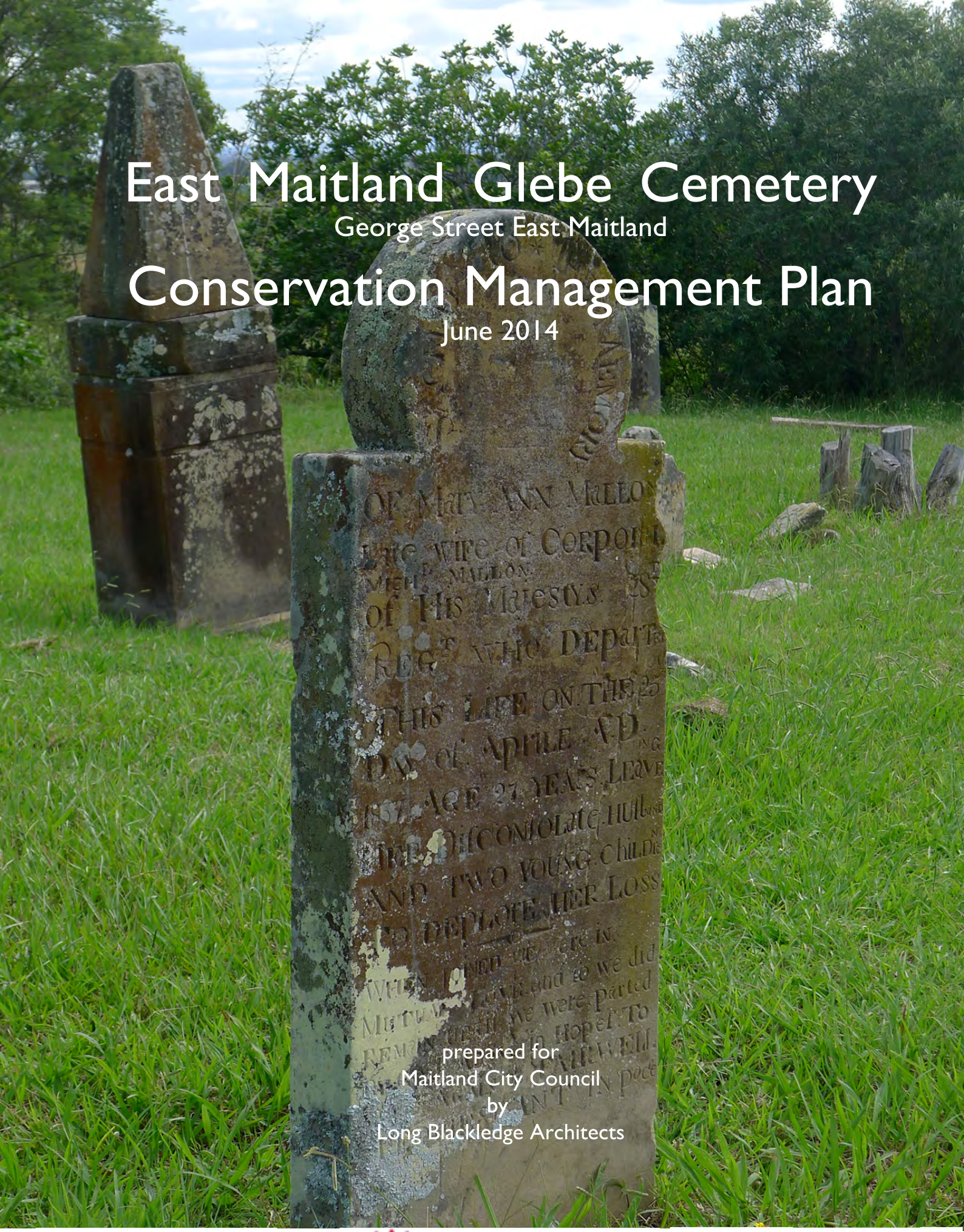


East Maitland Glebe Cemetery

George Street East Maitland

Conservation Management Plan

June 2014

prepared for
Maitland City Council
by
Long Blackledge Architects

Heritage Council of New South Wales

NSW GOVERNMENT Office of Environment & Heritage

maitland

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary 4

1 Introduction 5
- 1.1 Background 5
- 1.2 Approach and Methodology 8
- 1.3 Limitations 9
- 1.4 Author Identification and Acknowledgements 10
- 1.5 Objectives and Uses of this Report 10
- 1.6 Terminology 11

2 East Maitland Glebe Cemetery Historical Background 12
- 2.1 Historical Overview 12
- 2.2 Development of the Town of Maitland 12
- 2.3 The Glebe Lands 13
- 2.4 The Quarry Site 16
- 2.5 The Glebe Burial Ground 16
- 2.6 Notable Burials 17
- 2.7 Timeline summary of the history of the place 21

3 Physical Analysis 22
- 3.1 Description of the Site Landscape 22
- 3.2 Previous Reviews of the Site Landscape 31
- 3.3 Development of the place 37
- 3.4 The Monuments 38
- 3.5 Archaeology 48
- 3.6 Comparative Analysis 51

4 Assessment of Heritage Significance 55
- 4.1 Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance 55
- 4.2 Assessment of Significance 56
- 4.3 Summary Statement of Significance 59
- 4.4 Graded Levels of Significance 59
- 4.5 Curtilage 62
- 4.6 Conclusion 67

5 Constraints and Opportunities 68
- 5.1 Statutory and Other Controls 68
- 5.2 Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 74
- 5.3 Current uses 77
- 5.4 Vandalism 77
- 5.5 Safety and Security 79
- 5.6 Access 80
- 5.7 Public Involvement 80
- 5.8 Client Requirements 80
- 5.9 Significant Fabric 81
- 5.10 Proposed Works 81
- 5.11 Archaeology 82

6 Conservation Policy 86
- 6.1 Preamble 86
- 6.2 Policy Discussion / Vision Statement 86
- 6.3 Vistas, Views and Setting 86
- 6.4 Access 89
- 6.5 Public Involvement 90

6.6 Fabric 91
6.7 Landscape Policies. Vegetation. Burial Area 94
6.8 Landscape Policies. Vegetation. Former Quarry Area 97
6.9 Landscape Policies. Maintenance 98
6.10 Archaeology and Archaeological Management 101
6.11 Heritage Status 103
6.12 Interpretation and Information Access 103
6.13 Procedural Requirements 104

7 Implementation 107
7.1 Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair 107
7.2 Urgent and structural works 108

8 Conclusions and Recommendations: Archaeology 109
8.1 Archaeological Conclusions 109
8.2 Archaeological Management Recommendations 109

9 References 110

Appendix A – Glebe Burial Ground- Grave Sites 1

Appendix B – David Young. Glebe Cemetery Monument Field Notes 1999 2

Appendix C – Bill Jordan and Associates P/L Glebe Cemetery Structural Condition of Vaults June 2003 3

Appendix D – SHR Listing Card and NSW National Trust Classification . 4

Appendix E – Plant Species List 5

Appendix F – James Waddell: St Peters Old Burial Ground Inscriptions 6

Appendix G – David Young, Maitland Glebe Cemetery- Caring for Monuments. June 2014 7

Document controls

Business Name	Long Blackledge Architects				
Client	Maitland City Council				
Project/Document Title	Maitland Glebe Cemetery Conservation Management Plan				
Project No.		Issue	B	Date	15/7/14
Prepared by					
William Blackledge (Name)	(Signature)			15 July 2014 (Date)	
Reviewed by					
MacLaren North (Name)	(Signature)			15 July 2014 (Date)	

Change history

Issue	To	Change description	Date
A	MCC	First issue, draft	13 May 14
B	MCC	Final	15 July 14

Executive Summary

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been commissioned to develop strategies, guidelines and actions for the conservation of the heritage significance of the subject site. The document provides an overview of the history, significance of the place, and a discussion of the opportunities and pressures acting on the place.

This plan is intended to act as the principal guiding document for the management of the Glebe Cemetery. It has determined the cultural significance of Glebe Cemetery and provides policies for the protection and enhancement of the site.

Paramount amongst those policies is the recommendation to conserve the significance quality of the place by protecting the place's settings and undertaking conservation or protection works to the place's many significant elements by instigating a conservation works programme.

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the former Heritage Branch of NSW, the principles of the Burra Charter and best heritage practice.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Brief

Long Blackledge Architects were commissioned by Maitland City Council to review and update the 2000 Access Archaeology CMP and prepare an updated Conservation Management Plan for East Maitland Glebe Cemetery. The purpose of the report is to provide a framework for managing the heritage significance of the cemetery within its context as a rare, early burial ground which retains much of its original visual curtilage.

The report acknowledges the planning pressures acting on the site from the south and north-east. As part of its policy framework an extended curtilage is proposed that provides an appropriate visual and physical buffer to protect the important visual qualities of the place as well as its monuments and archaeology.

This document provides balanced guidance designed to achieve conservation objectives for the place. It should be used as the principal guiding tool that provides policies to direct future management and interpretation of the site.

The CMP has been prepared in accordance with published former NSW Heritage Branch guidelines. It provides documentary evidence and physical analysis of the historical development of the place and makes an assessment of the significance of the site as a whole, its individual elements and its context. The plan identifies constraints, potential future issues and policies for future management.

Study Area

The study area extends over several ownerships.

Figure 1. *Study Area (Source: Maitland City Council July 2014).*

Figure 2. *Aerial view with subject property outlined in yellow. Note: the triangular land owned by the Anglian Church is included because of its close association with the burial ground and its archaeology sensitivity. (Source: Google Maps April 2014)*

Ownership

The study area extends over several ownerships. The item extends over land owned by Maitland City Council, the Trustees of the Anglican Parish of East Maitland and the Department of Lands.

Location and Name

The subject property is located at the southern side of the Glebe land and shares a common boundary with the old Rathluba estate.

The place is known under several names: St Peters' Old Burial Ground, Glebe Gully Burial Ground or the Glebe Cemetery. For the purpose of this report the place will be referred to as the Glebe Cemetery.

The study area extends over several parcels of land:

(a) Lot 196 DP 755237 (original C o E burial ground owned by Maitland City Council)
(b) Lot 210 DP 1153113 (part of the glebe lands owned by the Trustees of the Anglican Parish of East Maitland)
(c) Lot 7316 DP 1162547 (Quarry Site Crown Land partly managed by MCC)
(d) Lot 7317 DP 1163070 (C o E burial ground extension owned by Maitland City Council)

Figure 3. *Property Title Map. Note: the quarry workings and its significant remnant ecology extend into Lot 195 (the glebe lands). The Crown Land (Lot 7316) also accommodates several early burials. (Source: Maitland City Council.)*

The study also looks at the implications the significance of the site might have on adjacent neighbours namely Lot 1 of DP 1100309 to the south and Lot 195 of DP 1153110 (the glebe lands) to the north.

The burial ground is set on a gently sloping saddle on a north-facing slope over looking the flood plan of Wallis Creek and open pastureland of the glebe. A drainage course to the creek runs to its east and north.

Heritage Status

The subject site is listed on the following statutory registers:

- NSW State Heritage Register (as part of the St Peter's Anglican Church Group and Glebe Cemetery) SHR 01886;
- Listed as a local item in Maitland City Council LEP 2011 Item 134.

The subject site is listed on the following non-statutory registers:

- Register of the National Estate; ID 1268 Place File No 1/09/062/0031;
- Classified by National Trust of Australia (NSW).

1.2 Approach and Methodology

The methodology used in the preparation of this CMP is in accordance with the principles and definitions as set out in the guidelines to the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance - The Burra Charter and the latest version of the former NSW Heritage Branch's CMP Assessment Checklist, (accessed February 2011).

The methodology incorporates the following sections: Historical Background, Physical Analysis, Assessment of Significance, Conservation and Management Principles and Policies. The historical overview provides sufficient historical background to provide an understanding of the place in order to assess the significance and provide relevant recommendations, however, it is not intended as an exhaustive history of the site.

The methodology used in the preparation of this plan follows that set out in *The Conservation Plan* (6th edition) by J S Kerr. The basic methodology of this process is to:

- Research the history and development of the place;
- Identify the significance of the place and its elements;
- Assess the significance of the place and its elements;
- Develop management recommendations to manage the significance of the place and its elements.

Site inspections were carried out during April by the consultant team.

The following sources were used for this report:

- Access Archaeology *Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe and Oakhampton Cemeteries* 2000;
- Richard Lamb and Associates, Glebe Gully Burial Ground, East Maitland Heritage Assessment and SoHI of Proposed rezoning of land, Nov 2012;
- Waddell, James. *A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland*, 1996;
- Waddell, James. *St Peter's Old Burial Ground East Maitland*, Second Edition; Maitland Family history Circle Inc, Maitland, 2004;
- Maxim Archaeology & Heritage *Review of Site Heritage Values* 2010;
- National Library of Australia;
- Maitland Local History Collection;
- Hunter, Cynthia. *The Burial of Francis Greenway 25 September 1837* prepared for the Maitland City Heritage Group, 2008.

1.3 Limitations

This study does not include any consideration of the pre-European history of the place or any policies for the management of Aboriginal values of the place. Aboriginal values of the place are likely to important. A previous Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report was undertaken for the area of the Glebe bordering the northern boundary of the current study area. The report identified Aboriginal heritage sites, remains and cultural landscape areas of high potential there (ARAS 2010). The findings of that report need to be considered where they may affect the current site development proposal.

Owing to budget and time constraints the commission for this plan excluded detailed assessment of the monuments. The exhaustive work carried out by David Young in 1999 is relied upon. An overview of the condition of the fabric of the cemetery following this earlier report and the repair work carried out in 2002 is provided.

The study was also limited by the perilous nature of the vaults; it was not possible to get a close inspection of these structures. This study makes reference to an earlier structural assessment of three of the vaults.

The archaeological assessment covered only the European phase of the place and concentrated on the burial ground. Archaeological management advice extends to the whole of the proposed Heritage Conservation Area.

1.4 Author Identification and Acknowledgements

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared by William Blackledge of Long Blackledge Architects assisted by the following consultants:

Dr Nadia Iacono, Archaeologist, Future*past* Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd

Geoffrey Britton, Cultural landscape Assessment and Policies. Landscape Design

David Young, Heritage Consultant

Tony Rodd, Botanist

Dr MacLaren North, Future*past* Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd

The assistance of the following people in the preparation of this report are gratefully acknowledged:

Clare James	Heritage Officer, Maitland Council
Rob Corken	Strategic Planner, Maitland Council
Ann Campbell	Maitland Genealogical Society
Judy Nicholson	Maitland Library Local Studies
Cathy Colville	NSW National Trust
Sach Killan	Monuments in Memoriam
Dr Siobhàn Lavelle	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
Dr Richard Lamb	Richard Lamb and Associates

Document review and quality assurance was undertaken by Dr MacLaren North of Futurepast.

1.5 Objectives and Uses of this Report

The main objective of this CMP is to provide guidelines for the conservation, interpretation and management of Glebe Cemetery, to protect the heritage values of the place.

In particular Maitland Council require guidance on an appropriate curtilage to the place to better buffer the cemetery from the adverse impacts of development pressure.

1.6 Terminology

The terminology in this report follows definitions presented in The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013. Article 1 provides the following definitions:

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting, use, associations, meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

Fabric means all the physical material of the *place* including fixtures, fixtures, contents, and objects.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a *place* so to retain its *cultural significance.*

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair, which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

Preservation means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.

Setting means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.

Related place means a place that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

2 East Maitland Glebe Cemetery Historical Background

2.1 Historical Overview

The area around the flood plain that became known as Wallis Plains was opened up to permanent European settlement instigated by land grants to eleven emancipated convicts by Governor Macquarie in the years 1818 to 1821 as part of his policy of opening up the Lower Hunter to European settlement.

Figure 4. Close, E C East Maitland from the Stockade Hill, Maitland Road c. 1828 *(Source: NLA pic –an4563834-s14)*

2.2 Development of the Town of Maitland

Official policy intended that the site of the present East Maitland would be become the administrative capital of Hunter's River providing no such dignity to the existing settlement on the plains.[1] On 12th March the Surveyor General, Major Thomas

[1] Waddell, James. A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland NSW 1996 p15

Mitchell instructed the Assistant Surveyor, G B White to allocate to the town plan an allotment of 18 acres for a Glebe and Parsonage and burial ground of 1 acre.

In his "Report on the Township of Maitland" dated 23rd May 1829 Mitchell detailed the reasoning for the selecting the site for the town, its principal topographic features, and how these influenced the planning of the town.

Two Maps of Maitland were produced by Mitchell in 1829: "Map of the Town of Maitland as approved by his Excellency The Governor AD 1829" and "Plan for the Town of Maitland 1829" signed White and Gale endorsed "office copy". The latter was a less idealised map that shows the School House (which was tendered for construction in March 1829[2]) in the place of church near "Stockade Hill" and greater development of the town to the north–east.

Maitland developed as a "Government Town", the centre of administration whilst the bulk of development occurred to the west in what is now termed "West Maitland". This commercial centre prospered over East Maitland, as it was closer to the Hunter River.

2.3 The Glebe Lands

The granting of glebes to an Anglican parish followed English practice whereby the clergyman's benefice included the means to partly support themselves by farming. The very large grants given in the early days of the colony were reduced to only 20 acres in 1828 by Governor Darling[3]. The 18 acres was set aside for Glebe lands with the balance of 2 acres for the church, school and burial ground. This allocation was marked out by White in the Town Plan of 1829 (see figures 5 & 6). The Glebe lands are shown at the SE limit of the town's boundary on the banks of Wallis Creek adjoining Rathluba, a farm of 500 acres. [4]

In response to the Secretary of State for the Colonies' instruction to Governor Darling the land allocation was increased to 40 acres, Mitchell instructed White on 5th September 1834 to add 22 acres to the 18 acres already marked out as glebe: [5]

> *"the NW boundary of the 40 acres is to be Banks Street, on the NE, it is to be divided from Section3 & 5 by a lane of ½ Chain wide to be called*

[2] ibid p16
[3] ibid p21
[4] ibid p21
[5] ibid p22

Glebe Lane and in the SE by the continuation of George St. or such a line in that direction as will include the quantity of 40 acres."[6]

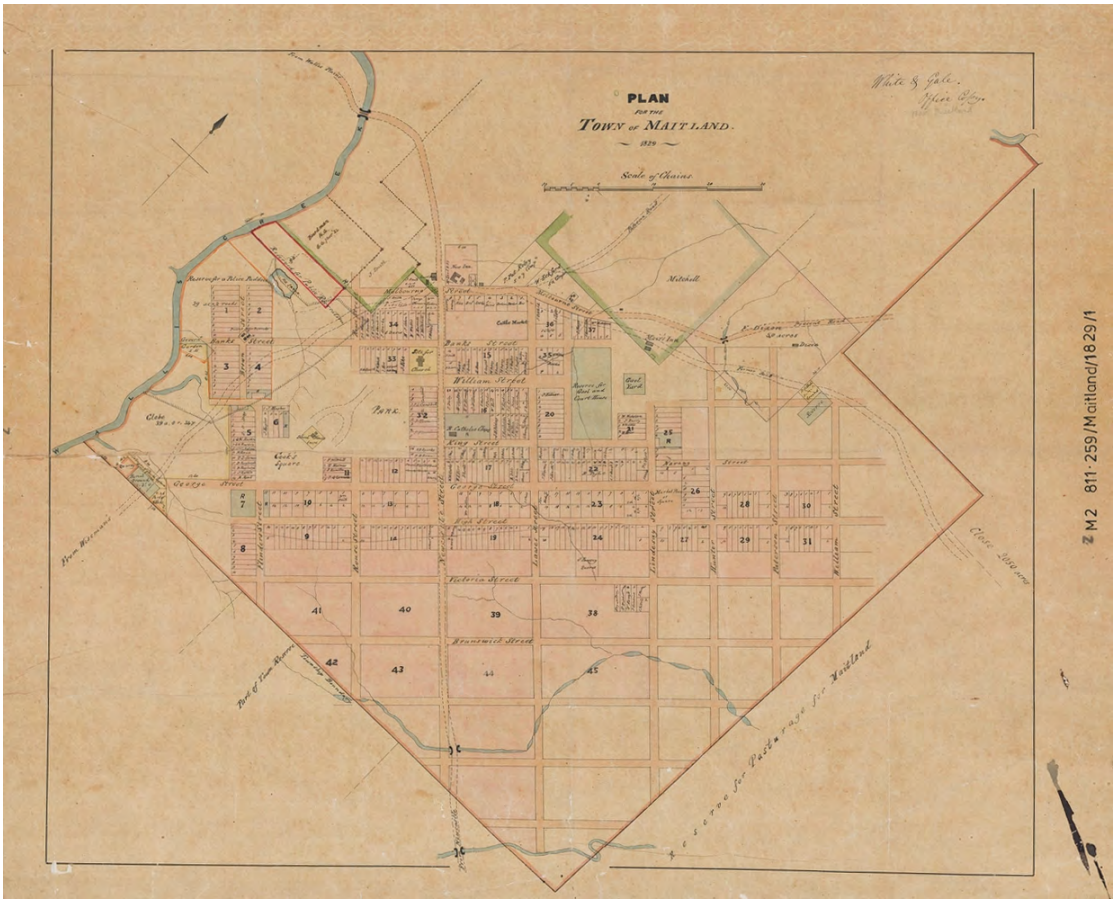


Figure 5. Mitchell, Thom. Plan for the Town of Maitland, 1829. *(Source: Mitchell Library Z/M2 811.259/MAITLAND/1829/1)*

White advised Mitchell that he had measured the glebe and government garden but was only able to provide 38 acres, 1 rood and 34 perches owing to natural and man-made features having excluded the quarry but including some of the Government Cottage garden. Mitchell's instruction to White to include the quarry and exclude the Government Cottage garden was over-ruled by Governor Burke. This left a discrepancy of 1a. 2r.6p, which was made up by a small parcel of land on the "*opposite side of the burial ground from the glebe*". [7]

On 4th June 1835 Rusden told the Colonial Secretary that he had arranged with the Deputy Surveyor General, Captain Perry, to extend the original burial ground. This was achieved by making up the difference in the land loss by adding to the glebe that part of the government garden White had had to exclude from his allotment.[8]

[6] Surveyor General, copies of letters sent to surveyors July 1832-1837, p558, letter to White dated 5th September 1834 quoted in Waddell

[7] Waddell, James. A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland NSW 1996 p22

[8] ibid p23

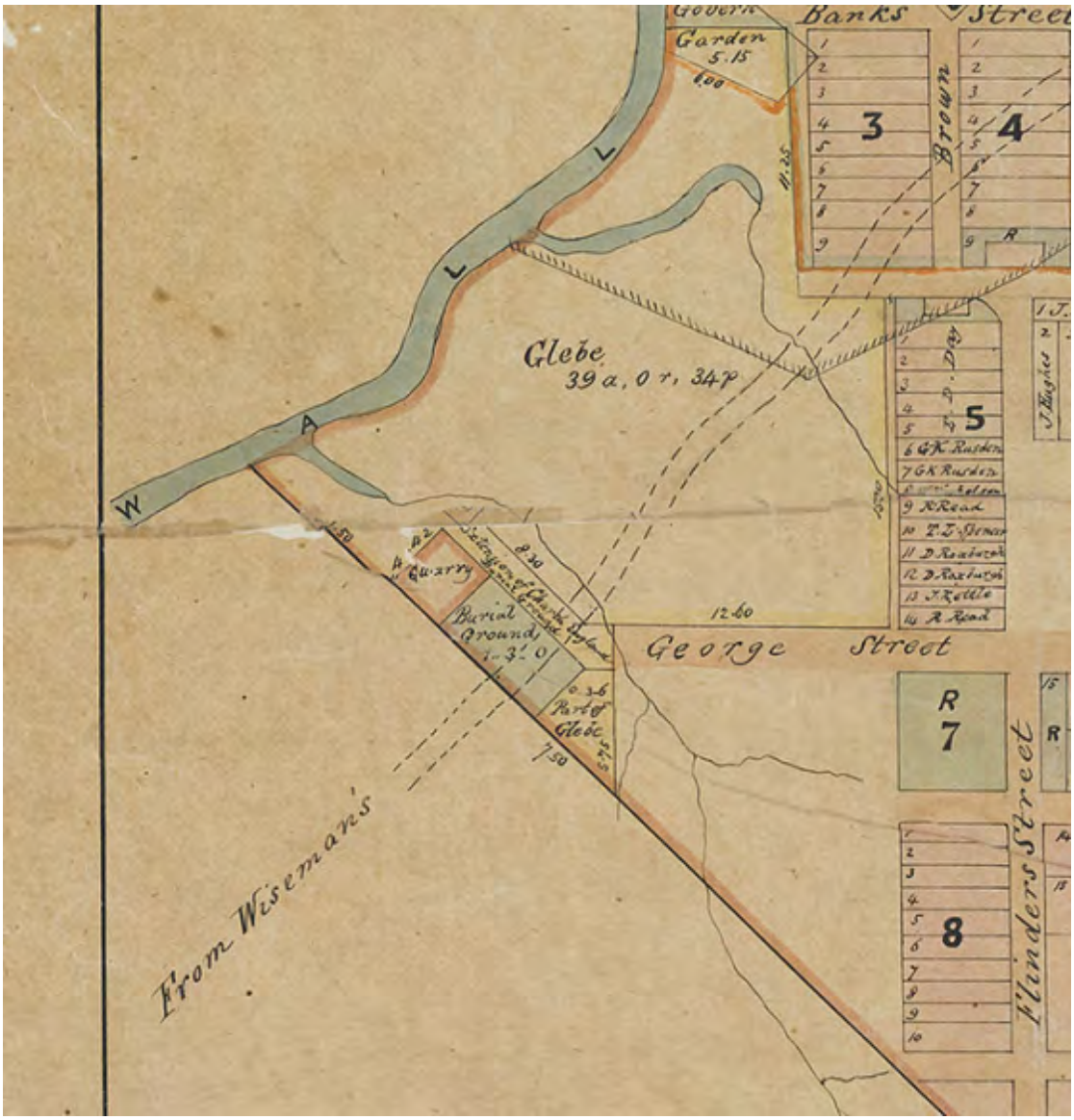


Figure 6. Detail of the Mitchell Plan. The yellow margin indicates the final allocation of lands for the glebe. Note the route of the Wiseman's Ferry road, which appears to be nominal and pre-dated the Mitchell plan. *(Source: Mitchell Library Z/M2 811.259/MAITLAND/1829/1)*

These areas are shown on the "1829" plan by White suggesting that this plan was a working copy amended at this time. This plan shows the glebe extended to align with Banks Street over the old allotment of the Government garden with an area 39a.0r.34p supplemented by the ancillary area to the east of the burial ground of 3r.6p (see Figure 6).

The enlarged glebe now contained some of the Mounted Police Paddock and a short section of the old line of the road to Wiseman's Ferry. The principal area of the glebe had been fenced by July 1835.[9]

White marked out the final configuration of the glebe in 1838 and a title deed was issued accordingly in 1842.[10]

[9] ibid p 22

2.4 The Quarry Site

The quarry had been informally exploited before the establishment of the glebe. The incumbent in 1834, the Rev G K Rusden, was concerned that its supply of good stone would be exhausted by the time he needed stone for construction of St Peter's Church. His attempt to control quarrying by requiring his permission be sought was resisted, and the quarry remained outside the glebe lands and available for public purposes. It has remained Crown Land ever since.[11]

2.5 The Glebe Burial Ground

An area of 1 acre was set aside as a burial ground in the Mitchell "Plan for the town of Maitland 1829 (Figure 6). It was situated at the eastern extremity of the town's proposed boundary, adjoining the property "Rathluba" and the 18 acre glebe.

The burial ground had been cleared of trees and partially fenced by September 1829. Soon after this the burial ground was in a state of neglect. The catechist, Lieutenant Wood, drew the Archdeacon's attention to it on 17th January 1832. Despite having been cleared of timber when it was enclosed, it was now nearly covered in saplings. Because there was no sexton, graves were scattered with little order or regularity. The coffins had in some cases decayed and with their collapse the earth had sunken and required filling. Attempts to enforce some rules for burials by the School Master, Mr Goldingham were greeted with derision. Informal burials of Catholics in the Church of England burial ground, (there being no appropriate alternative at that time), was another difficulty.

In a letter dated 25th January 1832, Wood pressed the Archdeacon for a sexton at Maitland:

"It is the custom for the friends or fellow-servants of the deceased to prepare the Grave, and it sometimes happens that the body from a distant farm is in a state of putrefaction and the persons accompanying it have upon arrival, first borrow tools, and then to quarry, rather than dig, a Grave in the rocky soil of the Burial Ground- thus the Corpse having reached the ground in a very offensive condition becomes more disgusting by several hours exposure to the Sun, and all the parties concerned are kept waiting. From this cause I have repeated been kept in attendance several hours, and till dark."[12]

The Reverend C P N Wilton also wrote to the Archdeacon on the subject on 5th April 1832 complaining of the absence of a sexton to dig a grave, nor any tools for that

[10] ibid 24

[11] ibid p22

[12] Clergy and School Lands Corporation, Letters received from clergymen, etc 1832 Folios 41-43 Wood to Archdeacon dated 25th January 1832 quoted in Waddell

purpose belonging to the Church. The ground being so hard, graves were scarcely more than 2 feet deep thereby *"attracting native dogs to the spot and causing noxious effluvia to the passengers on the road*".[13]

Wilton recommended the appointment of a sexton, the provision of suitable tools and the construction of a gate with a staple and lock instead of the present slip rail to keep stock out.

On 29th May 1832 Wilton informed the Archdeacon that a sexton had been appointed.

Despite negotiating an extension to the Burial Ground in June 1835 Rev. Rusden requested a further extension to the ground because he was concerned that the expansion of the town would outstrip the capacity of the present burial ground. This was resisted by the Police Magistrate P L Campbell (who had already lost much of his garden to the expansion of the glebe). He protested that the greater part of the town's population were Catholics or Presbyterians who had, by his account, their own burial grounds. No further expansion of the burial ground was sanctioned other than the one already approved in June 1835. [14]

The burial ground was consecrated on the same day as St Peter's church, on 29 August 1843 by the Lord Bishop of Australia. In 1850, the ground was extended by fencing in the former access road to the quarry. The cemetery remained in use until 1890.[15] Family burials in vaults continued until 1912 (Clift Family monument #72).

East Maitland Cemetery, adjacent to the Raymond Terrace Road, was opened around 1858.

2.6 Notable Burials

The earliest monument is dated 1828 (James Trimby). However this is a re-internment at 1835.[16] The earliest marked burial is that of Andrew Sparke who drowned on November 1830. Earlier unmarked graves are probable.[17]

The most notable possible internment is that of the Colonial Architect Francis Howard Greenway. Cynthia Hunter gives a reasonably compelling argument that Greenway is buried in East Maitland cemetery. [18]

[13] Waddell, James. A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland NSW 1996 p25

[14] Waddell, James. A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland NSW 1996 p26

[15] ibid

[16] ibid p27

[17] Access Archeology. Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe and Oakhampton Cemeteries 2000 p10

[18] Hunter, Cynthia. The Burial of Francis Greenway 25 September 1837 prepared for the Maitland City Heritage Group 2008

Frances Greenway

Born in Maggotsfield near Bristol, Greenway was born into a family of stonemasons, builders and architects. Convicted of forgery in 1812 his death sentence was commuted to transportation for fourteen years. He arrived in Port Jackson in February 1814. He was almost immediately set to work on the public building programme of Governor Macquarie and was responsible for the design of several important buildings including the Macquarie Lighthouse, St James' Church and Hyde Park Barracks.

Greenway's arrogance matched his considerable talent; he quarrelled needlessly with those who could have supported him and his practice dwindled. He took up farming the land beside the Hunter River granted to him by Macquarie, where he died in 1837. [19] It is supposed on the reasonable evidence of the St Peters' burial register that he was interred in the Glebe Cemetery.[20]

Figure 7. Francis Greenway 1777-1837. Artist Unknown. *(Source: State Library of NSW GPO 1-21951).*

[19] Australian Dictionary of Biography. Volume 1 1788-1850 A-H Melbourne Press 1966 p 470-472

[20] Hunter, Cynthia. The Burial of Francis Greenway 25 September 1837 prepared for the Maitland City Heritage Group 2008

Edward Denny Day

Edward Denny Day was police magistrate to Maitland from 1837 to 1849. He was instrumental in bringing most of the perpetrators of the Myall Creek massacre to justice as well as apprehending the Jew-Boy Gang bushrangers.[21] He died in Maitland in May 1876 and is buried in the Glebe Cemetery (burial no.146).[22]

Figure 8. Edward Denny Day *(Source: Maitland Mercury 2 March 2012 from www.maitlandmercury.com.au qw120_h678_fcrop.jpg, accessed 1 May 2014).*

[21] http://www.maitlandmercury.com.au/story/100259/frontier-lawman-edward-denny-day-our-greatest-friend/ accessed 1 May 2014

[22] The Australian Dictionary of Biography. Volume 1 1788-1850 A-H Melbourne Press 1966 p 300 describes Day as being buried at Campbelltown

George Rusden MA

George Keylock Rusden MA was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, London and Pembroke College Cambridge. He was ordained in 1810 and arrived in Maitland in 1834 to take up duties as an Assistant Chaplain in New South Wales, ministering to the District of Maitland. He retired from his ministry in 1854, remaining in East Maitland until his death in 1859 aged 73.[23]

Figure 9. Rev G K Rusden 1786-1859 Original portrait in archives of Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, University of Newcastle. *(Source: Waddell, J. A, History of St Peter's Church East Maitland 1996 p 29).*

Other notable burials

Name	Date of burial	Grave #	Notes
Eckford, E	29.10.1838	76	Family among first wave of settlers to East Maitland. 6 of the 8 burials are infants.
Goldingham, N	3.2.1856	98	First owner of Rathluba beside Glebe Cemetery and first schoolmaster (1830).
Prignall, W	4/9/1839		Early publican
Thompson, M	3/5/1837		Wife of John, soldier, who received a veteran's land grant in 1818. (also 3 children)
Trimby, J	25.6.36	1	First Fleet, with his son, James (d. 10.3.28)
Turner, G	12/8/1851		Soldier, received a veteran's land grant 1818.
Yeoman, R	19/3/1837	6	Early publican

[23] Waddell, J. A History of St Peter's Church East Maitland 1996 p29-40

2.7 Timeline summary of the history of the place

Date		Historical event
1819/20		Severe Flood led to new 1829 Town plan by Mr Thomas Mitchell – East Maitland.
1820s	10 March, 1828	Earliest gravestone: James Trimby – relocated from elsewhere
	1829	Cemetery marked out, cleared and fenced. Initially a public burial ground.
1830s	November, 1830	Andrew Sparke – first identifiable burial on site.
	By 1832	Cemetery fallen into neglect
	1833	East Maitland officially proclaimed.
	By 1835	Stone Quarry established – plundered
	1835	Approval for 22 acres added to original 18 acres. Excluded quarry and added part of the Government Cottage garden to the acreage allotment
	1838	The additional acres were not marked out until this time
1840s	20 June, 1843	Burial Ground and Church consecrated
1890s	1891	Superseded by a new cemetery in Raymond Terrace
	1892	Extended burial ground remained in regular use until this time. Family vaults and shared plots still in use
1900s	1912	Last recorded internment (Clift, vault #72)
	1994	The Church of England Trustees transferred the Glebe Cemetery title to Maitland City Council.
2000s	1999-2000	Detailed assessment of the cemetery monuments and preparation of the conservation management plan (with Oakhampton Cemetery) (Access Archaeology 2000)
	16 December, 2011	Re-zoning of Maher's Paddock to residential use
	2002	Clearance of the overgrowth and the first phase of monument repair

3 Physical Analysis

The study team carried out physical assessment of the Glebe Cemetery in April 2014. The analysis involved an investigation of the monuments and landscape. The assessment of the monuments could not be comprehensive or detailed, however a general view of the condition of the cemetery's fabric is given as well as an indication of the condition of the monuments repaired in 2002.

The vaults were not able to be inspected for safely and access reasons.

Because of the limitation on the scope (owing to budget and time constraints) a more detailed assessment of all the monuments will be required.

The physical site evaluation also involved an investigation into the site topography, identification of archaeological features and the place's natural heritage.

3.1 Description of the Site Landscape

3.1.1 Broad Landscape Setting

The well-modulated topography of this part of East Maitland gives particular emphasis to the drainage courses where distinct creeklines are evident and, in relation to the southern limit of the town area, the rationale for siting the cemetery is readily understandable – it needed to be on the outskirts of the town but still safely away from potential flooding. The Glebe's main tributary creek line and the southern town boundary thus provided a neat and convenient definition for the cemetery. Evidently less clear in the 1820s was the relatively shallow soil covering the underlying sandstones, shales and clay ironstone that, together with several coal seams, characterises the overall geology of East Maitland.

The former Glebe Gully cemetery has been sited across part of the gentle northerly tilting slope of a broad westerly trending spur. This is a projection off the main ridge that runs right through the middle of East Maitland, generally delineated by George and High Streets. Interestingly, the latter road also indicates the line of a geological fault (mainly sandstone) that continues through the extreme eastern end of the cemetery site and across the ridge to the south until almost the western end of Rathluba Lagoon.[24]

A fine-grained lithic sandstone appears to characterise the cemetery site with minor outcrops close to the northern fence line where there is a break in the slope, before

[24] David, TWE, *Geological Map of part of the Maitland Coal Field*, Department of Mines and Agriculture, NSW, 1902

the land drops more steeply to the tributary gully beyond. On the basis of pasture and tree growth, soil fertility appears moderate and certainly better than the Hawkesbury Sandstone-derived soils closer to Sydney.

Natural vegetation, of which there are still various remnants throughout the southwestern part of the East Maitland area, includes a grassy woodland of mostly Cabbage Gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*) and some Forest Red Gum (*E. tereticornis*) with a grass/forb layer featuring Red Grass (*Bothriochloa macra*), Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides*) and Blady Grass (*Imperata cylindrica* var. *major*); patchy wetland/floodplain vegetation featuring Prickly Paperbark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) as an upper canopy component; and patches of rainforest with representatives that include Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Hard Quandong (*Elaeocarpus obovatus*), Whalebone Tree (*Streblus brunonianus*), Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Cockspur Thorn (*Maclura cochinchinensis*), Coffee Bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*), Red Kamala (*Mallotus philippensis*), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

Many species typical of these systems are still to be found within and at the margins of the cemetery and quarry sites. The woodland vegetation over the Glebe lands to the north of the cemetery appears to be regrowth of a few decades old suggesting that these lands were previously cleared either during the earlier 20th century or, more likely, sometime in the 19th century[25]. A cluster of rainforest species near the western edge of the quarry area is probably a remnant of a formerly more widely spread vegetation community from before European occupation of the area. Interestingly, the remnant rainforest and wetland/floodplain species correspond with many of the indicator species of the Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest type that is currently recognised under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995 as a Vulnerable Ecological Community. This vegetation community was typically also associated with woodland margins.

The Scientific Committee determination text for the nomination notes that the Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest type shares characteristics with, but is not part of, the Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale in the Sydney Basin Subregion. The latter type is a listed ecological community under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999. However several more species listed under the characteristic assemblage for the Western Sydney Dry Rainforest type also occurs on or near the cemetery. Additionally the rainforest tree Murrogun (*Cryptocarya microneura*) was noted in the 2010 flora survey for the adjacent Glebe lands and, while this species is not listed on the typical assemblage for the Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest, it may still be relevant.

[25] Caution should be exercised however in speculating about cleared land as recent research has shown that fire-induced clearings can predate European arrival (c/- Gammage, Bill, ***The Biggest Estate on Earth****: how Aborigines made Australia*, Allen & Unwin, 2011).

Historic edges of the East Maitland township provide many views of the cemetery and its associated quarry site with those from High, George and Flinders Streets – all part of the 1829 town plan layout - being the most notable and unimpeded. Other early roads such as Wallis and Glebe Streets allow views of the site though through remnant woodland. It is likely that this woodland is regrowth after clearing in the 19th century in which case earlier views of the burial ground and quarry from these streets would have likely been unimpeded. Later town roads such as Ultimo Street and Maher Avenue also provide views to the site.

The cemetery's isolation at the farthest edge of the original township layout reflects its historic character as a rural burial ground within and serving a rural community. The nature of this social context is clearly confirmed in the composition of family interments. An abiding sense of this traditional rural setting is now mainly evident in the western views over the alluvial flats and in the immediate visual connexion of the site to the Glebe lands adjacent.

3.1.2 St Peter's Glebe Cemetery Site

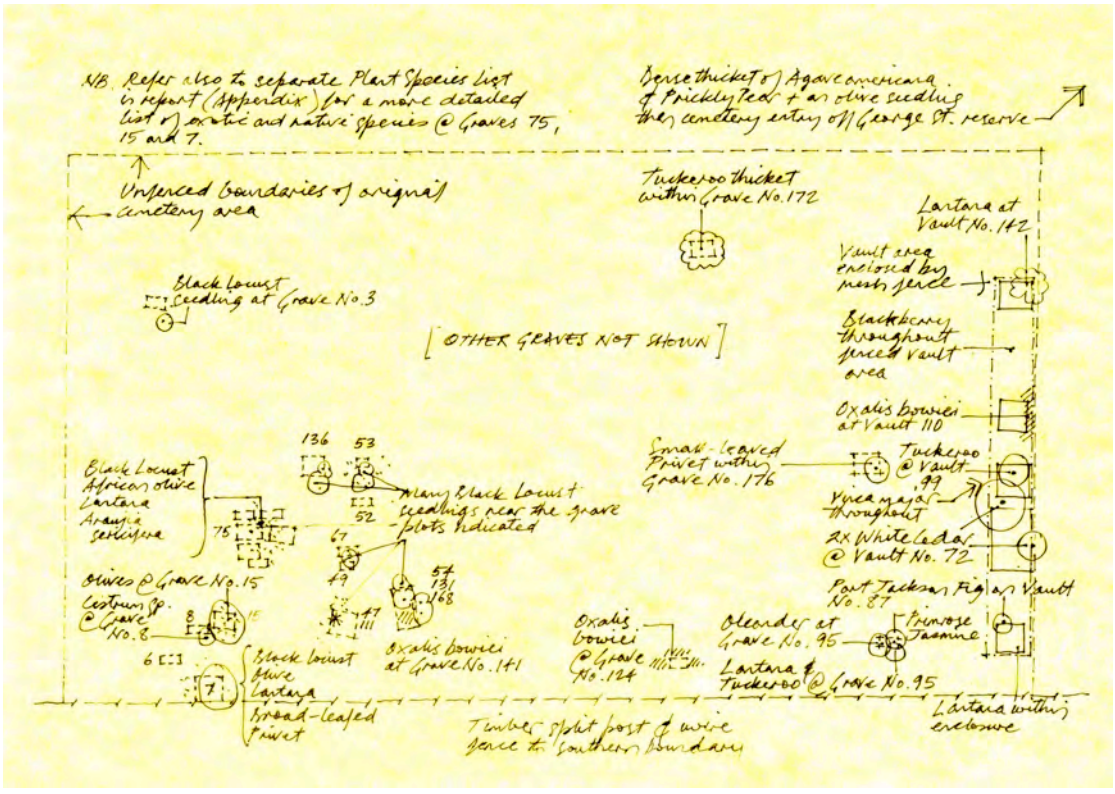


Figure 10. Site plan of original cemetery area showing key vegetation including grave plantings, naturalised species and weeds *(Source: Geoffrey Britton, 2014).*

The cemetery is currently a largely open, grassed site with few trees (no large or old ones), sporadic upright headstones and footstones, occasional grave surrounds though with many collapsed or vandalised grave monuments and hardware. A long line of vaults (with mesh security fencing) dominates the eastern end while the contemporary quarry site to the west provides for the bulk of the site vegetation as well as some relatively dramatic changes in topography.

There are few obvious grave plantings remaining within the cemetery, though a surprising number of native plants persist both within and near the site (refer to plant species list at Appendix E). For example, just to the north of the George Street reservation and to the immediate north of the original cemetery area is a small group of indigenous species normally associated with rainforests including Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Cockspur Thorn (*Maclura cochinchinensis*) and Whalebone Tree (*Streblus brunonianus*). Another species commonly found at rainforest margins or as a pioneer, Coffee Bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) was also in the vicinity. These were among at least 25 native species within a few metres of the tree group along the northern fence line.

Within the fenced area around the vaults there are at least 11 native species including Bristly Cloak-fern (*Cheilanthes distans*), Climbing Saltbush (*Einadia nutans* subsp. *nutans*), Native Geranium (*Geranium solanderi*), Whiteroot (*Pratia purpurascens*), Knob Sedge (*Carex inversa*), Smooth Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia*), various grasses and two trees – White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) though these latter two are probably less welcome in this context where they have the potential to exacerbate damage to the now fragile sandstone vault structures.

Elsewhere within the cemetery and often in close proximity to grave plots, persistent native or naturalised species include Rock Fern (*Cheilanthes sieberi* subsp. *sieberi*), Yellow Burr-daisy (*Calotis lappulacea*), Pill Flower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), *Celastrus suspicata*, Climbing Saltbush (*Einadia nutans* subsp. *nutans*), *Einadia polygonoides*, Native Bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens*), Hairy Kidney Weed (*Dichondra* sp. A), Twining Glycine (*Glycine clandestina*), Variable Glycine (*G. tabacina*), Native Indigo (*Indigofera australis*), Silver-stemmed Wattle (*Acacia parvipinnula*), *Goodenia rotundifolia*, Whiteroot (*Pratia purpurascens*), Creeping Oxalis (*Oxalis exilis*), Yellow Rush Lily (*Tricoryne elatior*), Slender Sedge (*Cyperus gracilis*), *Lomandra multiflora*, Smooth Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia*) and numerous grasses. Of the few trees within the cemetery three are native species - Tuckeroo, Port Jackson Fig and White Cedar.

At the western end of the cemetery within the quarry area (the bulk of which is situated in the glebe land) there are also many persistent native species. These include most of those mentioned above along with Yellow Buttons (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*), Berry Saltbush (*Einadia hastata*), Dusky Coral-pea (*Kennedia rubicunda*), Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*), *Eleocharis cylindrostachys*, *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, Common Rush (*Juncus usitatus*), various grasses and the potentially large rainforest tree, Hard Quandong, together with other species such as Cockspur Thorn, Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Tuckeroo and Cabbage Gum.

Of the few persistent cemetery plantings – all exotic species - found during the site visits, the most obvious were Oleander (*Nerium oleander*), *Oxalis bowiei*, Periwinkle (*Vinca major*), Century Plant (*Agave americana*) and Primrose Jasmine (*Jasminum*

mesnyi). As the visits were undertaken in April to suit the project timeframe it was not possible to establish whether late winter/ spring flowering bulbs remain within grave plots as had been reported in earlier studies and would be expected for an old, established cemetery site.

Unsurprisingly, there are also many weeds within and adjacent the cemetery including *Lantana camara*, Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*), Tiger Pear (*Opuntia aurantiaca*), Prickly Pear (*O. stricta*), Drooping Prickly Pear (*O. monacantha*), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), African Olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata),* Broad-leafed Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), Narrow-leafed Privet (*L. sinense*), Moth Vine (*Araujia sericifera*), Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*), *Cestrum sp.*, Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*), Tree Tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*) and Brazilian Nightshade (*S. seaforthianum*). Of this threatening group of opportunists the presence of African Olive, Cat's Claw Creeper and Tiger Pear are potentially the most problematic. While not normally regarded as a weed species, *Jacaranda mimosifolia* was also found in the quarry area and has the potential to spread from this location into the cemetery. Near the entry to the cemetery site there is an outlying clump of established Century Plant and Prickly Pear with a young African Olive emerging in the middle.

As a generally open site, the cemetery provides fine distant views to the west across the Wallis Creek floodplain towards West Maitland and more distant enclosing hills and ranges. Being sited across a north-facing slope, the cemetery also provides excellent views to the adjacent high ridge of the existing East Maitland town edge. The intervening gully retains some generous groups of woodland trees to the west though is open to the east revealing a suburban edge along High Street. Both the George Street and High Street road reservations - beyond the formalised surfaces – are clearly legible as closely mown grass swathes.

Views from the cemetery to the east and south are largely curtailed by the enveloping ridgelines with those to the east also presenting a suburban character before the abrupt transition to pastures at the Rathluba farm. With its close proximity to the cemetery, the current Rathluba homestead complex and its group of fine mature woodland trees dominates views to the southwest.

Figure 11. A Small-leafed Privet in need of removal from Grave No. 176. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 12. Black Locust seedlings at Grave nos 54, 131 and 168 with *Oxalis bowiei* within surround. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 13. Century Plant and Prickly Pear near the site entry. The African Olive should be removed. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 14. Grave plants at Grave No. 95 - Oleander at right and Primrose Jasmine at left with Tuckeroo beginning to dominate. The latter (and Lantana under it) should be removed. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 15. Maturing Black locusts at Grave No. 7 *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 16. Port Jackson Fig and Lantana at Vault 87. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 17. This Tuckeroo thicket should be removed from Grave no. 172. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 18. Senescent Century Plant and Black Locust at Grave nos. 47 and 111. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 19. A remarkable area to the northern boundary of the cemetery site. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 20. Three different species of prickly Pear remain within the quarry site. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 21. This White Cedar is likely to cause structural issues next to Vaults 99 and 72. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 22. View to East Maitland with *Agave americana* in foreground. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

Figure 23. Quarry site with many weeds but also many indigenous plants including Hard Quandong and Cabbage Gum. *(Source: Blackledge, 2014)*

3.2 Previous Reviews of the Site Landscape

3.2.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1981

In November 1981 a survey team from the National Trust of Australia's Cemeteries Committee visited the Glebe cemetery site and provided descriptions of its landscape context, monuments, condition and potential threats. The subsequent index card noted that the cemetery was the "oldest burial ground in the Hunter. Wonderful landscape of ruin sited on a marvellous hilltop setting with views to encroaching residential development…".[26]

Various cemetery plants were described that remain at the site to this day – *Agave americana* (though no longer within the original cemetery area as described in 1981, apart from one senescent plant, but only at the cemetery margins), *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Nerium oleander*, *Vinca major* with *Lantana camara*. Of particular concern however is that "a few roses" were noted within the cemetery in 1981 whereas none were observed by 2014. The index card also noted that Lantana and Blackberry were beginning to invade the cemetery. In 2014, and within the original cemetery area, only the fenced vault area and the quarry had these species.

Of the cemetery monuments, the survey team noted that "almost every stone is of interest stylistically and apart from the vaults no individual monuments need be singled out". The general condition of the site is described as "poor" with many monuments having been vandalised as well as badly weathered. Yet the partly ruinous nature of the site also gave rise to the observation that the landscape context had a "fabulous romantic setting of scattered headstones".

The survey team stipulated repeatedly that the cemetery's integrity was "vitally dependent on the retention of open space around it" and that "open space around the cemetery is vital". The report made further prescient observations about "future residential development" as a threat to the site along with weed infestations and vandalism and indicated the need for a plan of management for the cemetery.

A sketch plan of the cemetery shows the George Street road corridor or reservation leading to the cemetery as enclosed by post and wire fencing with the eastern boundary shown as fenced with barbed wire – the latter is no longer at the site. As is the case currently, no fencing elsewhere around the original cemetery area is shown on the sketch.

[26] Cemeteries Committee of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), *Glebe Gully St Peter's Old Anglican Cemetery, East Maitland, Index Card*, 1981

3.2.2 Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe & Oakhampton Cemeteries 2000

Access Archaeology provided a report to Council in 2000 that included the Glebe cemetery.[27] Among the landscape descriptions for the cemetery are observations that it had "suffered from neglect, untoward disturbance, inapposite maintenance and vandalism, but … remain[s] substantially intact" [28]. The report noted that the Glebe cemetery had also "lost the greater part of its plant community" though without elaborating on the basis for this observation – particularly what it was that was lost. A further observation states that the cemetery "seems to have undergone unsympathetic landscape maintenance through burning and mowing, the consultants [finding] fewer plants than the National Trust survey of 1981"[29].

The Glebe cemetery is described as generally "improved pasture and almost treeless"[30] and, as with the National Trust index card nineteen years earlier, the 2000 report notes that "there is a perceived threat from continuing urban encroachment toward the cemetery and onto the Glebe ground". In a section on *Historical Landscape Notes*, the report states that "the loss of native tree cover from both the glebe land and the cemetery was immediate. A contract was let in 1829 to fell, burn-off, stump and fence the burial ground. Owing to the lack of management the native seed bed promptly sprouted so the job had to be repeated. Similar work was in progress on the glebe ground in 1835. The repeated clearance seems to have been effective as the consultants identified no native plants that clearly predate closure of the cemetery"[31].

In relation to the broader landscape and after reiterating the relevant observation expressed in the 1981 survey, the 2000 report states that "the open hillside setting is essential to the integrity, historic meaning and value of the cemetery. Its interpretative value and ability to tell the story of the place through time depends on the maintenance of a rural outlook. Any further encroachment on its viewshed and setting by housing will irretrievably damage the integrity of setting and historic association, historic value and aesthetic value"[32].

The brief section on *Existing Landscape Management* goes on to recommend sensible maintenance approaches while noting that, with respect to cemetery vegetation, "the population has been significantly reduced since 1981. There is clear evidence on site of spraying and burning"[33]. The next section notes that "most of the site vegetation is grasses, meadow and wild flowers, periwinkle and remnant grave plantings of species including some roses, and on the grave of Helen Kandina Stace (died 23 April 1886) an interesting Cretan *Gladiolus* sp. and narcissus". Regrettably,

[27] Access Archaeology Pty Ltd, *Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe & Oakhampton Cemeteries*, Unpublished report to Maitland City Council, 2000

[28] ibid Section 1.5

[29] ibid Section 3.1.8

[30] ibid Section 3.1.

[31] ibid Section 3.2.3

[32] ibid Section 3.7.1

[33] ibid Section 3.7.4

no roses were found anywhere within the cemetery site in 2014 though Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) was observed within the Glebe lands further to the north. The Gladiolus noted in the 2000 report is a cormous perennial and probably a form of *Gladiolus communis* though, owing to the time of year the present site visits were undertaken (April), no autumn/winter dormant species were observed within the cemetery. (To check whether such species remain in the cemetery visits should be made in late spring.)

