



Management and Safety of Memorials Policy

Contents

Introduction	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Responsibilities	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1 The Management of Memorials	3
2 Inspection Programme	4
3 General Risk Assessment	4
4 Inspection Regime	5
4.1 – Rolling Inspection Programme	5
5 Communication	6
6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	6
7 Visual Inspections	6
8 Testing	7
9 Immediate Actions	7
10 Records	8
11 Ongoing monitoring	8
Appendix 1.0 - Cemeteries and Closed Churchyards in South Lakeland	9-10
Appendix 2.0 – Memorial Safety Inspection Risk Assessment	11-14
Appendix 3.0 – Inspection Flowchart	15

Introduction

Cemeteries have been a feature of the British landscape since the Bronze Age. Different societies have placed different values on the way they care for their ancestors. The legacy of cemeteries today are that many large, splendid features in our local environment have fallen into disrepair.

Since 1995 there have been several fatal accidents and countless less serious accidents involving memorials within cemeteries across the UK. This highlights the need for an inspection process. Many memorials on graves have become unstable and may pose a danger to the visiting public and those who work in the cemeteries.

The strategic aim of this policy is to make South Lakeland's cemeteries safe places for staff, visitors and all others who may carry out work there. This policy covers the arrangements to be put into place for assessment, monitoring and remedial works required. South Lakeland District Council have inspected memorials for a number of years and this policy reflects updated guidance and best practice.

The purpose of this policy is to make it clear to all stakeholders the responsibilities of the council in ensuring safety of cemetery visitors and the actions the council will take to deal with safety concerns identified during routine inspections.

Explanation of Terms

BRAMM - The British Register of Accredited Memorial Masons

BS8415 – The current British Standard for the erection of memorials

Memorial – A permanent structure that commemorates a deceased person such as a headstone, tombstone, grave surround, stone vase erected by a monumental mason.

Memorabilia – other forms of memorialisation found cemeteries such as flower holders, small potted plants, ornaments etc. It should be noted some items of memorabilia are prohibited under SLDC's Cemetery Regulations.

NAMM - The National Association of Memorial Masons

SLDC – South Lakeland District Council

Responsibilities

South Lakeland District Council must recognise its duty of care under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 with regard to the provision of safe places of work for members of staff and the extension of this duty to include the safety of members of the public and others visiting or working at their cemeteries. It also has a duty of care under the Occupiers Liability Act 1957, to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, their sites are maintained in a safe condition.

1. Memorial Management

The management of memorials can be divided into two broad areas as well as a subsidiary category of memorabilia:

New memorials

From August 2021, SLDC Bereavement Services have introduced an updated memorial masons' registration scheme whereby all masons must be qualified through a recognised national association to become a member of the SLDC Memorial Registration Scheme, new installations have to be fixed to nationally recognised standards as well as BS 8415 and all new fixings are inspected by Council Staff. Only companies registered within the scheme are issued permits to work in South Lakeland District Council Cemeteries.

For further details on the process and safety considerations for new memorials please refer to the Monumental Mason Registration Scheme.

Existing memorials.

These are those which have already been erected within the cemeteries and closed churchyards and which could present an immediate danger to the public if they are in an unsafe condition. If so they require immediate attention in order to prevent the possibility of injury.

Until relatively recently dangerous memorials appear to have been dealt with as 'one off' incidents by virtually all authorities. Only very unfortunate fatal incidents have brought health and safety to the forefront. SLDC Bereavement Services manage 8 cemeteries, 15 closed churchyards and one closed burial ground (listed as appendix 1.0) within the district and all contain potentially dangerous memorials due to their age and size.

Memorabilia

SLDC Bereavement Services take a pragmatic and reasonable approach to the placing of memorabilia on graves where family wish to personalise a grave space whether a memorial is placed or not.

However the Cemetery Regulations expressly forbid a number of memorabilia options as follows:

4.6.1	Glass flower holders or unsightly containers of any description shall not be used.
4.6.1	No glass cases or globes shall be permitted.
4.8.1 a)	No trees, shrubs plants or flowers shall be planted on any grave space
6.2.8	No new kerbstones or any other form of grave surround shall be permitted and the deposit of stone or other chippings on any grave space (full or ashes) shall be prohibited.

