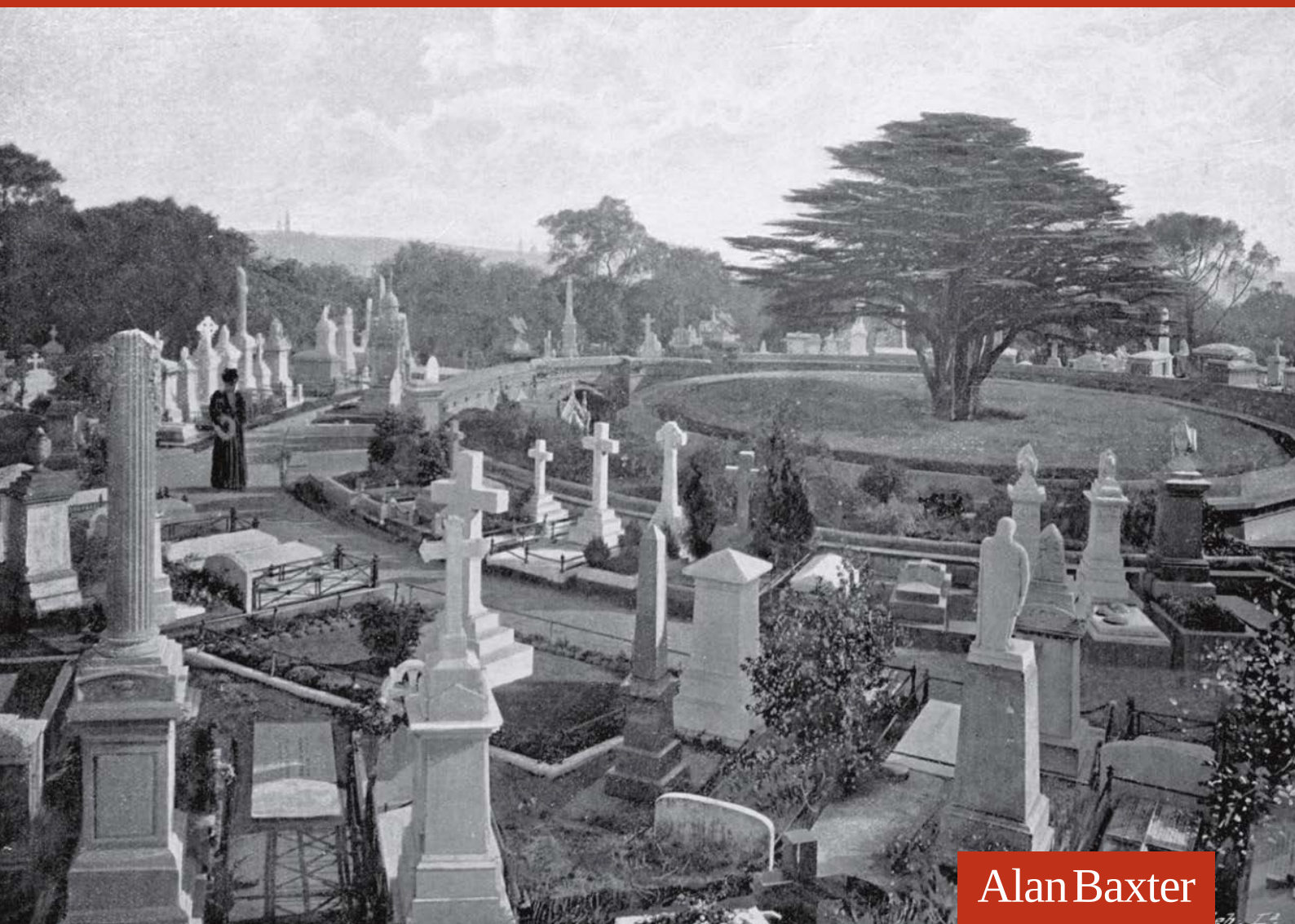


Highgate Cemetery
Options Report *Draft*
Prepared for FOHCT
August 2017



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West Cemetery. This photo was taken in 2017 from the same viewpoint as the image on the cover, taken in 1895

1.0 Introduction

This report presents options for the future care and management of Highgate Cemetery. It should be read in tandem with the Initial Baseline Study. These two documents will help the Friends of Highgate Cemetery Trustees (FOHCT) to agree the strategic direction for the future of the Cemetery. Their decision will be set out in a Strategic Framework that will determine which issues and policies to include in the Conservation Plan.

The East and West Cemeteries are very different from each other, and this difference may influence, and be reflected, in the way each is cared for. Within each cemetery there are distinct character areas, and options for each character area are presented in the relevant section for each area, in Chapters 3 and 4.

There is an emphasis on the management of trees within the cemetery, because this is the most urgent problem that the Trustees have to deal with. There are no similarly pressing issues to do with monuments and buildings because the Friends have been restoring them since the 1980s and have succeeded in having all the listed memorials removed from the Heritage at Risk register. Therefore, built structures are not dealt with in detail in this report, and the key proposals that affect monuments—the restoration of the Chapel pinnacles and the potential re-use of vaults in the Egyptian Avenue—are referred to within the relevant character area sections.

The options include practices used successfully in other cemeteries and landscapes, selected because analysis of Highgate Cemetery suggests that they might also work at Highgate.

It is the task of the Trustees to decide which of the strategic site-wide options outlined in Chapter 2 they wish to pursue. Comment on specific options for each character area is also welcome.

1.1 Methodology

The Initial Baseline Study found that the significance of the West Cemetery differs from that of the East Cemetery. This Options Report now attempts to break up the East and West Cemeteries into smaller character areas: five in the East and seven in the West. These are broadly defined as areas within which the prevailing character is distinct from adjacent areas in terms of topography, landscape design, planting, and built form (including character of memorials) or a combination thereof.

In practice, there are many ways in which the two sides of the Cemetery could be divided. For the purposes of the Conservation Plan, the character areas have been kept large enough to maintain a strategic importance. Further, as a practical expedient, paths have been used as boundaries where possible so that the character areas can be identified by those working on the ground. The summary of each character area and the list of issues encountered within it are based on the site surveys and analysis that informed the Initial Baseline Study.

2.0

Strategic options for selection by Trustees

This chapter discusses the main strategic issues affecting the whole Cemetery and presents a series of options for the Trustees to select. Those options selected will be taken forward into the Strategic Framework and Conservation Plan.

2.1 Burials

Space for new full burials is expected to run out within seven years (there are approx. 34 spaces on Cuttings Path in the West Cemetery and 90 spaces on the Mound in the East Cemetery). The most pressing issue for the Cemetery is how and where to provide new burial space, both for full burials and for cremation burials. A related issue is how to design new burials in a way that preserves and, where possible, enhances the strong aesthetic value of the historic memorial landscape.

Current practices in other cemeteries illustrate various options for the future of burials, including grave re-use with its various sub-options (see below). At Highgate all of the options are made more complicated by the need to preserve the high significance of the site. Therefore, as a general rule, there is likely to be greater flexibility for options in the East Cemetery than in the West, due to the lower significance of the former.

