
WINKLEIGH PARISH COUNCIL CEMETERY MANAGEMENT POLICY 2017

Effective 1st June 2017



WINKLEIGH PARISH COUNCIL CEMETERY MANAGEMENT POLICY

This procedure is a document that sets out Winkleigh Parish Councils approved and agreed practices. Any deviation must be by resolution of the full Council.

DOCUMENT NO:	WPCP/8		
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Developed by:	Winkleigh Parish Council		
Approved by:	RR054/05/18		
Approval date:	23/05/2018		
Ratified	23/05/2018		
Review date:	May 2019 APCM		
Version no:	2		
Version Control And Revisions:			
Version	Point	Description of Change	Date

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INTRODUCTION TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS

All Local Authority managed cemeteries are subject to standards and conditions known as Cemetery Rules and Regulations. These are designed to inform all cemetery users of the aspects of the management of the cemeteries and the reasonable requirements applicable to them. The regulations include the statutory requirements contained within the **Local Government Act 1972, the Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977 (LACO) and the Health and Safety at Work Act** together with any other relevant legislation that governs this service

Winkleigh Parish Council reserves the right from time to time to make alterations, additions or amendments to these Rules and Regulation, and the fees and charges specified herein. These rules and regulations will be reviewed at least once per year.

ADMINISTRATION

1. RECEIVING BOOKINGS FOR BURIALS

a) Telephone Bookings

The call will be logged in a diary together with the initial information required to commence checking procedures.

The following should be regarded as the minimum information required:

- Name of the Cemetery
 - Date and time at which the funeral will take place
 - Consecrated or non-Consecrated burial
 - Name and address of the deceased
 - Grave number – if rights already purchased, or a choice is offered.
 - for new graves the number of burials expected in the grave
 - The name and contact number of the funeral director
 - Any other relevant information
- i. If the applicant is the registered owner of the exclusive right of burial in the grave concerned inform the Funeral Director that that person should sign the notice of interment
(Article 10(6) Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977 for authorisation by owner of rights).
- ii. If the registered owner is the current deceased person
Inform the Funeral Director that the applicant should make contact with the Parish Clerk after the funeral in order to arrange a transfer of ownership of rights.. It should also be stated that a transfer of ownership should be arranged before the applicant arranges any additional inscription to the memorial so as not to delay this process.
(Item 9 of clause 1, Transferring Ownership of Exclusive Rights of Burial, for the proper legal procedure)
- iii. If neither the applicant or the current deceased person are registered as owner of the exclusive right of burial
The Funeral Director should be requested to ask the applicant of the current circumstances of that person *(the owner may have been buried in the grave in question at some time in the past with the family not transferring ownership at that time).*
Should it transpire that the current owner is living but not personally making the current funeral arrangement the Funeral Director should be informed that the signature of the living owner will be required on the notice of interment.
(Article 10(6) Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977)

iv. If the current owner is deceased

and was buried or cremated elsewhere at some time in the past and no transfer of ownership took place at that time the Funeral Director should be requested to instruct the applicant to contact the Parish Clerk immediately so that a transfer of ownership can be arranged before the grave is reopened for burial. In these circumstances it is vital to establish a new owner prior to reopening the grave so as to comply with **Article 10(6) of the Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977**.

b) Residents of Winkleigh at time of death are allowed to be buried in Winkleigh Cemetery. If a resident has to move away from the Parish due to ill health and into a nursing home outside of the Parish, the Council will agree to allow their interment. Non-residents are permitted but double fees will apply

c) **Notice of Interment and Certificates**

i. The notice of interment

should be received at least 48 hours before the burial is due to take place in order to check details of grave location and ensure that it is signed by the registered grave owner (or appropriate person should the owner be deceased).

On receipt of a notice of interment the details contained in the notice must be checked:-

- Against the details in the telephone diary entry. Any discrepancies should be investigated and rectified immediately.
- A check must be made to ensure that the notice of interment is signed by the registered grave owner or if the owner is deceased that procedures have been commenced to secure a transfer of ownership to the person or person who are entitled.
- The Notice of Burial should have the Religion of the deceased, so that specific requirements can be met

ii. Legal authorisation

For the burial to go ahead is also required.

