

# Maryborough Cemetery

Conservation Management Plan

Fraser Coast Regional Council

July 2016



Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel, 1907 (Image courtesy John Oxley Library)

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#### Document Verification

Project	Maryborough Cemetery Conservation Management Plan
Project Number	13062C
Document Title	13062C Maryborough Cemetery CMP_FINAL_29072016
File Location	Projects\13062C MARYBOROUGH Cemetery CMP
Client	Fraser Coast Regional Council

#### Version history

Revision	Date	Nature of revision	Prepared by	Authorised by
0	05/07/2013	Draft report	UO/CB	BG
1	25/08/2013	Revised report following review	CB	-
2	28/10/2013	Revised report following second review	UO	CB
3	17/01/2014	Minor revisions	CB	-
4	30/09/2014	Additional research	CB	-
5	13/01/2015	For submission to EHP	CB	-
6	29/07/2016	Final	CB	-

## Contents

List of Figures .....	v
List of Tables .....	vii
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Location.....	1
1.3 Cultural Heritage Recognition.....	2
1.4 Personnel .....	3
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	3
1.6 Methodology.....	3
<b>2 Historical Context .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	5
2.2 Early Cemeteries in Maryborough .....	5
2.3 The Establishment of the General Cemetery.....	5
2.4 Improvements to the Cemetery 1870s-1890s.....	9
2.5 Developments in the Twentieth Century.....	14
2.6 The Garden of Rest Cemetery.....	18
2.7 The Extent of the Cemetery Reserve .....	21
2.8 The Cemetery Today .....	25
<b>3 Place Description .....</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	26
3.2 Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel .....	26
3.3 Garden of Rest Lawn Cemetery .....	39
<b>4 Significance .....</b>	<b>46</b>
4.1 Determining Historic Cultural Heritage Significance.....	46
4.2 The Current Statement of Significance .....	47
4.3 Comparative Analysis.....	50
4.4 Archaeological Potential .....	52
4.5 Analysis of Significance .....	54
4.6 Hierarchy of Significance.....	54
<b>5 Obligations and Opportunities .....</b>	<b>56</b>
5.1 Statutory Obligations .....	56
5.2 Operational Requirements.....	59
5.3 Physical Condition.....	60
5.4 Curtilage Assessment .....	61
5.5 Revision of QHR Citation.....	63
5.6 Interpretation Opportunities .....	63

<b>6</b>	<b>Conservation Policies</b> .....	<b>64</b>
	Part 1 – Best Practice .....	64
	Part 2 – Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.....	65
	Part 3 – Garden of Rest Cemetery .....	68
	Part 4 – General .....	69
	References Cited .....	71
	<b>Appendix A – Implementation Plan</b> .....	<b>74</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1: The Maryborough General Cemetery heritage boundary. ....	2
Figure 2: The Burra Charter process. ....	4
Figure 3: The cemetery reserve as surveyed in 1863. Note the reserve consists of three lots (Maryborough and District Family History Society (DFHS) Collection, in Riddell Architecture, 2010, 12). ....	6
Figure 4: 1885 survey plan showing two cottages at the southern (Kent Street) boundary of the cemetery (Source: EHP). ....	8
Figure 5: The above survey overlaid on satellite imagery. The blue line denotes the main carriageway and the label indicates the original entrance from Kent Street (aerial imagery source: Google Earth 2014). ....	8
Figure 6: Cemetery portions. Note the indents in portions A and B. ....	9
Figure 7: Example of kerbing and channelling, 1907. ....	11
Figure 8: Photo dated 1911 showing the view to the Walker Street entrance. ....	11
Figure 9: View to the Mortuary Chapel, c1907. ....	12
Figure 10: Sexton’s cottage located on the 1883 extension to the cemetery reserve (Source: FCRC). ....	13
Figure 11: The 1885/6 survey plan noted earlier. See the truncations on the north-eastern boundary. Also note the further subdivisions, which eventually form an industrial estate (Source: EHP). ....	13
Figure 12: Aerial image from 1964 showing the clearing for the Garden of Rest in the northeast and the Monumental Cemetery in the southwest. (Source: EHP) ....	15
Figure 13: Aerial view from 1993. Note the extent of mature vegetation relative to 1964 above. (Source EHP). ....	16
Figure 14: Two images showing continuity and change. ....	16
Figure 15: Entrance gate. ....	17
Figure 16: Photo of the war cemetery in the <i>Maryborough Chronicle</i> 13 May 1950, 5. ....	18
Figure 17: Original plan for the war cemetery. (Source: FCRC) ....	19
Figure 18: Extensions over time. ....	22
Figure 19: Close-up of a survey plan (full version below) showing the proximity of surveyed graves to one of the subdivisions. (Source: EHP) ....	23
Figure 20: Survey of subdivisions on the eastern boundary of the monumental cemetery (Source: EHP). ....	24
Figure 21: Power pole and lines within cemetery. ....	26
Figure 22: Map of Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel. ....	27
Figure 23: Image showing view to the Mortuary Chapel in 1907. ....	28
Figure 24: Views to the Mortuary Chapel in 2013. ....	28
Figure 25: Views to the chapel. ....	28
Figure 26: Map of portions. ....	29
Figure 27: Plots arranged in rows. ....	30
Figure 28: Double grave. ....	30
Figure 29: Memorial for people buried in unmarked graves. ....	30
Figure 30: Area of unmarked plots and plots identified by number only. ....	30
Figure 31: Victorian monument. ....	31
Figure 32: Vault of the Aldridge Family, prominent figures in Maryborough’s history. ....	31
Figure 33: Subsidence causes monument to become unstable. ....	31
Figure 34: Inappropriate restoration of gravesite (painted grave to the left). ....	31
Figure 35: Indian Banyan Tree. ....	32
Figure 36: Invasive tree roots cause damage to graves. ....	32
Figure 37: Piled up tree litter can adversely affect the gravesite. ....	32
Figure 38: Mature Pine trees. ....	32
Figure 39: Main entrance. ....	33

Figure 40: Signs of deterioration on right gate post.....	33
Figure 41: Post-and three-wire fence.....	33
Figure 42: Entrance gate on Bright Street.....	33
Figure 43: Overgrown path between portion B and C.....	34
Figure 44: Bitumen cover on path damaged by water.....	34
Figure 45: Deteriorated gravelled path.....	34
Figure 46: Tree root damage to path.....	34
Figure 47: Channelling along path.....	35
Figure 48: Waterlogged area in the northeast.....	35
Figure 49: Drainage issues following heavy rain.....	35
Figure 50: Small culvert close to southeast boundary.....	35
Figure 51: Signage at main entrance.....	36
Figure 52: Close-up of orientation sign.....	36
Figure 53: Dilapidated park bench overgrown with vegetation.....	37
Figure 54: Build-in seating in Mortuary Chapel.....	37
Figure 55: Mortuary Chapel.....	38
Figure 56: Moss growth affecting internal timber post.....	38
Figure 57: Map of the Garden of Rest Lawn Cemetery.....	40
Figure 58: Garden of Rest.....	41
Figure 59: Columbarium Section.....	41
Figure 60: Columbarium Garden.....	41
Figure 61: Children’s Memorial Garden.....	42
Figure 62: Maryborough War Cemetery.....	42
Figure 63: Rest Centre.....	42
Figure 64: Main entrance gate.....	43
Figure 65: Pedestrian gate with ‘MCC’ lettering.....	43
Figure 66: Chain link fence along Walker Street.....	43
Figure 67: One of two bungalows, the former Sexton’s residence.....	44
Figure 68: Left building of the two bungalows, the former Assistant Sexton’s residence.....	44
Figure 69: Landscaping around the dam section.....	44
Figure 70: Planting along the path in the southwest.....	44
Figure 71: Orientation sign at the main entrance.....	45
Figure 72: Sign displaying the cemetery rules.....	45
Figure 73: Map showing the area of archaeological potential for the original entrance and Sexton’s cottages.....	53
Figure 74: EHP assessment and approval process flow chart.....	56
Figure 75: Map indicating the recommended curtilage for the QHR entry (in yellow).....	62
Figure 76: Close up of revised curtilage incorporating the Garden of Rest cemetery.....	62

## List of Tables

Table 1: Cultural heritage recognition of the Maryborough General Cemetery. ....	2
Table 2: First burial date for each Garden of Rest portion. ....	20
Table 3: Description of key elements of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel. ....	28
Table 4: Description of key elements of the Garden of Rest Cemetery. ....	41
Table 5: The QHR Statement of Significance for the Maryborough Cemetery.....	48
Table 6: Hierarchy of Significance grading.....	54
Table 7: Graded Elements of the Maryborough General Cemetery.....	54
Table 8: EHP levels of assessment and approvals.....	57
Table 9: Operations requirements and issues summary. ....	59
Table 10: Five year action plan. ....	60

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The Maryborough Cemetery was established in 1873 and it was the third cemetery in Maryborough. The heritage significance of the cemetery is recognised on a number of heritage registers, including the Queensland and Fraser Coast heritage registers.

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared to guide the management of the cemetery's heritage values, including conservation, use and development, and to provide assistance for future work applications required under heritage legislation and planning codes. This CMP was prepared in accordance with the principles expressed in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Burra Charter) and James Semple Kerr's *The Conservation Plan: A guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance*, 7<sup>th</sup> edition.

The original draft of the CMP was first prepared in 2013. Since that time, the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) citation has been updated and the original heritage boundary has been changed. The process that led to these updates and changes is set out in the relevant sections of this CMP. The remainder of the CMP, however, reflects the work undertaken prior to the QHR citation changes, as this work was the basis for the changes. This includes the description of the cemetery prepared in 2013.

## 1.2 Location

The Maryborough General Cemetery is located in Maryborough, Queensland on Lot 290 on Plan SP170657 and is managed by the Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC).

The cemetery is approximately four kilometres west of the Maryborough Central Business District (CBD). The cemetery is bounded by the Bruce Highway and Bright Street in the west, Kent Street in the south, an industrial estate in the south east, Slaughterhouse Road in the east and bushland in the north.

The cemetery is divided by Walker Street into northern and southern sections. The southern section of the cemetery incorporates the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel. The northern section consists of the Garden of Rest Cemetery, which includes the Children's Memorial Garden, Columbarium Section, Columbarium Garden and a war cemetery. The entirety of the cemetery is referred to as the Maryborough General Cemetery.





Figure 1: The Maryborough General Cemetery heritage boundary.  
 (Courtesy Department of Environment and Heritage Protection/Google Maps).

### 1.3 Cultural Heritage Recognition

The Maryborough General Cemetery has been recognised in the following heritage registers and databases:

Table 1: Cultural heritage recognition of the Maryborough General Cemetery.

Place Name	Register/Database	ID
Maryborough Cemetery	Queensland Heritage Register	600689
Mortuary Chapel and Cemetery	FCRC Local Heritage Register	65
Mortuary Chapel (former)	Register of the National Estate (archived)	008773
Mortuary Chapel, Maryborough	National Trust Queensland	MARY 1/027

## 1.4 Personnel

The staff responsible for this CMP are:

- Dr Craig Barrett – Historian and Project Manager.
- Ulrike Oppermann – Consultant.

## 1.5 Acknowledgements

The project team would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organisations that assisted in the preparation of the CMP:

- Allan Feldman, FCRC Cemetery Co-ordinator.
- Josh Sauer, Team Leader Maryborough General Cemetery.
- Mary Burns, Manager Heritage, Environmental Policy and Planning, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP).
- Historical groups and individuals:
  - Maryborough District Family History Society.
  - Ann O’Loughlin.
  - Jan Downman.
  - Peggy Bertram (‘Friends of the Cemetery’).
  - Tom Ryan.
  - Ian Scougall.
  - Margaret Wroe.

## 1.6 Methodology

The best-practice framework for the conservation of tangible cultural heritage in Australia is the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter is based on the international development of policies and charters to manage cultural heritage places from the 1930s onward.

The Burra Charter provides the overarching principles that guide all heritage practice in Australia. The charter “sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians”. The charter defines conservation as “the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance” (Burra Charter, 1999: Article 1.4). Importantly, the Burra Charter (or international equivalents) underpins statutory cultural heritage regulation at all levels of cultural heritage management: world national, state and local.

The Burra Charter provides a clear and precise process that guides the conservation of a place, which is represented in the figure below.

# The Burra Charter Process

## Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



Figure 2: The Burra Charter process.

## 2 Historical Context

### 2.1 Introduction

The following historical context is not a comprehensive history of the Maryborough General Cemetery. The history is intended to provide a basis for the assessment of the cemetery's significance and to develop conservation policies for the management of the place. Moreover, the QHR citation has been updated in part based on the information presented in this history and additional research by EHP officers. Any future work that relies on the contextual history to any extent should be based on this history and the history in the QHR citation.

A range of documents have been used to prepare this history. The original QHR citation and the CMP for the Mortuary Chapel provided a helpful overview of the early history of Maryborough, the first two cemeteries and the chapel itself. Digitised articles in the *Maryborough Chronicle*, *Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser* (1860-1947) and the *Maryborough Chronicle* (1947-1954) provided useful information about particular details and general descriptions of the cemetery. Council minutes were examined for information, particularly relating to the Garden of Rest Cemetery that was established in 1959.<sup>1</sup> Local historical society collections were perused and consultation undertaken with cemetery staff and local historians. Analysis of photography, including aerial photography, was also important, particularly to establish the extent of historical plantings.

The history spans the entirety of the current cemetery reserve. However, the cemetery, as described in the Introduction to this CMP, consists of two sections. The 'original' cemetery is referred to as the 'Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel' and the more recent lawn cemetery as the 'Garden of Rest'.

### 2.2 Early Cemeteries in Maryborough

The Maryborough General Cemetery is the third cemetery for Maryborough. The first cemetery was established following the settlement of the original Maryborough town site in the late 1840s and early 1850s. A new town site was surveyed in the 1850s (the current location of the Maryborough CBD) and a second cemetery was established in Kent Street. However, the location was considered to be undesirable as it was close to town, particularly as an "unpleasant odour" arose from the cemetery in hot weather.<sup>2</sup>

### 2.3 The Establishment of the General Cemetery

The Maryborough Town Council considered options for a new cemetery as early as the 1860s. A plan was drawn in 1863 (see Figure 3) and it acquired land for the new cemetery in 1871. The cemetery opened in 1873 to coincide with the closure of the Kent Street cemetery. Relatives and friends of people buried in the Kent Street cemetery were encouraged to remove headstones and grave surrounds to the new cemetery; in 1921 the former cemetery became a park and today is known as Elizabeth Park. The location of the cemetery away from the centre of town reflected English practice at the time.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Council staff scanned Minutes, particularly from the 1950s and 1960s, for any references to the cemetery. Copies were made of relevant pages and compiled together. In general, references to Minutes will be 'Maryborough City Council Minutes' and the date provided by Council staff when they were located for this report.

<sup>2</sup> Riddell Architecture, Mortuary Chapel, Maryborough Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, DRAFT, Riddell Architecture 2010, 11.

<sup>3</sup> Riddell, *Mortuary Chapel*, 10.