The options for grave re-use are at present severely constrained by the fact that most existing graves are privately owned in perpetuity. Therefore, there are complex legal, political and planning matters that would need to be resolved in order to make changes to these privately owned plots. The purpose of the Conservation Plan is not to resolve these matters but to help the Trustees decide whether it is worthwhile to do so.

Re-use involves burial in existing graves, described as 'lift and deepen.' This has been found to be acceptable in other cemeteries (see Paul Harrison, 'The Technical Guidance on the Re-use and Reclamation of Graves in London Local Authority Cemeteries,' London Environment Directors Network, 2013).

The ethics of grave re-use is complex. A recent study by the University of York found that methods of grave re-use that preserve the occupant's remains in situ are potentially ethically sound, whereas methods that involve exhumation are generally more problematic. The historical concept of 'perpetuity' burial was favoured not because of a desire to rest in peace 'for all time, but because it could guarantee that a family would be buried together' (Julie Rugg and Stephen Holland, 'Respecting corpses: the ethics of grave re-use', *Mortality*, 2017 22:1, 1-14).

Graves can be selected for re-use according to the following criteria:

- Unvisited graves: select those that are not visited over a specified length of time (at the City of London Cemetery this is achieved by posting an information notice on the memorial)
- Age of burials; select those of sufficient age, e.g. 100 years, that the occupants have decomposed from a fleshed state into a state of bone fragments
- Significance of grave; select graves of lower aesthetic and historical value, starting with those where the memorial is missing altogether
- Conservation benefits; an alternative to the above is to select graves that possess some significance but are in need of restoration work, which would be carried out as part of the process of re-use.

Options for different methods of grave re-use:

- The occupants' remains are undisturbed but other occupants are added to grave or vault
- The occupants' remains are consolidated and re-buried deeper to create space for other occupants to be added
- The occupants are exhumed and reinterred elsewhere on site to create space for other burial options.

Design options for new burials:

- There are limited options for full burials and/or cremation burials to be added to the existing memorial landscape, e.g. along Cuttings Path and White Eagle Hill in the West Cemetery
- A new purpose-designed landscape where cremation ashes can be interred or scattered, or where full burials can be incorporated; there are limited opportunities for creating such a landscape but it could be achieved in tandem with exhumation (see options for methods of grave re-use)
- A new purpose-designed columbarium with spaces for cremation vessels to rent for a fixed period; there are limited opportunities for incorporating such a structure into the existing landscape but it could be achieved in tandem with the exhumation option (see above)
- Cremation vessels added to the existing memorial landscape to rent for a fixed period; this is practised in some European cemeteries e.g. Westerveld in the Netherlands, where ceramic urns are used
- Cremation vessels in existing, privately owned, above-ground vaults, e.g. in the Egyptian Avenue; this would depend on securing the re-use of the vault.

Options to select for full burials:

- B1. No more full burials
- B2. Old and new alongside (high quality to sustain/enhance significance)
- B3. Re-use (creating space on top; restore/reinststate headstones to enhance significance)
- B4. Clearance (reburying to create space; choose overgrown areas to enhance landscape)

Options to select for cremation burials:

- B5. No more cremation burials
- B6. Urns
- B7. Columbaria
- B8. Re-use vaults

2.2 Planting

The management of trees must be balanced with an appreciation of the special atmosphere of Highgate Cemetery. An abundance of vegetation can add positively to one's experience of the cemetery. But in fact, the number of trees has gone far beyond that required to provide visual interest and atmosphere, to the extent that those qualities are now being harmed.

Since the 1960s Highgate Cemetery has become appreciated for its atmosphere of romantic decay and wild seclusion. Protecting this special atmosphere has been a central theme in the management of the landscape since the Friends took over in the 1970s. Today, visitors continue to enjoy these qualities, but they have evolved along with the landscape.

Taking a critical eye, the 'special atmosphere' can be seen to vary a great deal, both in time and in space. Photos from the 1970s and 1980s show a different landscape from today, one characterised by a much fuller understorey, with fewer and lower trees (see Initial Baseline Study pp. 33-37). In 1978 Betjeman described the Cemetery as 'a Victorian Valhalla which commands the finest views of London' but those views have since been obliterated by trees. In many places where once there were trees and shrubs of varying heights providing a variety of visual effects, one may now find a bland monoculture of tall, thin ash and sycamore trees, unrelieved by any variety or interest in the grouping.

Spatially, the qualities encountered on a visit to the Cemetery are, in fact, quite varied. For example, the highly picturesque Crossland Path in the East Cemetery ('Park' area), where memorials emerge from a backdrop of ivy and trees, contrasts with far less memorable areas where greenery has overwhelmed memorials so they are no longer visible, e.g. the 'North Wood' and 'East Wood' character areas of the West and East Cemeteries respectively. At the same time, the height and enclosing nature of the trees can have a positive visual effect in contributing to the theatricality of the landscape. This is noticeable in the West Cemetery where contained areas open into wider views, e.g. at Comfort's Corner ('Core' area). This is one way in which the character of the West Cemetery differs from that of the East, but the distinction is becoming less apparent as these effects are being eroded.

Highgate Cemetery is now dominated by young ash with sycamore woodland of c. 50 years in age. The woodland has eroded the historically open landscape design and the contribution once made by specimen trees, shrubs, built features and views, both near and far. The Initial Baseline Study has identified 136 significant historic trees within the cemetery, and these are also threatened by the encroaching woodland.

There is therefore an opportunity to manage the landscape and planting to improve its health and to bring out its best qualities as these vary from place to place. This involves curating that special atmosphere at the same time as revealing aspects of the designed landscape. Since 1987 the Cemetery has been listed at Grade I on the national Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, not for its young woodland, but for its landscape design, as set out in the list entry. It is neither possible nor desirable to restore the original landscape design and planting. But, it is possible to adjust the planting in a way that will complement the significance of the landscape. There is no schedule of the original planting scheme, but other cemeteries such as Abney Park featured an arboretum, to name one idea.

The Option of Doing Nothing

It is worth considering the option of doing nothing, i.e. maintaining the status quo whereby the trees are effectively unmanaged.

The landscape is slowly evolving into a succession woodland habitat. However, it is unlikely that this will result in the richness of native oak woodland as envisaged in c. 1976 but be scrub-based, overcrowded and potentially dangerous regenerated ash and sycamore of limited landscape and wildlife interest.

The trees will continue to develop as unstable, thin woodland shading out and damaging historic trees and understorey. Recent high winds have revealed the high proportion of dead and weak wood in the canopy. The ivy 'bloomers' add to the weight of the trees and the risk of structural failure. These trees will continue to contribute to ground heave and to damage monuments, structures and infrastructure through their growth and eventual failure. The landscape design will continue to be eroded until it is lost.

The poor condition of the woodland also contributes to a further decline in effective site drainage and the ability of the cemetery to carry out repair or regular maintenance. This all leads to the greater deterioration of the designed landscape; it becomes harder for visitors to appreciate the special qualities of the place. In addition to all these issues there is the threat of Chalara ash dieback, a disease now spreading across the UK. Its progress is unpredictable but there is a real risk that it could affect most of the trees in Highgate Cemetery within a few years.