- This will be in the form of a Registrar's Certificate for Disposal (commonly known as the Green Form) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths following sight of the Death Certificate. The Registrar's Certificate proves the death has been registered, a legal requirement before burial. This form has a detachable 'Part C' that must be completed by the burial authority and returned to the Registrar of Births and Deaths.
- Alternatively, a Coroner's Order for Burial (Form 101) is acceptable, where the death was sudden, accidental or otherwise unusual. In these particular circumstances the Coroner arranges the registration of the death. The Coroner's Order for Burial is a white form again and has a detachable 'Part C' that must be completed by the burial authority and returned to the Registrar of Births and Death.

- Should the death have occurred abroad, a Certificate of Non-Liability to register will be issued by the local Registrar of Births and Deaths. This is a small white certificate with a detachable 'Part C' that must be completed by the burial authority and returned to the Registrar of Births and Deaths.
- Should the burial be of a stillborn child a Registrar's Certificate for the Disposal of a Stillborn Child will be issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths. This is a white certificate and has NO Part C.
- In the case of burial of cremated remains the crematorium at which the cremation took place will issue a certificate stating that the death has been registered and that all forms and certificates relating to the cremation are held at the crematorium.

Note: The certificate for cremated remains has no legal standing but serves to confirm to the burial authority that the death has been registered.

*The Part C of the certificates mentioned above should be completed after the burial has taken place and returned to the appropriate Registrar of Births and Deaths.

2. CHECKING REGISTERS AND RECORDS

a) New graves

- The grave will be allocated after checks have been made in the register of purchased graves to ensure it is new and un-reserved.
- The grave plan will be marked when the grave is allocated. The grave number should be added to the notice of interment and diary entry at this point.
- In the case of pre-purchased graves (i.e. where the grave rights have been purchased to reserve the space for future use) the grave will need to be accurately located.
- All grave spaces are excavated by trained personnel nominated by the Funeral Director of choice.
- Adjacent grave spaces affected by the interment will be fully reinstated to their original appearance after the interment has been completed.
- The Council reserves the right to delay or re-schedule a funeral if any part of the burial area or excavated grave becomes unstable or dangerous due to severe weather or other naturally occurring instances or acts of god.

b) Re-opening graves

Details and ownership of rights should be checked for existing graves that are to be reopened for further burial.

- Should the registered grave owner be living ensure that the notice of interment requesting that the grave be reopened is signed by the registered owner as this is a legal requirement (**see Article 10(6) Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977**)
- Should the impending burial be that of the registered owner no written permission is required to reopen the grave (**see Article 10(6) (Note) Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977**)
In these circumstances the person applying for the burial of the registered owner signs the notice of interment giving an address as contact will need to be made at a point after the burial in order to secure a transfer of ownership to the person(s) entitled.
- In some instances the registered grave owner may have been buried in the grave (or buried or cremated elsewhere) and at that time the family did not transfer the ownership of the grave. In these circumstances a new owner will need to be registered before the impending burial takes place.

Refer to the section 8, Transferring Ownership of Exclusive Right of Burial.

3. RECEIVING FORMS AND CERTIFICATES

The Notice of Interment should be received at least 48 hours before the burial is due to take place.

The burial authority may accept the Registrar's Certificate for Disposal, Coroner's Order for Burial or Registrar's Certificate of Non-Liability to Register or Registrar's Certificate for Disposal of a Stillborn Child when the funeral arrives at the cemetery.

The law requires the delivery of the Certificate or Order to the authority prior to the burial taking place. If the Funeral Director has forgotten to bring it with him/her FORM 18 as prescribed in the **Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926, Section 1(1)** may be used.

This declaration is completed by the Funeral Director and explains why the certificate has not been delivered and promises to deliver it to the burial authority as soon as possible, preferably on the same day as the burial or, in exceptional circumstances, on the next day.

4. REGISTERING BURIALS

After the burial, the cemetery's statutory registers and records require completion.

a) Register of Burials

The burial will be recorded in the Register of Burials, and in the index to this record. Entries are made in this register immediately after each burial takes place with each burial being allocated a consecutive and unique number, known as the Burial Register Number. This register is therefore in chronological and burial register number order.

(Article 11 Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977)

b) Record or Register of Graves

The record or register must be maintained in grave number order
(Article 9 -(2) Local Authorities Cemeteries' Order 1977).