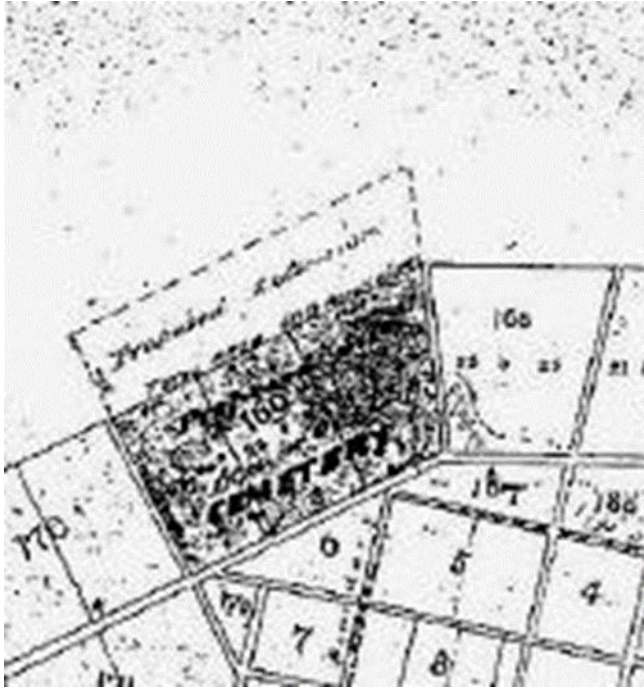


Figure 3: The cemetery reserve as surveyed in 1863. Note the reserve consists of three lots (Maryborough and District Family History Society (DFHS) Collection, in Riddell Architecture, 2010, 12).

The new cemetery was described in detail by the *Maryborough Chronicle* in 1875:

The whole [cemetery] is surrounded by a sightly and substantial fence, along part of which various hedge plants have been set, which, on growing up will do much to mitigate the somewhat desolate appearance of the reserve. The entrance is by an ornamental gate, inside which is the sexton's cottage, which with its pretty flower beds and homelike aspect strongly resembles a park-keeper's lodge in some rural county of old England. A straight broad and neatly gravelled path divides the whole reserve longitudinally into two equal parts, and is flanked on either side by a plantation of different varieties of shade trees, including all those which are proved to be most effective in our climate. At regular distances space has been left for cross-walks to run at right angles to the principal one, and flanking the several alphabetical divisions into which the reserve is parcelled out. The graves are all neatly aligned, and owing, probably to the paucity of monuments, there is an entire absence of that gloomy grotesqueness that fancy is wont to associate with the forest of tombstones, urns, broken columns, crosses and other emblems of mortality which are wont to throng older cemeteries. Altogether, the place conveys the impression rather of a cheerful and well kept garden, somewhat new and crude indeed in its surroundings, but giving promise of abundant beauties as the years roll on and tree life flourishes in maturer and more vigorous growth over the last homes of the "silent majority".<sup>4</sup>

An earlier article (1872) indicated the Sexton's cottage was to be "semi-gothic, containing four rooms with front and back verandahs and is to cost £100. From the appearance of the plan it will be both neat and ornamental".<sup>5</sup> Interestingly, it was noted that the cottage was "one of the cheapest buildings yet erected in Maryborough".<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Quoted in Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 13.

<sup>5</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 21 December 1872, 2.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

The 1875 article describes several elements of the new cemetery that are worth examining in more detail. The original entrance to the cemetery, as described in the newspaper article, was from Kent Street, and the main carriageway transected the cemetery reserve. It is important to note this as the current configuration, described in more detail below, is different; the entrance to the cemetery had shifted to Walker Street. The cemetery portions, as per common practice, were divided between the various religious denominations, “including Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Presbyterians, Wesleyans and the Lutherans”.<sup>7</sup> Smaller portions located along the northern (Walker Street) boundary were set aside for non-Christian burials. A *Maryborough Chronicle* article from 1886 noted that these portions were “set apart for Chinese and kanakas”.<sup>8</sup> Detail was even provided about the Chinese burial practices: “In all cases the bones of the celestials are ultimately exhumed, placed in the ‘family jar’ and shipped to the Celestial Empire”.<sup>9</sup> These portions were, at the time the cemetery was laid out, located at the rear of the cemetery. Although there were ‘cross-walks’ between each section, these do not appear to have been formed as paths at this time (this occurs in the 1880s). Trees were also planted, although these were not mature at the time as the articles suggests.

The presence of the Sexton’s cottage within the cemetery reserve is also noteworthy. A survey plan of the site (dated 1885/6, though possibly including later amendments) clearly indicates the presence of two cottages at the southern boundary of the cemetery (see Figure 4). One of these is, presumably, the original cottage described in the 1875 article; the other may be for an assistant sexton. A 1923 newspaper article about the retirement of the cemetery Sexton, HN Hansen, who began employment at the cemetery in 1878, stated that the cottage was “situated at the entrance nearest the railway line, and which is really a continuance of Kent Street”.<sup>10</sup> On the basis of this description, it would appear that the cottage nearest the entrance (see Figure 5) was the original cottage. Portions A and B (see Figure 6) are indented and it is possible this indent corresponds with the position of the cottage on the right, although it is not clear why the portions would be indented to accommodate the cottage (unless it allowed space for a yard). Either way, by 1885 there are two cottages in close proximity on the southern border of the cemetery.

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<sup>7</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 16 February 1886, 2.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 12 December 1923, 6. The section of Kent Street running along the southern boundary of the cemetery was cut off from the remainder of the street with the extension of the Howard line to the Maryborough railway line.

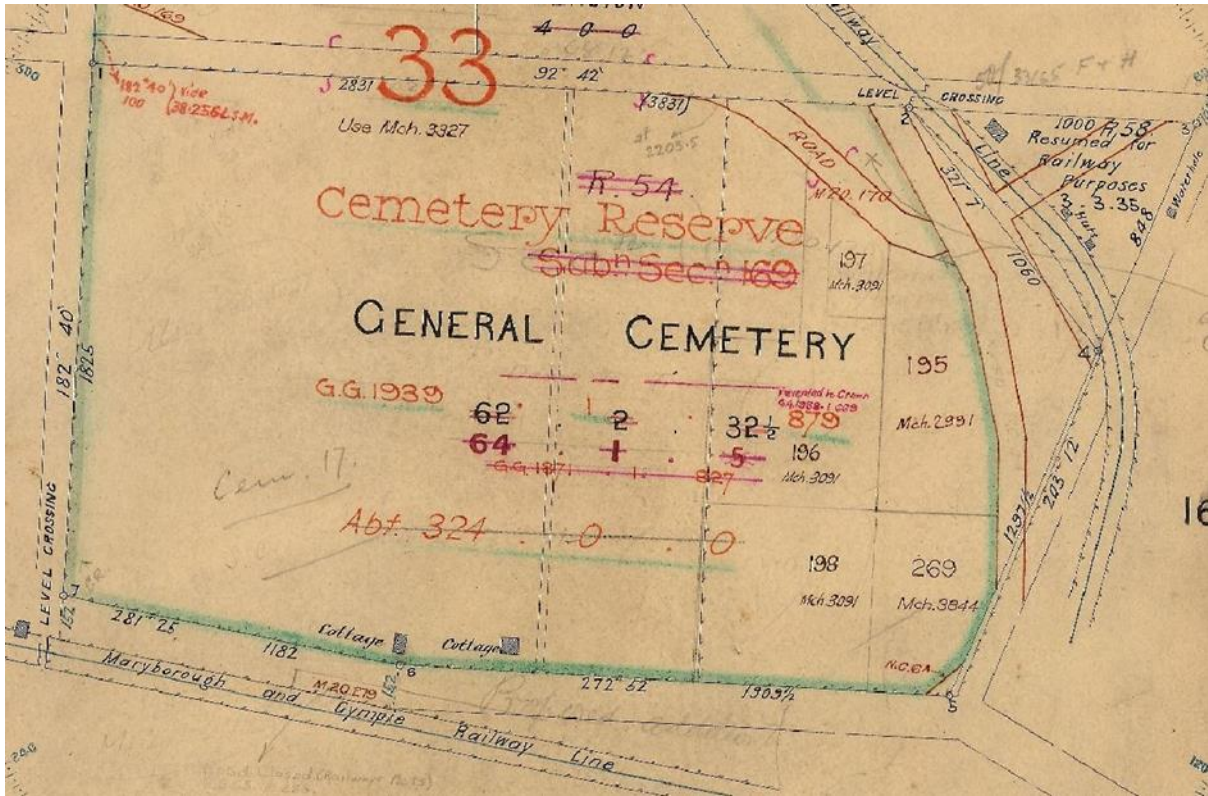


Figure 4: 1885 survey plan showing two cottages at the southern (Kent Street) boundary of the cemetery (Source: EHP).

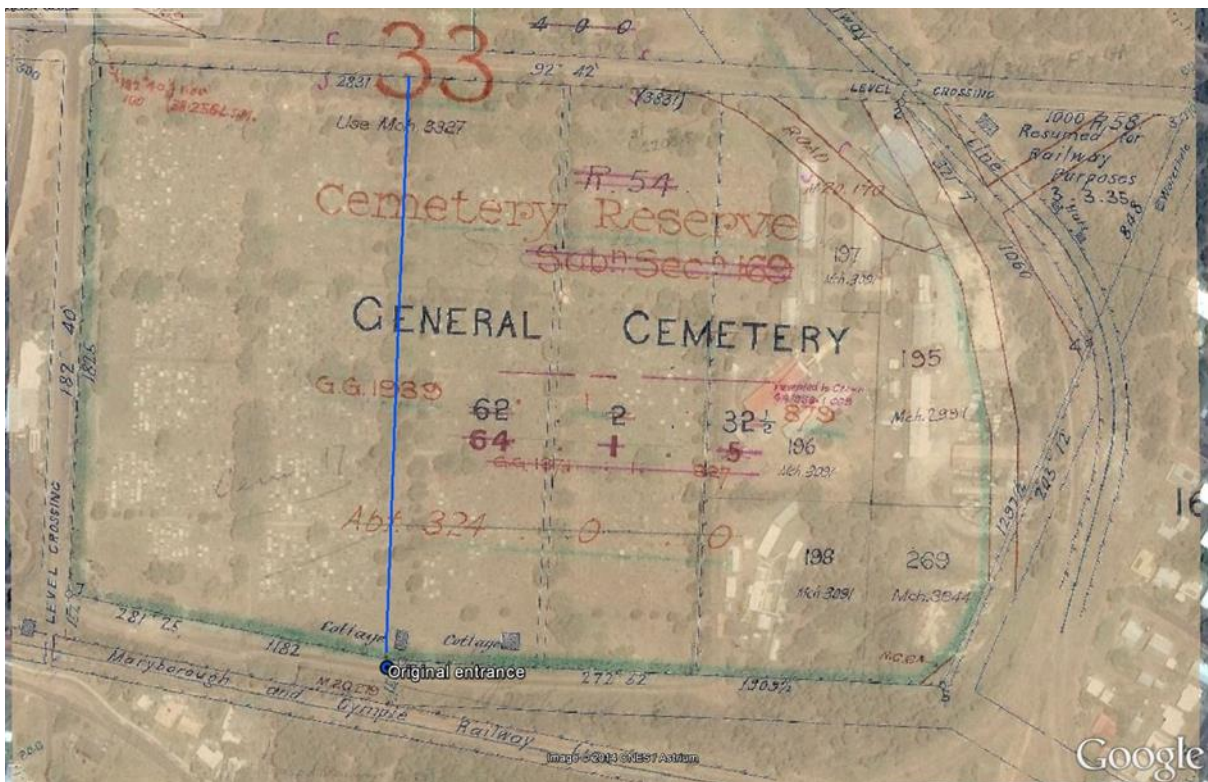


Figure 5: The above survey overlaid on satellite imagery. The blue line denotes the main carriageway and the label indicates the original entrance from Kent Street (aerial imagery source: Google Earth 2014).



Figure 6: Cemetery portions. Note the indents in portions A and B.

## 2.4 Improvements to the Cemetery 1870s-1890s

Despite the positive description proffered in 1875, it seems the last part of the article – specifically the reference to ‘new and crude’ – was most relevant. The Cemetery Trust received financial assistance from the colonial government to reclaim the “lonely ‘city of the dead’ from utter



wilderness and disorder, to a condition more in harmony with its solemn purpose".<sup>11</sup> The improvements, begun in 1876, were extensive. The *Maryborough Chronicle* provided yet another comprehensive description:

The improvements at the cemetery are still being carried on; the six additional laborers are still at work, and will be for another week. Clearing and grubbing have been completed; a water-race has been cut along the whole length of the NW sides and all the walks are being formed, by which a considerable amount of surface drainage will be obtained and space prepared for trees and flowers along the borders. These improvements will cost about £99. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Trustees make an appeal to the public for donations of trees, Plants, &c to ornament the cemetery, and as the planting season is rapidly drawing to a close we would urge all who can help to do so quickly.<sup>12</sup>

The improvements continued into the 1880s. Trenching of the cemetery – 80 chains 8 feet wide and 20 inches deep – was undertaken in 1884. The 1886 article quoted earlier continues:

That portion of the cemetery which is laid out looks in splendid order, the graves being arranged in straight lines with ample space between, and numbered where there is not a tombstone. The large variety of trees, shrubs, and plants, mostly in bloom, with the finest collection of rose trees in the district, makes the place cheerful and tones down the sorrowful and melancholy associations. It is intended to do about two miles more of trenching, forming roadways and borders, including of course the planting of trees, &c.<sup>13</sup>

The forming of the main walks probably consisted of creating a camber (note the 'natural crown' of the path in Figure 7 below), at least on the main paths. The cross-paths were probably also formed in this period. Kerbing and channelling was also installed in sections of the cemetery by 1907 (see also Figure 7). The kerbing and channelling is not visible in Figure 8, but it is likely that it is covered by grass or groundcover at this time.

The major addition to the cemetery in this period was the construction of a mortuary chapel in 1883. The chapel was designed by the prominent architect, Willoughby Powell. The chapel was constructed not on the original carriageway, but a secondary path to the east. The reason for constructing the chapel away from the primary axis of the cemetery is unclear; Riddell Architecture suggested that the location of the chapel had "the advantage of sitting in the centre of the four major Christian denominations which in practical terms were also likely to be the most populated and most used sections of the cemetery".<sup>14</sup> The original carriageway remains wider than the other paths as viewed in satellite imagery.

The formal entrance to the cemetery was moved to its current location at Walker Street at this time.<sup>15</sup> The entrance gates from Kent and Walker Streets were also presumably moved or reconstructed to reflect the new configuration of the cemetery. Ironically, the new entrance from Walker Street meant the non-Christian burials were now at the front of the cemetery, rather than the rear of the cemetery as originally intended.

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<sup>11</sup> Quoted in Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 13.

<sup>12</sup> Quoted in Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 14.

<sup>13</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 16 February 1886, 2.

<sup>14</sup> Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 15. For a detailed discussion of the chapel, see the relevant conservation management plan.

<sup>15</sup> Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 15.



Figure 7: Example of kerbing and channelling, 1907.  
Note also the trellises to the left and right of the image. (JOL 76-7-8)



Figure 8: Photo dated 1911 showing the view to the Walker Street entrance.  
(JOL D10-5-90).



Figure 9: View to the Mortuary Chapel, c1907.  
Note the extent of plantings. (JOL no accession number)

Ornamental plants were integral to the cemetery's layout. The Cemetery Trustees, all members of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society, undertook a planting program in 1886.<sup>16</sup> The Sexton, Hansen, was responsible for gardening, a task rendered difficult as there was no town water to the cemetery at this time.<sup>17</sup> The *Queenslander* commented in particular about the rose plantings in an 1890 article describing a visit to Maryborough by the Governor of Queensland, Sir Henry Wylie Norman:

The "city of the dead" was bright with masses of lovely roses and glorious pansies. The caretaker (Mr. Hansen) is famous for the splendid roses which he grows, and his Excellency was the recipient of one of the finest bunches I have ever seen.<sup>18</sup>

Photographs from the early twentieth century show domed trellises on either side of the carriageway leading to the mortuary chapel, presumably for training rose bushes (see Figure 5). The space for small gardens within each portion may have impacted the numbering of grave plots; the numbers run sequentially in each portion and then suddenly change and it is possible the gardens may have been removed to allow more room for graves. Although the roses were a notable feature of the cemetery, Hansen drew approbation for submitting roses from the cemetery in a local flower show.<sup>19</sup>

By the early 1880s, a section of the eastern lot originally part of the cemetery reserve was excised for the construction of a branch railway to the Burrum coalfields (and the principal towns of Torbanlea and Howard), which was opened in 1883 (see M2035 Sheet 3). The original cemetery reserve was also extended by four acres in 1883 to provide space for horses and buggies, taking land across from the Walker Street entrance.<sup>20</sup> This space eventually became the location of the second

<sup>16</sup> 'Country News', *Queenslander*, 27 February 1886, 347.

