

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2018



**HIGHGATE
CEMETERY.**

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With thanks to

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Linnett, Robin Oakley, Stuart Orr,

Nick Powell

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Trustees wanted

In 2019 we will be looking for three new trustees to join the board.

For more information, and to find out if you have the skills and experience we might be looking for, please visit our website in December.

Cover photograph

The Atcheler grave in the West Cemetery.

Chair's note



Over the past few months, Highgate Cemetery has been a hive of activity. As usual our tour guides and visitor assistants have been welcoming visitors to the Cemetery and the beautiful autumnal days have been quite busy, especially during the week. As well as two tours at lunchtime, we have added extra tours on some weekday mornings. And reviews continue to be excellent!

Our gardening team has been hard at work: holes have been repaired in tarmac roads, and gravel paths have been made good with new materials and flattened using a heavy roller. They are now better than ever. The team has also been busy clearing ivy and brambles from areas of the Cemetery which have not been seen for years, especially in the East.

Much has been done to improve the health of our 'trees of the future': feeding, root aeration, and lifting their canopies, for instance. Dead wood has been removed and our programme to identify and remove dangerous trees continues. Not to mention a constant battle against oak processionary moth whose pupae must be incinerated before they hatch.

A new digital plan of the Cemetery is in progress which will record the location of all graves with pinpoint accuracy. It will also map trees and other elements such as paths and benches. The first survey phase, recording graves adjacent to paths, is complete, and the painstaking task of matching them to the database records has begun.

All this while we inch closer to finalising our conservation plan which will help set the strategic direction of the Cemetery for years to come.

Adam Cooke, Chair

Stephen Geary: architect & founder

Stephen Geary (1831-1924) was the architect and founder of the London Cemetery, Highgate, and the first and longest serving Highgate Cemetery. He was a pioneer of landscape architecture and cemetery design.



HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

Chapels

...in the ground at the cemetery chapel... was built in 1874. After the chapel was demolished in 1914 and replaced. The interior has been restored to its original state of 1874.



HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

Rambles through the sacred garden

It takes a long time to walk the Highgate Cemetery and to see the things that are hidden in the folds of the trees and in the shadows of the walls. It is a place of quiet reflection and a place of peace.



HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

A great garden of death

IAN DUNGAVELL introduces the new exhibition he has curated at the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre in Holborn Library

One of the most fascinating things about my job at Highgate Cemetery is having to think both about the past and the future. As an architectural historian and conservationist, I believe that an understanding of its history can really help when we are planning how the Cemetery will change and develop in the years to come. A memorial landscape is never static. It is shaped both by decisions taken and decisions avoided.

My interest has been in the Cemetery as an entity rather than as a collection of individuals. Friends and volunteers have discovered many stories of the fascinating lives of those buried here. I will never know as much as they do about Robert Liston or Beryl Bainbridge, Douglas Adams or George Eliot, and I will never be as good as they are in bringing their memory to life on tours.

Instead, I started by looking at pictures. I wanted to know what Highgate Cemetery looked like in its early days and how it had changed over time. If our great cedar of Lebanon predated the Cemetery, what did it look like when our landscape designer David Ramsay set eyes on it for the first time? I found out.

Pictures can tell us a lot. They showed me that there had been a main entrance to the Cemetery from Highgate Village, down the side of St Michael's Church. They showed that the Beer Mausoleum is built on top of what was a staircase leading up from the lower circle. They showed that our Egyptian Avenue had in fact originally been a thrillingly gloomy tunnel. And they showed that the chapels at the entrance once had the most stunningly elongated pinnacles and cupola.

No doubt lots of people knew all these things, but I didn't. Each generation has to re-learn the stories of the past. We had copies of some of the pictures in our archives, but few originals. Exhibitions and displays had been mounted before, but few of us have been around long enough to see them.

Thanks to the Pateman Memorial Fund I was able to buy a number of items for our collection which we published in a booklet last year, *Windows on the past*. Every member was sent a free copy and the rest sold out quickly.

There were pictures in other collections as well which I enjoyed discovering — or perhaps, more accurately, rediscovering. Most important was the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre where Malcolm Holmes had made Highgate Cemetery a particular focus. His interest long predated the foundation of the Friends, and thanks to him many of our

registers were rescued and made available to the public. (Though it is mildly annoying to find that Camden has the original of our grave owner registers, for example, while we only have a later, inferior copy!)