The council cannot accept no responsibility for the safety of flower holders, their contents or any other memorabilia placed on a grave and reserves the right to remove any such articles including artificial flowers, which may have become broken or unsightly.

2 Inspection Programme

2.1 To comply with legislation and current guidelines from the HSE the Council is required to survey every headstone/memorial within cemeteries and closed churchyards on a rolling 5 year programme, to ensure that they are in a stable condition and do not pose any risk or danger to visitors and staff.

South Lakeland District Council staff are professionally trained to undertake this survey and administer a rolling 5 year programme. Records are held within Bereavement Services.

Each headstone is carefully assessed by a visual and hand test to check for movement of the memorial, further details are contained within this policy.

2.2 Information is held which provides inspection reports on:

- Those memorials requiring immediate attention and any action already taken
- Those requiring attention within a specified term (e.g. 12 months)
- Those memorials requiring attention by a structural engineer (i.e. those over 2.0m in height)
- Number of memorials inspected
- The total number of memorials

2.3 Following inspection all memorials are categorised into three categories:

Category	Description	Response
3	Hand Test Pass – No Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-inspect in a maximum of 5 years.
2	Hand Test Pass- Movement not posing immediate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider remedial action to further lower risk if possible. • Inform grave owner • Re-inspect as required (max 12 months)
1	Hand Test Fail – Movement posing immediate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take immediate remedial action • Inform grave owner • Re-inspect as required (max 12 months)

Such inspection categories are reasonable to provide adequate protection to the public and are achievable in terms of resource availability.

3 General Risk Assessment

A general risk assessment of the cemetery or closed churchyard must be carried out prior to any work being carried out. The following factors should be considered:

- Size of Memorials
- Frequency of use by the Public/ Contractors/Funeral Directors
- Level of Vandalism

These risk assessments are held by the Bereavement Services Team and are shared with relevant staff. They are regularly updated and monitored to reflect the above factors as well as general safety concerns.

4 Inspection Regime

The inspection of the memorials is split into 2 phases; the initial phase is as follows:

- Inspect and make safe where necessary, all memorials, 1 metre or over up to 2.0 metres in height, which pose an immediate risk.
- Simultaneously inspect and make safe, where necessary, all memorials under 1 metre in height.
- Visually inspect all memorials of 2.0 meters or over, cordon off any that show signs of instability and arrange inspection by a structural engineer or other suitably qualified person.

The inspection of each memorial consists of a full visual inspection, recording of findings, action taken and a date when carried out. This information is stored within Bereavement Services and registered owners informed where applicable. Previous inspections have been completed prior to this policy being produced.

4.1 – Rolling Inspection Programme

A systematic process has been introduced on a rolling program. Trained staff from SLDC move from section to section using appropriate statutory plans in order to ensure all memorials receive appropriate attention. Staff receive full and comprehensive training in the processes of visual inspections and testing of memorials.

Each memorial receives a full visual inspection in order to alert the inspector to any potential problems prior to testing taking place. Findings from the visual inspection are recorded. The results of the visual inspection are used to assess the possible risks that may be posed by the memorial. The risks are confirmed or otherwise by the physical inspection which follows.

SLDC staff can only inspect memorials of 2 metres and under. Memorials of over 2 metres require specialist advice by a structural engineer or other suitable person. Specific guidance and information in regards to testing of memorials are contained within the Risk Assessments and Safe Systems of Work which appear later in this document.

In accordance with these findings the memorials are categorised into the following:

Category	Description	Response
3	Hand Test Pass – No Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-inspect in a maximum of 5 years.
2	Hand Test Pass- Movement not posing immediate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider remedial action to further lower risk if possible. • Inform grave owner • Re-inspect as required (max 12 months)
1	Hand Test Fail – Movement posing immediate risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take immediate remedial action • Inform grave owner • Re-inspect as required (max 12 months)

Appendix 1

On finding an unsafe memorial immediate action must be taken to eliminate the hazard or the potential of someone coming into contact with that hazard prior to its elimination. These actions may include temporarily laying flat the memorial, securing the memorial or the placing of any loose components onto the base of the memorial.