<sup>17</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 12 December 1923, 6

<sup>18</sup> 'The Governor's Recent Tour', *Queenslander*, 4 October 1890, 659.

<sup>19</sup> Allegretto, 'Stenograms', *Queenslander*, 11 May 1895, 874.

<sup>20</sup> Riddell Architecture, *Mortuary Chapel*, 14.

Sexton’s cottage. The cottage, which was constructed around or before 1911, appears to have been a timber house with a pyramid roof, rear extension and outbuildings (see Figure 10). The cottage is no longer extant, although it is possible some remnant fabric remains.<sup>21</sup> It appears that there was a second cottage as “two cemetery cottages” were mentioned in Maryborough City Council minutes in 1952.<sup>22</sup> The second cottage was the Gravedigger’s residence.<sup>23</sup> The current cemetery work shed and offices and two more recent houses (also formerly used as Sexton’s cottages) are now located in and near the location of the former cottage.



Figure 10: Sexton’s cottage located on the 1883 extension to the cemetery reserve (Source: FCRC).

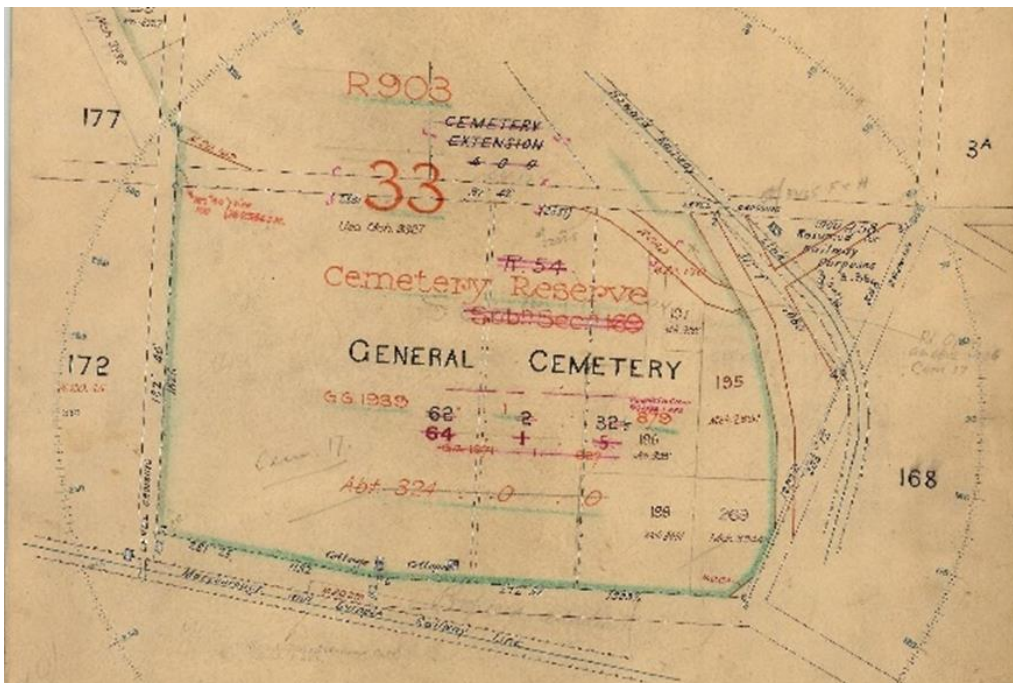


Figure 11: The 1885/6 survey plan noted earlier. See the truncations on the north-eastern boundary. Also note the further subdivisions, which eventually form an industrial estate (Source: EHP).

<sup>21</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm. 26 April 2013.

<sup>22</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes 29 July 1952.

<sup>23</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes 2 September 1955.

## 2.5 Developments in the Twentieth Century

The beautification of the cemetery in the late nineteenth century was augmented by further plantings in the twentieth century. An aerial photograph of the cemetery taken in the 1964 illustrates the basic planting layout as described in the early *Maryborough Chronicle* articles above (Figure 12). The planting overall (at least the large trees) is relatively sparse; what is very clear is that the planting of trees was focused primarily on the original thoroughfare and the perimeter of the cemetery, with a particular emphasis on the eastern side of the Walker Street entrance (where the non-Christian burials are located). The Maryborough City Council's Health Inspector's Report in October 1954 stated that:

Old and overgrown shrubs and grass have been removed from both sides of the driveway from Walker Street gate to the mortuary, and garden plots dug in their place. 40 Carabia [sic] Pine trees have also been planted from the present avenue to the corner level with the overhead bridge in Walker Street.<sup>24</sup>

These trees are clearly relatively mature and form the densest planting in the cemetery at this time (near the non-Christian portions along Walker Street). The reference to 'Carabia Pines' is unclear as there is no such pine named as such. It is likely that the pines (which remain extant) are in fact popularly referred to as 'Caribbean Pines' (*Pinus Caribea*), which are now a declared pest. Roses and other annual flowers were planted along the path between the Walker Street entrance and the Mortuary Chapel in 1955, and gravel paths were formed between grave plots "in all Sections now in use".<sup>25</sup>

An aerial photograph, taken several decades later (1993) shows substantially more plantings along paths and the perimeter, including the thoroughfare leading to the Mortuary Chapel (see Figure 13). Cadaghis (*Corymbia torelliana*) in particular were planted along the paths between portions in the 1970s and along the path to the Mortuary Chapel. Several palms and pine trees visible in a series of photographs taken in 1907 are also no longer extant by this period, indicating that there has been a process of removal through attrition or deliberate change over time. Nonetheless, it appears a substantial number of mature trees dating from the nineteenth century remain extant in the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel. The Indian Banyan Trees along the former entrance at Kent Street and along Bright Street were planted in the 1960s and were propagated from cuttings from the tree planted at Queens Park c1905.

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<sup>24</sup> Health Inspectors Report, 11 October 1954, included in Maryborough City Council Minutes.

<sup>25</sup> Health Inspector's Report, 3 May 1955, Maryborough City Council Minutes.



Figure 12: Aerial image from 1964 showing the clearing for the Garden of Rest in the northeast and the Monumental Cemetery in the southwest. (Source: EHP)



Figure 13: Aerial view from 1993. Note the extent of mature vegetation relative to 1964 above. (Source EHP).

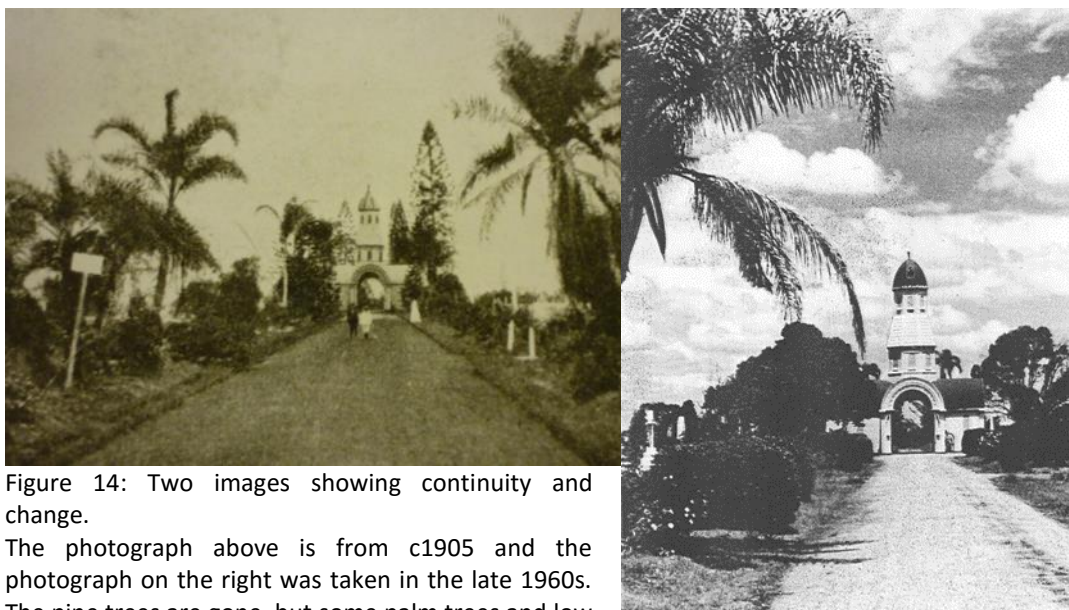


Figure 14: Two images showing continuity and change.

The photograph above is from c1905 and the photograph on the right was taken in the late 1960s. The pine trees are gone, but some palm trees and low bushes remain.

(Left: JOL, no accession number. Right: Image provided by FCRC, photographer: RG Parry).

Cemetery infrastructure appears to have suffered over time. The kerbing and channelling constructed in the 1880s was removed (date unknown) and not replaced. The 'sightly and substantial fence' described in the 1875 Maryborough Chronicle article also appears to have been removed. Simple post and rail fencing has been recently erected around the southern and western boundaries of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel and a relatively recent picket fence (early 2000s) constructed along the Walker Street boundary.<sup>26</sup> The Walker Street entrance gate posts may, however, be original; they certainly match the posts seen in a 1911 photograph (see Figure 15). One of the alderman of the City Council noted in a 1937 Council meeting that the gates were "shabby" and that they required attention.<sup>27</sup> There are other entrances around the cemetery; access is still possible to the original carriageway from Walker Street, and a turnstile was removed from the Kent Street entrance in 2008.



Figure 15: Entrance gate.

*Left:* Photograph taken in 1911; note the gate posts at the rear of the photograph, and, across Walker Street, the second Sexton's Cottage (JOL D10-5-90).

*Right:* the Walker Street entrance today.

There were some improvements in the twentieth century. For example, water reticulation was extended to the cemetery portions in the late 1930s. In the same 1937 Council meeting noted above, a motion was presented that water reticulation be extended to the cemetery portions: "At present people had to go a considerable distance for water and as many of them travelled by bus they had little time to spend at the graves. Most of the time was taken up with bringing water for vases".<sup>28</sup> The motion was carried. It is understood some sections of cast iron drain pipes extend along the (original) main carriageway.<sup>29</sup> These could also be part of early water reticulation (rather than drainage) – or possibly date from the late 1930s.

The major change in this period, however, was the shift in management from the Maryborough Cemetery Trust to the Maryborough City Council. The cemetery was, from its inception, managed by the Trust; however, over time, as the population of the city increased, the Trust found it difficult to maintain the cemetery such that by the 1920s it was considered to be in a "deplorable state" due to the Trust's "intolerable financial position".<sup>30</sup> The Maryborough City Council agreed to assume control

<sup>26</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm. 26 April 2013.

<sup>27</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 27 January 1937, 7.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm. 26 April 2013.

<sup>30</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 28 November 1923, 7.



of the cemetery's management, beginning in December 1923. Sexton Hansen, who had started work at the cemetery in 1878, retired at this time.

## 2.6 The Garden of Rest Cemetery

The extent of the cemetery reserve continued to expand in the twentieth century. These extensions facilitated the creation of a lawn cemetery, called the Garden of Rest Cemetery, which was approved by the Maryborough City Council in 1959.<sup>31</sup>

The first work in what later became the Garden of Rest Cemetery, however, was the establishment of a war cemetery. The cemetery is located in the current Garden of Rest Cemetery, close to the boundary with Walker Street. According to the Office of Australian War Graves, the first burial in the cemetery was that of Private Robert Keith John Begg on 29 August 1942. Nine other service personnel were buried in the cemetery and the final internment occurred in April 1945.<sup>32</sup> According to a regular columnist in the *Maryborough Chronicle* ('Diggers' Column') the cemetery was established for service personnel who died in Australia (in this case presumably Maryborough) during the war.<sup>33</sup> The graves were originally managed by the Maryborough City Council, but were then passed to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 1948.<sup>34</sup> The graves were initially mounted with wooden crosses, but these were replaced with marble headstones and the grave plots concreted, based on standard War Graves practice.<sup>35</sup> The original plan for the cemetery indicates that it was anticipated to be much larger than it eventually became.



Figure 16: Photo of the war cemetery in the *Maryborough Chronicle* 13 May 1950, 5. The crosses are presumably the original timber crosses. Note the fence.

<sup>31</sup> Norman Buettel, 'A Brief History of Maryborough Cemeteries', 25 February 1985, Maryborough, Wide Bay and Burnett Historical Society, file C 28, 3.

<sup>32</sup> Valda Brewer, Office of Australian War Graves, to Joshua Sauer, Cemeteries Operations Foreman, email, 13 June 2014, [Valda.Brewer@dva.gov.au](mailto:Valda.Brewer@dva.gov.au).

<sup>33</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 7 January 1948, 4.

<sup>34</sup> Brewer to Sauer, email, 13 June 2014.

<sup>35</sup> *Maryborough Chronicle*, 7 January 1948, 4.

