



London Borough of Barnet Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium

Visitor Guide





Address and contact information

Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium
Holders Hill Road
London
NW7 1NB
tel: **020 8359 3370**

email: HendonCemeteryandCrematorium@barnet.gov.uk

Opening times

March – April: 8.30am – 5.30pm
May – September: 8.30am – 7pm
October – February: 8.30am – 4.30pm

Office opening times

Monday – Friday: 9am – 5pm
Saturday: 9am – 2pm
Sunday: Closed

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About Hendon

Hendon Cemetery and Crematorium is a multi faith site with sections dedicated to the Greek Orthodox Church, and the Japanese Residents Association. We also have areas specific for Muslim burials. We welcome visitors to the Cemetery and have mapped out some walks with approximate distances to help plan your time.

The Cemetery contains a Commonwealth War Graves Commission maintained memorial to the fallen in both World Wars and has a significant number of military graves throughout the site. The most notable being those of DMR Dudley Stagpoole VC DCM and Isaac Lodge VC.



The Greek Orthodox section contains some of the most impressive and striking memorials.



Heritage of the site

The Cemetery was originally developed by the Abney Park Cemetery Company Ltd and opened in 1899. The Crematorium was added in 1922, built within the cloisters that adjoined the chapel.

In 1956 the Cemetery and Crematorium were purchased from the Abney Park Cemetery Company by the Hendon Corporation and transferred to the London Borough of Barnet following the reorganisation of Local Government in 1963.

The Hendon Cemetery Chapel is a locally listed building, part of the Hendon Crematorium complex lying within the Hendon Cemetery. The Cemetery and Crematorium sit in 42 acres of parkland and contains one of the largest collections of mature trees in Barnet.



Alfred Bonella designed the flint-faced chapel in the centre of the cemetery, which opened in July 1903. According to the cemetery brochure of 1903 the design was inspired by old Hertfordshire churches.

The chapel has an archway beneath a tower with corner turret and spike; inside is a terracotta reredos by Cantagalli, a copy of Luca Della Robbia's 'Resurrection' in Florence Cathedral.