Details of the deceased buried in graves are made in the record or register of Graves alongside the appropriate grave number.

c) Register of Purchased Graves

For the first burial in a new private grave an entry will be made in the Register of Purchased Graves, recording the purchase of the rights of burial and the period that this covers
(Schedule 2 Part 2 Paragraph 2 Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977).

d) Maintaining Registers and Records on a Computer

Since 1986, when legal approval was given (**Local Authorities Cemeteries (Amendment) Order 1986**), authorities can now maintain burial records on computer. These records must be maintained forever and are available for enquiries and research.

e) Completing Part C of Registrar's Disposal Certificate or Coroner's order for Burial

Within 96 hours of the burial, the detachable Part C of the Registrar's Certificate for Disposal, Coroner's Order for Burial or Registrar's Certificate of Non-Liability to Register must be sent by the burial authority to the Registrar of Births and Deaths indicating the date and place of burial (**Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926**).

5. THE STATUTORY GRAVE PLAN

New purchased graves must be indicated on the grave plan as required by **the Local Authorities' Cemeteries Order 1977, Article 9(1)**

The plan is a statutory document and is the key to the management of graves within the cemetery. Grave plans should be treated carefully and preserved from loss or damage. **and be in the charge of the officer of the burial authority appointed for that purpose – Currently Winkleigh Parish Council Proper Officer**

6. ISSUING DEEDS OF GRANT OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF BURIAL

Whenever a new private grave is purchased Winkleigh Parish Council will issue a deed of grant of right of burial. This official document confirms with the purchaser their rights to burial within a defined grave space within the cemetery (It should be noted that the rights of burial only are purchased and not the land itself, which remains the property of the burial authority).

The Deed reflects the entry made in the Purchased Graves Register / Register of Grants as required by Schedule 2 Part 2 paragraph 1

The Council will keep a duplicate of the deed issued on file.

The right must only be issued for a period NOT exceeding 100 years as required by Article 10(2)

7. ISSUING GRANT OF RIGHT TO ERECT AND MAINTAIN A MEMORIAL

A separate grant that relates specifically to memorial rights will be issued. This gives the flexibility to manage memorials independently of burials rights. The period of the memorial rights is limited to 30 years as being a reasonable time in which to expect a properly installed memorial to remain standing and not become unstable and therefore dangerous.

8. TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS OF BURIAL

a) Introduction

It is not for the Council to become embroiled in disputes or to take what is considered the morally correct line of action. Owners of the burial rights have legal entitlements and local authorities have a statutory obligation to comply with the law. So it is the law that must be considered.

It is illegal to permit a burial in a grave subject to an existing exclusive right of burial without first obtaining permission from the owner of the right. The only exception to this is where the owner of the right is being buried, then permission can be obtained from anyone.

The **Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977** states, "**10(6)** *No body shall be buried, or cremated human remains interred or scattered, in or over any grave or vault in which an exclusive right of burial for the time being subsists except by, or with the consent in writing of, the owner of the right.*" This means if the owner is already deceased when an application is received, a transfer must take place and permission be received from the new owner prior to the burial in that grave.

The Council must comply strictly with the law, whilst providing help and assistance in enabling the rightful owner to resolve the problem. Should Winkleigh Parish Council breach statutory legislation and allow the burial to take place without receiving the specific permission of the owner of the rights, then it is possible we could be sued by any injured parties.

When a grave is "purchased" this refers to the purchasing of the exclusive right of burial in a grave space and not the purchase of the land itself.

A Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial should be issued to the owner, or owners of the exclusive right of burial and right to erect a memorial for the specific grave number. Grave rights can legally be sold to one person, or multiple persons. If the owner of the rights then wishes to transfer those rights to another person, the documents that the local authority will require from the owner are detailed below.

In accordance with the **Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977**, all grave rights are sold for a fixed period. The number of years the rights have been granted for should be shown on the Grant, (in England and Wales must not exceed 100 years), perpetuity rights are no longer permitted. At the end of this period the owner of the rights may apply to the Council to extend those rights.

If the owner of the rights wishes to transfer the ownership during their lifetime they must complete a Form of Assignment and submit it to the Council, together with the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial.

b) Documents required by the Council - to transfer the ownership of a grave when the owner dies

The following section describes the information that is required by the Council to enable the proper legal processing of applications for burials in grave spaces. If a will has been left, grave rights are normally included in the residual estate of the deceased, they are seldom referred to directly.