A *Summary of Recommendations* is given in Section 2 of the 2000 report with those relevant to landscape management including a preference to retain the traditional entry to the cemetery site via the George Street reservation; a stipulation that the "visual catchment of the cemetery (the glebe lands and adjacent slope) should remain as open space without further encroachment"; and "weed species to be controlled by selectively cutting and poisoning and ground cover to be controlled by nylon line whipper snipper" and that "this should be continued as routine maintenance".

Other recommendations are contained in Section 3.7 of the 2000 report including the poisoning of Lantana, Privet, False Acacia, Olive and Blackberry; the retention of existing wattles, White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Oleander where these are not threatening or dislodging monuments or vaults but with the removal of their progeny; retention of remaining groups of *Agave americana*; implied retention of cormous and bulbous species with the control of Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) "by wiping the plant with a toxic wand"; retention of other grave plants with recording and monitoring; and the biannual (at least) control of grass and low plants by rotary nylon line whipper-snipper only.

3.2.3 Ecobiological Report for Glebe Lands, 2010

As part of a proposed development submission for the remnant Glebe lands adjacent the cemetery, a flora and fauna survey and threatened species assessment was undertaken by ecological consultants *ecobiological*.[34] The study area included all of the Glebe lands up to the cemetery's northern boundary and the quarry site's western and northern boundaries.

Although noting the relevant legislation that includes currently gazetted threatened ecological communities and species, the report concluded that there was no threatened ecological community or endangered flora species within the Glebe lands. The report also made no specific comment about the small but dense patch of rainforest trees adjoining the quarry area and contiguous with a similar patch inside the quarry fence, although the report's flora list (Appendix 1 of the 2010 report) included most of the rainforest tree species along with Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*). These listed rainforest species and the Spotted Gum are noted as key indicator species for the Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest type that is listed as a

[34] Ecobiological, *Flora, Fauna and Threatened species Assessment*, report prepared for the Anglican Church of Australia, East Maitland, 2010

Vulnerable Ecological Community under Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the *TSC Act*. Even if the consultants judged that the list of site species did not sufficiently match the assemblage of species listed for this type under the Act, the occurrence of the species within the Glebe lands, cemetery and quarry certainly warranted some discussion.

3.2.4 RLA Heritage Assessment etc. 2012

As part of the same proposed development submission for the remnant Glebe lands, Richard Lamb and Associates provided a report that included a *Heritage Assessment*, a *Statement of Heritage Impact* and *Proposed Amended State Heritage Register Item and Heritage Conservation Area* with a study area encompassing the cemetery site and the former quarry.[35]

The report was written in the context of, and ultimately supporting, a proposed rezoning of part of the Glebe lands for residential development and also acknowledges that land to the immediate south of the cemetery site – i.e. south of the 1829 East Maitland town boundary – has already been rezoned for residential development. Use was made of Thomas Mitchell's 1829 town plan in the *Heritage Assessment* to demonstrate the integral, albeit isolated, nature of the Glebe cemetery site and adjoining sandstone quarry in relation to the town plan. The 2012 study notes that the cemetery is located at the extreme southern end of George Street (one of the principal roads within the typically orthogonal town plan) and that there are clear views of the cemetery from George and High Streets and Maher Avenue with partial views of the site from Trappaud Road and Glebe Street (because of the extent of intervening woodland vegetation within the Glebe lands) and Ultimo Street.

The study observes that the cemetery is less visible than the adjoining quarry site on account of the extent of vegetation within the latter where the cemetery is relatively bereft of vegetation and with few standing monuments to register visually. Within the general landscape setting, the study confirms the importance of the enclosing open ridge to the south within the Rathluba property just as the 2000 CMP did. A second prominent ridgeline is identified within the Glebe lands to the north that extends from near the southeastern end of Wallis Street to the west towards Wallis Creek.

While the history of the cemetery area clearly relates to the original cemetery, the quarry and the later extensions including the former George Street reservation, the 2012 report notes that only the original cemetery area and the quarry are listed as a heritage item under both the *Maitland LEP* 2011 and the State Heritage Register. Sensibly, one of the recommendations of the report is for the greater cemetery precinct – referred to as the amalgamated site or consolidated heritage item in the report – to be recognised with similar listing under both the LEP and the SHR.

[35] Richard Lamb & Associates, **Glebe Gully Burial Ground, East Maitland**, *Heritage Assessment, Statement of Heritage Impact of Proposed Rezoning of Land, Proposed Amended State Heritage Register Item and Heritage Conservation Area*, Report for Trustees of the Anglican Parish of East Maitland, November 2012

Although acknowledged as parts of the cemetery precinct and apparently with burials, the former George Street reservation to the north of the cemetery and the triangular area to the east are both still part of the Glebe lands and not owned by Maitland City Council.

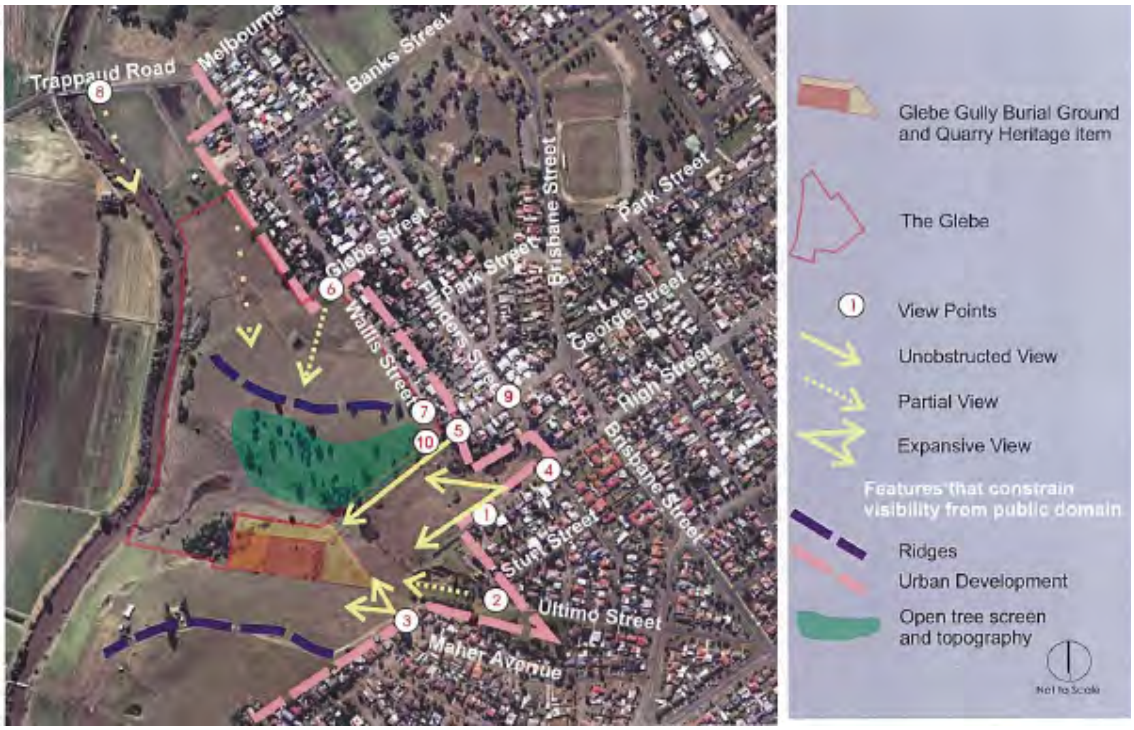


Figure 24. Map 5 from Richard Lamb Associates, Heritage Assessment 2012 *(Source: Richard Lamb)*.

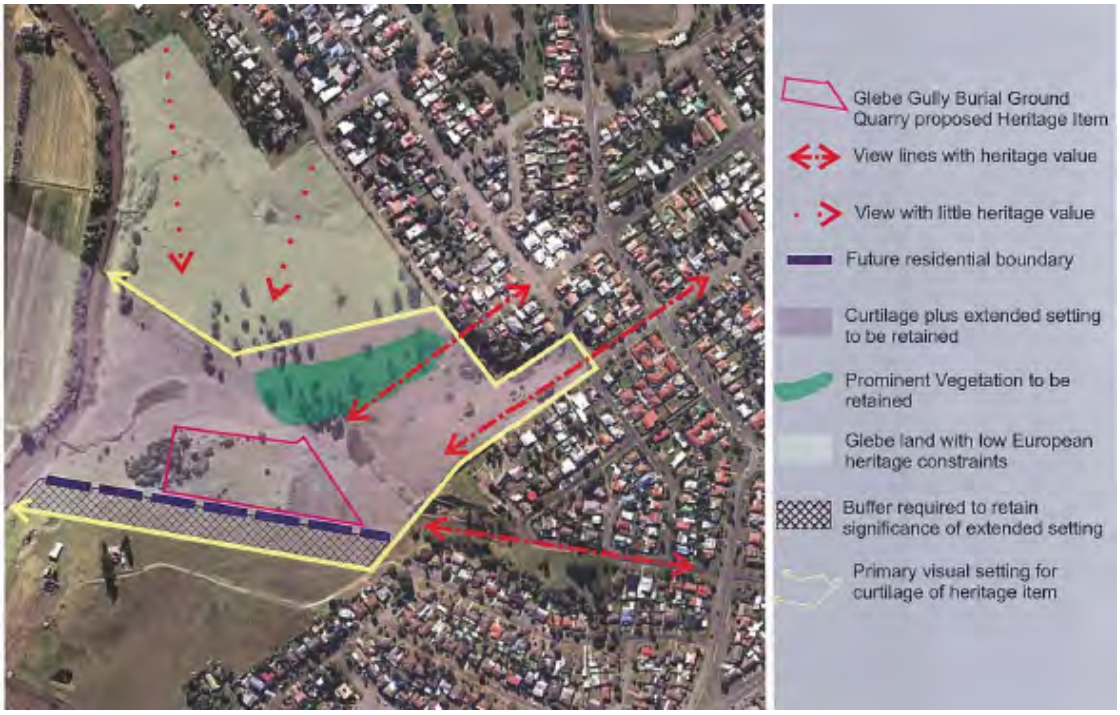


Figure 25. Map 6 from Richard Lamb Associates, Heritage Assessment 2012 *(Source: Richard Lamb)*

Another recommendation of the 2012 report is for about half of the Glebe lands to the north of the adjacent gully to be rezoned to allow residential development. This is on the premise of the site analysis summarised on Map 5 of the report where a local ridge is shown extending from the eastern end of Wallis Street towards Wallis Creek and, together with the prominent belt of woodland trees, provides a form of separation between the cemetery site and land off Wallis Street. While the local ridge and northern woodland edge is identified as a logical limit in Map 5, the actual boundary of the proposed rezoned land in the 2012 report (as shown on Map 6) is curiously less generous of the woodland. On Map 6 the proposed rezonable land extends further south through the woodland towards the gully and cemetery. (see figures 24 and 25)

Further, there is a marked discrepancy and inconsistency between the identification and mapping of woodland areas between Maps 5 and 6 of the 2012 report. Map 5 generally accurately indicates the extent of woodland within the Glebe lands using a green toned area and acknowledges the importance of it as a means of assisting in the screening of proposed development from the cemetery precinct. By Map 6 the green toned area has been reduced considerably and omits almost half the woodland previously recognised in Map 5.

The belt of woodland trees within the upper Glebe lands is regarded as an extremely valuable resource from a visual context as it enables a more effective screen between potential future residential development off Wallis Street and the cemetery precinct. For this reason the 2012 report proposal, as suggested on Maps 6 and 8, to allow development into a substantial part of this woodland is not supported in the present CMP. Rather the boundary for any rezoning should be further north to enable almost all of the woodland trees to remain within a protected open space area as suggested by the analysis of Map 5 of the 2012 report.

One of the important observations made in the 2012 report is that burials (unmarked graves) appear to have been undertaken in areas outside the original cemetery area. The report notes such to the west, north and northeast of the 1829 cemetery. These observations are supported in the present CMP study with the additional observation that some burials may have also been undertaken to the south of the old town boundary.

The 2012 report places much emphasis on views to the cemetery precinct from adjacent prospects in arriving at conclusions about the site's ability to sustain potential heritage impact from proposed development within the Glebe lands. The most pertinent perspective, however, is from the cemetery. The degree to which the cemetery would be potentially affected by encroaching suburban development substantially concerns the traditional views from within the cemetery looking out to the rural countryside beyond. This aspect of the 2012 report seems less satisfactorily explored.

A concluding section of the 2012 report includes a *Heritage Documentation and Discovery Plan* in which policies – particularly policies 6 and 7 of Section 3.5 - for the clearing of vegetation with respect to the heritage item (the consolidated cemetery and quarry site) are discussed. The clearing of vegetation within the cemetery and the quarry area is of particular concern and sensitivity and needs to be approached with great caution as a considerable number of locally indigenous plant species remain there and should be conserved. Unless directed by someone with botanical experience it would be very easy to mistake native plants for weeds.

The policies concerning the treatment of vegetation within the cemetery and quarry precinct contained in the present CMP should be consulted and should take precedence over the unspecific policies of the 2012 report. Certainly no vegetation removal should be permitted under any circumstances without the guidance and advice of someone with appropriate experience and knowledge in identifying and distinguishing between native species and weeds. In fact the context is even more complex than this in that some native species need management attention within the cemetery while some exotic species (even regarded as weeds in some contexts) should be conserved. The situation demands a more comprehensive and site-specific treatment than that indicated in the 2012 report.

3.3 Development of the place

Waddell's work on the inscriptions in the cemetery are referenced chronologically.[36] As a general observation the internments in the cemetery occurred initially at its western end and filled to the east. Presumably this was because the depth of soil was greater at the western end.

For the reasons set out in the history the Glebe Cemetery did not prosper. The ground conditions were problematic as the soil was too shallow and there was poorly drained and flood affected ground to the north (the area of the earlier extension to the cemetery). Access was always problematic.

By the mid 1840s other denominations in Maitland had specific and less problematic burial grounds that took further pressure from the Glebe Cemetery.

The place fell into disuse at the turn of the last century and began its gradual decline through neglect and vandalism until efforts by the community and Council sought to repair and maintain this significant place.

[36] Waddell, James . St Peter's Old Burial Ground East Maitland, Second Edition, Maitland Family history Circle Inc, Maitland 2004

3.4 The Monuments

3.4.1 Background

David Young undertook an exhaustive study of the surviving monuments for the 2000 CMP and prepared a database providing details on the monuments and their condition, (the field notes form Appendix B). The database formed the basis of the International Conservation Services works in 2002 to several of the monuments. In 2014 the authors had the opportunity to review (in general terms) the overall condition of the monuments especially the condition of those monuments repaired in 2002. The description and findings of the 1999 report (which was incorporated in the 2000 CMP) are reproduced below.

3.4.2 1999 Database

(The following section has been extracted from the 2000 CMP.)

All 200 cemetery monuments and associated features such as fences and surrounds have been recorded and entered into a database on a grave by grave basis, except in the case of vaults where it is impossible to distinguish between graves. The database has been compiled using FileMaker Pro v3.0 software which is a powerful relational database, yet one that is easy to use, and which runs on both Apple Macintosh and Windows systems. An electronic version of the database has been provided to enable Council to manage the ongoing care and conservation of the monuments by using and expanding the database to suit.

Database fields:

The database allows information to be stored in the following 23 fields for each record:

- Number: the number of the grave/monument as used by James Waddell in his survey in the early 1980s, and extended to other plots as needed during the fieldwork;
- Surname: the surname of the first person commemorated on the monument;
- Given names: of the first person commemorated on the monument;
- Date of death: of the first person commemorated on the monument;
- Mason: name of the monumental mason if inscribed on the monument;
- Monument type: 30 types or forms of monument indicated by checkboxes;
- Monument materials: such as sandstone or marble, indicated by 20 checkboxes;
- Surround and fence type: if any, including ledger, indicated by 8 checkboxes;
- Surround and fence material: 20 materials, similar, but different, to those of monuments;
- Floor or ledger material: 15 materials for either floors or ledgers (tops);
- Coatings: whether there any paint or other coatings, and a choice of 12 colours;
- Monument age: age of the monument (as distinct from death date), in four classes;
- Significance: four attributes which may contribute to the monument's significance:
  - Historic: if the person commemorated is of historic significance,
  - Inscription: if the inscription uncommonly records details about the person,

  - Creative: if the monument design, materials or construction are of note, and
  - Landmark: if the monument is a landmark in the cemetery;
- Significance ranking: a numerical ranking from 0 to 7, automatically compiled by the database from Monument age and Significance fields;
- Physical condition: ranking of the following seven aspects into poor, fair or good condition: leaning, breaks and losses, rising damp, erosion, biological growths, lettering and the surrounds and fences;
- Condition rank: an overall ranking of the physical condition of the monument;
- Previous repairs: whether previous repairs have been undertaken;
- Grave planting: whether there is any grave planting such as bulbs or roses;
- Needs repair: whether the monument needs repair;
- Works required: 36 types of repairs required in the same sequence as the enclosed guide;
- Photo: whether a photograph has been taken of the monument;
- Date of photo: self explanatory; and
- Notes: for those additional things that won't conform to a carefully designed fieldsheet.

Field recording and data entry:

Field investigations were based on the numbering system used by James Waddell for his recording of inscriptions undertaken in the early 1980s. Many inscriptions recorded by him are now almost illegible. Some are illegible, and some were impractical to read as the headstones are lying face down; for others, the monument is in such bad condition that no inscription could be found. In some instances, the footstone provided the only identification: being shorter footstones are less likely to topple and to be moved from their original location. In all these cases, and there were many, the identification of the grave was based on comparison with the surveyed plan produced by the Lands Office at the time of Waddell's investigations. Thus for most entries in the database, the name and death dates are those recorded by Waddell, and many of them could not be confirmed during this work. Without Waddell's record and the associated plan, this work would have been impracticable.

Field recording was undertaken using paper copies of the data entry layout. The completed fieldsheets have been provided in a folder for storage and future reference. The data was entered after completion of the fieldwork. This enabled cross-checking and a review of the fieldsheets which was found to be useful in ensuring the completeness of the information.

Completing the database:

It has not been possible to provide database entries for the historic significance of the people commemorated in the cemetery. These can easily be added later; the significance ranking for the monument will be automatically updated by the database. Council should seek to involve local history groups or societies in determining a list of say 10–20 names of historic importance to the region or State.

Using the database:

Many different 'Find' type searches can be made of the database. In particular the database can be used to derive priorities for repair and conservation works. By combining monuments of highest significance with those of poorest condition the found field will provide the first priority for works. Subsequent priority ranks can be derived from monuments of lesser significance and/or better physical condition. Selection of works priorities can also be based on the type of work to be undertaken or the skills required for its execution.

Additional fields can be added to the database as required. This enables the database to be used as a dynamic tool for documenting and recording ongoing repair and conservation works.

In order to avoid corruption of the file, searches of the database should always be undertaken on a duplicate copy of the master file.

Updating and reviewing the database:

Because of the difficulties in undertaking the fieldwork, the database should be considered preliminary at this stage. The database should be updated and reviewed as part of the first phase of conservation works.

Survey plan:

Included with this report are four photocopy reductions of sections of the Lands Office plan produced in conjunction with Waddell's recording of inscriptions. The four sheets cover the full area of the cemetery with some vertical overlap but little or no horizontal overlap. The sheets are annotated with field notes and the numbering of each marked grave. The numbers follow those of Waddell up to 182, with further numbers (to 200) added for previously unidentified or unnumbered sites.

While the Lands Office plan was a vital aid in completing the current work, it is inaccurate in a number of respects. These include those mentioned above and also some graves that are shown with incorrect locations. A new plan is required for the long term care and management of the cemetery.

3.4.3 Monument types and materials

(The following section has been extracted from the 2000 CMP.)

Monument Types:

Of the 200 records in the database, 160 are for stele or headstones, 48 of which have footstones defining the limits of the grave. Most of the stele (135) are tall, and of these 40 are complex forms in the sense of a three dimensional quality to the stone. 16 monuments are in the form of altars, another is similar but more like a sarcophagus, while three are horizontal slabs like the top of an altar, but set low to the ground. Two monuments are in the form of pedestals, one supported an obelisk, while the complete form of the other is not clear as it is lying in sections on the ground. There are five vaults which form a striking line along the eastern boundary of the cemetery. Note that some monuments consist of more than one identified type: three of the vaults have altars on top, one has a large sandstone stele.

18 records are for graves that have no monument or graves where a former monument is missing: in these cases there is always some made element remaining such as a plinth or kerbing that indicates the grave site. One record is not for a monument, but for a wooden fence post, an important element in the northwest corner of the original cemetery. With this exception, the database contains records only for graves, and only for those graves where some form of monumentation or associated feature exists. 57 graves have surrounds such as metal fences (31), combination fences (stone and metal, or wood and metal) (11), and plain masonry kerbs without fencing (15). In at least five cases there is evidence of metal fencing having been removed.

Monumental materials:

Sandstone is the dominant material of the cemetery: not surprising when all of the monuments are from the nineteenth century and 75 commemorate burials that predate 1851. Sandstone is the principal material of 169 monuments, and is used in footstones, kerbs (or surrounds) and forms the major component of the vaults. The stone was probably quarried locally, two obvious sources being the quarry immediately west of the cemetery and the Ravensfield quarry which was a major source of stone for buildings and monuments in the Hunter region.

A brief inspection of part of the adjacent quarry shows that it produced a light coloured stone, whereas the Ravensfield quarry operated by Thomas Browne Pty Ltd (monumental masons of Maitland) produced a sepia brown coloured stone. Stone of both colours is present in the cemetery.

Marble, which is the principal material of 19 monuments and is used in two others, was probably imported from Carrara in Italy. Carrara marble is the dominant marble of most Australian cemeteries. Marble monuments commemorate burials in 1848, 1856 and 1865, but most dates range from 1877 to 1891. There are two granite monuments, commemorating burials in 1882 and 1891. Stones have often been used in combinations, particularly where marble and granite headstones are set in sandstone plinths, or in complex mixtures of different stones and other materials in the more elaborate vaults.

Cast and wrought iron, and later steel, have been used for surrounding fences. Some of the early cast iron work is particularly impressive. In addition to the fence post at the northwest corner of the cemetery, there remains one example of grave fencing with wooden posts (and iron or steel rails). All monuments are of stone, there are none of iron or wood.

3.4.4 Physical condition of the monuments in 1999

(The following section has been extracted from the 2000 CMP.)

St Peter's Glebe Burial Ground has been neglected and savagely vandalised. Its monuments are in very poor condition, only three out of 200 require no conservation action. While some deterioration can be attributed to natural forces — as nothing lasts forever, including the best stones — much of the damage is due to neglect and to mindless vandalism as evidenced by smashed monuments in every quarter. Missing metal fences and the partial loss of others suggests that much material has been removed from the cemetery for scrap, or for reuse for other purposes.

Assessment of condition:

All monuments and associated features have been ranked on a scale of poor, fair and good using the following seven aspects of condition: leaning, breaks and losses, rising damp, erosion, biological growths, lettering and the surrounds and fences. Only three monuments are in good condition; 13 are in fair condition. 181 are in poor condition, and of these 143 are leaning severely or have fallen over, 95 have major breaks or losses, and 31 have major damage to the surrounds or fences. Several of the vaults have partly collapsed and there are openings into the burial chambers. A condition rank has not been assigned to three items as there is uncertainty about the identity of the remains.

Condition ranking based on the degree of rising damp and salt attack is not complete. This is partly because of the difficulty of access to many monuments which were surrounded by long grass and with severe leans making assessment impractical. However, an overriding factor in not completing this assessment is that damage due to salt attack is compounded when a monument is leaning severely, or is lying face down, partly supported, with some air gap underneath. These conditions promote increased deterioration of the 'protected' underside, which, as it is generally the face of the stone, results in loss of the inscription. Thus while the damage is caused by salt attack, the reason for the damage is because the stone is leaning severely, or has fallen over. An explanation of rising damp and salt attack is provided in Appendix G.

Erosion is not a cause of damage at St Peter's Glebe Burial Ground. Compared to severe leans and major breaks, damage due to biological growths is insignificant. Damage to lettering was recorded for only seven monuments. Note that this is principally damage to lead lettering on marble headstones, and does not include general loss of lettering on sandstones due to delamination and salt attack such as identified above for leaning headstones. Further, lettering could not be seen on those monuments that are lying face down.

3.4.5 Physical condition of the vault in 2003

Bill Jordan, Structural Engineer, inspected three vaults: #142 (Adams), #110 (Ramsden) and #99 (Eckford) and reported on their general condition and the means by which they might be secured pending more detailed assessment. His report forms

Appendix C. Vaults #72 (Mayo) and #87 (Clift) were not assessed presumably because they appeared more structurally sound. Bill Jordan considered the structures to be sound enough to be left without remedial work until more major "restoration" work was put in place. He noted the vault structures were fenced from public access.

Figure 26. Clift monument (#72). *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

3.4.6 Present Physical Condition of the Monuments

The condition of the surviving monuments was plotted by David Young in 1999 as part of his work in the 2000 Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Access Archaeology. The field notes of his survey are attached as Appendix B. The database described in section 3.4.2 can be used to pull out priority rankings for conservation works based on condition and significance, (however that work is now some 15 years old and the condition of monuments will require review).

In 2002 Maitland City Council commissioned International Conservation Services to undertake repairs to monuments from priority list 1 and 2. The following monuments were repaired:

No	Name	Work Done	Present Condition
1	TRIMBY	Excavate and stand up	Upright
3	EARLY	Lift off base, square up base, and replace cap and pinnacle in correct orientation	Upright

9	NORTON	Excavate, drill and pin and stand up	Moderate lean. Salt attach at base
10	DOLAN	Excavate head and foot stone, drill and pin and stand up	Upright
11	MALLON	Excavate and stand up	Upright
20	COBB	Partly excavated	Top requires resetting
26	LYNDOP	Excavate, drill and pin and stand up	Upright
32	INCHES	Excavate and stand up	Upright
35	WALL	Partly excavated	Lean
42	CHAPMAN	Excavate and stand up	
45	IRWIN	Excavate headstone and kerbing, drill and pin headstone, stand up	Upright
51	MUDIE	Excavate and stand up	Upright
52	RANDELL	Excavate and stand up	Upright
53	TAYLOR	Excavate, drill and pin and stand up	Upright. Unsightly stitch repair, salt attack to base
60	WILSON	Excavate and stand up	Upright
61	FULLFORD	Excavate and stand up	Upright, major delamination
62	SCOFIELD	Excavate and stand up	Moderate lean
64	HOLLY	Excavate, drill and pin and stand up	Moderate lean. Salt attack to base
72	CLIFT	"Replace cornice stone on top"	No inspected

Observations:

Generally the repairs have been successful however several of the straightened monuments have started to lean - this tendency will accelerate until collapse. It is noted ICS used blue metal screening alternating with earth to back fill the righted monument. If remedial work is required we recommend more substantial wedging of the excavation with tight fitted sandstone boulders.

Where stelae have been stitched together a dense mortar has been used to fill and cushion the fracture. ICS's correspondence does not indicate the use or type of this material. On at least 3 monuments it appears to be exacerbating salt attack in the lower section of the stele. This repair appears increasingly intrusive (see figures 29 & 30).

Figure 27. Monument #9 set vertical in 2002 and now leaning. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Figure 28. A typical leaning stele from the western section of the cemetery. This stele was not repaired in 2002 and was noted as severely leaning in 1999. Collapse is to be expected shortly. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Figure 29. Monument #53 (Taylor) Repaired in 2002. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Figure 30. Monument #53 (Taylor) Repaired in 2002. Note the salt attack and hard infill mortar. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014)*

Figure 31. East end of the burial ground. Note the extensive leaning of stelae. These monuments were noted as leaning to varying degrees in the 1999 assessment. No work (other than the clearing of undergrowth) has occurred since then. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

It is important the repair work started in 2002 is continued to avoid accelerated decay of the cemetery's monuments and ensure, as far as possible, the place remains safe.

This work should be based on a detailed assessment of the monuments, following which detailed schedules of work can be developed for the repair of the monuments.

3.4.7 Present Condition of Vault Structures

No close examination of the structures was possible for access and safety reasons; therefore observations are based on a visual examination outside the fenced enclosure only.

Vault (no. 99 Eckford) has collapsed since the 2003 inspection with failure of the brick barrel vault.

Figure 32. Vault #99 (Eckford) April 2014. Collapsed vault at least exacerbated by plant growth. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

The vaults are fenced off from public access. The unintended consequence of this is the difficulty of undertaking safe periodic maintenance of the structures. No weeding appears to be happening and as a consequence the structures are being affected by woody plant growth (see figure 32).

A detailed assessment of all the vaults (and their surmount monuments) is required and funds found for a phased repair programme.

3.5 Archaeology

In the south, a barbed wire and timber and steel post fence currently separates the cemetery and quarry areas from the adjoining property where housing development is proposed. The fence appears to have been recently replaced in places, particularly on the southwest boundary toward the quarry area and the south entry gate (see figure 33).

The majority of the study site and surrounding land was heavily grassed at the time of survey. Small areas of exposed ground were visible where erosion had occurred, for example below a tree overshadow along the southern fence line (see figure 34). During site inspection, the proximity of the existing south boundary fencing to burial plots within the cemetery was also noted (see figures 34 and 35). Evidence of earlier fence alignments was not clearly distinguishable due to the lack of ground surface visibility.

Physical inspection of the site and surroundings did not identify any distinct evidence of headstones or graves in the areas immediately outside the cemetery boundaries. Site survey focused particularly on the property beyond the southern cemetery fence where proposed development has the potential to impact on buried remains, if present. Several exposed stone elements were noted jutting out of the existing grassland of the proposed development site immediately south of the current south cemetery fence line. These appear to be natural sandstone outcrops (see Figure 36).

In the northern part of the cemetery and immediately beyond the northern cemetery extension area several in situ stones have been identified that appear to have chiselled faces, perhaps having been worked to provide material for head and foot stones (see Figures 37 and 38).

The 1829 Town Plan showed a section of the original Wisemans Ferry Road traversing the cemetery on a north-south alignment (see Figure 5 in Section 2 above). Ground survey at the site did not reveal any physical remains of the road or its route. It is suggested that the track may have fallen into disuse even prior to 1829.[37]

[37] RLA 2012 p.16 and Maxim 2010 p3.

Figure 33. Steel and timber post and renewed barbed wire fence along southern cemetery property boundary looking west. Note proximity of grave elements to the existing fence line. *(Source: Iacono, April 2014).*

Figure 34. Newly replaced fence line along southwest boundary of cemetery and sandstone quarry area looking west. Note the evidence of ground surface disturbance in the area. *(Source: Iacono, April 2014).*

Figure 35. Southern cemetery fence line looking east. Note the proximity of the grave to the fence. *(Source: Iacono, April 2014).*

Figure 36. In situ sandstone outcrops in the area immediately south of the current southern cemetery fence line. *(Source: Iacono, April 2014).*

Figure 37. In situ sandstone in the northern cemetery area showing potential evidence of worked face. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Figure 38. In situ sandstone with apparent cut face, located immediately outside the northern cemetery fence boundary *(Source: RLA 2012:32).*

3.6 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of other like places has been undertaken to assist in determining the relative values of a place in relation to other similar sites. This is particularly important in the overall assessment of significance of places, as types or elements become increasingly rare.

The method of comparison has concentrated on illustrating how the Glebe Cemetery relates to comparable places in New South Wales during the period between 1790 and 1851.

Comparable places in NSW

Early planned cemeteries adjacent to glebe lands and/or associated with Church of England parishes.

St Luke's Cemetery (Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park), Liverpool

Formerly a burial ground associated with St Luke's church. This cemetery was set out in the Hoddle plan of Liverpool on axis with St Luke's church and its glebe lands and the southern part was gifted to St Luke's as the Church of England burial ground in 1821. The cemetery has now lost its connection with the church because of the intrusive development of the glebe in the 1960/80s. The place has several significant early burials and major monuments.

Figure 39. Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park 2009. *(Source: Blackledge, 2009).*

Castlereagh Cemetery, Castlereagh

The burial ground set out by Macquarie for the new town of Castlereagh in 1811. The town did not prosper owing to lack of a dependable water supply. The cemetery was planned to be set on the edge of the planned town and is now the only tangible remnant of Macquarie's town of Castlereagh

There are about 64 surviving headstones many of which are early and finely made.

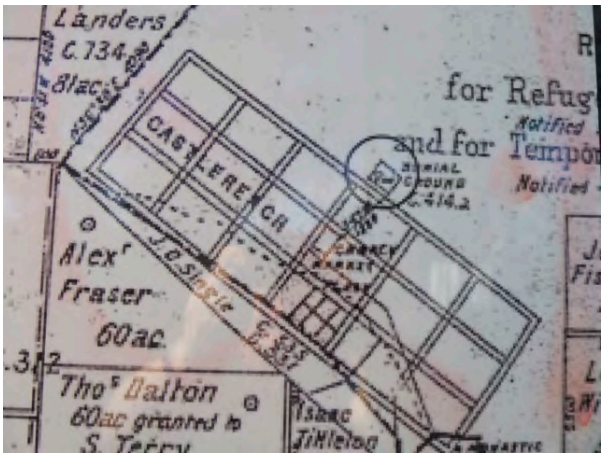


Figure 40. Map of Proposed Town of Castlereagh. *(Source: Onsite Interpretation panel, original source unattributed).*

Figure 41. Present appearance of Castlereagh Cemetery. *(Source: Blackledge, May 2014).*

St John's Cemetery, Parramatta

One of the oldest burial grounds in Australia founded in 1790. It was associated with the Church of England parish of St John's. The cemetery was located on the SW fringes of the city on the western side of O'Connell Street. The cemetery is highly significant for burial place for many major figures in the early development of the Colony. The railway and the subsequent surrounding development have disjointed its connection with St John's church.

For additional information on the St John's Cemetery site, see http://www.discoverparramatta.com/places/heritage_and_historic_sites/st._johns_cemetery.

Figure 42. St Johns Parramatta, present appearance. *(Source: Blackledge, May 2014).*

St Pauls Carlingford

The burial ground to St Paul's Church was some distance from the church because the church site provided poor burial ground. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains the remains of many local pioneers. Subsequent poorly considered subdivision have occurred around the cemetery, isolating and hiding the cemetery.

Figure 43. St Pauls Cemetery Carlingford, present appearance. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Figure 44. St Pauls Cemetery Carlingford, present appearance. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Conclusion

Maitland Glebe Cemetery retains much of its earlier connection to the planned town of Maitland as a burial ground on the edge of planned town. Although the appearance of the land since the establishment of the burial ground would be different (improved pasture instead of partially cleared forest) it remains in an essentially rural setting.

Parramatta's St John's Cemetery and Liverpool's St Luke's Anglican Cemetery were similarity situated as burial grounds associated with the parish church but are now subsumed by development.

Castlereagh went the other way when the new town developed.

St Paul's Cemetery was isolated from its parish church for practical reasons and has been further isolated by recent poor planning.

4 Assessment of Heritage Significance

This chapter outlines the methodology and process for assessing heritage significance in New South Wales, identifies the heritage significance criteria and applies these criteria to the Glebe Cemetery.

Cultural significance is defined in The Burra Charter (2013), published by Australia ICOMOS, as: aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations.

Setting out the cultural significance of a place assists in identifying what aspects of the place contribute to that significance and the relative contribution of the various elements of the place to that significance. An understanding of the significance of the place is crucial to its management in providing guidance for future work and to ensure the significance is retained.

The following section outlines the methodology and process for assessing heritage significance in New South Wales, identifies the heritage significance criteria and applies these criteria to East Maitland Glebe Cemetery.

4.1 Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance

The N.S.W. Heritage Manual (1996, amended 2001) was developed by the Heritage Office and former N.S.W. Department of Urban Affairs and Planning to provide the basis for an assessment of heritage significance of an item or place. This is achieved by evaluating the place or items significance in reference to specific criteria, which can be applied at a national, state or local level.

The criteria used are:

Criterion (a)	*An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the cultural or natural history of the Australian, NSW or local area;*
Criterion (b)	*An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;*
Criterion (c)	*An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;*
Criterion (d)	*An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*
Criterion (e)	*An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
Criterion (f)	*An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
Criterion (g)	*An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia, NSW or local areas:* *Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or natural environments.*

4.2 Assessment of Significance

Cultural Values

Criterion (a)
An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The Glebe Cemetery served the Anglican community (and prior to 1845 the wider community) between 1829 and 1892, although earlier, unmarked, graves and unrecorded burials of other denominations are probably present. Its monuments provide a record of the early families, pioneers, settlers and prominent citizens of the district, reputedly including the unmarked burial of Colonial Architect Francis Greenway.

Remarkably, given the many changes that have occurred within East Maitland over the past few decades, there remain many components of the early planning, layout, visual setting and fabric from the formative period of the township's history and to which the cemetery makes an important contribution. Various places within East Maitland and its proximity also have a direct historical association with the cemetery or the quarry with the St Peter's Anglican Church of East Maitland being one of the more conspicuous of these.

Within the cemetery and its immediate surrounds there remains considerable evidence of the past history of the site from prior to European occupation (through its intrinsic landform and indigenous vegetation) to its development throughout the 19th century as well as later interventions. Some of the persistent exotic plants within the cemetery may remain from the 19th century.

Criterion (b)
An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.

The Glebe Cemetery is the final resting place of the early pioneers, settlers and prominent citizens of the district, and reputedly includes the unmarked burial of Colonial Architect Francis Greenway.

Criterion (c)
An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

The cemetery is aesthetically distinctive. Its headstones are notable for their quaint spelling, lurid descriptions and other idiosyncrasies.

The cemetery site affords fine views of the adjacent Wallis Creek floodplain and distant enclosing hills and ranges that greatly contribute to the outstanding scenic

value of the place. Its intrinsic character owes much to the collective value of its view prospects; its current isolation within a rural landscape of well-modulated topography; the intactness of its original layout; the quality and forms of the monuments, vaults and grave hardware that remain – albeit in many cases ruinous; and the seasonal flowering and vegetation of the site.

For much of its 'active' period as a cemetery (most of the 19th century) the site would have had a visual setting that included all of the rural land (with little evidence of urbanisation) up to the enclosing ridgelines to the south, east and north as well as the distant views out to the west. More recent housing development has impinged on an appreciation of the site as a rural cemetery though this encroachment has been mitigated to some extent by the retained open space traditionally surrounding the cemetery. With the potential of more housing development within the remaining surrounding open space it is all the more critical to retain generous open space around the cemetery, together with screening woodland, in order to safeguard the cemetery precinct's cultural significance including its aesthetic value.

Criterion (d)

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The Glebe cemetery has particular association with the Anglican Church in Maitland.

This study has not sought community input in relation to the cemetery site's social value, however it is likely that it would hold considerable value for a broad community of interest. Some of this community interest in the site has been demonstrated through past recognition by the National Trust's 1980s assessment of the site and subsequent listing on its own heritage register; recognition at a State level and local level with, respectively, the listing of the cemetery on the State Heritage Register as well as the *Maitland Local Environmental Plan* as an item of environmental heritage; various histories and continuing interest by historians; a continuing local community of interest known to Council; and the media.

Criterion (e)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The cemetery has the potential to reveal archaeological information about nineteenth century burial practices, particularly unrecorded burials and those prior to 1829.

The quarry site has the ability to demonstrate early European quarrying techniques.

Criterion (f)

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The quarry site and to a lesser extent the cemetery harbours rare and endangered flora representative of the Lower Hunter Dry Rainforest ecology, the endemic ecology of the area prior to European occupation. The site holds considerable research potential in relation to locally indigenous vegetation and the vegetation community types recorded.

Criterion (g)

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

The Glebe Cemetery is representative of the somewhat haphazard burial practices of the early 19th century.

4.3 Summary Statement of Significance

The Maitland Glebe Cemetery is a rare town burial ground retaining much of its original setting and relationship to its associated glebe lands. The cemetery holds the remains of people of local and national importance. The monuments are of almost universal high quality from simple headstones to the highly elaborate vault structures, whose varying placement and denominations indicate the haphazard regulation of the place in its earlier years. The quarry site not only demonstrates primitive quarrying technique but is also a major plant sanctuary, representative of the predominant rainforest species existing prior to European occupation.

4.4 Graded Levels of Significance

4.4.1 Graded Levels of Significance

The grading of aspects of significance below are based on the extent to which the elements identified reflect historical relevance to the cemetery, the extent to which they may affect the aesthetic value of the cemetery or have other inherent cultural value as components of the site landscape from before the cemetery period.

Tolerance for change is in a sense a logical consequence of the significance grading in that an element with high cultural value is clearly highly desirable for retention. Its resultant tolerance for change would be low. However this should not be confused with the need for conservation actions that may be necessary in order to ensure the preservation of items or elements. An important element requiring conservation and with a consequent low tolerance for change may be in poor condition and require repairs (such as restoration or reconstruction) or maintenance in order to ensure its continued retention.

The graded levels of significance are:

Level of significance	General conservation principles
Exceptional	Elements of exceptional significance are key to the understanding of the place, as they represent its major characteristics and are generally original elements. They may also be rare or exceptional examples of their type. Fabric of exceptional significance must be conserved and restored. In the case of failure, fabric of exceptional significance must be reinstated using the same materials and, where possible, traditional methods. These elements should not be removed. Where elements are dislocated, concealed or damaged, they should be restored.
High	Elements of considerable significance are major components of the place and important to understanding its significance and development over time. These elements may be later but sympathetic additions to the place or original elements, which have been altered sympathetically.

	Fabric of considerable significance should generally be retained, conserved or restored using sympathetic methods and materials. Minor changes or alterations to fabric of considerable significance are permissible, where changes are relatively minor, fabric is not obscured and changes are reversible.
Moderate	Elements of moderate significance have some heritage value but are not key components to understanding the place or its significance. This may include later, introduced fabric or elements in poor condition, which cannot be reasonably conserved. Fabric of some significance may be altered if necessary provided such alteration does not compromise the overall significance of the heritage item.
Low	Elements of low significance are minor components of the site, elements which have been altered over time or which make little contribution to the significance of the place. Fabric of little significance may be altered, removed or replaced as necessary, but such actions should not damage or obscure fabric of higher significance.
Intrusive	Intrusive elements are those later additions to a site which obscure or compromise elements of the site's significance. Such elements are not sympathetic to the site and may obscure the understanding of the place. Wherever possible, intrusive elements should be removed and replaced (if necessary) with new elements which are sympathetic to the place. New intrusive elements should not be introduced to a place.

4.4.2 Significance of elements

Site Component	Grading	Tolerance for change
Vestiges of Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest type	Exceptional	Low
Original 1820s cemetery boundaries remaining intact including early town boundary	High	None
Remaining cemetery grave furniture and structures (vaults, monuments, surrounds)	Exceptional	Low
Later cemetery extensions (1830s +?) remaining intact	High	Low
Early sandstone quarry precinct intact west and north of the cemetery site (including isolated worked stone)	High	Low
Relationship to the 1820s East Maitland town plan remains intact including corridors for George Street, High & Ultimo Streets	High	Low
Characteristic modulated topography as part of the cemetery precinct's landscape setting	High	Low
Remnant woodland vegetation community	High	Low

Intact rural setting (farmland/woodland) around cemetery site	High	Low
Scenic views from cemetery of floodplain landscape and distant hills and ranges	High	Low
Views from cemetery site to East Maitland ridge to north	High	Low
Views/vistas to cemetery site from along neighbouring streets that form part of the early town plan layout	High	Low
Remnant cemetery plantings/progeny of plantings including the Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) & Primrose Jasmine (*Jasminum mesnyi*) at Grave No. 95 and the Century Plant (*Agave americana*) within Grave No. 47	High	Low
Naturalised species such as *Oxalis bowiei* and Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) where they occur within the cemetery	High	Low
Possible cormous/bulbous species that are seasonally dormant	High	Low
Traditional access to cemetery via George Street road reserve	High	Low
View from cemetery to 'Rathluba' homestead (1890s?)	Moderate	Low
Pasture grass ground covers throughout cemetery	Low	High
Existing signs and gated access	Low	High
Existing picket/post and wire fencing	Neutral	Moderate
Views to surrounding suburban housing from cemetery	Intrusive	High
Environmental weeds throughout cemetery site & quarry	Intrusive	High
Temporary safety fencing to vaults	Intrusive	High

4.5 Curtilage

The definition for curtilage of a heritage item is established by the former NSW Heritage Office as the 'setting' or space around an item or place that is "*the area of land surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance"* The curtilage recognises the importance of the immediate and broader setting of the item to the retention of its significance.

The Heritage Council document identifies four types of heritage curtilages. The curtilage of item being its property boundary, or a curtilage smaller than its property boundary, or a curtilage expanding beyond its property boundary and a composite heritage curtilage.

Factors to be considered in determining the curtilage of an item or place include:

- Views to and from the item;
- Potential need for a buffer zone between the curtilage and adjoining properties;
- Visual and historical relationship between the item and its setting.

Figure 45. Glebe Cemetery viewed from the head of High St looking southwest. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

4.5.1 Curtilage/Boundary Identification Issues

Figure 46 below identifies the study area included in the SHR listing. As also identified by Lamb (2012), the SHR listing and subsequent LEP Schedule and Map of Heritage Items provides statutory protection for only two of the four lots that that "have direct links to and fabric that demonstrate the historic use of the place as a Burial Ground" (RLA 2012:29).

Existing inconsistencies and their implications regarding the study area's heritage curtilage issues are further discussed below.

Figure 46. The Blue shaded area, owned by Maitland City Council (MCC) and Crown Lands is included in the SHR listing and the MCC LEP 2011 Schedule 5 and LEP Map of Heritage Items. The purple shaded area is owned by St Peter's Parish of East Maitland and is not included in the SHR site listing.

Discussion on Curtilage of the Glebe Cemetery

Richard Lamb has identified the principal views of the cemetery from East Maitland, principally from the head of several cadastral roads that run to the site.38 These view corridors show the cemetery in its bucolic setting with the flood plain beyond. As the cemetery is set within the folds of the gently undulating country the ridges of the banks to the south and north focus this view. The bank to the south provides an important pastoral backdrop to the view of cemetery and quarry site from the east.

This topography also affects the views from the cemetery. Richard Lamb's assessment of views out from the cemetery and quarry site identifies the view channelled to the west and north west by the ridges of adjacent banks. We concur with that assessment.

[38] *Lamb, R. Glebe Gully Burial Ground, East Maitland. Heritage Assessment. Statement of Heritage Impact of Proposed Rezoning of Land etc.Nov 2012. Map 5*

The NSW National Trust classification of the place in November 1981 stresses the importance of the cemetery's setting: "Wonderful landscape of ruin sited on a marvellous hilltop setting with views to encroaching residential development on the East and Southern Side….Fabulous romantic setting of scattered headstones - which is vitally dependent on the retention of open space around it"[39]

The National Trust's assessment of the required curtilage to protect the setting of the place was reflected in the Access Archaeology 2000 CMP for the place. Under Existing Landscape management it advocated the following:

"3.7.2 To protect the integrity of the landscape setting and its cultural significance it is important that open space be retained to include the glebe ground. A recommended boundary for this is shown on the accompanying plan."[40]

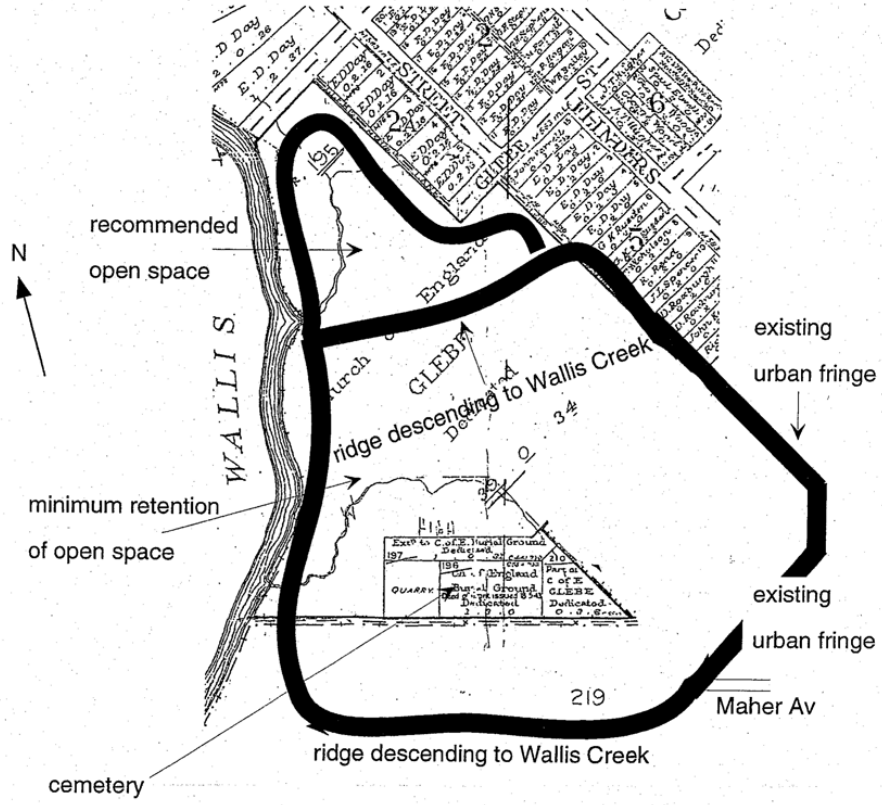


Figure 47. Plan 2, Sketch Plan of Glebe Cemetery Open Area *(Source: Maitland Glebe Cemetery CMP, Access Archaeology, 2000)*

The Access Archaeology assessment includes (as a minimum) all land beneath the ridges to the north and south of the cemetery being preserved as open area to protect the present setting of the cemetery.

[39] NSW National Trust Index Card for Glebe Gully (St Peters Old Burial Ground) 30/11/1981

[40] Winston-Gregson, Jon Access Archaeology Conservation Management Plan for Glebe and Oakhampton Cemeteries May 2000 p 16

The burial ground remains within a generally rural setting protected by the rural zoning of the glebe lands to the north and, until recently, a similar zoning to the south. Views from the burial ground to the west and north-west are protected by the extensive flood plain of the Hunter River and Wallis Creek.

The setting of East Maitland Glebe Cemetery is rare and significant.

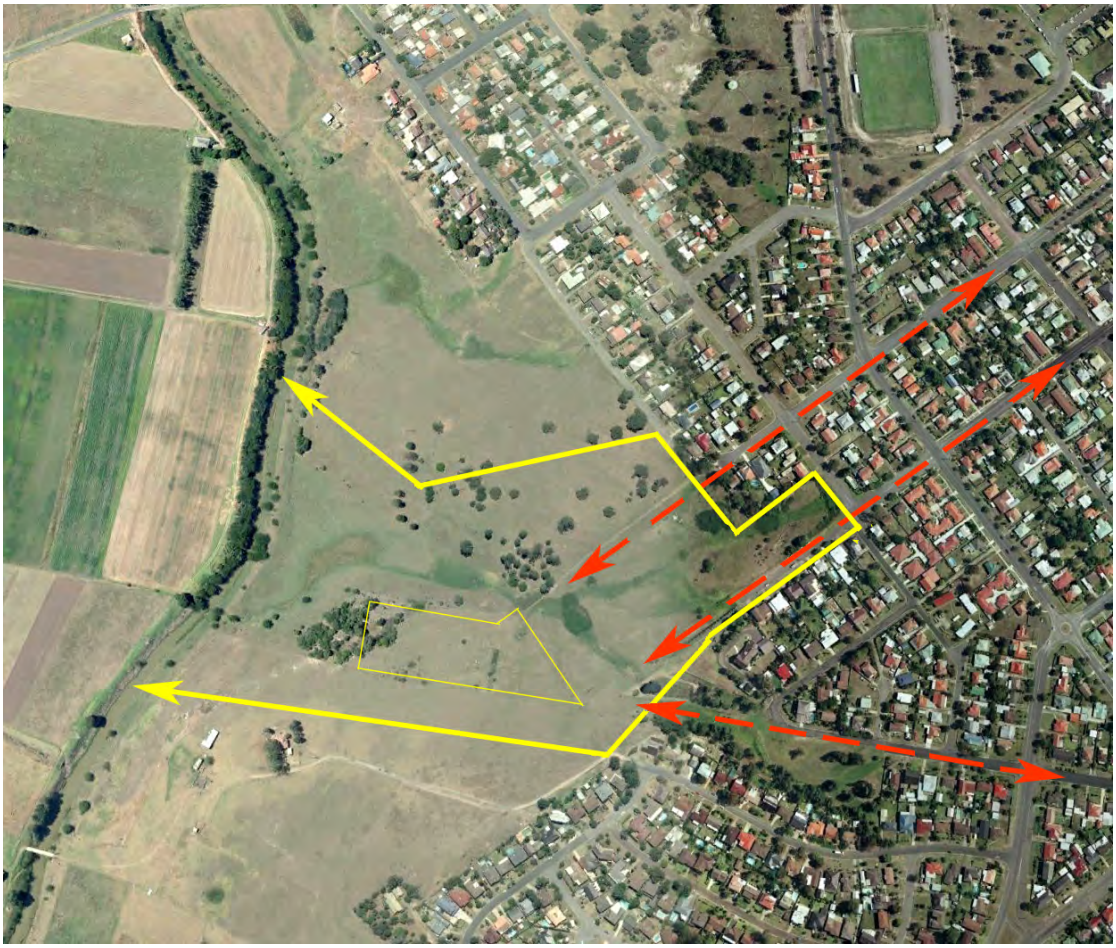


Figure 48. Views to and from the item. The yellow line denotes the northern and southern ridge lines that contain the views and focus long view north west over the Wallis Creek flood plain. The red arrows indicate significant views to and from the site from the publicly accessible roads. *(Source: Google Images accessed May 2014, annotations by Blackledge, 2014)*.

The State Heritage Item boundary

The SHR covers two parcels of land in the study area (as part of the St Peter's Church group) the Quarry and the original parcel of land set aside for the Church of England burial ground. Excluded from that boundary are the northern extension to the burial ground and the supplementary glebe land immediately to the east.

It is likely there are burials within the burial ground northern extension and possibly some encroachment into the glebe land to the east by the substantial vaulted tombs at the extreme east of the burial ground.

Owing to the restrictive nature of the SHR item boundary a curtilage based on the SHR lot boundary would be inadequate, as it would provide no physical or visual buffer to preserve the cemetery's rural setting or protect archaeology associated with the place.