From the Conservation Plan process so far has emerged one clear, overarching recommendation: severely reduce the woodland through phased removal and thinning. This is essential to conserve historic interest, mitigate the effects of disease, and benefit wildlife. It will improve the visitor experience by enhancing the historic design with new opportunities for planting and presentation.

Beneath this overarching option there are sub-options for how to achieve this and where (see character analysis in Chapters 3 and 4).

The main targets for removal would be:

- Dead, dying or dangerous trees (bifurcated trunks adjacent to paths, highways or principal monuments)
- Diseased trees, giving priority to any that suffer from Chalara ash dieback (which so far has not been spotted in the Cemetery)
- Trees causing unacceptable levels of harm to key monuments and structures (including the effects of waterlogging)
- Trees harming historic trees by proximity (that cannot be mitigated by haloing)
- Trees blocking key views within and without the cemetery.

The reduction and rationalisation of the woodland would have the following benefits by allowing:

- The better management of remaining trees to grow into well-spaced woodland and good specimens to enhance landscape amenity
- The retention of pockets of wild wood to enhance wildlife value
- The better conservation and succession planting of the 136 identified historic trees, including pollards
- Targeted planting of new specimen trees within the cemetery to sustain and enhance its ornamental character
- The better management of existing ground cover with a view to the phased reduction of bramble and ivy

- Enhancement of the established understorey of evergreen and flowering shrubs for maintenance, amenity and wildlife benefit
- Improvement of areas of amenity grass within the cemetery
- Better, targeted use of maintenance resources.
- Planting to enhance ecology

Highgate Cemetery is a Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation with established populations of protected species. While the existing situation offers important habitat and connectivity for wildlife, the better management of the landscape, specifically the woodland, would benefit wildlife by providing:

- Pockets of wild wood with minimum intervention
- A reduction of the tree canopy and dense understorey to allow more light to reach the ground
- New opportunities for native and ornamental planting, including ground cover
- New areas of recovered grassland amongst the burials
- The retention of some standing dead wood and a strategic approach to dead wood management to benefit invertebrates
- An enhanced programme of discreetly sited nest/roost boxes
- Safer access to allow better monitoring of wildlife

Planting to enhance ecology

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Options to select for trees/planting

- T1. Do nothing
- T2. Restore variety of planting
- T3. Enhance health of ecology
- T4. Restore vistas within Cemetery
- T5. Restore views out of Cemetery
- T6. Restore relationship of monuments to paths
- T7. Introduce new ideas such as an arboretum
- T8. Manage parts of the cemetery to encourage a greater variety of wildlife
- T9. Remove trees that are harming graves

2.3 Access

Circulation

Access can be physical or intellectual. Highgate is one of the finest cemeteries in the world but the ways in which this is interpreted and explained are capable of expansion. The popular tours of the West Cemetery that run daily are supplemented by a running programme of evening talks. The educational potential of the Cemetery to engage a wider range of ages in a greater variety of ways is potentially limitless, subject only to ambition and funding. Could the self-guided tours of the East Cemetery be enhanced through modern techniques such as audio tours or mobile apps?

Should the Cemetery have an education centre with displays and educational programmes that explore themes found in the history of the Cemetery? The Whittington Estate basement car park could house an expanded range of facilities for visitors and schools (an idea discussed previously with Camden Council). There is potential too for more activities and events to take place in the Courtyard following the success of the Good Grief debates of September 2016 which included 'a ghostly reimaging of Adolf Loos's unbuilt tomb for Max Dvořák' (The Architectural Review, November 2016, 37).

Highgate Cemetery has always had visitors since it first opened, but the expectations of visitors continues to evolve. Should Highgate provide a café, as seen as Arno's Vale Cemetery in Bristol, as a way of engaging with more people?

Access into and around the site depends on the network of paths. A variety of different path uses, widths and surface treatments are found across Highgate Cemetery. A new circulation strategy could improve the visitor experience and site operation of the cemetery by creating a distinct hierarchy of paths for vehicular and pedestrian use. A clearly defined network of principal and secondary paths would be informed by historic understanding and identified by different widths and surface treatments.

Options to select for access

- A1. Enhance interpretation on site (e.g. information boards)
- A2. Enhance interpretation via technology (e.g. audio guides; mobile apps)
- A3. Create a Visitor/Education centre
- A4. Create a café
- A5. New shop
- A6. Introduce signage
- A7. Enhance accessibility of paths
- A8. Improve entrance
- A9. Open access to West Cemetery (at certain times)
- A10. Open Chester Road gate
- A11. None of the above (maintain status quo)

3.0 West Cemetery character areas

Please see maps in Chapter 5.0 (end of report)

3.1 Courtyard

Description

The Courtyard area forms the entrance court of the West Cemetery, with the Chapel gate opening onto a broad, semi-circular yard. The fine brick Courtyard set into the ground slope concludes the character area to the west while connecting it to The Core beyond. Cuttings Road and White Eagle Hill lead away from the courtyard through dense evergreen planting uphill and into the cemetery.

The Colonnade, attributed to J. B. Bunning, is among the major refinements of the cemetery design c. 1840. It replaced an earlier carriage turn at the bottom of the main path that led uphill to The Circle. The south and north paths within the character area, however, retain the form they had as early as 1839.

Changes to this area include the extension of the Chapel with its cutting in 1854, the building of the South Lodge and of the War Memorial (c. 1926), the loss of the Superintendent's House and mason's yard in the 1960s, and new paving in the 1980s. An important recent addition to the character area is the Goldhammer Sepulchre, erected in 2017 beside the South Lodge.

The War Memorial stands to the north, set into a grass bank. Behind the memorial the ground is populated with monuments that dissolve into the trees and shrubs of the Hill. Two mature ash trees stand here (T72, T73) together with a Cedar of Lebanon, recently planted (presumably to replace T74).

Significance

The Courtyard area is a focal point of the West Cemetery layout, marking the transition from the architectural language of man to the sublime landscape of memorial beyond. Originally there would have been a view (now lost) across the memorial landscape from the courtyard to St Michael's Church. The significance of the Chapel is compromised by the fact that each of its external buttresses has a blunt capping in place of the original tall pinnacles.

Listed structures

Grade II:

- James Selby
- Jankovich Mausoleum
- Colonnade west of entrance and Chapels
- Mortuary Chapels and Railings
- South Lodge

Key Issues

- This generous open space is inaccessible except during two tours per day and the potential it offers for better and wider appreciation of the cemetery is untapped
- The requirement for the cemetery staff to open and close the gate twice for every grave visitor is unsatisfactory and diverts resources from other aspects of the cemetery
- On the evidence of historic photos, the Chapel was once spectacular; its visual impact is now comparatively muted
- The paving in the courtyard was an achievement of the 1980s, but the materials used (chopped-up concrete pavements) are now beginning to fail
- The scale and density of the surrounding woodland has blocked views across the cemetery and prevents appreciation of the wider landscape composition
- Many of the mature trees are in poor condition
- It is important to retain the contrasting character between the built form, smooth grass banks and evergreen planting, against the encroachment of scrub understorey to the north and south of The Courtyard area.
- The South Lodge is strategically sited yet historically under-used; it will become available once the data entry project is complete

Proposed options

- Move the public barrier from the existing gate line to the far side of the courtyard to introduce greater public access and activity
- In tandem with the above, introduce new facilities such as a café, visitor/staff/education centre and improved toilets
- Make better use of South Lodge e.g. for staff/volunteer facilities
- Restore the exterior form of the Chapel including reinstatement of the pinnacles
- Phased removal of woodland to regain a more open character and to improve visual connectivity between character areas
- Targeted landscape work in adjacent character areas to reduce impact of scrub encroaching upon The Courtyard area
- Targeted tree works and planting to enhance the evergreen entrances to the north and south paths
- Continue to monitor mature ash but do not replant when lost, to minimise regeneration of ash woodland in adjacent character areas.

