

The CWGC owns a small number of cemeteries in England. They contain just over 10,000 war graves and the largest is the Brookwood Military Cemetery, Surrey. These cemeteries have architectural and landscape design similar to CWGC sites seen overseas.

Covering a huge area, Brookwood Military Cemetery is the largest CWGC cemetery in the United Kingdom. The cemetery contains the graves of more than 1,600 war dead of the British Empire from the First World War and over 3,470 from the Second World War.

### WAR GRAVE PLOTS WITHIN MILITARY CEMETERIES

There are a number of military cemeteries in the UK, containing the graves of service personnel who died outside the two World Wars. These are owned and cared for by the Ministry of Defence. Some of these cemeteries also contain war graves that are the responsibility of the CWGC.

Shorncliffe Military Cemetery, near Folkestone, belongs to the Ministry of Defence. The Cemetery contains 471 First World War burials, more than 300 of them Canadian, and 81 war dead of the Second World War.



*continued overleaf*

## THE CWGC IN THE UK – WHAT TO LOOK FOR (CONTINUED)

### WAR GRAVE PLOTS IN CIVIL CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS

A larger number of war graves are gathered together in defined plots within cemeteries owned or operated by local authorities, churches or sometimes even by private companies or individuals. It is their responsibility to care for the cemetery as a whole, with the CWGC caring for the war graves. There are about 600 of these plots, which contain 20,000 graves between them, for example Oxford (Botley) Cemetery. These are often landscaped in characteristic CWGC style and in many you will see the Cross of Sacrifice and, in some larger sites, the Stone of Remembrance.



During the First World War a hospital was set up in Oxford. Oxford (Botley) Cemetery contains 156 burials from the First World War. It was designated a Royal Air Force regional cemetery during the Second World War. The architectural features of the plot were designed by Edward Maufe.



Scattered graves in St Mary's parish churchyard Appledore, Devon. The churchyard contains 11 CWGC identified casualties from the First and Second World Wars.

### SCATTERED WAR GRAVES

Individual graves account for the great majority of war burials in the UK – with 90% of sites where the CWGC have a commitment having fewer than 10 war graves. Border planting is not possible on individual graves within these sites.

These graves are found in every type of burial ground – including many local churchyards. The majority are marked with Commission headstones but a significant number, more than 37,000, are marked by private memorials chosen by relatives at the time.

The CWGC does not own or maintain private memorials but does monitor the legibility of the casualty's name to ensure they are remembered properly.

### MEMORIALS TO THE MISSING

More than 130,000 missing naval and air force casualties are commemorated on the large naval memorials at Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth, the Tower Hill Memorial, London, the Air Forces Memorial at Runnymede, the Liverpool Naval Memorial and the Lowestoft Naval Memorial, all of which are directly cared for by the CWGC.

The memorials were often the work of major architects and designers, and all of the CWGC's major memorials in the UK are listed. This policy agreement does not specifically relate to these sites, though the principles of it with respect to their care and maintenance still apply.



The Plymouth Naval Memorial on the Hoe, overlooking Plymouth Sound, commemorates more than 7,200 naval personnel of the First World War and nearly 16,000 of the Second World War who were lost or buried at sea. It was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer with sculpture by Henry Poole.

# RECURRING ELEMENTS

There is much variety in the CWGC's cemeteries and memorials, often depending on local vernacular architecture or local materials.

However, there are two repeating elements, the Stone of Remembrance and the Cross of Sacrifice, designed for the CWGC and used across the world. They are located in the directly maintained cemeteries and in larger war grave plots.

The **STONE OF REMEMBRANCE** was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens as a memorial feature for all larger cemeteries (usually of 1,000 burials or more). A great 'altar stone' as Lutyens referred to it, it was intended to commemorate those of all faiths and none, and act as a symbol of common sacrifice. There are thirteen Stones of Remembrance in the UK at twelve sites (two are located in Brookwood Military Cemetery); all are made of Portland stone.

The **CROSS OF SACRIFICE**, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, had its beginnings in the thought that a second memorial was needed to augment Lutyens' Stone of Remembrance. Designed to be flexible in allowing for four versions – 14 feet, 18 feet, 20 feet and 24 feet high – there are nearly 400 Crosses of Sacrifice in the UK and nearly 1,400 installed in CWGC cemeteries around the world. The majority are Portland stone, granite or sandstone, with a bronze sword fixed to the cross. There is virtually no deviation from the standard design aside from the stone type.

Some cemeteries contain **SCREEN WALLS** bearing the names of individuals who were cremated, whose graves could not be found or maintained, or

who were buried in cemeteries where local regulations prevented the marking of individual graves. There are nearly 230 sites in the UK which have a screen wall and a further 40 containing special memorials with bronze plaques.