An Expanded Curtilage

An expanded heritage curtilage is where the heritage curtilage required is greater than the property boundary. In defining an expanded heritage curtilage the prominent observation points from which the item can be viewed, interpreted and appreciated must be identified.

An expanded curtilage is required to mitigate the adverse impacts of the proposed residential development to the south and to a lesser extent the possible residential development of the higher glebe lands to the north. Figure 49 indicates a recommended curtilage.

The principal features of the proposed expanded curtilage is as follows:

- A buffer zone of 35m south of the southern boundary
- A northern boundary determined by the ridge line on the glebe lands
- An eastern boundary determined by the line of existing development
- A western boundary determined by Wallis Creek.
- The protection of significant views to and from the site along the unmade road reserves.

Since the recent rezoning of Maher's Paddock to residential use the instigation of an adequate buffer to the southern boundary will affect the development potential of that land. The proposed 35 metre buffer zone allows for the following:

- Protection of possible archaeological remains associated with the cemetery;
- To allow a informal access to the cemetery for works or disabled people;
- To allow space for screening that will mitigate the visual effect of future development while limiting adverse impact on the prospect and aspect of the development;
- Provide better public oversight of the place.

4.6 Conclusion

The proposed Heritage Conservation Area boundary that defines the expanded curtilage to the Glebe Cemetery.

Figure 49. The proposed expanded curtilage and Heritage Conservation Area for the Glebe Cemetery shown in red based on the northern ridge line and a 35m buffer zone to the south set from the northern side of Maher Avenue and extending to Wallis Creek parallel to the SHR item south boundary. Wallis Creek forms the western boundary and the town edge, the eastern boundary. Impacts adjacent to the boundary of the HCA should be managed to lessen their impacts on the HCA i.e. by controlling setbacks etc. The HCA should be zoned E2 (Environmental Conservation) with a minimum lot size of 40ha (i.e. no subdivision). *(Source: Google Images accessed May 2014, annotations by Blackledge, 2014).*

5 Constraints and Opportunities

The first four sections of this plan have aided an understanding of the values and significance of the historical fabric and features of the Glebe Cemetery site. This section provides an overview of the Glebe Cemetery as it stands today, discusses the owner's requirements for the place and briefly describes the statutory constraints affecting the place.

The assessment provides a basis for developing an overall conservation philosophy and policy framework to guide future conservation and management of the place.

5.1 Statutory and Other Controls

The East Maitland Glebe Cemetery is affected by the following statutory controls and non-statutory registers, (this is not an exhaustive list):

- The NSW *Heritage Act* 1977
- State Heritage Register
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979
- *Maitland Local Environmental Plan* 2011
- Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW)
- Register of the National Estate (Commonwealth)
- Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (the Burra Charter); and
- *Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995
- The *Public Health Regulation* 2012
- The *Public Health Act* 2010
- *Work Health and Safety Act* 2011
- *The Coroners Act* 2009

5.1.1 State Level Planning Context

***Heritage Act* 1977 (NSW)**

The NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 was established to conserve the environmental heritage of NSW. Section 4 of the Act describes State heritage significance as:

> *Relation to a place, building work, relic, movable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value of the item.*

The Act set up the Heritage Council of NSW, which is the consent authority for items considered to be of State significance and subsequently listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The State Heritage Register

The SHR is managed by the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage and contains items that are of State significance to New South Wales. Items on the SHR are protected under the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 and changes to these items can only be made with approval from the NSW Heritage Council.

The Maitland Glebe Cemetery is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (01886). This listing recognises the site as being of State significance and provides statutory protection under the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977. The listing is part of the St Peters Anglican Church Group and acknowledges the importance of the Glebe Cemetery to the history and cultural significance of the Anglican group. The curtilage of the SHR listing is limited to the quarry site (Lot 7316 DP 1162547) and the original Anglican burial ground (Lot 196 DP 755237) and does not provide direct protection to those areas adjacent to the place that also provide an important contribution to the history of the place and the protection of its setting.

Under Section 57(1) of the *Heritage Act*, approval from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage is required for works to a State Heritage Register item.

Listing under the Act bring certain obligation for minimum standards of maintenance http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infominimumstandards.pdf

Minor works to the place can be carried out under an Exemption under section 57.1 of the *Heritage Act* 1977.

http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/StandardExemptions.pdf

Works undertaken as an exemption under the Act avoid the requirement for a section 60 approvals process for minor works. The case that the proposed works are, in fact, minor has to be made to the Heritage Branch and a formal exemption given. Minor works to a monument, for example straightening a leaning stele, may involve excavation beyond the scope of Standard Exemption 4 (excavation) (see Archaeology below) so caution is required to ensure the full scope of any repair work is appropriately documented and approved. Standard Exemption 14: Burial Sites and Cemeteries, sets out the types of minor works which may be carried out under and exemption.

The Case for a Heritage Conservation Area (HCA)

The curtilage of the SHR item is limited to its lot boundaries and does not reflect the importance of its setting or the significance of its 2 adjacent lots. The setting of the place is threatened by the existing residential zoning to south and development pressure on the glebe lands to the north. As identified by Richard Lamb[41] an appropriate curtilage can be drawn that mitigates some of the anticipated adverse

[41] Richard Lamb and Associates Glebe Gully Burial Ground East Maitland SoHI of rezoning of land Map 8 p 22 and 33

impacts of this development pressure. The HCA can allow appropriate management of the item's setting.

***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*,1979 (NSW)**

The *EP&A Act* controls land use planning in NSW and confirms the relationship between planning and heritage conservation through standard provisions for the protection and management of identified heritage items. The planning system established by the Act includes LEPs and provisions relating to development control. Land is zoned under an LEP or other planning instrument established by the Act. Developments permissible within each zone usually require Council consent. The development control role is supplemented by environmental matters that are considered under Section 90 of the *EP&A Act*.

The *Public Health Act* 2010 and the *Public Health Regulation* 2012 (NSW)

The *Public Health Act* 2010 and the *Public Health Regulation* 2012 control and regulate the processes for exhumation and handling of human remains via legislative guidelines and policy directives.

Burials - Exhumation of Human Remains, NSW Health Policy Directive PD2013_046 is a document that provides the policy to be observed by NSW Health in receipt of an application to seek permission for approval of the exhumation of human remains under clauses 69-72 of the *Public Health Regulation* 2012. This Policy Directive provides the conditions on which approvals may be granted for exhumation of human remains. It is available at:

http://www0.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/pd/2013/PD2013_046.html

***Work Health and Safety Act* 2011 (Cth)**

The *Work Health and Safety Act* 2011 and Code of Practice for Excavation provisions apply to protect personnel involved in the exhumation procedure by creating and maintaining safe and healthy work practices.

Graves, crypts and vaults could be considered to be confined spaces in some circumstances under health and safety legislation. The *Work Health and Safety Act* 2011 makes reference to working in confined spaces. WH&S matters are enforced by WorkCover NSW. More information on safe work practices is available at http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/default

The *Coroners Act* 2009 (NSW)

Where human remains are suspected to be less than 100 years old they come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the *Coroners Act 2009* (NSW). In these circumstances the remains would be considered a 'reportable death' and under legal notification obligations set out in s35(2); a person must report the death to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible.

This applies to all human remains less than 100 years old regardless of ancestry (i.e. both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal remains). Public health controls may also apply.

A coroner may order an exhumation for the purposes of forensic investigation or a criminal investigation. The Police may request that an authorised officer from the Ministry of Health or the local Public Health Unit be present at the coronial exhumation.

***Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995 (NSW)**

Although the total site species list representing the Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest is quite depleted compared with the typical species assemblage given by the Scientific Committee as determined under the Act, the remnants within the former quarry and adjacent Glebe lands are regarded, nevertheless, as highly significant as they represent a rare occurrence of the type within the East Maitland area. The Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin and NSW North Coast Bioregions is listed as a Vulnerable Ecological Community under Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995.

With respect to ecological communities, such are eligible to be listed as ***vulnerable*** if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is facing a high risk of extinction in NSW in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with criteria prescribed by the regulations, and
- it is not eligible to be listed as an ***endangered*** or ***critically endangered ecological community***.

The objects of the *TSC Act* 1995 are:-

- to conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development, and
- to prevent the extinction and promote recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and
- to protect the critical habitat of those threatened species, populations and ecological communities that are endangered, and
- to eliminate or manage certain processes that threaten the survival or evolutionary development of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and
- to ensure that the impact of any action affecting threatened species, populations and ecological communities is properly assessed, and
- to encourage the conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities by the adoption of measures involving co-operative management.

Other parts of the Act provide instruction on the critical habitat of, and recovery plans for, threatened ecological communities as well as threat abatement plans to manage key threatening processes and other conservation measures.

The listing of this vegetation community under the *TSC Act* 1995 carries an obligation in the management of the cemetery/quarry precinct to ensure its conservation with further implications on the extent of the remnant community as well as adjoining areas and their uses.

5.1.2 Local Planning Context

***Maitland Local Environmental Plan* 2011**

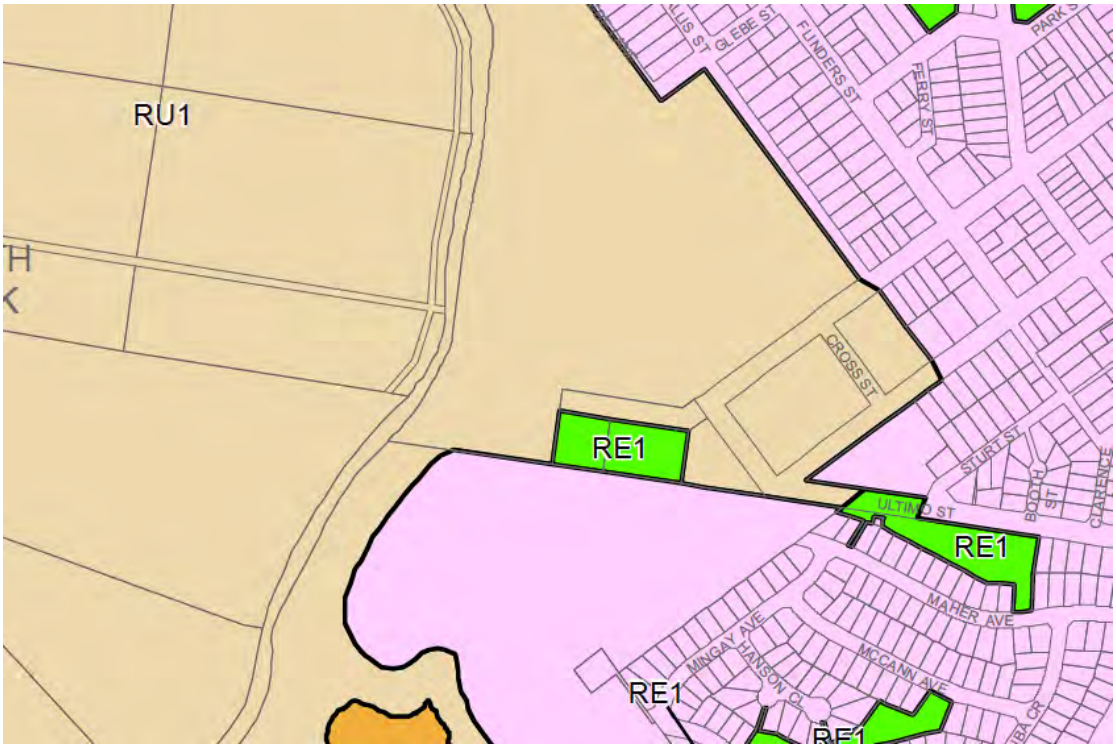


Figure 50. Extract of MLEP 2011 Map 04D. Note the pink area is zoned General Residential (R1), the Glebe cemetery and its adjacent quarry site are zoned Public Recreation lands (RE1) and the Glebe land to the north and the Wallis Creek flood affected lands to the west are zone Primary Production rural lands (RU1). *(Source: Maitland LEP 2011, Map 04D).*

The significant views from the subject site to the north and west are protected to a degree by its current rural zoning and extensive flood plain zoning associated with Wallis Creek and the Hunter River. Whist the significance views from the place are presently protected the rural zoning allows stock close to the cemetery which requires the maintenance of stock proof fencing.

The land to the south of the place (part of the old Rathluba Estate) has recently been rezoned from Rural to General Residential in the current LEP (16 December 2013). The boundary to this zoning extends to the SHR boundary without additional planning constraint. Owing to the likely adverse impact this zoning will have on the setting of the cemetery mitigation measures are required to minimise, as far as possible, the adverse impacts of this potential development site.

The lands immediately to the north of the subject lands are deemed flood affected under the LEP (refer Flood Planning Map FLD004D).

Maitland Council is presently seeking approval from the Department of Planning and Environment to rezone the higher, northern glebe lands to residential use (R1) with the remaining land rezoned E2 (Environmental Conservation) see figure 51.

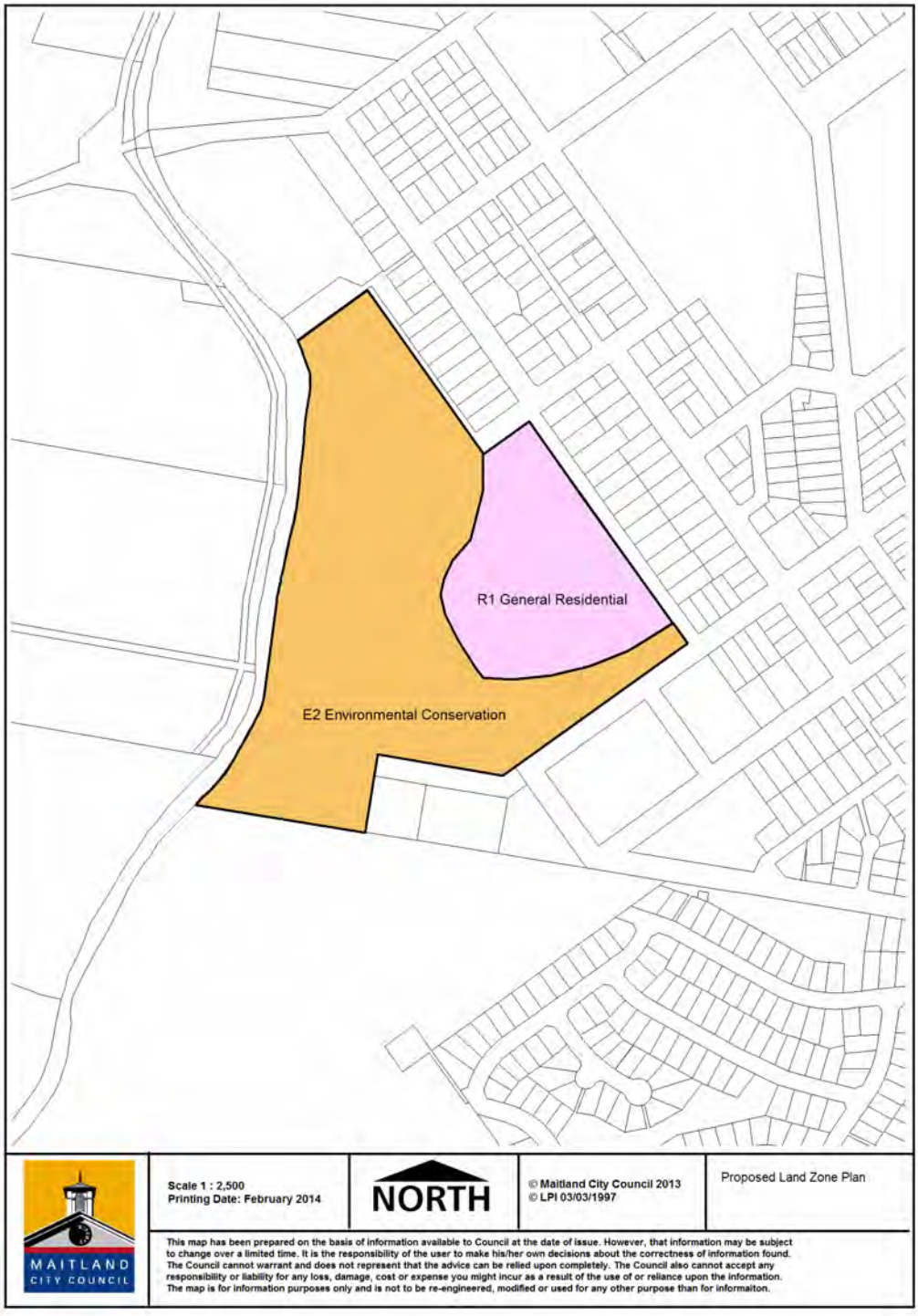


Figure 51. The proposed re-zoning of the Lot 195 (the glebe lands) presently with the Department of Planning for approval as an amendment to the MLEP 2011. *(Source: Maitland City Council, 2014)*

Maitland Urban Settlement Strategy 2010

The land to the north of the place (the glebe lands) has been identified as a potential development site in the Maitland Urban Settlement Strategy 2010. We understand detailed discussions between the owners (Trustees of St Peter's Anglican Church) and the Council are presently underway.

5.1.3 Non Statutory Listings

National Trust

The subject property is listed with the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The purpose of the register is to alert relevant authorities, owners and the community to the significance of the subject property and provide an opportunity to preserve the significant qualities of the site. The Trust will provide advice and take actions appropriate to ensure the protection of property under threat.

As a non-statutory register this does not hold any legal implications, however, due to the significance of Glebe Cemetery the Trust's opinion should be sought regarding future plans for the property.

The setting of the cemetery is of particular importance to the National Trust.

Register of the National Estate

The subject property was listed on the former Register of the National Estate. Listing on the Register of the National Estate carries no statutory implications for items not in the ownership of the Commonwealth Government, however, it is indicative of the high cultural values of the place.

The Register of the National Estate no longer has any legal status however the listing information is provided for the sake of completeness.

5.2 Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013) is widely accepted in Australia as the underlying methodology used for all works to sites/ buildings identified as having national, state and local significance.

The Maitland Glebe cemetery is of demonstrable cultural significance, therefore, procedures for managing changes and activities to the site should be in accordance with the recognised conservation methodology of the Burra Charter.

The relevant principles are established in the Articles of the Burra Charter are as follows:

Cautious Approach (Article 3)

All conservation work should be based on a respect for the existing fabric, should involve the minimum interference to the existing fabric and should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.

Irreversible actions to the place should as far as possible be avoided, for example the re-cutting of inscriptions or the application of stone consolidants. If special techniques or materials are to be used, that use must be the result of careful consideration of all alternatives by a suitably skilled person.

Knowledge , Skills and Techniques (Article 4)

Conservation and maintenance works must be guided by an informed approach and carried out by people with the necessary skills.

Any work to be the place must be undertaken by appropriately skilled people guided by a properly considered maintenance plan or conservation documentation. For example irreversible damage to monuments can result if a descendant undertakes stone cleaning on a monument.

Values (Article 5)

The conservation of the place should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of another.

The values of the Glebe Cemetery are complex and require a sophisticated response to insure a balanced conservation approach to the place is maintained. For example the quarry site and, to a lesser extent, the cemeteries are important botanical resources. Some rampant vegetation affecting monuments is a significant relict of earlier ecologies. A maintenance plan that understands the specific qualities of the place is required to guide its management.

Care is also required to balance conflicting requirements, for example site safety and the risk presented by historic features like the quarry edge in close proximity to the burial ground. While safety is paramount it is often possible to mitigate a risk is a way that satisfies safety concerns while maintaining site values, for example a wide low hedge may provide a suitable barrier while a fence may be intrusive.

Setting (Article 8)

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. Change that adversely affects the setting is not appropriate.

The Glebe Cemetery has an unusually intact setting. That setting is under risk from the re-zoning of adjacent land for housing. The adverse impact of housing

development can be mitigated by the development of a Development Control Plan for the sites.

The Maher's Paddock site (the land to the south of the subject land) has been re-zoned to residential use without special constraint and will present a particular challenge to Council to mitigate any adverse impacts of development on the Cemetery.

We agree with Richard Lamb's assessment that a Heritage Conservation Area should be placed over the site that is extensive enough to protect its visual curtilage. The Lamb report recommended a 30m buffer zone to the south of the item. We have suggested a 35m buffer based on the position of Maher Avenue.

Further mitigation of adverse impacts can be achieved by the careful planning of adjacent houses outside the HCA, for example long rear gardens could back onto the buffer zone providing light and views where they can be best appreciated, while the houses are set high enough to enjoy longer views over the flood plain.

The buffer zone should be planted to provide suitably scaled screening with endemic tree species i.e. Cabbage Gum.

Participation (Article 12)

Conservation, interpretation and management of the place should provide for the participation of people with a special interest in the place.

A Friends Group supported by Council could be an important source of labour, guides and oversight.

Maintenance (Article 16)

Maintenance is fundamental to the conservation of the place.

The maintenance of the place should be guided by an appropriate maintenance plan.

Restoration (Article 19)

Restoration can be appropriate if there is sufficient evidence of the earlier state of an item and no new material is required to reassemble it.

Several of the monuments are collapsed but capable of restoration, for example some of the chest tombs.

Reconstruction (Article 20)

Reconstruction is appropriate where an item is damaged or incomplete, for example some of the vaults are broken apart but either have surviving dislocated elements or sufficient evident from surviving fabric to reconstruct the earlier state of the fabric.

Any reconstruction should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional interpretation.

Interpretation (Article 25)

The place should be appropriately interpreted to make its cultural significance more apparent.

For the place to be properly valued it should be appreciated. That appreciation can create a virtuous spiral that ensures the future of the place. An engaging and effective interpretation of the place that describes the significant aspects from the pre-European history of the place; the stories of people buried there and its natural history is important. The form of the interpretation could be carefully designed and located plaques, a self guided walk or special events (for example during Heritage Week).

Direction, Supervision and Implementation (Article 30)

Appropriate direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages of the work from maintenance to monument repair works.

Records (Article 32)

A record should be kept of new evidence and future decisions and made publicly available.

Records of any works to the fabric of the site should be maintained so the managers of the place can gauge the extent and effectiveness of its conservation over time.

5.3 Current uses

The Glebe Cemetery is no longer used for burial and is now a place of recreation and interest for the locality.

5.4 Vandalism

The place has been subject to prolonged neglect and extensive vandalism.

Prior to the 2002 major clearance work by the Green Corps under the direction of Maitland City Council the cemetery was badly over grown, poorly visited and prey to vandalism.

Vandalism has been a long-standing problem at the place. The Maitland Mercury reported damage to the vault structures in 1957-8. [42]

[42] 'Church Officials and Police Investigating Cemetery Vandalism' in Maitland Mercury, 21/7/1958 cited by University of New England Study "Death of a Cemetery" http://www-personal.une.edu.au/~pgrave/StPeters/vandals.htm

Vandalism thrives in the absence of concerned oversight, when a place seems poorly valued and is decayed. Better protection can be achieved by applying "Crime Prevention Though Environmental Design (CPTED) principles[43] to the management of the place:

- territorial re-enforcement
- surveillance
- access control and
- space/activity management

Territorial re-enforcement: means the encouragement of community ownership. With the Glebe Cemetery this could involve a Friends Group, information days and well designed interpretation that allows the community to take pride in their "ownership" of the place and have a strong interest in its protection. The clear marking of public space to avoid an ambiguity when faced with inappropriate behaviour, for example by having a fence and clear signage, further enhances territorial re-enforcement.

Surveillance: increases the likelihood of perpetrators being detected and punished and acts as a natural disincentive to vandalism. Better access might allow more opportunity for vandalism but on balance it is generally considered better to encourage visitation and by improving oversight reduce the temptation for casual vandalism. The opportunity for concealment (i.e. behind fences backing onto the Reserve) must be reduced and an open area around the cemetery and quarry providing good oversight by the public should be preserved.

Access Control: can be as simple as a lockable gate. Access control can be augmented by careful landscape design.

Space and activity management: could be regular maintenance or occasional patrols by a Council Ranger that provides the evidence that the cemetery is cared for and valued by the community.

Fencing would provide protection against stock to the north, west and east. The southern boundary is likely to back onto some form of residential area where a fence could be helpful to prevent casual vandalism but not a concerted attack.

Presently chain-link fencing protects the vaulted tombs at the eastern end of the cemetery. The purpose of this fencing is as much about health and safety as protection of the monuments as they are particularly unstable and unsecured. The fence prevents convenient, timely maintenance as well as being intrusive. Once the monuments are repaired there will be an opportunity to open up this section of the cemetery to the public.

[43] https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/community_issues/crime_prevention/safer_by_design

Lighting can be helpful in more urban settings to extend the period of beneficial use and reduce the period for nefarious activities. However lighting would be inappropriate for the current rural setting of the place. With greater urbanization it may become appropriate. Any lighting must be carefully designed.

5.5 Safety and Security

Prior to the preparation of the 2000 CMP, Maitland City Council commissioned MRM Nationwide Resources to report on the occupational health and safety of the cemetery owing to concerns over open vaults and leaning monuments. The 2000 CMP responded to the report as follows:

> *Their report (Fuller, 1998) concludes that "the Glebe Burial Ground and surrounds are a hazardous environment to the public" and, in relation to the cemetery, recommends "that:*
>
> 1. *The site be temporarily closed to the public and signage displayed accordingly.*
> 3. *A formal access and egress be established from the Maher's Farm entry point and the closed off gate be repaired.*
> 4. *Hazardous grave/vault sites be identified and protective fencing erected."*
>
> *The hazards presented by the open vaults and those headstones with severe leans cannot be denied. However, the proposed protective fencing of every hazardous grave is considered an excessive response as it would involve many sites across the cemetery. This would detract from the heritage values of the cemetery and not contribute in a positive way to its conservation. Instead, the cemetery should be closed as per recommendation 1, and a programme of remedial works undertaken that achieves both conservation and safety objectives so that the cemetery can be reopened to the public in as short a time as practicable.*

We concur with these findings.

Since the preparation of the Fuller report the vault structures have been fenced but no remedial work to address their increasingly perilous condition has been undertaken. Many stelae have been set vertical but many more are leaning severely and will collapse. Some of those stelae righted in 2002 are beginning to lean.

As part of the maintenance of the site a regular inspection of the monuments needs to be undertaken to assess their safety and put in place remedial actions to repair and set upright leaning monuments or (as a short term expedient) place the affected monument on a pallet adjacent to its associated grave.

We recommend that a phased programme to repair the vault structures be undertaken. As vaults are made safe the fence could be reset to allow public access and, as importantly, access for periodic maintenance and weeding. We do not

recommend the premature opening up of this increasingly hazardous area to public or general Council maintenance staff.

5.6 Access

The Fuller Report (1998) also recommended an alternative road access to the cemetery via Maher's Farm. The 2000 CMP responded to this suggestion as follows:

> *The recommendation for a formal entry point via Maher's Farm takes no account of the historic entry which was via George Street and then a track that entered the cemetery through its eastern boundary just south of the vault to Henry Adams (No. 142). This entry should be reinstated as the principal entry to the cemetery, and made available to visitors on foot from George Street. The Maher's Farm entrance should be upgraded, not as the normal entrance, but so as to provide access for disabled people and for work vehicles.*

We concur with this assessment.

Owing to the visual sensitivity of the area to the south of the cemetery considerable care would be required to design an appropriately low key road to provide occasional access to the site for work and maintenance and also for less mobile people.

5.7 Public Involvement

A Friends Group based perhaps on the Maitland Genealogical Society could be encouraged to further its interest in the place and its conservation. Interpretation, guides and working parties (assisted by Council) will increase the awareness of this special place and aid its conservation.

5.8 Client Requirements

This Conservation Management Plan was commissioned by Maitland City Council to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide an update on the general condition of the place.
- Identify an appropriate curtilage for a Heritage Conservation Area around the item. Develop policies to manage the HCA and its archaeology.
- Develop management strategies for the implementation of policies.
- Develop policies for the continued maintenance of the monuments and the safety issues associated with the vaults.

5.9 Significant Fabric

5.9.1 Physical Condition

The monuments are at risk of accelerated deterioration owing to:

- Instability
- Fragmentation and dispersal of monuments (by several means)
- Salt attack
- Vandalism
- Plant growth
- Corrosion
- Poor maintenance practice

The 1999 assessment of the monuments and priority lists require updating to form the basis of a recommenced repair programme.

David Young's "Caring for Monuments Annexure" which formed Appendix 3 in the 2000 CMP has been updated to provide current guidance on the best practice for the repair of the grave furniture and attendant elements of the Glebe Cemetery and forms Appendix G of this report.

This document should be referenced by a maintenance plan and documentation to support a continuing repair programme.

5.9.2 Maintenance

The care of the place must be guided by an appropriate plan of maintenance supported by an appropriate budget.

Maintenance is essential to protect the monuments from accelerated decay, greater future costs and loss of significant fabric.

Maintenance provides the evidence that the place is appreciated by the community and reduces the risk of vandalism.

5.10 Proposed Works

The rezoning of the land to the south of the cemetery and the consequent development pressures both risk adversely affecting the important setting of the cemetery. As mentioned above, the re-zoning of the land made no special provision for the item. We have recommended a 35m buffer zone that would contain screening forest trees to mitigate some of the adverse impacts of the likely development.

5.11 Archaeology

5.11.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

This report does not assess aboriginal archaeology at the site, as this was not a component of the Project Brief.

In 2010, ARAS undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the site immediately north of the current study site. The report identified Aboriginal heritage sites, remains and cultural landscape areas of high potential (ARAS 2010). The current development proposal should consider the findings of that report where works may affect the existing aboriginal resource and cultural significance at the site.

The potential for Aboriginal interments in the cemetery or in the surrounding area is unknown but should be considered a possibility.

5.11.2 Historical Archaeological Potential

The Cemetery

In addition to visible graves, grave goods and associated elements, the East Maitland Glebe Cemetery site has the potential to retain the following buried historical era archaeological remains:

- Evidence associated with the route of the original Wisemans Ferry Road, which, as indicated on the 1829 Town Plan, traversed the cemetery on a north-south alignment (see Figure 5 in Section 2).
- Buried remains associated with earlier fencing phases at the cemetery.
- Buried remains including footstones, headstone and associated grave goods.
- Evidence associated with stone quarrying.

Outside the Original Cemetery

There is potential for burials to have occurred outside the cemetery itself. The lack of a sexton to oversee any formal order of denomination or orientation of burials in the early years of operation meant that people buried their own dead (refer to the historical background in Section 2).[44] The poor nature of the rocky soil would have made digging difficult and encouraged positioning of shallow graves wherever digging was easiest.

The following areas have the potential to contain buried historical archaeological remains:

- Burials outside the southern cemetery boundary, within the area of proposed housing development.
- Burials within the Quarry area outside (within the SHR listed boundary but outside the cemetery itself).

[44] Waddell 1996:25

- Burials in the extended burial ground that borders the cemetery and quarry to the north.
- Burials in the triangle of land to the east of the original cemetery (see Area B in Figure 52 below).
- Worked stones within the extended burial ground and immediately north of the study site (where "23" is located in Figure 52 below).

5.11.3 Archaeological Constraints

Currently available historical evidence and physical inspection are unable to conclusively identify whether any inhumations have occurred outside the existing cemetery boundary during European occupation of the site.

Historical documentation suggests that there is potential for unrecorded human remains and historical archaeological features to survive on and in the vicinity of the subject site.

No physical evidence of unidentified graves (e.g. subsided areas, or mounds of earth) was noted outside of the existing cemetery boundaries during the site inspection. This cannot however conclusively rule out unidentified or informal burials, which have simply not expressed any physical evidence on the ground surface.

The existing curtilage of the cemetery is not considered sufficient to protect the potential archaeological values that may exist outside the southern area of the curtilage.

Potential risk exists of exposing unexpected human remains and associated elements in the recently rezoned residential area that abuts the SHR curtilage of the Glebe Cemetery site on its south boundary.

There are several mitigation measures available to minimise the impacts of potential neighbouring development. These options and actions are explained below in order of preference:

Option 1: A Cemetery Vegetation Buffer/No Further Action

A vegetated buffer zone should be adopted for the land immediately south of the Glebe Cemetery. A 35-metre buffer of native vegetation planted outside the curtilage of the cemetery boundary fence line would provide:

1. Protection for potential existing unrecorded burials outside the current boundary of the cemetery, and
2. A visual buffer to and from the cemetery, particularly for residential views overlooking the cemetery.

Richard Lamb and Associates recent heritage assessment of the site resulted in a recommendation that the "aesthetic heritage values and the ability of the community

to continue to appreciate and value the historic significance of the item demands that the curtilage be protected inside an extended visual setting". [45]

Option 2: Geophysical Testing

Several geophysical techniques are available to assist in locating unmarked graves. These variously measure contrasts in magnetic susceptibility, electrical conductivity and soil density, producing data that can be 'plotted' to produce a sub-surface map of grave 'cuts' or fills. The costs of geophysical work can be relatively high and specialist geophysical expertise is usually required to ensure that the data collection and analysis is undertaken successfully.

- Ground Magnetic Survey (GMS)
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
- Electromagnetic Survey
- Resistivity Survey

Any of these methods of physical investigation may be preferable to testing via excavation, as they require minimal ground disturbance. The results are however not necessarily conclusive and their accuracy can vary considerably depending on subsurface ground conditions.

Option 3: Archaeological Surface Scape Testing

If provision of a buffer zone to protect or use of geophysical sensing techniques to identify potential inhumations is not possible, a testing program will be required to selectively test scrape the area beyond southern cemetery boundary to identify grave cuts of unmarked graves and further define the extent of the original cemetery.

This option may require preparation of a Research Design report to accompany an application for an Exemption to Section 60 of the NSW *Heritage Act*, as the cemetery site is of State Significance. The report would identify a research program to guide the test excavation methodology. Any proposed excavations would be for testing purposes only to identify the presence of potential grave cuts and would therefore not be designed to expose skeletal remains or associated archaeological remains. The results of such testing could then be used to further refine the necessary protective mechanisms for this part of the site.

Option 4: Archaeological Exhumation

If a buffer zone, as recommended in Option 1 is not considered viable or appropriate and Options 2 or 3 produce evidence of burials within and beyond the southern cemetery boundary, archaeological exhumation of identified remains and associated grave goods would be required where development impacts are expected.

Requirements must be met under several Acts that govern the exhumation of human remains (see Section 5.1 above):

- The NSW *Heritage Act* 1977

[45] Richard Lamb And Associates 2012:33

- The *Coroners Act* 2009
- The *Public Health (Disposal of Bodies) Regulation* 2012
- The *Public Health Act* 2010
- *Work Health and Safety Act* 2011

In addition, appropriate arrangement for reinterment of human remains would also be required.

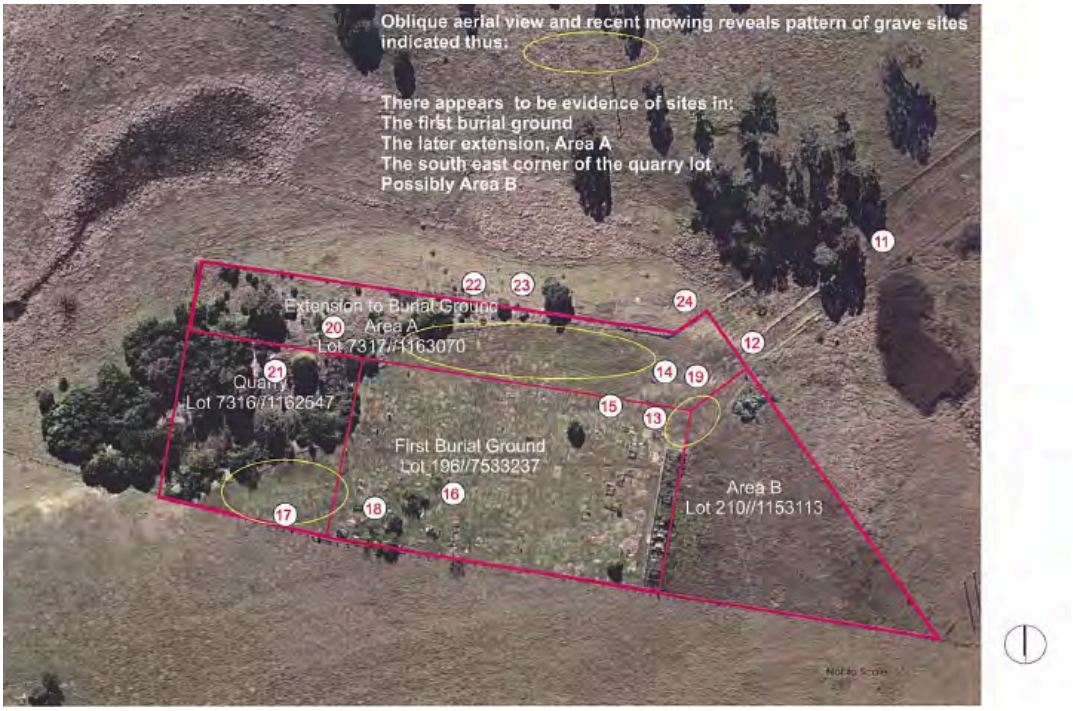


Figure 52. Aerial view of the project site. Yellow circles indicate areas where potential graves may exist outside the first burial ground *(Source: RLA 2012:23).*

6 Conservation Policy

6.1 Preamble

This section sets out a policy framework for future management of the heritage significance of the East Maitland Glebe Cemetery by looking at the various elements, and associations of the place. The policies are based on the issues raised in the analysis, assessment and procedure sections of this report, with particular emphasis on the significance of the place.

The policies provide guidance and, while proscriptive with respect to the management of significant historic fabric, cannot anticipate every possible circumstance, which may arise on a site. Where this document does not provide sufficient guidance for a proposal, a separate Statement of Heritage Impact should be commissioned.

The conservation policies for the place have been prepared to provide advice on how to manage the site and conserve its identified cultural heritage values. The aim of these policies is to provide a solid foundation for all future conservation recommendations.

6.2 Policy Discussion / Vision Statement

The future of the Glebe Cemetery is dependant on maintaining the monuments and their setting that enable it to:

- Be identified as a place of high heritage value
- Be publically accessible
- Be recognised as a place that provides an understanding of history of Maitland
- Retain, conserve and restore, where appropriate, significant fabric and elements of the site.

The policies developed aim to establish appropriate and viable uses for the building that ensure the retention of the building and its significance. The policies aim to facilitate this vision and ensure that the place is conserved and actively used.

6.3 Vistas, Views and Setting

6.3.1 Setting and Curtilage

Northern Lands, Discussion

One of the enduring characteristics of the Glebe Gully cemetery precinct is its sense of still being part of an old rural landscape – in this case one dating back to the early 19th century. This is emphasised by its place over a mostly cleared hillside overlooking the adjacent gully and high ridge to the north and east that forms part of

the East Maitland township's built edge. Thus the cemetery belongs historically, topographically, socially and by layout to the adjacent township. Views out from the cemetery to the Wallis Creek alluvial flats and distant ranges are also an enduring and important part of the site's traditional setting.

In the several years prior to this CMP part of the adjacent Glebe lands has been the subject of a rezoning proposal, supported by Council, that would enable an area between Wallis Street and the cemetery to be developed for housing. Of the various studies commissioned by the rezoning proponent, the 2012 report of Richard Lamb & Associates addresses issues of cultural heritage relating to the Glebe lands and the cemetery.

In its site analysis the 2012 RLA report observes that there is a principal ridge and band of woodland vegetation within the Glebe lands that suggest a natural division between future potential housing off Wallis Street and the heritage-listed cemetery and the present CMP has also separately confirmed the importance of this woodland vegetation as a means of mitigating the potential impact of the proposed development area with respect to the cemetery. However, it has also been noted that there is a substantial variance between the amount of woodland noted in the 2012 report analysis and that of the report's recommended area for rezoning. The latter indicates only about half the woodland within an exclusion area with the implication that the remainder of the woodland could be removed as part of the residential development construction.

The proposed urban development within the rezoned area will certainly be visible from the cemetery. In order to maximise opportunities for the amelioration of this expected heritage impact is highly desirable to retain as much of the woodland vegetation as possible. This means excluding it from the designated rezoned area.

Policy 1- Ensure all of the existing woodland belt within the glebe lands is retained in order to function as an effective means of mitigating potential impact on the significance of the heritage-listed Glebe Gully cemetery.

Southern Lands, Discussion

More of the cemetery's historic setting also extends across the remainder of the north-facing ridge on which the cemetery is located as this was also traditionally a rural landscape from the early 19th century. However, the land immediately south of the cemetery/town boundary has already been rezoned for housing. An abrupt interface between the rural cemetery site and an urbanised landscape next to it would certainly compromise the cultural significance of the cemetery by dramatically transforming a substantial part of its setting – and that in very close proximity. There are broader implications too for East Maitland in that the old cemetery precinct contributes to the heritage values of the township such that both would ultimately be diminished with a substantial loss of critical setting for the cemetery. Cultural heritage

remains one of Maitland's great assets both now and for the future and its local history enables it to be distinguished from other growth areas.

It is highly desirable for the land south of the cemetery to include as part of its rezoned layout a suitable buffer or transition landscape in order to mitigate what would otherwise be a considerable compromise to the appreciation of the cemetery precinct and its culturally important values. As part of its recommendations regarding a curtilage around the cemetery precinct, the 2012 RLA report indicated a corridor between the southern boundary of the cemetery and the rezoned area within the Rathluba lands. Such a transition space is strongly supported by the findings of this CMP.

Further, the discussion in this CMP has emphasised the importance of open space in the form of rural landscape – in a variety of types – as being an important characteristic of the cemetery's traditional setting. This means that it is essential to retaining a meaningful edge for the cemetery to maintain this southern boundary corridor next to the cemetery as open space.

Also as the existing Mahers Paddock homestead is closely associated with a mature group of woodland trees this offers helpful guidance as to how proposed residential development within the property may be better integrated and assist in mitigating the anticipated heritage impact from the development on the cemetery. It is highly desirable, therefore, to ensure a belt of woodland trees (as a visual screen) beyond the clear corridor space next to the cemetery as well as include additional woodland tree plantings as street trees throughout the Maher Paddock subdivision plan.

Policy 2- A Heritage Conservation Area should be created by Council to protect the setting of the Glebe Cemetery. The extent of that HCA shall be as shown in Figure 49 and shall be confirmed on site and surveyed. The HCA shall be managed to protect the significant qualities of the place including views to and from the place.

Policy 3- In order to retain the cultural significance of the cemetery precinct, design and negotiate an appropriate treatment to the south of the cemetery that includes a corridor of clear, open space along with a further zone that enables the establishment of a plantation of woodland trees as a visual screen.

6.4 Access

6.4.1 Safety and Security

Discussion

Many of the stele monuments are leaning and will, with time, collapse. An urgent survey of these monuments is required to identify and mitigate risks. The programme of repair started in 2002 should be continued.

The vault structures are safety isolated from the public but increasing prone to structural failure owing to lack of maintenance. A phased programme of repair based on detailed structural and fabric assessments is required. Ideally, once a vault monument is repaired, the surrounding fencing should be realigned to allow periodic maintenance of the item as well as public access.

A fence appropriate to risk and appearance of the place should be constructed around the Quarry site and cemetery. The unfenced quarry edge needs a sensitive but secure barrier. We have suggested that an appropriate design response may be a low wide hedge. A buffer zone shall be provided to all sides of the place to indicate unambiguous public ownership of the place and provide oversight by the public.

The Council shall provide periodic security inspections of the place.

Policy 4- Actions should be taken to minimise risks that adversely impact on the character of the site.

Policy 5- The stability of the cemetery monuments should be assessed by an appropriately skilled person. Where monuments are at risk of collapse these shall be repaired or, at least, made safe.

Policy 6- Vault structures should be assessed for structural and fabric integrity. Once the monuments are repaired the fence to the monuments should be realigned to allow for maintenance and public access.

Policy 7- The cemetery and Quarry site should be appropriately fenced. The fence line shall be aligned to the historic property boundaries.

6.4.2 Access to the place

Discussion

The historic access to the place was along the track laid out as George Street and entered the site south of Monument #142 (Adams). This should be maintained as the principal pedestrian access to the site and remain a grass track.

As part of the negotiations over the development of the land south of the place (Maher's Paddock) there is the opportunity to construct an appropriate road for less mobile people and maintenance vehicles. The road should be designed to be low key (i.e. not kerbed or sealed) as its appearance could be visually intrusive and may also affect archaeology.

Policy 8- George Street should remain the principal access to the place.

Policy 9- Vehicular access can be made across Maher's Paddock (subject to negotiation with the owner). Any road access should be "low key" and visually and physically unobtrusive.

6.5 Public Involvement

6.5.1 A Friends Group

Discussion

The formation of a Friends Group to support the protection and conservation of the place should be encouraged. Such a group might be formed out of the Maitland Genealogical Society. The Friends Group can canvass Council for support as well as assist in the seeking of grant aid for the continuing repair and maintenance of the place.

Policy 10- Council should encourage a Friends Group to take an active interest in the interpretation and conservation of Glebe Cemetery.

6.5.2 Tours, information and working days

Discussion

To increase awareness of the place Maitland Council should encourage guided tours. Such tours could occur during the NSW National Trust Heritage Festival.

Subject to careful oversight by Maitland Council a Friend Group or interested individuals could undertake guided maintenance of the place.

Policy 11- Public visitation to the site should be encouraged by active engagement in tours and other public programs.

6.5.3 NSW National Trust

Discussion

The cemetery committee of the NSW National Trust is composed of a diverse group of interested individuals who can provide Maitland Council with advice on the planning, repair and management of the cemetery.

Policy 12- Advice may be sought from the NSW National Trust in relation to care of the Glebe Cemetery.

6.6 Fabric

6.6.1 Generally

Policy 13- All fabric that contributes to the overall significance of the Glebe Cemetery should be retained and conserved.

- *Future programs of conservation, interpretation, re-use, alterations and additions should respond to the relative levels of significance identified in Section 4.4 Graded Levels of Significance and for monuments and grave sites to priorities established by searching the database for significance and condition.*

Policy 14- Ongoing preservation and maintenance of original and significant fabric must be carried out using appropriate methods.

- *The guide to Caring for Monuments (Appendix G) shall form the basis for any repair and maintenance work undertaken to the cemetery's monuments and grave sites.*
- *Works are to be carried out by tradespeople and contractors with skills and experience in maintaining historic fabric and historic construction and maintenance techniques.*
- *Traditional materials and techniques are to be adopted in carrying out work to significant fabric unless modern equivalents provide substantial conservation benefits or if work is to be carried out on non-significant fabric.*

Policy 15: New elements are to be designed to be sympathetic with the existing fabric and minimise loss of significant fabric.

6.6.2 Maintenance

Discussion

Regular maintenance is required to ensure the long-term conservation of the Glebe Cemetery Maintenance works specifically look at long-term regular work required to manage the fabric and landscape, it does not require statutory consent.

An appropriately detailed maintenance plan should be developed for the place as well as identify a budget to support it. The plan must identify periodic tasks and level of skill required to undertake them. These would include but not be limited to: training requirements; grass maintenance techniques and equipment; weed management; the special requirements for the quarry precinct and being sensitive to OH&S issues.

Policy 16- The continuing maintenance of the place is to be undertaken in accordance with a maintenance programme that includes regular inspections.

- *A Maintenance Plan for the cemetery shall be commissioned to guide the day-to-day care of the place.*
- *Regular inspections are to be carried out by qualified contractors as required (5 yearly inspections for the monuments would be appropriate).*

Policy 17- Adequate funding is made available for the implementation of the maintenance programme for the cemetery and the landscape.

6.6.3 Monument Survey

Discussion

The 1999 recording of all the monuments should be updated and an attempt made to identify unrecorded, dispersed or fragmented monuments. At the same the cemetery should be resurveyed to correct any errors in the positioning of monuments caused by the previously overgrown nature of the site. The land survey should also identify the original fence line of the place.

Policy 18- Update the 1999 monument database.

Policy 19- Survey the cemetery grave furniture and other significance elements to accurately plot their location.

6.6.4 Repair of Monuments

Discussion

Considerable work is required to bring the monuments of cemetery to good repair.

That work should be guided by a detailed assessment of the condition of the monuments building off the 1999 database. Following which the 1999 priority list should be updated and a phased programme of repair work should be instigated. That repair programme will reference the revised "Caring for Monuments" document.

Grant aid can be available from public sources, for example the NSW Office of Heritage and Environment. These grants are not available if there are private funds available to carry out works on a monument.

Other sources of funding may be biodiversity and cultural heritage initiatives funded indirectly by new coal mining projects.

Policy 20- Update the condition assessment of the monuments.

Policy 21- Obtain funding for a programme of repairs based on detailed schedules of work. Commence a repair programme.

6.6.5 Repair of Vaults

Discussion

The vaults are increasingly perilous and require urgent works to stablise and repair them.

As noted in section 6.7.3 some vaults are being damaged by rampant plant growth which should be urgently managed in accordance with Policy 32, below. Safe access to undertake basic maintenance should be provide regularly. This could involve shoring and/or the temporary dismantling of unsecure elements.

The vault structures will require an updated structural and fabric assessment. The repair works are likely to be both extensive and costly. The works can be phased to individual vaults, whether works to the individual vault could be further phased would be subject to the conclusions of the proposed detailed assessment, it is probable that structural and basic fabric repair works will have to be carried out together.

Owing to the cost of this repair work it is likely the vault repairs have to be phased separately to the relatively more straightforward work to the simpler monuments.

Once a vault structure is repaired we recommend the enclosure fencing be adapted to allow better public access to the monument and regular day-to-day maintenance, this would suggest the vaults be conserved in sequence (i.e. from south to north).

Policy 22- Provide safe access to allow the removal of damaging plant growth and the assessment of the vaults' structure and fabric.

Policy 23- Commission a detailed condition assessment of the vaults. Obtain funding based on that assessment for a phased repair programme based on detailed contract documentation.

6.7 Landscape Policies. Vegetation. Burial Area

6.7.1 Grave Planting

Discussion

Within the original cemetery there are few recognisable grave plantings or their progeny. Where they do occur they should be conserved. These include the single Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) and Primrose Jasmine (*Jasminum mesnyi*) at Grave No. 95 and the senescent Century Plant (*Agave americana*) within Grave No. 47. There is also an opportunity for interpretation as part of the conservation of these desirable species.

Other introduced plantings, namely *Oxalis bowiei* and Periwinkle (*Vinca major*) have become naturalised within the cemetery and these too should be conserved within this location. The former is evident within the enclosed vault area as well as near Grave Nos. 124, 54, 131, 168, 141 and the unnumbered plot to the immediate east of Grave No. 75. Periwinkle is particularly prevalent within the fenced vault area. Other introduced grave plantings may also include various bulbous and cormous species that were in a dormant phase at the time of the site visits.

Policy 24- Ensure the conservation of known grave plantings at Grave Nos. 95 and 47 while ensuring the conservation of more widespread species within the cemetery such as Oxalis bowiei and Periwinkle (Vinca major).

Policy 25- Where existing species may threaten the grave monuments, surrounds or hardware, carefully remove those parts of the plants in contact with the fabric while retaining the remainder of the plant.

Policy 26- Ensure the conservation of dormant bulbous and cormous species (along with native grasses and other species) by setting the mower blade height 50-75mm above the ground and ensuring the relevant site areas are not mown between mid-autumn and late November to allow seeding to take place and the emergence of dormant species. Some site-specific adjustments may need to be made to mowing regimes such that where desirable cormous and bulbous species (and native grasses and forbs) do emerge, ensure these areas

are not mown until the plants die down again or have progressed through flowering and seeding.

Policy 27- A further plant survey should be undertaken in spring to record any bulbous and cormous species or otherwise seasonally dormant species (including native plants) with a note of location for future reference.

6.7.2 New Cemetery Plantings

Discussion

Throughout the cemetery area there are very few recognisable surviving grave plantings and the site is a depleted and austere cultural landscape as a result. When opportune it is desirable to plan for a focussed replanting program of smaller traditional grave species such as bulbs and, possibly, roses in order to replenish these characteristic 'furnishings' and enhance the presentation of the cemetery landscape. Species should only be chosen that could demonstrate their relevance to a 19th century cemetery landscape and did not have the propensity to become an environmental nuisance.

Possible contenders would include various non-invasive South African bulbs with many having been introduced to Australia by 1850: *Albuca spiralis*, *Aristea major*, *Boophane disticha*, *Brunsvigia orientalis*, *Babiana rubrocyanea*, *B. stricta*, *B. nana*, *B. villosa*, various *Gladiolus* species, *Haemanthus coccineus*, *Homeria breynianum*, various *Ixia* species, various *Sparaxis* species, various *Lachenalia* species, *Morea aristata*, *M. bellendenii*, *Nerine flexuosa*, *N. sarniensis*, *Ornithogalum caudatum*, *O. miniatum*, *Tritonia crocata*, *T. squalida*, *Watsonia aletroides*, *W. humilis*, *W. borbonica* and *Zantedeschia aethiopica*.

There are many possible rose species and cultivars relevant for the 19th century though the emphasis should be on hardier types. Plantings should also be planned in conjunction with advice from local historians with insight into individual settlers buried at the cemetery and where their stories may be associated with appropriate plant species.

Policy 28- When opportune, plan a replanting program using traditional 19th century cemetery species (that are hardy but also non-invasive) for introduction within selected grave plots and within the vault precinct after weed species have been removed. Following replanting ensure poisons are no longer used in the control of undesirable species (unless in very restricted locations) in order to encourage the spread of desirable species within the plots and vault precinct.

Policy 29- Where new cemetery grave plot or vault precinct plantings are undertaken, ensure appropriate protection is included to prevent grazing damage from rabbits and hares.

6.7.3 Indigenous Species within the Cemetery

Figure 53. A patch of desirable *Oxalis bowiei* among the Blackberry next to Vault 110. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Discussion

The broader context of the cemetery is that the general site was likely part of an area of dry rainforest (including Prickly Paperbark over the floodplain) with fringing woodland. With the arrival Europeans this indigenous vegetation was severely reduced and transformed into pastoral lands. However patches of the rainforest, along with some woodland species, remain near and within the cemetery. As representatives of the earlier vegetation communities these representatives have value and, in principle, they should be conserved (and interpreted).