3.2 South Wood

Description

Composed of the south and south-west areas of the West Cemetery, the character area includes White Eagle Hill below The Core. Brick walls, set with fine cast iron railings, bound the area to the south and west rising from c. 1m – 3m on the cemetery side. To the south, the cemetery stands about 4m above the level of the neighbouring gardens of Holly Lodge Mansions. The ground within the character area falls steeply to the south below The Core but more gradually to the south-west beneath dense ivy ground cover. A wide path runs west from The Courtyard, along a terrace close to the south boundary of the character area, before turning north towards The Circle.

Informal service paths are also found within the character area, including a short flight of timber steps up White Eagle Hill. The ground is filled with an array of monuments stacked up the hillside and extending to the south and west boundaries. Higher-status monuments face the path. The area is dominated by young ash woodland (>99%) with hornbeam, wild cherry, hazel, silver birch, common lime, English oak and hawthorn occurring. Some good examples of historic trees are found here such as yew (T87, T89, T98), mature ash (T88) and sycamore. A small pond has been created among the monuments, providing the only area of standing water within the cemetery, while invasive great horsetail grows in the north-east part of this character area. Storage for site equipment and materials is located alongside the path to the west of The Courtyard area.

South Wood is shown as a predominately open area on the plan of 1839 with planting concentrated along the upper slope beside terrace of The Core and two secondary paths, now lost, at its southern end. The present arrangement of the area was recorded in 1869. An unidentified building/enclosure was also recorded at that time in the north-west of the character area, which might have held an ancillary purpose. The pond was created c. 1990.

Significance

A densely wooded character area, which retains the historic layout as shown on maps c. 1869. The sweep of the serpentine path adds to the picturesque effect of the memorials and planting. Notable historic trees include some particularly mature yew, which may be original plantings. The maintenance storage facilities on White Eagle Hill detract from appreciation of the landscape. The wildlife pond is evidence of the intention to manage the landscape principally for wildlife from c. 1976, but also detracts from the aesthetic and historic values of the original layout.

Listed structures

Grade II:

- Alfred Stevens
- James Bunstone Bunning
- Dorothy Hastings
- Christina Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddall

- Elizabeth Madox Brown
- George Edward Hering
- Sarah Sophia and Joseph Warren Zambra
- Lieutenant Albert Darasz and others

Key Issues

- Valuable, unused space for burials on White Eagle Hill
- Dominance of young ash woodland
- Condition of historic specimen trees, their enhancement and succession planting
- The condition, presentation and use of the paths and steps within the character area
- Retention of wildlife pond
- Management of great horsetail
- Location of equipment and material stores

Proposed options

- Design a new burials strategy/template for the available space on White Eagle Hill
- Phased reduction of woodland to create a more open character and improve visual connectivity without the character area, prioritising White Eagle Hill
- Conservation of historic trees through a programme of monitoring, targeted tree works (such as canopy raising, thinning and haloing) and succession planting to enhance and sustain landscape character
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Re-design or relocate storage facilities (e.g. to south side of North Lodge (North Wood)).
- Remove the pond for reasons of historic accuracy and public safety, while discreetly enhancing areas of naturally damp ground elsewhere within the site
- Remove great horsetail to prevent spread of this invasive plant in the cemetery or to neighbouring properties.

3.3 Ashurst

Description

The Ashurst area forms part of the north-west boundary of the West Cemetery. The thinly wooded ground has a distinct rectangular character with a straight central path running from north-west to south-east. The land to the east of the path rises sharply to a terrace, which stands about 2m above it. Several notably mature yew trees are found alongside the path. The area is enclosed to the west by a continuation of the high, brick boundary wall and iron screens (now blocked in by adjacent property boundaries). To the north a reinforced concrete bank supports a brick wall c. 1930 associated with the neighbouring mansion blocks.

Apart from the yew trees, the planting in this character area is notable for a high percentage of native and ornamental flowering shrubs such as philadelphus, choisya and dog rose. A mature stand of cherry laurel is also found here. However, young ash woodland (>90%) and ivy groundcover dominates the character area.

Ashurst provides some surviving evidence of the c. 1700 formal landscape associated with Ashurst House recorded on an engraving by Kip and Kniff, which pre-dates the cemetery. The illustration shows a level area of nursery/productive gardens within the character area with a formal walk, lined by small evergreen trees, below a raised bank inset with a 'theatre'. Evidence of this feature may survive in a path line in the adjacent character area, The Circle. It is possible that some of the surviving yew dates from this period.

The 1839 proposal for the cemetery shows this area as open ground with the straight line of the path having been retained. This was recorded in 1869 with trees growing inside the west boundary and alongside the path.

Specimen trees of c. 1900 and later, such as holm oak and false acacia, suggest the later aesthetic development of the character area, while a more naturalistic approach introduced c. 2008 encouraged hazel coppicing and limited planting of trees and ornamentals such as small-leaved lime, guelder rose and honeysuckle.

Significance

As well as being an original feature of the West Cemetery, Ashurst has particular interest for its origins in the c. 1700 landscape of Ashurst House. The surviving iron screens along the west boundary of the character area show views were intended into and without the cemetery.

Planting within the character area demonstrates the aesthetic development of this historically open area from c. 1900, with the recent planting of natives and ornamentals reflecting a heightened interest in managing the landscape for wildlife.

Listed structures

Grade II:

- Frederick Denison Maurice

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash woodland and ivy ground cover
- Gradual erosion of pre-cemetery landscape and loss of associated formality of character area

Proposed options

- Phased removal of woodland and reduction of ivy ground cover to create a more open character
- Rejuvenation of historic yew trees including proposed tree works to T100 and targeted replanting
- Enhancement of the landscape design by repairing the path, to enhance visitor experience and capacity, as part of a site-wide strategy
- Enhance the aesthetic qualities of the character area by the targeted planting of specimen trees such as holm oak, holly and false acacia, and flowering shrubs and climbers

3.4 Circle

Description

The Circle area is the focal point of the landscape design of the West Cemetery. It marks the climax of the ascension of funeral processions and visitors to the most prestigious grave sites, within the shadow of St Michael's Church. Composed of key structural elements: The Terrace Catacombs, sunken vaults (The Circle of Lebanon), the Egyptian Avenue and the connecting path (Main Avenue), the area is also distinguished by a massive cedar of Lebanon which predates the Cemetery and may survive from the earlier gardens of Ashurst House.

Originally, the main entrance was from the north, alongside St Michael's Church, giving access onto the Terrace Catacombs. The Circle of Lebanon provided a 'pivot' in the landscape, being both the focal point of that approach and of the other route from the chapels.