The standard **CWGC HEADSTONE** is 76 cm high, 38 cm wide and 7.6 cm thick. There are many different stone types in use but in England they are predominantly Portland stone, slate, granite or Stancliffe sandstone. A specific font was developed for the headstones after the First World War by MacDonald Gill and it is noted for its simplicity and legibility. The form of the headstone was also severely practical, the rounded top shedding water more easily.



**STONE OF REMEMBRANCE**

The Stone of Remembrance was designed by Lutyens to be of a single block of stone. Each is 3.5 metres in length and 1.5 metres high and sits on three shallow steps. Lutyens employed entasis on all the horizontal and vertical edges – there are no straight lines anywhere on the structure.



**CROSS OF SACRIFICE**

The Cross of Sacrifice has proportions that place it close in terms of general aesthetic to the Celtic cross. The short cross arms, fairly close to the top of the shaft, are designed to be exactly one-third of the length of the shaft. The shaft is tapered using the optical correction technique of entasis and both the shaft and cross arms are octagonal.

## SCREEN WALLS

Screen walls, such as this one in Nottingham General Cemetery, record names of individuals who were cremated or where local regulations prevented the marking of individual graves.



CWGC Portland headstones in Harrogate (Stonefall) Cemetery, North Yorkshire.



**CWGC HEADSTONE**



# MANAGING THE CWGC ESTATE – A CONSERVATION APPROACH TO COMMEMORATION

“The biggest single bit of work since any of the Pharaohs and they only worked in their own country.”

Rudyard Kipling



Portland headstones and Cross of Sacrifice in Fort Pitt Military Cemetery, Rochester, Kent

“The biggest single bit of work since any of the Pharaohs and they only worked in their own country” is how Rudyard Kipling described the Commission’s building programme after the First World War. It was no exaggeration. CWGC cemeteries and memorials are found on every continent except Antarctica and represent a unique commemorative, cultural, horticultural and architectural heritage.

The challenge, a century on, is finding a balance between maintaining these places, so that they fulfil the function they were designed for, and understanding, maintaining and

preserving the wider significance they have in their own right – even as works of art.

The **CWGC ROYAL CHARTER** defines its mission as being “in perpetuity” but no buildings last forever, unaltered and pristine, without intervention. The CWGC estate is of international importance and is maintained by detailed condition surveys on a rolling programme every five years, highlighting the need for any repairs or maintenance and identifying priorities.

This is supported by a Heritage Strategy which sets out six Heritage Principles:

## HERITAGE PRINCIPLES

### EQUALITY OF TREATMENT

of the dead and missing is of paramount importance

The sites must have a **SENSE OF DIGNITY AND INSPIRATION**

Commemorations must be **LEGIBLE**

The **HERITAGE VALUE** of the historic estate must be preserved for future generations

The historic estate will be **SUSTAINABLY MANAGED**

The cemeteries and memorials **MUST LOOK CARED FOR**

Where appropriate, the significance of the site is identified through a Conservation Management Plan or a Conservation Statement prior to major work taking place and to guide its maintenance strategy.

The aim of CWGC’s Heritage Strategy is to ensure that any required intervention is identified well in advance, prioritised accordingly and, when implemented, is done so sympathetically and with awareness of the “significance” of the site in the wider historical, cultural and commemorative context.

Rather than a process of continual replacement and renewal of materials – many (like headstones) being finite

resources, the use of which is neither environmentally sustainable nor desirable – CWGC seeks to conserve the structures, but remain true to the principle of commemorating the names of the fallen in perpetuity.

The same thinking has been applied to the most visible sign of CWGC’s work – the one million plus headstones that mark the graves of the fallen around the world.

The legibility of headstones and inscriptions on panels is key to the commemoration of the war dead, and consequently the Commission devotes considerable time and resource to inspecting, re-engraving and, where

necessary, replacing headstones. However, the conservation approach ensures headstones are only replaced when absolutely necessary – the CWGC has developed Headstone Legibility Guidance for its staff to avoid unnecessary replacement – and re-engraving in situ is the preferred method for prolonging the “life” of headstones for decades to come.

The same is true of the CWGC’s gardening landscape, as neither the horticulture nor the structures can be looked at in isolation – each being integral to the overall effect of the site on visitors. The CWGC’s Conservation Statements and Conservation

*continued overleaf*

## MANAGING THE CWGC ESTATE – A CONSERVATION APPROACH TO COMMEMORATION (CONTINUED)

Management Plans safeguard the landscape and planting, ensuring that the original design intentions and planting schemes are carefully considered when modifications and changes are planned.