While a number of these indigenous species are feasible to be retained within the cemetery area – chiefly grasses, forbs and climbers – some species (mainly trees) pose a potential threat to the stability and integrity of culturally significant grave fabric such as monuments, vaults and their associated hardware. In these cases the trees should be removed from within the cemetery. Examples of native trees damaging cemetery fabric include the cluster of Tuckeroo trunks within Grave No. 172, the Tuckeroo and White Cedar at Vault No. 99 and the Port Jackson Fig on the wall of Vault No. 87.

Policy 30- Ensure the conservation (including interpretation) of native plant species within the cemetery – especially grasses, forbs and climbers – where there is no potential for the plants to cause damage to monuments or vaults.

Policy 31- Carefully remove those native plant species from within the cemetery that are currently threatening culturally significant grave fabric or that pose a potential threat to culturally significant components of the cemetery.

Policy 32- Where native tree species within the cemetery are both representative rainforest species and also assessed as a potential threat to culturally significant grave fabric, ensure these species are represented in the quarry area before removing them from the cemetery.

6.8 Landscape Policies. Vegetation. Former Quarry Area

6.8.1 Dry Rainforest Conservation

Discussion

The former quarry site to the west of the cemetery represents another important cultural landscape and should be conserved. A particular feature of the site (and that continues into adjacent Glebe lands) is the somewhat impoverished vestige of Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest centred round a stand of Hard Quandong *(Eleaocarpus obovatus)* along with some associated woodland species. This too should be conserved as it represents a rare remnant within East Maitland of a once much more widespread vegetation type. Conservation should also involve appropriate interpretation.

Among the many desirable plant species within the quarry there are also many undesirable species and some of these pose a potentially serious threat to the survival of the vestigial rainforest. However, while much 'bush' regeneration work would be needed to control and, eventually, eliminate the weeds it must not be approached from the perspective of a 'clean up'. It should only be approached as a carefully focussed and methodical conservation project where the leadership and supervision of a person with appropriate botanical and 'bush' regeneration experience is essential.

A specific 'bush' regeneration project for the quarry area and rainforest in particular is a specialised exercise and will require appropriate people to be commissioned over a recurrent timeframe and involve a philosophy and techniques that have been exhaustively documented and taught throughout Australia. Generally, however, the process is exemplified in the Bradley Method that was pioneered in Sydney and promoted by the National Trust some decades ago.

Of the many weed species within the quarry, perhaps the most pressing to deal with are the African Olives, the Cat's Claw Creeper and the Lantana. The olives will require cutting and spot poisoning and the Lantana will require hand pulling and spot poisoning. Although presently confined to a discrete area, the Cat's Claw Creeper is a potentially problematic weed and will require particularly focussed effort. Two useful recent references dealing with this threat are provided below.

- http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/catsclawcreeper/docs/Draft_Cat's_Claw_Strategy_August_2012_consultation_version.pdf
- http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/347154/awmg_cats-claw-creeper.pdf

Once cleared of undesirable species it is important to ensure open gaps are quickly replanted with desirable species such as fast-growing local wattles - *Acacia parvipinnula* and *A. implexa* as well as the same rainforest species already growing in the vicinity if obtainable commercially, otherwise use material propagated from local stock.

Policy 33- Ensure the conservation (including interpretation) of the remnant dry rainforest vegetation within the quarry and relevant adjoining areas and use this as a basis of restoring the type as a representative sample for the East Maitland area.

Policy 34- As part of the conservation of the dry rainforest vegetation ensure the control and elimination of threatening weed species within the quarry and immediate surrounds through commissioning a 'bush' regeneration project under the supervision and advice of a qualified and experienced leader.

6.9 Landscape Policies. Maintenance

6.9.1 Cemetery Vegetation Maintenance

Discussion

Unlike many old cemeteries where the landscape is characterised by rampant overgrowth and dense weed infestations, the Glebe Gully cemetery mostly demonstrates the opposite quality suggesting that it has been the focus of an overly zealous maintenance approach in the past. Observations from earlier studies appear to substantiate this as, for example, evidence of poisoning and burning was cited in the CMP of 2000.

It is likely that the cemetery would have had more choice plantings than is presently evident. It is also possible that the cemetery did go through a more overgrown phase some decades after it was formally closed to burials. What is much more certain,

however, is that the cemetery has lost plantings that once made up its traditional 'furnishings' and helped characterise it as a cultural landscape. This is easily the case where inappropriate maintenance treatments are applied without due differentiation of the plant material and understanding the growth cycles of relevant plant species.

The most important aspect, and starting point, of any cemetery maintenance is the regular checking and review of the site where periodic changes to the cemetery landscape are noted and flagged for timely and appropriate follow up action. Potential nuisance plant species often include those that produce copious quantities of small seed or fruits and are readily transferred from site to site by birds. This means that a site that was previously free of such weeds could potentially become a source of germinating seedlings and be quickly colonised by these species. The management of this problem involves regular site checks followed by effective and prompt action.

The 1981 National Trust survey noted that lantana and blackberry appeared to be recent opportunists - or possibly repeat recruitments - within the cemetery at that time. The report also suggested that with due diligence and regular checking and maintenance these nuisance species could have been controlled and eliminated from the site before gaining a 'foothold'. They presently remain within the fenced vault area and within the quarry area.

But having noted, through regular inspections, that there is a need for action, the next stage is to determine the appropriate action and plan to carry it out promptly. This will always be on the basis of respecting the assessed cultural significance of the site. The indiscriminate use of poisons will ultimately cause worse problems as the total loss of vegetation in places often leads to soil movement and can exacerbate monument instability while leaving the cemetery a less pleasant landscape to appreciate and enjoy. In some contexts the use of herbicidal sprays may be warranted but this should be approached with great care and discrimination.

Mowing approaches, too, can be detrimental to the conservation of the cemetery landscape. By now the Glebe Gully cemetery is virtually covered in exotic grasses comprising Couch (*Cynodon dactylon*), Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) and Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) and is largely undifferentiated from the broad pasture areas beyond. Altering the status quo totally in favour of native grasses is not feasible in the context of limited budgets to manage the site. There are, however, various native groundcover species within the cemetery and it would be highly desirable to ensure these remain and are encouraged as much as possible. They include Knob Sedge (*Carex inversa*), Slender Sedge (*Cyperus gracilis*), Smooth Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia*), Purple Wiregrass (*Aristida ramosa*), Redleg Grass (*Bothriochloa macra*), Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides*) and Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*). Allowing these species to remain will involve adjusting mowing cycles to enable flowering (about November to December) and seeding (about March to May) to take place.

Some experimentation could be considered where, in discrete locations within the cemetery, small sections could be encouraged to favour native grasses and groundcovers. This may work best where there are robust barriers to the direct spread of exotic pasture grasses, such as within some vaulted enclosures or within grave plots where sandstone kerbing remains intact.

A potential management conflict is anticipated within the cemetery where the conservation of the highly desirable dry rainforest type evident at the quarry site and in adjacent areas will necessarily involve the intermittent seeding of certain species into the cemetery via birds. This is, in fact, already evident with Tuckeroo, White Cedar and Port Jackson Fig seedlings growing at various grave and vault locations near the eastern end of the cemetery. Again, while management approaches need to duly recognise the conservation importance of both landscape types and their entirely separate maintenance requirements, the key to ensuring the proper conservation of both is regular, diligent site inspections with corresponding notes on urgent maintenance actions.

Policy 35- Plan a regular program of cemetery site inspections with a view to noting incremental changes such as the occurrence of new weed and native tree seedlings while ensuring these undesirable incursions are promptly removed before they become established or damage cultural significant cemetery fabric.

Policy 36- Do not use herbicidal sprays in a blanket application within the cemetery. Where they are used, the application should only be limited, very selective and carefully focussed on target plants while avoiding identified desirable species.

Policy 37- All weed removal within the cemetery – either by physical or chemical means – must be supervised by a person with experience in botanical identification in order to differentiate between desirable plants and weeds.

Policy 38- Program mowing regimes within the cemetery to take into account critical flowering and seeding periods for desirable native grasses and groundcovers.

Policy 39- Consider experimenting with the establishment and encouragement of desirable native grasses and groundcovers (and the exclusion of exotic species) in small sections of the cemetery on a trial basis though with a view to expanding this approach if it proves feasible.

Policy 40- As part of the routine, regular inspections of the cemetery, anticipate the likelihood of intermittent seedling opportunists from adjacent woodland and rainforest patches (as well as more general exotic weeds) and program for the immediate removal of any tree species within grave plots and vault areas.

6.9.2 Former Quarry Area Vegetation Maintenance

Discussion

The quarry site (and its ecology) extends beyond the boundary of the Crown land into the glebe lands.

There is an important opportunity to restore an area of the dry rainforest type at the quarry site and precinct and use this for valuable interpretation. A key management requirement, however, will be in the regular and vigilant review of the quarry and rainforest (including that in relevant areas adjoining the quarry site) through routine maintenance in order to ensure that further (and, likely, inevitable) weed incursions are quickly checked.

In conjunction with the adjoining cemetery site a regular program of routine maintenance inspections (including checking for nuisance plant species) should be devised and implemented as part of the proper conservation of the place.

Policy 41- Include the quarry precinct as part of routine inspections of the cemetery site with a view to checking for any new weed incursions and ensure these are promptly removed before they become established and again pose a threat to the highly significant rainforest remnant.

6.10 Archaeology and Archaeological Management

Archaeological management requirements at the site extend beyond the cemetery itself, with the potential for burials to exist outside the current cemetery boundary. Statutory consent will be required for certain activities associated with archaeological remains at the site.

6.10.1 Exposure of Human Remains

This section outlines the procedures to be undertaken in the case that human remains are exposed during the course of future maintenance or other activities arising from the implementation of this plan. These procedures take into account the relevant documents and legislation identified in Section 5 above.

Policy 42- In the event that skeletal remains are uncovered during future works at the site, work must cease immediately in that area, the area be cordoned off and the remains be left in place and protected from harm and exposure. The NSW Police and the Coroners Office must be contacted immediately and no further action taken until advised by the Police.

Policy 43- Unless otherwise directed by the NSW Police, a forensic archaeologist should be commissioned to inspect the remains in situ to determine their ancestry (whether Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historic or modern).

Policy 44- If the human remains are identified as other than Aboriginal in origin then the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) must be contacted immediately.

Policy 45- If the human remains are determined to be of Aboriginal origin, the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must be notified (Enviroline 131 555) and a management plan must developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders prior to recommencement of works.

Policy 46- In the unlikely event that human remains are identified as modern, the area becomes a crime scene and liaison with the NSW Police must occur.

6.10.2 Exposure of Unanticipated Historical Relics

If suspected historic heritage places or items are uncovered during the course of future maintenance or other activities arising from the implementation of this plan, work should cease in that area immediately. Graves, grave goods and other features associated with human remains are protected under the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977. The Office of Environment and Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works recommenced only when an approved management strategy has been developed and the relevant permits are in place.

6.10.3 Exposure of Unanticipated Aboriginal Cultural Material

In the event that any Aboriginal objects are unearthed during the course of future maintenance or other activities arising from the implementation of this plan, activities should temporarily cease and the area be cordoned off. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must be notified (Enviroline 131 555) to advise on the appropriate course of action. Management will require consultation with OEH, registered Aboriginal parties and a qualified archaeologist to provide an appropriate strategy to manage the identified resources.

Policy 47- Exposure of graves, associated grave goods and other cultural remains - A buffer zone should be provided along the south boundary of the cemetery to protect potential unmarked burials in that area. Appropriate approvals will be obtained for any activity that requires ground surface disturbance within the cemetery site.

6.11 Heritage Status

The existing curtilage of the State Significant cemetery is not considered sufficient to protect the potential archaeological values that may exist outside that boundary. The boundary should be extended to include the 1835 extension to the cemetery, Lot 210/1153113 to the east of the original cemetery and the unmade road George Street being the historic access route to the Glebe Cemetery and significant in its own right as a remnant of the Mitchell Town Plan.

The proposed overlaying of the SHR place with a wider Heritage Conservation Area provides addition protection to the place and its setting. This diminishes the need to expand the SHR beyond western boundary of the Crown land quarry site into the "glebe lands" to protect the significance natural heritage of that precinct.

Policy 48- Expand the State Heritage Register boundary curtilage to include the 1835 extension to the cemetery, Lot 210/1153113 to the east of the original cemetery and the unmade portion of George Street.

6.12 Interpretation and Information Access

Interpretation strategies are an opportunity to reveal long-term connections with our cultural identity, reveal storylines within a community and increase public understanding, appreciation and access to the Glebe Cemetery. Any interpretation of the place shall be undertaken in accordance with the former NSW Heritage Office Guidelines *"Interpreting Heritage Places and Items"* 2005 http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/NSWHeritageOfficeGuidelinesinfointerpreting.pdf and be professionally produced.

The most appropriate areas of the Glebe Cemetery to be used for interpretation are:

a) The natural history of the place
b) Its pre-European history
c) The development of the place and Maitland
d) The people buried in the cemetery
e) The cemetery's decline and conservation

Policy 49- An interpretation plan should be prepared as part of any future works that achieves a consistent approach to interpreting the site.

- *Interpretation programmes should be accessible to the public*
- *Interpretation programmes should encourage an appreciation of the significance of the site and long-term conservation for present and future generations.*

Where there is good evidence of a past burial but the grave marker is either missing or so damaged that the details of the burial is no longer legible it would be appropriate to place a marker on, or adjacent to, the burial with an accurate transcription of the lost inscription or the name (and dates) of the person (or persons) buried. A consistence, durable, small-scaled plaque like that commemorating Joseph Trimby would be appropriate.

Figure 54. The recently installed plaque commemorating Joseph Trimby (1764-1836) adjacent to the re-internment of his son, James. Joseph was known to be buried at the Glebe burial ground, the bronze relief plaque is appropriate to the place. *(Source: Blackledge, April 2014).*

Policy 50- Known burials may be commemorated by an appropriately scaled cast bronze plaque.

6.13 Procedural Requirements

Archival Recording

Management records associated with the conservation of the place including scope of works and reasons for change are an important part of the management strategy. It is important that these records are stored in a safe, publically accessible place. Maitland City Council's Local Studies Unit holds records relating to the Glebe Cemetery.

Policy 52: Records of conservation works to the place shall be held in a publically accessible archive

Statutory Approvals

Listing of the Glebe Cemetery on the State Heritage Register requires approval for change to the place be obtained from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Works of a minor nature, for example the resetting of a leaning stele, will require confirmation that the works are minor and no s60 approval is required to undertake the work. This approval is sought under S57(2) of the *Heritage Act* 1977. http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/StandardExemptions.pdf

Works of a more substantial nature requires a development application followed or preceded by s60 approval.

If the Development Application proceeds the s60 that DA will be "integrated" (an IDA) meaning the local authority and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage will liaise over appropriate conditions to protect the item prior to determination of the IDA.

Pre-DA discussion with Council's Heritage Officer will determine the best approach for the scope of work envisaged.

The application must be supported by a Statement of Heritage Impact, which describes the proposed works, its impacts (beneficial or otherwise) and measures considered to mitigate adverse impacts.

Works that have a European archaeological implication require either confirmation of an "exception" under s139(4) or approval under s140.

Policy 47- Listing of the Glebe Cemetery on the State Heritage Register requires approval for change to the place which is to be obtained from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

Conservation Management

A conservation management strategy should be adopted to ensure the retention and protection of the identified cultural significance of the Glebe Cemetery. This CMP provides guidelines for achieving this strategy.

The Burra Charter recommends that conservation policies be open to future review to accommodate unforeseen changes or if new information emerges.

Policy 48- Conservation policies are to be reviewed if conditions affecting the place change to a degree requiring a review of this CMP. The review should be based on the Burra Charter and the Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines.

Policy 49- Care of the cemetery fabric and ongoing maintenance is the responsibility of the owner.

7 Implementation

This CMP has been prepared to provide guidelines for the conservation, re-use, interpretation and management of the Glebe Cemetery to ensure that the heritage value of the place is maintained and enhanced.

This section sets out a range of actions that should be undertaken on the site to conserve its significance and address any outstanding issues relating to fabric condition. It also identifies opportunities for heritage interpretation on the site.

7.1 Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair

Sites listed on the State heritage register are required to be maintained in accordance with the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair under section 118 of the Heritage Act. The Minimum Standards are set out in the Heritage Regulation and set out basic standards for key maintenance activities such as weatherproofing, fireproofing and site security. The table below sets out any non-compliance issues noted at the Glebe Cemetery

Compliance with the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair for Maitland Glebe Cemetery.			
Standard	**Requirement**	**Complies (y/n)**	**Work required**
Inspection	Inspect annually		
Security	Install: • Appropriate fencing & security systems • Repair or board up openings		
Essential maintenance and repair	Maintain and/or repair: • Structural defects • Significant finishes and fittings		

Works required to comply with the Minimum Standards should be undertaken within six months of the date of this document, unless the particular Standard specifies a shorter period.

7.2 Urgent and structural works

Works that are considered urgent are those that may compromise the safety of the public, workers on the site or the structural integrity of the heritage item. Any such works should be investigated without delay and stabilised while a permanent solution is developed.

Stabilisation works should be reversible and should not involve the removal of fabric of considerable or exceptional significance unless no alternatives exist. Any elements of exceptional or considerable significance that are removed during repair works should be safely stored on site and reinstated during permanent repair works.

Permanent repair works should reflect the intentions of the policies in this document and be designed to be sympathetic to the site.

The following works have been identified as urgent works:

- Undertake an assessment of the safety of the site, most notably of the leaning stelae.
- Resurvey to cemetery to accurately locate all monuments.
- Commission an assessment of all “non vault” monuments. This assessment should seek to locate dispersed or fragmented monuments; assess the condition of the monuments and make recommendations for their repair; make recommendations for the phasing of repair works in the light of the urgency of the work; the significance of the monuments and the budget constraints.
- Commission an assessment of the vault structures, this will involve both a structural and fabric condition report. The reports should make recommendations for the repair of the monuments.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations: Archaeology

This report has considered available historical and archaeological information for the Project Area, the physical site condition and the nature of proposed future activity.

8.1 Archaeological Conclusions

The following conclusions have been reached in regard to the archaeological potential of the subject site of Glebe Cemetery, East Maitland:

1. Currently available historical evidence and physical inspection are unable to conclusively identify whether any inhumations have occurred outside the existing cemetery boundary during European occupation of the site;
2. No physical evidence of unidentified graves (e.g. subsided areas, or mounds of earth) was noted outside of the existing cemetery boundaries during the site inspection. This cannot however conclusively rule out unidentified or informal burials, which have simply not expressed any physical evidence on the ground surface.
3. The existing curtilage of the cemetery is not considered sufficient to protect the potential archaeological values that may exist outside the southern area of the curtilage.

Proposed future works may proceed within the Project Area as planned, contingent upon the following recommendations being followed.

8.2 Archaeological Management Recommendations

Due to the potential risk of exposing unexpected human remains and associated cemetery goods and elements during excavation works associated with the proposed development up to the current boundary of the Glebe Cemetery at East Maitland, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Disturbance of potential human remains should be avoided in favour of creation of an adequate buffer zone between the current southern cemetery boundary and the proposed new development area to its south

- A copy of this report should be forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage and to the Maitland Local Studies Library.

- Should unexpected historical remains be encountered in the course of future development, work should cease in the area and The Office of Environment and Heritage should be contacted for advice on either 02 9873 8500 or 131 555.

9 References

Access Archaeology, 2000, Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe and Oakhampton Cemeteries.

Archaeological Risk Assessment Services (ARAS), 2010. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Glebe Lot 195 DP755237, report to Wells Environmental Services Pty Ltd on behalf of St Peter's Anglican Church of East Maitland, December.

Australia ICOMOS 2013, Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy, and Undertaking Studies and Reports, Australia ICOMOS, ACT.

Hunter, Cynthia. *The Burial of Francis Greenway 25 September 1837* prepared for the Maitland City Heritage Group, 2008.

Kerr, J. S. (2001). The Conservation Plan. A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance 5th Ed., Sydney: National Trust of Australia (NSW).

Lantz Marshall (2013) Cemetery Strategy DRAFT prepared for Maitland City Council

Maxim Archaeology & Heritage, 2010. Review of site heritage values.

Maitland Local History Collection

The National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2009. National Trust Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation.
http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/Assets/9719/1/cemetery_conservation_guide.pdf

NSW Health, 2008. Burials - Exhumation of Human Remains NSW Health Policy Directive PD2008_022 available at:
http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/policies/pd/2008/pdf/PD2008_022.pdf

NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, 2006. Manual for the Identification of Aboriginal Remains.

NSW Heritage Office, 1998. Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for the management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977.

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003. Lost but not Forgotten: A Guide to Methods of Identifying Aboriginal Unmarked Graves available at:
http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/LostButNotForgotten.pdf

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit.

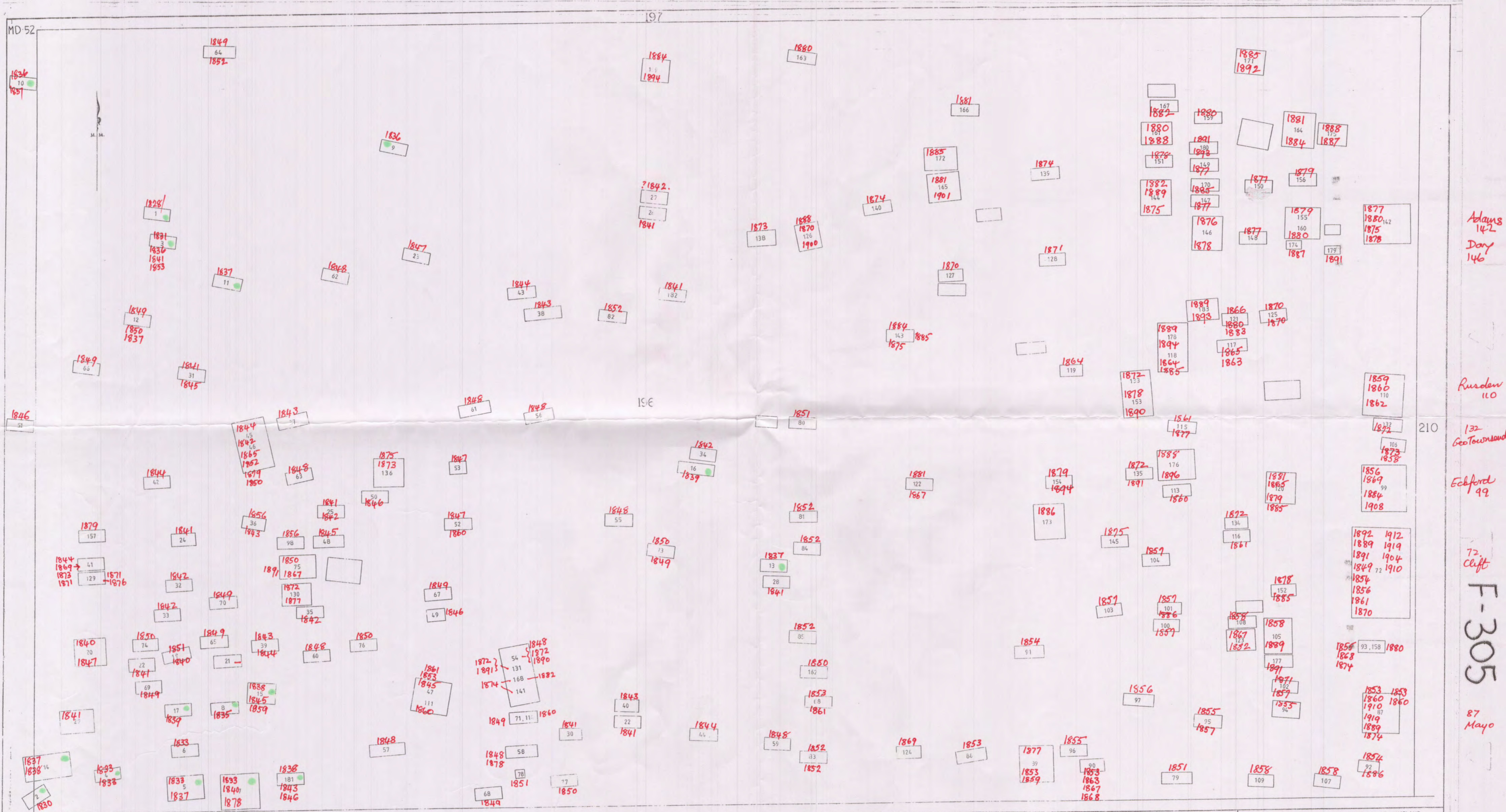
RLA Richard Lamb & Associates, 2012, Glebe Gully Burial Ground, East Maitland, Heritage Assessment; Statement of Heritage Impact of Proposed Rezoning of land; Proposed Amended State Heritage Register Item and Heritage Conservation Area, November.

Waddell, James, 2004. St Peter's Old Burial Ground East Maitland, Second Edition, Maitland Family history Circle Inc, Maitland.

Waddell, James 1996. A History of St. Peter's Church, East Maitland N.S.W.

Wells Environmental, 2010. Glebe Environmental Study to support The Glebe Rezoning Study.

Appendix A – Glebe Burial Ground- Grave Sites



F-305

CROSS REFERENCE TO NUMBERS:—
ST. PETER'S OLD BURIAL GROUND STUDY
BY JAMES WADDELL

GLEBE BURIAL GROUND

GRAVE SITES

PARISH: MAITLAND	LAND DISTRICT: MAITLAND
COUNTY: NORTHUMBERLAND	LANDS OFFICE: MAITLAND
	COUNCIL: MAITLAND
FILE NO: MD83R6	NO. OF SHEETS: 2
REDUCTION RATIO: 1:100	SHEET NO.: 2

Appendix B – David Young. Glebe Cemetery Monument Field Notes 1999

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition - Bio Growth	Physical Condition - Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
1	Trimby	James	3.10.1828	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Relocated from Lochend in 1835, see Waddell, J. 1996. A history of St PeterÕs Church, East Maitland, NSW.		Yes	3	Before 1851		1	Severe		Disfiguring			Major
2	Sparke	Andrew	11.18.1830	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling	Lying down in pieces		Yes	3	Before 1851		2	Severe					Major
3	Early	Mary	8.19.1831	Pedestal Obelisk	Sandstone					Sandstone	Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling	Pieces of the monument are scattered about: the posssible capital lies 3m west.		Yes	4	Before 1851		3	Moderate	Slight				Major
4	Stone	Mary	2.7.1833	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851		4	Severe					Major
5	Yeomans	Richard	5.19.1833	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851		5	Severe					Major
6	Clark	Elizabeth	11.18.1833	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Adhering Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851		6	Severe		Disfiguring			Major
7	Muir	George	11.20.1877	Sarcophagus	Sandstone Marble			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth	Creative	Poor	Survey/weeding Reset kerbs Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	3	1851~1914		7					Major	
8	Danger	Charlotte	7.17.1835	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling	1835 date not inscribed on altar but drawn from Moira SaundersonÕs compilation of parish burial records (Raymond Terrace Historical Society).		Yes	3	Before 1851		8	Severe		Disfiguring			Major
9	Norton	Isaac	3.18.1836	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone						Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	ÒCarpenterÓ		Yes	4	Before 1851		9	Severe					Major
10	Dolan	William	5.6.1836	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone						Creative	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning	Elaborate footstone; unusual fluting on sides of stele		Yes	4	Before 1851		10	Severe					Minor
11	Mallon	Mary Ann	4.25.1837	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone						Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Latin inscription on footstone; Anthropomorhic stele; Lots of brushcutter/mower damage on face of stele;		Yes	4	Before 1851		11	Severe					Minor
12	Gould	Elizabeth	11.2.1849	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		12	Severe					
13	Cooper	Rebecca	9.27.1837	Footstone Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		13	Moderate					Major
14	Sparks	Harriet	10.22.1837	Stele, tall, simple Altar	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Reassembling Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust Adhering	This site is confusing: there is a broken stele to Harriet Sparks lying outside the surrounds; inside there appears to be a badly damaged altar. Could this be two graves instead of one? Further investigation required.		Yes	3	Before 1851		14	Severe				Major	Major
15	Smyth	Emanuel	12.12.1838	Stele, tall, complex Footstone	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth		Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Inhibiting rust			Yes	3	Before 1851		15	Severe	Moderate			Minor	
16	Rapley	Thomas	7.2.1839	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Temp. placement Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		16	Severe					Major
17	Ridley	Sarah	8.23.1839	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Two additional stones lying at base of this one: ¥ moderate size (large footstone?) broken sandstone with ÒAD 1839Ó, ¥ another small piece of sandstone (from altar?) with illegible inscription.		Yes	3	Before 1851		17	Severe					Major
18	McCann	Ann	12.28.1839	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Plan made in conjunction with WaddellÕs work shows plot 18 incorrectly numbered as 22. Monument number 74 is lying on this one; scatter of broken stones between this and no. 69.		Yes	3	Before 1851		18	Severe					
19	Sparke	Joseph	1.2.1851	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Lying face down Ñ identified only by location on plan and WaddellÕs transcriptions.		Yes	2	1851~1914		19	Severe					Major
20	Cobb	John	4.7.1840	Altar	Sandstone	Brackley		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth	Creative	Poor	Survey/weeding Reassembling Lead lettering Inhibiting rust	Very unusual incised lead lettering on sandstone		Yes	4	Before 1851		20	Slight				Minor	Major
21	Colson	Henery		Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Unusual incomplete inscription Ñ suggests monument was pre-prepared and the addition of the death date was overlooked		Yes	0			21	Severe					Major
22	Nicholl	Harriet Mary	2.24.1841	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Waddell incorrectly transcribes the surname as Nicholls; plan made in conjunction with his work shows plot 18 incorrectly numbered as 22.		Yes	3	Before 1851		22	Severe					Major
23	Murphy	William	12.22.1800	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Note: the year of death is deliberately incorrect Ñ the last two digits are actually unknown but are recorded as 00 to satsify the demands of the bossy database.		Yes	0			23	Severe					Major
24	Bernard	Geslin	3.15.1841	Altar	Sandstone	S. Hamer						Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851		24	Severe					Major
25	Logan	John	4.28.1841	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Excavation			Yes	3	Before 1851		25	Severe					Major
26	Lyndop	George	6.6.1841	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone						Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Òaccidently met his death by the bursting of a gunÓ		Yes	4	Before 1851		26	Severe					Major
27	Taylor	J		Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Part of inscription illegible, see WaddellÕs transcription		Yes	0			27	Severe					Major
28	Lampy	Elizabeth	8.4.1841	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		28	Severe	Moderate				Minor
29	Foster	Emelius Tyas	10.8.1841	Altar	Sandstone					Sandstone		Poor	Survey/weeding Reassembling Excavation			Yes	3	Before 1851		29						Major
30	Mein	Mary Stuart	11.5.1841	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Footstone has initials J.S.M. Ñ a mistake?		Yes	3	Before 1851		30	Severe					Major
31	Stack	William	11.28.1841	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Headstone lying face down Ñ so not positively identified. Plan location is south of stele where broken base is. Footstone is located several metres to the north, but it looks like it has been moved.		Yes	3	Before 1851		31	Severe					Major
32	Inches	Iohn	2.3.1842	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone						Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	ÒSurgeonÓ		Yes	4	Before 1851		32	Severe					Minor

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition Bio Growth	Physical Condition - Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
33	Cox	Charlotte	3.26.1842	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	R. Coulter						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Adhering Reassembling	Plinth in ground; three major pieces of stele nearby; decorative ?top also nearby. Unusual ?lime putty filling of lettering.		Yes	3	Before 1851		33	Slight					Major
34	Fitzsimons	Anne	8.26.1842	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		34	Moderate					Major
35	Wall	William James	11.29.1842	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		35	Severe		Disfiguring			
36	Edye	Alfred Oke	5.16.1856	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851–1914		36	Severe					Major
37	Cottrell	John Copley	8.6.1843	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement	Headstone lying face down Ñ not positively identified.		Yes	3	Before 1851		37	Severe					Major
38	Pryor	Sarah	9.8.1843	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering	Day of death not inscribed on stele Ñ taken from Moira SaundersonÕs compilation of parish burial records (Raymond Terrace Historical Society).		Yes	3	Before 1851		38	Severe					Major
39	Walker	William	10.25.1843	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Fair	Survey/weeding Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		39			Disfiguring			Minor
40	Tucker	Elizabeth Annie	11.30.1843	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		40	Severe					
41	Kingsmill	Henry	6.5.1844	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling	Square stone to NW (SW of 157) may be part of altar; more material to south Ñ but may belong to 129.		Yes	3	Before 1851		41	Severe					Major
42	Chapman	John	6.12.1844	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		42	Severe	Slight				Minor
43	Edwards	William	7.23.1844	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		43	Severe					Minor
44	Skinner	Alfred	12.18.1844	Slab/ledger	Sandstone							Fair	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		44	Moderate					
45	Irwin	Lt. Samuel Graves	1.15.1844	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth	Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling Reset kerbs Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Death date not inscribed on stele but drawn from Moira SaundersonÕs compilation of parish burial records (Raymond Terrace Historical Society). Ironwork repairs may impractical.		Yes	4	Before 1851		45	Severe				Major	Major
46	Lowe	Lt. Alexander Bell		Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron		Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reset kerbs Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Death date not inscribed on stele. Ironwork repairs may impractical.		Yes	1	< 1850		46	Moderate				Major	
47	Cooper	David	3.31.1845	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs Combination fence	Sandstone Steel rod or pipe	Earth		Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851	Yes	47	Severe				Major	
48	Clode	Sarah	7.19.1845	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Reassembling	This plot is a jumble of stones from an ?altar Ñ cannot see an inscribed stone. Adjacent plot (184) also has a jumble of stones which may have been an altar Ñ need for care in sorting out the pieces.		Yes	3	Before 1851		48	Severe					Major
49	Nicholson	Amelia Margaret	1.25.1846	Stele, tall, complex Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		49	Severe					Major
50	Prentice	Thomas	7.9.1846	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		50	Severe					Major
51	Mudie	Forbes	8.10.1846	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		51	Severe		Disfiguring			Minor
52	Randell	Mary Ann	12.3.1847	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Combination fence	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Metal fence rails long since gone. Fourth sandstone post is lying 9m NE.		Yes	3	Before 1851		52	Severe				Major	Minor
53	Taylor	John	12.20.1847	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		53	Severe					Major
54	Holcombe	Sarah	1.8.1848	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth		Fair	Survey/weeding Excavation Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	3	Before 1851	Yes	54	Slight				Minor	
55	Robinson	Elizabeth	2.15.1848	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement	Note piece to north.		Yes	3	Before 1851		55						Major
56	Sterling	Jane	2.20.1848	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Maxwell						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		56	Severe					Major
57	Simpson	Jessie	5.29.1848	Stele, short, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		57	Severe		Disfiguring			Major
58	Bayliss	Sarah	12.19.1848	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		58	Severe					
59	Bailey	Samuel	7.21.1848	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement			Yes	3	Before 1851		59	Severe					Major
60	Wilson	Edwin	9.21.1848	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone						Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning	Òwhose death was accidently caused by a kick from a horse and after suffering ten days of severe pain died . .Ó		Yes	4	Before 1851		60	Severe					Minor
61	Fullford	Grace Sophia	10.22.1848	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Much inscription lost due to salt attack and delaminating stone. Positive identification only possible through footstone and some of the inscribed verse.		Yes	3	Before 1851		61	Severe	Moderate				
62	Scofield	Genet	11.30.1848	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		62	Severe					
63	Farrer	Elizabeth	12.11.1848	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		63	Severe					
64	Holly	William Cotteral	2.5.1849	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		64	Severe					Major
65	Eastcott	Thomas Rowe	4.1.1849	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone	Maxwell						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		65	Severe					Minor
66	Nichols	Elizabeth	5.8.1849	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		66	Severe	Moderate				Minor
67	Long	Maria	6.26.1849	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		67	Severe					Minor
68	Oakley	Robert	8.23.1849	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	3	Before 1851		68	Severe		Disfiguring			

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition Bio Growth	Physical Condition - Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
69	Pinhey	Ann Hobbs	9.16.1849	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering	Lying down, position doubtful; ?footstone with A.H. (illegible), also position doubtful.		Yes	3	Before 1851		69	Severe					Major
70	Collier	Rebecca	11.3.1849	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Maxwell						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Lying down; small stone (?footstone to another monument?) near top.		Yes	3	Before 1851		70	Severe					Major
71	Mann	William	11.6.1849	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone	C. Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Co-located with 114.		Yes	3	Before 1851		71	Severe					
72	Clift	William George	11.14.1892	Vault Altar	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs Combination fence	Sandstone Cast iron	Sandstone	Creative Landmark	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Massive monument: two exceptional altars over two brick arched vaults with sandstone exterior walling, sandstone posts with urns (now lost) and cast iron balustrading. Note: Borthwick family on second altar havedeath dates in the 1850s and 186		Yes	4	1851~1914		72		Moderate			Major	Major
73	Vincer	Henry	12.21.1850	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		73	Severe					
74	Gray	Mary Ann	1.14.1850	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	S. Hamer						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Lying down across number 18.		Yes	3	Before 1851		74	Severe					Minor
75	Eckford	Elizabeth	2.26.1850	Slab/ledger	Sandstone	Cobby		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	3	Before 1851		75					Major	
76	Forster	Jane Isabella	6.21.1850	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling			Yes	3	Before 1851		76	Severe					Major
77	Williams	James	10.12.1850	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		77	Severe					Major
78	Whittaker	David	1.1.1851	Pedestal Other	Sandstone	Cobby					Creative	Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling	Pieces suggest unusual monument including excellent egg and dart molding on a narrow wasted drum; not clear about how they go together.		Yes	3	1851~1914		78	Moderate					Major
79	Stout	Mary Murphy	3.16.1851	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	This stone shows the dimensions of a headstone without a plinth: 200mm below the masonÕs mark the stone thickens (to original dimensions before smoothing) and there is another 400mm of stone below that. Similar stones that have broken at the		Yes	2	1851~1914		79	Severe					
80	Lee	John	7.18.1851	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Not sure about the footstone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		80	Severe					Major
81	Jackson	Margaret Ann	1.22.1852	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering	Lying face down Ñ no positive identification. Footstone appears to have M.A.J. - -51 on it.		Yes	2	1851~1914		81	Severe					Major
82	Ingram	Jane	1.22.1852	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		82	Severe					
83	Woodham	James Richard	1.23.1852	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		83	Severe					Minor
84	Gillard	James	4.26.1852	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		84	Severe					
85	Cannon	Jane	10.20.1852	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		85	Severe					Major
86	Duff	John	3.15.1853	Footstone Stele, tall, simple Column	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Break is 200mm below masonÕs mark suggesting stump of stele is still buried in ground Ñ footstone should indicate location.		Yes	2	1851~1914		86	Severe					Major
87	Mayo	Elizabeth	3.18.1853	Vault Altar	Sandstone		White Ochre Red Other trad.	Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Brick Concrete/render Cast iron Wrought iron	Sandstone	Landmark	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Vault: requires separate detailed investigation of conservation needs.	Masonry kerbs	Yes	3	1851~1914		87		Slight			Major	Minor
88	Stephens	Ann	5.21.1853	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Good					2	1851~1914		88						
89	Kelly	John	10.13.1877	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Curran		Combination fence	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning	Metal fence rails long since gone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		89	Severe				Major	
90	Gordon	Caroline Ann	8.28.1853	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		90	Moderate					
91	Broadfield	Jane Chapman	8.5.1854	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		91	Severe					
92	Adams	Mary	12.16.1854	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	C. Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		92	Severe					Major
93	Brettle	Martha	1.4.1855	Slab/ledger	Sandstone							Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		93	Moderate					
94	Wood	George Cheetham	1.6.1855	Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling			Yes	2	1851~1914		94	Slight					Major
95	Cobcroft	Matilda	11.16.1855	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Curran						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		95	Severe					
96	Arnel	Thomas	11.24.1855	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		96	Severe	Slight				Minor
97	Cooper	William	1.10.1856	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning	Lying face down Ñ identified from footstone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		97	Severe					
98	Goldingham	Nathaniel	2.3.1856	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby				Concrete/render		Good					2	1851~1914		98	Slight	Slight				
99	Dodds	Harriet Sophia	10.21.1856	Vault Altar	Sandstone Marble		White Ochre Red Other trad.	Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Brick Concrete/render Cast iron Wrought iron	Sandstone Concrete/render	Landmark	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust Reassembling	Vault: requires separate detailed investigation of conservation needs.	Masonry kerbs	Yes	3	1851~1914		99	Moderate				Major	Major
100	Baker	William Kellett	1.16.1857	Stele, tall, complex Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Inscription illegible Ñ hard to even see that there is one. Identified from footstone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		100	Severe					Major
101	Burnham	William	2.18.1857	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		101	Severe					Major
102	Cox	William James	3.25.1857	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		102	Severe					
103	Elliot	Titus	4.6.1857	Stele, tall, simple Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		103	Severe	Moderate				

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition Bio Growth	Physical Condition Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
104	Adams	George Thomas	6.18.1857	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Only bottom part of monument visible Ñ identified from last two lines of inscription.		Yes	2	1851~1914		104	Severe					Major
105	Quick	Rebecca	5.5.1858	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering	Footstone inscription is R. W. 1858. Metal fence long since gone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		105	Moderate				Major	Minor
106	Abbott	Mary Frances	1.24.1873	Stele, tall, complex Footstone	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		106	Severe					
107	Bolton	Jane Douglas Cole	11.19.1858	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		107	Severe					
108	Wensley	Joseph	8.30.1858	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		108	Severe					
109	Street	Anne	12.13.1858	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		109	Severe					Minor
110	Rusden	Rev. George Keylock	3.25.1859	Vault No monument			White Red Other trad. Blue/grey	Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Brick Concrete/render Cast iron Wrought iron	Sandstone	Landmark	Poor	Survey/weeding Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Vault with iron fence but no monument on top. See WaddellÕs transcriptions re exhumation Ñ did the monument go too? In common with other vaults, requires separate detailed investigation of conservation needs.	Masonry kerbs	Yes	3	1851~1914		110					Major	
111	Douglas	Robert Elliot	1.6.1860	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs Combination fence	Sandstone Steel rod or pipe	Earth		Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914	Yes	111	Severe				Major	Minor
112	Turner	Richard Hosking	3.14.1860	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		112	Severe	Moderate				
113	Reynolds	Richard	3.24.1860	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby & Co						Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		113	Moderate					
114	Mann	John	8.30.1860	Altar	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering Reassembling	Co-located with 71.		Yes	2	1851~1914		114	Severe					Major
115	Brown	William	10.30.1861	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		115	Severe	Moderate				
116	Fitzgerald	Isabella Shortland	11.26.1861	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		116	Severe					
117	Davidson	Gordon Forbes	10.17.1865	Stele, tall, simple	Marble			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset kerbs Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Repair of fence may be impractical.		Yes	2	1851~1914		117	Slight			Major	Major	
118	Groves	Alfred	3.6.1864	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		118	Severe				Minor	
119	Hickling	William	4.9.1864	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		119	Severe					Major
120	Blackwell	Hannah	4.4.1881	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Brackley		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Reset kerbs			Yes	2	1851~1914		120	Severe				Major	
121	Derrington	Diana	11.18.1866	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Stele very badly broken and split Ñ ÔtemporaryÕ placement may be only realistic response.		Yes	2	1851~1914	Yes	121	Slight					Major
122	Vitnell	Mary Jane	6.5.1881	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		122	Moderate					Minor
123	Raisbeck	Ann	9.8.1867	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone			Combination fence	Wood Steel rod or pipe			Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Inhibiting rust Repainting wood			Yes	2	1851~1914		123	Moderate				Minor	
124	Richardson	Edwin	9.8.1869	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Badly split as well as broken Ñ repair may not be realistic.		Yes	2	1851~1914		124	Slight					Major
125	Avey	Ann	2.22.1870	Footstone Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		125	Severe					Major
126	Wright	John	5.16.1888	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Excavation Temp. placement Reset kerbs Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		126	Severe				Minor	Major
127	Wild	Richard	5.9.1870	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		127	Severe					
128	Dubber	Henry	1.8.1871	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Cobby						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		128	Severe					
129	Browne	Robert Pyne	7.20.1871	No monument									Survey/weeding	?Monument missing? Some pieces, but these may belong to 41. Careful survey and investigation required.		Yes	0			129						
130	Eckford	Elizabeth	3.6.1872	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone	Earth		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Excavation Temp. placement Reset kerbs	Metal fence long since gone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		130	Severe				Major	
131	Holcombe	William R.	3.26.1872	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	C. Cobby		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Excavation Temp. placement Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		131	Severe				Major	
132	Townshend	George	5.12.1872	Footstone No monument	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding	Sandstone plinth with broken sandstone tenon in mortise. See WaddellÕs transcriptions re relocation of the headstone by Gresford Historical Society. Seek return of headstone in due course.		Yes	2	1851~1914		132						
133	Burley	Charles	7.26.1872	Footstone Stele, short, simple	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		133	Severe				Minor	
134	Fitzgerald	Isabella Caroline	9.17.1872	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		134	Severe					Major
135	Berry	John	10.11.1872	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Curran		Metal fence, no kerbs	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		135	Severe				Minor	
136	Ferris	Henry	10.11.1872	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Combination fence	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reassembling	Iron/steel bars of fence long gone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		136	Severe				Major	
137	King	Eliza	1.30.1873	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		137	Severe					Major
138	Hunt	Jeremiah	11.22.1873	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		138	Severe				Minor	
139	Coulton	Doubery	1.1.1874	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Delaminating stone in very poor condition Ñ repair may be impractical.		Yes	2	1851~1914		139	Severe					Major

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition Bio Growth	Physical Condition - Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
140	Byrnes	William	8.11.1874	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Inscription mostly illegible.		Yes	2	1851~1914		140	Severe	Moderate				
141	Holcombe	Wiliam John	12.31.1874	No monument		Cuthbertson							Survey/weeding	Monument not identified, though may be lying in fenced plot with 131 Ñ needs careful survey Ñ c.f.168. NB: Day of death is unknown (illegible, even when Waddell transcribed), the 31 shown here is only to keep the database software happy, (-.1		Yes	2	1851~1914		141						
142	Adams	Henry	4.23.1877	Vault Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs	Sandstone Brick			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Reassembling Reset kerbs Render repairs	Vault: metal fence missing; partial collapse of brick vault and sandstone surrounds. Overgrown with blackberries Ñ leave it that way until ready to investigate. In common with other vaults, requires separate detailed investigation of conser		Yes	2	1851~1914		142	Severe	Moderate			Major	Minor
143	Williams	Frances Caroline	11.2.1884	Stele, tall, simple	Marble	H. Taylor		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reset kerbs Lead lettering			Yes	2	1851~1914		143	Severe			Minor	Minor	Major
144	Readett	Wood	5.8.1882	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Granite			Masonry kerbs	Sandstone		Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reset kerbs	ÒSolicitorÓ. Pink granite stele.		Yes	3	1851~1914		144	Severe				Minor	Major
145	Harrison	James	12.13.1875	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		145	Severe					Major
146	Denny Day	Edward	5.6.1876	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	H. F. Bowd		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		146	Severe				Minor	
147	Watters	David	5.23.1877	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		147	Severe					
148	Holcombe	Mary Ann	8.11.1877	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Lying face down Ñ not positively identified.		Yes	2	1851~1914		148	Severe					
149	Hope	John	8.19.1877	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Curran				Concrete/render		Good	Survey/weeding Excavation			Yes	2	1851~1914		149	Slight					
150	Graney	John	9.21.1877	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Curran						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		150	Severe					Major
151	Dixon	Ernest Horatio	4.24.1878	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		151	Moderate					
152	Barnes	Thomas William Paxton	4.25.1878	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		152	Severe					
153	Burley	Caroline	10.14.1878	Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		153	Severe				Minor	
154	Kedwell	William Edward	2.4.1879	No monument	Sandstone Marble	Cuthbertson						Poor	Survey/weeding	Headstone missing Ñ broken stump of marble (with Cuhbertson, Maitland) in sandstone plinth.		Yes	2	1851~1914		154	Severe					Major
155	Addison	John Vokes	2.24.1879	No monument	Sandstone			Combination fence	Sandstone	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Sandstone plinth but monument missing (?sculpture, ?cross). Metal fence rails long gone. Reset leaning posts.		Yes	2	1851~1914		155					Major	Major
156	Gordon	Nina Florence Jane	6.16.1879	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		156	Severe					
157	Omeagher	Henry	9.24.1879	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone						Inscription	Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	ÒSolicitorÓ. Stone has ?original patch repair of mortar, suggesting it was painted originally.	Masonry kerbs	Yes	3	1851~1914		157	Moderate					Minor
158	Brittle	Joseph	6.17.1880	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone Marble							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Reassembling			Yes	2	1851~1914		158	Severe					Major
159	Warbrooke	Robert William	6.14.1880	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Browne						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		159	Severe					Major
160	Addison	Ellen	6.25.1880	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone			Combination fence	Sandstone	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Metal fence rails long gone.		Yes	2	1851~1914		160	Slight				Major	Minor
161	Wilton	William	8.24.1880	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron		Creative	Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Adhering Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	Good cast iron work Ñ buried in blackberries.		Yes	3	1851~1914		161	Severe				Minor	Major
162	Dodd	Martha	11.26.1880	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone	Browne						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		162	Severe					
163	Stone	William	12.31.1880	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Browne & Brackley						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		163	Severe					Major
164	Smith	Margaret	2.1.1881	Stele, tall, simple	Marble			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Fair	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		164	Moderate				Minor	
165	Thompson	Thomas	2.24.1881	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Combination fence	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Metal fence rails long gone		Yes	2	1851~1914		165	Severe				Major	
166	Ludwig	Mary Amelia	7.5.1881	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Browne		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Reset kerbs			Yes	2	1851~1914		166	Severe				Minor	Major
167	Wilton	De Courcy	1.9.1882	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone Marble	Browne						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning			Yes	2	1851~1914		167	Severe					
168	Holcombe	John Herbert James	10.8.1882	Stele, tall, simple	Marble	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Careful survey required Ñ c.f.141.		Yes	2	1851~1914		168	Severe				Minor	Major
169	Watters	Joseph John	4.16.1884	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone	Brackley		Metal fence on masonry	Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Reset leaning Reset kerbs Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	CanÕt see base of fence.		Yes	2	1851~1914		169	Severe				Major	
170	Hunt	James William	3.13.1885	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble					Concrete/render		Fair	Survey/weeding Excavation Concrete floor Lead lettering	Repairs to lettering may not be possible on account of deteriorated state of marble.		Yes	2	1851~1914		170				Major		
171	Wilcher	John	4.2.1885	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		171	Severe				Minor	Major
172	Minor	William	9.3.1885	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone Marble	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron	Earth	Inscription	Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Render repairs Lead lettering Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust	ÒDied . . from injuries accidentally received, through a fall from East Maitland Gaol wall, while at work.Ó		Yes	3	1851~1914		172	Severe			Minor	Minor	
173	Stace	Helen Kandiana	4.23.1886	Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		173	Severe				Major	
174	Stacker	George Thomas	2.3.1887	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone			Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Adhering Reassembling Reset kerbs	ChildÕs grave.		Yes	2	1851~1914		174					Minor	Major
175	Hole	Mary Frances	5.14.1888	Pedestal	Sandstone	Browne		Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Adhering Reassembling Reset kerbs	Cross missing.		Yes	2	1851~1914		175	Slight				Minor	Major
176	Hutcheson	Margaret	9.4.1888	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble	Browne		Metal fence, no kerbs	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Fair	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust Lead lettering			Yes	2	1851~1914		176	Moderate			Minor	Minor	
177	Eckford	Henry D.	1.2.1889	Stele, tall, simple	Marble	Browne						Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Lead lettering	Need to find sandstone? plinth Ñ marble stele seems to have come out, tenon and all. Now lying down.		Yes	2	1851~1914		177	Severe			Minor		
178	Groves	William	8.9.1889	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone			Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Ironwork repairs Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		178	Severe				Minor	

No.	Surname	Condition	Significance	Works Required	Material	Mon Mason	Paint ?	Surround fence type	Surround fence material	Floor or Ledger Material	Significance	Condition	Works required	Notes		Needs Repair	Sig Rating	Date			Physical Condition - Leaning	Physical Condition - Rising Damp	Physical Condition - Bio Growth	Physical Condition - Lettering / Erosion	Physical Condition - Surrounds	Physical Condition - Breaks
179	Eves	Alexander	2.5.1891	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone Marble			Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	ChildÕs grave; broken stele lying between kerbs.		Yes	2	1851~1914		179						Major
180	House	William	10.3.1891	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Granite							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Adhering Reassembling			Yes	2	1851~1914		180						Major
181	Young	Elizabeth	2.23.1838	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone	Popplewell						Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering			Yes	2	1851~1914		181	Severe					Major
182	Marsh	Isaac	1.1.1841	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	NB: Day and month of death are unknown, the 1.1 entered here are just to satisfy the databaseÕs demands for a valid date.		Yes	3	Before 1851		182	Severe					
183	Hudson	Frances	3.17.1842	Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Excavation Adhering			Yes	3	Before 1851		183	Severe					Major
184				Altar	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation Temp. placement Reset leaning Reassembling	This plot is a jumble of stones which may have been an altar. It is shown on WaddellÕs plan but unnumbered. No inscription is visible. (Adjacent plot, 48, has similar jumble of stones and may also have been an altar Ñ take care in sorting t		Yes	0			184	Severe					Major
185				Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Lying face down Ñ not able to see inscription.		Yes	0			185	Severe					Major
186				No monument	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding	Massive sandstone plinth Ñ but no monument. Plinth shows evidence of metal fence now long gone.		Yes	0			186					Major	Major
187				Footstone Stele, tall, complex	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Reset leaning Adhering	Lying face down Ñ bad deterioration of face due rising dampÑ not possible to identify.		Yes	0			187	Severe	Moderate				Major
188				No monument	Sandstone							Poor		Sandstone plinth with mortise Ñ headstone missing.			0			188						Major
189				No monument				Masonry kerbs	Sandstone	Concrete/render		Poor	Survey/weeding Excavation	Monument missing Ñ faint imprint of square plinth block in concrete floor.		Yes	0			189					Minor	
190				No monument	Sandstone Marble							Poor	Survey/weeding	Marble headstone missing Ñ sandstone plinth with broken marble tenon in mortise.		Yes	0			190	Severe					Major
191				No monument				Combination fence	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning	Metal fence rails long gone.		Yes	0			191					Major	
192				No monument	Marble Sandstone			Metal fence, no kerbs	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset leaning Inhibiting rust	ChildÕs grave. Marble headstone missing Ñ sandstone plinth with broken marble tenon in mortise.		Yes	0			192	Slight				Minor	Major
193	Masters	William	7.31.1889	Stele, tall, simple	Sandstone Marble	Browne		Metal fence on masonry	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Temp. placement Adhering Lead lettering Inhibiting rust			Yes	2	1851~1914		193				Minor	Minor	Major
194				No monument					Brick			Poor	Survey/weeding	Blackberry filled hole Ñ may be collapsed vault Ñ brick edges. Investigate (carefully) as part of detailed survey of vaults.		Yes	0			194					Major	Major
195				No monument				Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset kerbs	Massive sandstone kerbs that once carried a metal palisade fence Ñ now missing.		Yes	0			195					Major	
196				No monument									Survey/weeding	Line of four square sandstone blocks with with square recesses cut into top surface. Not clear what this represents Ñ careful survey required.		Yes	0			196						
197				No monument				Masonry kerbs	Sandstone			Poor	Survey/weeding Reset kerbs			Yes	0			197					Major	
198				Stele, short, simple	Sandstone							Poor	Survey/weeding Adhering Reset leaning	Inscription illegible.		Yes	0			198	Severe					Major
199				No monument	Sandstone Marble			Metal fence, no kerbs	Sandstone Cast iron Wrought iron			Poor	Survey/weeding Inhibiting rust	Marble headstone missing Ñ broken off from sandstone plinth.		Yes	0			199	Slight				Major	Major
200				No monument					Wood			Poor	Survey/weeding Other	Not a monument as such, but a wooden fence post Ð possibly an original (NW) corner post of the cemetery Ñ certainly very early and worthy of conservation. Eaten by termites. Requires advice of specialist conservator.		Yes	0			200						

Appendix C – Bill Jordan and Associates P/L Glebe Cemetery Structural Condition of Vaults June 2003

Glebe Cemetery, East Maitland
Structural condition of vaults – preliminary report

The Brief and site visit

Maitland City Council, through Heritage Officer Ms Clare James, engaged Bill Jordan and Associates Pty Ltd to undertake a structural assessment for the stabilization of vaults at the Glebe Cemetery by email dated 24th June 2003.