His successor, Tudor Allen, and the team have been incredibly helpful as I discovered the richness of their holdings. At a time when local studies collections around the country are at risk through austerity, it is good that Camden Council has now committed to retaining these specialist posts.

Although the panels will later be shown in our Chapel, there are other items in the exhibition which will only be displayed at Holborn Library. These include various items from Highgate Cemetery's Stephen Furniss Collection.

For many years Stephen has supported us with purchases and donations, but earlier this year we were very fortunate to be able to purchase his personal collection of Victorian funerary items at a very generous discount. It is now being catalogued and we plan to make a selection of items available for Friends to view from time to time.

Highgate Cemetery staff and volunteers have also been very helpful, particularly Judith Etherton, our archivist, and Justin Bickersteth, our registrar, and volunteers Birthe Christensen and Rose Constantine.

I can guarantee there will be things on display you have never seen before!

A great garden of death: Highgate Cemetery in archive images runs until 21 December 2018 at Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, Holborn Library, 32-38 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PA. Open Mondays and Tuesdays 10-6, Thursdays 10-7, Fridays 10-5 and Saturday 24 November and 8 December 11-5. Admission free. <http://www.camden.gov.uk/localstudies> ■



The feline mystique

ROBIN OAKLEY investigates the presence of cats in Highgate Cemetery

In some parts of the world, cemeteries have become a haven for large numbers of stray cats who adorn the graves and are fed regularly by admiring locals.

London cemeteries do not welcome cats in this way. Instead, cats find their own way in, surreptitiously exploring in the undergrowth. I have seen them occasionally in the West Cemetery at Highgate where the impenetrable walls keep out all but the most athletic. They are found more often in the East Cemetery where the railings permit easier access.

Highgate has in recent memory had a 'cemetery cat', who had been adopted by staff. Domino, a gentle black-and-white cat, is commemorated by plaque on the Colonnade. Her successor, Domino II,

disgraced himself by killing birds and baby squirrels and scratching visitors, and after his demise has not been replaced.

Cats, then, may have a living presence but, like all pets, on death they are firmly excluded from human cemeteries and graveyards. The best they can achieve is to have a loving owner place them in one of the now ubiquitous 'pet cemeteries', the first of which was founded (initially as a 'dog's cemetery') in Hyde Park in 1881. Pet cemeteries must be registered with the Animal and Plant Health Agency.

This does not mean, however, that cats are entirely absent from monuments in human cemeteries. Highgate Cemetery has several. In the East Cemetery there are three charming sculptures of cats on

the graves of their owners. There are also two striking images of cats inscribed on headstones: the languorous Persian-looking cat for Daphne Seaton and, on the grave of author Tom Wakefield, his feline companion Ruby seated at his feet.

All these, however, are relatively recent graves, dating from the 1980s. Why are there no images of cats on older graves in Highgate Cemetery – or indeed in cemeteries elsewhere?

Dogs, by contrast, may be found represented on graves in cemeteries in Victorian times as well as more recently, despite like cats being prohibited from actual burial. Highgate Cemetery has several sculptures of dogs on grave monuments, notably that of the prize-fighter Tom Sayers (d.1865) in the West Cemetery.

The answer seems to lie in changes in attitudes towards cats and their relations with humans. Throughout most of the Victorian period, the predominant image of the cat was at best as a useful rat-catcher. That of the dog, by contrast, was as a loyal guardian and companion to the working man. In the context of cemeteries, the latter is epitomised by the story of the famous ‘Greyfriars Bobby’, custodian of his owner’s grave, whose statue in Edinburgh was financed by Highgate benefactor, Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the popularity of the cat as a household pet and ladies’ companion increased, strongly influenced by Queen Victoria’s example. From this time, cats begin to appear increasingly in pet cemeteries. However, it seems that it was not until more women had their own independent graves that this change would become reflected in images on monuments in human cemeteries such as Highgate. ■



Horse slaughterer to Queen Victoria?