The risk assessment for undertaking memorial testing is contained within this document as Appendix 2.0

5 Communication

Communications will be sent via social media, local press as well as through the SLDC website to alert visitors to the cemetery and the wider community of the planned works. Notices will also be placed at entrances to cemeteries where works are planned and on Cemetery notice boards where available explaining the planned works and how to find more information if required.

As soon as is practical following a test failure attempts will be made via recorded mail to contact the grave owner detailing their options to rectify the memorial and make it safe to current standards. If a grave owner is unhappy about the authority's decision to identify their memorial as being unstable a meeting can be arranged at the burial ground where they can witness a further inspection of the memorial.

6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Inspectors should be prepared with adequate personal protective equipment for the inspections they will be completing as per the risk assessment (app. 2.0) This may include protective footwear, gloves, goggles, safety helmet dependent on the type, height and age of the memorials being inspected and the type of remedial action necessary.

Staff should have access to adequate PPE even if its use is not envisaged to be prepared to react to any identified issue within a given cemetery.

7 Visual Inspections

Prior to any physical testing of a memorial a full visual examination must take place. This examination will alert the inspector to any possible faults, which may indicate that the memorial will fail the stability test and thus lead the inspector to take a more cautious approach.

Unless a full visual inspection is carried out prior to testing, the possibility exists for the memorial to fall suddenly on the exertion of minimum pressure possibly causing the inspector to fall and injure themselves.

The visual inspection should take into account all joints, kerbs and corner posts where present, angle of lean, cracks and faults, what type of stone, ground conditions and action of nearby trees, shrubs etc. This should then be recorded on the appropriate document.

8 Testing

As previously mentioned, all memorials up to a height of 2 metres are tested by trained staff. Staff must stand to the side of the memorial being tested and apply pressure in a forward motion. Memorials must never be pulled towards the operative. Staff must make sure no one stands in the radius of fall of the memorial being tested. Further details on this is contained within the Risk Assessment (app. 2.0) and the Safe Working Guidance Document for Memorial Inspections.

Should there be movement detected prior to the maximum test pressure being reached, the operative must cease testing. Where this movement could result in the sudden failure of the memorial it will be deemed unstable and immediate action must be taken. This action will be explained in the flow chart section to follow.

Memorials that are found to be stable but in need of some repair to kerbs will have the details recorded to create a schedule of work. Any part of the memorial that does pose an immediate danger must have immediate action taken to eliminate the risk.

Operatives must wear appropriate safety footwear and hard hats must be worn when inspecting memorials overhead height, and in particular when there is a danger of falling masonry.

The flow chart as Appendix 3.0 explains the inspection regime and indicates factors which place memorials in various categories.

9 Immediate Actions

Whenever a memorial that poses an immediate danger is identified the operative must take immediate action to eliminate the hazard or prevent any person coming into contact with the hazard. Immediate action may necessitate the use of specialist lifting equipment, like a gantry or the application of a support structure. The support structure must be seen as a temporary measure which will require the elimination of the hazard at a later specified date.

Immediate actions must be recorded together with further actions that are required. This information will be used to compile work schedules for further actions designed to eliminate hazards.

9.1 Lawn Sections

On lawn sections within our cemeteries we will use one of the following methods to eliminate the risk in the short term while we try and contact the grave owner.

- Stake and band the memorial
- Lay the memorial flat
- Cordon off
- Monolith – sink in one third of the memorial

With all methods used a notice will be placed on or next to the memorial with information provided on why this has happened and with the Bereavement Services department of SLDC contact details.

9.2 Traditional Sections

- Stake and band the memorial
- Lay the memorial flat
- Cordon off
- Monolith – sink in one third of the memorial

Where kerbs are present and pose a hazard they may be removed and buried underneath the turf to eliminate the risk they pose. This would allow for the grave owner if they wished to retrieve them and have them reinstated or reused for another purpose.

If contact with the grave owner is unsuccessful or does not have a satisfactory result following follow up inspections the council reserves the right under Article 16 of the Local Authority Cemeteries Order (LACO) to alter the position or re-erect a tombstone or other memorial within their cemeteries as part of the statutory duty to protect the health and safety of all visitors.