The CWGC undertakes its maintenance and repair work via a mix of skilled in-house staff and external contractors. Supervision and management is via an experienced team of qualified staff. There is a constant programme of training to ensure best conservation practices are followed and skills kept up to date. Maintenance and repair work is undertaken in accordance with written technical guidelines and policy, including a suite of specification data sheets. Standards are overseen by a specialist conservation team in the CWGC Head Office who ensure consistent standards of care and maintenance across the organisation. Works to remedy vandalism, theft of materials, etc (thankfully rare), are carried out following best conservation practice.

Further details on best practice can be found on Historic England's website: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/war-memorials/>

Some CWGC sites have been added to Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>

### A TASK WITHOUT END – ADDENDA TO HEADSTONES, SCREEN WALLS AND MEMORIALS

The CWGC has a fundamental duty to record the names of those who died in service during the two World Wars and for ensuring those details are recorded accurately. Occasionally, corrections are made to the original information held by the CWGC in relation to a particular casualty as new evidence has been supplied, or the names of newly identified casualties are accepted



#### IMAGES

**Top:** Cambridge City Cemetery is an example of a large cemetery maintained by the CWGC's own staff in accordance with horticultural and structural standards.  
**Above:** Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol

and added to the CWGC Rolls of Honour. There is a continual process of amendments and additions to records, panels and headstones to ensure both accuracy and fit commemoration.

Often additions are entered onto 'addenda panels' which form part of the original design of a memorial and are intended for this purpose. Where entirely new addenda panels are required to a listed memorial or structure this would require consent, but Historic England considers that neither addition of names to addenda panels, nor amendment of names on memorials, affects the architectural or historic interest of a CWGC memorial as long as it is carried out in character with the existing names.

The engraving methods and materials the CWGC adopt for undertaking addenda have been established for more than a century across many thousands of sites around the world. In almost all cases the CWGC's own font – designed by MacDonald Gill – is used. Engraving to panels in situ is normally undertaken by hand, using a matching font and to the same depth as existing text

## ADDING AND AMENDING NAMES AND INSCRIPTIONS

This joint Policy Statement recognises that the primary responsibility and purpose of the CWGC is to ensure all those who died during the two World Wars, while serving with what we might now call the Commonwealth forces, should be commemorated individually by name. As such, adding and amending names and details of casualties is a continual process as new and corrected information is verified by the CWGC. This responsibility was given in the Commission's Royal Charter and

Historic England does not consider that amendments constitute works which affect the architectural or historic interest of those memorials which are listed.

This joint Policy Statement further recognises that the CWGC's approach to addenda and re-engraving work would not normally require a local planning authority to seek a detailed rationale of the methodology for adding or altering names on a CWGC screen wall or memorial.

# CWGC AND LISTING

The large numbers of CWGC monuments and features – headstones, Crosses of Sacrifice, Stones of Remembrance and screen walls – continue to be tended as originally proposed, and are therefore protected by the care of the CWGC.

Where a building qualifies for listing primarily on the strength of its special architectural and historic interest, the fact that there are other buildings of similar or identical quality elsewhere is not likely to be a major consideration. However, a building may be listed primarily because it represents a particular historic type, to ensure that examples of such a type are preserved. Listing in these circumstances is largely a comparative exercise and needs to be selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality survive. In such cases, the Secretary of State's policy is to list only the most representative or most significant examples of the type. See paragraph 21 on Selectivity in Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, 2018).

Historic England has produced selection guidance for listing war memorials. A number of CWGC memorials and structures have been listed. Further information can be accessed here – <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

War graves, memorials and other CWGC structures are protected from disturbance by a complex framework of legislation. Consecrated ground in Church of England churchyards is subject to faculty jurisdiction. Where applicable, the CWGC will apply for a faculty where it wishes to complete work in churchyards outside routine maintenance.

## PROTECTING THE SPECIAL INTEREST

Historic England, which advises the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on the protection of the historic environment including the listing of buildings of special architectural and historic interest, and advises local planning authorities on planning applications and other consents with heritage implications, has agreed this Joint Policy Statement with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Historic England agrees that such is the depth of the care which the Commission takes over its sites and buildings that there is no need for further listing of those sites and buildings in England beyond the major national memorials. These national memorials, commemorating major national events in the countries' history are entirely appropriately listed. Other sites, including individual memorials, are safeguarded by the care of the Commission, a silent witness in perpetuity.