The site was visited by the writer on 23rd July in the company of Ms James. At the time of the visit a high chainwire fence had been erected around the area containing the damaged vaults at the eastern end of the cemetery.

Identification of the vaults

The Glebe Cemetery has been the subject of a number or reports, including a Conservation Management Plan (Access Archaeology May 2000) and a study by staff and students of the University Of New England (UNE) ("Death of a Cemetery"). The latter report has produced a numbered plan and data sheet for all graves in the cemetery and the section of the plan relating to the vaults, with those of concern circled, is shown in Figure 1.

In the database of the UNE report, the following identifications for these vaults are made:

- No. 142 — Henry Adams;
- No. 110 — the Rev. George Keylock Rusden;
- No. 99 — Harriet Sophia Dodds.

There is some confusion over the identification of No. 99 as the marble plaques attached to the side of the "altar" on top of the vault commemorate members of the Eckford family. This identification problem is not relevant to this report and is only highlighted to ensure that there is no misidentification of the vaults in this report.

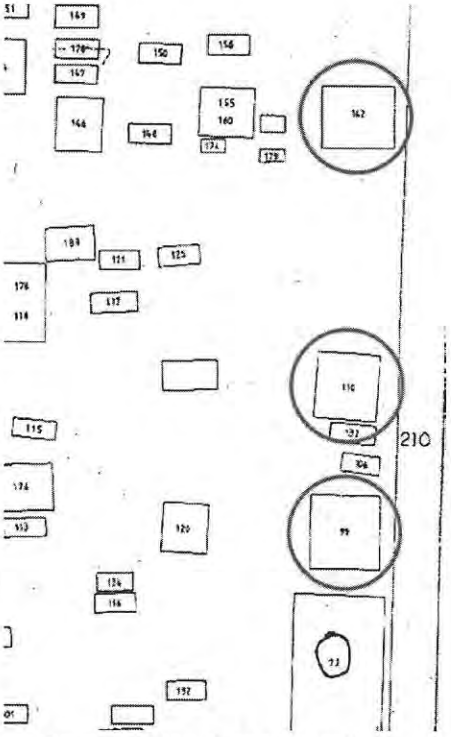


Figure 1: Plan showing vaults which are the subject of this

Construction of the vaults

Each of the three vaults assessed for this report is constructed of a two-ringed brick tunnel (or barrel) vault with brick end walls; each has been opened and remains all appear to have been cleaned out. With the brick structure as a basis, sandstone has been used mainly for covering and ornamentation (this observation is contrary to that in clause 3.4.1 of the Conservation Management Plan).

Entry to the vaults by vandals or grave robbers has been by breaking through the end walls.

Figures 2 to 5 show details of the three vaults at or from the forced entry points..

Figure 2: Opening forced into vault no. 142 by moving kerb stone. Original entry slab appears to be beneath displaced kerb

0408 225 934
Neil Gibson 59 Regent Street.

Structural considerations

In each of the three vaults, the basic structure appears to be sound, with the exception of the rear wall in vault no. 142. Most of the damage that could be seen appears to have been done many years ago in order to gain entry.

In all cases plant growth is causing some continuing damage and, especially in the case of no. 142, makes proper assessment of the structure impossible.

A further, more detailed assessment will be required when plant growth is cleared and better access available, however it is our opinion that the main sections of vault in all three cases are structurally sound and not likely to collapse without deliberate action.

The rear wall of no. 142 requires further assessment and may require some strengthening work. Othgerwise the only structural work required is for restortaion purposes.

Safety considerations

The question of safety if members of the public are going to be given access to the site again is of major importance. The safety concerns are:

- holes into which people can trip or fall;
- loose masonry or ironwork falling on people.

Simple temporary measures as described below should suffice to guard against these hazards.

Preliminary recommendations

It is recommended that:

- all woody plant growth be cleared from around the vaults to allow further assessment and to arrest damage from the growth (an archaeologist may need to be briefed to watch over some or all of this work);
- any loose stone or ironwork should be removed, identified and stored in a temporary compound near the site – in this regard it is considered that an open compound where the contents could be readily seen would be less vulnerable to disturbance than an enclosed shed or shipping container;
- a brief Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for the three vaults to determine whether any restoration or reconstruction is justified – this can be done together with and encompass a more thorough structural assessment and recording.

In this writer's opinion it is likely, as all vault contents seem to have been removed, that consolidation of the structures, rather than restoration or reconstruction, will be the likely recommendation following a CMP analysis. In this case minimal work to prevent entry to the vaults by way of gates or grills which do not adversely affect the appearance is a likely leats cost option.

J.W. Jordan BE FIEAust CPEng
NPER Structural Reg. No. 161488

Figure 3: Inside vault no. 142. All contents appear to have been removed. Bulging can be seen in back wall.

Figure 4: Inside vault no. 110. Again, all contents appear to have been removed. Apart from the damage at the point of entry, the brick vault has no signs of structural distress.

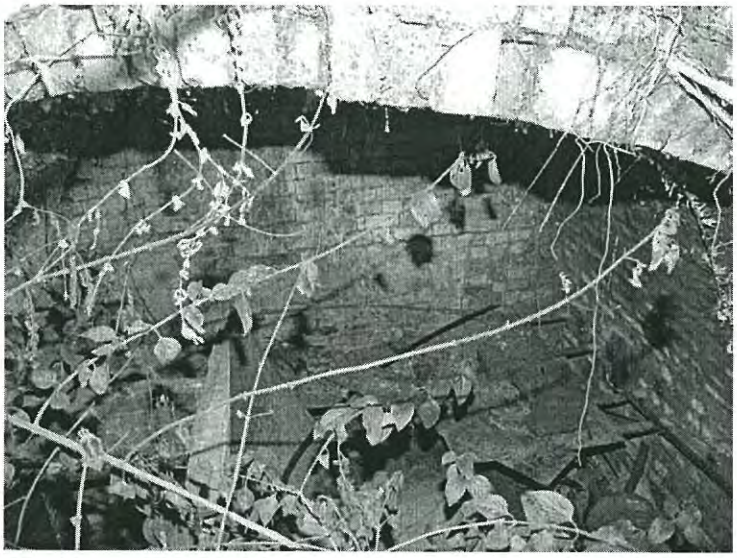


Figure 5: Inside vault no. 99. And again, all contents appear to have been removed and the main part of the brick vault has no signs of structural distress. Some fencing and other materials have been thrown into the vault.

Appendix D – SHR Listing Card and NSW National Trust Classification

St. Peter's Anglican Church Group and Glebe Cemetery

Item details

Name of item:	St. Peter's Anglican Church Group and Glebe Cemetery
Other name/s:	The cemetery is also known as Glebe Gully Burial Ground and Glebe Paddock. St Peters Anglican Church
Type of item:	Complex / Group
Group/Collection:	Religion
Category:	Church
Location:	Lat: -32.7536301967 Long: 151.5793101240
Primary address:	47 William Street, East Maitland, NSW 2323
Parish:	Gosforth
County:	Northumberland
Local govt. area:	Maitland

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
CROWN LAND	7316		DP	1162547
LOT	196		DP	755237
LOT	7		DP	758374
LOT	8		DP	758374
LOT	9		DP	758374

Boundary: The Church Group is bounded by William Street, Banks Street, 47 William Street, 55 William Street and 60 Banks Street. The William Street visual axis includes the length and breadth of William Street between the New England Highway (also called Newcastle Street) and western side of Brisbane Street. The Glebe Cemetery is bounded by the lot boundaries identified below.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
47 William Street	East Maitland	Maitland	Gosforth	Northumberland	Primary Address
Glebe Cemetery George Street	East Maitland	Maitland			Alternate Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Anglican Diocese of Newcastle	Religious Organisation	
Land and Property Management Authority (LPMA)	State Government	
Maitland City Council	Local Government	

Statement of significance:

St Peter's Anglican Church Group and the Glebe Cemetery are state significant elements of the colonial heritage of the Hunter Valley. Together, they exemplify the evolution of religious practice, architectural achievement and social life in the community from 1829 to the present day.

St Peter's Church Group site, in continuous use for religious purposes since 1829, encompasses St Peter's Church (1886), Church Hall (1840s), Rectory (1860) and other built and archaeological items. The broad avenue of William Street, principal axis of colonial East Maitland, connects St Peter's visually and spatially to the Courthouse and the Gaol, providing a powerful reminder of the interplay between church and state in colonial NSW. The Church is one of the finest examples in New South Wales of a sandstone church in the Victorian Academic Gothic style as interpreted by a leading architectural practice of the time. The Church Hall is one of the earliest substantially intact large brick school buildings still extant in New South Wales.

The Glebe Cemetery was marked out, cleared and fenced in 1829, although earlier, unmarked, graves are probably present. Its monuments form a record of the early families of the district, reputedly including the unmarked burial of Colonial Architect Francis Greenway. The adjacent quarry, established by 1835, provided stone for St Peter's Church, the Catholic Chapel, private dwellings and headstones for the cemetery.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer/Maker: Cyril and Arthur Blacket (Blacket Brothers) (Church only)

Builder/Maker: Oliver Saunders (Church only)

Construction years: 1884-1886

Physical description: The Site

The Church Group is on ground rising from near Newcastle Street (New England Highway) up to St. Peter's Church which stands on the commanding eminence of Stockade Hill, East Maitland. It is thus situated at the western end of William Street, the principal axis of colonial East Maitland. This broad avenue still connects St Peter's visually and spatially to the Courthouse and the Gaol at the eastern end, providing a powerful reminder of the interplay between church and state in colonial NSW. The site, which has a double street frontage to Banks Street and William Street, slopes away to the north-west.

The Church

The walls of the church, which was completed in 1885, are constructed in substantial white sandstone quarried at nearby Two Mile Creek. The roof is of kauri pine, and is covered in best Welsh slate. A planned tower and steeple have never been built, although massive foundations are in place.

The interior of the church conforms with the gothic scheme of the exterior. A lofty nave runs between the western door and the marble chancel steps. Beyond this is the

chancel, flanked by a vestry and an organ chamber, while the sanctuary contains the altar and reredos. The sides of the nave are marked by granite columns with rounded capitals, with a series of lancet arches supporting the clerestory roof. These give way to two matching aisles. The kauri pine hammer beam king post roof trusses support a cedar-boarded ceiling. The concrete floor of the nave, the chancel and the sanctuary are covered with encaustic inlaid tiles imported from Shropshire.

The stone windows contain mullions and cinquefoils. The stained glass is of a particularly high quality in both design and materials.

The furniture is a mixture of Australian, British and continental items. The marble and alabaster pulpit, which is modelled on that in St. Saviour's Cathedral in Goulburn and carved by John Roddis of Birmingham, is supported by marble columns and contains five panels depicting Biblical themes: Christ as the Good Shepherd, Elijah being fed by ravens, Moses with the Commandments, Peter holding the keys of salvation by faith and Paul holding the sharp two-edged sword of scripture. It was presented by Jane Eckford of East Maitland, in memory of her parents John and Eliza. John was the eldest son of William Eckford, convict harbour pilot at Newcastle.

The brass lectern depicts an eagle standing on the sphere of the earth, around which it carries the Gospel on its back. It was presented by the surviving children of William and Elizabeth Eckford. The reredos, presented by the sons of Samuel and Ann Clift in memory of their parents, is of Oamaru stone and Carrara marble, its three panels symbolising the Trinity, and severally bearing the legends Alpha and Omega and the christogram IHS, surmounted by a Latin cross. It was carved by David Gourlay of Sydney and erected by William Hallam, also of Sydney.

The font, of Caen stone with marble pilasters, features carved panels recording scriptural baptismal scenes, each separated by one of the four Evangelists. Erected in 1888 and paid for by those who had been baptised in the original church, it is a replica of that in St. Saviour's Cathedral, Goulburn, as is the pulpit; both are by John Roddis of Birmingham.

The organ, with richly decorated pipes, was built by Henry Willis, of London, in 1876. Pending the building of the church, it was stored in the parish Denominational School. It is one of the best-preserved such instruments in the State, having been conserved with financial assistance from the Heritage Office.

The nave seats were manufactured to the specification of Blacket Brothers, being very similar to those designed by their father for All Saints' Woollahra. Some of these were installed in 1959, well after the opening of the church. All follow the same design.

The stained glass windows in the nave, the chief glory of the church, were executed by Lavers and Westlake of London. They depict various Scriptural scenes with a particular delicacy and sensitivity to detail. Some other windows, particularly those in the clerestory, are of later manufacture and have been progressively installed, chiefly as memorial gifts.

The font was placed in the church in 1888, the pulpit in 1893 and the reredos in 1894. The gaslights, contemporaneous with the church were replaced with the present electric pendant lights in 1926.

St. Peter's Church Hall

The hall stands to the west of the site, near Banks Street. Its design is symmetrical, and accommodated pupils within large open spaces in which classes would be divided into groups rather than individual classrooms. While aesthetically undistinguished, the massing of the building toward gabled wings along a central axis does give an impression of solidity, as it was no doubt meant to do. A schoolmaster's residence, with dormer windows, was provided in the high roof void. The classroom now features a stage, while the master's residence is now a flat. Window and door lintels are of stone. A skillion weatherboard extension accommodates a meeting room, while much of the verandah to the north has been infilled in the same material. Large multi-pane, double-hung sash windows light the building by day. Internally, exposed queen post trusses and timber rafters support a timber-lined ceiling and zincalume roof. Floors are of timber; walls are lined with painted, compressed sheeting.

The Rectory
The present structure of the Rectory is the result of considerable alterations, renovations and extensions undertaken as the building grew along with the parish and town that it served. The original section, much of which survives, was a Victorian Georgian verandahed cottage. This was subsequently altered to the extent that it now conforms with the Arts and Crafts style while retaining many earlier features. Originally of brick, with flagged verandahs and a wooden shingled roof, the brick and weatherboard extensions transformed the cottage into a much larger dwelling. The stables were converted into garaging. One side of the verandah roof is supported by wooden posts, the remainder by brick pillars. A number of obsolete items, such as stone steps and a trap door to the cellar, remain in place but largely concealed by later works.

Youth Centre
This is a hardwood timber-framed, weatherboard-clad building typical of thousands built as elements of barrack blocks built during the Second World War and traditionally called 'lines' after the regularity of their placement. It is of a standard design at once familiar to anyone who has done military service. Originally standing in the military camp, later a migrant camp, at Greta, the structure has so far been moved three times in the course of its many incarnations. It currently features a verandah running approximately half way down its south-eastern sides, together with a small chancel-like projection associated with its previous use as a church. It has sash windows, with kitchen and toilets. Internally, the building has a timber floor; the walls are lined with timber boards, while the ceiling is lined with compressed sheet. It currently caters to the needs of youth, and previously acted as a 'drop-in' centre operated by the Samaritans, the Anglican charitable group.

The Glebe Cemetery
The cemetery and adjacent quarry together occupy an area of 2 acres (0.4 ha). The cemetery is the only historic built element in a broader cultural landscape of both Aboriginal and European significance. The remains of the Old South Road traverse the site and preserve important evidence of early road technology.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:

The Church
While the fabric stands in generally good condition, the nature of the site as well as inappropriate earthworks previously employed have combined to create drainage problems. Absorbtion of water has caused considerable spalling to structurally important sections of lower stonework. Subsequent conservation works have improved drainage, although the damage to stonework cannot be remediated unless and until finances permit. The stonework is generally sound, although more damage is evident on the weather side. This applies particularly to butresses, together with window beading and sills. There are some rust stains caused by oxidisation of

protective window grilles. The slate roof is weathered in places. The church is the subject of an approved Conservation Management Plan, completed in December 2010. Subsequent conservation works have involved repairs to guttering, downpipes and drainage. Earth has been regraded so as to direct water away from the walls.

St. Peter's Parish Hall
The hall stands in good condition, with a sound roof. The bricks, stonework and pointing are generally in fair condition, although rising damp remains a problem in places.

Rectory
This also stands in good condition, having undergone considerable repair and maintenance. Much of the original brickwork is protected by the verandah roof.

Youth Centre
This building is well roofed and painted, with a sound hardwood frame. Its piers are high enough to avoid damage by damp or termites.

The curtilage of the church has considerable archaeological potential. Apart from the brick and stone buildings that once stood in what is now the churchyard, the foundations for the tower as designed by Blacket Brothers are also extant. There is a high potential for the existence of archaeological relics, particularly foundations, on the site of the original church of 1838, demolished in 1890. The probability of finding Indigenous relics within the site cannot presently be quantified.

The Glebe Cemetery
The cemetery and adjacent quarry are poorly maintained and overgrown. Although some of the headstones have been re-erected and conserved, most are either broken, knocked over or both. An area where vaults have subsided has been fenced off. The cemetery has the potential to reveal burial customs, both formal and informal, in colonial NSW.

Date condition updated:23 Mar 12

Modifications and dates:

The Site
The first portion of the Newcastle Street frontage to be alienated was sold to the Crown for the Department of Lands in 1894. The Lands Office, designed by Walter Liberty Vernon, stands on this site, as does an associated cottage and outbuildings. The parson's paddock at the opposite end of the block, intended for the grazing of horses, was sold in 1962 and is now the site of a service station. The former tennis courts were sold in 1988, but their site has not yet been built upon.

The land on which the St. Peter's Church group stands was selected by Archdeacon Broughton in 1829. A further lot to the south-west was gifted to the parish in 1867, two intermediate lots being purchased in 1881. These now compose the churchyard itself, while the denominational school, parsonage, curate's cottage, columbarium and Youth Centre are located on the original grant.

The Church
The stained glass windows in the sanctuary, aisle and narthex were installed at or shortly after the time of construction. Some clerestory windows, being less visible, were progressively installed between 1886 and the 1920s, with isolated exceptions completed in the 1950s and 1960s. The choir vestry window was installed in 1916, while that in the priests' vestry was not completed until 1968.

The font was placed in the church in 1888, the pulpit in 1893, and the rederos in 1894. The gas lights, contemporaneous with the church, were replaced with the

present electric pendant lights in 1926.

St Peter's Church Hall
The modifications to the hall include the infilling of part of the northern verandah during the 1950s, and a weatherboard skillion extension for a second Sunday School room in 1959. A stage was built inside the former schoolroom in about 1900.

The Rectory
The Rectory was extended in 1873, two additional rooms being provided. A third room was added in 1893. In 1920, significant alterations were performed to a plan prepared by local architect Robert Scobie. The stable, built in 1867, was converted into garaging when the horses were replaced by cars.

The Youth Centre
A small chancel was added to the eastern wall of the former barrack hut at some time before 1976, when it ceased to be used as a church. The verandah was added in the early 1980s, after it had been moved to its current site.

The Glebe Cemetery
In July, 2002, excavation, conservation and re-erection of 18 headstones was carried out and the subsided vaults/crypts were fenced off. There is evidence of ongoing unauthorised clearing/ maintenance of several gravesites.

Further information: St Peter's church is differentiated from most New South Wales examples of ecclesiastical buildings of the Victorian Academic Gothic style by its design presence, quality of materials, size and harmonious ambience. Although the church lacks its tower and spire, and is therefore incomplete, this does not detract from the extant fabric of the 126 year-old structure.

The 'romantic' setting of the Glebe Cemetery contibutes considerably to an appreciation of its historic significance and is also a cultural landscape of ceremonial significance to the Aboriginal community.

Current use: The church remains a place of public worship. Glebe Cemetery closed in 1892.

Former use: The church was originally used as a place of public worship.

History

Historical notes: St Peter's Anglican Church Group
The land on which the St. Peter's Church group stands was selected by Archdeacon Broughton in 1829. A further lot to the south-west was gifted to the parish in 1867, two intermediate lots being purchased in 1881. These now compose the churchyard itself, while the denominational school, parsonage, curate's cottage, columbarium and Youth Centre are located on the original grant.

St. Peter's, East Maitland, is one of the oldest Anglican parishes in Australia, having been established in 1834. From 1829, Church of England services were held inside the school house on Stockade Hill, very close to the later site of the first dedicated church.

The present church was built further up the hill, on land underlaid by stone rather than by clay. Edmund Blacket's sons Cyril and Arthur, practising under the name of Blacket Brothers but with Cyril pre-eminent, designed the new church. The builder, Oliver Saunders, had laid the foundations before financial difficulties forced him into

a breach of contract. The work was then supervised by Alexander Sellar, who did not recommission a builder. For aesthetic and practical reasons, local stone, rather than brick, was chosen for above-ground works.

The design called for a tower and spire of great height. As these were to be built at a future time, finance permitting, detailed designs were not produced. Massive foundations for the tower were, however, laid in 1885.

The church was dedicated by Bishop J.B. Pearson, on 29 September 1886. The fabric of the church has since remained substantially unchanged. Stained glass windows and furniture have been progressively added, in most cases not long after the church was built.

St. Peter's Church Hall was once the East Maitland Denominational School. It is likely that the building was erected between 1842 and 1847. The school bell appears to have been transferred from an older school house after its closure. After 1867,the building was rented out; from 1885 until 1897 it was occupied by the Department of Lands. The old school then became the parish hall. It was then leased by Miss Barker, the principal of 'Rydal', a private boarding school for girls and preparatory school for boys. During the Second World War the building was used by the National Emergency Service as a first aid post. It then reverted to use as a parish hall and office.

The Rectory was built in 1860, to the south of the original church. Originally a four-roomed Victorian Georgian style brick cottage with a separate kitchen and shingled roof, alterations and additions have been made over a long period. Two extra rooms were added in 1873, and another in 1893. The roof shingles were replaced in slate at some stage between these two dates. In 1920, the rectory was substantially renovated and modified in a predominantly Arts and Crafts style, executed to a design by local architect Robert Scobie, although much of the 1860 fabric of the building remained substantially intact. Many of the original features remain internally and externally legible. The eastern portion of the slate roof appears to follow the ridge and roof lines of the 1860 parsonage.

The Youth Centre building originated during the Second World War, when an important military camp was established in the lower Hunter district near the township of Greta, some 42 km to the north-west. Between 1939 and 1940...

After the war, its more than two hundred timber-framed huts were used as a reception camp for migrants. One of these was purchased by the parish in 1960 and moved to Eastville, a newly developed, chiefly Housing Commission suburb at the eastern boundary of East Maitland. In 1961 the building was dedicated as the Church of St. Mark. It ceased to be used as such in 1976, although for a time the Sunday School continued to use it. The building, by then called St Mark's Hall, was used by the 3rd East Maitland Scouts until 1982, when it was relocated to the approximate site of the original church. Although the Scout group relocated in 1989, the Youth Centre, as it is now known, continues to serve the needs of young people of the parish and of the wider community. It is being used by the Samaritans, the Anglican charitable organisation, as a drop-in centre for those in physical need or seeking spiritual counsel.

The Glebe Cemetery
A glebe of 18 acres was included in Major Thomas Mitchell's plan for the Township of Maitland and was marked out by Assistant Surveyor G B White in 1829. In 1830, however, Governor Darling received an instruction from the Secretary of State for

Colonies that "the glebe allotted to each chaplain shall be to the extent of 40 acres". In addition, each chaplain was to be allowed one or two convict labourers to keep his glebe in order, who would be fed and clothed at public expense.

Accordingly, Major Mitchell instructed Assistant Surveyor White, on 5 September 1834, to add 22 acres to the 18 already marked out as the glebe at Maitland. White reported on 15 November 1834 that he had measured the glebe but had excluded an acre from it containing a stone quarry and had made up the difference by including a part of the garden attached to the Government Cottage. Mitchell disapproved of those alterations and told White to reverse them, but shortly thereafter was over-ruled by Governor Bourke who ordered the quarry to be excluded from the glebe. As the glebe had to be 40 acres, a deficiency therefore existed of 1 acre, 2 roods and 6 perches. A small parcel of this extent was marked on the opposite side of the burial ground from the glebe. The 40-acre glebe thus extended further up the hills than did the earlier 18 acre glebe. It now included a large portion of the Mounted Police paddock and also a spur of the old line of road to Wiseman's Ferry that served the stone quarry. Evidence of this road, which is marked on early plans, is still distinguishable in the form of a shallow cutting in the glebe gully.

The stone quarry adjacent to the cemetery was already established by 1835 and being worked by various individuals, when Rev G. K. Rusden expressed concern that it was being plundered to construct private dwellings and (even) a Catholic Chapel. Despite Rusden's attempt to require his written permission to work the quarry, it remained excluded from the glebe and has been Crown Land, ever since. The overgrown remains of the quarry are clearly evident.

The burial ground itself was marked out, cleared and fenced in 1829. By 1832, however, it had fallen into an overgrown state of neglect and the catechist, Lieut. Wood, complained to the Archdeacon that, "there being no sexton, any persons having a corpse to inter placed it where and in any direction they pleased" (J Waddell, 1996). Even deceased Roman Catholics made their way, informally, into the burial ground. The subsoil was so hard that the graves were scarcely more than two feet deep, "attracting native dogs to the spot & causing a noxious effluvia (sic) to passengers on the road" (Rev. C PN Wilton, April, 1832). A sexton was appointed in May, 1832.

The burial ground was extended in 1835, consecrated in 1843 (on the same day as St Peter's Church) and extended, again, in 1850, by fencing the former access road to the quarry.

The earliest gravestone in the cemetery dates from 1828, the burial having been moved there from elsewhere in 1835. The headstone of Andrew Sparke marks the first identified original burial in November, 1830.

Subsequent monuments are notable for their quaint spelling, lurid descriptions and other idiosyncrasies. They provide a valuable insight into life - and death - in colonial NSW.

The Glebe Cemetery is the resting place of several notable pioneers of the district including, reputedly but unmarked, Colonial Architect Francis Greenway.

The cemetery remained in regular use until 1892. Title to was transferred to Maitland City Council in 1994.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
2. Peopling-Peopling the continent	Ethnic influences-Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	(none)-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	(none)-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Educating people in regional locations-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private (religious) schooling-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	associated with the Sisters of the Sacred Heart-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death-Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Cemeteries-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Ralph Darling and Eliza Darling, 1826-1830-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Bishop Broughton, Anglican bishop of Australia-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Cyril Blacket, architect-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Arthur Blacket, architect-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Bishop J.B.Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]

St. Peter's church exemplifies the highest aspirations of the Anglo-Catholic tradition in New South Wales, which from the 1890s has been the dominant Anglican ecclesiastic tradition in New South Wales.

The site has been continuously occupied for ecclesiastical purposes from 1836 onward, although services in the nearby schoolhouse were held even earlier. The present St. Peter's church is a notable example of the work of Cyril and Arthur

Blacket, heirs to the practice and heritage of their father Edmund. While not designed by Edmund, the church is closely related to some of his other celebrated commissions executed in the Victorian Academic Gothic style, and represents a continuation of his influence even after his death. The church hall, formerly the Denominational School, provides evidence of the nineteenth century connection between religious and educational cultural endeavours. The Rectory illustrates attempts by church authorities to modify assets to reflect the growth and development of the parish within the context of the wider Colonial church, and also the close relationship between Anglo-Catholic clergy and the church buildings that reflect their theology.

The Glebe Cemetery served the Anglican community between 1829 and 1892, although earlier, unmarked, graves and unrecorded burials of other denominations are probably present. Its headstones form a record of the early families, pioneers, settlers and prominent citizens of the district, reputedly including the unmarked burial of Colonial Architect Francis Greenway. The contentious history of the adjacent quarry bespeaks the competition among individuals and groups in colonial East Maitland for resources such as building materials. Aboriginal use of a ceremonial site in the vicinity of the cemetery continued through the Colonial Period and, perhaps, to the present day.

SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance]

The church has a strong connection with architects Cyril and Arthur Blacket, and through them with their father, the leading Gothic architect within the Colony. The parish itself was established by Archdeacon William Grant Broughton, who later became Bishop of Australia, who dedicated the first church on the site.

The site was once an important centre of social life, not only for parishioners but for members of the wider community. Dr Herbert Vere Evatt, a brilliant jurist and politician, as a boy attended East Maitland Superior School and was a member of the St. Peter's choir. 'The Doc' went on to become a Member of the State Parliament, a Member of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth Attorney General and Minister for External Affairs, the youngest ever Justice of the High Court of Australia, Chief Justice of New South Wales, a founder of the United Nations Organisation and President of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Glebe Cemetery is the final resting place of the early pioneers, settlers and prominent citizens of the district, and reputedly includes the unmarked burial of Colonial Architect Francis Greenway.

SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]

The Site
The church is situated at the western end of William Street, the principal axis of colonial East Maitland. This broad avenue still connects St Peter's visually and spacially to the Courthouse and the Gaol at the eastern end, providing a powerful reminder of the interplay between church and state in colonial NSW.

The Church
The church is a prominent and highly legible example of the Victorian Academic Gothic style as interpreted by the Blacket family. The quality of craftsmanship and materials is very high, particularly with regard to stonework, stained glass windows, encaustic tiling and sacred furnishings in stone and marble. The mechanical pipe organ, by Henry Willis of London, is the only operable survivor of five similar organs built by Willis for the Maitland area in the nineteenth century. It was restored in 1998 with the financial assistance of the New South Wales Heritage Office.

The Rectory
The rectory exemplifies the evolutionary and cultural influences upon clerical and parish life in New South Wales over the past 150 years, and the manner in which a Victorian Georgian cottage has been adapted in later architectural styles, using

	contemporary materials.
	St Peter's Church Hall The hall demonstrates both internally and externally the use of symmetry in constructing a large brick educational building of the Victorian Georgian style in the New South Wales context. Alterations and additions to the original fabric have not diminished the demonstrative value of the building.
	The Youth Centre While the Youth Centre is a straightforwardly vernacular building, it provides an insight into the inherent strength and remarkable versatility of New South Wales timber barrack buildings of the Second World War, so many of which have been used outside their original contexts.
	The Glebe Cemetery The cemetery is aesthetically distinctive. Its headstones are notable for their quaint spelling, lurid descriptions and other idiosyncrasies. Maitland City Council notes that the relationship of gravestones and memorials in an overgrown landscape of grassland, creates an atmosphere which emphasises the historic nature of the cemetery in a somewhat neglected but 'romantic' state. The broader visual catchment surrounding the cemetery has a 'dramatic quality' that has been emphasised in prior assessments by the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission.
SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]	The Church St. Peter's church is exemplifies the highest aspirations of the Anglo-Catholic tradition in New South Wales, which from the 1890s has been the dominant in Anglican ecclesiastic tradition in New South Wales. It has a special association for those who are members of the parish or who were once members, and for citizens of the City of Maitland.
	The Rectory The Rectory has special associations with the clerical families who have lived there for over 150 years, as well as with members of the parish over that period of time.
SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]	The Church The fabric and furnishings of the church have both local and international connections. The origins of most of these have been carefully recorded in the Conservation Management Plan prepared in December 2010. The substantially original condition of the church allows an insight into Colonial ecclesiastical and cultural life in the 1880s.
	The Rectory The rectory has the potential to provide an understanding of the evolution of clerical life between 1860 and the present day.
	St Peter's Church Hall The hall remains legible as an education facility, with religious instruction still continuing on site.
	The Youth Centre This affords an insight into efforts by the Samaritans, the Anglican charitable organisation for the Diocese, to assist those in need.
	The Glebe Cemetery The cemetery has the potential to reveal archaeological information about nineteenth century burial practices, particularly unrecorded burials and those prior to 1829.

SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	The Church The quality and provenance of certain furnishings at St. Peter's are uncommon in New South Wales. The pulpit, font, rederos and many of the stained glass windows are fine expressions of the art of the mason, sculptor and glazier, no expense having been spared in importing these from artists and companies in Britain, Australia and the Continent. The Rectory The Rectory is an uncommon example of a dwelling, continuously occupied and owned by a single religious organisation, that has evolved over a century and a half. St Peter's Church Hall Sunday School facilities, such as the hall, are increasingly rare in NSW, not only for financial and staffing reasons but due to a perceived lack of community interest. It may be necessary to canvas alternate uses for this building, if it is to survive.
SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness]	The Church The church demonstrates the principal characteristics of a large church in the Victorian Academic Gothic style as interpreted by Blacket Brothers. Failure to build the tower and spire does not detract from the demonstrative value of the completed and intact body of the church. The base of the proposed tower is legible, affording an example of the stages of the project as planned by the architect, Clerk of Works and the parish itself. St Peter's Church Hall The hall, substantially intact, exemplifies the way in which children and their schoolmaster were accommodated in a New South Wales denominational school of the 1840s. The Rectory The original portion of the Rectory is demonstrative of domestic clerical life in the Colony.
Integrity/Intactness:	The Site The portions of the original grant along Newcastle Street (New England Highway) have been alienated and built on. The Church The church has a very high level of integrity and intactness. Although certain items, such as some windows, furniture, choir tiling and pulpit, were introduced after completion of the main body of the building in 1886, most of these addressed deficiencies or constitued improvements as part of the Blackets' design scheme. The level of intactness is illustrated by the fact that electric lighting was not introduced until 1926, and that the fittings, circuit diagram, steel conduit and rubber-insulated wiring have survived without substantial modification. St Peter's Church Hall The hall is also substantially intact, having undergone surprisingly few modifications over the years, although these include the lining of the walls, partial infilling of the verandah, and a weatherboard extension. It remains instantly recognisable as an 1840s schoolroom with supporting rooms and master's residence. The Rectory retains many elements of its origins as an 1860s parsonage. While renovations, repairs and extensions have been carried out, these have mostly complemented or concealed, rather than destroyed, the original fabric, much of which remains legible within the context of the later works.

The military origins of the Youth Centre are easily recognisable. The addition of a verandah, together with a small chancel, has hardly altered its original shape.

The Glebe Cemetery has suffered extensive vandalism to most of its monuments, is overgrown and poorly maintained. Some conservation works were carried out in 2002.

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

List church group on SHR and manage as per existing CMP. List Glebe Cemetery (including quarry) on SHR; update CMP; develop a heritage DCP for the cemetery's cultural landscape.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Statutory Instrument	Nominate for State Heritage Register (SHR)	22 May 12
Recommended Management	Prepare or include in a Development Control Plan (DCP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached. FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008	Sep 5 2008

			To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.	

Standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval

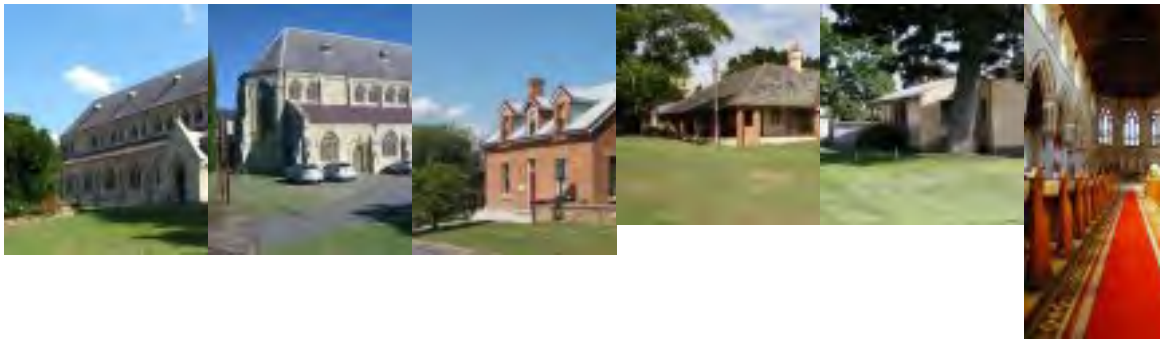
Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		01886	31 Aug 12	86	3839
Regional Environmental Plan					
National Trust of Australia register					

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Giles Hamm	2010	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Glebe Lot 195 DP755237	
Written	Heritas Architecture	2010	St. Peter's Anglican Church Group Conservation Management Plan	
Written	Herman, Morton	1963	The Blackets: An Era of Australian Architecture	
Written	Keating, Christopher	1997	Greta: A History of the Army Camp and Migrant Camp at Greta, New South Wales, 1939-1960	
Written	Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser Printing Office		The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser	
Written	Megan Dewsnap	2010	Landscape and Visual Analysis Report 'The Glebe' George st East Maitland	
Written	Robertson, Rev. Paul	1996	Proclaiming Unsearchable Riches: Newcastle and the Minority Evangelical Anglicans: 1788-1900	
Electronic	St. Peter's Anglican Church		St. Peter's Anglican Church Homepage	View detail
Written	Waddell, James	1996	A History of St. Peter's Church, East Maitland N.S.W.	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Heritage Office

Database number: 5061596

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W.)

CEMETERY INDEX CARD

A

LOCALITY EAST MAITLAND | POSTCODE 2323

NAME OF SITE*(INCLUDING PREVIOUS NAMES)
GLEBE GULLY (ST PETER'S OLD BURIAL GROUND)

originally C of E burial Ground see Parish Map

PRECISE ADDRESS 450 Metres from the end of George Street across paddock (hill below Rathuba property)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY Maitland City Council

PARISH Maitland | COUNTY Northumberland

B

AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE

LOCAL INTEREST GROUP Maitland and District Historical Society
Honorary Secretary: PO Box 333
MAITLAND 2320

C

DATE SITE ESTABLISHED Consec. St Peter's Day 1843	NO. OF MONUMENTS 98
APPROX. AREA 0.6 Hectare	% OF MONUMENTS TRANSCRIBED
% OF SITE AREA USED 65% (some monuments are missing)	100% held by S.A.G.
DATE OF FIRST BURIAL 10 March 1828 James Trumby	SITE IN USE ~~YES~~ NO ~~N/A~~
NO. OF BURIALS possibly 280	CONVERTED ~~YES~~ NO ~~N/A~~

D

POINTS OF INTEREST: (E.G. SIZE, MONUMENTS, HISTORY, LANDSCAPE, NOTABLE PEOPLE BURIED, MATERIAL OF MONUMENTS/HEADSTONES, DETERIORATION OF HEADSTONES, TOPOGRAPHY)

Oldest burial ground in the Hunter. Wonderful landscape of ruin sited on a marvellous hilltop setting with views to encroaching residential development on the East and Southern Side. There are many clumps of Aganes, withered Robinias, Oleander, lots of periwinkle and a few roses - Lantana invading. A remarkable row of five vaults climb the slope of cemetery (badly vandalised). The most spectacular is the cliff vault which has twin sarcophagi of unusually imposing design (advanced urned platform). Almost every stone is of interest stylistically and apart from the vaults no individual monuments need be singled out. Fabulous romantic setting of scattered headstones - which is vitally dependent on the retention of open space around it.

THREATS TO SITE

Future residential development.
Invading Blackberry and Lantana.

CONDITION OF SITE

Poor - monuments vandalised and badly weathered.

E

SURVEY DATE 14/11/81 | CARD TYPED 30/11/1981

SURVEY TEAM C Burke, J Broadbent, M Mackay, M Lehany, I wood-Bradley

* = CEMETERIES, CHURCH GRAVEYARDS, OR ISOLATED GRAVES
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (N.S.W.)

OFFICE USE ONLY

A

MAP REFERENCE	NSW Topographic Map, 1:25,000 "BERESFIELD" - 9232 - 111 - N 667/746
REGION	HUNTER

B

SITE WORTH FURTHER INVESTIGATION?	YES	~~NO~~ XX

IF SO, WHY?

To obtain more information for more detailed conservation and management suggestions.

FURTHER SITE VISITS REQUIRED?	YES	~~NO~~ XX

C

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT OF SITE

Plan of Management needed
Open space around cemetery is vital
Vandalism needs to be stopped

D

NAMES & ADDRESSES OF INFORMATION SOURCES

E

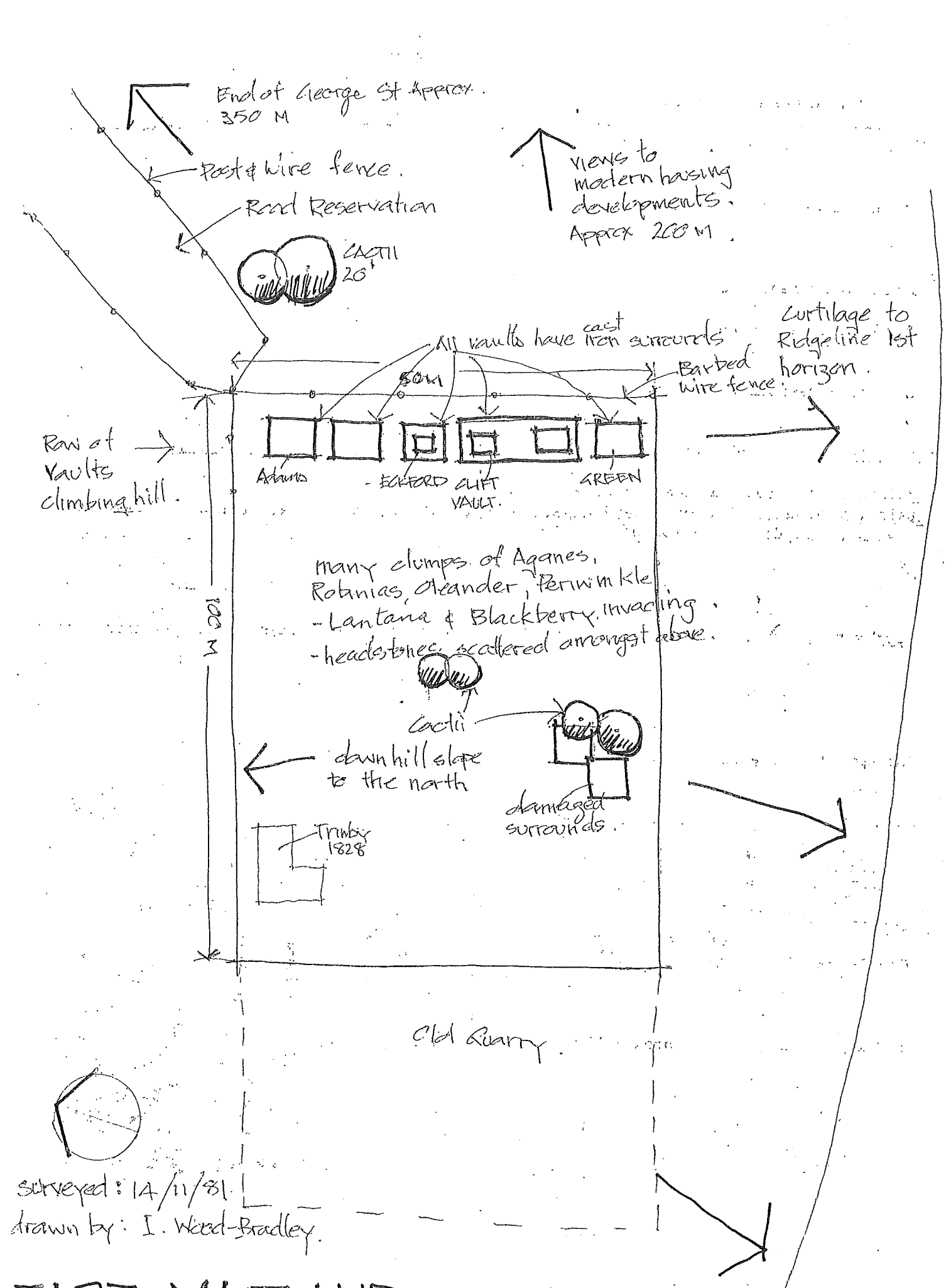
B & W PHOTOS TAKEN?	YES	~~NO~~ XX	SITE PLAN COMPLETED	YES	~~NO~~ XX
COLOUR SLIDES TAKEN?	YES	~~NO~~ XX	LOCATION PLAN COMPLETED	YES	~~NO~~ XX

F

SURVEY DATE 14/11/1981	CARD TYPED 30/11/1981

SURVEY TEAM M. Lehany, C. Burke, M. Mackay, J. Broadbent, I. Wood-Bradley

N/A = NOT APPLICABLE



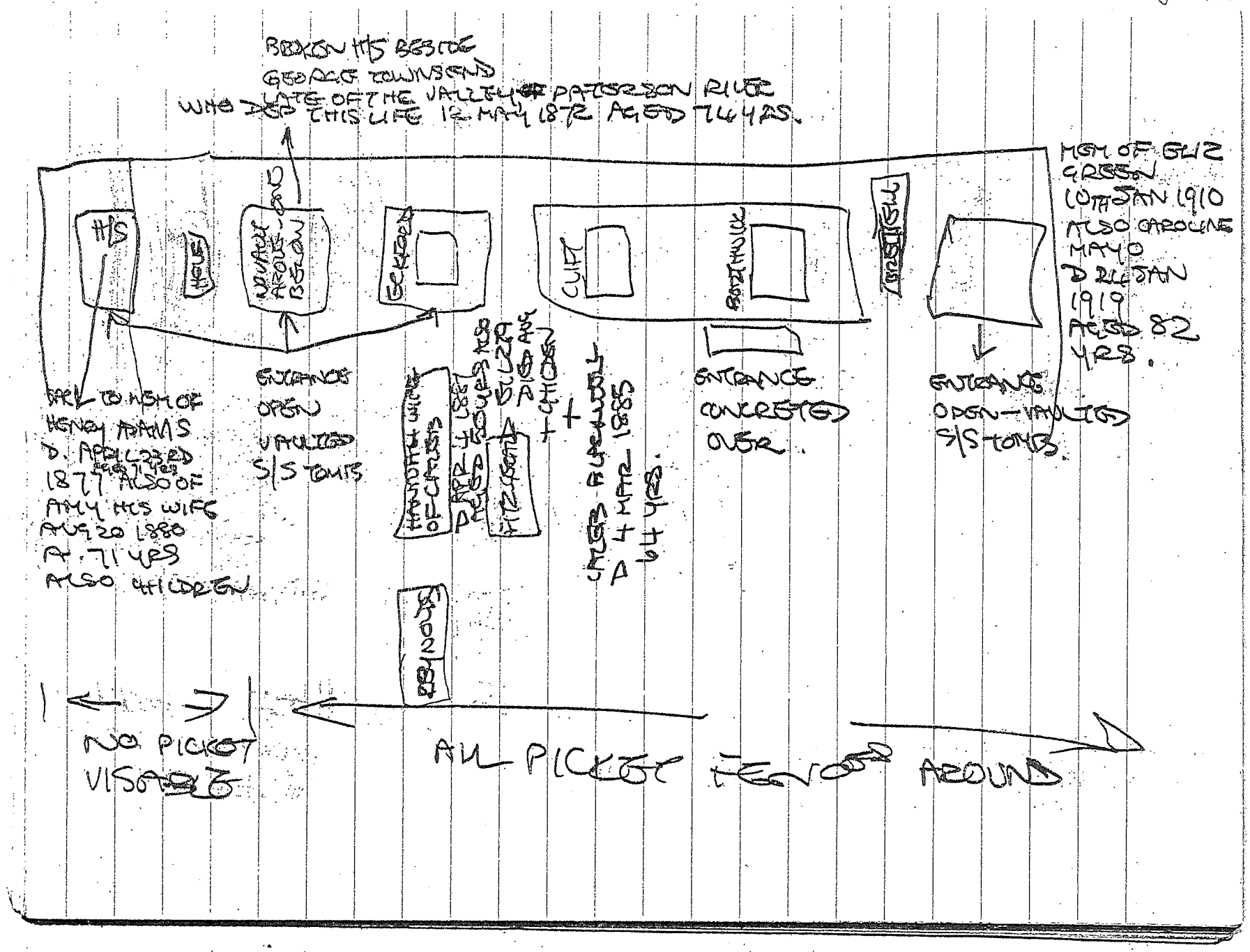
EAST MAITLAND.

GLEBE GULLY

ST PETER'S OLD ANGLICAN CEMETERY.

THE GLEBE — EAST MAITLAND

from W. Swan



Appendix E – Plant Species List

	Family	Exotic	Botanical name	Common name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Dry Rainfores	Related DRf
2	Sinopteridaceae		Cheilanthes distans	Bristly Cloak-fern	X	X								WS DRf
3	Sinopteridaceae		Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. sieberi	Rock Fern				X			X			
4	Amaranthaceae		Alternanthera denticulata	Lesser Joyweed					X					
5	Apocynaceae	*	Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle		X								
6	Asclepiadaceae	*	Araujia sericifera	Moth Vine, Cruel Plant					X			X		
7	Asteraceae	*	Aster subulatus	Bushy Starwort, Wild Aster					X					
8	Asteraceae	*	Bidens pilosa	Cobbler's Pegs, Farmer's Friend					X			X		
9	Asteraceae		Calotis lappulacea	Yellow Burr-daisy							X			
10	Asteraceae		Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting, Yellow Buttons				X						
11	Asteraceae	*	Gamochaeta coarctata	Spike Cudweed	X									
12	Asteraceae	*	Hypochaeris microcephala var. albiflora	White Flatweed	X									
13	Asteraceae	*	Hypochaeris radicata	Flatweed, Cat's-ears, False Dandelion	X		X					X		
14	Asteraceae		Ozothamnus diosmifolius	Pill Flower, White Dogwood			X	X	X		X			
15	Asteraceae	*	Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort	X		X		X					
16	Bignoniaceae	*	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda				X						
17	Bignoniaceae	*	Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's-claw Creeper						X				
18	Cactaceae	*	Opuntia aurantiaca	Tiger Pear	X				X	X				
19	Cactaceae	*	Opuntia monacantha	Drooping Prickly Pear				X						
20	Cactaceae	*	Opuntia stricta	Prickly Pear, Common Pest Pear	X									
21	Campanulaceae		Wahlenbergia gracilis	Sprawling Bluebell	X									WS DRf
22	Campanulaceae		Wahlenbergia littoricola		X									
23	Celastraceae		Celastrus subspicata									X		
24	Chenopodiaceae		Einadia hastata	Berry Saltbush	X		X	X	X					
25	Chenopodiaceae		Einadia nutans subsp. linifolia	Climbing Saltbush			X					X		
26	Chenopodiaceae		Einadia nutans subsp. nutans	Climbing Saltbush	X	X								
27	Chenopodiaceae		Einadia polygonoides								X			
28	Convolvulaceae		Convolvulus erubescens	Native Bindweed, Blushing Bindweed								X		
29	Convolvulaceae		Dichondra sp. A	Hairy Kidney Weed	X		X		X		X	X		WS DRf
30	Elaeocarpaceae		Elaeocarpus obovatus	Hard Quandong				X					LHV DRf	
31	Euphorbiaceae		Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	X								LHV DRf	WS DRf
32	Euphorbiaceae		Mallotus philippensis	Red Kamala						X			LHV DRf	
33	Fabaceae Faboideae		Glycine clandestina	Twining Glycine							X			WS DRf
34	Fabaceae Faboideae		Glycine tabacina	Variable Glycine	X						X			
35	Fabaceae Faboideae		Indigofera australis	Native Indigo				X			X			
36	Fabaceae Faboideae		Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral-pea				X						
37	Fabaceae Faboideae	*	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust, False Acacia								X		
38	Fabaceae Mimosoideae		Acacia decurrens	Black Wattle				X						
39	Fabaceae Mimosoideae		Acacia parvipinnula	Silver-stemmed Wattle				X	X		X			
40	Geraniaceae		Geranium solanderi	Native Geranium		X	X	X						
41	Goodeniaceae		Goodenia rotundifolia								X			
42	Lobeliaceae		Pratia purpurascens	Whiteroot		X	X		X		X	X		
43	Malvaceae	*	Pavonia hastata		X						X			
44	Malvaceae	*	Sida rhombifolia	Paddy's Lucerne, Common Sida	X							X		
45	Meliaceae		Melia azedarach	White Cedar, Persian Lilac		X							LHV DRf	
46	Moraceae		Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson Fig, Rusty Fig		X							LHV DRf	
47	Moraceae		Maclura cochinchinensis	Cockspur Thorn	X				X	X			LHV DRf	
48	Moraceae		Streblus brunonianus	Whalebone Tree	X					X			LHV DRf	WS DRf
49	Myrtaceae		Eucalyptus amplifolia	Cabbage Gum					X		X			
50	Oleaceae	*	Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata	African Olive	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
51	Oxalidaceae	*	Oxalis bowiei			X	X					X		
52	Oxalidaceae		Oxalis exilis	Creeping Oxalis	X							X		
53	Pittosporaceae		Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	X		X	X	X	X	X		LHV DRf	
54	Plantaginaceae	*	Plantago lanceolata	Plantain, Ribwort	X							X		
55	Polygonaceae		Rumex brownii	Slender Dock								X		
56	Portulacaceae		Portulaca oleracea	Pigweed, Purslane								X		
57	Rhamnaceae		Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	X								LHV DRf	
58	Rosaceae	*	Rubus anglocandicans	Blackberry		X	X							
59	Rubiaceae		Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff	X									
60	Sapindaceae		Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	X		X	X			X		LHV DRf	WS DRf
61	Solanaceae		Solanum americanum	Blackberry Nightshade, Glossy Nightshade			X					X		
62	Solanaceae	*	Solanum mauritianum	Tree Tobacco, Wild Tobacco			X							
63	Solanaceae	*	Solanum seaforthianum	Brazilian Nightshade					X					
64	Verbenaceae	*	Lantana camara	Lantana	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
65	Verbenaceae	*	Verbena bonariensis	Purple Top, Purple-top Verbena	X				X					
66	Verbenaceae	*	Verbena quadrangularis	Coastal Verbena	X									
67	Agavaceae	*	Agave americana	Century Plant, American Aloe			X					X		
68	Alliaceae	*	Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	X									
69	Anthericaceae		Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush Lily							X			
70	Asparagaceae	*	Asparagus aethiopicus	Asparagus Fern, Sprenger Asparagus					X					
71	Asphodelaceae	*	Aloe maculata	Common Soap Aloe			X							
72	Commelinaceae		Commelina cyanea	Blue Spiderwort			X						LHV DRf	
73	Cyperaceae		Carex inversa	Knob Sedge		X								
74	Cyperaceae	*	Cyperus eragrostis	Drain Flat-sedge, Umbrella Sedge					X					
75	Cyperaceae		Cyperus gracilis	Slender Sedge	X							X		
76	Cyperaceae	*	Cyperus sesquiflorus		X									
77	Cyperaceae		Eleocharis cylindrostachys						X					
78	Cyperaceae		Fimbristylis dichotoma		X				X					
79	Juncaceae	*	Juncus capillaceus						X					
80	Juncaceae		Juncus usitatus	Common Rush, Tussock Rush					X					
81	Lomandraceae		Lomandra multiflora	Many-flowered Mat-rush							X			
82	Phormiaceae		Dianella longifolia	Smooth Flax-lily		X	X	X				X		
83	Poaceae		Aristida ramosa	Purple Wiregrass		X					X			
84	Poaceae		Bothriochloa macra	Red Grass	X	X		X			X			
85	Poaceae	*	Briza subaristata		X									
86	Poaceae		Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed-wire Grass	X						X			
87	Poaceae		Cynodon dactylon	Couch Grass, Bermuda Grass	X	X	X	X	X		X			
88	Poaceae	*	Digitaria didactyla	Queensland Blue Couch				X						
89	Poaceae	*	Ehrharta erecta	Annual Veld Grass	X					X				
90	Poaceae		Eragrostis brownii	Brown's Lovegrass							X			
91	Poaceae		Imperata cylindrica var. major	Blady Grass, Kunai Grass								X		
92	Poaceae		Microlaena stipoides	Meadow Rice-grass, Weeping Grass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		WS DRf
93	Poaceae		Panicum effusum	Hairy Panic	X									
94	Poaceae		Paspalidium distans		X						X			
95	Poaceae	*	Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum, Golden Crown Grass	X	X		X	X		X			
96	Poaceae	*	Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu (Grass)		X								
97	Poaceae		Rytidosperma fulvum	Wallaby Grass							X			
98	Poaceae		Rytidosperma racemosum		X				X					
99	Poaceae	*	Setaria parviflora		X									
100	Poaceae		Sporobolus creber	Slender Rat's-tail Grass	X				X			X		
101	Poaceae	*	Stenotaphrum secundatum	Buffalo Grass		X								
102	Poaceae		Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	X		X							
103														


DP 1153110
A
195
F
7317
DP 1163070
E
G
C
DP 1162547
7316
196
DP 755237
D
B
210
DP 1153113
H
1
DP 1100309
128
15
30m

Appendix F – James Waddell: St Peters Old Burial Ground Inscriptions

No 1.