Historic evergreen ornamental planting survives among the younger woodland (ash >95%), and more recent native planting. The evergreen planting enclosed the processional route to heighten the emotions of grief, contemplation and anticipation; this effect is now very hard to appreciate due to the younger, very dense ash woodland. The elevated Terrace provided expansive views, now lost, to the south-east, towards the gatehouse and central London.

Significance

The Circle area is the area of highest significance in the whole Cemetery owing to the extraordinary landscape architecture by Stephen Geary and David Ramsay: the unforgettable sequence of the Egyptian Avenue, Circle of Lebanon and Terrace Catacombs. The retention of the Cedar of Lebanon (T116) and high occurrence of other historic evergreens, illustrates the symbolic importance of such trees and shrubs as part of the theatrical Victorian memorial landscape. The dense cover of young ash trees generally detracts from these aspects of the planting.

Evidence that the character area maintained its high place in the social hierarchy of the cemetery includes the Beer Mausoleum (c. 1878) and the gradual infilling of the surrounding landscape by graves and mausoleums. Although views beyond the character area are eroded, the design intention to provide strong visual connections remains significant.

Listed structures

Grade I:

- The Egyptian Avenue and Lebanon Circle

Grade II*:

- The Terrace Catacombs
- Julius Beer Mausoleum

Grade II:

- Harvey Brown
- John Maple
- Mrs Henry Wood
- Sampson Copestake
- Eliza Vaughan
- Hartley family
- George Wombwell
- Esther Uzielli
- Charles Oppenheim
- Dickens family
- Joseph Edwards
- Elizabeth Whalley
- Cory-Wright Mausoleum
- Elizabeth Whallen
- Samuel Sanders Teulon
- Matthew Cotes Wyatt
- John Galsworthy
- Mary Nichols
- Sir Rowland Hill
- Carl Rosa
- Frederick Ibbeston
- Brodie McGhie Wilcox
- Henry Eaton, Lord Cheylesmore

Key Issues

- The loss and erosion of visual connections outside the character area
- The vaults of the Egyptian Avenue are less than half full
- Dominance of young ash woodland
- The conservation (and ultimately replacement) of the cedar of Lebanon
- The decline in the condition and extent of historic evergreen planting
- The introduction of native planting such as silver birch and wild cherry within an historically evergreen composition
- The condition, presentation and use of paths within the character area (including the anomaly of a path fragment immediately behind the Hartley Mausoleum)

Proposed options

- Phased removal/reduction of trees (ash, holm oak, silver birch) within the character area and neighbouring character areas, to enhance the historic landscape character and reopen views to the south-east; the view over London was originally, and could be again, a great asset to the Cemetery and to Highgate
- Phased removal/reduction of planting within character area (silver birch, wild cherry) combined with targeted replanting to enhance the theatrical and symbolic character of the evergreen planting
- Undertake targeted tree works (T109, T113, T115, G5, T118) to sustain and enhance landscape character around key features such as the Egyptian Avenue
- Continue to monitor the condition of the Cedar of Lebanon as part of a long-term strategy for its reduction and eventual replacement
- Re-use vaults in the Egyptian Avenue for new burial options
- Repair and re-present paths within the character area to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy.

3.5 North Wood

Description

North Wood concludes the West Cemetery to the north-east within the boundary walls, the formal path system exiting the site at gates besides the small Gothic North Lodge on Swain's Lane. Within the character area the ground falls to the south and south-east. It is heavily populated with graves and memorials but retains some historic trees, such as a notable horse chestnut pollard (T123), a wellingtonia, Irish yew and a cedar of Lebanon (T131) within young, dense ash (>90%), elm (<10%/G6) and sycamore woodland. The woodland, with its dense ivy ground cover, contributes a wild, unkempt character in the north and west of the area.

High-status graves face the main paths while other graves are generally arranged in rows behind. Informal secondary paths run through the character area, some running c. 3m above the Cuttings Catacombs at its deepest extent. More recent planting has taken place alongside the paths, such as apple trees to the west of the houses which stand inside the cemetery boundary. This area is also more open, with burials under amenity grass.

This area includes ground set aside for Dissenters, which includes the grave of the important scientist Michael Faraday (1791-1867). The present layout of the character area dates from the late nineteenth century; it follows the purchase of land associated with residences along Swain's Lane for use as additional burial space, although the north-east path and North Lodge are earlier.

Significance

North Wood retains evidence of the original landscape concept and design, with later additions along the east boundary. The character area contains some important historic trees and evidence of recent additions such as fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and seasonal bulbs. North Wood has further historic interest as it includes an area of burial plots originally put aside for Dissenters.

Listed Structures

Grade II:

- North East Lodge and Gates
- Eastern Boundary Wall
- Frederick Lillywhite
- John Jeffkins
- Thomas Sayers
- John Hodgson
- John Kemp and family
- John Atcheler
- Henry Gray

- Samuel Lucas and Margaret Bright Lucas
- Michael Faraday
- Charles Green Spencer

Key Issues

- North Lodge, the closest entrance to Highgate Village, is permanently closed and its potential to link cemetery and village untapped
- Dominance of young ash and sycamore woodland
- Prevalence of ivy as a dense ground cover
- The poor condition, presentation and steep gradient of the under-used main and secondary paths within the character area (e.g. making it difficult to include Faraday's grave on tours)
- Enhancement and succession planting of specimen trees such as the pollarded horse chestnut, cedar of Lebanon and wellingtonia
- Relationship between the private residences on Swain's Lane and the cemetery.

Proposed options

- Phased thinning of woodland to increase connectivity with other character areas and Waterlow Park while retaining a distinct and historic woodland character
- Undertake targeted tree works to specimen trees, such as haloing, and replanting within the character area to enhance and sustain historic landscape character
- Enhance the boundaries with the properties on Swain's Lane through historically appropriate planting, e.g. augmenting the existing fruit trees
- Phased reduction of ivy as ground cover to enhance the landscape and wildlife habitat
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Relocate storage facilities to south side of North Lodge (from White Eagle Road, South Wood).

3.6 Hill

Description

A raised oval area of ground standing above The Cutting path, this character area slopes to the south and is defined by young ash woodland (85%) with sycamore, wild cherry, hawthorn, dense ivy and bramble ground cover occurring between serried ranks of comparatively modest memorials. A network of straight informal paths connects the area to the main path linking The Courtyard to the Main Avenue. Numerous deadwood piles are found alongside the paths.

The character area reflects the two acres (0.8ha) of ground that was originally put aside for Dissenters, as shown in the consecration plan of 1839, but in the event most of the ground would eventually become consecrated. The plan shows an area notably lacking in ornamental planting. By 1869 a dense belt of trees and shrubs was established along the east boundary of the character area in association with the mausoleum along the Cuttings Path, which possibly included the surviving mature cedar of Lebanon (T74) and monkey puzzle (T78).

Significance

The Hill is significant for its contribution to the overall topography of the Cemetery, although the density of the ash woodland hampers appreciation of its role in the landscape. It is made distinctive by its relatively modest memorials, contrasting with the much grander monuments in adjacent areas.