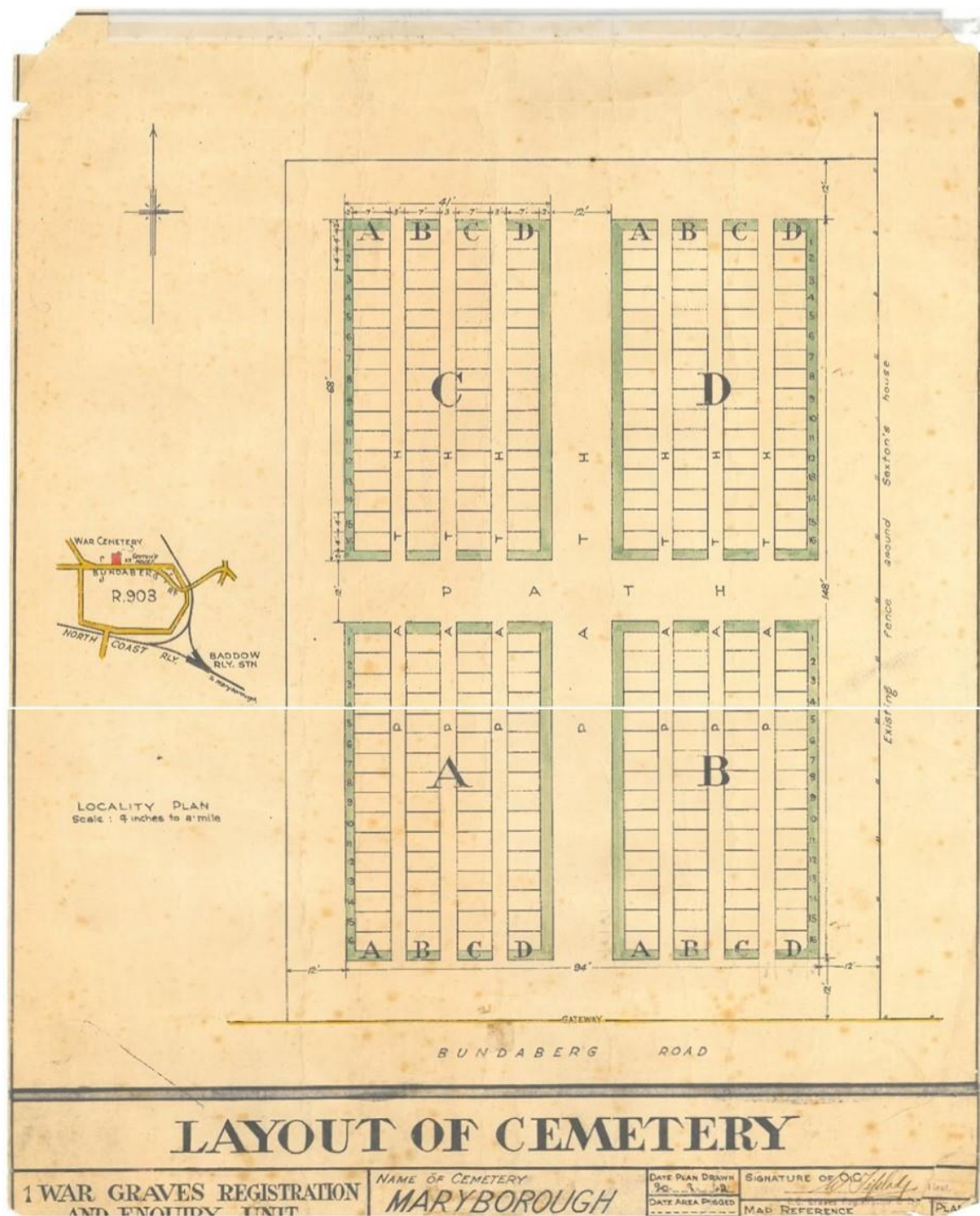


Figure 17: Original plan for the war cemetery.(Source: FCRC)

The Maryborough City Council began planning for a lawn cemetery in addition to the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel in the early 1950s. Council appears to have been influenced by a lawn cemetery recently established at Hemmant in Brisbane, where perpendicular headstones were prohibited by a Brisbane City Council Ordinance.<sup>36</sup> A plan was drawn up for the

<sup>36</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 26 August 1952. The Hemmant Cemetery appears to include a mix of monumental and lawn cemeteries; it appears that the lawn component of the cemetery was established in the early 1950s; the monumental section predates this.

cemetery by December 1953.<sup>37</sup> However, the plan did not immediately progress; a loan was provided to the Council from (presumably) the Queensland Government Treasury in 1955 to facilitate extensions for the “new Cemetery”.<sup>38</sup> The Cemetery was officially named ‘Garden of Rest’ in 1958<sup>39</sup> and Council bylaws were created to regulate the size and location of headstones in the new cemetery. The first burials occurred on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1960. The first burials in each of the portions are as follows:

Table 2: First burial date for each Garden of Rest portion.

Section	First burial
I	06/03/1990
II	31/03/1994
III	07/11/2005
IV	04/05/1995
V	01/03/2010
VII	04/03/1960
IX	16/02/1971
XI	04/03/1960

The reasoning for a lawn cemetery was discussed in a Council meeting in July 1956, referring it seems to a letter from the Brisbane City Council regarding the Hemmant Garden of Rest:

The obvious advantages are that the whole of the burial area may be readily mowed so as to simplify maintenance procedure and costs, and in addition, there is a uniformity which is not found in cemeteries with the old style vertical headstone ... They [Hemmant Garden of Rest] allowed headstones with a 4” margin on concrete which is easy to repair in contrast with granite or marble, if accidentally chipped. The margin is bevelled so that the outside edge will not protrude and be caught by the mower. Further strongly advocating that the City Health Inspector make a trip to Brisbane to see the detail of the Hemmant Cemetery at first hand and if necessary take any photographs he may choose.<sup>40</sup>

The context for changes in cemetery design is not well-established for Australia.<sup>41</sup> Nonetheless, within the context of the history of the Maryborough cemetery, it is instructive to compare the above quote with a portion of text from the description of the Maryborough cemetery in 1875 (included earlier): “The graves are all neatly aligned, and owing, probably to the paucity of monuments, there is an entire absence of that gloomy grotesqueness that fancy is wont to associate with the forest of tombstones, urns, broken columns, crosses and other emblems of mortality which are wont to throng older cemeteries”. It would seem, in addition to practical considerations, that this very sentiment guided the design and establishment of lawn cemeteries (or garden cemeteries) in Queensland at this time.

An interesting aspect of the cemetery’s design was the creation of portions for religious denominations. This was typical practice in cemetery design in the nineteenth century (as illustrated

<sup>37</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 1 December 1953.

<sup>38</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes 16 June 1955.

<sup>39</sup> Health Committee’s Report, 27 August 1958, Maryborough City Council Minutes.

<sup>40</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 2 July 1956.

<sup>41</sup> There are no general works that establish the context for changes in cemetery design in Australia, particularly the shift from monumental to lawn/garden cemeteries. The subject is examined typically in British, European or American contexts, but a superficial analysis indicates that there is no consistent typology or chronology between regions.

in the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery) and Council originally intended to carry this approach across to the Garden of Rest. However, the plan was soon abandoned:

Whilst this system [of separate portions for the denominations] worked satisfactorily in the old Cemetery, it is anticipated that it will take up too much time to keep the whole of the required area for each denomination in a lawn-like appearance whilst only a small portion of each section will be used at the commencement of operation. It would be much better to combine all Protestant Religions into one group and the Roman Catholics into another, and work the two sections simultaneously in close proximity to each other.<sup>42</sup>

This approach represents an ‘interim’ measure, between the rigid divisions in the earlier cemetery and today’s practice where portions are not divided according to denomination.

The cemetery was cleared in the late 1950s and gates and other infrastructure installed in time for its opening in 1960. The entrance gates originally had, or were intended to have, an arch that spanned the brick pillars and read ‘Garden of Rest’.<sup>43</sup> The iron gate for the entrance was ordered after the cemetery had opened.<sup>44</sup> Otherwise, the description of the entrance design matches the existing structure. A shelter shed, toilet block, fencing and grids were also constructed; the shelter shed and toilet block remain extant, although it appears the chain link fence is a later addition, replacing a timber fence (that may have matched the fence outside the War Cemetery). Trees and shrubs had not been planted as late as 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1960, and the Park Curator was instructed to “proceed as quickly as possible with the planting” prior to the first burial in March.<sup>45</sup> However, it appears trees and shrubs were not planted until August 1960.<sup>46</sup> Beds of roses were planted around the “Rest centre” by October that year.<sup>47</sup>

The second set of cottages for the Sexton and Gravedigger – now located adjacent to the Garden of Rest cemetery – were removed and new houses constructed. The precise date of the work is unknown, but it occurred after 1964 (based on aerial photography) and the fabric of the houses suggests construction either in the 1960s or early 1970s.

## 2.7 The Extent of the Cemetery Reserve

As noted in earlier sections of this history, the cemetery has undergone a number of subdivisions and extensions over time. The first subdivision appears to have occurred as early as the 1880s to accommodate the Burrum coal field rail extension from the Maryborough railway. In the same decade, a section of land was acquired across from the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel (where the Garden of Rest is today) so mourners could park their vehicles away from the cemetery. Newer Sexton and Gravedigger cottages were later constructed in this area. The cemetery reserve continued to expand in the twentieth century, with identified expansions occurring in 1913, 1959 and 1971. The current boundary is smaller than the heritage boundary - Figure 18 below indicates the extensions over time in relation to the current heritage boundary.

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<sup>42</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 15 December 1958.

<sup>43</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 9 February 1959.

<sup>44</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 14 June 1960.

<sup>45</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 8 February 1960.

<sup>46</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 15 August 1960.

<sup>47</sup> Maryborough City Council Minutes, 6 October 1960.

Figure 18: Extensions over time.

Note the red boundary in each image denotes the current QHR curtilage.



Map showing the QHR Curtilage (red) and the proposed cemetery boundaries in 1863.



Map showing the QHR Curtilage (red), the existing monumental cemetery and the extension of 4 acres in 1883.



Map showing the QHR Curtilage (red) and the extension in 1913.



Map showing the QHR Curtilage (red), extension in 1971, note the excised area for the Crematorium on the western side.



Map showing the QHR Curtilage (red) and the current Cemetery Reserve. Note the current reserve is smaller than the 1971 extension.

There was a range of subdivisions in between the area set aside for railway purposes and the cemetery, although the precise date of these is unclear. There is a structure in this area in earlier aerial surveys (see Figure 12); today it is occupied by an industrial estate. The land was apparently set aside by Council in 1967.<sup>48</sup> The boundaries of the lots, in particular one in the northwest, have come very close to the edge of the cemetery. Indeed, it has been claimed that child and/or pauper graves may be located in one the lots adjoining the cemetery.<sup>49</sup> A recent survey to verify the boundaries of the cemetery has uncovered inconsistencies on the north-east boundary, indicating the possibility of burial sites located in the industrial area.<sup>50</sup> A survey plan included below illustrates just how close surveyed graves are to the boundary of the industrial estate. In 1971, a section of the reserve adjacent to the Garden of Rest Cemetery was excised and a crematorium constructed on the land in 1973.<sup>51</sup>

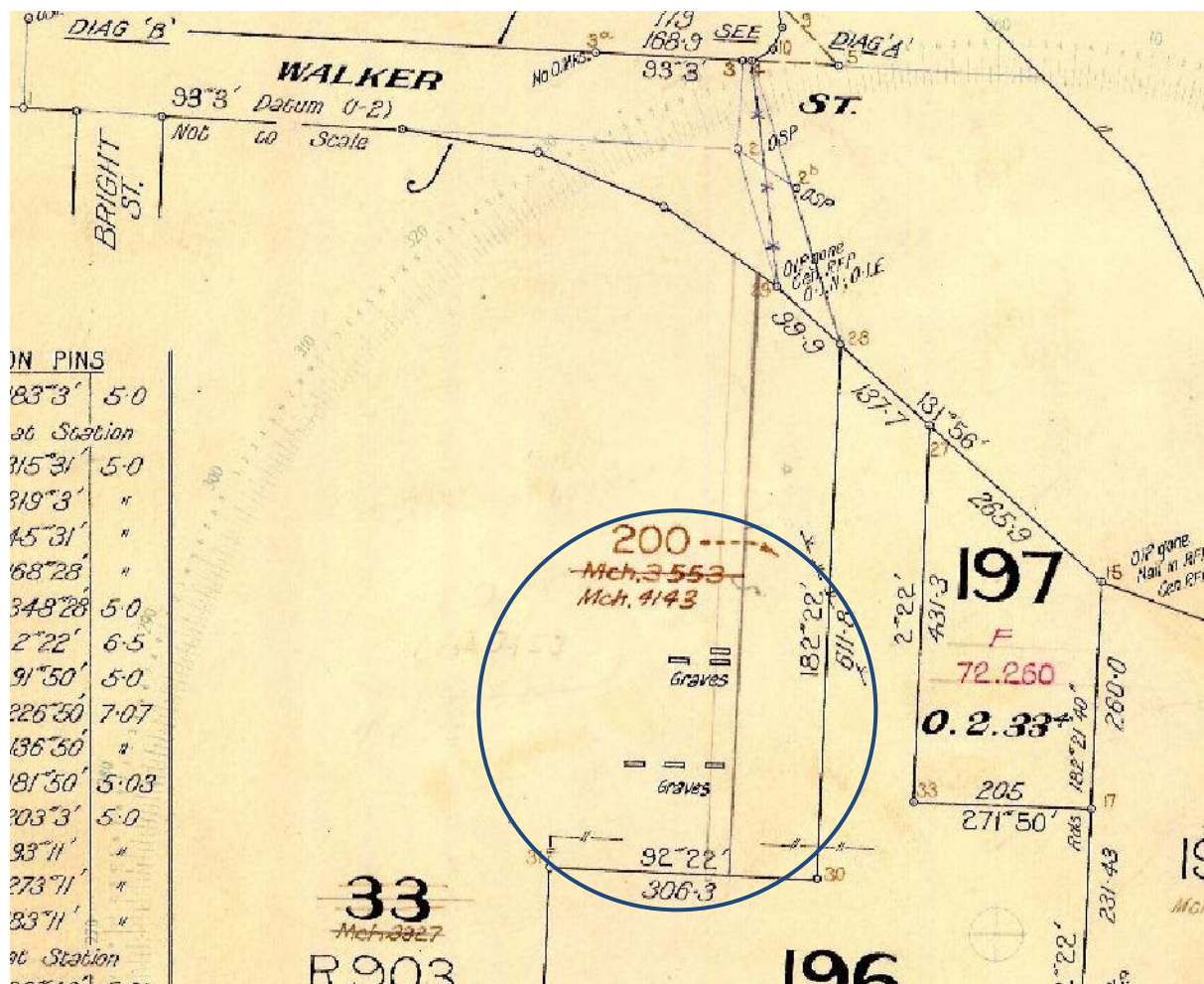


Figure 19: Close-up of a survey plan (full version below) showing the proximity of surveyed graves to one of the subdivisions. (Source: EHP)

<sup>48</sup> Buettel, 'A Brief History of Maryborough Cemeteries', 3.

<sup>49</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm. 20 March 2013.

<sup>50</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm. 20 March 2013.

<sup>51</sup>FCRC Libraries Local History Blog, 2012, *Maryborough Cemeteries*, viewed 24 April 2013, <http://fclibrarieslocalstudies.blogspot.com.au/search?updated-min=2012-01-01T00:00:00-08:00&updated-max=2013-01-01T00:00:00-08:00&max-results=8>.

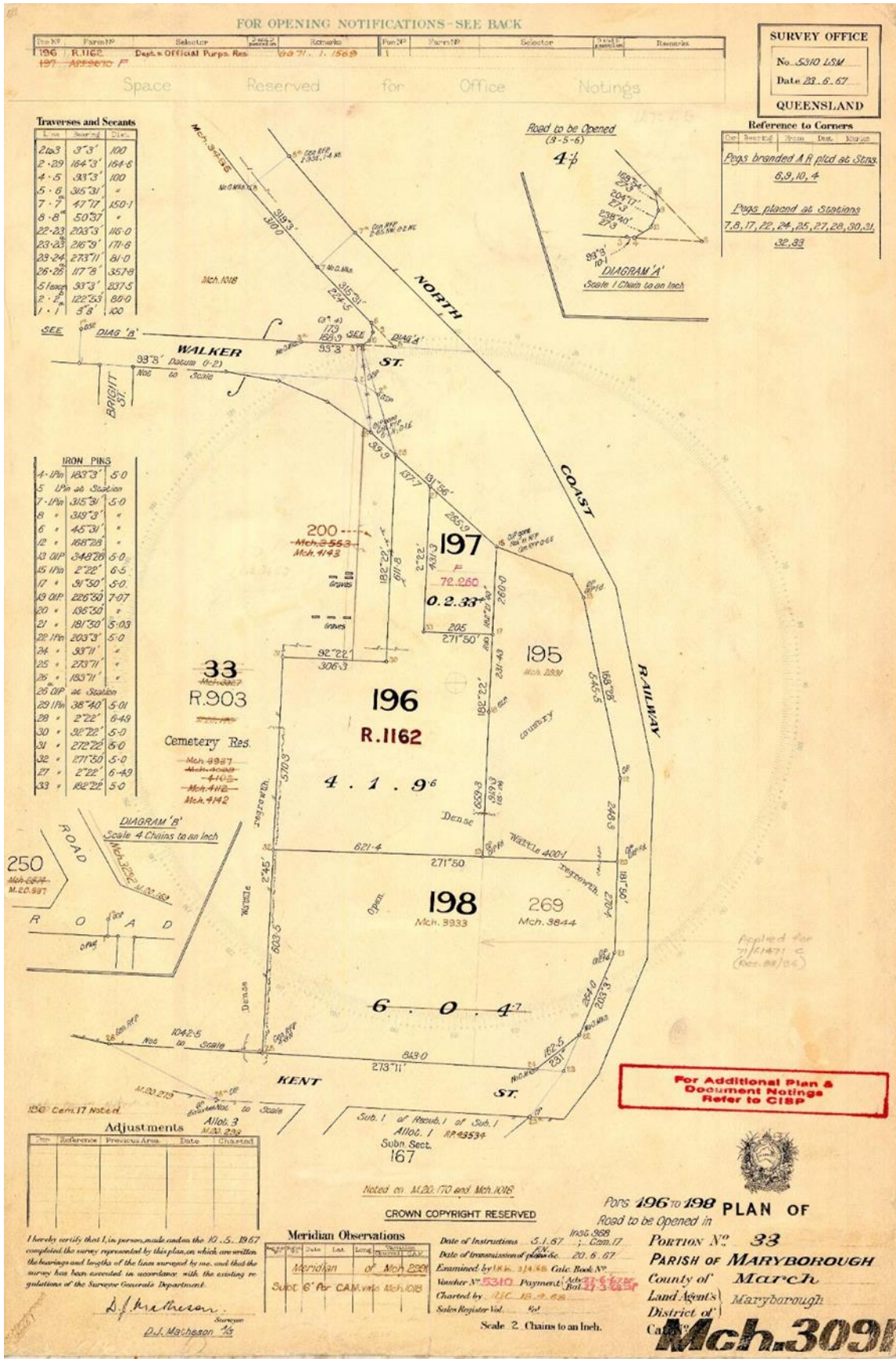


Figure 20: Survey of subdivisions on the eastern boundary of the monumental cemetery (Source: EHP).