Here lieth the remains of
James TRIMBY
Who Departed this life
On the 10 of March 1828
Aged 35 years and 10 months
My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last Trumpets joyfull Sound
Then burst the chains with
sweet surprise And in
my Saviours image rise.

*

No 2.

Sacred to the Memory of
Andrew SPARKE
Son of Edward and Mary Sparke
who arrived in this Colony
on the 23rd Feb 1824
Aged 28 Years.
And was drowned on the
18th Nov 1830.

*

No 3. (Square Tomb)

I

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary EARLY
Who died 19th Aug 1831
Aged 54 years
Also
Henry EARLY
Husband of the above
Who died 16th Oct 1836.
Aged 60 years.

II

Here also rest the remains of
Elizabeth Mary EARLY
Who died 23rd May 1841
Aged 4 years & 6 months.
She was the only Daughter of Henry &
Susannah Early - and Granddaughter
of the late Henry & Mary Early.

III

Sacred to the Memory of
Henry EARLY.
Who departed this life
18th . May 1853
Aged 40 years.

*

No 4. (Chest Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary STONE
Who Departed this life
7 February 1833
Age 30 years
Also
Sacred to the Memory of
Barbara EVANS
Who Departed this life
8 December 1833.
Aged 23 years
Left a Husband and Two Children
to Lament Her loss.

*

No 5. (Chest Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Richard YEOMANS
Who Departed this life
19 May 1833
Aged 29 Years.
Kind angels Watch his Sleeping Dust.
Till Jesus come to Raise the Just.
Then may he wake with sweet surprise
And in this Saviours image rise
Also
John YEOMANS Senior
Father of the above
Who died 17th March 1837
Aged 68 years.

*

No 6.

To the Memory of
Elizabeth CLARK
Died 18 November 1833
Aged 11 months
Happy soul thy days are Ended
All thy mourning days below Go by
angels Guard attended To the
sight of Jesus Go.

*

No 7. (Vault Tomb)

In Affectionate Remembrance of
George MUIR
And of
Mary Ann
And
Elizabeth
Daughters of the above
Also of
Elizabeth MUIR
Relict of the above
Who died 20 Nov 1877
Aged 88 years.
Blessed are the dead which die in the
Lord. REV . XIV.13.

*

No 8. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs Charlotte DANGER
Wife of Mr Tho Danger and Eldest Daughter of Mr MW. Hutchinson of Sydney who departed this life the 17th of July
Aged 31 years
*

No 9.
Sacred to the Memory of
Isaac NORTON
Carpenter. who departed this life
18 March A D 1836
Aged 36 Years.
Beneath this silent grave. A tender Husband. A Parent brave. Pale King of terror how couldest thou destroy The childs hope and the widows joy.
*

No 10.
Gloria In Excelsis Deo Ths
In Memory of
William DOLAN
Who died 6th May 1836
Aged 40 years
Native of Limbrick Ireland
Also
Elennor DOLAN
Died 1837
William DOLAN
Died 1838
May the lord have Mercy on their souls amen erected by his brother Patrick Dolan sleep on sweet babes and take your rest god calls them first he loves the best
*

No 11.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Ann MALLON
Late Wife of Corporal Mich L Mallon. of His Majesty.s. 28th Regt who departed this life on the 25th day of April.A.D. 1837
Aged 27 years.
Leaving Her disconsolate. Husband and Two young Children to deplore Her Loss when joined we were in. Mutual love and so we did remain until we parted by God above in hopes to meet again fairwell
Requiescant in Pace
*

No 12.
In Memory of
Elizabeth
The Beloved Wife of James **GOULD**.
Who died 2nd Nov 1849
Aged 19 years.
Prepare thee partner of my joy & woes To follow & partake of my repose As thou has shar'd my gladness & my gloom So must thou share with me the silent Tomb Tho ' months & year in pain & tears Through troubled paths I've trod; My Saviour's voice bid me rejoice And call'd my Soul to God. Leaving an affectionate Husband: & two Children to lament their loss.
Also
Henry
Infant Son of the above
Who died 20th Jan 1850
Aged 3 months.
A moment he breathed on earth just to rest on his heavenly road; then sprang impatiently forth to heaven his place on abode
Also
James POWER
Father of the above who
Died 2nd June 1837
Aged 39 years
Afflicted by our loss we mourn: in silent sorrow; e'en thy dust is dear for never child shall weep or widow bend; o'er kinder parent partner or truefriend.
Cobby / Mason
*

No 13.
Sacred to the Memory of
Rebecca COOPER
Who departed this life
27th Sep 1837
Aged 8 months
*

No 14.
Sacred to the Memory of
Harriet SPARKS
Who departed this life the
22 October 1837.
Aged 2 years and 2 months
Also

The Brother of the above
George Henery Walford SPARKS
Who departed this life the
24 February 1837.
Aged 6 months and 13 days
This stone was erected by the parents of the above George and Mary Ann Sparks
*

No 15.
Sacred to the Memory of
Emanuel SMYTH
Son of William and Martha Smyth of West Maitland. who died the
12th of December 1838
Aged 21 years.
To this sad stone who e'er thou art draw near, Here lies a Brother loved, a Son most dear Patient of toil he laboured while on earth; To give delight to those who gave him birth. Departed spirit to the realms of day Through Jesus' name we trust thou'st found a way: Eternal peace by thine where angels dwell Untill we meet thee there farewell, farewell
Also
To the Memory of
William SMYTH
The Father of the above
Who departed this life
25th March 1845
Aged 58 years.
Also
To the Memory of
Martha SMYTH
Mother of the above who departed this life the 20th of October 1859
Aged 69 years.
With a further eight lines of
(Illegible Verse.)
*

No 16.
Here Lieth the Remains
Thomas RAPLEY
Who was unfortunately drowned
2nd July 1839
Aged 29 years
Life at best is but a span
remember this oh mortal man
prepare to meet thy God
*

No 17.
Sacred to the Memory of
Sarah RIDLEY
Who Departed this life
23 Aug 1839
Aged 66 Years.
Weep not for me my Daughter dear As nature must decay I Yeald my body to the dust Untill the Judgment day.
*

No 18.
Sacred to the Memory of
Ann McCANN
Who departed this life
28th Dec 1839
Aged 35 years
All you that pass this way along o think how sudon I was gon God does not always warning give ther for be carful how you live
*

No 19.
Sacred to the Memory of
Joseph SPARKE
Who departed this life
2nd Jan 1851
Aged 19 years & 9 months
Weep not my Mother dear And you my friends retain the falling tear; If Death comes early, thank to him who gave, His life a ransom for our Souls reprieve. Let friends forbear to mourn and weep. While in the dust I sweetly sleep; This frailsome world I left behind A Crown of Glory for to find.
Also
John NICHOLES
Who died the 5th March 1840
Aged 47 years.
*

No 20. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
John COBB
Died 7th April 1840
Aged 37 years
Also
Maria COBB
Died 23rd August 1847,
Aged 41 years
Brackle Maitland
*

No 21.

Sacred to the Memory of
Henery COLSON
Who departed this life the
(blank)
*

No 22.

In Memory of
Harriet Mary
The Beloved Infant Daughter of
Charles and Jane **NICHOLLS** of this
place who departed this life
24 Feb 1841
Aged 14 months
(with a further four lines of
illegible verse)
*

No 23.

Sacred to the Memory of
William
The Son of Daniel and
Mary **MURPHY**.
Who departed this life the
22 December 18??.
Aged 10 months.
*

No 24. (Chest Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Geslin BERNARD Esquire
Who departed this life
On the 15th March 1841
Aged 31 years
S. Hamer Mason, Maitland
*

No 25.

Sacred to the Memory of
John LOGAN
Who Died 28th April 1841,
Aged 65 years
Also
Janet LOGAN
Who Died 19th June 1841
Aged 27 years
And
John LOGAN
Who Died 15th April 1842
Aged 23 years
*

No 26.

Sacred to the Memory of
Geo. LYNDOP
Private 80 Regt Who accidentally met
his death by the bursting of a gun
6 June 1841
Aged 34 Years,
Yea tho I Walk thro the Valley of the
shadow of death I shall fear no evil
Thy rod & staff shall comfort me This
stone was erected by his comrades
*

No 27.

This Stone Was Erected By George
Taylor Private 80th Regt
In Memory of
His Affectionate Son
(remainder of stone illegible)
footstone indicates **J**. **TAYLOR**.
*

No 28.

Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth LAMPY
Who died 4th August 1841
Aged 10 years
*

No 29. (Chest Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Emelius Tyas FOSTER
Second Son of Wm Foster
Esq Barrister
Who died the 8th October 1841
Aged 14 years
*

No 30.

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Stuart MEIN
Daughter of Iohn and Mary.S. Mein
Who departed this life
5th Nov 1841
Aged 5 years & 9 months
Much and deeply regretted cheerful
and active all day long she joyous
sped from place to place:
and the chief subject of her tongue
was her redeemer's grace. she felt
his touch but fear'd it not; she
smiled to meet her final doom
for well she knew her happy lot
when Jesus called her home.
*

No 31.

Here Are Interred The Remains of
Two Infant Sons of the Rev W **STACK**
William
Born 27th March 1841,
Died 28th Nov 1841
William
Born 3rd May 1844,
Died 3rd October 1845

*

No 32.

Sacred to the Memory of
Iohn INCHES
Surgeon R.N who departed
this life on the 3 February 1842,
Aged 55 years
His affectionate Widow and Children
have erected this stone as a tribute to
the best of Husbands and
most affectionate of Fathers

*

No 33.

Sacred to the Memory of
Charlotte COX
Late of Taunton Somersete Shire
who departed this life
26th March 1842
Aged 74 years.,
PSALM XXIII,
Though I walk through the valley
of the shadow of death, I will fear
no evil for thou art with me thy
rod and staff comfort me.
R. Coulter

*

No 34.

Sacred to the Memory of
Ann FITZSIMONS
Who was accidentally drowned at the
Sugarloaf 26 August 1842
Aged 4 years & 4 months

*

No 35.

Sacred to the Memory of
William James WALL
Who died 29 November 1842
Aged 1 year and 3 months
There is a house not made with hands
eternal and on high, and here my spirit
waiting stands, till god shall bid it fly

*

No 36.

..... **Alfred Oke EDYE** .....
Maitland
16th of May A.D. 1856
Aged 49 years.
In the same grave are
Also
Deposited the remains of
Francis Warlond EDYE.
A younger Brother, who died on the
3rd of Jan 1843,
Aged 28 years.

*

No 37.

This Stone Was Erected By John
Ledsam In Memory of
John Copley COTTRELL
Son of Robert And Abinah Cottrell
Late of Fermoy County of Cork Ireland
Who departed this life
the 6th of August 1843
Aged 6 months.

*

No 38.

Sacred to the Memory of
Sarah
The Beloved Wife of James **PRYOR**
who departed this life September 1843
In the 50th year of her life
She was a virtous Wife and tender
Mother and is heavenly rest and not a
wave of trouble rol across her
peasefull breast

*

No 39.

Sacred to the Memory of
William
The Infant Son of Tho & Eliza
WALKER
Who died 25 Oct 1843
Aged 9 days.
Also
James
Their Infant Son
Who died 2nd Oct 1844
Aged 16 days

*

No 40.

Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth Annie TUCKER
Daughter of Thomas William
and Martha Tucker.
Who died 30th November 1843
Aged Seven weeks.

*

No 41. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Henry
Eldest Son of John **KINGSMILL**. of
East Maitland who departed this life
the 5th of June 1844
Aged 13 years
Blessed are the dead
which die in the Lord
Also
Luke KINGSMILL
Brother of the above who departed this
life on the 13th Day of February 1859,
Aged 24 years.
Leaving a Wife and Two Children to
morn their loss. deeply regretted
by his relatives and friends.
Also of
Elizabeth CARROLL
Stepsister of John Kingsmill
Who died 10th Aug 1869
Aged 82 years.
Also of
John KINGSMILL
Father of the above, Henry & Luke
Kingsmill: who departed this life
7th July 1869,
Aged 75 years.
And
Anne
His Wife who died 10th June 1873,
Also
Joseph O'MEAGHER
Who died 26th March 1871,
And
Letitia
His Wife, Sister of John Kingsmill
Who died 22nd May 1874
*

No 42.
Sacred to the Memory of
John CHAMPAIN
Who departed this life on the
12th of June 1844
Aged 52 years,
Rest my dearest Husband in hope
of a joyful resurrection
*

No 43.
Sacred to the Memory of
William
The Son of Frederick and Ann
EDWARDS.
Who departed this life
23 July 1844
Aged 22 years
*

No 44. (Chest Tomb)
In Memory of
Alfred SKINNER
Late of Witney, County of Oxford
England Who died 18th Dec 1844
Aged 34 Years
*

No 45.
Sacred to the Memory of Lieutenant
Samuel Graves IRWIN, R.N.
Also
Hester Gore IRWIN
Wife of the above
Also
Alexander IRWIN
And
Arthur Gore IRWIN
Browne Maitland
*

No 46.
Sacred to the Memory of Lieutenant
Alexander Bell LOWE R.N.
Also
Margaret LOWE
Wife of the above who died
21st April 1879.
And
Alexander Bell LOWE
Son of the above
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 47
Sacred to the Memory of
David COOPER
Fourth Son of Christopher, and
Magdalene Cooper.
Who departed this life,
31st March 1845,
Aged 1 year and 9 months.
Also
Francis John BLEAKLY
Who departed this life
18th April 1853,
Also

Christopher COOPER
Who departed this life
6th June 1861,
Aged 52 years.
*

No 48.
Sacred to the Memory of
Sarah
The Beloved Wife of Iohn **CLODE**
Who departed this life
19 July 1845
Aged 25 years
*

No 49.
Amella Margaret
Much Beloved Daughter of William
and (?) **NICHOLSON**
Who departed this life
25th January, A.D. 1846
Aged 5 years.
Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade
Death came with friendly care, The
opening bud to heaven conveyed
To bloom for ever there.
*

No 50.
Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas PRENTICE
Who departed this life
9 July1846
Aged 71 years.
*

No 51.
Sacred to the Memory of
Forbes MUDIE
Who departed this life
10th August 1846
Aged 32 years
*

No 52.
In Memory of
Mary Ann RANDELL
Who died 3rd December 1847
Aged 26 years;
And of
George RANDELL
Her Husband, who died
12th June 1860
Aged 46 years.
Utinam Experrecti Conveniam Us,
Integra Familia, In Coelis.
*

No 53.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mr. John TAYLOR
Who departed this life
20th December A.D.1847
Aged 55 years
*

No 54.
Sacred to the Memory of
Sarah.
Wife of William **HOLCOMBE**,
Died 8th Jan. 1848
Aged 55 years.
Kind angels guard her peaceful dust
Till Christ shall call her with the just
Then she will awake in sweet surprise
And in her Saviour's image rise.
Also
William HOLMCOBE
Died 26th Aug. 1872
Aged 84 years.
Also of
Mary Ann CLARK
Died at Singleton
26th Aug. 1890.
Age 74 years
Browne Maitland.
*

No 55.
Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth ROBINSON
Who died 15 Feb 1848
Aged 27 years
(with an illegible verse)
*

No 56.
Sacred to the Memory of
Jane STERLING
Who departed this life
20 February 1848.
Aged 33 years
She died yet scarcely can we call it
death When heaven so gently draws
the parting breath She was
translated to a finer sphere for
what could make her happy here.
Maxwell Mason
*

No 57.
Sacred to the Memory of
Jessie
The Beloved Wife of Wakefield
SIMPSON of West Maitland
Who departed this life the
29 of May 1848
*

No 58.
Sacred to the Memory of
Sarah BAYLIS
Who departed this life
19th Dec 1848,
Aged 42 years.
Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
while in the dust I sweetly sleep;
this frailsome world I left behind, a
crown of glory for to find.
Also to
Alfred John WHITTAKER
Grandson to the above; Obit
12th July 1848
Etat 5 months,
Also of
Mary Ann GALE
Daughter of the above
Died 1st July 1878
Aged 57 years.
J, Terry.
*

No 59.
Sacred to the Memory of
Samuel BAILEY
21 July 1848.
Aged .....
*

No 60.
Sacred to the Memory of
Edwin WILSON
Whose death was accidentally caused
by a kick from a horse and after
suffering ten days of severe pain
Died 21 Sep 1848
Aged 2 years and 7 months.
Me to Thy care Dear Saviour take I all
to Thee resign In Life in Death asleep
awake Like Jacob I am Thine.
*

No 61.
Sacred to the Memory of
Grace Sophia FULLFORD
Who died Oct 22 1848
Aged 25 years.
May the Great God of Heaven Who
reigns above the skies
Allow this poor frame to rest
And cause the Soul to rise
*

No 62.
Sacred to the Memory of
Genet SCOFIELD
Who departed this life
30th Nov 1848
Age 43 years
She was an affectionate Wife a
kind Mother. A good Christly and
sincere friend she died in the
firm hope of a Joyfull Resurrection
She Has Left Husband and Eight
Children to lament their loss
*

No 63.
Sacred to the Memory of
Elizbeth FARRER
Native of the City of London
Who died 11th Dec 1848
Aged 37 years.
*

No 64.
Sacred to the Memory of
William Cotteral HOLLY
Who Died 5th Feb 1849
Aged 41 years
May the Great God of Heaven Who
Reigns above the Skies Allow
this poor Frame to rest
And cause the soul to rise.
Also
John JONES
Was born 30th Dec 1844,
Died 1st May 1852.
Sweet innocence thy form lies here
Lamented by its parents dear, In
hopes at last in endless joys To meet
again their lovely boy.
*

No 65.

Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas Rowe
Infant Son of John and Harriet
EASTCOTT of Buchanan
Born 2nd Sep 1848
Died 1st April 1849
Maxwell.
*

No 66.

Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth
Wife of Mr Henry **NICHOLS**.
Who Departed This Life.
the 8th May 1849.
Aged 42 Years.
*

No 67.

Sacred to the Memory of
Maria LONG
Who died 26th , June 1849
Aged 13 years.
This lovely bud so young & fair.
Called hence by early doom: Just
came to show how sweet a flower, In
Paradise would bloom.
*

No 68.

Sacred to the Memory of
Robert
The Beloved Husband of
Harriett **OAKLEY**,
Died 23rd Aug 1849
Aged 42 Years.
Oh how sweet it is to rest on the
arm of thy love Oh then to Christ
for pardon fly, He'll banish all your
fears, and to him Abby, Father, cry
He'll wipe away your tears. Here lies
within this hollow span, The relics of
an Honest Man; While living lov'd by
many,now he's dead, Upon his grave
will many tears be shed.
*

No 69.

Sacred to the Memory of
Ann Hobbs PINHEY
Only Daughter of William Townley
Pinhey of West Maitland. Chemist.
Died 16th September 1849,
Aged 5 years & 8 months.
*

No 70.

Sacred to the Memory of
Rebecca COLLIER
Who Died 3rd Nov 1849
Aged 2 Years & 6 Months
Clasped in my Hevenly Fathers arms.
I have forgot my breath and lost
my life among The Charms
Of so Devine a Death.
Maxwell
*

No 71.

In Memory of
William
Infant Son of John & Harriet **MANN**.
Died 6th Nov 1849.
Aged 6 weeks.
Sweet innocense thy form lies
here lamented by its parents dear;
In hopes at last in endless Joy:
To meet again their lovely Boy.
C.Cobby Maitland
*

No 72. (Vault Tomb)

(a)

I.

Sacred to the Memory of
William George CLIFT
Who died 14th Nov 1892
Aged 31 years.
Also
Gladys Irene
The Dearly Beloved Daughter of
the above who died
13th Jan 1889
Aged 8 months & 21 days.

II.

George CLIFT
Died 19th June 1912
Aged 68 years.
Also
Kezia Jane CLIFT
Wife of the above
Died 30th Jan 1919
Aged 76 years

III.

Ella Gertrude FOSTER
Wife of W.H. Foster.
Died 6th Nov 1904
Aged 39 years.
Mabel Beatrice RUSSELL
Died 5th August 1891
Aged 22 years.
Daughter of George Kezia Clift.

(b)
I.
Sacred to the Memory of Beloved
Children of John & Anne Borthwick,
Anne Elizabeth BORTHWICK
Died 21st Nov 1849
Aged 25 days.
Also of
Samuel Clift BORTHWICK
Died 30th Oct 1854
Aged 17 months.
Also of
Ada Australia BORTHWICK
Died 21st Feb 1856
Aged 10 months.
Also of
Jane BORTHWICK
Died 18th Dec 1861
Aged 3 months.
II.
Sacred to the Memory of
Helen Theressa.
Daughter of John & Anne Borthwick
Wife of George T.T. **BUTLER**.
Died 31st Dec 1870
Aged 20 years.
III.
Sacred to the Memory of
Anne MURRAY
Who departed this life on the
19th March A.D. 1910.
Aged 80 years.
*

No 73.
Sacred to the Memory of
Henry VINCER
Who departed this life
21st Dec 1850,
Aged 33 years.
When blooming man is snatched
away, From all he holds most dear:
The Widow weeps for him she loved;
And silent sheds a tear.
Also
Charles Edward
Son of the above,
Who died 12th Dec 1849
Aged 2 years & 10 months.
*

No 74.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Ann GRAY
Who departed this life
14 Jan A.D. 1850
Aged 3 years and 9 months
S. Hamer / Mason
*

No 75. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth ECKFORD
The Beloved Wife Of William Eckford
Who Departed This life at Morpeth:
On the 26th , Day of Feb 1850.
Aged 27 years.
To heaven she rais'd her fervent
prayer, God took her humble spirit:
A while to leave her Husband:
Children and relations dear.
To trust a Saviours merit.
Also
Ann CLIFT
Mother of the above who departed
this life the 31st Dec 1867.
Aged 65 years.
Regretted by her sorrowing children.
Come unto me all who are weary and
heavy laden. And I will give you rest.
Also
William ECKFORD
Husband of above
Died 29th July 1891
Aged 82 years.
Cobby.
*

No 76. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Jane Isabella
The Beloved Wife of Roger Pearson
FORSTER who departed this life the
21st Day of June 1850
In the 40th year of her age.
*

No 77.
James WILLIAMS
Who Departed this Life
12 October 1850.
Aged 65 years
*

No 78. (Square Tomb)

I

Sacred to the Memory of
David WHITTAKER
Who departed this life
1st , Jan A.D. 1851,
Aged 83 years.
Let friends forbear to mourn & weep.
While in the dust I sweetly sleep:
This frailsome world I left behind,
A crown of glory for to find.
Cobby.

II

Sacred to the Memory of
Anne Maria WHITTAKER
Who departed this life on the
26th , of May A.D. 1853,
Aged 28 years.
Prepare thee partner of my joys & woes, To follow partake So must thou share with me the silent Tomb.
Also
Albert John
1852,
Aged 4 months & 12 days.
This lovely bud so young and fair,
Call'd hence by early doom: Just came to show how sweet a flower, In Paradise would bloom.

III

Sacred to the Memory of
Andrew GOODWIN
Who departed this life on the
14th of February 1858,
Aged 33 years.
Beneath this He sleeps unconscious of the tears that flow, An offring to Heaven of a Widow's woe.

*

No 79.

Erected to the Memory of
Mary Murphy
The Beloved Wife of Adam **STOUT**
of East Maitland
who departed this life
16th March 1851.
Aged 28 years.
Leaving 2 Children to lament their loss. She was an affectionate Wife, a Loving Mother and a sincere friend.
Cobby.

*

No 80.

In Memory of
John Lee
Late of H.M. 40th , Regt of Foot. and formerly Segeant of the Mounted Police. he departed this life
the 18th July 1851.
Aged 49 years.
Leaving a Wife & a large circle of friends to deplore their loss.
Prepare thee partner, of my joys & woes To follow & partake of my repose me the silent Tomb

*

No 81.

Sacred to the Memory of
Margaret Ann JACKSON
Who was accidentley killed by a dray in East Maitland
22nd Jan 1852
Aged 37 years.
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away Blessed be the name of the Lord.

*

No 82.

Sacred to the Memory of
Jane INGRAM
Who died 22nd Jan 1852.
Aged 33 years
Leaving a Husband and one Child to lament their loss Oh it is a Placid Rest: Who shall deplore it. Trance of the Pure and Blest. Angels watch o'ver it.

*

No 83.

Sacred to the Memory of
James Richard
Infant Son of James and Ann **WOODHAM** who departed this life
23rd January 1952,
Aged 1 year & 9 months
Also
John Richard Henry
Infant Son of John and Sarah Ann **WYNN** who departed this life
14th March 1852,
Aged 14 months.
These Lovely Buds so young & fair, Call'd hence by early doom; Just come to show how sweet a Flower In Paradise would Bloom.
Cobby.

*

No 84.

Sacred to the Memory of
James GILLARD
Who departed this life
26th of April, 1852
Aged 11 years and 7 months
This lovely bud so young and
fair called hence by early doom.
Just came to show how sweet a
flower In Paradise will Bloom.
Cobby.

*

No 85.

Sacred to the Memory of
Jane CANNON
Who slipped from a loaded dray, the
wheel passing over her head,
and killed her on the spot.
on the 20th Oct 1852,
Aged 50 years.
A span is all that we can boast, an
inch or two of time: life is but vanity
and dust. in all its flower and prime
Cobby.

No 86.

Sacred to the Memory of
John DUFF
Who departed this life
15th March 1853
Aged 56 years.
Afflictions sore, long time I bore.
Physicians where in vain: Till
God did please to give me ease,
And terminate my pain.
Cobby.

*

No 87. (Vault Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth MAYO
Who departed this life the
18th March A D 1853
Aged 46 years.
Kind Angels watch her sleeping dust,
Till Jesus come to raise the Just:
Then may she awake in sweet
surprise And in her Saviors image rise.
Also
John MAYO
Husband of the above. who
departed this life on the
24th . June 1860.
Aged 60 years.
With patience to the last he did submit
And murmured not at what the Lord
thought fit But with Christian courage
did resign, His soul to God at the
appointed time.

I.

In Memory of
Elizabeth GREEN
Died 10th Jan. 1919
Aged 82 years.
Peace Perfect Peace.

II.

In Loving Memory of
Frank H.
Second Son of John and Rebecca
MAYO died 28th Nov 1889
Aged 23 years
Dearly loved and deeply mourned.

III.

Sacred to the Memory of
Francis MAYO
Who departed this Life on the
12th April 1874
42nd year of his age
Also
Elizabeth MAYO
Died 24th June 1860
Aged 60 years

*

No 88.

Sacred to the Memory of
Ann
The Beloved Wife of Benjamin
STEPHENS of Hinton
Who departed this life
21st May 1853
Aged 63 years.
Blessed are the dead
Which die in the Lord.
Also
Charles Benjamin
Son of George Henry. and
Mary Ann **STEPHENS**
Died 28th March, 1861
Aged 3 years & 4 months
Suffer little children and Forbid them
not to come unto me for Such is the
Kingdom of Heaven.

*

No 89.

Sacred to the Memory of
John KELLY
Died 13th Oct. 1877
Aged 75 years.
Also

Ann KELLY
Died 28th May 1853
Aged 8 days.
Also
Walter John KELLY
Died 17 Aug 1859
Aged 15 months.
Grandchildren of the above.
*

No 90.
To the Memory of
Caroline Ann GORDON
Who departed this life
28th , August 1853
Aged 39 years.
Also
Robert GORDON
Who departed this life
19th , Jan 1863
Aged 75 years.
Also
Oscar Henry GORDON
Died 26th , Nov 1867
Aged 9 years.
And of
Ann GORDON
Who departed this life
6th , June 1868
Aged 74 years.
In the midst of life we are in death.
May we meet in a better world.
*

No 91.
Sacred to the Memory of
Jane Chapman BROADFIELD
Who departed this life
on 5th , of August 1854.
Aged 35 years.
The Grave is but the Chistian bed On which their wearied body's laid While to their ransom'd soul is given To see their Saviour's face in heaven
*

No 92.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mary ADAMS.
Third Daughter of Henry & Ann Adams. of East Maitland, who was accidentally drown'd while bathing in the Hunter River on the
16th , of Dec 1854.
Aged 14 years & 6 months.
Readers sure, make christ thy friend, be always ready for thy end; therefore repent, make no delay, I in my bloom was snatch'd away! in christ alone, we can only trust, to rise in number with the just.
Also of
John W. ADAMS
Brother of the above
Died 19th August 1886
Aged 47 years.
C. Cobby
*

No 93. (Chest Tomb)
In Memory of
Martha
Wife of Josph **BRETTLE**.
Died 4th , Jan- 1855,
Aged 42 years.
Also
Harriet
His Second Wife died
10th , Feb-1868,
55 years
Also
Joseph BRETTLE
Husband of Martha & Harriet.
Died 19th , June 1874,
Aged 63 years
*

No 94. (Chest Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
George Cheetham WOOD
Who departed this life on the
6th of Jan. A.D., 1855,
Aged 50 years.
Leaving a Wife and 7 Children to deplore their loss. In life he dearly was beloved In death regretted and deplored Home to the bosom of his Lord No, no but still we feel regret At parting one so truly dear And yet we all must pay the dept The awful penalty severe
*

No 95.
In Memory of
Matilda
Infant Daughter of Abel. & Mary Ann.
COBCROFT.
Who died 16th . November 1855.
Aged 1 month.
Also of

William Bligh
Their Infant Son
Died 13th . October 1857
Aged 9 months.
Carran. Maitland.
*

No 96.
Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas ARNEL
Who departed this life on the
24th of Nov, 1855
Aged 48 years.
*

No 97.
Erected by Joseph Cooper.
In Memory of His Father
William COOPER
Who departed this life
10th , Jan 1856.
Aged 57 years.
The year rolls round & steals away
The breath that first it gave;
Whate'er we do, where'er we be,
We're travelling to the grave.
*

No 98.
Sacred to the Memory of
Nathaniel GOLDINGHAM
Who departed this life
3rd February 1856,
Aged 80 years.
A Christian's body rests beneath; His hope in life. His hope in death, Was God our Saviour hope divine Ask thy soul, reader is it thine. I saw the black pall o'er his relics extended,I wept, but they were not the teardrops. Was Lord when thou callest like him may I go Cobby.
*

No 99. (Vault Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Harriet Sophia DODDS
Who departed this life on the
21st October, A.D. 1856
Aged 24 years.
Reader in health and strength death may be near thee Let her removal warn thee to prepare: When earthly joys are fled, oh! there! Death of it's sting disarm'd, she know no fear But tast heaven e'en while she lingered here Oh happy saint may we like thee be blest. In life be faithful,
and in death find rest.

Also
Eliza
The Beloved Wife Of John
ECKFORD. and Mother of
the above. who Departed
this life on the 24th Dec 1869.
Aged 61 years.
Blessed are the dead
which die in labours;
Also
John ECKFORD
Husband of the above
Died 17th June 1884
Aged 83 years.
Also
James A. **Dodds**
Son of the above died
28th Dec 1908
Aged 53 years.
I.
Mary Ann
Infant Daughter of
John & Mary Ann **LEE**
Aged 15 days
Also
William
Infant Son of the above.
II.
In Loving Memory of
Jane Elizabeth
Eldest Daughter of John And Eliza
ECKFORD who fell asleep in Jesus
2nd Feb1901 in the
70th year of the her age.
"she being dead, yet sleepeth."
III.
Emely Maude Eliza
Only Daughter of John William &
Elizabeth **ECKFORD**
Died 5th , June 1864.
Aged 10 years.
IV.
Joseph Henry
Second Beloved Son of John & Eliza
ECKFORD who was drowned while
bathing in the River Barwon
16th Jan. 1873
Aged 30 years,
*

No 100.

Sacred to the Memory of
William Kellet BAKER
Who departed this life on the
16th of January 1857
At Mount Vincent near Maitland
Aged 50 years
This stone was erected by his
beloved Wife Jane Baker in
remembrance of his many private
virtues and in gratitude to his
Brother Masons of Maitland
by whom he was kindly interred

*

No 101.

Sacred to the Memory of
William BURNHAM
A Native of Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire England.
Who departed this life the
18th February 1857
Aged 62 years.
Blessed are the dead, proclaim'd a
voice above who die in Christ, adiding
in his love; they rest from labour in
the peaceful tomb they rise to glory
in the world to come.
Also
James BURNHAM
Son of the above who died
23rd October 1886
Aged 70 years.
Cobby

*

No 102.

Sacred to the Memory of
William James
The Beloved Child of James George
& Ann **COX** Who departed this life
25th of March 1857
Aged 13 months.
Also
Rosiland Beatrice
Sister of the above died
4th Jan. 1871
Aged 7 years and 9 months.

*

No 103.

Sacred to the Memory of
Titus ELLIOT
A Native of Higham Derbyshire
England. who departed this life
6th of April 1857
Aged 57 years.

*

No 104.

Sacred to the Memory of
George Thomas.
Second Son of John & Maria **ADAMS**
Who died 18th June 1857,
Aged 3 years & 6 months.
Sweet innocense thy form lies here
Lamented by its parents dear;
In hopes at last in endless joy
To meet again their lovely boy.

*

No 105.

Sacred to the Memory of
Rebecca
Eldest Daughter of William and Rachel
QUICK who died the
5th May 1858
Aged 20 years
Cut off like a rose bud in its bloom
From them I love so dear:
To think my tender life was lost
Though not from want of care.
Also of
William QUICK
Father of the above who died
14th April 1889
Aged 77 years.
Lord Mercy.

*

No 106.

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Frances
The Beloved Wife of John **ABBOTT**.
Who died 24th January 1873.
Aged 61 years.
Also of
William
Their Beloved Son who died
28th June 1858.
Aged 21 years.

*

No 107.

In Memory of
Jane Douglas Cole BOLTON
Born, 29th July 1858,
Died 19th Nov 1858.

*

No 108.

Sacred to the Memory of
Joseph WENSLEY
A Native of Sheawley.Worcestershire.
England. who departed this life
30th August 1858.
Aged 29 years.
Leaving a widow and 4 children to lament their loss. Waken, O Lord our drowsy sense To walk this dangerous road: And if our souls are hurried hence May they be found with God
Cobby

*

No 109.

In Memory of
Anne STREET
Died 13th Dec 1858
Aged 69 years.

*

No 110. (Vault Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
Rev. George Keylock RUSDEN
A.M. Pemb. Coll. Cambridge; 25 years Incumbent, Parish East Maitland.
He performed Divine Service
20th March 1859
Died 25th March 1859.
Aged 73 years.
Grant oh lord, he being dead may yet speak to our hearts & still win souls to the Christ by the remembrance of his life & of the doctrines that he preached.
And of
Anne RUSDEN
His Wife died 23rd April 1860.
Aged 80 years.
Blessed are the dead who die in the lord, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors.
And of
Anne RUSDEN
Sister of the above died
24th May 1862.
Aged 78 years.
And so he bringeth them into the haven where they would be. *The remains of the Rev. G.K. Rusden were exhumed from the Vault in 1967 and were Deposited in the Monument Erected in the ChurchYard of the present St Peters East Maitland with an appropriate ceremony*

*

No 111.

Sacred to the Memory of
Robert Elliot DOUGLAS
Who died 6th January 1860,
Aged 25 Years.
When blooming youth is snatched away By death's resistless hand,Our hearts the mournful tribute pay Which pity must demand.
While pity prompts the rising sigh O! may this truth; Imprest With awful power, "I too must die Sick deep in every breast.

*

No 112.

Sacred to the Memory of
Richard Hosking TURNER
Infant Son of Thomas & Elizabeth A. Turner died 14th March 1860.
Aged 15 months.

*

No 113.

In Memory of
Richard REYNOLDS Esqre
of Rathluba who died the
24th March 1860,
Aged 48 years
Cobby & Co

*

No 114. (Chest Tomb)

Sacred to the Memory of
John MANN
Who departed this life
30th August 1860
Aetat 52 years
Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace

*

No 115.

Sacred to the Memory of
William BROWN
Who departed this life
30th October 1861,
Aged 65 years.
Our term of time is seventy years, An age that few survive; But then our boast strengths decays To sorrow turn'd and pain: So soon the tender thread is cut, And we no more remain.
Psalm 90, 10 verse.
Also

Elizabeth
Beloved Wife of the above, who
departed this life
1st May 1877.
Aged 76 years.
Kind angels watch this sleeping dust.
Till Jesus come to raise the just Then
may she wake with sweet surprise And
in her Saviours image rise.
*

No 116.
Sacred to the Memory of
Isabella Shortland
6th Daughter of Robt. A. & Isabella
FITZGERALD. who died
26th Nov 1861.
Aged 18 years.
*

No 117.
Sacred to the Memory of
Gordon Forbes DAVIDSON
Who died 17th October 1865
Aged 58 years.
Also
Gordon Forbes
Son of the above who
Died 20th April 1863
Aged 23 years.
*

No 118.
Sacred to the Memory of
Alfred GROVES
Who departed this life on the
6th of March 1864,
Aged 19 years.
I rose in health, I was the same at
noon, Before the Sun did set,
My time was come.
In Loving Memory of
Sarah Jane
The Beloved Wife of Thomas **INNES**
and Sister of the above who departed
this life April 21st 1885
Aged 28 years.
Lord Jesus receive my Spirit.
*

No 119.
In Memory of
William HICKLING
Native of Birmingham who died
9th April 1864
Aged 27 years.
*

No 120.
Sacred to the Memory of
Hannah
The Beloved Wife of Caleb
BLACKWELL
Who departed this life
4th April 1881
Aged 50 years
Also
Eliza
Died 8th August 1865
Aged 5 years
Also
Jane Beatrice
Died 28th October 1879
Aged 10 years.
Also
Caleb BLACKWELL
Died 4th March 1885
Aged 84 years.
*

No 121.
Sacred to the Memory of
Diana
The Beloved Wife of Samuel
DERRINGTON
Who departed this life
18th Nov. 1866
Aged 46 years.
Also
Samuel DERRINGTON
Born 24th August 1805
Died 15th August 1880.
He is not dead but sleepeth.
Also
Anne DERRINGTON
Died. 24th Nov 1883
Aged 66 years.
*

No 122.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Jane VITNELL
Who departed this life
5th June 1881
Aged 36 years.
Leaving a Loving Husband, three
Sons & five Daughters. to mourn their
loss. she is not dead but sleepeth.
Also
John Richard VITNELL
Died 14th May 1867
Aged 12 months & 3 days.
*

No 123.
Sacred to the Memory of
Ann
The Beloved Wife of
George **RAISBECK**.
Who departed this life on the
8th of September 1867.
Aged 52 years.
Tho' months and years, in pain & tears
This troubled path I've trod, My
Saviour's voice, bid me rejoice And
called my soul to God.
Also of
George RAISBECK
Who died 30th June, 1882
Aged 75 years.
*

No 124.
IHS Sacred to the Memory of
Edwin RICHARDSON
Who departed this life the
8th September 1869
Aged 21 years & 7 months.
He giveth his beloved sleep.
Psalm CXXVII ver II.
A few short years of evil past,
We reach the happy shore,
Where death divided friend at last.
Shall meet to part no more.
*

No 125.
Sacred To The Memory Of
Ann
the beloved wife of Thomas **AVEY**
Who died 22nd Feb 1870.
Aged 42 years.
Also
Emily Jane
Daughter of the above.
Who died 11th Feb 1870,
Aged 8 years.
The Lord giveth and the
Lord taketh away, blessed be
the name of the Lord.
*

No 126.
In Loving Memory of
John WRIGHT
Who died 16th May 1888
Aged 67 years.
Also of
John
Youngest Son the above
who died 3rd April 1870
Aged 5 years.
Also
Harriett Rebecca
Wife of the above.
Died 1st July 1900
Aged 77 years.
At Rest
*

No 127.
Sacred to the Memory of
Richard WILD Esq Re.
Formerly of Canterbury Kent,
England. who departed this life
9th May 1870.
Aged 69 years.
*

No 128.
Sacred to the Memory of
Henry DUBBER
A Native Of Lambourne, Berkshire
England who departed this life
8th January 1871,
Aged 37 years.
Also of
Alice
Wife of the above
Died 6th Sep 1873
Aged 42 years
Cobby
*

No 129.
In Memory of
Robert Pyne BROWNE
Who died 20th July 1871
Aged 44 years.
And His Wife
Anna Maria
Who died 7th January 1876
Aged 44 years.
And of
Robert. **Jasper**. **John**. **Mabel Annie**.
Children of the above named Robert
P. and Anna M. Browne.
*

No 130.
Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth ECKFORD
Who departed this life
6th March 1872
Aged 54 years.
Also
Henry ECKFORD
Husband of the above died
4th April 1877
Aged 72 years.
A few short years of trials here

We reach that happy shore
Where death divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more.
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 131.
Sacred to the Memory of
William. R. HOLCOMBE
Who departed this life
26th of March 1872,
Aged 51 years.
Tho' months and years in pain & tears,
This trouble path I've trod. My
Saviour's voice bid me rejoice, And
called my soul to God.
Also of
Mary HOLCOMBE
Wife of the above died
18th Sep 1891.
Aged 77 years.
C. Cobby.
*

No 132.
Sacred to the Memory of
George TOWNSHEND
Late of Trevallyn Paterson River, who
departed this life on the
12th Day of May, 1872,
Aged 74 years
Permission was granted in 1979 for the Gresford Historical Society to remove the Headstone of George Townshend to safe keeping
*

No 133.
To the Memory of
Charles BURLEY
Who departed this life
26th July 1872.
Aged 9 year & 11 months.
Weep not sweet friends my early
doom My sister kind and beautiful,
My brother brave and beautiful, My
mother dear, beat not the breast, Thy
crippled son is now at rest. See,
parents, I am loath to go, My Lord
will take me, that I know.
*

No 134.
In Memory of
Isabella Caroline FITZGERALD
The Beloved Wife of Robt A.
Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, East
Maitland.died 17th Sep 1872
Aged 57 years
*

No 135.
In Memory of
John BERRY
Died 11th Oct. 1872
Aged 62 years
His trouble sore content he bore
and human aid was vain till death
gave ease when God did please
to do away all pain.
Also
Catherine BERRY
Wife of the above died
15th June 1891
Aged 80 years.
A tender Mother she has been
And many troubles she has seen
and now her sorrows all are past
I hope is with Christ at last.
*

No 136.
In Memory of
Henry FERRIS
Died 2nd January 1873,
Aged 66 years.
Also of
John Richard
Third Son of the above died
23rd October 1875.
Aged 35 years.
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 137.
Sacred to the Memory of
Eliza
The Beloved Wife of Henry **KING**
Who died 30th Jan 1873
Aged 53 years.
The Lord of hosts took to his care the
Loving Wife I loved so dear
*

No 138.
Erected By Margaret Hunt In Memory
Of Her Affectionate Husband
Jeremiah HUNT
Native of England who
Died 22nd Nov 1873
Aged 32 years.
God my Redeamer lives And from the lofty skies Looks down upon my sleeping dust Till He shall bid it rise.
*

No 139.
Sacred to the Memory of
Doubery COULTON
A Native of Cambridgeshire
Who died 1st January 1874
Aged 65 years.
The Lord hath taken to his care. The husband I have loved so dear.
*

No 140.
In Memory of
William BYRNES
A Native of Sydney died
11th August 1874
Aged 21 years
(with a further four lines
of illegible verse)
*

No 141.
Sacred to the Memory of
William John HOLCOMBE
Who died at Newcastle
(?) December 1874
In the 23rd year of his age.
Cuthbertson / Newcastle
*

No 142. (Vault Tomb)
Sacred to the Memory of
Henry ADAMS
Died 23rd April 1877
Age 71 years
Also of
Amy
His Wife died 20th August 1880.
Aged 71 years.
How still & peaceful is the grave where, life's vain tumults past.
The appointed hour at heavens decree receives us all at last
Also of
Ernest Jessie
Born 7th June 1867,
Died 20th May 1875.
And
Henry George
Born 23rd April 1866.
And was accidentally drowned
at Lake Macquarie
14th December 1878
Grandson of the above and
beloved sons of Henry John &
Margaret Adams.
*

No 143.
In Fond Remembrance of
Frances Caroline
Dearly Beloved Wife of
David **WILLIAMS**
Who died 2nd Nov 1884
Aged 29 years.
Also
Frances Maud
Daughter of the above who died
23rd Nov 1884
Aged 1 year & 10 months.
Also
Amy Lillian BLISHEN
Sister of the above Mrs. Williams died
17th Oct 1875,
Aged 6 years
Also
Florence Elizabeth
Sister of the above died
5th Dec 1885,
Aged 18 years.
H. Taylor / Petersham, Sydney.
*

No 144.
In Memory
Wood READETT
Soliciter late of Newark, England.
Died 8. May 1882.
Also of
Anne READETT
Relict of above
Died 7, Dec 1889
Henry Wood
Son of J. W. & C. A. **PULVER**. and
Grandson of the above
Died 30. Oct 1875
Aged 2 yrs.

No 145.
Sacred to the Memory of
James HARRISON
Who departed this life
13th Dec 1875
Aged 28 years.
*

No 146.

Sacred to the Memory of
Edward Denny DAY
Formerly of the 62nd Regiment
"he fell asleep"
6th May 1876.
Aged 76 years
Jesu Mercy
Also
In Loving Memory of
Margaret
Wife of the above
Born 2nd Febuary 1819
Passed away 24th February 1878.
"not dead, but sleepeth"
H,F, Bowd. Maitland

*

No 147.

To the Memory of
David WATTERS
Who departed this life
23rd May 1877
Aged 75 years.
May he rest in peace.

*

No 148.

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Ann
Wife of the late William **HOLCOMBE**
Who died 11th Aug. 1877.

*

No 149.

To the Memory of
John HOPE
Who fell asleep in Jesus
19th August, 1877.
Aged 41 years.
In hope of Life eternal.

*

No 150.

Sacred to the Memory of
John GRANEY
Born 20th March 1818
Died 21st September 1877
Also of
Elizabeth
Wife of the above
Aged 61 years.

*

No 151.

In Memory of
Ernest Horatio DIXON
Died 24th April 1878
Aged 9 months & 23 days

*

No 152.

Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas William Paxton BARNES
Died 25th April 1878
Aged 50 years.
After lifes fitful fever he sleeps well.
Also
In Loving Remembrance of
Frank Herbert
Third Son of the above died
13th March 1885
Aged 19 years.
His sun went down
while it was yet day.

*

No 153.

Sacred To the Memory of
Caroline BURLEY
Who died 14th October 1878
Aged 60 years.
Thou art gone to thy rest dear mother.
we will not weep for thee: for thou
art gone where oft on earth thy
spirit longed to be.
Also
Jesse BURLEY
Husband of the above
Who died 11th June 1890
Aged 70 years
He has gone to his rest, his troubles
are o'er He has done with sorrow
and pain And the trial of this
world which he patiently bore
Will never distress him again.
Browne, Maitland.
Also
To the Memory of
Charles BURLEY
Who departed this life
July 1872
Rest of inscription unreadable

*

No 154.

Loved one gone before
In Loving Memory of
William Edward KEDWELL
Who died 4th Feb 1879,
Aged 23 years and 8 months
Another gem in the saviour's
crown, and another bud in heaven.
Also

Susannah KEDWELL
Died 19th Feb 1894.
Aged 56 years.
Cutherbertson Maitland.
*

No 155.
John Vokes ADDISON
Died 24th Feb 1879
Aged 8 months.
*

No 156.
In Memoriam
Nina Florence Jane GORDON
Obit 16th June 1879.
Aetat 19 years.
*

No 157.
Sacred to the Memory of
Henery OMEAGHER
Solicitor Died 24th Sep 1879
Aged Years
*

No 158.
Sacred to the Memory of
Joseph BRITTLE
Who died 17th June 1880
Aged 37 years.
With short sickness I was cut off,
I could no longer stay,
Because it was my Saviours will
To call me hence away.
*

No 159.
Sacred to the Memory of
Robert William WARBROOKE
Who departed this life
14th June 1880
Aged 13 years & 9 months.
May his soul rest in peace. Weep not for me my parents dear; I am not dead but sleeping hear. I was not your's but Christ's along He loved me best and took me home.
*

No 160.
Sacred to the Memory of
Ellen ADDISON
Beloved Wife of G.W.F. Addison.
Died 25th June 1880
Aged 40 years.
"Her children rise up
and call her blessed."
*

No 161.
In Affectionate Remembrance of
William WILTON
M.R.C.S. England. who died
24th August 1880
Aged 80 years.
Also of His Wife
Sarah
Died 6th Jan 1888
Aged 90 years.
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 162.
Sacred to the Memory of
Martha DODD
Widow of the late Isaac Dodd.
Who departed this life.
26th Nov 1880.
Aged 68 years.
God is my Salvation; I will trust
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 163.
Sacred to the Memory of
William STONE
Who departed this life
31st December 1880
Aged 32 years
Brown & Brackley. W.Maitland:
*

No 164.
Margaret SMITH
Died 1st February 1881
Aged 51 years.
John Thomas SMITH
Husband of the above died
17th August 1884
Aged 60 years.
*

No 165.
Sacred to the Memory of
Thomas THOMPSON
A Native Of Wiltshire England.
Died 24 February 1881.
Aged 54 years.
Also
Sarah THOMPSON
Wife of the above who died
1st August 1901
Aged 77 years.
Peace, Perfect Peace.
*

No 166.

Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Amelia LUDWIG
Died 5th July 1881
Aged 70 years
Her end was Peace.
Browne / Maitland.

*

No 167.

To the Memory of
De Courcy WILTON
Who died 9th Jan 1882
Browne. Maitland.

*

No 168.

A Tribute of Love to
John Herbert James HOLCOMBE
Beloved Son of John Holcombe who
Died at East Maitland
8th October 1882
Aged 21 years.
May God forgive the parents wish
That He should spare their son
And grant that from their hearts
they pray O Lord Thy will be done.
Browne, Maitland.

*

No 169.

Sacred to the Memory of
Joseph John WATTERS
Who departed this life
16th April 1884
Aged 20 years and 6 months
Brother thou art gone to rest,
Thine is an earthly tomb But
Jesus summoned thee away,
Thy Saviour called the home.
Also
Ernest WATTERS
Brother of the above died
3rd June 1894
Aged 22 years and 7 months
Not dead but passed from sight To
God in closer bond; Not dead but
passed from night Into the light
beyond. Not dead, eternal bright His
morn of bliss hath dawned.
Brackley, Maitland

*

No 170.