Where none of the above is a suitable action to ensure the health and safety of visitors to a site the council may use its powers under Article 16 of LACO to move a memorial to a safe location within a cemetery or remove from the cemetery.

With all methods used a notice will be placed on or next to the memorial with information provided on why this has happened and with the Bereavement Services department of SLDC contact details.

10 Records

A record of findings for each memorial will be recorded within the Bereavement Services administration system. The record for each memorial is considered to be the individual risk assessment and will be used to establish which category each memorial should be placed within. Memorials found to be in a stable condition will be recorded as such.

Records of at least the last two inspections will be retained in order to be able to demonstrate the history of inspection and action for each individual memorial, spanning a 5 year period.

The records will be used to compile works programmes (further actions) and re-inspection programmes (categorised memorials).

11 Ongoing monitoring

Following the inspections a schedule of works will be drawn up to allow for the planning of future inspections this will include the mandatory 5 year inspections of all memorials as well as including the interim inspections to monitor temporary fixes applied. A copy of this schedule will be held and updated by the Bereavement Services team.

**Appendix 1.0 - Cemeteries and Closed Churchyards in South Lakeland,
owned or managed by South Lakeland District Council to which the
policy will apply**

Town or village	Location	Postcode	Type of site
Bowness	Glebe Road Cemetery	LA23 3HB	Cemetery
Grange Over Sands	Grange Fell Cemetery	LA11 6AT	Cemetery
Grasmere	Pye Lane Cemetery	LA22 2AA	Cemetery
Kendal	Castle Street Cemetery	LA9 7AD	Cemetery
Kendal	Parkside Road Cemetery	LA9 7DU	Cemetery
Kendal	Scotch Burial Ground, Fellside	LA9 4JJ	Burial ground
Sedbergh	Sedbergh Cemetery, Busk Lane	LA10 5HF	Cemetery
Ulverston	Priory Road Cemetery	LA12 9HN	Cemetery
Windermere	Rayrigg Road, Cemetery	LA23 3EY	Cemetery
Beckside	St Cuthbert's Church	LA17 7TQ	Closed Churchyard
Beetham	St Michael's Church	LA7 7AL	Closed Churchyard
Bowness	St Martin's Church	LA23 2DE	Closed Churchyard
Chapel Stile	Holy Trinity Church	LA22 9JJ	Closed Churchyard
Coniston	St Andrew's Church	LA21 8EL	Closed Churchyard
Grasmere	St Oswald's Church	LA22 9SN	Closed Churchyard
Kendal	St George' Church, Castle Street	LA9 7AS	Closed Churchyard

Appendix 1

Town or village	Location	Postcode	Type of site
Kendal	St Thomas's Church, Stricklandgate	LA9 4QG	Closed Churchyard
Kendal	Parish Church, Holy Trinity, Kirkland	LA9 5AF	Closed Churchyard
Kirkby Lonsdale	St Mary's Church	LA6 2EU	Closed Churchyard
Lindale	St Paul's Church	LA11 6LD	Closed Churchyard
Torver	St Luke's Church	LA21 8BL	Closed Churchyard
Ulverston	St Mary's with Holy Trinity, Church Walk	LA12 7EN	Closed Churchyard
Windermere	St Mary's Church, Ambleside Road	LA23 1BA	Closed Churchyard
Dent	St Andrew's Church	LA10 5QL	Closed Churchyard

MEMORIAL SAFETY INSPECTION

Site: SLDC	
Risk Assessment Work Activity – Conducting memorial safety inspections and taking remedial action where required to make safe memorials which fail such tests. Who Might be Affected? Employees/Contractors/Members of the Public	Date of Assessment: 16/06/2021 Name of Assessor : Approved: 29/07/2021

Notes:

Risks are scored to aid prioritisation using a 5 by 5 matrix. Consequence is ranked from 1 to 5 dependent on severity and the Likelihood is then ranked 1 to 5. The matrix shows where risk might be considered intolerable (red) or tolerable (amber) whilst additional controls are determined / actions taken or developed. Red, amber, and green equates to high medium low risk