Was John Atcheler what he claimed to be? And where is he really buried?
STUART ORR untangles the story of the 'horse monument'

Back in 1865, a correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph* wrote: 'Near the newly-turfed grave of Tom Sayers is the striking sarcophagus of Mr Atcheler, the eminent horse-slaughterer, surmounted by a noble animal of the Suffolk Punch breed, whose head is drooped sadly as if to shed a pensive tear. The sentiment is to a slight extent marred by the reflection that, of all living creatures, the least likely to be, metaphorically speaking, "cut up," by the death of a knacker, would be a horse.'

But he was wrong. The man who styled himself 'Horse Slaughterer to Queen Victoria', John 'Jack' Atcheler (1792–1867), is indeed buried in the West Cemetery but not under this monument. And at the time he was still very much alive, living in 'Selina Villas', a large property in rural Finchley.

Yet there is a John Atcheler beneath the monument. He is the famous man's son, who died in 1853 aged twenty-two. The grave also holds Jack's second wife, Sarah, and his son-in-law. The now faded inscription may contain a clue as to why there is a horse on the monument: 'She's gone; whose nerve could rein the swiftest steed'. Jack almost certainly paid for the grave and monument and no doubt intended that he would be buried there as well.

He first practised his trade at Sharp's Alley, in Cowcross Street, near Smithfield, and later in a district near King's Cross known, ironically, as Belle-Isle. In 1874, a journalist wrote that 'to find Belle-Isle



you go up York Road and follow your nose. Here... stands the great horse-slaughtering establishment of the late celebrated Mr John Atcheler'.

Atcheler was indeed famous. Twenty years after his death, a journalist described him as the 'King of the Knackers'. Mayhew, in his monumental work *London Labour and the London Poor*, was almost certainly writing of Atcheler when he mentioned a Cowcross Street knacker's yard as the largest in London.

In a 1853 court case Atcheler's name was referred to as being as 'familiar as a household word'. But familiarity was not necessarily positive. Though Atcheler had won an action for slander against someone who had called him 'a blackguard and thief', the jury awarded him only a farthing and the magistrate had commented that Atcheler had no character to lose. A couple of years earlier he had been described as a '...person who cared little about the health of the

public, as long as he could make money’.

Yet a visitor to Atcheler’s yard in 1866, towards the end of his life, produced a glowing description of ‘...respectable men working hard and as cleanly as possible at a repulsive, but useful trade...You walk into Atcheler’s cosy little parlour, and find a courteous old man [looking like] the strong, jovial, hearty ... John Bull and sportsman he was in old days, if tales be true’.

Mayhew had stated that ‘slaughtermen are said to reap large fortunes very rapidly,’ and Atcheler was no exception. By his death in 1867, he was worth about £35,000 (perhaps nearly £3 million in today’s value).

Did Atcheler have a Royal Warrant? He was extremely public in his claims and there is no indication that they were challenged at the time. A large sign outside his premises proclaimed: ‘John Atcheler, Horse Slaughterer to Her Majesty...’. He was referred to regularly in newspapers, including *The Times*, with this title and he was twice mentioned in the *London Gazette* in this way.

He had made even grander claims. An 1849 print (*below*) shows Atcheler, smartly-dressed, driving a pony and gig with a dead grey horse lying alongside him. It is labelled at the bottom: ‘Joe, A favourite Horse, the



property of Mr John Atcheler, driven by him who held the Special Appointment of Horse Slaughterer to their late Majesties George 3rd, George 4th, William 4th, and Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria’.

Apparently there is no record of this appointment in the Royal Archives. I also found no trace in the records of the Lord Chamberlain in the National Archives. However, these records are not complete. False claims to Royal Warrants were such a problem that in 1883 an Act was passed to make this illegal. But by that time Atcheler was dead.

And what about working for earlier monarchs? Atcheler would have been about twenty-eight when George III died in 1820, but the earliest record I have found of him as a horse slaughterer in the London trade directories is from 1844. However, late in his life, he repeated the claim to a journalist, saying that he had ‘... killed horses in four sovereign’s reigns’ but without mention of any Royal Warrant.

Another picture of John Atcheler I came across being auctioned in the USA is a form of business card (*opposite page*). It appears almost bucolic until you realise that the smiling man at the front is about to poleaxe the blindfolded horse. I guess the man in red is meant to be Jack Atcheler.

Why was Atcheler not buried under the horse monument? I would guess that his widow, third wife Victoria, did not wish to bury him with his second.