References to Wills are references to Wills recognised as valid by the laws of England, Scotland and Wales. Scottish Law on intestacy is different to England and Wales

i. If the deceased owner left a will

If the deceased owner left a will stating who the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial should be passed to then the person identified in the will should provide the Council with:

- the Grant of the Exclusive Right of Burial
- the Grant of Probate – Probate is the document issued by the Court after the will has been proved in Court. It should be the original document bearing the Court Seal. A copy of the relevant part of the document can then be taken and retained for the files
- if the person is not also the Executor of the will, an Assent from the Executor(s) of the Will giving the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial to that person.

If the deceased owner left a will of insufficient value to merit application to be made for Grant of Probate and someone wishes to claim the exclusive right of burial, then the Council should ask for:

- the Grant of the Exclusive Right of Burial
- the Death Certificate
- a Statutory Declaration detailing the relationship of the person claiming the right of exclusive burial to the deceased owner. This is detailed later in the guidance.
- a Form of Renunciation from all other people who would be entitled to claim the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial.

ii. When there is no will

If the owner of the rights dies without leaving a will, this is generally referred to as dying intestate and the Council should ask for:

- the Grant of the Exclusive Right of Burial
- the Grant of Letters of Administration – letters of administration are granted to a person or persons who apply to the Court to receive permission to administer the estate of the deceased. The Letters of Administration should name the administrator/s and once again should bear the official seal of the Court. The relevant part of the document should be copied and retained on file. An Administrator of an estate has the same powers and responsibilities as an Executor
- if the person is not also the Administrator then an Assent Form is required from the Administrator(s) giving the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial to you.

If the estate is of insufficient value to merit application for Letters of Administration the Council should ask for:

- the Grant of the Exclusive Right of Burial
- the Death Certificate
- a Statutory Declaration detailing the relationship of the person claiming the rights to the registered grave owner.
- a Form of Renunciation from all other people that would be entitled to claim the Grant of Exclusive Right of Burial.

If a Statutory Declaration is to be used then it must comply with the **Statutory Declaration Act 1835** and must be witnessed by a Commissioner for Oaths (normally a practicing solicitor) or a Magistrate. A form of Indemnity is not acceptable.

A statutory declaration is needed in place of an indemnity form, this normally seeks to identify just how the person who is to become the new owner of the rights, is the legally entitled next of kin to the current owner of the rights and permits the following:-

- Correction of mistakes made on the deeds, either during the life of the owner or after death.
- Transfer to spouse/partner when Letters of Administration have not been applied for.
- Transfer from a deceased owner who is widowed and one or more sons/daughters are jointly entitled to the ownership of the right.
- Transfer from a deceased owner who is widowed and whilst one or more sons/daughters may be entitled, it has been agreed that only one will claim the right. This requires agreement from the other siblings and should be accompanied by a Form of Renunciation from the other siblings.
- Transfer of burial rights in accordance with a valid will, however, the will has not been proved in Court so there is no Deed of Probate. These are just a few examples of where a statutory declaration will be required, there are obviously many more scenarios, however, the statutory declaration should be an explanation of the reasons why a particular person, or persons, are entitled to own the right.

To assist cemetery staff find the correct documentation required for a transfer of rights the following charts will be of great use. The first part is very simple...Is the owner alive or deceased?

9. MEMORIAL APPLICATIONS

a) New memorials

Applications should be required for all new memorials to be installed within the cemetery. An application for the installation of a new memorial should include:

- Name and address of the applicant (normally the owner of the right of burial)
- Name and address of memorial mason
- Grave details (section, plot number etc)
- Details of memorial to be installed including:
 - Dimensions of memorial
 - Proposed memorial inscription
 - Type of stone (or other material) to be used in the construction of the memorial
 - Full construction details of the memorial including dowel sizes, dowel holes sizes and type of ground anchor (if required).
 - Signed commitment that the memorial will be installed in full compliance with the current version of the NAMM Code of Working Practice and BS 8415.
- Signed commitment to compliance with a local or national registration scheme, ideally the British Register of Accredited Memorial Masons (BRAMM).

