



Historic England



Commonwealth Commemorated:

A Selection of Protected Places in England

Front Cover:

Muslim Burial Ground, Horsell Common, Woking

Built in 1915-17, the burial ground was created for troops from India and Pakistan who fought for Great Britain during the First World War, in order that those who died could receive burial rights according to their religion. Having fallen into disrepair, a major restoration project was completed in 2014, enabled by a large grant from Historic England. Today, the site is open to the public as a Peace Garden, offering a quiet place for contemplation, remembrance and acts of commemoration.

List Entry No. [1236560](#)

Historic England is the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment.

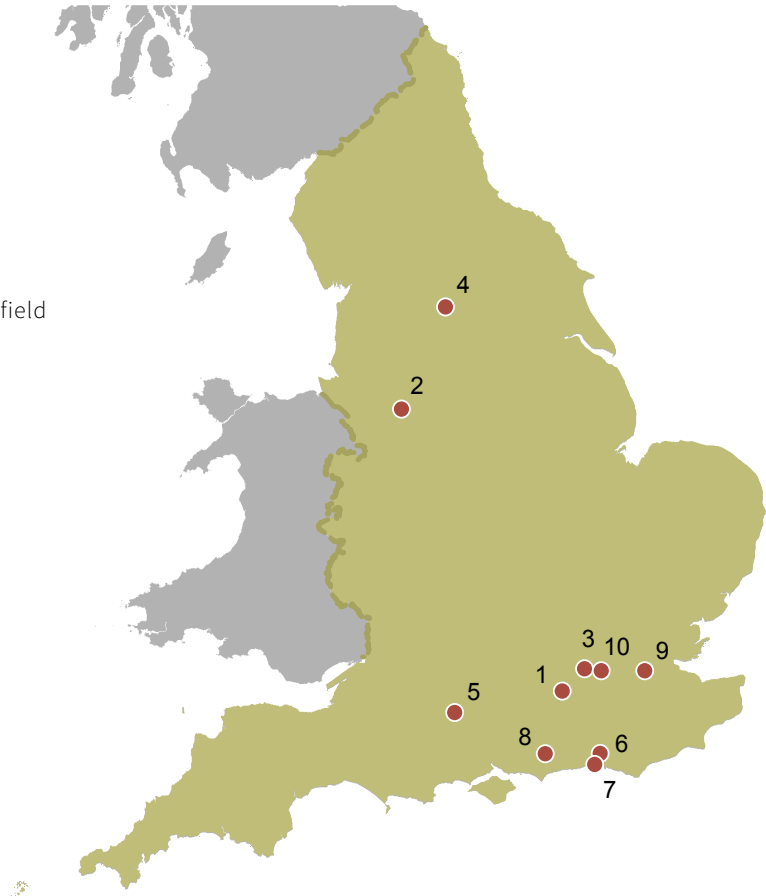
One part of our work is listing: the act of identifying the most important parts of our heritage so they can be protected by law. In listing historic buildings or sites we celebrate their significance and make sure that our history can be enjoyed by present and future generations.

Nearly 400,000 of the most important historic places in England are listed and many of these sites have connections to the Commonwealth and the countries within it.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a diverse and historic family whose deep-rooted ties with Britain are richly woven into our historic environment. We hope the following examples may excite and inspire as all have a fascinating story to tell.

Commonwealth Commemorated Sites

1. Muslim Burial Ground, Horsell Common, Woking
2. Lovell Telescope, Jodrell Bank Observatory, Macclesfield
3. Evolution House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
4. 'Story of Wool' sculptural mural, International Development Centre, Ilkley
5. Chalk Kiwi Figure, Australian General Service Badge and Map of Australia, near Salisbury, Wiltshire
6. Jaipur Gate, Gardens of Hove Museum
7. The Chattri, Patcham, Brighton
8. The Fox Goes Free Public House, Charlton
9. Riverside Station, Tilbury
10. Granville Arcade, Brixton Market, London





Lovell Telescope, Jodrell Bank Observatory

The Lovell Telescope, a radio telescope of 1952-57, was the first fully steerable very large telescope in the world. An iconic part of Jodrell Bank Observatory, the telescope had a pivotal role in the development of radio astronomy, revolutionising our understanding of the universe. Jodrell Bank's status as a world-class centre of scientific research continues to this day with the construction of the global headquarters for the Square Kilometre Array project, linking hundreds of telescopes and aerials in South Africa and Western Australia.