The inscription on his own grave is simple: ‘In Memory of JOHN ATCHELER, Esq., Who departed this life the 7th day of March, 1867, Aged 75 years.’ ■

Left ‘Joe’, favourite horse of John Atcheler, 1849.
Opposite Atcheler’s trade card.

Highgate Cemetery
Conservation Plan
Consultation Draft
Prepared for FOHCT
August 2018



Your comments on the draft conservation plan

ADAM COOKE, Chair of the Friends, picks out the main themes in the responses

Our draft conservation plan was published in August and we invited comments from Friends, volunteers, grave owners, neighbours and the general public. I wanted to pick out the main themes from the responses and which we will take account of in the final version of the plan.

The question of trees and what to do about them is at the heart of most people's concerns about the future of Highgate Cemetery. The draft plan proposed taking a more active approach to their management, but there were concerns that the 'mystery and atmosphere' of the place might be lost in the process. Some people felt no change at all was necessary: 'I appreciate the landscape as it is'; 'the current woodland setting is more restful, beautiful and fulfilling than the 1850s'. 'There are those who quite like the overgrown quality of

the place and don't want a neatly laid out cemetery and certainly don't want near and far views.' While there was support for new planting, 'too many new exotic plantings should be avoided'.

Some wrote how the tree canopy adds to the aesthetic character particularly of the West Cemetery, creating a sense of enclosure which is in itself appealing: 'I really appreciate the feeling of being in a wood. It's as if I was miles away from London.' We should be careful not to lose this.

Historically views of London from the Cemetery were important, and some were very keen on the proposals to reinstate them: 'restoring the London vista would be wonderful'. But others pointed out that the view of London is much-changed, and you 'don't come to the cemetery to get views of the Shard'. Or of the Archway tower. That led

to the question of who this was all for: 'If the Terrace is not generally open to the public, what is the point?' Re-opening some internal views so that you turned a bend and were pleasantly surprised by the sight of a striking monument was felt to be a good idea.

While some were keen that only selective thinning of trees should be undertaken, perhaps focusing on the energetically self-seeding varieties, others were much keener on doing more: 'if left to nature too long all we will have is nature and very little of the great cemetery left'.

Some described the proposals as 'overly cautious' and said that 'more attention should be focused on the pressing need for tree removal'. 'Trees and undergrowth, although atmospheric, are actually smothering and killing the place.' 'It is a shame that the plan does not suggest that even a small part of the cemetery should be tree free.' The 'Meadow' was suggested as a great place to 'introduce a welcome and colourful counterpoint to the gothic gloom of the tree and ivy cover'. Respondents recognised however that the removal of ivy and brambles could well lead to rampant re-growth which would be time-consuming to deal with.

The plan did not explain adequately why different conservation approaches had been proposed for different cemetery structures. If it was desirable to reinstate the missing cupola and pinnacles of the Chapels, for example, why not repair the damaged obelisk at the entrance to the Egyptian Avenue, and replace missing render on the Lebanon Circle?

The 'conserve as found' approach (which had won the Friends a Europa Nostra award in 1998) needed to be more active than 'leave as found'. 'Managed neglect cannot continue.'

More needed to be done to explain the significance of the buildings as part of the entire heritage of the Cemetery. Some thought the restoration of the Chapels was not justified or not that important, while others thought it 'should be a priority. Excellent initiative.'

The proposal to open the West Cemetery to free-roaming visitors periodically had come up since last year's consultation. How could all this work be justified if so few people could see it? And was it right to limit the ways people could engage with the West Cemetery to a guided tour?

The idea was not popular with those guides and grave owners who responded. Guides worried that without tours people would be less likely to understand the place and would not get the most out of their visit. There were practical concerns about health and safety and the need to police antisocial and inappropriate behaviour.

Grave owners who had chosen the West Cemetery particularly for its 'privacy, quietness and solitude' felt that open access put this at risk. There could be more tours, perhaps, or periodic open days, but grave owners are 'looking for serenity' and 'tranquility and charm is derived from that exclusivity.'

Visitor facilities in the form of a café



attracted little comment save from two volunteers who were broadly in favour, and from a West Cemetery grave owner who was not keen on the idea.

Very little comment was made on the idea of grave re-use, despite one respondent's view that it is 'the single most important issue facing the Cemetery in the medium term. Obtaining the legal powers to re-use old graves should be a top priority for the Board.'