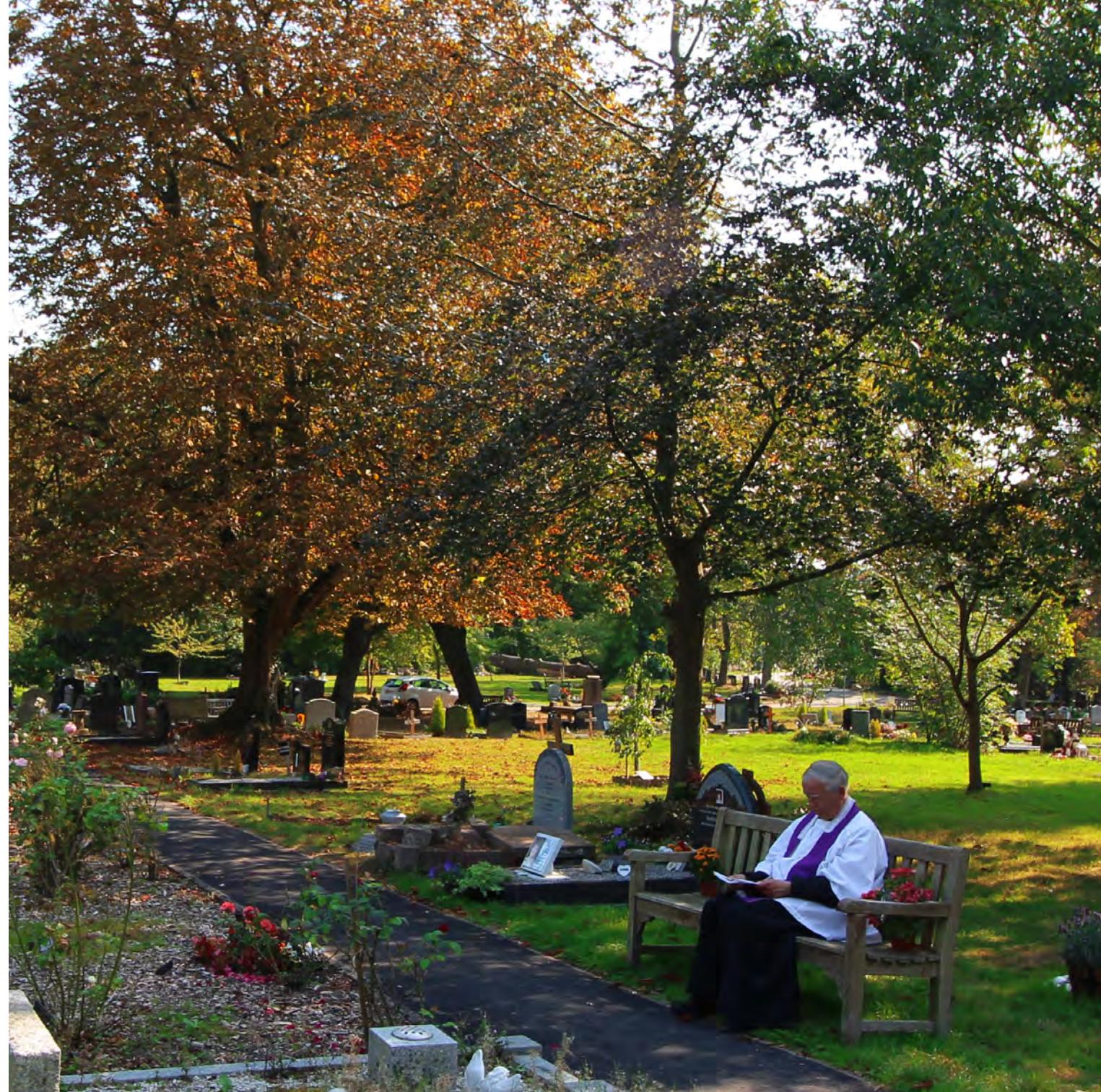


Visiting Hendon

The grounds make an excellent place for reflection and an opportunity to walk in relative peace and quiet.

To ensure a safe Cemetery and that dignity and decency is maintained, we request the following points are observed for the quiet enjoyment of all visitors.

1. Children are welcome, for their own safety we require children under 12 years of age to be accompanied by a responsible adult and respectfully recommend they do not “play” amongst the headstones.
2. Dogs are welcome and must be kept on a lead at all times. It is the responsibility of the person in control of the dog to ensure any mess is removed from site. No dogs, other than assistance dogs are permitted in the chapels (unless by prior arrangement).
3. Commercial Vehicles are required to sign in and out at the Cemetery Office.
4. All vehicles must observe road signs and speed limits. The Cemetery speed limit is 5 MPH.
5. No one is permitted in the Cemetery outside of opening hours unless they are there with the express permission of the Cemetery Management.
6. No person shall wilfully create any disturbance or nuisance, interfere with any burial taking place, wilfully interfere with any grave, vault or any other memorial items, or play any games or sports in the Cemetery grounds.
7. The taking of commercial photographs and filming is not permitted in the cemetery or crematorium, except with the prior approval and permission of the Council, in writing and subject to the receipt of the appropriate fee.
8. The Manager has the power to eject from the Cemetery grounds and chapels any intoxicated or disorderly person or any person in breach of any of the rules and regulations appertaining to the site. Such persons shall not return without prior written permission from the Manager.



Notable People

DMR Dudley Stagpoole VC DCM (1938 – 1 August 1911)

Dudley Stagpoole was a British Army soldier and an Irish recipient of the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy that can be awarded to British and Commonwealth forces.

Stagpoole was a Drummer in the 57th Regiment of Foot (later The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own), British Army during the Second Taranaki War campaign of the New Zealand land wars.