Listed structures

- Frank Holl and family

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash and sycamore woodland
- Dominance of ivy ground cover
- Conservation and succession planting of specimen trees
- Poor visual connection between Dissenter's Ground, other character areas and the East Cemetery
- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area

Proposed options

- Phased ash and sycamore removal to create a more open landscape to reflect historic character and to increase visual relationships with other character areas and the East Cemetery
- Phased reduction of ivy as ground cover within character area to enhance landscape and create a greater variety of wildlife habitat
- Undertake targeted tree works and replanting to conserve and sustain the historic specimen trees
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Reduce the number of deadwood piles within the character area as part of a site-wide strategy to better balance wildlife and landscape maintenance

3.7 Core

Description

The Core is the central area of the West Cemetery where the main paths approaching from the south-east, north-east and north converge, at the north end of an oval terrace. The north-east path extends the character area along the distinctive Cuttings Path where a row of mausoleums stands along the north side of the path to retain a high bank (North Wood). More recent burials, often with their own distinctive 'landscaped' settings, lie to the south of the path in a second cutting. Within the designed landscape The Core is secondary in status only to The Circle, with a similar variety of high quality monuments and mausoleums arranged facing the circuitous paths. The monuments focus the view and provide orientation within the landscape.

Specimen trees, notably yew (T80-82), a weeping ash (T79), false acacia (T112) and cypress (G4) similarly provide punctuation within the landscape design, particularly at path junctions. The land behind the principal monuments is filled with graves in an irregular jumble of monuments and planting part lost in ivy. Good specimens of horse chestnut and sycamore are also found here with laurel and holly, some of which may be descended from original planting. However, the dominant young ash woodland (>90%) erodes the landscape composition, crowding out specimen trees and shrubs, blocking sightlines and reducing the spatial and visual connections necessary to appreciate the overall design.

Much of the 1839 layout survives, though a separate circulation at the south end of the oval had been lost by 1869. It was part of J. B. Bunning's work c. 1840 to make the Cuttings Road into a carriage path as opposed to a footpath. The plan of 1839 records distinct blocks of planting close to path junctions which, although reduced, are evidenced by groups of coniferous or broadleaf trees recorded in 1869 and by surviving planting. There was originally a network of secondary paths which were later used for burials as the Cemetery evolved. In recent years, new cremation burials with memorials have been added in the west of the area.

Significance

A refinement by David Ramsay of the original landscape design concept, The Core includes some of the most imposing monuments in the Cemetery. The Core provided a picturesque incident along the main processional route and a specific attraction in itself with its central terrace, planting and architectural features. It would have provided an attractive setting from where to enjoy wider views across the landscape. A high percentage of historic trees survive within the character area. Alterations (including excavation of earth) to both sides of Cuttings Path in recent years now detract from the significance of the landscape. The narrowing of the former carriage road around the Meadow to create burial space also detracts from the significance of the historic landscape. The overall layout of the recent cremation burials in the west part of the area does not blend well with the historic layout of full burial monuments nearby.

Listed structures

Grade II:

- The Cutting Catacombs
- Thomas Charles Druce
- Charles Cruft
- Stephen Geary
- Alfred Robert Freebairn
- John Wells and family
- Sarah Godbee and family
- George Peckett
- Emma Guerrier
- William Lovett
- Edward Godson
- Eliza Bills
- General Sir Loftus Otway
- Emden family
- Thomas Mears
- John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst
- Edward Blore
- Sir Henry Knight Storks

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash woodland and erosion of historic landscape character
- Condition of specimen trees and shrubs, their enhancement and succession planting
- Dominance of ivy as ground cover
- Poor visual connection between the character area, adjacent character areas and the wider landscape to the south-east
- Condition, presentation and use of paths within the character area
- Modern alterations (including excavation of earth) to both sides of Cuttings Path to create burial space have left unsightly scars in the landscape
- Erosion of spatial relationship of paths to monuments caused by the gradual infilling of 'verges' with new burials and compaction of surrounding ground (which effects tree health)
- Rationalisation of individual approaches to landscaping and memorials on recent burials, which contrast with the prevalent historic and aesthetic character of the landscape; this is a key issue with regard to the recent cremation burials in the west of the area

Proposed options

- A new memorial landscape design, incorporating options for new burials, for the damaged west side part of Cuttings Path to complement the Grecian mausoleums on the east side of the path
- A design template for new monuments to occupy the spaces that have already been created for future burials around the Meadow
- Phased reduction/removal of woodland and ivy to reassert the role of The Core within the historic landscape
- Undertake targeted tree works (including the phased rejuvenation of the yews T80-82 by canopy raising and thinning) and replanting of specimen trees to enhance and sustain landscape character particularly near path junctions
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Reduce use of 'verges' for burials, to sustain historic landscape design and reduce risk of compaction around historic trees

4.0 East Cemetery character areas

Please see maps in Chapter 5.0 (end of report)

4.1 Park

Description

The Park forms the northern boundary of the East Cemetery and is bound to the south and east by Carriage and Marx Roads and terracing within the Hospital Area. Secondary paths, such as Park and Eliot run through the area. The steeply banked ground, densely packed with memorials, stands above East Wood, providing filtered views across the cemetery and into the surrounding area. However, views north into Waterlow Park are partly screened by a mature privet hedge standing behind the cemetery wall and railings. Dense young woodland: ash (80%), sycamore (15%) and oak (5%) dominates the character area with lime, horse chestnut, laurel, laburnum, aucuba, silver birch, camellia and box also occurring, to create a pleasing ornamental effect. In contrast small areas of amenity grassland are found in the north-west and north-east of the character area.

The Park retains its original form as recorded in 1869 except for the addition of some paths (e.g. Park Path). The elevation of the area, and its close proximity to Carriage Road and the Swain's Lane entrance, made it a desirable site for high-status burials. At one time a shrubbery augmented the north boundary. The south-east part of the area has only in recent years been brought into use for burials.

Significance

Retention of much of the original landscape design c. 1854 but with no historic trees dating beyond c. 50 years (T2).

Listed structures

Grade II:

- Leslie Stephen
- Marthe Josephine Besson
- George Eliot
- George Holyoake
- Herbert Spencer

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash woodland
- The loss and erosion of visual connections without the character area
- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area
- Waterlogging in the north-east corner of the area.

Proposed options

- Phased removal/reduction of woodland within character area to enhance its ornamental character as a more structured planting and to re-open views to the south
- Repair and re-present paths within the character area to reflect the historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Explore the potential of removing/reducing the privet hedge in Waterlow Park to increase visual connectivity

4.2 Lulot

Description

The Lulot character area is a rectangular piece of predominantly open ground forming the north-east boundary of the cemetery. It borders Lulot Gardens, part of the 1970s Whittington Estate. There are lines of burials in grassed terraces, which fall from the north to meet the Mound, a raised burial mound standing c. 3m above the surrounding ground level. The Mound concludes the character area to the south. Mound Road bounds the character area to the west while a mixed wild hedge, growing inside the historic cemetery wall, forms the east boundary. A broad concrete path links Mound Road to the flat-topped Mound from where good views might be possible to the west and north-west. Semi-mature hornbeam, Turkey oak and English oak are among the few notable trees within the character area, providing shade near the Mound, with a shrub layer of hawthorn, elm, elder and laurel.