Once the application is received, normally completed by the memorial mason, it should be checked against the requirements of the NAMM Code/BS 8415 and the Council's Cemetery

Regulations. If the application is in order then a permit to fix can be issued to the memorial mason.

Should memorial installation details not meet the requirements of the NAMM Code/BS 8415 or cemetery regulations, then a permit should not be issued and the application should either be amended or rejected.

- b)** There is no obligation to erect a memorial on a grave and the Council do not appoint or nominate contractors to provide or erect memorials.
The Council will charge a permit fee for permission to erect any memorial

c) Additional inscriptions, renovation and other work

Applications for additional inscriptions, renovation and other work should follow a very similar process to that outlined above for new memorials. If a memorial is to be removed from its original fixing then it should not be allowed to be refitted unless it complies with the NAMM Code/BS 8415 and should then follow the same procedures as a new memorial with a requirement for a permit before it can be reinstalled.

d) Maintenance of memorials

The Council reserves the right to: ☐

- remove a memorial headstone from a grave to allow for adjacent graves to be excavated. ☐
- lay flat or make safe any memorial headstone that has been identified as unsafe and/or likely to cause injury.
- remove any memorial that has become or is likely to become dangerous or which is in a derelict or unsightly condition. The Council will take all reasonable steps to contact the grave owner before taking such action.
- The Council will not be responsible for any damage/theft or vandalism or any other circumstances beyond the control of the Council.
- All memorials shall be kept in good repair by the owners, and in the event of any memorial falling into disrepair and the necessary repairs not being carried out within 3 months after notice from the Council, the memorial may be removed by the Council subject and in accordance with the provisions of **Schedule 3 to the Local Authorities' Cemetery Order 1977 (LACO)**

e) Removal of Floral Tributes/Ornaments

- The Council reserves the right to remove all funeral flowers and oasis displays when they become unsightly, faded and decayed. The families will not be contacted, removal will be carried out as part of the regular cemetery checks.
- The Council reserves the right to remove any shrubs, plants or flowers at any time when, in its opinion, the same have become unsightly, or have been placed in an area outside of the permitted headstone base or are in glass/ceramic vase which are not permitted.
- All Christmas wreathes/plants/tributes will be removed by cemetery personnel after the Christmas period, ie at the end of February.

- The Council does not allow glass containers/ornaments of any type to be left on grave/memorial bases. These will be removed in line with Health and Safety regulations for staff operating in this area.
- The Council will authorise removal of all unauthorised items relating to glass/ornaments or plants not contained within the memorial base. Items will be kept for a short period of time before being disposed of.

10. STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF REGISTERS, RECORDS AND PLANS

The following, namely:

- the plan maintained under **article 9(1)**;
- the records maintained under **article 9(2)**;
- the register of burials maintained under **article 11(1)**;
- any register of burials in the cemetery maintained before the coming into operation of this order;
- the record of disinterment's maintained under ~~article 11(5)~~ **article 11(9)**; [amended **LCAO art 2(4)**]
- the register maintained under **Part 11 of Schedule 2**;
- the registers described in **paragraph 2(b) of the said Part 11**; and
- the records of memorials made and kept under **paragraph 16 of Schedule 3**,

shall be stored so as to preserve them from loss or damage and **be in the charge of the officer of the burial authority appointed for that purpose – Current Winkleigh Parish Council Proper Officer**

SECTION 2 – OPERATION

1. IDENTIFYING GRAVES FROM THE STATUTORY GRAVE PLAN

It is vitally important that graves for burial are positively identified on the ground by using the statutory grave plan. The grave numbers to the left and right of the grave to be excavated should be checked against the plan. A further check can also be made against the opposite grave in the row behind and the row in front (if not an end row).

All Memorials will have the grave plot number etched into the rear of the memorial for ease of identification, by the Stone Mason prior to installation.

2. INSTALLING MEMORIALS – Codes of Practice, British Standard and the BRAMM Scheme

a) Codes of Practice and British Standard

All memorial masons must install memorials in accordance with BS8415 and the NAMM Code of Practice.