On 2 October 1863 at Allan's Hill near Poutoko in Taranaki, Stagpoole and Ensign John Thornton Down were awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing a wounded comrade from the rebel Maoris. They succeeded in bringing the wounded man to safety despite the enemy keeping up very heavy fire at short range. The man had been wounded during an

engagement with the rebel natives. Drummer Stagpoole and Ensign Down responded to the call of the Officer commanding the detachment of the Regiment for volunteers to bring him in.

On 25 September 1863, Drummer Stagpoole was awarded The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for the energy and devotion he displayed at the affair near Kaipakopako (though wounded in the head), twice volunteered and brought in wounded men.

His Victoria Cross is displayed at the Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment and Queen's Regiment RHQ, Howe Barracks in Canterbury, Kent.



Issac Lodge VC

Issac Lodge was a gunner in 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, British Army during the Second Boer War. He was awarded the Victoria Cross following his actions on 31 March 1900.

A British force including two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, was retiring from Thabanchu towards Bloemfontein. The enemy had formed an ambush at Korn Spruit, and before their presence was discovered by the main body, had captured the greater portion of the baggage column and five out of the six guns of the leading battery.

When the alarm was given Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was within 300 yards of the Spruit. Major Phipps-Hornby, who commanded it, wheeled about and moved off at a gallop under a very heavy fire. One gun upset when a wheel horse was shot, had to be abandoned, together with a wagon. The remainder of the battery reached a position close to some unfinished railway buildings and came into action 1,150 yards from the Spruit. When the order to retire was received Major Phipps-Hornby ordered the guns and their limbers to be run back by hand to where the teams of uninjured horses stood behind the unfinished buildings. The few remaining gunners, assisted by a number of Officers and men of a party of Mounted Infantry, succeeded in running back four of the guns under shelter.

All concerned were so exhausted they were unable to drag in the fifth gun. It became necessary to risk the horses, and volunteers were called for from among the drivers, who readily responded. Several horses were



killed and men wounded, but at length only one gun and one limber were left exposed. Four separate attempts were made to rescue these, but when no more hordes were available the attempt had to be given up and the gun and limber were abandoned. Meanwhile the other guns had been sent on, one at a time, and after passing within 700 or 800 yards of the enemy, in rounding the head of a donga and crossing two spruits they eventually reached a place of safety, where the battery was re-formed.

After full consideration of the circumstances the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-chief in South Africa formed the opinion the conduct of all ranks of 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was conspicuously gallant and daring, and all were equally brave and devoted in their behaviour. His Victoria Cross is displayed at the National Army Museum in Chelsea, England.

Lynsey de Paul (11 June 1948 – 1 October 2014)

Lynsey de Paul (born Lyndsey Monckton Rubin) was an English singer-songwriter. She had chart hits in the UK and Europe in the 1970s, starting with the single "Sugar Me". She represented the UK in the Eurovision Song Contest and then had a successful career as a composer, actress and television celebrity.



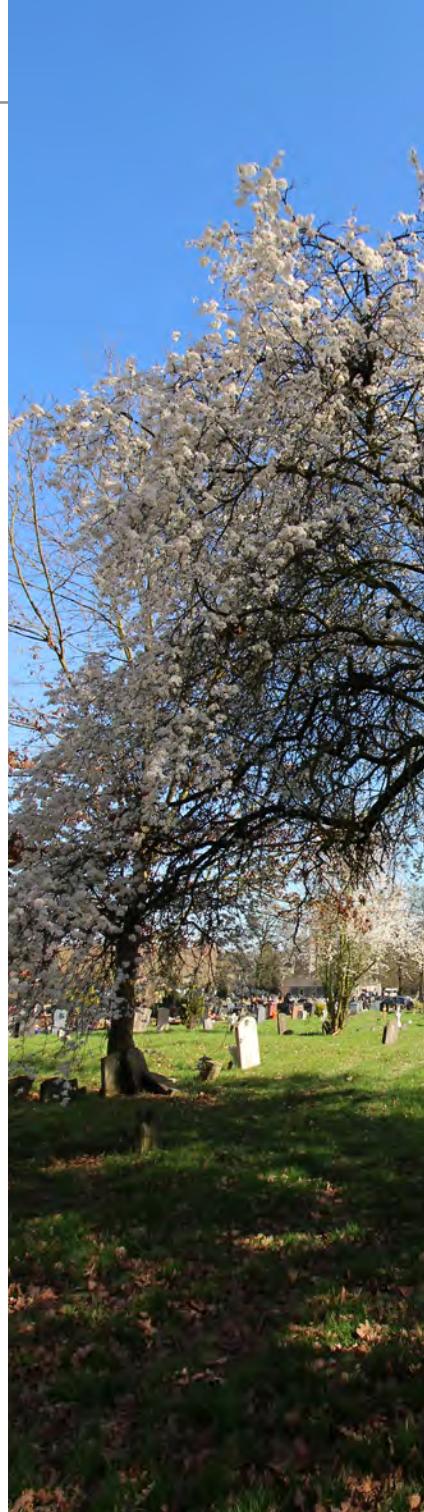
Joseph Havelock Wilson CH CBE (16 August 1859 – 16 April 1929)