Another said it was 'a sensible way to use an untapped resource to keep the cemetery operational as a burial ground'. A couple said that clarification was needed as to exactly how it might operate, but there were no objections in principle to the idea. Others cautioned about the removal of hedges or wildflower areas in the drive to accommodate more burials. 'It is essential that the space is not over-used'.

We got our language wrong when seeming to over-emphasise the different characters of the West and East Cemeteries. Using the word 'versus' appeared to suggest that they were 'in an almost adversarial relationship'; we should remember that the East Cemetery also had great historical importance and high quality modern memorials.

This consultation was concerned with our overall strategy, the direction in which the cemetery should be heading. As I write, we are waiting to hear the views of Historic England and Camden Council. But the other responses we have had do not suggest that in broad terms we have got things fundamentally wrong.

We can all perhaps take some comfort in the fact that some of the views expressed, particularly in relation to trees, are diametrically opposed. That keeps everyone on their toes and ensures that

proposals are subjected to proper scrutiny: the end result is likely to please neither side entirely, but they can be sure that their views have been heard and considered.

There were numerous comments about the practicality or otherwise of various proposals, and worries about the extent of resources required to implement them. Some things may be unaffordable; others may be just very low priority. Others might be brought forward for practical reasons, and some might have to be modified along the way.

First up will be an implementation plan to set out what we are going to do and in what order, considering practical questions of logistics, resources and funding. If the regrowth of ivy and brambles would be unmanageable without resorting to glyphosate, for example, then what alternatives might there be? How many more gardening volunteers could we accommodate within our existing facilities, or do we need to build more (and where)?

A landscape plan will have to be drawn up to determine which trees stay and which go, and where new ones can be planted, and at what pace. Who gets to make these decisions?

Many factors suggest that we should be aiming for evolution not revolution, avoiding a sudden unsustainable transformation. But the changes should be governed by a clear sense of direction. We cannot be delayed by endless disagreements.

Highgate Cemetery generates strong views as we all seek to preserve and enhance what we think is special about it. Reflecting those views and interests in a balanced manner is the aim of the conservation plan. ■

What's new in the grounds

FRANK CANO explains what the gardeners have been up to



You can just about make me out in the photograph on left: I'm the tiny figure in black at the back. I wanted to show you the scale of the task we face when clearing areas which have been covered in ivy and brambles for decades. This is just the waste from a relatively small area of the East Cemetery. The result can be seen in the picture at the bottom of the page.

It's been hard work for the gardening team, but incredibly rewarding to see an area regain its shape before your eyes. We are doing this in readiness for the mapping project which will give us an accurate plan of the Cemetery for the first time. As well as all the graves and monuments, the plan will include roads, paths, trees, bins and benches, so it will be really useful to help us look after the place.

Trees have also been keeping us busy. We have been trying to improve the health of heritage trees, such as the cedar of Lebanon, by removing dead wood, and by feeding and aerating the roots. Early results have been very positive, so let's hope they continue to thrive.

Some trees are in a poor state. We have been on the lookout for those whose condition poses a risk to visitors and removed a number suffering from rot or fungal attack. Sometimes you take ivy off the base and find rot has taken hold. You have to take the tree down before it falls, or else they'd do huge damage to monuments or, worse, to people.

Mowing, raking, blowing, pruning, and strimming continue as normal! ■



The lottery loves cemeteries



Brompton Cemetery, London

The £6.2 million restoration and conservation project at Brompton Cemetery opened in July, part funded by an HLF 'Parks for the People' grant of £4,268,600. Work included the restoration of twenty-eight of the most at-risk buildings and monuments in the cemetery, including the chapel.

The cemetery's funeral business is set to expand, and hundreds of public events will be held for visitors to learn about the cemetery's heritage, including tours, photography exhibitions, and involvement with London Month of the Dead.

Access to the cemetery's burial records through a digitized database will be available in the 'Meeting Place' hub.

A new café has opened in North Lodge, a Grade II listed building. It serves breakfast, lunch and afternoon tea and stays open until late evening in the summer. You can even sit outside in nice weather.



Sheffield General Cemetery

Opened in 1836, three years before Highgate, Sheffield General Cemetery is built on the side of a steep hill overlooking the city and has a picturesque layout of sweeping paths. Established by a joint stock company led by Nonconformists, a consecrated section was added in 1846, laid out by the celebrated garden designer, Robert Marnock.