List Entry No. [1221685](#)



Evolution House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

The Australian House, or Evolution House, as it is now known, was a gift from the Australian Government, following the visit of Edward Salisbury, Director of Kew Gardens, to Australia. The glasshouse opened in 1952 and was built to house plants, collected by Captain McEachern, from the extremely dry climate of south-west Australia. Since 1995 it has housed the Evolution exhibition which charts the evolution of plants.

List Entry No. [1401475](#)



**‘Story of Wool’ sculptural mural,
International Development Centre,
Ilkley**

List Entry No. [1427680](#)



This 1968 sculptural mural by artist William Mitchell was commissioned by the International Wool Secretariat (IWS) for their new technical centre in Ilkley, West Yorkshire. The IWS was founded in 1937 by the wool growers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa with the aim of facilitating the sale of wool produced in the Southern Hemisphere to buyers in the Northern Hemisphere.



**Chalk Kiwi Figure,
Australian General Service Badge
and Map of Australia,
near Salisbury, Wiltshire**

**List Entry No. [1443438](#), [1020132](#)
and [1020133](#)**

This chalk hill figure of a kiwi was created in 1919 by New Zealand troops awaiting demobilisation at the end of the First World War. Ten per cent of the New Zealand population (100,000 people) fought in the war and the Chalk Kiwi is testament to the significant role they played. Many other troops were also stationed in this part of Wiltshire during the war, including soldiers from the Australian Imperial Force. During their time here, the Australians cut this map of Australia and also the so-called 'Rising Sun', the General Service badge adopted by the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces from 1911 onwards.



The Chattri, Patcham, Brighton

Like the Muslim Burial Ground in Woking, crematoria were constructed during the First World War so that the bodies of Hindu and Sikh soldiers who died in the military hospitals on the south coast of England could receive burial rights according to their religion. Built in 1921, the Chattri stands on the site of one of these crematoria and is dedicated to the memory of ‘all the Indian soldiers who gave their lives in the service of their King-Emperor’.

List Entry No. [1379911](#)



Jaipur Gate, Gardens of Hove Museum

The Jaipur Gate is a reproduction in wood of the drum platforms built of marble or sandstone in Northern India from which drumrolls or fanfares in honour of rulers or deities were sounded. It was commissioned by the Maharajah of Jaipur for the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington and was carved by Indian craftsmen in Rajasthan. It was gifted to the Museum of Hove by the Imperial Institute in 1926.

List Entry No. 1187580



**The Fox Goes Free Public House,
Charlton**

List Entry No. [1354592](#)

This seventeenth-century inn is primarily listed for its age and the high level of survival of original fabric and features. However, it is also of historic importance as the location of the first meeting of the Women's Institute (WI) in England in 1915. The movement started in Canada in 1897, and it was a Canadian, Madge Watt, who was charged with establishing British WIs. The WI began in Britain in response to the need for increased food production during the First World War, by providing the education and organisation through which the skill and labour of women could be made most effective.



Riverside Station, Tilbury

List Entry No. [1111547](#)

Riverside Station; a railway station, baggage hall, ticket office and floating landing stage, was built in 1924 for the Port of London Authority. At this time, demand for travel was high, with large numbers of passengers travelling to the Far East, India, Australia and New Zealand passing through the terminal. It was also here in 1948 that the SS Empire Windrush docked; **generally thought to be** the first ship to bring a large group of **migrants from the Caribbean, invited to the United Kingdom in response to labour shortages in the post-war years.**

Back Cover:

Granville Arcade, Brixton Market, London

List Entry No. [1393881](#)

Brixton is widely recognised as the pre-eminent district of Afro-Caribbean settlement and culture in both the capital and the country.

This identity emerged quickly from the 1950s when immigrants from the West Indies, in particular Jamaica, settled in this South London suburb. The Market is made up of Reliance Arcade (1925), Market Row (1928) and Granville Arcade (1935-8) and as a group became the commercial and social heart of the extensive Afro-Caribbean community that settled here after the Second World War.



Historic England

If you would like to know more about these places or find out about the thousands of other protected buildings and sites and the work Historic England does to champion and protect them, you can go to our website at HistoricEngland.org.uk and the List at HistoricEngland.org.uk/listing/the-list

Want to get involved? You can now share your knowledge and photos on the nations' list of historic buildings and places through our Enriching the List scheme at HistoricEngland.org.uk/ETL



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