Joseph Havelock Wilson was a trade union leader, Liberal Party politician, and campaigner for the rights of merchant seamen. In 1887, Wilson broke with the Sunderland Union to establish his own National Sailors & Firemen's Union which he remained president of until his death. In the 1920s, Wilson's reputation as a 'bosses' man' made him increasingly unpopular in the wider labour movement.



We have also identified the following notable people who have been laid to rest at Hendon. If you come across any more please do let us know.

Notable people	Birth - Death	Profession
Robert Morton Dyer	1878 - 1936	Naval Architect
Gerald Patrick Hynes (MBE)	1936 - 1986	RAF Squadron Leader
Lord Gulam Noon	1936 - 2015	Food Industry
Annette Barbara Rawson (OBE MB BS FRCP)	1930 - 2010	Senior Medial Officer at the Department of Health
Sir William Price (JP)	1865 - 1938	Milk retailer and wholesaler
Sir Bernard Audley	1924 - 2008	Pioneer of the British Market Research Industry, particularly in the field of television ratings
Stephan Randolph Wills (MBE)	1911 - 1993	British Overseas Trade Group for Israel
Lt Col Alfred Geddes Tresidder (FRCS)	1882 - 1970	Surgeon
Maj Gen Sir James Maher	1858 - 1928	Not Known assumed Military as he was a Commissioned Officer
Edwin Roscoe Mullins	1848 - 1907	Victorian Sculptor Mullins trained in the arts schools of Lambeth and the Royal Academy. He became a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other galleries. Mullins embellished many prominent London buildings with carvings and other decorative work.
Sir Frederick Bolton	1851 - 1920	Bolton Shipping Company
Sir Edward Graham Wood	1854 - 1930	Steel Industry – Ocean iron works



Wildlife at Hendon

Hendon Cemetery sits in 42 acres of tended land, there are two streams running through the grounds which attract a variety of wildlife.

Sparrowhawks are small birds of prey. They are adapted for hunting in confined spaces. Adult male sparrowhawks have bluish-grey back and wings and orangey-brown bars on their chest and belly. Females and young birds have brown back and wings, and brown bars underneath. Sparrowhawks have bright yellow or orangey eyes, long, yellow legs and long talons. Females are larger than males, as with most birds of prey.



When to see them

At any time of year; you might see birds displaying to each other in early spring, when males perform a 'rollercoaster' flight, climbing up and diving back down again to impress females.



Blackcap is a common and widespread typical warbler. It has mainly olive-grey upperparts and pale grey under parts, the differences between the five subspecies are small. Both sexes have a neat coloured cap to the head, black in the male and reddish-brown in the female. The male's typical song is a rich musical warbling, often ending in a loud high-pitched crescendo.

When to see them

Breeding birds arrive in April and May, leaving in September and October. Some European birds winter in the UK, largely in England.