Likelihood	5 Almost certain	5L	10M	15H	20H	25H
	4 Very Likely	4L	8M	12H	16H	20H
	3 Likely	3L	6M	9M	12H	15H
	2 Unlikely	2L	4L	6M	8 M	10M
	1 Negligible	1L	2L	3L	4M	5M
		1 no injury	2 First Aid	3 Hospital	4 Major / Lost time	5 Permanent injury / fatality
		Consequence				

Note the matrix raises questions around what level of consequence is acceptable or tolerable and where further action might be needed

- *Permanent injury/fatality – when likelihood is negligible is considered moderate?*
- *Lost time injury – when likelihood is unlikely is considered moderate?*
- *Hospital / doctor treated injury that is not a day or more lost time – when likelihood is Likely is considered moderate?*

Add the Hazards, how they can harm, the pre control scoring, the controls needed to reduce the risk / prevent harm and any additional actions to further improve controls to the table below. Once prepared arrange for it to be loaded onto Safety Cloud 2 by a Safety Cloud Super user who will assign a reference number.

See and follow Risk Assessment procedure for full details.

Further details of specific instructions for carrying out inspections can be found in the Memorial Management and Safety Policy & The Safe System of Work for Memorial Inspections

What are the Hazards?	How could people be Harmed?	Scoring (pre control)	Control measures
Slips, trips and falls caused by tools or from memorials not safely marked as a hazard	Bruising, fractures and impact injuries	L2 x C3 = 6M	Cemetery Signage indicating works are taking place and staff to wearing PPE Staff to be vigilant to visitors and to store work materials and tools safely. Also see Controls from: Site Visits (RA6) Outdoor Working (RA20) Manual Handling (RA24)
Unstable Vertical Structures	Impact injures, crush injuries, entrapment and fatality. Severity of risk increases in relation to the size of the structure	Memorial under 0.5m L2 x C2 = 4L Modern Lawn Memorials L2 x C3 = 6M Memorials over 1.5m L2 x C5 = 10H	Staff trained in how to safely inspect memorials by approved trainers. Visual testing conducted before any physical testing begins. All testing conducted from the side of a memorial. Memorials always tested away from the inspectors standing position. Area around memorials to be clear of materials and other persons before testing takes place Appropriate PPE worn to prevent injury. Also see Controls from: Site Visits (RA6) Outdoor Working (RA20) Manual Handling (RA24)
Detached Components	Trip injuries, impact injuries	L2 x C3 = 6M	Visual inspection carried out before any hands on inspection conducted to asses for potential loose components. Inspection

Appendix 1

			<p>method and remedial action to be planned taking this into account.</p> <p>Area visually searched before approaching to identify trip hazards.</p>
Small memorials and memorabilia	Trips, lacerations	L2 x C2 = 4L	<p>Items placed on grave such as flower holders or tablets may pose an increased trip hazard when within grass. Items requiring moving may pose a laceration risk.</p> <p>Gloves to be worn as required and staff to conduct a visual sweep of areas to be inspected before starting.</p> <p>Also see Controls from: Site Visits (RA6) Outdoor Working (RA20)</p>
Unauthorised memorials and prohibited memorabilia	Impact injuries, puncture wounds, lacerations	L2 x C3 = 6M	<p>Unauthorised memorials are likely to be of a lower quality and should be handled carefully to account for this.</p> <p>Appropriate PPE to be worn by staff handling memorabilia.</p> <p>Items to be logged, photographed and removed as appropriate.</p>
Aggressive Behaviour	Physical/verbal assault	L2 x C2 = 4L	<p>See controls in Violence at Work (RA7)</p> <p>All works to be advertised in advance in the press, social media and in cemeteries to inform and alert grave owners and visitors to what is happening.</p> <p>Information to be available verbally, in written form and online explaining the process to people to help ease difficult situations.</p>
Manual Handling	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) and injuries		See controls in Manual Handling (RA24)

Actions Raised				
Action	Target Date	Completed By	Completed Date	Complete?

Appendix 1

Appendix 3.0 – Inspection Flowchart