This character area has changed much since 1854. Immediately to the south of the area, 3.5 acres of land was sold to Camden Council in the 1960s and this area is now outside the Cemetery, part of the Whittington Estate. The boundary is marked by a wall of shaped concrete blocks surmounted by a railing (1970s). An important, more recent change is the addition of the Mound burial ground c. 2000.

Significance

Part of the original landscape design of c. 1854, with, apparently, a dedicated area for use by St Pancras Infirmary c. 1900, as indicated by historic maps. The raised burial area known as the Mound is one of the largest changes to have occurred in the East Cemetery. Its concrete entrance path and informal boundary treatment of hedge and fencing detract from views in this part of the East Cemetery. To the south, the Whittington Estate (1972-78) adds visual interest; it was designed to incorporate views into the Cemetery.

Listed structures

There are no listed structures in the Lulot character area.

Key Issues

- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area
- Future retention/management of the wild hedge
- Condition and management of trees within the character area
- Poor aesthetic quality and experience of the raised burial area known as the Mound
- Lack of intervisibility across site on account of woodland in adjacent character areas
- Relationship between the character area and properties to the south and east
- Waterlogging in the north part of the area.

Proposed options

- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Manage east boundary hedge as a wildlife habitat and as a useful screen (north of Whittington Estate)
- Manage the southern part of the east boundary hedge at a height that will preserve views into the Cemetery from the Whittington Estate, which was designed with such views in mind
- The bank edge to the Mound, characterised by wildflowers, is one of the few areas in the Cemetery where it may be possible to create a columbarium
- Enhance the aesthetic and functional experience of Lulot by upgrading fencing, planting and seating as part of site-wide improvements
- Enhance the visual connectivity of Lulot with other parts of the cemetery through improved woodland management/reduction in adjacent character areas;

4.3 Stoneleigh

Description

The character area forms the south-east boundary of the East Cemetery along Stoneleigh Terrace. The flats and their associated walkway are raised above the cemetery and enjoy views to the north and south-west across it. Estate Road defines the northern boundary of the character area while Carriage Road concludes its western end. The historic path, Lime Path, with its few surviving lime tree pollards, bisects the character area, ending in an area of compost bins at the southern boundary.

The character area contains few historic trees besides three pollard limes alongside the Lime Path and a London plane (T32). Thin ash woodland (80%) dominates despite evidence of recent clearance. Two large trees, a poplar (T34) and an aspen (T33), stand on the south boundary while good examples of trees such as wild cherry, English oak, field maple, hornbeam and spindle occur. Flowering shrubs are also found in the character area, which is laid mostly to grass, while a bank of blackthorn and hawthorn (G2) creates a screen to the east of the south gates on Chester Road.

Immediately to the east of the area, 3.5 acres of land was sold to Camden Council in the 1960s and this area is now outside the Cemetery, part of the Whittington Estate. The boundary is marked by walls of shaped concrete blocks, incorporating four viewing openings secured by panels of railings (1970s). The part of the estate known as Stoneleigh Terrace incorporates an under-used parking basement immediately adjacent to the Cemetery.

Another change was the demolition, following bomb damage in the Second World War, of the lodge inside the Chester Road Gate (east side).

Significance

This is part of the original landscape design and retains some surviving historic trees. The memorials (c. 1900) are laid in even rows, parallel to Estate Road. The use of Estate Road as a skip location and the compost facilities south of Estate Road detract from views of the memorials and from views of Stoneleigh Terrace. Part of the Whittington Estate (1972-78 by the acclaimed Camden Architects' Department), this is intended to have a strong visual relationship with the character area and to enjoy the landscape amenity of the wider East Cemetery.

Listed structures

There are no listed structures in the Stoneleigh character area.

Key Issues

- Permanently closed gates on Chester Road
- Dominance of young ash woodland
- Condition of pollard limes and enhancement and succession planting of specimen trees
- Poor visual connection between cemetery and Stoneleigh Terrace eroding an evident design intention
- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area
- Location of skip and compost bins.

Proposed options

- Use the Chester Road gates as part of any future strategy to welcome more and/or more frequent visitors to the East Cemetery
- Create visitor/educational facility or columbarium in basement under Stoneleigh Terrace (NB. there has previously been some discussion with Camden Council on ideas for this under-used space)
- Phased removal of ash to regain a more historic open character
- Rejuvenation of historic pollards (haloing and re-pollarding) within five years and succession planting
- Undertake targeted tree works (haloing around T32) and replant specimen trees within character area to enhance and sustain landscape character
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Create stronger visual continuity with Stoneleigh Terrace
- Relocate compost bins to wild area between Oak and Lime Paths (East Wood)
- Instigate work programming to minimize time spent by skips on site, with ground south of Dog's Head Path (Swain's Ground) being used as a temporary collection point (i.e. skips enter site via Chester Road gates)

4.4 East Wood

Description

East Wood is located at the centre of East Cemetery. It is generally composed of densely wooded ground (ash >90%), which falls to the south. Bound by Carriage Road, Marx Road, Mound Road and Estate Road and bisected by the principal paths, Lime, Oak and Bay, the area is also characterised by serried ranks of graves, many of which are lost beneath bramble and ivy. The grid layout of the cemetery is evidenced by simple earth paths, which run between the graves. Higher-status memorials face the main paths. Lime pollards survive along Lime Path while a few notably mature oaks c. 1900 are also found within the woodland. There is a large stand of cherry laurel in the south-west of the area while some wild cherry, field maple and sycamore also occur.

East Wood has retained its historic layout of c. 1854, which was recorded in 1869, the informal cross-paths developing as the burial ground filled up. The formality of the Lime Path is retained, presumably, by a second generation of trees to those recorded in 1869, the present survey having dated them to c. 1960. The Lime Path originally continued as one feature into the adjacent character area, The Park, where it is now known as Eliot Path.

Significance

This area contains Highgate's most historically significant and most visited burial, that of Karl Marx (buried 1883, relocated to larger monument 1956). The core of the 1854 designed landscape survives apart from the expansion of burials and evolution of the woodland. The lime pollards and oaks evidence historic tree planting. More than most areas, the significance of the memorial landscape is obscured by the unchecked growth of vegetation which entirely covers monuments in much of the area.

Listed structures

Grade I:

- Karl Marx and family

Grade II:

- Harry Thornton

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash woodland
- Dominance of ivy and bramble ground cover
- Conservation and succession planting of specimen trees
- Poor visual connection within and without the character area
- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area.

Proposed options

- Phased management of ash woodland to reduce its dominance in the northern part of the character area and alongside paths, to encourage the establishment of good specimens and to create greater visual connectivity across it by targeted removal and/or thinning
- Consider leaving the central area of character area to be managed as wild wood
- Phased reduction of ivy and bramble to enhance landscape and reveal memorials
- Undertake targeted tree works (pollarding, haloing) and replanting to conserve and sustain the historic specimen trees and enhance the landscape character
- Re-present paths within the character area to define their use as part of a site-wide strategy to enhance maintenance, capacity and visitor experience.