Blackcap image courtesy of Ron Knight (CC BY 2.0)

The Grey Wagtail is a member of the wagtail family, Motacillidae, measuring around 18-19cm overall length. The species looks somewhat similar to the yellow wagtail but has the yellow on its underside restricted to the throat and vent. Breeding males have a black throat. The species is widely distributed, with several populations breeding in Europe and Asia and migrating to tropical regions in Asia and Africa. The species is always associated with running water when breeding, although they may use man-made structures near streams for the nest.



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Common Magpie (*Pica pica*) is a resident breeding bird throughout Europe, much of Asia and northwest Africa. With its noisy chattering, black-and-white plumage and long tail, there is nothing quite like the magpie.

Magpies seem to be jacks of all trades - scavengers, predators and pest-destroyers, their challenging, almost arrogant attitude has won them few friends. Non-breeding birds will gather together in flocks.

The nuthatch is a plump bird about the size of a great tit that resembles a small woodpecker. It is blue-grey above and whitish below, with chestnut on its sides and under its tail. It has a black stripe on its head, a long black pointed bill, and short legs. It breeds in central and southern England. Nuthatches advertise their territory using loud, simple songs.



Great Spotted Woodpeck; about blackbird-sized and striking black-and-white. It has a very distinctive bouncing flight and spends most of its time clinging to tree trunks and branches, often trying to hide on the side away from the observer. Its presence is often announced by its loud call or by its distinctive spring 'drumming' display. The male has a distinctive red patch on the back of the head and young birds have a red crown.



The Eurasian Jay is a species of bird occurring over a vast region, from Western Europe and north-west Africa to the Indian Subcontinent and further to the eastern seaboard of Asia and down into south-east Asia. Across its vast range, several very distinct racial forms have evolved to look very different from each other. A member of the widespread jay group, and about the size of the jackdaw, it inhabits mixed woodland, particularly with oaks, and is an habitual acorn hoarder. In recent years, the bird has begun to migrate into urban areas, possibly as a result of continued erosion of its woodland habitat.



Grey squirrels, originally from North America, were released in the UK by 19th century landowners. They are now very common and widespread. These squirrels have grey fur and often sit upright with their large bushy tails arched over their backs. Grey squirrels are active during the day, foraging for food in trees and on the ground. In the autumn they spend time storing nuts to eat during the winter. Grey squirrels tend to breed in between January and April and, if food is plentiful, they may have a second litter in the summer.



Honey Bees

In July 2016, we introduced a colony of approximately 80,000 working Honey Bees. The bees are located in an specially built compound in a remote part of the Cemetery. With the Cemetery being environmentally friendly and with Honey Bee's becoming extinct in the London Area and the UK, we were keen to do our part for the community and the environment. If you visit the colony, please take note of the signage advising that Honey Bees are at work.



Cemetery walks

Walk one is a complete circuit of the roads around the Cemetery



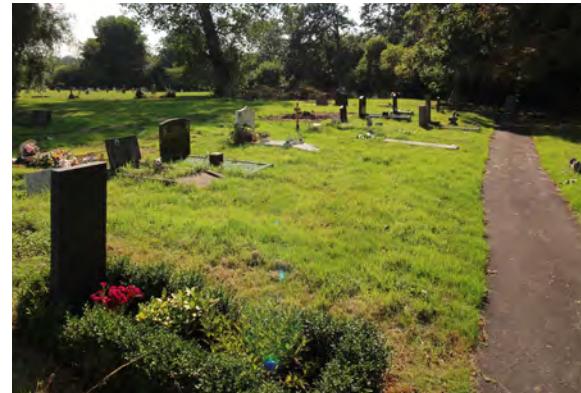
Walk two is similar to walk one but takes a shortcut from the War Memorial along one of our footpaths.



Walk three is for those with a little less time, perhaps a quick lunchtime stroll.



There are many other combinations of walk of varying distances within the Cemetery, you are welcome to come and explore.



How to find us



The management of the site is now under the control of Re (Regional Enterprise) Ltd, a joint venture between London Borough of Barnet and Capita plc.

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