The original buildings, in a mixture of Greek and Egyptian styles, still survive – making it the best of its date outside London.

It was taken over by the city council in 1977 and went into decline, but thanks to a £3 million HLF grant the Egyptian Gateway, catacombs, Dissenters Wall and other key monuments will be restored. The landscape and pathways will also be improved. The project will be run by Sheffield City Council and be completed by 2022.



London Road Cemetery, Coventry

Coventry City Council has secured a £1.6 million grant from the HLF to restore the London Road Cemetery as a visitor attraction, park and education resource. It was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton (best known for the Crystal Palace) and is listed Grade 1 on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

The project will include restoring the original landscape design, repairing major elements such as the Anglican Chapel, the Terrace Walls and Promenade Walk, as well as the main gateway and arcaded screen.

Belfast City Cemetery

Yet more munificence from the HLF: £1.6m to Belfast City Cemetery, which opened in 1869. Like all cemeteries it contains the graves of many prominent figures, but also tells the stories of ruptures and separations: a Jewish section with separate walls and entrances; the Poor Ground where around 63,000 people were buried in unmarked graves, and a hidden underground wall to separate Catholic and Protestant graves.

The Central Steps and Victorian fountains will be restored, new signage and interpretation will be installed, and a programme of events, tours and workshops will be introduced to attract visitors.



West Norwood Cemetery, London

Known as the 'South Metropolitan Cemetery', this was the London Cemetery Company's chief rival in south London. It opened in 1837, two years before Highgate, and was taken over by Lambeth Council when the private owners could no longer afford to run it.

The Council was awarded £241,000 of development funding in 2015 and has just submitted a second-round HLF bid, seeking £4.8m to conserve this significant landscape as well as some important buildings and monuments, including the impressive chapel in the Greek enclosure (*above*).

There will be practical improvements to drainage and paths and an old entrance will be re-opened. A new visitor centre will tell the cemetery's rich history and improved visitor amenities and accessibility will encourage greater public use and engagement.

Abney Park Cemetery, London

Proposals being worked up include further restoration work to the Chapel, improving accessibility, creating space for on-site masonry and a woodworking studio, restoring the lodges to create a space for educational projects, a café and a forest school. Around £5m will be sought. ■

Historic cemeteries news

What's on at our sister cemeteries

ABNEY PARK

Guided tours first Sunday of every month at 2pm. Free, but £5 suggested donation. 27 November. Tour: Abney and World War I
2 December. Tour: Abney Park History
15 December. Music: Carol singing with choirs in the chapel
1 January 2019. New Years Day Tree walk
Details: www.abneypark.org

BROMPTON

Sunday 9 December 2.30pm: Carol concert in the Chapel. Tickets £15 on the door.
Regular **guided tours** start in the Meeting Place, North Lodge. £8 donation. 2pm on Sunday 25 November. Full details see brompton-cemetery.org.uk.

KENSAL GREEN

Guided tours normally at 2pm first and third Sunday of the month in November, December, January and February. Tours begin at the Anglican Chapel in the centre of the grounds, and finish around two hours later at the Dissenters' Chapel, £7 suggested donation. www.kensalgreen.co.uk

WEST NORWOOD

Guided tours first Sunday of every month at 11am from November to March. Tours start at the Cemetery Main Gate, Norwood Road, SE27. The tours last about 90 minutes.
Talks start at 2.30pm at Chatsworth Baptist Church, Chatsworth Way (off

Norwood Road), SE27. £1 donation
Saturday 17 November 2018: *A Year in the Life of a Bee Keeper - Jean Azzopardi*
www.fownc.org

NUNHEAD

Guided tours last Sunday of every month at 2.15pm and last up to two hours. Free. 25 November and 30 December 2018
9 December 2018: Woodland Trail tour
Full programme see www.fonc.org.uk.

TOWER HAMLETS

Guided tours third Sunday of every month at 2pm. Free. For the full programme see www.fothcp.org



THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY

Date for your diary
Saturday 18 May 2019
Great gardens of death: Urban cemeteries of the nineteenth century in England
A **study day** at the Art-Workers' Guild, London, organised by Professor Hilary Grainger and Ian Dungavell. Information from GreatGardensofDeath@gmail.com.