Requiring compliance through cemetery regulations does not completely absolve the authority from its duty of care therefore the activities of memorial masons must be monitored

3. GROUNDS MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

a) General Guidance

Horticultural and agricultural activities are considered by the HSE to be high-risk areas of work. The risks that exist in relation to the maintenance of cemetery and crematorium grounds are amplified by the fact that members of the public frequent these premises. Additional thought and control measures need to be applied to this working environment in order to protect the health and safety of all who may enter the grounds as well as staff.

b) Grass Cutting

Winkleigh Parish Council will assess the risks posed to members of the public when the machine is in use and for each piece of machinery formulate a safe system of work designed to eliminate those risks identified (i.e. members of the public in the vicinity, risk of stones and debris being thrown out by the machine, operating in confined spaces around memorials)

c) General Maintenance

General maintenance includes all of the horticultural operations that are carried out such as hedge cutting, flower bed planting and maintenance etc.

Other general tasks such as road sweeping, emptying bins, clearing old wreaths etc must also be considered and risk assessed by the Council.

4. GENERAL HEALTH & SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

As owner and occupier of the cemetery the Winkleigh Parish Council has the overall duty of care under the **Health and Safety at Work Act 1974** (Duties relating to Premises). The council must take the necessary steps, as far as is reasonably practicable, to ensure that the cemetery is safe and without risk to health.

a) Risk Assessment

The **Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999** require that risk assessments be made. These assessments should consider all risks that employees and others might be exposed to (other includes members of the public, Funeral Directors staff officiating at funerals, mourners, clergy, memorials masons and any other person that may enter the site).

The results of the risk assessments can be used to draft safe systems of work that will eliminate or significantly reduce the risks identified.

b) Site Inspections

Site inspections are considered to be good health and safety practice and should be carried out at 12 month intervals. Cllrs will tour the site noting any hazards that may be present and taking any actions that may be required to eliminate any risks arising from the hazards identified.

The aim of the inspection is to view the fabric of the site including roads and paths, fences and gates, etc. A system to record findings, immediate actions and further actions required will be completed. From this record the Council will be able to amend and update other documentation such as risk, maintenance schedules etc and prove a history of monitoring and action.

5. CHURCHYARD FURNITURE

This policy deals with the management of memorials and the inspection and maintenance of trees as an integral part of the maintenance strategy.

Appendix

Assistance from Local Authorities

The *Local Government Act 1972* provides that "a burial authority may contribute towards any expenses incurred by any other person in providing or maintaining a cemetery in which the inhabitants of the authority's area may be buried" (**section 214(6)**).

6. SOIL BOX

A Soil box (soil tidy) is erected to contain the excavated material. This structure will be securely erected so that pressure from the soil inside does not cause it to collapse. The use of a soil box will assist with protection of nearby memorials and turf and is recommended best practice.

7. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Funeral Directors should be requested to provide their risk assessments, safe systems of work and staff training information together with a copy of their public liability insurance certificates.

8. CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS WORKING IN THE CEMETERY

Tender documents for major contracts must contain a section relating to health and safety requirements. This section will contain full details of how the contractor will comply with all legislative requirements with copies of policies, risk assessments, safe systems of work, staff training records, COSHH assessments, insurance certificates etc.

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Small contracts that are not submitted to the full tendering process should also require that bidders submit full details of the health and safety documentation as above.

As Winkleigh Parish Council is owner and occupier of the cemetery it has ultimate duty of care under health and safety legislation and must therefore set the standards required and closely monitor activities of contractors so as to ensure compliance.

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

9. ALLOWANCE OF DOGS WITHIN THE CEMETERY

Dogs are permitted in the Cemetery grounds but must be kept on a lead at all times. Please be respectful to other users and do not allow your dog to urinate against memorials. If your dog defecates in the cemetery please remove and place in the appropriate bins.

10. SMOKING

We would respectfully request that smoking is restricted to outside of the cemetery boundary to reduce the disposal of cigarette ends.

11. CONDUCT WITHIN THE CEMETERY

No vehicles are allowed in the Cemetery apart from the official Funeral cars (hearse and following car) as restricted space and no car parking available

12. CEMETERY OPENING HOURS

Winkleigh Cemetery is open throughout the year with no closure or locked gates

13. FEES AND CHARGES

Fees for all cemetery services will be determined by the Council annually to take effect from 1st April each year and are available upon request from Winkleigh Parish Council. The fees are also displayed on our website.

The Council reserves the right to revise these fees and charges at any time