Sacred to the Memory of
James William HUNT
Who died 13th March 1885
Aged 22 years.
I shall go to him,
but he shall not return to me.

*

No 171.

Sacred to the Memory of
John WILCHER
Who died 2nd April 1885
Aged 79 years
"Blessed are the dead which die in
the Lord from henceforth: yea,
saith the Spirit, that they may
rest from their labours; and their
work do follow them."
Also
Sarah WILCHER
Wife of above who departed this life
14th May 1892
Aged 69 years

*

No 172.

Sacred to the Memory of
William MINOR
Native of Bath, England.
Died 3rd Sep 1885
From injuries accidentally received,
through a fall from East Maitland Gaol
Wall, while at work.
Aged 50 years.
Had he asked us well we know should
cry "o spare this blow yes, with
streaming tears should pray lord,
we love him let him stay.
Browne Maitland.

*

No 173.

In Remembrance of
Helen Kandiana STACE
Who died 23rd April 1886.
"With the lord there is mercy."
"He knoweth our frame."

*

No 174.

Memory of
George Thomas
Dearly Beloved Son of
John & Annie **STACKER**
Died 3rd February 1887
Aged 3 years & 1 month.
Also

Annie Maud
Dearly Beloved Daughter of William &
Mary-Ann **STOUT**
Died 30th April 1887
Aged 1 year & 3 months.
Rest little ones in heaven above
on earth short was thy stay
Because the Lord their souls did love
He soon took them away
*

No 175. (Square Tomb)
I
In Memory of
Mary Frances
The Dearly Beloved Wife of Francis
Henry **HOLE**
Who died 14th May 1888
Aged 45
"Blessed are the pure in heart,
for they shall see God."
II
Also of
Herbert Gay Maitland
Youngest Son of Francis
& Mary **HOLE**.
Who died 27th May 1887
Aged 2 years. & 10 months.
Browne. Maitland.
*

No 176.
In Loving Memory of
Margaret HUTCHESON
Died 4th September 1888
Aged 79 years.
Why do we mourn departing friends
or shrink at deaths alarms tis
but the voice that Jesus sends
to call them to his arms.
Also
Mary Ann
Daughter of the above died
4th May 1896
Aged 48 years.
*

No 177.
In Loving Memory of
My Dear Husband
Henry D. ECKFORD
Who died 2nd Jan. 1889
Aged 35 years.
His sun is gone down
while it is yet day.
Browne. Maitland
*

No 178.
Sacred to the Memory of
William GROVES
Born Yorkshire, England.
Died 9th Aug. 1889
Aged 75 years.
The Lord gave, and Lord hath taken
Blessed be the name of the Lord.
also
Alice
Wife of the above died
12th July 1894
Aged 80 years.
Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that
believeth in me hath everlasting life.
St.John VI. & 47
*

No 179.
In Memory of
Alexander EVES
Who departed this life
5th February 1891
Age 3 years
He Answered the call of Jesus
sweet son, in Thy lonely grave.
Thou hast been laid to rest, o
ur bitter tears were vain to save,
God known and does all best
Browne Maitland
*

No 180.
To the Memory of
William HOUSE
Died 3rd Oct. 1891
Aged 79 years.
Also
Amelia
Wife of the above who
Died 4th Jan 1893
Aged 83 years
Rest "in a good old age, an old man
and full of years." GEN. XXV. & 8.
*

No 181.
Sacred to the Memory of
Elizabeth
Daughter of James & Agnes **YOUNG**
Who died 23rd February 1838
Age 3 months
Also
Alice Margaret
Daughter of the above who died
30 December 1843
Age 9 months
Also

Agnes
The Beloved Wife of James **YOUNG**
Who departed this life
21st July 1846
Age 41 years
Blessed are the dead
who die in the Lord Rev 14.13
J Popplewell. Sculp
*

No 182.
Sacred to the Memory of
Isaac MARSH
Who departed this life
27 February, 1841
Age 5 years
Also
To the Memory of
Thomas MARSH
Father of above who departed this life
19, March 1846
Age 46 years
*

No 183.
Sacred to the Memory of
William MASTERS
Who died 31st July 1889
Age 68 years
Also
Elizabeth MASTERS
Died 14th August 1893
Age 76 years
Browne Maitland

****

INDEX
Name and Page Number

A
Abbott Mary Frances,15
Abbott William,15
Adams Amy,20
Adams Ernest Jessie,20
Adams George Thomas,15
Adams Henry,20
Adams Henry George,20
Adams John W,13
Adams Mary,13
Addison Ellen,22
Addison John Vokes,22
Arnel Thomas,14
Avey Ann,18
Avey Emily Jane,18
Bailey Samuel,8
Baker William Kellet,15
Barnes Frank Herbert,21
Barnes Thomas William Paxton,21
Baylis Sarah,8
Bernard Geslin,4
Berry Catherine,19
Berry John,19
Blackwell Caleb,17
Blackwell Eliza,17
Blackwell Hannah,17
Blackwell Jane Beatrice,17
Bleakly Francis John,6
Blishen Amy Lillian,20
Blishen Florence Elizabeth,20
Bolton Jane Douglas Cole,15
Borthwick Ada Australia,10
Borthwick Anne Elizabeth,10
Borthwick Jane,10
Borthwick Samuel Clift,10
Brettle Harriet,13
Brettle Joseph,13
Brettle Martha,13
Brittle Joseph,22
Broadfield Jane Chapman,13
Brown Elizabeth,17
Brown William,16
Browne Anna Maria,18
Browne Jasper,18
Browne John,18
Browne Mabel Annie,18
Browne Robert,18
Browne Robert Pyne,18
Burley Charles,19,21
Burley Jesse,21
Burnham James,15
Burnham William,15
Butler Helen Theresa,10
Byrnes William,20

C
Cannon Jane,12
Carroll Elizabeth,6
Champain John,6
Clark Mary Ann,7
Clarke Elizabeth,1
Clift Ann,10
Clift George,9
Clift Gladys Irene,9
Clift Kezia Jane,9
Clift William George,9
Clode Sarah,7
Cobb John,3
Cobb Maria,3
Cobcroft Matilda,13
Cobcroft William Bligh,14
Collier Rebecca,9
Colson Henery,4
Cooper Christopher,7
Cooper David,6
Cooper Rebecca,2
Cooper William,14
Cottrell John Copley,5
Coulton Doubery,20
Cox Charlotte,5
Cox Rosiland Beatrice,15
Cox William James,15

D
Danger Mrs Charlotte,2
Day Edward Denny,21
Day Margaret,21
Derrington Samuel,17
Dixon Ernest Horatio,21
Dodd Martha,22
Dodds Harriet Sophia,14
Dolan Eleanor,2
Dolan William,2
Douglas Robert Elliot,16
Dubber Alice,18
Dubber Henry,18
Duff John,12

E
Early Elizabeth Mary,1
Early Henry,1
Early Mary,1
Eastcott Thomas Rowe,9
Eckford Eliza,14
Eckford Elizabeth,10,18
Eckford Emely Maude,14
Eckford Henry,18
Eckford Henry D,24
Eckford James A Dodds,14

Eckford Jane Elizabeth,14
Eckford John,14
Eckford Joseph Henry,14
Eckford William,10
Edwards William,6
Edye Alfred Oke,5
Edye Francis Warlond,5
Elliot Titus,15
Evans Barbara,1
Eves Alexander,24

F

Farrer Elizabeth,8
Ferris Henry,19
Ferris John Richard,19
Fitzgerald Gordon Forbes,17
Fitzgerald Isabella Caroline,19
Fitzsimons Ann,5
Forster Jane Isabella,10
Foster Ella Gertrude,9
Foster Emelius Tyas,4
Fullford Grace Sophia,8

G

Gale Mary Ann,8
Gillard James,12
Goldingham Nathaniel,14
Goodwin Andrew,11
Gordon Ann,13
Gordon Caroline Ann,13
Gordon Nina Florence Jane,22
Gordon Oscar Henry,13
Gordon Robert,13
Gould Elizabeth,2
Gould Henry,2
Graney Elizabeth,21
Graney John,21
Gray Mary Ann,10
Green Elizabeth,12
Groves Alfred,17
Groves Alice,24
Groves William,24

H

Harrison James,20
Hickling William,17
Holcolmbe Mary,19
Holcombe John Herbert James,23
Holcombe Mary Ann,21
Holcombe Sarah,7
Holcombe William,7
Holcombe William John,20
Holcombe William R,19
Hole Herbert Gay Maitland,24
Hole Mary Frances,24
Holly William Cotteral,8
Hope John,21
House Amelia,24
House William,24
Hunt James William,23
Hunt Jeremiah,20
Hutcheson Margaret,24
Hutcheson Mary Ann,24

I

Inches Iohn,5
Ingram Jane,11
Innes Sarah Jane,17
Irwin Alexander,6
Irwin Arthur Gore,6
Irwin Hester Gore,6
Irwin Samuel Graves,6

J

Jackson Margaret Ann,11
Jones John,8

K

Kedwell Susannah,22
Kedwell William Edward,21
Kelly Ann,13
Kelly John,12
Kelly Walter John,13
King Eliza,19
Kingsmill Henry,6
Kingsmill John,6
Kingsmill Luke,6

L

Lampy Elizabeth,4
Lee John,11
Lee Mary Ann,14
Lee William,14
Logan Janet,4
Logan John,4
Long Maria,9
Lowe Alexander Bell,6
Lowe Margaret,6
Ludwig Mary Amelia,23
Lyndop Geo,4

M

Mallon Mary Ann,2
Mann John,16
Mann William,9
Marsh Isaac,25
Marsh Thomas,25
Masters Elizabeth,25
Masters William,25
Mayo Elizabeth,12
Mayo Francis,12
Mayo Frank H,12
Mayo John,12
McCann Ann,3
Mein Mary Stuart,4

Minor William,23
Mudie Forbes,7
Muir Elizabeth,1
Muir George,1
Muir Mary Ann,1
Murphy William,4
Murray Anne,10

N

Nicholes John,3
Nicholls Harriet Mary,4
Nichols Elizabeth,9
Nicholson Amella Margaret,7
Norton Isaac,2

O

O'Meagher Joseph,6
O'Meagher Letitia,6
Oakley Robert,9
Omeagher Henery,22

P

Pinhey Ann Hobbs,9
Power James,2
Prentice Thomas,7
Pryor Sarah,5
Pulver Henry Wood,20

Q

Quick Rebecca,15
Quick William,15

R

Raisbeck Ann,18
Raisbeck George,18
Randell George,7
Randell Mary Ann,7
Rapley Thomas,3
Readett Anne,20
Readett Wood,20
Reynolds Richard,16
Richardson Edwin,18
Ridley Sarah,3
Robinson Elizabeth,7
Rusden Anne,16
Rusden George Keylock,16
Russell Mabel Beatrice,9

S

Scofield Genet,8
Simpson Jessie,8
Skinner Alfred,6
Smith John Thomas,22
Smith Margaret,22
Smyth Emanuel,3
Smyth Martha,3
Smyth William,3
Sparke Andrew,1
Sparke Joseph,3
Sparks George Henry Walford,3
Sparks Harriet,2
Stace Helen Kandiana,23
Stack William,5
Stacker George Thomas,23
Stephens Ann,12
Stephens Charles Benjamin,12
Sterling Jane,7
Stone Mary,1
Stone William,22
Stout Annie Maud,24
Stout Mary Murphy,11
Street Anne,16

T

Taylor J,4
Taylor John,7
Thompson Sarah,22
Thompson Thomas,22
Townshend George,19
Trimby James,1
Tucker Elizabeth Annie,5
Turner Richard Hosking,16

V

Vincer Charles Edward,10
Vincer Henry,10
Vitnell John Richard,17
Vitnell Mary Jane,17

W

Walker James,5
Walker William,5
Wall William James,5
Warbrooke Robert William,22
Watters David,21
Watters Ernest,23
Watters Joseph John,23
Wensley Joseph,16
Whittaker Albert John,11
Whittaker Alfred John,8
Whittaker Anne Maria,11
Whittaker David,11
Wilcher John,23
Wilcher Sarah,23
Wild Richard Wild,18
Williams Florence Elizabeth,20
Williams Frances Caroline,20
Williams Frances Maud,20
Williams James,10
Wilson Edwin,8
Wilton DeCourcy,23
Wilton Sarah,22
Wilton William,22
Wood George Cheetham,13
Woodham James Richard,11
Wright Harriett Rebecca,18

Wright John,18
Wynn John Richard Henry,11

Y

Yeomans John,1
Yeomans Richard,1
Young Agnes,25
Young Alice Margaret,24
Young Elizabeth

****

NOTES

Appendix G – David Young, Maitland Glebe Cemetery- Caring for Monuments. June 2014

East Maitland Glebe Cemetery

George Street, East Maitland, NSW

Conservation Management Plan

Appendix G

Caring for monuments

June 2014

David Young

Heritage and Conservation Consultant
PO Box 203, Clifton Hill VIC 3068
david.young@netspeed.com.au

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION		1
Scope		1
Principles of conservation		1
Keep records of all work		2
Skills required		2
Training		2
Acknowledgements		2
MONUMENTAL MATERIALS		3
Sandstone		3
Marble		3
Granite		3
Rising damp and salt attack (salt damp) and their effect on monuments		4
Mortar materials and mixes		5
REPAIR AND CONSERVATION WORKS		7
1.	Basic housekeeping	7
1.1	The fundamentals	7
1.2	Survey and collection of fragments	7
1.3	Weeding and identification of exotic plants	8
1.4	Excavation to expose plinths or kerbs	8
1.5	Temporary placement of broken monuments	9
2.	Cleaning	10
2.1	Removal of dirt	10
2.2	Removal of lichens and other biological growths	11
2.3	Removal of graffiti	12
3.	Resetting monuments	15
3.1	Leaning stele (upright slabs) without plinths	15
3.2	Leaning stele or other monuments with plinths	18
3.3	Resetting on free-draining aggregate	19
4.	Repairs to monuments	21
4.1	Adhering broken elements	21
4.2	Reinforcing weak headstones	22
4.3	Replacing plinths	24
4.4	Reassembling monuments	25
4.5	Consolidation of decaying sandstone	27

5.	Repairs to grave kerbs	28
5.1	Resetting kerbs	28
5.2	Replacing kerbs	29
5.3	Kerbs with iron fences	29
6.	Render repairs	30
7.	Repairs to grave floors	31
8.	Repointing of joints	33
8.1	Mortar materials	33
8.2	Mortar mixing	33
8.3	Raking out	33
8.4	Pre-wetting	34
8.5	Repointing	34
8.6	Finishing joints	34
8.7	Protection and curing	34
9.	Painting and protective coating	35
9.1	Traditional coatings	35
9.2	Modern protective coatings	35
10.	Lettering	36
10.1	Repairing lead lettering	36
10.2	Repainting and regilding lettering	36
11.	Ironwork	37
11.1	Repairs to ironwork	37
11.2	Inhibiting rust and repainting of ironwork	37
12.	Wooden elements	39
12.1	Resetting in free-draining aggregate	39
12.2	Preservative treatments	39
REFERENCES		40

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This is a guide to the physical care and conservation of the monuments and grave sites at the East Maitland Glebe Cemetery, NSW. It forms Appendix G of a Conservation Management Plan prepared by William Blackledge of Long Blackledge Architects. This guide is itself an updating of a document prepared by the author that formed Appendix 3 of a Conservation and Management Plan for Glebe and Oakhampton Cemeteries in 2000 by Access Archaeology Pty Ltd. The guide has been revised to reflect changes in understanding and practice and has been prepared without a further site visit to the cemetery. The guide should be read by all those involved in work at the cemetery.

The guide covers all cemetery features such as headstones and footstones, and associated elements including kerbs and fences. A brief introduction to key properties of the main monumental materials is followed by detailed explanation of a range of repair and conservation works. The guide does not cover the five vaults (nos. 72, 87, 99, 110 and 142). These are substantial structures which require separate detailed investigations to determine appropriate conservation actions.

The guide must be used in conjunction with a database (see Section 4.4.2 and Appendix B) which was originally compiled by the author in 1999 and included as part of the 2000 CMP, and which contains records of all monuments, their materials and condition, and identifies the repairs that are to be undertaken to each monument. Each of the repair works is explained in this guide. There will always be cases where the explanation in the guide does not fully cover the particular circumstances at hand. In such situations, the recommended procedures should be modified to suit, though the aim should always be to deviate from the standard procedure by as little as possible. If in doubt, seek advice.

Australian Standard AS 4204–1994 *Headstones and cemetery monuments* specifies minimum structural design criteria, performance and renovation requirements for cemetery monuments and crematoria memorial gardens. The Standard notes that work on monuments of cultural significance (i.e. of heritage value) should be in accordance with the Burra Charter and its guidelines and acknowledges that such monuments may require approaches and conservation procedures different to those in the Standard. This applies to East Maitland Glebe Cemetery which is of considerable heritage value and which was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register in 2012 as part of the St. Peter's Anglican Church Group and Glebe Cemetery. The advice in this guide conforms to the Burra Charter which was revised in 2013 (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

Principles of conservation

The aim of conservation is to maintain the cemetery and its monuments in good condition while still retaining their character and their evidence of age. It is not to make the monuments look new, nor to 'improve' them and make them into something they never were, for this would falsify the history that they tell.

Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric or materials of a place and seeks to retain these wherever possible. Thus a headstone on which the inscription is becoming unreadable due to decay of the stone is still an important part of the landscape of the

cemetery and should be kept in place. Sometimes monuments are in such a deteriorated state that parts have to be replaced, and in this case the new elements should closely match the old, though the repairs should always be identifiable on close inspection. When repairs are needed the use of traditional materials and techniques are preferred, though modern materials may be used where there is a substantial benefit. This latter case may apply to the use of stainless steel in place of mild steel which can corrode and cause further damage. An example of the former is the use of traditional lime mortars, rather than modern cement mortar which can be very damaging to old masonry. After works are completed we should still be able to see that the monuments are very old; the Glebe should continue to look like a nineteenth century cemetery.

Do as much as necessary but as little as possible is an important principle to keep in mind. It means don't change things if they don't need changing. We need a light touch and great care in everything we do for these repair and conservation works to be successful.

Keep records of all work

An important part of any conservation project is the keeping of thorough records of all work undertaken. These should include the location of the grave, the names and dates from the inscriptions on the monuments, and the details of all works carried out. Photographs should be taken of the grave sites and monuments before, during and after repairs. Any variations from the works recommended in this guide should be noted and a brief explanation provided. All records should be lodged with Maitland City Council, irrespective of who does the actual work. The database can then be updated, and the collated records will provide an invaluable resource for the ongoing care of the cemetery.

Skills required

Some of the works explained in this guide are the province of skilled monumental masons, some require the knowledge of specialist conservators, while others can be undertaken by well-supervised unskilled labour. Appropriate skills for each task are explained in the text or identified using the following code:

U = unskilled labour: well-supervised;

T = trade skills: experienced monumental masons;

P = professional: conservator with relevant experience.

Sometimes the required skills may be shown as T/P in which case either a mason or conservator may be appropriate, or as T+U in which case the work can be done by an experienced mason with assistance and from unskilled labour.

Training

Training of all those who may be involved with these works is strongly recommended. The benefits of several days spent in explaining and demonstrating the range of tasks that will be undertaken, and in providing the opportunity to discuss particular aspects of the work will far outweigh the cost of the apparently lost time. Training should be provided whether the worker is a volunteer or a skilled mason, and should be tailored to suit.

Acknowledgements

For their contributions: William Blackledge, Geoffrey Britton, Sach Killam.

MONUMENTAL MATERIALS

Sandstone

Sandstones are composed of sand grains (principally quartz) bound together with natural cementing materials which may include clay, calcium carbonate and silica. They can be very variable materials depending on the nature of the cement and on the degree of their porosity and permeability. Most sandstones are both porous and permeable: they allow moisture and vapour transport through the body of the stone. This means they exchange air with the atmosphere in a process we describe as 'breathing'.

Some sandstones are strongly laminated and have clay-rich layers along which they tend to split. Unfortunately, there are many examples of splitting or delaminating sandstone monuments in the Glebe Cemetery. Little can be done to correct the problem as the two halves often develop a set or warp which may be impossible to reverse. The problem is made worse by salt damp, or rising damp and salt attack: this is discussed in detail below. As they age many sandstones develop a hard surface or skin, known as case-hardening, which may start to peel off in a process known as contour scaling. Beneath the skin the stone can be so soft and weak that any handling will damage it resulting in complete loss of the surface. These stones need to be handled with great care.

Marble

Marbles are crystalline materials which can be polished to a high lustre. However they slowly lose their polish when exposed to the atmosphere; pollutants and acid rain speed up the process. They often decay by loosing the bond between individual crystals, the result can be a sugary or sandy texture of friable grains which, when extreme, can leave a pile of marble 'sand' where a sound stone once was. Marbles are composed of calcium carbonate: this makes them susceptible to acids and other chemical agents and restricts how we can approach their cleaning and care. Unfortunately, many marble headstones have been made far too thin; marble loses its strength rapidly on exposure and weak thin slabs are very susceptible to vandalism.

Many of the marble monuments in the Glebe Cemetery show a type of weathering which appears to be a chemical alteration of the surface leaving it dull, grey and generally 'un-marble-like'. The weathering is not confined to particular zones in the marble but is relatively uniform and covers almost the whole headstone from the top down, sometimes leaving unaffected areas near the base. It is possible that this is due to rain slowly dissolving the marble and then precipitating the calcium carbonate further down the stone leaving a dull, non-crystalline appearance.

Granite

Granites are a mixture of crystalline silicate minerals (generally quartz, feldspar and mica) with an appearance similar to terrazzo (though granites came first!). The colours of different granites are generally due to the feldspar minerals which are commonly white, pink, red, brown or black. Granites take a good polish and are generally very resistant to weathering. Sometimes only the inscribed face of the granite is polished, with side and rear faces finished in other ways, including axed, split, and rock-faced finishes.

Rising damp and salt attack (salt damp) and their effect on monuments

All types of stone and other masonry materials are to some extent porous and permeable, permitting the passage of moisture. The small pores in most stones produce a high capillary suction, and it is this suction which causes rising damp, drawing moisture from the ground against the pull of gravity. The moisture evaporates from the face of the stone, allowing more to be drawn from below. The height to which moisture will rise is determined by the evaporation rate and the pore structure of the stone; 0.5 to 1.5 metres is common in buildings, though in cemetery monuments the rise is often only 200–500 mm.

By itself rising damp may not be a major problem for cemetery monuments. However, when soluble salts are present in the soil the situation is made much worse, for the rising damp will carry the salts up into the monument. The salts are left behind where the damp evaporates and can often be seen as a white efflorescence on the stone surface. When these salts grow as crystals within the pores of a stone they can disrupt even the strongest materials, including marble and granite, leading to fretting, crumbling and delamination of the surface. This process is known as salt attack, and when severe can lead to the slow but complete loss of masonry materials (Young, 2008).

Sandstones and limestones are most susceptible to decay from the combined effects of rising damp and salt attack because they have high porosities which permit ready transport of moisture and salt. Slates, marbles and granites have relatively low porosities and are less likely to be damaged by salt attack. Typically, a sandstone headstone will decay a short distance above the plinth. This is where the rising damp evaporates leading to the build up of salts. Even though there may be little visible sign, decay just beneath the surface may be already advanced and the stones considerably weakened, particularly when the salt attack occurs beneath case-hardening or in layers susceptible to delamination.

The damage caused by rising damp and salt attack is made worse when a headstone develops a severe lean or when it falls over and is supported partly off the ground by a mound of earth or by some feature such as a grave fence. Provided there is some airflow beneath it, the underside, which might at first be thought to be the protected surface of the stone, is in fact damaged because rain no longer washes salt from it, and because the amount of moisture percolating through the stone is increased due to its new orientation. As headstones generally fall towards the grave, it is the face of the stone carrying the inscription which is unfortunately most often damaged.

Salty soils are not the only source of destructive salts. Cemeteries have a higher salt load than normal because decomposing bodies produce nitrate salts. Also, molten sulphur was often used to set headstones into the mortise in the plinth block. Unfortunately sulphur is a reactive element and is easily converted into sulphate salts which can be very destructive. Distinct yellowing of decaying plinth blocks and the lower portion of headstones is generally a sign of sulphur having been used to set the stone. Further, normal Portland cement can contain appreciable quantities of salts which can be damaging to old stonework.

There are a range of responses to rising damp and salt attack in cemetery monuments. The progressive build-up of soil against the base of a headstone is a common problem, but one which can be readily corrected by lowering the soil around the stone to once again expose the upper portion of the plinth block. This is explained in Section 1.4, below. A treatment for more severe rising damp is to reset the monument on a bed of free-draining gravel or aggregate (see Section 3). The free-draining aggregate reduces soil water contact with the

plinth and so limits capillary rise into the monument. Bad cases of salt attack may require thorough rinsing or poulticing treatments to remove salts from the stone, though care will be required if surfaces are very weak. Conservators or specialist masons should be engaged to undertake treatments to weak stones. More information about salt attack and rising damp can be found in Young (2008).

Mortar materials and mixes

Mortar mixes are specified for a range of tasks, including reassembly of monuments and kerbs, repointing of mortar joints and render repairs. The materials and mixes, which vary depending on purpose and exposure levels, are summarised in this section. Importantly, all the mortars are based on lime: no Portland cement (of any type) is to be used in any mortar mix. Reference should be made to Young (in prep) and Young & Long (2011).

Lime binders

Lime mortars can be based on:

- pure lime — in directly slaked putty form;
- natural hydraulic limes (NHLs); and
- slaked lime putty with pozzolanic additives.

Many of the mortars specified in this guide can be made with either lime putty and pozzolan, or with NHLs as the binder.

Lime putty is made by directly slaking quicklime to a wet putty that is then matured for at least four months to allow it to settle and for the particles to become finer and more workable. Surface liquid and slurry is poured off and only dense putty is used for most applications. Lime putty is preferred to the dry powder form (hydrated lime, or builder's lime) because of its greater workability.

Natural Hydraulic Limes (NHLs, EN459) can be thought of as a cross between pure lime and cement. They are intermediate in strength and have advantages of elasticity and permeability that are not shared by mixing cement and lime together. They are known as hydraulic limes because part of them reacts with water, as does cement. Three grades are recognised: NHL 2, NHL 3.5 and NHL 5, in order of increasing strength and hydraulicity.

Pozzolans are additives that have no binding power of their own, but react when added to pure lime and water to produce binders that are similar to hydraulic limes. Pozzolans consist of very fine siliceous materials that include volcanic ashes (pozzuolana, and trass) and waste materials like fly ash and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS, or sometimes just slag). Pozzolans are run to a slurry made with the thicker material drained from the lime putty, and then added to pre-prepared putty and sand mixes.

Sands

Sands for use with lime binders must be clean, sharp and well-graded. This means washed free of clays, fine silts and organic matter; angular surface textures on the grains that feel sharp when rubbed in the hand; and a range of grain sizes so that progressively finer grains fit into the spaces between coarser grains. Bricklaying sands, which are commonly rounded, of a relatively uniform grainsize, and contain substantial clay, are not acceptable materials. Washed concrete sand may be appropriate, particularly for normal 10 mm joint widths.

Often the coarser fractions can be sieved off to produce finer sands for narrow 3 mm joints. As sands get finer their surface area increases and so mortar mixes must be made richer to compensate; a 1:3 mix may be appropriate for use with a coarse washed sand, whereas the same sand, sieved of its coarser particles will require a richer mix, such as 1:2 putty to sand. As sands vary, the actual mix proportions may need to be varied slightly from those specified in order to produce workable mortars.

Mortar mixes

This table sets out the various mortar mixes and the tasks for which they should be used.

Mortar mixes			
Sect.	**Task**	**Mixes based on putty**	**Mixes based on NHL**
4.1	Adhering of breaks	—	Neat NHL 3.5
4.3	Replacing plinths	1:2 putty, FWS + 10% slag	1:2 NHL 2, FWS
4.4	Reassembling monuments — bedding mortars	1:2 putty, FWS + 10% slag	1:2 NHL 2, FWS
4.4	Reassembling monuments — setting dowels in altar sides	Neat 1:1 putty, slag	Neat NHL 3.5
5.1	Resetting kerbs — narrow 3 mm joints	1:2 putty, FWS + 10% slag	1:2 NHL 2, FWS
5.1	Resetting kerbs — bedding joints	1:3 putty, CWS + 10% slag	1:2.5 NHL 2, CWS
6	Render repairs	1:5:1 putty, FWS, slag	1:2 NHL 3.5, FWS
8	Repointing — 3 mm joints normal locations	1:2 putty, FWS	—
8	Repointing — 3 mm joints exposed locations	1:2 putty, FWS + 5% slag	1:2 NHL 2, FWS*
8	Repointing — 10 mm joints normal locations	1:3 putty, CWS	—
8	Repointing — 10 mm joints exposed locations	1:3 putty, CWS + 5% slag	1:2.5 NHL 2, CWS*

Notes:

Putty = directly slaked lime putty, of minimum density 1.35 kg/l

NHL = natural hydraulic lime (either NHL 2 or NHL 3.5, depending on purpose)

FWS = fine washed sand suitable for narrow (3 mm) joints

CWS = coarse washed sand, suitable for normal (10 mm) joints

Slag = GGBFS, added as a proportion of the lime by volume, to act as a pozzolan

* = these mixes could have 10% of putty added to improve permeability and workability.

REPAIR AND CONSERVATION WORKS

1. Basic housekeeping

While these works are described as basic they are among the most important for the long term care of the cemetery. Many grave sites will have no work done to them other than those listed in this section.

All the works in this section can be undertaken by unskilled labour, provided that there is adequate supervision and prior introductory training of all workers. Any weeding of grave plots (as well as the cemetery more broadly) must be supervised by someone with appropriate experience and knowledge in identifying and distinguishing between native (and other desirable) species and weeds.

1.1 The fundamentals

These are the most basic dos and don'ts that everyone should be familiar with. They apply to any monument and are not separately identified in the database.

Do

- look out for any hazards: trip hazards, leaning monuments that may topple, thin ledger slabs or concrete floors that won't hold a person's weight, loose or weak sections that may break if accidentally bumped, snakes;
- use a soft bristled hand brush to remove dust and lawn clippings from monuments and their fences; and
- take care to avoid brushing near inscriptions: loose lead lettering can be easily pulled out by the bristles of a brush.

Don't

- clean the monument just to make it easier to read the inscription: come back when the sun casts a shadow in the right direction, or use a mirror to reflect sunlight at a low angle;
- use bleach, mould remover, acids, alkalis, nor sand blasting, high pressure water jets, wire brushes, steel wool or other abrasive pads for cleaning.

1.2 Survey and collection of fragments

The database combines Sections 1.2 and 1.3 as one task for in many instances these works will be undertaken together. Each monument and its surrounds should be carefully studied in turn, looking at all the elements and materials of which they are made.

- are there pieces missing?
- can they be found elsewhere on the grave site or nearby?
- do the found fragments belong to this monument, or perhaps to another?

Commonly missing are pieces of cast iron fencing and of marble and sandstone from crosses and other parts of monuments. When found, some of these can be readily identified as belonging to a particular grave, if in doubt keep them separate in case a better match can be made with another, and do not move them around too much or they will become displaced from where they belong. Store the known fragments neatly on top of the grave.

Look carefully around the base of marble headstones or other monuments for pieces of lead lettering that have fallen out. Make sure they belong to this grave (by matching them to gaps on the monument) but don't try to put them back. Instead, store them carefully in a small container (e.g. for takeaway food) labelled with the name and plot number of the grave.

1.3 Weeding and identification of exotic plants

As noted above, all weed removal in the cemetery must be supervised by a person with experience in botanical identification in order to differentiate between desirable plants and weeds. Reference should be made to Sections 4.1, 4.2, 7.7 and 7.9 of the CMP to which this guide is appended.

Weeds should ideally be removed by hand, including cutting and hand sawing if necessary to avoid damage to monuments. Herbicides should not be used in blanket applications within the cemetery. Where they are needed, use glyphosate-based poison such as *Roundup*, and brush it onto foliage rather than spraying in order to reduce the risk of contact with desirable species. Also, minimise the amount of chemical contact with stone and other elements of the grave site. In some cases a combination of poisoning and careful removal by hand will be necessary, particularly where weeds are growing through joints in stonework.

Before doing any weeding look carefully for any exotic plants such as bulbs, perennials and roses, as well as the species identified in the body of the CMP. Do not poison or remove them as they were deliberately planted; they are part of the historic fabric of the cemetery and should be cared for as much as the monuments. Major weed clearing campaigns should be undertaken in late spring so that a careful check can first be made for any grave plantings that have recently flowered.

1.4 Excavation to expose plinths or kerbs

Monuments and their kerbs often become partially buried as a result of soil building up around them. This can be due to work on adjacent graves and to deposition of soil eroded and washed down from higher parts of the cemetery. Settlement of the monument also produces the same result.

Such burial and soil build-up is undesirable for two reasons. One is that the monument no longer appears the way it should, with the top of its plinth (if it has one) showing well clear of the ground surface. Secondly, the built-up soil encourages rising damp by holding moisture against the stone.

Ground levels should be lowered around monuments and kerbs so that 100–150 mm of the plinth or kerb projects above the ground surface. This might be impossible in places where adjacent graves have monuments or kerbs at much higher levels. In these cases a compromise must be reached in the interests of both sites. Simply digging a shallow trench around a grave site will not suffice as heavy rain will collect in the trench, be held against the stonework, and cause an even greater damp problem. Ground levels around monuments and kerbs need to be graded gently away from site and positively drained so that water will not collect against the stones. Any excavated soil should be passed through a coarse sieve to check for the presence of missing pieces such as tiles and lettering. Great care should be taken not to damage the monuments: use hand trowels, not shovels, when working close to the base of stones.

1.5 Temporary placement of broken monuments

Thin headstones of marble and sandstone are often found in pieces due to toppling and vandalism. Joining the pieces together requires specialised skills which is covered later in this guide.

As a temporary measure, the pieces of broken headstones should be laid face up in position on the grave on a bed of coarse aggregate (gravel) arranged to provide a slope to the top surface to encourage water run-off. Where possible the headstones should slightly overhang the gravel support (to hide it) but the overhang should not be greater than about 75 mm. This will allow the stones to be read by visitors and, until such time as the complete repairs can be undertaken, help give the impression that the cemetery is being cared for. It may be necessary to delay the temporary placement until after repairs have been made to the grave floors (see Section 7).

If every specified monument were treated in this way there would be 70 lying down on sloping supports, with some (small) risk that they might be misinterpreted as an original form. The placement of broken monuments in this fashion should be viewed as temporary only, except where the extent of damage means that it is not possible to do otherwise.

2. Cleaning

Cleaning has not been specified for any monuments. This is because of the poor condition of the cemetery and the much greater need for more basic care. The need for cleaning may be identified as part of the detailed survey of the monuments and updating of the database. Note that cleaning is a pre-requisite for some repairs.

Most of the cemetery monuments are not dirty though many support lichens and other biological growths which can be disfiguring and mar the legibility of some inscriptions. The great challenge with cleaning cemetery monuments is to not over clean them. Leaving them looking like new would be wrong — the cemetery is old and should look like it, without looking uncared for. Careful supervision by someone with heritage knowledge and skills is important to the success of any cleaning work. And remember, ***Do as much as necessary and as little as possible***.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

2.1	Removal of dirt	U/T
2.2	Removal of lichens	U/T
2.3	Removal of graffiti	T/P

2.1 Removal of dirt

Cleaning to remove dirt (as distinct from lichens) should only be undertaken where there is a specific need, such as to enable repairs to be done correctly. Before cleaning, carefully inspect the monument for signs of limewashes and other old paint coatings which may remain in protected areas, particularly under overhangs. Record the evidence of these coatings and ensure that they are not lost during cleaning, for they are a valid part of the history of the monument (see Section 9 on painting).

Cleaning should first be undertaken by dry brushing with a soft bristle brush to remove loose dirt, dust and grass seeds and cuttings. This will be sufficient cleaning for most monuments for they are not very dirty. Only proceed to the next level of cleaning (using detergents) after assessment by someone with appropriate conservation skills.

Thoroughly pre-wet the monument with clean water so that the detergent solution is not drawn into the stone but sits on the surface (where the dirt is). Clean by gentle washing with water and a mild colourless detergent (such as Palmolive *Dry Skin* or Shell *Teepol Household* grade detergent) at no more than 0.01% concentration (1 part in 10,000 = 1 ml in 10 litres of water). This may sound like a very weak solution, but it is not much weaker than normal household dishwashing in a kitchen sink. Soft bristle brushes can be used to help shift the dirt. Avoid abrasion on surfaces with lead lettering as the risk of damage is high. Gentle abrasion with the soft side of a well-washed cuttlefish float is suitable for use on polished granite but not on other stones. Rinse down thoroughly with clean water. Don't use any of the following as they will damage monuments: acids, alkalis, bleach, other domestic cleaning compounds, degreasers, steel wool, wire brushes, harsh abrasive powders or scourers, sand blasting or high pressure water blasting. Never mix detergent with the biocide used for lichens — doing so will form a greasy scum that will be difficult to remove.

2.2 Removal of lichens and other biological growths

The question of whether lichens and other biological growths (including algae, fungi, and mosses) should be removed from stonework has no straightforward answer. On the one hand lichens give pleasing colour and variety and an immediate sense of age to cemetery monuments. Removing all biological growths may produce an overall uniformity which would detract from the character and the significance of the place. Also, because their stones are dated and the stone types known, cemeteries provide valuable evidence of the rate of growth of lichens and of the substrate chemistry of different species. Cemeteries may be the only remaining habitat of rare species, so there should be no wholesale removal of lichens.

On the other hand lichens secrete weak organic acids and complexing agents which attack the stone substrate. While the actual rate of stone decay caused by lichens is relatively slow their deleterious effects can be seen on the tops of some sandstone monuments. Also, there is a variety of lichen which seems to like growing between lead lettering and marble, presumably feeding on the water film trapped between the two materials. Growth of the lichens appears to be forcing the letters away from the stone making them more susceptible to becoming dislodged. In addition there are dark fungal (mould) growths which can be very disfiguring — at their densest turning areas of whitish marble to dark grey and black.

The decision is made more difficult in that there is insufficient experience of removing biological growths in Australia, and so the visual result cannot be predicted with confidence. The cautious approach recommended here is to remove biological growths only in the following circumstances:

- from sandstone monuments where severe lichen damage is apparent (but see below);
- from marble monuments which are judged to be strongly disfigured;
- from marble monuments where lead lettering is being damaged;
- from the joints between stones where repointing is required; and
- from the face of monuments where inscriptions are obscured.

This will mean some monuments may be cleaned or part cleaned of growths while others won't. Whether this will leave the cemetery with a pleasing aged appearance or produce a visual jumble will depend a lot on the care taken with cleaning those monuments that are presently disfigured. Excessive cleaning will lead to stones looking too new: the degree of cleaning will have to be carefully judged. Removal of lichens can lead to deep pock marks in the surface of the stone which may become points for water entry and hence further decay. In such cases doing nothing may be preferable. For these reasons biological growth removal and subsequent clean-up should be carefully monitored. A small trial area should be treated using the above guidelines and the results assessed before more widespread application.

The procedure is first to saturate the monument with water so that the biocide solution is not drawn into the stone but sits on the surface with the lichens or other biological growths. Wait until the surface has lost any sheen from the water before applying the biocide. Flood only the area to be cleaned with a biocide based on a quaternary ammonium compound (e.g. *Wet and Forget*, which is marketed as a biological stain remover). If not already, it should be diluted to a 2% solution in water (20 ml in one litre) and painted or sprayed on. Painting is preferred because there is no overspray, but spraying may be required on areas of loose lead lettering. This is because the bristles of a brush may become caught in the fine gaps behind

loose letters and loosen them further. Limit spraying to the lead lettering and avoid overspray. After four weeks the treated areas should be inspected and dead lichens and other growths should be carefully removed by brushing, or scraping with soft plastic or wood scrapers, followed by thorough washing down with clean water. A further biocide wash should be applied to kill any remaining lichens.

As noted earlier, the extent and degree of cleaning associated with biological growth removal will be critical to achieving a satisfactory result and will need to be continually assessed as work progresses.

As the biocide has no persistent residual effect, regrowth can be expected in the long term. This is unlikely to present problems; the lichens and other growths have almost certainly never been removed before, and the present extent of damage suggests that repeat treatments may be required only at intervals of 10–30 years.

2.3 Removal of graffiti

Although graffiti has not been a problem at the Glebe Cemetery it would be prudent for Council to set in place policy, equipment and procedures for dealing with any outbreaks.

Council should adopt a policy for dealing with graffiti that requires:

- graffiti to be removed as soon as possible after its discovery;
- the use of only approved techniques and materials;
- the supervision of all work;
- before and after photographic recording;
- the keeping of a log of materials and techniques used;
- all workers to follow relevant occupational health and safety regulations.

A generally accepted rule for minimising the incidence of graffiti is to remove any examples as soon as possible so that the perpetrators get no satisfaction from seeing their product, and being discouraged, go elsewhere. Further, there are good practical reasons for prompt removal of painted graffiti. While paints may be touch dry within hours or minutes they continue to release solvent and to harden over a long period, often weeks or months. The sooner that the paint can be removed, the easier it will be, with less resulting damage to the monument.

Graffiti removal work could be undertaken by contractors hired on an as-needed basis, by a contractor retained and trained for the purpose, or by trained Council staff. Either of the latter two options are recommended because:

- the heritage value of the cemetery demands an extra degree of care;
- this is compounded by the poor condition of many monuments;
- they provide greater control of materials and techniques used;
- response times can be minimised; and
- because of the nature of the monuments and the likely graffiti, only a limited range of chemicals and materials need be maintained.

Graffiti removal undertaken by relatives and friends should be discouraged as the risks of damage by well-intentioned but uninformed people are high. The safe use of toxic chemicals is an additional concern.

Of the various forms of graffiti, cemetery monuments are likely to attract three types:

- felt tip marker pens which use liquid inks and dyes;
- aerosol packed spray paints; and
- abrasive scratching, often over inscriptions.

Both marker pen inks and spray paint can penetrate deeply into the more porous stones, such as sandstone, and also into cement render work. They can prove very difficult, if not impossible, to totally remove from these materials. Because they are thicker, spray paints tend to sit on the surface of less porous stones like marble and granite, whereas the thin inks and dyes of marker pens will easily penetrate the fine pores of marble and granite. The stronger colours of granites will disguise small amounts of inks or dyes left in the fine pores whereas the light grey Carrara marble will often show ghosting even after the most careful removal treatment.

Removal of both pen markings and spray paints should be by chemical treatment with organic solvents. In the case of paints, the solvent acts to swell the paint coating, softening it so that it can be scraped or washed off. With pen markings the solvent dissolves the ink or dyes thus enabling their removal. These two different chemical actions may need different solvents or different mixtures of solvents for best results. In both cases the solvent should be carried in a thick gel, paste or clay poultice. These enable drip free application, retain the active ingredient on the surface where it's required, and prevent rapid evaporation.

The use of poultices is particularly appropriate for ***pen markings*** where there is a risk of the solvent carrying the inks and dyes further into the stone, and spreading the disfiguring marking even further as a faint ghosting which cannot be removed. Instead, the high suction of a clay poultice will draw the solvent and ink away from the stone.

The solvent is mixed into a finely ground, highly absorbent clay, such as attapulgite, bentonite or sepiolite, and the poultice applied with a soft spatula to the area to be cleaned building up to a 4–6 mm thickness. Pre-wetting the surface with a small amount of neat solvent may assist in dissolving the graffiti, but care should be taken not to overdo it or the graffiti will be carried further into the stone. The poultice is covered with several layers of cling film and left for some hours to allow the solvent to slowly evaporate. Remove the poultice with rubber spatulas, or with wood or soft plastic putty knives, the choice depending on the softness of the stone substrate and the need to minimise further damage. Clean up the surface by washing with water and detergent as in Section 2.1 Removal of dirt. Soft and very soft bristle brushes should be used to gently scrub the surface. Allow to dry and assess results before deciding on further action. If re-treatment is necessary the surface must be allowed to dry thoroughly before re-applying solvent and poultice.

The inks used in marker pens are often not stable (in the long term) to UV light and will eventually fade. Doing nothing may be a good option, particularly after an initial treatment with solvent which leaves only a faint trace of the graffiti.

The approach to ***paint removal*** is similar and a clay poultice can be used except that timing the removal of the poultice is critical as the paint must be still be swollen and soft. If left for too long the solvent will evaporate and the paint will harden, requiring a further application to remove it. Thick gels and pastes are alternative ways of applying the solvent. The *Peel Away* system has potential for this work. It consists of a paste that can be trowelled on containing the solvent and a backing 'paper' which allows ready removal of both paper and

paste. Use only the solvent-based *Peel Away 8* (and not *Peel Away 1*). Other paint strippers are often supplied premixed with thickening agents which produce a gel which can be easily brushed on. The gel can be agitated with a stiff bristle brush during its dwell time on the surface. This improves contact between the solvent and paint and ensures a more effective removal. Remove the poultice, paste or gel with soft spatulas or scrapers as before and wash down thoroughly with detergent and water.

Drop sheets and other barriers should always be used to prevent splash onto other parts of the monument. All poultices, gels and pastes must be carefully disposed of.

The active component of many paint strippers is methylene chloride which is often supplemented with a small proportion of other solvents such as methanol. Though the most effective paint stripper known, methylene chloride (also known as dichloromethane) is a dangerous toxic chemical and a suspected carcinogen which should be handled with great care and only used with adequate ventilation. In the cemetery it would always be used outdoors and in relatively small quantities thus reducing the hazard. However, this should not engender a false sense of safety; full safety procedures including the wearing of gloves, masks and respirators should be strictly adhered to.

Less toxic paint strippers should be used, including those based on dibasic esters, or on NMP and d-limonene, or on all three chemicals, such as:

- *Peel Away 8* (as mentioned before)
- *Let's Clean Soy-gel*
- *GuardIT Soy Safe Graffiti Remover*
- *Citristrip*
- *Westox D-Lam 20*

Most of these come in a gel or paste form. Decisions on which products to use should be made as part of a trial which might usefully be combined with staff or contractor training.

Only pH-neutral organic solvents should be considered for graffiti removal. Never use water blasting. Never use abrasive cleaning agents. And never use any chemicals other than solvents and detergents, i.e. don't use caustic soda or similarly alkaline materials, nor acids or bleaches. Claims that these materials and techniques will enable the job to be done more cheaply may well be true, but even when carefully handled they will damage old stonework. Their use carries such great risks that they should not even be contemplated.

One particularly difficult aspect of graffiti removal is where the graffiti has been sprayed or marked over painted lettering. The challenge is to remove the graffiti without removing the paint that is part of the monument. Small amounts of less aggressive (and less toxic) solvents should be applied with a cotton bud and wiped off quickly (with a clean bud) so that it doesn't have time to penetrate the original paint. Repeated applications may be necessary. Considerable patience and the skills of a conservator are highly desirable. The original paint work should be studied and photographed close-up prior to treatment so that at the very least it can be accurately reproduced. Incised lettering should be carefully checked before any graffiti removal, looking for traces of early paint or gilding.

3. Resetting monuments

Cemetery monuments commonly develop leans and become displaced due to subsidence of grave sites. Subsidence occurs as a result of the natural compaction of backfilled soils and also the decomposition and rotting of bodies and coffins. While leaning monuments are common in most cemeteries, those of the Glebe Cemetery are more often leaning than not; the 1999 survey showed that 143 were either leaning severely or were lying on the ground. 17 had a moderate lean and 13 had slight leans. Attempts to right them should be made only where the tilt of stones is such that toppling and consequent further damage is threatened — this applies to all severe and moderate leans. Monuments with slight leans should be left alone as any attempt to reset them risks further damage. Leaning stones are characteristic of cemeteries and slight leans should be accepted as part of their normal landscape.

Carefully assess each stone before moving them. Any that show signs of fracture or weakness will require extra care as there is a great risk of breakage of the brittle materials. Sandstone monuments are at greatest risk because rising damp and salt attack may have weakened them just above ground level. This applies to many of the severely leaning sandstone headstones at the Glebe Cemetery.

Thin marble stele (upright slabs) are also endangered because of the brittleness of the marble. They were generally placed with a short projecting section (tenon) set into a cavity (mortise) cut into a plinth stone. Many of these headstones now show fractures and signs of weakness just above the plinth. Any stones that are obviously deteriorated should not be tackled until some experience has been gained in resetting others.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

3.1	Leaning stele (upright slabs) without plinths	T+U
3.2	Leaning stele or other monuments with plinths	T+U
3.3	Resetting on free-draining aggregate	T+P

3.1 Leaning stele (upright slabs) without plinths

The stele of most cemeteries are supported on a stone base or plinth, the extra mass and wider footprint of the plinth provides improved stability. Sometimes stele are found which have no plinth: these are generally of materials like slate or very laminated sandstone which occur in sufficiently large slabs to have a substantial portion set into the ground for stability.

At the Glebe Cemetery there appear to be a number of stele without plinths but with a thickened portion or bulb at the base of the stone. Number 79 (Mary Murphy Stout, d. 16.3.1851), a tall simple stele is a good example. About 200 mm below the mason's name the sandstone's smooth finish gives way to a rough surface as it thickens to the size of the slab prior to working of the finished stone. This thicker portion is about twice the finished thickness of the stone and is 400 mm deep. Thus there would have been about 500 mm of the stele in the ground — not enough to provide good stability as shown by the many leaning stones. Stele of this form are probably all early monuments, erected before the common use of plinths.

As well as toppling more readily, these monuments have another problem which will make their conservation particularly difficult: they tend to break at the point of thickening leaving the bulb in the ground. Because it was always intended to be buried, the bulb is not regular

or smoothly finished and at first impression it is easy to dismiss an apparently shapeless weathered piece of stone as not being part of a cemetery monument. Finding some bulbs could be difficult and a probing technique with a sharpened metal rod may be necessary. The challenge is then to match headstone and bulb correctly.

For those stele that just lean — and do so moderately

Set up markers (e.g. jarrah pickets) off to each side of the stone and parallel with the face so that the stone can be accurately repositioned against a string line in the same orientation as it was originally. Use a second set of markers at right angles to guide the sideways replacement. Resist the temptation to realign stones to a rectangular grid: many early graves were not aligned and this irregularity is part of the history of the cemetery which should be preserved.

Stele should be carefully excavated by hand tools while at least two people support the top of the stone. Dig only behind the stone (i.e. away from the grave and any valuable lettering or carving) taking care not to damage the stone surface. Use only small trowels near the stone. With the base of the stone exposed (and thus its full dimensions), decide how best to remove it from the ground.

Stones are very heavy, sandstones have densities of about 2200 kg per cubic metre, marbles and most granites are about 2700, while black granite is nearly 3000 kg per cubic metre. Estimate the weight of each stone using these figures before considering how to lift them.

One approach, again applicable to monuments with only moderate leans, is to gently lay the stone back onto a purpose-made heavy timber frame. With two longitudinal runners and a series of cross pieces, a neat bed can be made for heavy stones. Variations in the back profile of the stone can be accommodated with spare timbers laid alongside the cross pieces. Any bolt or nail heads in the frame must be recessed so that the stones are not scratched by the harder metal. Stones can then be laid down on the frame and slid out of the hole. Timber levers may be needed to help lift the base of the stone. Lifting slings inserted under the base of the stone may help to heave it from the hole. Alternatively, the frame could have a section of steel plate projecting from its base to support the bottom of the stone — much like a hand cart, but without the wheels. A small slot should be dug under the centre of the stone to allow insertion of the base plate. The stone should be left on the timber bed while the hole is further excavated and prepared for resetting.

Monuments with a severe lean will need a slightly different approach

They will need to be supported as they have fallen — generally towards the grave. A timber frame can still be used, but it needs to be positioned and supported with props so that it carries the weight of the stone before any excavation is undertaken around the base. This is important, not only to reduce the risk of breakage of the stone, but particularly to minimise the hazard for those involved. Extra care will be needed to avoid damage to the face of the stone and the inscription.

The approaches described here are applicable where there is plenty of room around the monuments. In more densely monumented areas, the lack of space between graves will mean that lifting must done from within the grave site. Some form of hoisting system, such as nylon slings and a chain hoist supported by a tripod or gantry, will then be required. Because of the risk of subsidence of the disturbed ground, the load of a tripod or gantry

should be well spread by using heavy timbers beneath each leg, taking particular care of adjacent monuments and kerbs.

Covering the stone with removalists felt or heavy hessian sacking while lifting may reduce the risk of abrasive damage. Where there is lead lettering there is the danger of fibres catching on loose letters and damaging them further. Tightly wrap the entire headstone with geofabric (geotextile) before covering with felt or hessian whenever there is finely carved stonework or lead lettering.

After removing the stone, measure the depth of the hole and the depth of burial of the stone, which should be the same. A stone may have sunk slightly below the originally intended ground level obscuring lines of lettering and decoration. Where a mason's name is engraved on the face of the stele this was generally intended to be seen just above ground level. Resolve how deep the stone should be when reset and adjust surrounding ground levels taking account of any build-up or erosion of soil that may have occurred at the grave site. Raising a stone too high would be wrong as parts never intended to be seen would project above the surface.

The hole should be enlarged towards the grave to allow resetting and packing around the stone, but should not intrude more than about 300 mm towards the grave. Where lead lettering may have fallen from the headstone the upper zone of the soil against the grave should be carefully removed by trowel and sorted, storing any lettering or other found artefacts as in 1.1 above.

The hole should be deepened by at least 200 mm below the final position of the base of the stone and the bottom of the hole firmly tamped to provide a well-compacted foundation. The bottom of the hole should be covered with a generous amount of dry hydrated lime powder; this is to provide a stable base for the headstone and to reduce the reactivity of clay soils. Dampen the soil first, add the lime, cover it with a thin layer of coarse sand and then dampen again. Tamp it down lightly, adding a little water if needed to control dust. Add a small amount of gravel and tamp down thoroughly to provide a firm bed.

Then add coarse gravel (such as concrete aggregate) (with no sand or lime) in stages, tamping each time, until the until the desired level of the base of the stone is reached. The purpose of the porous gravel is to provide a free draining bed for the headstone so that normal amounts of rainwater will not be held against the base of the stone, thus minimising the risk of further rising damp damage.