## 2.8 The Cemetery Today

The Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel has a capacity of approximately 16,000 burials in total, of which up to 2,000 plots are still available.

In 1998, a Landscape Concept Plan was prepared for the Garden of Rest Cemetery, including re-development plans incorporating the establishment of a chapel precinct and administration facilities. The plan also made recommendations for the re-development of an area of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel located on the corner Walker and Bright Streets.<sup>52</sup> Some of the recommendations have been put in place, while some of the development at the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel was reversed due to vegetation obstructing the views of motorists.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Anderson & Associates Landscape Architects, Landscape Concept Plan Maryborough Memorial Park for Maryborough City Council, 1998,

<sup>53</sup> Allan Feldman, pers. comm., 26 April 2013



## 3 Place Description

### 3.1 Introduction

The QHR citation and the Mortuary Chapel CMP contain brief descriptions of the Maryborough Cemetery. The following chapter provides a more detailed description of the cemetery based on a physical inspection of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel and the Garden of Rest Cemetery conducted in March 2013.

### 3.2 Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel

#### 3.2.1 Overview

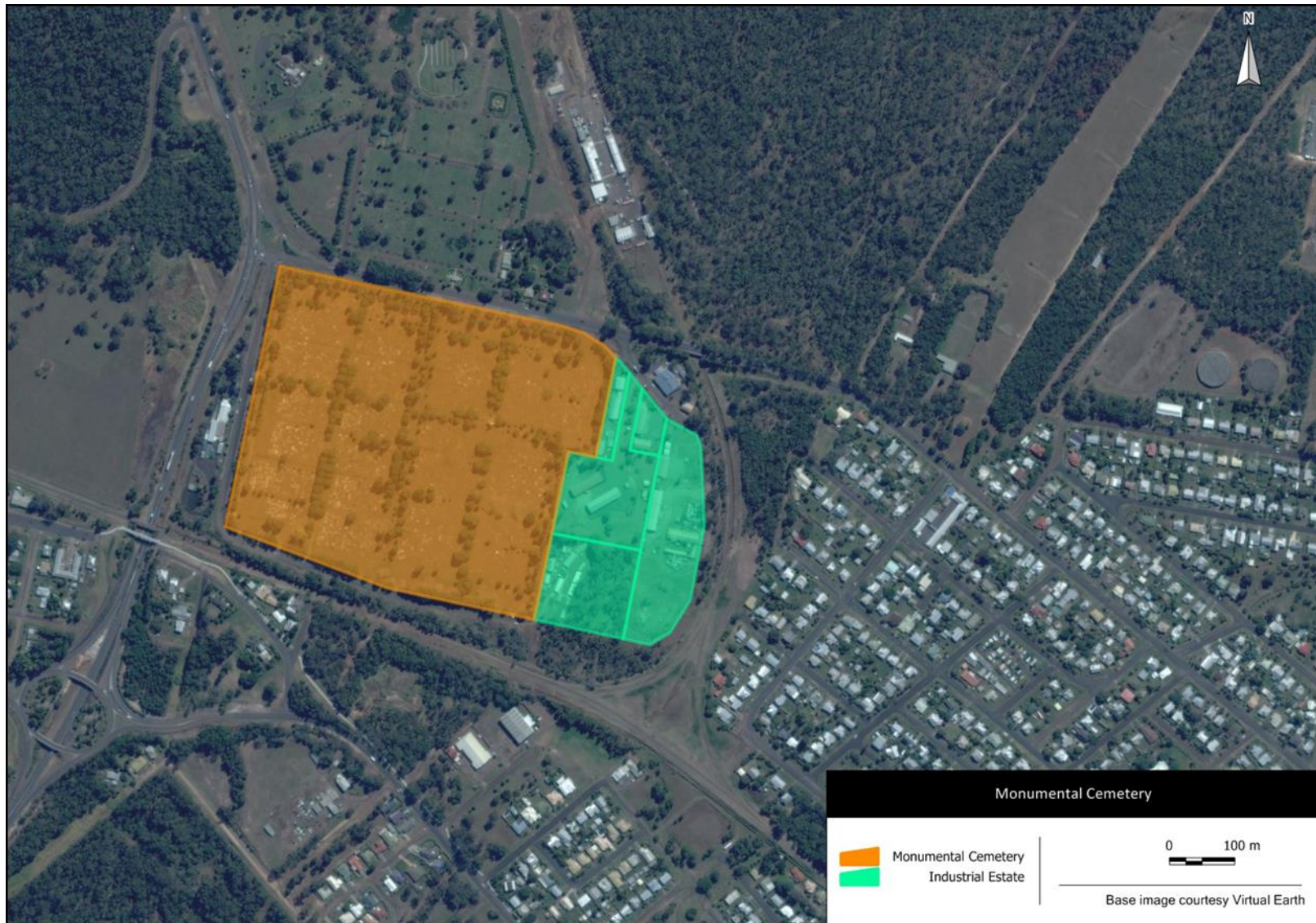
The Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel are located in the southern part of the cemetery reserve and are bounded by Walker, Bright and Kent Streets. The main entry to the cemetery is from Walker Street, although access is also available from Bright and Kent Streets. An industrial estate and an animal refuge are located on the eastern boundary of the cemetery.

The cemetery is laid out in a grid design that separates the portions of various religious denominations and non-Christian burials. A system of paths traverses the area, providing access to the grassed portions. The original carriageway that extends through the centre of the cemetery is still distinguishable by its greater width and the mature tree plantings of Bunya, Hoop, Norfolk and Cypress Pines (starkly evident in the 1964 photo – see Figure 12). Most paths are lined with trees of a variety of species and stages of maturity. The cemetery also features mature trees along the perimeter. The terrain is generally level and the cemetery is enclosed by a fence, except for a section in the north-east. Power poles and lines are located within the north-eastern part of the cemetery.






Figure 21: Power pole and lines within cemetery.


Figure 22: Map of Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.







### 3.2.2 Key Elements





Table 3: Description of key elements of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.





Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Views & Vistas	<p>Views to the cemetery from the Walker, Bright and Kent Streets are partially screened by mature plantings along the perimeter.</p> <p>Within the cemetery grounds, views across the individual portions are generally open offering vistas of the burial sites.</p> <p>At present the paths leading to the chapel are lined predominantly with mature Cadaghis on both sides, partially blocking the view to the building from most angles.</p> <p>The ground in the immediate vicinity of the chapel is clear of larger vegetation; for example, the mature pines that are visible in Figure 23 (adjacent) are no longer extant. This enables views to the chapel from nearby portions as well as the view across the burial sites in the vicinity from inside the chapel.</p>	<p>The Mortuary Chapel forms the focal point of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel. Historic images depict the views to the chapel along the path as largely unobstructed (see Figure 18).</p> <p>The views to the chapel in some areas are good: for example, the view from the nearby portions is unobstructed, underlining the dominance of the building. However, the Cadaghis planted along the main paths on the approach to the Chapel diminish this aspect.</p>	 <p>Figure 23: Image showing view to the Mortuary Chapel in 1907. (JOL no accession number.)</p>  <p>Figure 24: Views to the Mortuary Chapel in 2013.</p>  <p>Figure 25: Views to the chapel.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Portions	<p>The majority of the portions are generally square-shaped grassed areas, each divided into two equal parts by a path running in an east-west direction. There are also a number of smaller portions along Walker Street, on the south west corner bordering onto Bright and Kent Streets and a small section in the north east corner.</p> <p>Each of the portions has an allocated denomination or was originally reserved for non-Christian burials, and is marked by a colour-coded stack on the corners that corresponds with a colour-coded layout of the cemetery displayed on a sign at the main entrance.</p>	<p>The layout illustrates that the original entry was from Kent Street in the south, reflected by the alphabetical identification system starting next to the former entrance. Squares were marked out in centre of the majority of the portions for gardens and for a chapel in portion F. It is unclear whether any or all portions had established garden beds; however, the historic context suggests that at least some gardens existed.</p> <p>Most of the areas are allocated for burials today; the numbers, however, still indicate the former layout of the squares as they fall outside the sequential system. In portion D the former middle square is still clearly visible.</p> <p>Portions A and B located at the original entrance from Kent Street show a small rectangular section excised on the southern border suggesting the location of the first Sexton's cottage.</p> <p>A part of portion F extends to the east and is joined with portions T and RC located on an extension to the cemetery shown on the 1971 survey map. According to a recent survey to verify the boundaries of the cemetery there are inconsistencies, leading to the possibility of gravesites located in the adjacent industrial area. Nonetheless, in general the portion structure remains intact.</p>	 <p>Figure 26: Map of portions.</p> <p>See also Figure 6.</p>





Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Plots	<p>The burial plots are arranged in rows and most are identified by a cast iron metal plaque displaying a number that corresponds with the burial register. The cemetery includes single, double and family burial sites.</p> <p>There are a number of unmarked plots in between the established gravesites, the number varying across the portions. Larger areas of unmarked graves are located in portions B, D, E, F, G and H. A memorial for the people buried in unmarked graves is located on the northwest corner of Portion F.</p>	<p>Historically, a single grave measured 240cm (8ft) by 120cm (4ft) and a 30cm (1ft) space between graves. A double grave generally should measure 240cm by 300cm, but there are sites that fall short by 60cm in width. This margin of error may lead to inaccuracies in determining graves strictly by the numbering system.</p> <p>The portions G and H, situated near the main entrance from Walker Street, were originally located in the back of the cemetery and were reserved for burial of non-Christians, paupers, suicide victims and executed criminals. ‘Non-Christians’ included Aboriginal, South Sea Island, Chinese, Indian, Jamaican and Japanese people, as well as a number of people from unrecorded ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>The burial plots generally reflect the original layout. However, there are inaccuracies in some places due to miscalculation of graves as outlined above. There are also a number of unused reserves and grave plots within the established portions.</p>	 <p>Figure 27: Plots arranged in rows.</p>  <p>Figure 28: Double grave.</p>  <p>Figure 29: Memorial for people buried in unmarked graves.</p>  <p>Figure 30: Area of unmarked plots and plots identified by number only.</p>





Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Graves and monuments	<p>The cemetery includes monuments in a variety of styles and materials, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Headstones in classical, gothic, cruciform stepped, circular and heart shaped forms.</li> <li>• Foot stones.</li> <li>• Monuments including columns, obelisks, urns, pedestals, statues depicting angels, children and other figures.</li> <li>• Vaults including historic vaults containing up to eight burials and contemporary vaults allowing for up to two burials.</li> <li>• War graves (not to be confused with the war cemetery).</li> <li>• Lawn burials.</li> <li>• Surrounds including solid structures kerbing and fencing.</li> <li>• Grave plates.</li> <li>• Materials of monuments include sandstone, marble, granite, terrazzo, concrete, timber, iron and metal.</li> <li>• Epitaphs and Symbolism</li> </ul> <p>A number of prominent local and Brisbane stonemasons are represented in the cemetery including J Knight, FW Webb, H Brereton and Caldwell (Maryborough) and J Simmonds, AL Petrie, FE Ives and Lowther &amp; Sons (Brisbane).</p>	<p>The various monument styles and materials reflect the changing aesthetic, social and religious values of the community since 1873 (and potentially earlier, as headstones and surrounds may have been installed in the cemetery from Maryborough’s second cemetery, now Elizabeth Park). Monuments range from the substantial to the modest, reflecting the diverse Maryborough community through time.</p> <p>There are a number of issues relating to the condition of monuments and graves, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterioration of monument materials.</li> <li>• Broken and missing elements.</li> <li>• Leaning and unstable monuments.</li> <li>• Subsidence of graves.</li> <li>• Tree root damage.</li> <li>• Weed growth.</li> <li>• Inappropriate repair and restoration.</li> </ul> <p>The condition of the monuments and graves range from intact sites with stable structures to very poor sites displaying evidence of significant deterioration and collapse.</p>	 <p>Figure 31: Victorian monument.</p>  <p>Figure 32: Vault of the Aldridge Family, prominent figures in Maryborough’s history.</p>  <p>Figure 33: Subsidence causes monument to become unstable.</p>  <p>Figure 34: Inappropriate restoration of gravesite (painted grave to the left).</p>



Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Plantings	<p>The cemetery includes a variety of tree species at varying stages of maturity along the perimeter and lining the paths, as well as specimen trees dotted throughout the site.</p> <p>Common species are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cadaghi.</li> <li>• Fig tree.</li> <li>• Bunya, Hoop, Norfolk Island, Cypress and Slash/Caribbean Pine.</li> <li>• Callistemon.</li> <li>• Various shrubs and low hedges.</li> </ul> <p>Less common species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palm.</li> <li>• Indian Banyan Tree.</li> <li>• Bamboo.</li> <li>• Paperbark.</li> </ul>	<p>A large number of Cypress, Hoop, Norfolk Island and Bunya Pines appear to be of considerable age and are likely to have been planted in the nineteenth or early twentieth century. These mature trees are predominantly located along the original carriageway (not the current carriageway the Mortuary Chapel is located on) and the boundary of the cemetery.</p> <p>A number of palms, although less common, are present in the cemetery and these appear to be the same species found in earlier historical photographs, although it is unclear whether they are the same plants.</p> <p>A number of trees are impacting gravesites through invasive tree roots and tree litter and debris, in particular Cadaghi trees. Invasive tree roots have also caused monuments to become unstable and uplifted grave surrounds. Piled up leaves and other tree litter are covering some gravesites which may speed up the deterioration process of the monuments.</p> <p>A number of plantings at the cemetery are in fair to poor condition due to their age.</p>	 <p>Figure 35: Indian Banyan Tree.</p>  <p>Figure 36: Invasive tree roots cause damage to graves.</p>  <p>Figure 37: Piled up tree litter can adversely affect the gravesite.</p>  <p>Figure 38: Mature Pine trees.</p>



Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
<p>Fences and gates</p>	<p>The main entrance is located on the eastern side of Walker Street and consists of two metal gates, one pedestrian and one vehicular, attached to two timber gate posts. The posts comprise a square profile and are topped by an orb shaped ornament. The gates feature upright bars with a rectangular profile set in a frame and topped with a wrought-iron ornament. A picket fence with a curved rise joins onto the gate post on the right and continues along Walker Street to the west, interrupted by a second vehicular gate a short distance from the main gate, two pedestrian gates and two small bays. The fence joins onto a low hedge. A similar fence joins onto a post with a smaller square profile topped by a small orb shaped ornament on the left of the pedestrian gate at the main entrance.</p> <p>A high security fence runs from the corner section on the eastern side of portion C to the south. Starting at the level of the animal refuge and running to the corner of Kent Street is a post-and-three-wire fence supported by a star picket and mesh fence with a pedestrian gate. A single fence post and a corner post are located adjacent to the corner section of the security fence. The single post shows three holes and the slightly larger corner post shows three holes and square cut-outs towards the top end. Along Kent and Bright Streets are recent post-and-wire fences. Located on the western side of Kent Street is a metal vehicular gate and on the north-western side of Bright Street is another entrance consisting of a short picket fence and vehicular gate.</p>	<p>It has not been determined that the posts at the main entrance are original fabric. Both posts show signs of deterioration, although the right post is more affected. The current entrance gates are not visible in the historic photograph (Figure 12) indicating they may be of a later date. Both gates show some rust while the vehicular gate also shows damage to one upright and a slight bend of the frame at the joint.</p> <p>The exact age of the post-and-three-wire fence, has not been determined. The single and corner posts adjacent to portion C suggest that this fence previously extended along the eastern boundary to the corner section. The post-and-three-wire fence appears to be in a stable condition. The supporting mesh fence appears to be of a later date and is in a fair condition.</p> <p>The security fence, the recent post-and-wire fences and the gates along Kent and Bright Streets are in good condition.</p>	 <p>Figure 39: Main entrance.</p>  <p>Figure 40: Signs of deterioration on right gate post.</p>  <p>Figure 41: Post-and three-wire fence.</p>  <p>Figure 42: Entrance gate on Bright Street.</p>





Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
<p>Paths</p>	<p>The cemetery is laid out on a grid pattern (as described earlier) and consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The original carriageway extending between Kent and Walker Streets and located approximately in the middle of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery.</li> <li>• The 'new' carriageway, along which is located the Mortuary Chapel.</li> <li>• Primary paths between portions.</li> <li>• Secondary paths within and dissecting each portion.</li> <li>• Paths along the north, west and east perimeter.</li> </ul> <p>The carriageways and all but one of the primary paths are gravelled or covered in bitumen. The primary path extending north of portions K, L, E and F between Bright Street and the industrial estate to the east of the cemetery is unimproved. The secondary paths appear to have been gravelled. The northern and western perimeter paths are gravelled and the eastern path along the industrial estate is unimproved.</p>	<p>Some of the primary paths are overgrown with grass in some sections, particularly on the eastern and southern side. The same applies for the secondary paths throughout the cemetery.</p> <p>A number of the paths throughout the cemetery have been damaged by water, generally due to poor drainage of the site and show potholes and deteriorated bitumen cover. Tree roots have also caused damage.</p> <p>There are no designated parking areas in the cemetery and it was observed that people parked cars off the paths and in close proximity to graves.</p>	 <p>Figure 43: Overgrown path between portion B and C.</p>  <p>Figure 44: Bitumen cover on path damaged by water.</p>  <p>Figure 45: Deteriorated gravelled path.</p>  <p>Figure 46: Tree root damage to path.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
<p>Drainage infrastructure</p>	<p>Drainage measures consist of low channelling along primary paths, but the channelling is not uniform across the cemetery. Carriageways are cambered with a natural crown and this construction also assists with drainage. A small culvert is located close to the south east boundary.</p> <p>Water taps are located throughout the cemetery to supply water for irrigation, cleaning and stone mason work.</p>	<p>The kerbing along the paths indicated in historic images is no longer extant. The camber of some of the paths also appears to have deteriorated over time.</p> <p>Drainage is a major concern as the cemetery is located on relatively level terrain with no or little opportunity for run-off. Consequently, water is pooling in a number of areas following heavy rainfall and is affecting the integrity of gravesites and paths. The heavy clay soil present in the cemetery exacerbates the situation. The issue of no or insufficient drainage also affects the fabric of the Mortuary Chapel reflected in fungi and moss growth as well as deterioration of some of the timber.</p> <p>The water mains are only partially mapped and existing plans are poor. The internal water system is generally in poor condition and requires frequent repairs causing increased damage to the surrounding pipes as the repaired lines increase the pressure on the old infrastructure. As a consequence of the ongoing repair measures the internal water system consists of a combination of material types including fibre, galvanised iron and poly.</p>	 <p>Figure 47: Channelling along path.</p>  <p>Figure 48: Waterlogged area in the northeast.</p>  <p>Figure 49: Drainage issues following heavy rain.</p>  <p>Figure 50: Small culvert close to southeast</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Signage	An orientation sign displaying the organisation of the cemetery is located next to the Walker Street entrance gate.	<p>The content of the sign includes a factual error stating the date of establishment of the cemetery as 1871. In addition, the text is outdated, referring to the Maryborough City Council, which was amalgamated into the FCRC in 2008, and showing the location of public toilets, which are no longer extant. The individual portions are colour-coded and markers with corresponding colours are placed on the corners of each portion.</p> <p>Some of the information provided may lead to confusion and misinformation and therefore the value of the signage is diminished.</p>	 <p>Figure 51: Signage at main entrance.</p>  <p>Figure 52: Close-up of orientation sign.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Seating	There is no seating available in the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel except for a single dilapidated park bench and the low build-in seating in the Mortuary Chapel.	It is understood that there was an additional park bench similar to the one still extant which has since been removed.	 <p data-bbox="1832 373 2047 501">Figure 53: Dilapidated park bench overgrown with vegetation.</p>  <p data-bbox="1832 671 2047 767">Figure 54: Build-in seating in Mortuary Chapel.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Mortuary Chapel	<p>The CMP for the Mortuary Chapel contains a detailed description of the chapel, its history, fabric, setting and changes that have occurred since its construction.</p>	<p>The CMP includes a 'General Statement of Condition' based on a physical investigation in April 2008 and a 'Schedule of Priority Works' in the Conservation Policies and Guidelines.</p> <p>The chapel was examined for this CMP to verify its current condition and to record any changes to the fabric. Overall, the current condition reflects the description of the Mortuary Chapel CMP, which was assessed as generally good.</p> <p>However, unresolved drainage issues have exacerbated identified problems, particularly one internal timber post. The external walls show signs of deteriorating paint, rust stains and moss and fungal growth. There is a gap on some of the corrugated iron sheeting joints of the barrel roof providing an entry point for rain water.</p> <p>The review of the Conservation Policies and Guidelines of the Mortuary Chapel CMP is included as Appendix B.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1845 405 2069 469">Figure 55: Mortuary Chapel.</p>  <p data-bbox="1845 692 2069 788">Figure 56: Moss growth affecting internal timber post.</p>

### 3.3 Garden of Rest Lawn Cemetery

#### 3.3.1 Overview

The Garden of Rest Lawn Cemetery is located on the northern side of Walker Street, across from the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel, and it is bordered by the Bruce Highway to the west and Slaughterhouse Road to the east. A privately-operated crematorium is located on the western boundary of the cemetery. The northern portion of the cemetery remains undeveloped and consists entirely of bushland.

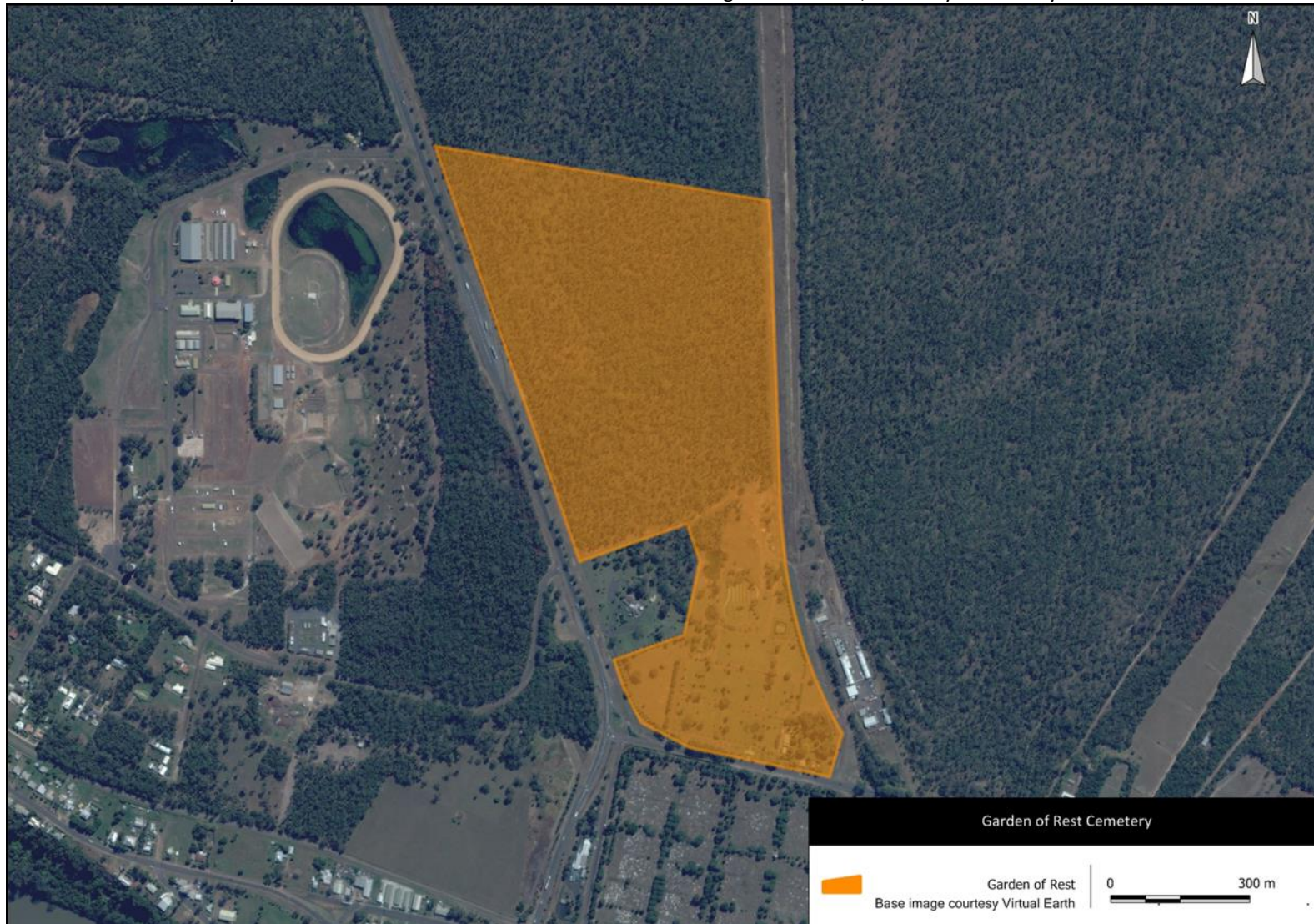
The Lawn Cemetery includes:

- The Garden of Rest.
- The Columbarium Section.
- The Columbarium Garden.
- The Children's Memorial Garden.
- The Maryborough War Cemetery.

The cemetery also includes the cemetery office and work sheds, three dams and an amenity block. Public access is via two vehicular entries from Walker Street; one is located on the eastern corner leading to the office and work sheds, and the main entrance is situated on the western corner close to the intersection with the Bruce Highway. Two buildings believed to be the former Sexton's residences are located in the southeast corner of the cemetery facing Walker Street.




Figure 57: Map of the Garden of Rest Lawn Cemetery.

On the western boundary is the Crematorium and located in the north is the large unused area, currently covered by bushland.






### 3.3.2 Key Elements

Table 4: Description of key elements of the Garden of Rest Cemetery.



Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Garden of Rest	<p>The main area is designed in geometrical grassed sections with access via a grid of established paths. The graves are laid out in rows and marked with uniform plaques set into the lawn.</p> <p>In an area located in the north, the grave stones are set in concrete strips or rows surrounded by a concrete border and filled in with gravel (beam section). In this section the majority of gravestones consist of slabs resting on a slanted base. One area of the beam section is located on slightly sloped terrain and is designed in free-form, extending down to the landscaped dam area in the northwest of the established part of the cemetery.</p>	Overall the Garden of Rest is well maintained and appears to be in very good condition	 <p>Figure 58: Garden of Rest.</p>
Columbarium Section	<p>The Columbarium Section is located on the southern end of the Lawn Cemetery and is bordered by Walker Street with pedestrian access from the street.</p> <p>The section includes columbarium walls, ash ground burials and a shelter structure.</p>	The Columbarium Section is very well maintained and appears to be in an excellent condition.	 <p>Figure 59: Columbarium Section.</p>
Columbarium Garden	The Columbarium Garden is located adjacent to the Columbarium Section and comprises sites bordered by concrete edging.	Some of the burial sites in the Columbarium Garden show signs of deterioration.	 <p>Figure 60: Columbarium Garden.</p>



Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Children's Memorial Garden	The Children's Memorial Garden is located in the northeast and is surrounded by a hedge and a variety of small trees and shrubs. The garden is designed in a square shape with a circular element of garden beds and a walkway in the middle. The centre piece is a statue of an angel holding a small child.	The monument in the centre of the memorial garden is a gift of Andy Souvlis and Family to the Maryborough community in commemoration of Myra Souvlis. It is understood that this part of the cemetery was specifically designed to accommodate the centre piece statue. The memorial garden is well maintained and in excellent condition.	 <p>Figure 61: Children's Memorial Garden.</p>
Maryborough War Cemetery	The Maryborough War Cemetery is located adjacent to the Columbarium Section with pedestrian access from Walker Street. Ten white marble headstones are located in the centre of a lawn area surrounded by a hedge. The headstones are set in a garden bed in a straight line facing east.	<p>The Maryborough War Cemetery is very well maintained and appears to be in an excellent condition.</p> <p>The cemetery includes burials of soldiers involved in Z Force, which trained on Fraser Island during World War II.</p>	 <p>Figure 62: Maryborough War Cemetery.</p>
Shelter Shed	The Shelter Shed is located towards the western boundary in a grassed area. A concrete path leads to the rectangular brick building with hipped corrugated iron roof. The building houses male and female toilets and an open area in the centre.	The Shelter Shed appears to be well maintained and in good condition featuring a new roof. The rose garden beds established in 1960 are no longer extant.	 <p>Figure 63: Rest Centre</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Main entrance gate	<p>The main entrance features two metal gates attached to two high, tiered brick columns with square profile and recessed ornamental panels. A short, low level brick wall extends from each column, ending in pedestrian gates featuring two pillars with small wrought iron gates with the lettering 'MCC' (an abbreviation for Maryborough City Council). Garden beds featuring tall ornamental grass are located in front of the brick walls.</p>	<p>The main entrance was constructed in 1959 prior to the opening of the Garden of Rest. Originally, the entrance was to include a cast iron arch reading 'Garden of Rest', but it is unclear if this was ever installed.</p> <p>Overall, the posts and gates are in good condition.</p>	 <p>Figure 64: Main entrance gate.</p>  <p>Figure 65: Pedestrian gate with 'MCC' lettering.</p>
Fence	<p>The Garden of Rest Cemetery is bounded by a variety of fences along Walker Street including chain link and wrought iron fences. The columbarium section is separated from Walker Street by a hedge fronted by garden beds.</p>	<p>Overall the fencing appears to be well maintained.</p>	 <p>Figure 66: Chain link fence along Walker Street.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Sexton's cottages	<p>Located to the south east of Walker Street on a fenced levelled block featuring a number of mature trees are two single-storey brick bungalows set side by side. The building to the right shows a tiled pyramid roof with square roof lantern at the apex. The building on the left shows a corrugated iron clad pyramid roof.</p>	<p>Both residences were Sexton's cottages, although they are no longer used for this purpose. The earliest is shown in Figure 60 and was constructed c1960s. It displays an unusual design, although the reason for this is unknown. The second extant cottage was constructed c1970s and housed the Assistant Sexton.</p>	 <p>Figure 67: One of two bungalows, the former Sexton's residence.</p>  <p>Figure 68: Left building of the two bungalows, the former Assistant Sexton's residence.</p>
Vegetation	<p>The Garden of Rest Cemetery includes tree plantings on the perimeters, along the paths and some feature tree plantings and garden beds throughout. The area around the dams close to the Crematorium is landscaped and creates a link between the established cemetery and the bushland to the northwest.</p> <p>Some remnant bush vegetation is located along the western boundary with Walker Street.</p>	<p>It is understood that some of the plantings occurred following the 1998 Landscape Masterplan. Generally the plantings appear to be in a good condition.</p>	 <p>Figure 69: Landscaping around the dam section.</p>  <p>Figure 70: Planting along the path in the southwest.</p>

Elements	Description	Analysis	Images
Signage	<p>There are two signs at the main entrance. The first is an orientation sign showing the layout of the cemetery using a colour-coded identification system. The second sign describes the maintenance plan and the cemetery rules. There is also an orientation sign mounted on the wall of the shelter building in the Columbarium Section.</p>	N/A.	 <p>Figure 71: Orientation sign at the main entrance.</p>  <p>Figure 72: Sign displaying the cemetery rules.</p>

## 4 Significance

### 4.1 Determining Historic Cultural Heritage Significance

Heritage is the recognition that some things from the past are important to people in the present and should be conserved for future generations. Heritage can include buildings, archaeological places, landscapes, views, objects – even traditions, ideas and cultural practices. Heritage is bound to time, but not a particular time. Some things are important due to their age, but other things are recognised for their association with particular historical processes or events, regardless of the distance in time.