### IMAGES

**Top left:** The Commonwealth War Graves Plot within Harwell Village Cemetery, Oxfordshire, contains one First World War and 66 Second World War burials. Nearly all the war dead were serving at nearby RAF Harwell.

**Top:** Plymouth Weston Mill Cemetery contains 401 burials of the First World War. Approximately half are in the naval and military war graves plots, the rest are scattered in the cemetery.

**Bottom left:** Harefield (St. Mary) Churchyard, West London, contains war graves from both World Wars. There are 120 First World War graves, mostly those of Australians who died in No. 1 Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield Park. Uniquely, their graves are marked by scroll shaped headstones, chosen by the staff and patients at the hospital.



# FURTHER READING

## IMAGES

Right and far right: Brookwood Military Cemetery.



The extensive records maintained within the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's archives held at its Head Office in Maidenhead (much of which is available online), the National Archives, and sometimes the local authority's history centre/library, mean that CWGC cemeteries and memorials are well documented.

Other useful reference works include:

## HISTORY

Archer, G. *The Glorious Dead. Figurative Sculpture of British First World War Memorials* (2009)

Boorman, D. *At The Going Down of the Sun: British First World War Memorials* (1988)

Boorman, D. *For Your Tomorrow: British Second World War Memorials* (1995)

Borg, A. *War Memorials: from Antiquity to Present* (1991)

Crane, D. *Empires of the Dead: How One Man's Vision Led to the Creation of WWI's War Graves* (2013)

Francis, P. *For the Fallen* (2014)

Francis, P. *A Guide to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (2018)

Geurst, J. *Cemeteries of the Great War* by Sir Edwin Lutyens (2010)

Kenyon, Sir F. *War Graves: How the Cemeteries Abroad will be Designed* (1918)

Hurst, S. C. *The silent cities: an illustrated guide to the war cemeteries and memorials to the 'missing' in France and Flanders 1914–1918* (1929)

King, A. *Memorials of the Great War in Britain* (1998)

Longworth, P. *The Unending Vigil – The History of The Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (2003)

Quinlan, M. *Remembrance* (2005)

Summers, J. *Remembered: The History of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission* (2007)

Tiller, K. *Remembrance and Community: War memorials and local history* (2013)

Ware, F. *The Immortal Heritage – An Account of the Work and Policy of the Imperial War Graves Commission during twenty years 1917–1937* (1937)

## CONSERVATION

English Heritage, *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (2008)

Historic England, *Conservation and Management of War Memorial Landscapes* (2015)

Historic England, *The Conservation, Repair and Management of War Memorials* (2015)

## POLICY

Historic England, *Landscapes of Remembrance: Register of Parks and Gardens Selection Guide* (2017)

National Planning Policy Framework (2018), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/779764/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_web.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf)

Planning Practice Guidance 2014–2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Historic England, *Listing Selection Guide – Commemorative Structures* (2017) <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-commemorative-structures/heag110-commemorative-structures-lsg.pdf>

Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings (2018), Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/principles-of-selection-for-listing-buildings>.

# FURTHER INFORMATION

## FURTHER INFORMATION ON CWGC MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:

### Commonwealth War Graves Commission

2 Marlow Road  
Maidenhead  
Berkshire SL6 7DX  
Tel: 01628 634221  
Email: [enquiries@cwgc.org](mailto:enquiries@cwgc.org)  
[www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org)

### Historic England

Cannon Bridge House  
25 Dowgate Hill  
London EC4R 2YA  
Tel: 020 7973 3100  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/>

### Historic England Archive

The Engine House,  
Firefly Avenue,  
Swindon SN2 2EH  
Tel: 01793 414779  
Email: [archive@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:archive@english-heritage.org.uk)  
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/archives-and-collections/>

### Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

2 Marsham Street  
London SW1P 4DF  
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### Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

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[www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

### Imperial War Museum

Lambeth Road  
London SE1 6HZ  
Tel: 02074165000  
[www.iwm.org.uk](http://www.iwm.org.uk)

### War Memorials Trust

14 Buckingham Palace Road  
London SW1W 0QP  
Tel: *Conservation advice/grants:* 020 7233 7356  
*Administration/membership/fundraising:* 020 7834 0200 / 0300 123 0764  
Email: [info@warmemorials.org](mailto:info@warmemorials.org) or [conservation@warmemorials.org](mailto:conservation@warmemorials.org)  
<http://www.warmemorials.org/>

The Tower Hill Memorial, London, commemorates more than 50,700 Commonwealth merchant seamen who lost their lives in the two World Wars and have no grave but the sea. The First World War Memorial, by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is Grade I listed. The Second World War memorial by Sir Edward Maufe (pictured) is separately listed Grade II\*.