Return the stone to the hole and ensure that it is correctly aligned with the marker pegs. While holding the stone upright, add more gravel if needed to support an uneven base. Firmly brace the base of the stone using standard two cell concrete blocks (nominal dimensions: 400 x 200 x 200 mm) set around the stone with very coarse sand (such as quarry or 'crusher' sand) tamped into all of the spaces, around and within the concrete blocks. Use coarse gravel, well-tamped around the outside of the blocks to reduce the risk of any movement. Set the concrete blocks well below the final ground level. Cover the blocks with very coarse sand, tamp, and fill to ground level with some of the excavated soil. Tamp down, ensuring that the ground slopes away from the stone. Where there is evidence of soil erosion (such as the eroded bases of adjacent kerbs) build the new soil level up to the original (or to a suitable compromise level).

Note: when using quarry sands always specify that they shall be free of all deleterious materials including sulphide minerals (such as pyrite) and soluble salts, for these can be very damaging to old stonework.

If the stone was also affected by rising damp and has a high salt content then the salt should be extracted prior to resetting as explained in Section 3.3. Once reset, the stone should be thoroughly rinsed down with clean water.

3.2 Leaning stele or other monuments with plinths

Headstones with plinths have a tenon at the base of the stone which is set into a mortise cut into the plinth block which is usually of sandstone. The general approach here is the same as before, the plinth is re-bedded on at least 200 mm of tamped coarse aggregate taking care to ensure that the stone is correctly aligned. See 3.1 for details.

Removing the stone and plinth will be more difficult owing to the awkward shape. Often the stone will not separate readily from the plinth, and no attempt should be made to force it. Never use the headstone as a lever, or for supporting the plinth, as breaking the stone low down in the weak zone will almost certainly be the result. Right the plinth and stone as one using a frame if necessary, and then lift them using a hoist system with slings slid well under the outer ends of the plinth. As before, severely leaning monuments will need to be supported by using timber props and bearers to carry their weight before attempting to right them. Cover the headstone with geofabric and felt or heavy hessian sacking, as before.

Pedestals carrying obelisks and other large monuments also have leaning problems and the challenge with resetting them is their greater size and weight. Lying them down is out of the question, lifting them can be difficult. Where it is not possible to use a crane or hoist to remove a plinth stone entirely, hydraulic jacks and timber bearers should be used to lift the plinth sufficiently to allow aggregate to be tightly packed underneath to form a level bed. Heavy timber props may be needed to support a leaning plinth while jacks are being positioned underneath. Always spread loads with bearers so that edges and corners of stones are not stressed, and take particular care when a plinth is constructed of two or more separate pieces of stone. Protect visible faces of stonework from damage by using carpet, felt or other padding. Avoid propping against faces with lead lettering.

As most of these monuments will have tilted forward towards the grave, there is little option but to excavate on the grave side of the plinth. Such excavations should be kept to a practical minimum. Where lead lettering is missing from the monument carefully excavate and sieve the surface zone of soil as before.

Very large monuments will generally have a base or footing of stone, brick or sometimes large stone or slate slabs to distribute the load. Disassembly of the monument and reconstruction of the footing will be necessary whenever such large works require straightening. Professional engineering advice may be required to ensure that the new footing is adequate. A polyethylene damp-proof course (DPC) should be inserted between any new concrete footing and the overlying stonework. Never mound the surrounding soil above the damp-proof course.

3.3 Resetting on free-draining aggregate

This section is for those monuments which are not leaning but which are suffering from moderate or severe rising damp and salt attack and require treatment. The section on ***Rising damp and salt attack (salt damp), and their effect on monuments*** under ***Monumental materials*** should be reviewed.

The approach is to reset the monument on a bed of free-draining aggregate in order to limit contact between soil water and masonry and so prevent capillary rise into the monument. This use of free-draining aggregate has already been described for leaning monuments in 3.1 above. The same procedure should be followed: the monument should be removed and a bed of at least 200 mm of well-tamped aggregate should be formed on which to reset the monument. Greater than 200 mm of aggregate is desirable and should be installed wherever practicable, provided always that the monument should not be raised above its originally intended position in relation to ground level.

Monuments with a high salt content require further treatment. The ideal is to extract the salt and dispose of it away from the cemetery, or least well away from any monuments so that it is not recycled causing damage to them. Salt can be extracted by washing or poulticing.

Washing techniques dissolve the salt and flush it from the stone. If practicable the stone should be lowered into a large tank of clean water and left for several days to allow the salt to dissolve, be leached out and disperse in the water. Several changes of the 'bathwater' may be required to reduce salt concentrations to acceptable levels. The saline water should be disposed of away from the cemetery.

An alternative for monuments that are difficult to move is the system known as captive head washing (e.g. *Blue Vac* by Let's Clean). This system has a low pressure water spray head with a rubber 'skirt' attached to a wet vacuum cleaner. The head is drawn slowly across the face of the stones; near surface salts dissolve into the wash water which is then drawn away by the vacuum cleaner. Several slow passes should be made to improve the chances of dissolving less soluble salts. Great care is required on stones showing contour scaling as the vacuum could pull a weakly-bound surface off the body of the stone.

Whether bathing in changes of water or captive-head washing, it is important not to let the stone dry out completely during the process: partial drying may be beneficial as it brings salt to the surface, but complete drying will cause further salt attack damage. Salt concentrations can be monitored by analysing the decline in salt content of the 'bathwater' (or vacuumed wash water), most cheaply by electrical conductivity methods (see Young, 2008).

After washing the monument can be reset in its position on the free-draining aggregate and given a final rinse down with clean water. As it dries out it should be monitored and if white salts appear on the surface a further rinse down will be needed. Persistent salts will need further treatments by captive-head washing.

Poulticing treatments can be used to remove salts whether the monument is to be moved or remain in-situ. Poultices (e.g. Westox *Cocoon*) are made of highly absorbent materials which are applied as a wet paste to the stone surface and allowed to dry slowly. The water in the poultice soaks into the stone, the poultice shrinks onto the surface and salts within the stone are slowly dissolved in the absorbed water. As the system dries out the water brings the salts out of the stone and they crystallise within the poultice material as the water evaporates. The poultice is allowed to dry slowly which may take several weeks. The poultice is then

carefully removed and a second poultice applied. Always remove the poultices before they dry completely, in order to prevent damage to the valuable faces of headstones. In the event that they do dry, soften them with a steamer (such as for wallpaper removal) which will enable adding just sufficient water to soften the poultice without driving salts back into the stones. Small amounts of white residue on the stone should be expected and can be brushed off with a fine nylon bristle brush and clean water.

Samples of the poultices (from the same locations in each cycle) should be chemically analysed for soluble salts to confirm the efficacy of the treatment and determine if additional cycles of poulticing are required (see Young, 2008). Specialist conservation skills should be employed, at least initially, to set up a program of poulticing. Once the techniques have been standardised they can then be applied by a tradesperson or someone with appropriate skills and training. Waste poultice material should be disposed of in landfill.

Combining captive-head washing with poulticing may prove to be an effective approach. After an initial phase of captive-head washing, the first poultice is applied while the stone is still damp, thus increasing the likelihood of dissolving the less soluble salts such as sulphates. This combined approach may mean that the number of poulticing cycles can be kept to two.

4. Repairs to monuments

Some monuments topple into pieces without significant breakage of the individual parts. For others, the force of toppling has broken elements and pieces may now be scattered around the site. Thin marble headstones are unfortunately very susceptible to vandalism and they are often found broken into several pieces.

Repairing those monuments with broken elements requires several phases of work and potentially different sets of skills. The first phase of work is the putting back together, or adhering, of broken fragments to repair an individual element, and is the work of a specialist mason or conservator. Similar skills may be needed if a weak headstone requires additional reinforcing. Depending on the size and complexity of the monument, its re-erection could be assisted by unskilled labour, though trade skills and experience should always be involved in a leading and supervisory role.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

4.1	Adhering broken elements	T/P
4.2	Reinforcing weak headstones	T/P
4.3	Replacing plinths	T+U
4.4	Reassembling monuments	T+U
4.5	Consolidation of decaying sandstone	P

4.1 Adhering broken elements

As noted, this work should only be undertaken by a conservator or mason. The broken pieces are collected and cleaned of dirt by washing with water, detergent and a soft nylon or other synthetic bristle scrubbing brush as explained in Section 2.1. Biocide treatment for lichens (Section 2.2) may be necessary if the breaks are old and also if the pieces have been lying on the ground for some time. The pieces are laid out on a stable flat bench and placed together dry to ensure correct matching and orientation of all fragments.

Normal practice for putting the pieces back together has been to use thickened epoxy resin adhesives to set threaded stainless steel dowels into matching holes drilled into each piece. The epoxy resins have also been used along the fracture line to adhere the pieces together. There are a range of concerns about this practice including:

- their long term effectiveness due to different coefficients of thermal expansion;
- that the repairs are often too strong, risking failures elsewhere in the stones;
- that epoxy in the fracture joint blocks moisture movement through the stone; and
- the poor quality of much work done this way.

Concerns about the long term effectiveness of such methods is because of the very different thermal expansion properties of metals, and particularly epoxy resins, compared to marble and sandstone. Metals expand approximately twice the amount of stone and epoxy resins up to eight times that of stone, suggesting that the stone around dowelled joints may fail or be seriously weakened in the long term by stresses imposed by normal daily thermal cycling.

Repairs such as these should not be too strong, for any further vandalism may result in the stone failing in different areas, rather than along the existing break.

Blocking moisture paths through the stone can produce changes in decay patterns with very different appearances on either side of the join, such that an observer might at first question whether the two pieces were originally part of the same stone. The poor aesthetics are often made worse by excessive use of resins smeared over the faces of the stone.

The approach recommended here (and developed by Sach Killam at Rookwood Cemetery) is to use fibreglass rods instead of stainless steel dowels, drill holes that are only slightly larger in diameter than the rods, thin epoxy resins, and using the resin only to set the dowels into the drilled holes and not along the fracture surface, so that no resin is exposed at the surface. Neat natural hydraulic limes are used along the fracture plane to fill shallow losses and provide adhesion (while also allowing moisture transfer) across the join.

Dowel size and spacing depends on the size of the stone being repaired; three dowels are used for a horizontal break across the average headstone, with the centre dowel offset from the others to avoid creating a line of weakness in the stone, and to strengthen the join. Critical to the success of this method is careful alignment of drill holes and dry fitting of the components to check the alignment prior to final assembly. To avoid further damage to weakened stones, drilling must be non-percussive.

For smaller breaks, including those where public safety is less of an issue, e.g. in a footstone, the drilling and dowelling can be omitted and the repair made with neat hydraulic lime. Such repairs still require great care and attention to detail; the pieces being joined must be thoroughly pre-wet to control suction, the lime paste applied immediately the gloss goes off the surfaces, and then the repair kept damp for an extended period to ensure good curing.

The hydraulic lime used for such joins is NHL 3.5 (NHL = natural hydraulic lime, EN 459: 2010). Other materials that may be appropriate include mixtures of lime putty and pozzolans such as fly ash and GGBFS (ground granulated blast furnace slag). Natural cement may also be suitable and may have a role in setting dowels in place of epoxy resins. Further work is required to demonstrate the effectiveness of these materials and to determine the situations in which they should and should not be used. Neat Portland cement should not be used for making joins as it is too strong and too impermeable.

4.2 Reinforcing weak headstones

Stone is a brittle material. Thin marble headstones are inherently weak and susceptible to breakage, particularly at the hands of vandals. The repair of broken headstones is made more difficult when the stone is in many thin pieces, and is loosing strength due to weathering and decay. Gluing and dowelling may enable the stone to be put back together but the result may still be a stone that is too weak to stand without additional support.

A variety of forms of additional support have been tried in Australian cemeteries including:

- metal armatures fixed to the rear of the stone;
- C-section galvanised steel set at the sides to form a channel around the headstone;
- concrete backplates, cast onto the stone after temporary removal;
- compressed fibre cement backplates glued onto marble headstones;
- marble backplates glued onto marble headstones; and
- sandstone backplates glued to sandstone headstones.

Most of these have potential long term problems due to the thermal expansion of dissimilar materials as mentioned above in relation to metal dowels in stone. An example of a recent concrete backplate was seen in which the marble and concrete had separated at the top of the stone as if it were a slate splitting open. With time the concrete will cease providing any real support to the marble.

While a distinct advance on the others, even marble backplates can be problematic because different marbles behave differently. Further, even using the same marble as the original won't necessarily guarantee long-term stability. This is because marbles can be strongly anisotropic: their properties can vary with different orientations in the stone, in one direction the thermal expansion can be many times greater than in another. Angaston marble from South Australia has been shown to have thermal expansions that vary by a factor of 4.5 depending on orientation. It is impracticable to predetermine orientations and to ensure that they match in both headstone and backplate. The best we can do is carefully match the types of stone ensuring that Carrara marble is plated with Carrara, and Angaston with Angaston, etc., though this is partly an aesthetic question of matching appearances rather than physical properties.

Unless they are extremely carefully made, backplates that attempt to follow the profile of the headstone will be visually intrusive and may also have problems with weatherproofing of the edge. Instead of trying to disguise the backplate by copying the original profile, backplates should generally be expressed honestly for what they are — reinforcing. Make them as small as possible, consistent with support for the stone, and make their shape simple; a plain rectangle is preferred, with the top surface bevelled slight away from the headstone to encourage water run off.

The backplate should be attached to the headstone with an epoxy adhesive spread over the whole surface of the plate except at the edges. The plate should be clamped to the stone while the adhesive sets. Pins or dowels should not be used as the adhesive should provide sufficient strength. Thoroughly clean both pieces before adding the backplate, using either detergent (as in section 2.1) or biocide (as in section 2.2) as required. Do not abrade or otherwise seek to key the surface of the headstone; provided the stone is clean and free of dust the epoxy resin will bond to it satisfactorily.

If the stone was broken at the top of the plinth then fibreglass dowels will be required for supporting the combined stone and plate. Dowels should not be located in holes drilled into the join, but within both pieces of stone and staggered to avoid straight lines of weakness. The exposed joint between backplate and headstone should be weatherproofed by applying a small amount of neutral cure silicone into the joint and trowelling it smooth. The aim is to keep water, dirt and biological growths out of the joint.

Though marbles are normally considered brittle materials, over a very long period of time they behave plastically and can deform to new shapes. This phenomenon is particularly apparent in cemeteries, where thin headstones can often be seen to have developed distinct curves, particularly those that are leaning. Any bowing will limit the opportunity to apply a backplate, and may make it impractical as the bowed set cannot be reversed in a short time period. Long-term relaxation of the stone in a water bath may be successful.

This section has focussed on marble headstones as they are the most susceptible to breakage. However, the same principles apply to other types of headstone, including sandstone, slate and granite: match the type of stone carefully, and limit the size of the backplate to that

necessary for good support. Because of the concerns about different thermal expansion rates, backplating should be periodically monitored for its effectiveness. As with other works, records of materials and techniques should be maintained so that informed decisions can be made in future years.

4.3 Replacing plinths

The use of replacement plinths should be limited to headstones and monuments that genuinely need new plinths for their stability and security. Although worn, existing plinths should be retained and repaired wherever possible. Before being re-used, old stone plinths should be thoroughly washed to remove accumulated salts. This is best done by soaking them in a bath of water that is changed daily for several days to allow the salts to be leached out (see Section 3.3).

No plinths have been identified in the database as needing replacement. However, given the preliminary nature of the field survey, this section is included in case the updating of the database should reveal plinths in poor condition.

Although repair and re-use is preferred, there will be some occasions when existing plinths are so deteriorated that the only practical option is to replace them. Ideally, stone plinths should be replaced with stone of the same type, shape, colour and texture. However, because of the high cost, replacement of stone with stone may have to be limited to plinths of the more significant monuments. For others, an alternative might be new plinths made from pre-cast concrete (cast upside down and incorporating a mortise) and installed as if they were stone plinths. However, the initial cost of setting up moulds may not be warranted for relatively few plinths. Concrete for new plinths should always be made from a low-alkali cement (AS 3972) and should be cured for four weeks before use.

New plinths (whether stone or concrete) should copy the overall dimensions, but may simplify the form of the old so that it is apparent that it is not the original. Including the date engraved into the plinth is another way of making this clear. Simplifying the form should be subtle; replacing a bevelled plinth with a rectangular box is not appropriate.

Never seek to make new 'plinths', or to improve support, by casting concrete around the base of a standing headstone. Not only will the result be visually unacceptable, it will mean damage to the stone from soluble salts in the cement.

Set up the new plinths (with their locations guided by marker pegs) on a 200 mm bed of tamped aggregate as in Section 3. When resetting the headstones always start with a dry run to check the fit of the stone. Use lead shims to brace the stone against the sides of the plinth, and adjust to ensure that the headstone is standing vertically.

For setting the stones, use a lime mortar made either of one part NHL 2 to two parts of washed concrete sand; or one part slaked lime putty to two parts of washed concrete sand, to which is added 10% of GGBFS (slag) as a pozzolan, mixed relatively dry and stiff. Sand for these mixes will need to be sieved to remove coarser grain sizes. Prior to application of mortar, spray both tenon and mortise with water and allow to soak in until the stones or concrete are thoroughly wet but not shining. The purpose is to control suction of the porous masonry so that the new mortar will not be sucked dry prematurely. See ***Mortar materials and mixes*** under ***Monumental materials*** for more details of materials, and Section 8: ***Repointing of joints*** for details of application.

Place just sufficient mortar in the mortise so that when the stone is inserted and bedded into the stiff mortar some is extruded up the sides of the stone within the mortise. Compact the mortar down tightly with tools, such as caulking or finger trowels, that fit within the mortise. Fill the mortise with mortar, check that the headstone is standing correctly, adjusting the lead shims as needed, and finish the joint with a slight slope up to the stone, again compacting the mortar down tightly. The mortar must be of the right consistency: it should not be too wet or it will shrink on drying and leave cracks. Avoid smearing mortar on the headstone by taping it prior to insertion in the plinth (see Section 8). As the mortar hardens to a 'leather-hard' consistency (often the next day) tamp the mortar down tightly and keep damp with a fine water spray.

Traditional practice with Carrara marble headstones was to coat the tenon with shellac in order to form a barrier so that salts would not be drawn into the marble and stain it. This practice should be continued (on marble headstones only), though modern slate sealer can be used instead of shellac. Coat only the part of the stone that is to be set within the plinth.

4.4 Reassembling monuments

This section assumes that the elements are complete or sufficiently whole to allow reassembly of the monument. The plinth will have been levelled up and supported on tamped aggregate or other footing as described in Section 3.

Study the elements and work out how they fit together. Do not proceed unless certain. This includes the facing direction of square sections which may be difficult to determine unless perhaps there is lettering on one side of the monument only. Look closely at remnant mortar on joint surfaces for clues as to the way pieces faced. Record how they go together before cleaning off old mortar. Carefully move aside the upper pieces and collect any smaller fragments which should be stored for later re-attachment.

Clean joint surfaces of old mortar and remove dirt by washing with water, detergent and a soft nylon or other synthetic bristle scrubbing brush as per Section 2.1. Treat with biocide as in Section 2.2 if there are biological growths on the surfaces. Prepare small pieces of sheet lead, about 25 mm square, for use as shims to adjust stones to level and to carry their weight while the lime mortar cures. Shims should always be placed well back from outer edges to avoid overstressing the stones at these points.

Lifting sections into place can be tricky. It is not possible to support them from underneath as the flat surface will sit on a narrow (3–4 mm) mortar bed leaving no room for lifting devices. A stonemason could use a 'Lewis pin' to lift the blocks with a hoist on a tripod, though this may be risky with old decayed sandstone. Modern anchor fastenings are an alternative, though with the same risks. Where some of the fastening is left in the stone it is important to ensure that it will not corrode or rust. Position fastenings well away from edges.

Another approach is to use a simple timber frame to clamp the sides of the blocks. The frame would consist of four strong pieces of timber bolted together to produce an adjustable oversize square that would surround the block and have long handles to enable lifting or slinging. Sitting on this frame are four more pieces of timber that are wedged (with wooden wedges) tightly against the sides of the block (except that felt or other padding is used between wood and stone). The secondary timbers may need to be shaped to match the shape

of the stone in order to spread loads evenly. Take great care with carved stones, providing lots of padding around carved shapes.

Prior to applying any mortar each section should be lifted into place as a 'dry run'. This is to ensure that the lifting system is worked out and that everything fits as intended. Shims should be adjusted at this stage to provide a steady base for the next stone.

The new mortar should be made either of one part NHL 2 to two parts of fine washed sand; or one part slaked lime putty to two parts of fine washed sand, to which is added 10% of GGBFS (slag) as a pozzolan, mixed relatively dry and stiff. Sand for these mixes could be washed concrete sand that has been sieved to remove grains coarser than about 1.2 mm. The mortar should be thoroughly mixed by pounding the materials in a bucket or tub with a wooden implement such as a mattock handle and should be relatively dry and stiff. This process improves the intimacy of the mixing which cannot be achieved by a normal rotary cement mixer. Prior to placing mortar spray both stone surfaces with water and allow to soak in. Repeat spraying until the stones are thoroughly wet but not shining. The purpose is to control suction of the stones so that the new mortar will not be sucked dry prematurely. Then spread the new mortar evenly over the bottom stone just a little thicker than the height of the shims but not covering them. Carefully lower the upper stone, tapping it into position. Trim off mortar excess extruded from the joint. The finished joint should be the same width as the original, generally 3–5 mm.

Clean up around the joint as soon as possible and avoid smearing mortar over the surfaces of the stones. Taping the edges of the stones prior to laying will reduce the risk of mortar smears (see Section 8: ***Repointing of joints***). Tightly compact the joint by ironing with a jointing tool that will fit within the joint and produce a very slight (1 mm) concave surface. Remove mortar from joint areas where pieces of stone are missing. Allow at least two days between lifts so that the mortar can dry to an initial set. Keep new mortars damp as per Section 8.

The approach to the many collapsed altars (or chest tombs) should be the same as described here. Because many altars were made with relatively narrow vertical side and end pieces, their stability is dependent on a stable base, something that, due to subsidence, is not common in cemeteries. With the additional impact of vandalism, it's not surprising that so many (14 out of 16) need reassembling. The sides and ends of some altars were often held together at the top by copper (or similar metal) cramps — large staple-like U-shaped ties with the ends inserted in holes drilled vertically into the stones. These should be reused wherever possible, and consideration should be given to the addition of modern cramps where there were none previously, particularly when the sides are narrow or are unstable due to damage. New cramps should be made from 316 (marine) grade stainless steel. All cramps should be bedded in the traditional way — in a lime mortar. Care should be taken to ensure that cramps are set into grooves in the stones so that they do not project above the top surfaces.

Where the side and end walls of an altar are not securely located on the base (perhaps by being set into a groove) consideration should be given to using short fibreglass dowels as locating pins, drilled into the base and wall stones. Stagger the holes so as to avoid creating lines of weakness. Set the dowels into the base using an epoxy resin (or natural cement). Dry fit the wall stones to ensure that are correctly located and test fit the top cramps at the same time.

Mortars for re-erecting altars should be the same as explained above; either of one part NHL 2 to two parts of fine washed sand; or one part slaked lime putty to two parts of fine washed sand, to which is added 10% of GGBFS (slag) as a pozzolan, mixed relatively dry and stiff. Sand for these mixes could be washed concrete sand that has been sieved to remove grains coarser than about 1.2 mm. For setting the dowels into the sides and ends of the altars use either neat NHL 3.5, or a 1:1 mix of lime putty and slag. See ***Mortar materials and mixes*** under ***Monumental materials*** for more details of materials, and Section 8: ***Repointing of joints*** for details of application.

The important principal underlying the reassembly of all monuments is that they should be re-erected by employing the traditional techniques used in their construction. Thus while a individual element that has been broken may be repaired with modern adhesives and metal dowels (Section 4.1), the repaired stones are re-erected in the traditional way with lime mortars, lead shims and metal cramps.

4.5 Consolidation of decaying sandstone

The sandstone of many monuments is decaying. While the measures identified in the database and explained in this guide will slow the rate of decay, they will not stop it altogether. Indeed nothing will, for no material lasts indefinitely. However, there is the potential, through the use of chemicals to consolidate and bind weak and friable stone, to retard the rate of decay. While some of the monuments in the Glebe Cemetery would benefit from chemical consolidation, it has not been specified in the database, and should not be contemplated until other works are completed and their efficacy evaluated. Consolidation treatments are an expensive and specialised activity and should only be undertaken by a qualified and experienced conservator.

5. Repairs to grave kerbs

Like monuments, kerbs (grave surrounds) are often displaced due to subsidence caused by natural compaction, by erosion and by animal burrowing. As with leaning monuments, kerbs with only slight distortions from their original position should be left alone. Of those that do require resetting, begin with the simplest case and develop some experience before tackling the difficult ones, particularly those that support iron fences.

Before starting, study the construction of the kerb. In very old graves, long lengths of sandstone were often bedded on brick or other bases. The stone kerbs were mortared together and occasionally held in place by use of iron cramps bedded in mortar. In wetter environments it would be unwise to reuse the iron cramps as their rusting may cause damage due to the expansionary forces generated. This is unlikely to be the case at the Glebe Cemetery, particularly when the kerbs are uncovered, excavated and allowed to dry normally. Sound cramps should be left bedded in stones to which they are still firmly attached. Any badly rusted cramps should be replaced in 316 grade stainless steel.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

5.1	Resetting kerbs	T+U
5.2	Replacing kerbs	T+U
5.3	Kerbs with iron fences	T+U

5.1 Resetting kerbs

As for monuments, set up pegs and string lines or other markers to guide resiting of the kerbs in their original positions. Establish the final height to which the kerb is to be reset and use the pegs and string line as a guide for reconstruction.

Carefully separate sandstone kerbs taking account of any cramps. Where they have failed and where room permits, lever the stones onto lengths of timber or plywood for temporary storage. Remove any existing supports such as bricks down to a firm base. Excavate trenches beneath the kerbs, cover the dampened base with hydrated lime, then coarse sand, add some coarse aggregate and tamp it down firmly as explained in Section 3.1. Fill the trenches with tamped coarse aggregate so that at least 200 mm of free draining material will lie under the stone kerb. If there were dry laid bricks beneath the stones they can be reused, except where they are obviously decayed or unsound in which case new bricks should be substituted. Dry laid bricks may be part of the 200 mm of free draining material and so less aggregate will be needed.

Where the grave surround has a more substantial footing of mortared brickwork or concrete this may need to be reconstructed. Lime treatment and firm tamping of soils prior to laying bricks or concrete is critical to limiting the likelihood of future tilting of the kerbs. Again, a base of free draining aggregate is desirable. Provided soils are well tamped there should be no need for reinforcing of any concrete except in the case of a large monument with integral kerbs or a deep walled vault or crypt. As salts from cement are damaging to old stonework, low-alkali-type cements should always be used and any concrete thoroughly cured before rebedding kerb stones. The stones should be rebedded on a lime mortar consisting of either, one part NHL 2 to two and half parts of washed concrete sand; or one part lime putty to three parts of washed concrete sand, to which is added 10% of GGBFS as a pozzolan.

Mortar for joining stones and rebedding iron cramps should be either of one part NHL 2 to two parts of fine washed sand; or one part slaked lime putty to two parts of fine washed sand, to which is added 10% of GGBFS (slag) as a pozzolan, mixed relatively dry and stiff. Sand for these mixes could be washed concrete sand that has been sieved to remove grains coarser than about 1.2 mm. See ***Mortar materials and mixes*** under ***Monumental materials*** for more details of materials, and Section 8: ***Repointing of joints*** for details of application.

Old mortar should be thoroughly cleaned from the stone surfaces and cramp holes prior to resetting. Shaped holes filled with mortar may be found in the old joints, these are joggles and are designed (in conjunction with cramps) to lock the two stones together in the correct position. Clean the old mortar from them and ensure that they are completely filled with new mortar during the rejointing. Mortar joints were generally quite thin as can be seen from remaining pieces and also on other graves. Ensure that the new joints are of a similar thickness. Prior to placing new mortar the joint surfaces should be thoroughly dampened with water to control suction. Place the new mortar once the surfaces are no longer glistening with water.

Where concrete or cement-rendered kerbs are in reasonable condition but displaced from their correct position they can be relocated in much the same way as sandstone ones. Where simple cracks or clean breaks are the only damage to either stone or concrete kerbs, the kerb should be reinstated with a neat NHL 2 mortar in the crack. Repairs to render work are described in Section 6.

5.2 Replacing kerbs

Where badly damaged, replacement of concrete or cement-rendered kerbs is the only practical option. This applies particularly to concrete kerbs where the reinforcing has corroded and the concrete has been shattered by the expansionary forces of the rust.

Carefully measure the existing kerb and build a new one to the same dimensions, finishing it with the same shaped upper surface. The new kerb should be in concrete, made with low-alkali cement (AS 3972), and finished to match the texture of the existing kerb. It should be discretely date-stamped so that it is apparent that it is new work. Do not allow wet concrete to come in contact with stones of any description. If necessary use an isolating barrier such as jointing foam, polyethylene sheeting or a combination of the two.

5.3 Kerbs with iron fences

Disassembly of iron fences should only be undertaken where absolutely necessary for repair of the fence itself or to allow resetting of displaced kerbs. See Section 11 for details of iron fences and their repair.

6. Render repairs

These repairs are generally patching of losses in sandstone elements, particularly kerbs which support iron fences. Often the iron has corroded within the stone causing expansion due to rust formation and consequent cracking and spalling off of a section of stone. The same sort of failure is caused when vandals damage the fence, overstressing the stone below.

This work requires the trade skills of a mason.

The aim of the repair is to replace the missing stone with a mortar patch that matches the surrounding stone as closely as possible, in colour, texture and grainsize. The mortar for patching should be either, of one part NHL 3.5 to two parts fine washed sand; or one part lime putty, five parts fine washed sand, and one part GGBFS (slag). Sand for these mixes could be washed concrete sand that has been sieved to remove the coarser grains coarser so as to match the grainsize of the existing sandstone or render. Sands (blended if necessary) should be selected to match the existing colour, but even so the addition of pigments may be needed. Any pigment should preferably be a natural earth pigment with alkaline stable mineral oxides (as used in concretes) an alternative. Never use dyes as these will fade with time. A range of trial mixes should be prepared and allowed to dry slowly before assessing the suitability of the match. See ***Mortar materials and mixes*** under ***Monumental materials*** for more details of materials, and Section 8: ***Repointing of joints*** for details of application, particularly pre-wetting and curing.

Clean the broken surfaces as before (Section 2.1), or using the biocide treatment (Section 2.2) if there are any biological growths colonising the stone. If the surface is stained with rust it should be lightly redressed to expose fresh stone. Treat any exposed iron work that will be covered by the patch with tannic acid based rust converter and then apply two coats of *Penetrol* paint conditioner and primer.

Patches in deep holes (more than about 25 mm) and holes of diameter greater than about 100 mm should be reinforced by stainless steel wire. 316 (marine) grade stainless steel wire of about 1.0 mm minimum diameter should be arranged to form a reinforcing armature and looped into clean dust-free holes drilled at approximately 50 mm centres and set with an epoxy resin adhesive or with natural cement.

Thoroughly dampen the surfaces to be patched several hours beforehand to control suction. Brush onto the stone a thin slurry of binder in water (the binder to be either NHL 3.5, or 1:1 lime putty and GGBFS, as for the patching mortar). Apply the patching mortar before the slurry dries. After completing the repair, the patch should be covered with wet felt or hessian sacking to slow drying and so avoid shrinkage cracking in the mortar. Lightly spray the new work with water three times a day and keep the covering damp for the first week. For the second week keep the covering damp; for the third week spray as for the first and keep the covering damp; and maintain the damp cover for the fourth week.

7. Repairs to grave floors

Some graves have a concrete floor, either set within sandstone kerbs, or simply extending to the limits of the plot. These can be cracked or collapsed due to subsidence of the earth filling beneath. Many concrete floor were deliberately made thin and weak in anticipation of the need to remove them for future burials. Only one grave has to date been identified as needing repairs to its floor, but others may be revealed during detailed investigations. These works can be undertaken by a tradesperson, assisted by unskilled labour (T+U).

Fractured and caved-in concrete floors can be among the most disfiguring elements in cemeteries. In cases where the floors are cracked into only two or three pieces they should be levelled up, earth packed beneath, and retained in situ, rather than replaced. This way a minimum of change is made to the components of the cemetery: the retention of as much original fabric as possible is one of the aims of conservation, for it retains the historical truth of the place. However, even when levelled up, cracked floors can be disfiguring. Achieving the right balance between retention of original materials and the tidiness of the cemetery is a difficult challenge, but decisions should err on the side of the original materials.

Some concrete floors may be covered with coloured aggregates such as river gravels or sea shells. Often the floor may have sagged a little. Assuming they are properly supported and not at risk of breaking through, such floors can often be best conserved simply by adding some more aggregate, carefully chosen to match the original in colour, shape and size. The original aggregate should first be raked from the floor and washed in a sieve to remove the dirt and mosses that accumulate over time.

Badly broken floors will need to be replaced: work should begin with the simpler cases and the more difficult left until some experience has been gained. Carefully record the appearance (or rather what appears to have been the appearance) of the grave before starting any works. Note the height level of the floor on the kerb stones and on the headstone or its plinth. Has the floor been replaced before and has it been built up higher than it originally was? Ideally, the new floor should not be higher than the original, in order to preserve the original form and appearance of the monument. Later changes may have made this impractical, or inappropriate, but it should be the aim.

Carefully recover, wash and store any coloured aggregate topping. Seek additional supplies of accurately matching aggregates. Break up and remove the floor taking care not to damage monuments or kerbs. For thick strong floors, this may be best done by using a portable circular saw with a diamond blade to cut through the concrete (and set to cut only the depth of the concrete). Be wary of iron bars that were intended to support the floor: they may extend beneath the kerbs. If so, consider leaving them in place, treating them with rust converter and then two coats of *Penetrol* (as in Section 6).

Remove and store any elements such as cast iron fragments that may have fallen into the grave. Fill the grave with spare earth and tamp down thoroughly. Protect monuments and kerbs from damage by covering them with thick padding such as felt or hessian sacking.

To allow for thermal expansion of the new floor, a compressible barrier should be inserted between floor and kerbs. Use 'zipped expansion jointing', the foam used for articulation joints in building construction. 10 mm thick, 75 mm wide foam with a 10 mm tear-off side strip should suffice. Tape it to the kerbs and base of monuments before pouring the concrete

so that the tear-off 'zip' line will be the finished level of the new floor. 40–50 mm thickness of concrete should be sufficient.

Unlike conventional concrete, that used for the floors should be made using a binder of a 2:1 mix of GGBFS and hydrated lime, or a 1:1:1 mix of GGBFS, hydrated lime and fly ash, instead of Portland cement. This will produce a weaker concrete, but one that is more elastic and less thermally expansive than normal concrete. Similar binder blends are used in road stabilisation work, but not in normal building, and they cannot be used as a direct replacement for cement in structural concrete. They require extended damp curing; protect the new concrete with felt or hessian and keep damp for at least three weeks.

After the concrete has cured the side strip can be peeled off together with the tape holding it to the stonework, leaving the foam level with the top of the concrete. Do not leave masking tape on masonry any longer than absolutely necessary, as it can leave an unsightly sticky residue in a relatively short time. Low-residue tapes are available and should always be used. Protect all kerbs and monuments from damage and cement splash with thick felt or hessian sacking and plastic sheeting.

If the kerbing has drainholes at the foot of the grave the new floor should be positioned to meet them and have a slope of 1 in 100 from the head to the foot.

Replace any aggregate toppings, augmented with new material where necessary.

Some graves may have simple earth floors, while other may have coloured aggregates added to an earth floor. For those with aggregate toppings, the grave floor should be weeded (Section 1.3) and sieved to recover the aggregate. Lay weed matting over the compacted grave floor and replace the aggregate, again, augmented with new material where necessary.

8. Repointing of joints

Repointing has not been specified for any monument at the Glebe Cemetery though it will be required as part of repairs to the vaults. This section has been included for completeness, in anticipation of eventual work on the vaults, and because it provides details on the practical use of lime mortars which are specified in other sections (see ***Mortar materials and mixes*** under ***Monumental materials***). Also see Young (in prep); and Young & Long (2011).

Eroded mortar joints need repointing (replacing the outer part) in order to weatherproof them, while also allowing the masonry to 'breathe' through the join, thus protecting the adjacent stones. The very narrow joints of many cemetery monuments present a considerable challenge, great care and patience will be required to successfully repoint them. The trade skills of a mason experienced with lime mortars are essential.

Joints that have lichens and algae colonising the adjacent stones first need to be treated with biocide (as described in Section 2.2) and then left for four weeks.

8.1 Mortar materials

Mortar for repointing narrow joints should be one part slaked lime putty to about two parts of fine washed sand. (For repointing the wider joints found in brickwork or rubble stonework, a 1:3 mix should be used with a coarser washed sand.) For joints in more exposed locations, such as the upper surfaces of a monument, 5% of GGBFS should be added as a pozzolan. Alternatively, these more exposed joints could be repointed in a mix of one part NHL 2 to about two parts of fine washed sand. It is important not to use too strong a mix when repointing, as strength comes at the expense of some loss of 'breathability' and elasticity, and with the risk of not being sufficiently sacrificial in respect to the stones.

8.2 Mortar mixing

Successful mixing of lime mortars requires force to push lime and sand together; this cannot be achieved in a conventional rotary cement mixer. Instead, and depending on the amount required, use a forced action (screed) mixer, or pound the materials together by hand using a mattock handle in a bucket or tub, raking with a larry (mason's hoe) to draw unmixed material into play. Lime putties should be drained of water and slurry; use only dense material that will stand like feta cheese. When using lime putty the sand should be quite dry: a damp sand will make too wet a mix. Add no water to the putty and sand, there's enough in the putty to make a stiff, dryish, yet workable mix.

8.3 Raking out

Using various raking tools remove old mortar from the joints to a depth of 20 mm. This applies to narrow joints 3–5 mm wide as commonly found between marble blocks but sometimes in fine sandstone work. Joints of 10 mm and greater as in brickwork and rubble stonework need to be raked out to at least 25 mm. Oscillating blade tools can be used to remove old mortar but angle grinders and disc cutters should not be used as their torque makes them difficult to control, and run-offs and damage to adjacent stones are inevitable. It is important to clean the stone surfaces right back to the end of the cut out and to finish it with a square end. Take care not to damage or dislodge any shims in horizontal joints. Use a hand air pump to blow debris out of the joints and then flush them clean with water.

8.4 Pre-wetting

Thorough pre-wetting of the joints to control suction is an essential aspect of good practice with lime mortars. More porous materials like sandstone and brick will require more water than much less porous materials like marble and granite. For the latter, spraying the old mortar at the back of the joints will be most important and so a fine nozzle that fits within the joints will be needed. Begin spraying the more porous materials the day before repointing: the aim is to build up a body of water in the masonry to help cure the lime, as well as controlling suction. Spray several times on the day, the last shortly before repointing. The masonry should be thoroughly damp but not glistening with water on the surfaces.

8.5 Repointing

The challenge with narrow joints is to get mortar into them rather than across the face of the stones. There are several methods of doing this, the simplest uses no protection and requires careful aim. The alternative is to cover the face of the stones either side of the joint with masking tape which is peeled off after filling the joint. Do not leave masking tape on stonework any longer than absolutely necessary, as it can leave an unsightly sticky residue in a relatively short time. Low-residue tapes are available and should always be used.

Whichever approach is taken, narrow jointing tools (caulking or finger trowels) that fit within the joints are a must. They should be used to tightly compact the mortar into the joints, simply placing mortar with a triangular pointing trowel is not acceptable. Work back into the last placed mortar, slightly over-filling the joints as work progresses. Spray with fine water sprays as soon as it will take it, and keep the new work and surrounding stones damp.

8.6 Finishing joints

When the mortar is leather-hard (when a fingernail can just be pushed into it) trim any excess and crumbs from the surface with a plasterer's small tool or small pointing trowel. Compact the joint tightly by tamping with a stiff-bristled brush. The standard tool is a churn brush but these are not (yet) readily available in Australia, so make-do alternatives are required, including cutting the ends off stiff brooms. The action is not one of brushing, but direct tamping with the ends of the bristles using some force. Tamping compacts the mortar, reducing shrinkage, removes the laitance or skin of lime from the surface and so opens the joint surface to better 'breathing'. It also produces an aged appearance which is often appropriate for old monuments, and is particularly so when only partial repointing is being undertaken and there is a need to match adjacent aged joints. Spray with fine water sprays as soon as tamping is complete.

8.7 Protection and curing

New work must be protected from wind, sun, rain and frost for at least four weeks during and after repointing. Tightly enclosed scaffolds with misting systems to control humidity may be needed in drier weather. Covering with a layer of wet hessian won't be enough as it dries too quickly. Several layers of hessian kept wet behind a plastic outer layer may be appropriate; alternatives include old carpet or felt that can hold substantially more water. Keep new work quite damp for the first week, then allow a week of damp 'drying' during which the relative humidity should be kept between 60–70% RH. During the third week there should be regular wetting of the new mortar, while the fourth week should be of damp 'drying' like the second. Thoroughly wet down as protection is removed at the end.

9. Painting and protective coating

This section deals only with masonry, i.e. stone, concrete and cement-render work. Repainting of ironwork is covered in Section 11.

9.1 Traditional coatings

Some monuments in the Glebe Cemetery have been painted — often with several different colours and generally in traditional linseed oil–lead white paint, limewash, distemper or similar materials. While coatings have been found on only four monuments to date, it is likely that a more detailed inspection will discover evidence of more. Most early paint coatings will have eroded away and few will be obvious. The coatings that survive are protected from erosion, particularly under prominent overhangs on larger monuments. The most obvious is the striking red on the sides of the sandstone altar over the vault to Elizabeth Mayo (d. 18.3.1853, no. 87) in the southeast corner of the cemetery. Other colours noted include ochre, off-white, pale red, warm beige, and grey. These can be best seen on vaults numbers 87, 99 and 110.

It should be clear that these coatings appear to have covered substantial parts of sandstone monuments, and also the render work on vaults. They are quite distinct from blacks and whites used to pick out lettering, and other colours such as gold (leaf) that may have been used to highlight particular features.

The challenge for the ongoing care of the cemetery is, should any of these monuments be repainted, and if so, in what colours and materials?

These questions cannot be answered at this stage: a better understanding of the coatings themselves and the reasons, tradition, practice and heritage significance associated with the painted monuments is required before options can be weighed up in the context of the ongoing management and care of the cemetery. Detailed investigation of the coatings should be made as part of the conservation assessment of the vaults.

Until these matters are resolved no painting of monuments should be undertaken. Equally, any cleaning works should not remove evidence of old coatings, for they are part of the story of the cemetery. Look carefully before cleaning any monument, particularly under projections such as decorative work at the top. Minute traces of paint may remain there — and should be left alone.

9.2 Modern protective coatings

It may be tempting to apply clear protective coatings, such as silicones, siloxanes, polyurethanes and acrylics, with aim of waterproofing and prolonging the life of old monuments. Don't. Coatings limit the breathing ability of stones and can trap water within the monument, causing decay and reducing life expectancy rather than increasing it. They are particularly damaging when used on masonry that contains soluble salts, as most old walls and monuments do. Do not apply such coatings in this cemetery, or any other.

There *is* scope for the use of modern chemical treatments in the conservation of stone and other materials, particularly for the consolidation of weak crumbling stone (see Section 4.5). However, such treatments are an expensive and specialised activity and should only be undertaken by a qualified and experienced conservator.

10. Lettering

Lettering on monuments in the Glebe Cemetery can be divided into two broad categories:

- lead lettering, set into incised grooves and flush with the surface of marble; and
- incised lettering, as seen on sandstone and granite monuments, and which may have once been painted or gilded.

There is a rare example of incised lead lettering on sandstone (John Cobb, d. 7.4.1840, no. 20). The very white look of the letters is probably due to lead carbonate (white lead) forming as a harmless corrosion product on the surface.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

10.1	Repairing lead lettering	T
10.2	Repainting and regilding lettering	T

10.1 Repairing lead lettering

Traditional lead lettering is tapped into v-shaped grooves cut into the marble monument. Small anchoring holes are drilled into the marble through the bottom of the grooves. As the soft lead is tapped into place it flows into the holes forming a series of lugs anchoring each letter. In good quality work the anchoring holes are drilled at different angles, particularly downwards, so as to lock the lead in place. When the lug holes are drilled straight into the marble the locking effect is not present, risking loss of the leadwork due to the different thermal expansion coefficients of the metal and marble and the resulting tendency for the lettering to work loose over a long period of time.

The dislodgment of some lettering may be enhanced by the growth of lichens. As noted in Section 2.2, there are some lichens which grow between the lettering and the marble, presumably feeding on water films trapped between the two materials.

The aim of repairs should be to retain as much of the original material as possible: refixing the existing lettering is preferred to its replacement with new metal. This leads to a conflict between conservation philosophy and good practice. The latter would suggest that new angled lug holes should be drilled to ensure that the lettering remains locked to the marble, but this would use more lead and so require new material. Each case will have to be treated separately: new lead will be required in some, but where the original lead remains every effort should be made to retain and refix it. Prior to refixing, both lettering and stone should be treated with a biocide as specified in Section 2.2. The work of re-fixing existing lettering, or replacing lettering with new lead, is the province of a specialist letter cutter mason.

10.2 Repainting and regilding lettering

Incised lettering that has lost its paint coating or gilding can be repainted or gilded provided the work follows previous practice. That is, gilding should replace gilding, and paint should replace paint, in matching colours. Where there was no previous coating or gilding the lettering should be left plain and not 'improved' by adding to it; though where legibility is an issue, inpainting (by a skilled tradesperson) is preferable to re-carving, which should not be contemplated. The monuments at the Glebe are so old that in most cases it will be impossible to tell if there was any painting or gilding of the lettering. None has been identified to date but a more detailed survey should be made as part of updating the database.

11. Ironwork

Cast iron fences were made up of discrete sections, consisting of posts and infilling panels or rails. The posts are generally set into the stone below with leaded joints: molten lead was poured into oversize holes around the posts and tamped down as it cooled. The lead insulates the iron from damp stone and, because it is soft, permits a certain amount of movement due to thermal expansion and contraction of the iron without damaging the stone. Joints between sections of ironwork can be seen to be either packed with lead pieces, filled with putty, or both. Sometimes molten sulphur was used as a jointing material in a similar way to molten lead.

More recent examples of metal fences have mild steel rails bolted to lugs on cast iron corner posts. The rails are drilled for uprights which are also mild steel and which often carry drop-forged finials in spearhead and fleur-de-lis patterns. Cast iron is very brittle and is easily broken, while mild steel bends rather than fractures.

Skills required for the works in this section are:

11.1	Repairs to ironwork	T+U
11.2	Inhibiting rust and repainting of ironwork	U

11.1 Repairs to ironwork

Only disassemble iron work where absolutely necessary, taking great care not to further damage it. Use penetrating oil to free up nuts and bolts and apply it some days before work commences on the fence. Many examples of loose cast work can be simply pushed back together, or held in place by the standard Australian repair technique — short lengths of fencing wire. Use soft galvanised wire and don't over tighten it. Specialist welders can weld cast iron and so repairs can be made to broken sections provided the pieces can be located. Bent steel rails and rods will need to be professionally straightened. Fences should be reset and joined in the traditional ways as explained. Joints between metal sections should be tightly packed with putty to avoid trapping water and promoting corrosion.

11.2 Inhibiting rust and repainting of ironwork

Much of the ironwork at the Glebe Cemetery has a light surface coating of rust but is otherwise not badly corroded. Given the relatively dry climate this is not surprising, particularly in the case of cast iron which is more durable than other varieties. The questions that arise are: should anything be done to protect the metal, and does it need painting?

Although rusted at the surface, the amount of corrosion to cast iron is only slight, and as most of the ironwork dries readily after rain there is little need for painting which would in turn become a maintenance problem, requiring regular recoating to maintain protection. Instead of paint, the ironwork should be brushed down and coated with a rust inhibiting product such as fish oil.

Use bristle brushes to remove dirt, flaking paint and loose rust. Do not use wire brushes: they will produce a cleaner surface but will also leave minute metal filings on the surrounding stonework where they will corrode and discolour the stone.

Wash and brush the ironwork down with mineral turps and allow to dry. Washing is important as it removes any remaining loose metal particles which may otherwise promote

corrosion. The ironwork should then be coated with fish-oil preservative such as Wattyl *Killrust Fishoilene* diluted with an equal amount of mineral turps and applied with a brush. Work it well into cracks and crevices. Dropcloths should be used to protect surrounding stones from splash, and if any significant spills occur the cloth should be soaked in water to avoid the risk of self-ignition. The coating dries very slowly (48 hours) and so dry and still weather is desirable to avoid excessive accumulation of dust on the tacky surface. Do not apply to wet or damp surfaces, in wet weather, or when the surface temperature is below 10°C. Apply a second coat of fish oil, also diluted 50:50 with mineral turps.

The fish-oil coating will be dark and glossy initially but will turn matt and gradually degrade and eventually wear off. However, in doing so it will not trap moisture against the metal which is the risk with paints. Thus although the fish-oil will eventually require replacement, any failure to replace in good time will have no deleterious effect.

Some fences may have been painted several times and the approach to them should depend on the funds available and a realistic assessment of the likelihood of regular maintenance. The simplest treatment would be to coat them all over in fish-oil as above. Alternatively, if repainting is desired they should first be carefully inspected by a conservator (or someone with the necessary skills) to determine the sequence of paint colours used through time, and from this to resolve what should be the finished colour. The sequence of previous colours should be recorded in the database.

Where the iron is to be painted it should be thoroughly brushed down to remove loose paint and rust and treated with a rust converter based on tannic acid as per the manufacturer's instructions. Prime with an oil-based metal primer to which *Penetrol* is added at a rate of 10% and top coat with two coats of paint intended for the protection of ferrous metals. Drop cloths should always be used to protect surrounds and other stonework from splashes.

12. Wooden elements

There are wooden elements in the cemetery: four posts supporting iron railings around plot 123 (Ann Raisbeck, d. 8.9.1867), and the old fence post in the northwest corner of the cemetery (no. 200). That they have survived at all is remarkable and is an important guide to their ongoing care, suggesting that a cautious approach is required. Further consideration and examination of these elements should be undertaken by a conservator before deciding on any intervention.

If considered necessary, the posts of plot 123 could be reset in free draining aggregate and treated to limit decay of the timber. The notes below explain these treatments.

The old fence post (no. 200) has been extensively attacked by termites and is in poor condition. Treatment proposals, which may include its impregnation with an appropriate synthetic resin in order to strengthen the remaining wood fibres, should take account of its survival to date and should be peer-reviewed before embarking on any works. An experienced conservator is the only person who should touch it.

12.1 Resetting in free draining aggregate

All rotting and decay of wood is due to fungal attack. Fungi only become active when the moisture content of wood is above about 20%, so if it can be kept dry it will not rot. Keeping it dry is practically impossible when the wood is set into the ground as fenceposts, building timbers or cemetery monuments. However, by resetting wooden posts in porous free draining aggregate or gravel the moisture content can be kept to a minimum. Because the aggregate is nutrient-poor it also helps reduce the risk of fungal attack, for fungi require nitrogen from the soil in addition to carbon from the wood fibres.

Carefully excavate all around the posts with small hand trowels while another person provides support. Consider whether the posts have sufficient strength to allow safe removal. Measure the depth to which they are buried and lift them from the holes. Just as with stone monuments, excavate at least a further 200 mm, tamp thoroughly, and replace the earth with coarse aggregate that will allow rainwater to drain away from the base of the wood. After treatment as set out below, replace the posts to the correct level and pack around them with more gravel, finishing near the surface with coarse sand as for stone monuments (see Section 3.1). As before, use marker pegs to align the posts to their original positions.

12.2 Preservative treatments

Scrape loose earth from the bases of the removed posts. Wash and brush off remaining dirt with a soft bristle brush. While still damp, stand posts upright in a tall narrow container that can be filled with preservative to more than half the height of the posts. Sections of large diameter PVC pipe with a cap on one end may be useful for this purpose.

Place the bottom of the post in the container and slowly add preservative (Osmose *Boracol 200RH*) until it the level is more than half the height of the posts. Leave to soak for 24 hours before removing the post and allowing to drain. Invert the posts and soak the upper sections, again for 24 hours. If the tops of the posts are dry dampen with water and allow to soak in before immersing in preservative. Handle freshly treated posts with gloves, and always avoid skin and eye contact.

If, after investigation, the posts are considered too fragile to remove from the ground their life can be prolonged by annual applications of brushed-on preservative. Treat the exposed portions of the posts with the same Osmose *Boracol 200RH* applied by brush flooding of the surface, with particular attention paid to the end grain at the top where the wood is most absorbent. Wait several hours and apply a second coat.

Depending on the strength and integrity of the base of the posts, a fungicidal rod treatment may be appropriate. Fungicidal rods (e.g. Preschem *Polesaver Rods*) are inserted into a single hole drilled steeply downwards into the below ground part of the post. The rods are antifungal chemicals (looking like a stick of chalk) that dissolve and provide their antifungal effect when the base of the post becomes wet. The rods can also be simply dropped into any large holes in the top of the posts. Check rods annually and renew as required.

---000---

REFERENCES

Australia ICOMOS. 2013. *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*. Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, Melbourne.

Young, David. 2008. *Salt attack and rising damp: a guide to salt damp in historic and older buildings*. Heritage Council of NSW, South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide City Council, Heritage Victoria, Melbourne. ISBN 978-0-9805126-4-9 (print) ISBN 978-0-9805126-5-6 (online)

Young, David. 2014. (in prep) *Mortars: materials, mixes and methods: a guide to repointing mortar joints in older buildings*. Heritage Councils of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, Melbourne.

Young, David & Elisha Long. 2011. *Repointing lime mortar joints: some important points*. NSW Heritage Council technical note, Sydney. [http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/tagrepointjointsupdate.pdf]

Standards

AS 3972—2010. *General purpose and blended cements*.

AS 4204—1994. *Headstones and cemetery monuments.*

BS EN 459—2010. *Building limes, Parts 1–3*.