Heritage is fundamentally shaped by the idea of significance, regardless of its form. Like history, many things occurred in the past, but we only choose to remember certain things at particular times. The idea of what is significant changes over time and in different cultures, but significance nonetheless remains the essential, defining feature of heritage and determines its value. The assessment and management of heritage is therefore the *assessment and management of significance*.

The significance of a place is determined through the application of heritage criteria. The best-practice framework for the conservation of tangible cultural heritage in Australia is the Burra Charter. According to the Burra Charter, a place is considered significant if it possesses aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Article 1.2). The Burra Charter provides a definition for each of these criteria:

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

Scientific research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

These values are reflected in established heritage criteria that are used by all heritage agencies and statutory heritage Acts in Australia. The criteria are generally broadened from the four Burra Charter values to eight and are represented by the letters A-H.

The criteria in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are:

- A If the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.
- B If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.
- C If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.
- D If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.
- E If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance.
- F If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- G If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- H If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

The relevant criteria for a place are grouped together into statements, which are collectively referred to as the Statement of Significance.

#### **4.2 The Current Statement of Significance**

The Maryborough Cemetery is entered on the QHR and the FCRC Local Heritage Register. The history, description, and assessment of significance for the local heritage listing refer to the QHR entry and therefore are identical. However, the curtilage is different in the local listing as it has not yet been updated to reflect the recent changes to the QHR citation.

Table 5: The QHR Statement of Significance for the Maryborough Cemetery.

Criteria	Statement of Significance
A	<p>Maryborough Cemetery, established in 1873 as Maryborough’s third cemetery, illustrates the growth and development of Maryborough as a major port town in nineteenth century Queensland. It is important in demonstrating the pattern of establishing large public cemeteries in regional centres throughout Queensland following the passing of the Cemetery Act 1865.</p> <p>The layout of the cemetery and its wide variety of monuments demonstrates the evolution of nineteenth and twentieth century burial practices, as well as providing evidence of the occupations, social composition and demography of the Maryborough district, in particular the diversity of the town's cultural, religious and ethnic groups since the 1870s.</p> <p>Major improvements made to the cemetery in the 1880s are illustrative of a boom period in Maryborough’s history, with the large and elaborate Mortuary Chapel (1883-84), designed by noted architect Willoughby Powell, surviving as the most prominent reminder of this time.</p>
B	<p>The Mortuary Chapel is an important example of a building type that is rare. Designed to provide shelter to funeral parties, the structure, with its tall tower, decorative timberwork and four entrances positioned over a main axis of the entrance drive, is unique in Queensland.</p>
C	<p>Maryborough Cemetery has the potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of burial practices in a major Queensland centre from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.</p> <p>Investigation of the sites of the first (c1873) and second (c1884) Sexton’s cottages have the potential to reveal information about this type of residence and the life and role of the Sexton in the management of cemeteries.</p> <p>The Cemetery contains monuments and grave surrounds from Maryborough’s second cemetery (1850s-1873) which may be the only surviving evidence of this earlier cemetery and therefore an important source of information.</p> <p>Maryborough Cemetery also has the potential to reveal unmarked graves, outside the known extent of burial sections.</p>

D	<p>Maryborough Cemetery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a large public cemetery that has evolved over time. The progressive layering, development and diversity of styles of memorialisation contained within the cemetery, including the establishment of a lawn cemetery in the twentieth century, documents changing attitudes to burial practices and fashions in funerary ornamentation since the 1870s.</p> <p>The monumental cemetery (established 1873) is an excellent, intact example of a late-nineteenth century cemetery, retaining its original grid layout of driveways and pathways, separate denominational sections, mature trees, remnants of early planting schemes, and a variety of headstones and monuments that reflect the social, religious and architectural history of Maryborough from the 1870s to the 21st century.</p> <p>The Mortuary Chapel (1883-84), a fine and unique example of the work of architect Willoughby Powell, is intact, and continues to serve its dual role as an ornamental cemetery feature and a shelter shed for funeral parties and visitors. It retains its cruciform layout of four covered entrances, timber bench seating, decorative timberwork and domed tower.</p> <p>The War Cemetery (1942-45) is a modest, intact example of its type, illustrating the design principles of a Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery, comprising uniform marble headstones in a straight row set within manicured gardens, which serve to make a dignified and reverential memorial site.</p> <p>The Garden of Rest lawn cemetery (established 1960) demonstrates the twentieth century shift in burial practices towards cemeteries that were easier to maintain and more uniform in appearance. Remaining largely intact, it retains its rectangular layout of grassed lawns, regularly-spaced and uniformly-sized plaques set into the lawn or along concrete strips, mature trees, entrance gates, shelter shed and columbarium garden, and amenities block.</p>
E	<p>Maryborough Cemetery has aesthetic significance as a picturesque landscaped site that creates an atmosphere conducive to repose and reflection that was, and remains, an essential part of the ritual of honouring and remembering the dead.</p> <p>The monumental cemetery possesses evocative qualities generated by extensive vistas framed by tree-lined drives and pathways; the formal grid layout and ordered arrangement of monuments and plaques; perimeter plantings of large, mature trees; remnants of early planting schemes; and the variety, age, quality and extent of the headstones and monuments.</p> <p>The striking Mortuary Chapel has strong landmark qualities, is highly ornamental, and acts as a focal point within the monumental cemetery. Picturesque views of the chapel are obtained along the driveways and from the various denominational sections through gaps in the trees.</p>
G	<p>As Maryborough's principal place of public burial since 1873, Maryborough Cemetery has a special association with the community for social and spiritual reasons. It forms an essential component of the ritual of honouring and remembering the dead which continues to be important to the community.</p>



### 4.3 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis compares the place with other places to determine its degree of representativeness and rarity.

#### 4.3.1 Monumental Cemeteries

The Mortuary Chapel CMP provides a useful comparative analysis of nineteenth century Queensland cemeteries established prior to the Maryborough General Cemetery. The cemeteries included in the analysis (all of which are entered on the QHR, although Milton only as an archaeological place) are:

- Milton (1840s).
- Nundah (1840s).
- Toowong (land set aside in 1861, but not developed until the 1870s).
- South Brisbane (1866).

It is noted that the grid layout of the cemetery and the division of portions according to denominations was a particular hallmark of cemeteries in Queensland from the early colonial period. According to the citation for the South Brisbane Cemetery:

Although Christian burials in Europe were traditionally clustered around churches, following the rise of urban populations in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, churchyards became inadequate for the numbers of burials required. After the example set by France, towns in Britain, and in Australia, set aside land on the outskirts of settlement as public cemeteries. This was thought to be healthier and provided a spacious, landscaped environment where monuments and plantings could be attractively set out (QHR Place ID: 602406).

This approach was reflected in a number of important regional cemeteries established in the nineteenth century and also reflected in the respective QHR entries:

- Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery.
- Mackay General Cemetery.

The Maryborough Cemetery in the nineteenth century reflected the design principles ascribed to these cemeteries and succinctly expressed in the citation for the South Brisbane Cemetery. Thus, the organisation of the Maryborough Cemetery is representative of the type of cemetery established in major settlements in Queensland in the nineteenth century. Similar cemeteries in Queensland are entered on the QHR. The location of the first Sexton's cottage (from 1873) and the general appearance of the cemetery – 'with its pretty flower beds and homelike aspect strongly resembles a park-keeper's lodge in some rural county of old England' – also reinforces the comparative analysis, although it may in-itself be a comparatively rare element of a nineteenth century cemetery, as similar examples of a cemetery with the Sexton's cottage located within its boundaries have not been located thus far.

#### 4.3.2 Lawn Cemeteries

The Garden of Rest Cemetery can be described as a Lawn Cemetery. There is no readily available literature that establishes a context for lawn cemeteries in Queensland or Australia. A search of the internet reveals a range of papers and websites that document changes to cemetery design in Europe and America, particularly in the nineteenth and twentieth century, but a cursory examination reveals that there is no consistent typology or chronology for these developments. Some cemeteries appear to contain a mix of monumental and lawn cemetery elements, possibly as early as the mid-

1800s, and early designs were based largely on aesthetic principles. The first purely lawn cemeteries may date to the 1930s in the United States of America, although in the absence of detailed comparative research it is not possible to confirm this. Nonetheless, this timeframe is consistent with the establishment of lawn cemeteries in Queensland from at least the early 1950s, as the example of Hemmant Cemetery in Brisbane illustrates. Initially, it seems that lawn cemeteries were additions to established cemeteries; dedicated lawn cemeteries (without an earlier monumental section) appeared later in the second half of the twentieth century.

There are no lawn cemeteries entered on the QHR, or at least explicitly listed as a lawn cemetery (they may however comprise an element of an earlier cemetery, as is the case for the Maryborough cemetery). As the history in this CMP illustrates, the design of the Garden of Rest was based on the new lawn section of the Hemmant Cemetery in Brisbane, established in the early 1950s. The references in the Maryborough City Council Minutes indicate that the Brisbane City Council had only just revised its regulations regarding headstones (thus paving the way for lawn cemeteries), indicating that Hemmant was possibly the first lawn cemetery in Queensland. Comparatively, it would appear that the Garden of Rest cemetery is similar in terms of its overall design and therefore representative, although lawn cemetery design has continued to develop since the 1950s (for example, 'beam' sections). It is unclear how many other lawn cemeteries were established in Queensland in the 1950s; it is nonetheless reasonable to state that the Garden of Rest is relatively early, but certainly not the earliest lawn cemetery in Queensland.

Lawn cemeteries represent a shift in perceptions about burial practices but, at least in terms of the Hemmant and Maryborough lawn cemeteries, the motivation stemmed from local councils rather than the public. Indeed, the reasoning behind their establishment is entirely prosaic: to make cemeteries 'neater' and easier to maintain (possibly because of an increasing reliance on mechanised lawn mowers). There is as of yet no clear evidence in an Australian or Queensland context that lawn cemeteries represent a broader shift in public perceptions about cemeteries and their design. Thus lawn cemeteries, through their introduction by councils, probably shifted public perceptions of burial practices, rather than responding to wider social trends. The general decline in burial according to denomination also probably reflected the concomitant decline of religiosity in Australia (or, more specifically, the intensity of identification with particular denominations) in the second half of the twentieth century, particularly in the latter decades. In the absence of further research, this aspect does not appear to have been directly impacted by the establishment of lawn cemeteries; it is just that lawn cemeteries historically predominated in the same period. Lawn cemeteries do, however, appear to reflect a wider international trend that has its origins in the nineteenth century and aesthetic design principals cannot be discounted.

#### 4.3.3 Mortuary Chapels

The Mortuary Chapel CMP includes a helpful comparative analysis of mortuary chapels. The CMP notes that:

- Mortuary chapels as a form of cemetery architecture are generally rare.
- If present, mortuary chapels are typically located at the entrance to a cemetery.

The location of the Mortuary Chapel in the centre of a carriageway, rather than at the entrance, is therefore unusual. Moreover, the author of the CMP found it difficult to locate examples of mortuary chapels in Queensland and indeed Australia to compare with the Maryborough Mortuary Chapel. The only example of a similar structure in Queensland is the Shelter Shed located in the Warwick General Cemetery. Thus, the Maryborough Mortuary Chapel is also a rare form of cemetery

architecture not only in Queensland, but Australia. Its design is also “quite idiosyncratic and it is a fine and intact, if somewhat quirky example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century tradition using vernacular materials”.<sup>54</sup>

The Mortuary Chapel was designed by the prominent Queensland architect, Willoughby Powell. Powell designed a number of buildings for prominent Maryborough citizens in the same period he designed the Mortuary Chapel. He was also responsible for a number of important buildings in regional Queensland. The Mortuary Chapel is essentially a “one-off” design, but some features of the Chapel are consistent with Powell’s other work, including “decorative use of timber in both masonry and timber buildings”.<sup>55</sup> Nonetheless, the idiosyncratic nature of the Chapel in Powell’s oeuvre further emphasises the rarity of the Chapel.

#### **4.4 Archaeological Potential**

Cemeteries, by their very nature, demonstrate ‘archaeological potential’ as they reflect burial practices over time. In this respect, an assessment of significance of a cemetery should always include archaeological potential, because cemeteries have the potential to yield information about how people were buried in the past and the types of grave goods people may have been buried with.

However, cemeteries can also potentially demonstrate other types of archaeological potential. In the case of the monumental section of the cemetery, the location and arrangement of the original Sexton’s cottages (near the Kent Street entrance) may reveal important information about the cemetery and its organisation in the context of similar cemeteries in Queensland in the nineteenth century (see Figure 73). This potential may include building foundations, garden beds and rubbish material. The second Sexton’s cottage also may reveal information, although there is some photographic evidence of the cottage and outbuildings. This potential is recognised in the QHR citation.

Reference was also made to water infrastructure. The water race described along the northwest boundary in the history appears to be covered by mature trees and therefore any archaeological potential associated with the race has been destroyed. Cast iron water pipes may remain extant. If so, these are likely to date from the 1930s when water infrastructure appears to have been extended to the sections within the cemetery, although earlier water infrastructure may be present (not identified during research for this plan).

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<sup>54</sup> Riddell, *Mortuary Chapel*, 27.

<sup>55</sup> Riddell, *Mortuary Chapel*, 28.