4.5 Swain's Ground

Description

Swain's Ground is the largest character area in the East Cemetery bordering Swain's Lane along the west of the site. The ground falls from the north in a series of broad relatively open terraces with an area of dense ash woodland (c. 95%) centre-east. It has a distinct ornamental character with native trees and ornamentals such as Irish yew, cherry, cherry laurel, lilac, roses and choisya occurring.

Carriage Road bounds the area to the east with higher-status memorials facing the road. A few historic pollards, London planes about 100 years old, also line the road. The west and south boundaries of the character area are composed of wall, railings, relic privet hedge and horse chestnut pollards along the internal boundary to Chester Road. Two secondary paths, Poplar and Lower Poplar, run north/south through the area, supported by a network of informal cross-paths; the latter provide access to the graves and are evidence of the historic grid layout. A few hornbeams line one path.

The north and south-west areas of the character area are different, with amenity grass populated by memorials. The Dalziel Mausoleum (c. 1928) also stands just to the east of the ticket office with site offices, stores and public toilets accommodated in a building to the south.

This character area retains the outlines of its 1854 form (as recorded in 1869). The distinct openness of this character area survived until the mid-twentieth century with photographs c. 1939 recording fastigate hornbeam and Lombardy poplars, of which few survive (5d). An important change in the early twentieth century was the filling in of the cutting approach tunnel which formerly communicated with the Chapel in the West Cemetery. This cutting was originally flanked by long runs of greenhouses (recorded on the 1894 map). The space was given over to burials (including that of the celebrated theatre architect Frank Matcham (1854–1920)). Another loss is a continuation of Bay Path that ran south-west to a service gate on Swain's Lane, which survives.

Significance

The proximity of the character area to Swain's Lane, and the transparent nature of the west boundary, makes this one of the most public areas of Highgate Cemetery. Its contribution to the local streetscape is significant. The character area provides evidence of the later development of the East Cemetery and an increased use of ornamental plants surviving as historic or more recently planted trees and shrubs. The variety of habitat — dense woodland to open amenity grass — offers an important contained mosaic within the cemetery.

Listed structures

Grade II:

- Lord Dalziel
- William Friese Greene
- Thomas George Ashford and Henry Berg
- Ferdinand Thomas Barzetti

Key Issues

- Dominance of young ash woodland, loss of specimen trees and increased use of ornaments contributing to an evolution of the historic landscape character
- Condition of specimen trees and shrubs, their enhancement and succession planting
- Dominance of ivy as ground cover
- Deterioration in condition of boundary hedge; need to review its role with regard to views
- Poor visual connection between the east side of the character area and adjacent character areas
- The condition, presentation and use of the main and secondary paths within the character area
- Lack of purpose for gates onto Swain's Lane

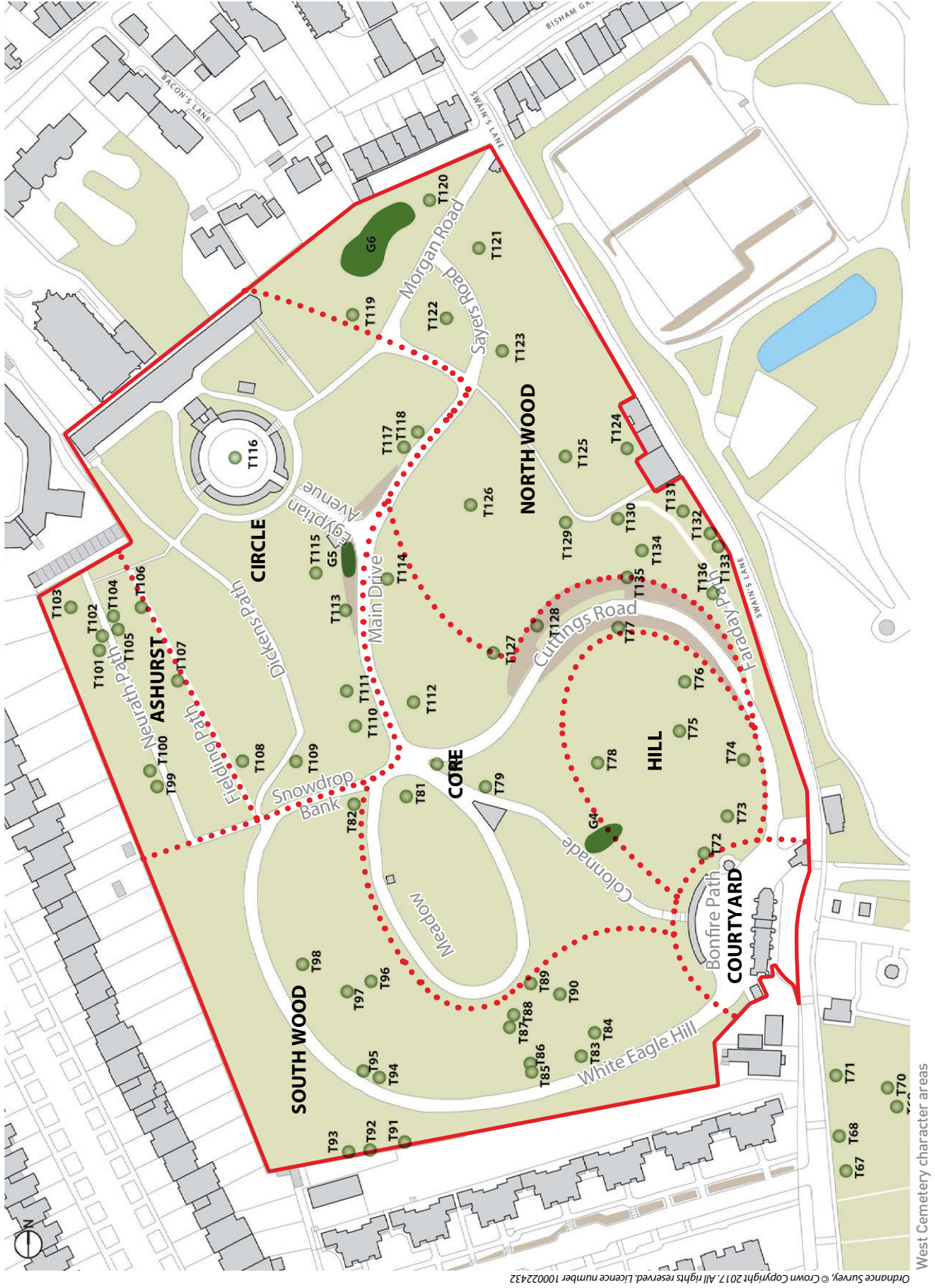
Proposed options

- Phased reduction of ash and ivy to enhance historic landscape character and increase opportunity for new ornamental planting
- Retention of small area centre-east as wild wood to offer contrast in the landscape and provide connectivity for wildlife with East Wood
- Undertake targeted tree works and replanting of specimen trees to enhance and sustain historic landscape character, particularly alongside paths
- Repair and re-present paths to reflect historic hierarchy, use and current requirements as part of a site-wide strategy
- Maintain grassed areas to offer contrast within the landscape.

5.0 Character Area Maps

5.1 West Cemetery

5.0 Character Area Maps



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West Cemetery character areas

5.2 East Cemetery



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East Cemetery character areas

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