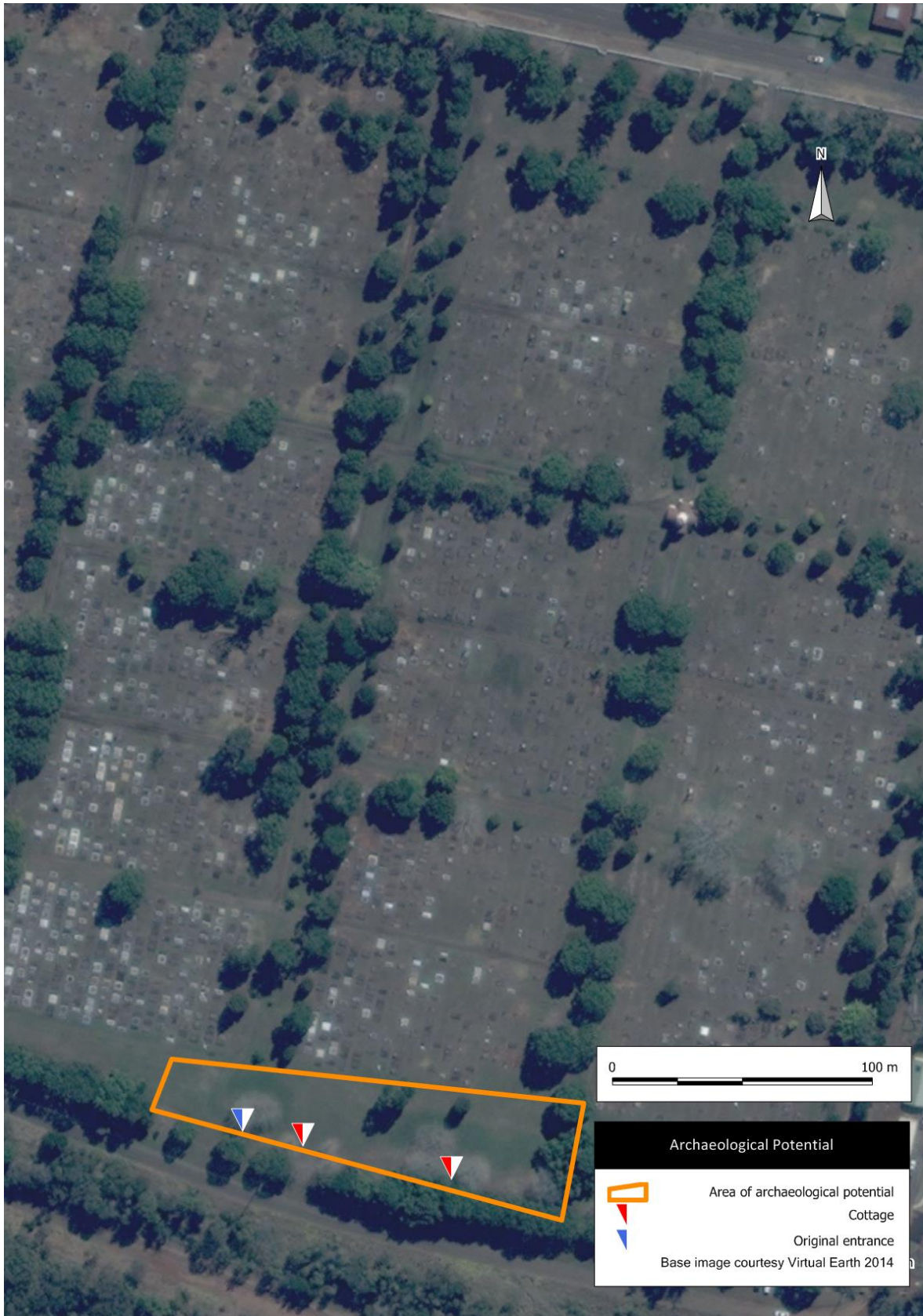


Figure 73: Map showing the area of archaeological potential for the original entrance and Sexton's cottages.

## 4.5 Analysis of Significance

The QHR citation provides a comprehensive statement of significance for the cemetery, based as it is on the substantial work undertaken for the preparation of this CMP by Converge and the research and analysis of EHP officers.

## 4.6 Hierarchy of Significance

A place such as the Maryborough General Cemetery is comprised of a number of discrete elements. These elements are generally graded according to the extent that they demonstrate the significance of the place. The hierarchy applies exclusively to the state level of significance.

Table 6: Hierarchy of Significance grading.

Grading	Justification
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element, exhibiting a high degree of intactness or other such quality(s) and is interpretable to a high degree, although alteration or degradation may be evident.
High	Featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration which does not unduly detract from that significance
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with some heritage value which contribute to the overall significance of the place.
Low	Difficult or unable to be interpreted, not an important function, subject to high alteration, potentially detracting from the significance of the place.
Intrusive	Damaging the site's overall significance, an aspect of the site's significance and/or significant fabric.

### 4.6.1 Graded Elements of the Maryborough General Cemetery

Table 7: Graded Elements of the Maryborough General Cemetery.

Grading	Element
Exceptional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mortuary Chapel.</li> <li>• Views to and from the Mortuary Chapel, particularly along the four paths that lead to and away from the four entrances of the Chapel.</li> </ul>
High	<p>Monumental section, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design (grid layout, paths, and portions according to denomination).</li> <li>• Graves and monuments.</li> <li>• Evidence of nineteenth and early twentieth century landscaping, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bunya, Hoop and Cyprus pines.</li> <li>○ Palm trees.</li> <li>○ Planting along the length of the original carriageway (prior to construction of the Mortuary Chapel)</li> <li>○ Planting (in general) along the perimeter of the monumental section (does not specifically relate to existing trees, e.g. Slash/Caribbean pines).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Formed paths.</li> <li>• Walker Street entrance, including gate posts.</li> <li>• Archaeological potential and the general location of the Sexton's cottages in proximity to the original entrance (Kent Street).</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological potential and the general location associated with the location of the second Sexton's cottages on Walker Street, across from the monumental cemetery.</li> <li>• Early water infrastructure to the sections dating from the 1930s.</li> <li>• Garden of Rest Cemetery, including entrance gates, memorial areas and landscaping.</li> <li>• Slash/Caribbean Pine planting along Walker Street.</li> </ul>

Grading	Element
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seating.</li> <li>• Fencing, including the surrounds of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.</li> <li>• Recent Sexton’s cottages (brick, Walker Street).</li> <li>• Council work sheds and offices.</li> <li>• Dams.</li> <li>• Signage and markers.</li> <li>• New hedge planting corner Walker and Kent Streets.</li> <li>• Garden at entry to the Garden of Rest Cemetery.</li> <li>• Cadaghi throughout the cemetery.</li> <li>• Bitumen path cover.</li> </ul>
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cadaghi plantings obstructing the view to/from the Mortuary Chapel and general impact of leaf litter on grave sites.</li> </ul>

## 5 Obligations and Opportunities

### 5.1 Statutory Obligations

The Maryborough Cemetery is entered on the local and state heritage registers and therefore there are statutory obligations that apply to the place.

#### 5.1.1 Queensland Heritage Register

All work to a QHR place requires approval from the EHP. The EHP has streamlined this process by establishing three levels of assessment and approval:

1. General Exemption Certificate: provides approval for certain work without the need for an application to EHP. It is important to note that these guidelines cover excavation works required for the preparation of new graves.
2. Exemption Certificate: Required for work that is not covered by the General Exemption Certificate, but will have a low impact on the significance of a place. Application is made directly to EHP. A Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) may be required depending on the nature of the work.
3. Development Approval: Required for development activities that will impact the significance of the place. 'Development' is defined by the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*, and the definition includes additional clauses that apply only to places on the QHR. EHP approval is required before the proposed development can occur. IDAS Form 3 must be completed and a SOHI must be prepared. The SOHI must be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage professional.

The process to determine which level is relevant for particular work can be represented as:

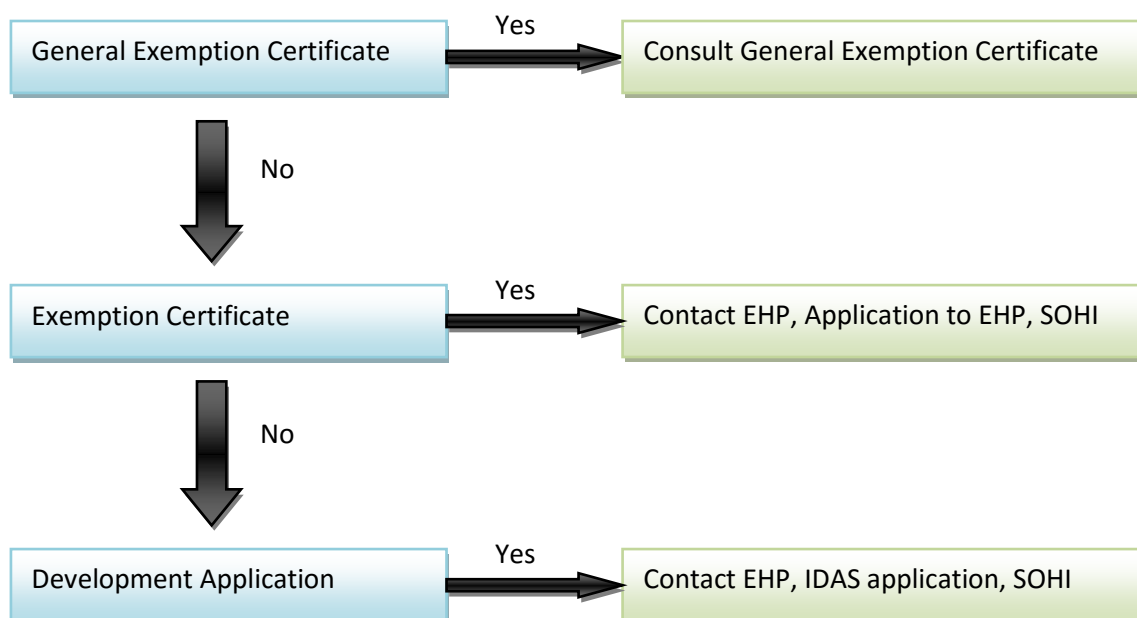


Figure 74: EHP assessment and approval process flow chart.

Table 8: EHP levels of assessment and approvals.

Level	Comments
General Exemption Certificate	<p>Approval, with conditions, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular maintenance and cleaning of buildings and structures to preserve their condition, prevent deterioration of building fabric and monitor maintenance issues.</li> <li>• Maintaining surface condition of painted finishes to extend the workable life of a paint system and protect building fabric from deterioration.</li> <li>• Minor repairs, following the Burra Charter principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element.</li> <li>• Regular maintenance and ongoing care of parks, gardens and other landscape elements helps to preserve planting schemes, keep important specimens in good health and monitor arising maintenance issues.</li> <li>• Installation of new grave plots and associated memorials and markers.</li> <li>• Always read the General Exemption Certificate for particular actions in detail before undertaking work. Approved actions supported by technical notes available on the EHP website.</li> </ul>
Exemption Certificate	<p>In a cemetery, typical work requiring an Exemption Certificate includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of healthy trees (and not a Class 1 declared pest).</li> <li>• Prune more than 20% of the canopy of trees.</li> <li>• Repairs to monuments.</li> <li>• Minor work to built structures.</li> <li>• Always contact EHP to determine if the proposed work will be covered by an Exemption Certificate.</li> </ul>
Development Approval	<p>Requires a development application. All ‘development’ requires approval. Development to a QHR place includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building work + <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Altering, repairing, maintaining or moving a built, natural or landscape feature on the place.</li> <li>○ Excavating, filling or other disturbances to land that damage, expose or move archaeological artefacts, as defined under the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>, on the place.</li> <li>○ Altering, repairing or removing artefacts that contribute to the place’s cultural heritage significance, including, for example, furniture and fittings.</li> <li>○ Altering, repairing or removing building finishes that contribute to the place’s cultural heritage significance, including, for example, paint, wallpaper and plaster.</li> <li>○ Building work in these circumstances does not include development for which an Exemption Certificate has been issued.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Plumbing or drainage work.</li> <li>• Operational work.</li> <li>• Reconfiguring a lot.</li> <li>• Material change of use.</li> </ul>

Go to <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/heritage/heritage-in-qld/heritage-publications.html> to access EHP guidelines and technical fact sheets.



### 5.1.2 Local Heritage Register

The obligations inherent in the entry of the Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel on the FCRC local heritage register are not as detailed as for the QHR entry. The key points are:

- Approval is not required by FCRC for maintenance or minor work.
- The only time approval is required from the FCRC is in the case of development, as defined by the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.
- 'Development' does not include the special clauses that apply to QHR places.
- If a development application is required, EHP approval is necessary before FCRC can approve the development. If EHP approves the development, in theory FCRC could still refuse the development (although in practice this is unlikely as EHP applies a more rigorous and stringent assessment process than local government).
- A development application requires a heritage impact statement. However, as EHP approval will also be required, the statement for EHP will be suitable for the FCRC.
- The FCRC will assess a development application using relevant local planning provisions and the Code for IDAS (contained within the *Queensland Heritage Regulation 2003*).

### 5.1.3 Queensland National Trust Register

The Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel are also entered on the Queensland National Trust Register. Entry on this register does not entail any statutory obligations and as the cemetery and chapel are entered on the QHR and LHR management and development in the cemetery will be appropriately managed according to best-practice heritage principles. Nonetheless, entry to the National Trust register represents further acknowledgement of the significance of the cemetery in Queensland.

### 5.1.4 Register of the National Estate (Archive)

The Register of the National Estate (Archive) is not a statutory register. Similarly to the Queensland National Trust Register, entry in this register further reinforces the significance of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel, but this recognition does not entail any additional legislative or planning requirements.

### 5.1.5 Emergency Work

Emergency work is sometimes required if a structure fails and becomes a safety hazard (typically following a severe storm or flooding). Immediate emergency work to stabilise the structure is permissible according to the following conditions:

Emergency work can be carried out at a Queensland Heritage Place and a local heritage place without first seeking a permit. Emergency work is work that is necessary because of an emergency endangering the life or health of a person or the structural safety of a building. If practicable before starting the work, the advice of a registered engineer or heritage professional should be obtained. In planning and carrying out the emergency work, the person undertaking the work must take all reasonable steps to ensure the work is reversible. If it is not reversible, the person must be able to demonstrate that they have tried to keep the impact of the work on the cultural heritage significance of the place to a minimum. As soon as possible after starting the work, the person must:

- Give written notice to EHP that they are carrying out emergency work.
- Apply for any permits that would otherwise be required for the work.

If approval is subsequently refused, all emergency work must be removed as soon as practicable (EHP 2012).

### 5.1.6 Archaeological Potential

The assessment of significance in the previous chapter includes reference to the archaeological potential of the Cemetery over and above the presence of graves. The first Sexton’s cottages in particular may yield archaeological evidence that contributes to our knowledge of the cemetery. The approximate area where it is believed the cottage was located has been identified and mapped in this CMP. However, archaeological potential more generally is also protected under the QHA. If artefactual material is discovered during work (typically excavation) or uncovered as a result of natural events (such as flooding), EHP should be contacted immediately and the significance of the material assessed before further actions can occur.

## 5.2 Operational Requirements

The Maryborough Cemetery – including both the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel and Garden of Rest - remains a functional, operating cemetery. As such, there are operational requirements that are important for its ongoing use. These can be roughly divided into operational issues and planning for the next five years (note these issues date from 2013).

### 5.2.1 Operational Issues

Various issues associated with the design and existing infrastructure of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel are impacting operations and the heritage significance of the place. The CMP is therefore required to address these issues from a heritage perspective. The following table summarises these issues, the majority of which apply exclusively to the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.

Table 9: Operations requirements and issues summary.

Issue	Summary
QHR heritage curtilage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curtilage extends beyond the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel despite the citation focus on that cemetery (and indeed the Mortuary Chapel).</li> <li>• Extent of curtilage creates some uncertainty about permission required for work, especially in the Garden of Rest cemetery and remainder of the reserve.</li> <li>• <i>Curtilage and citation revised to the satisfaction of cemetery management in 2016.</i></li> </ul>
Vacant areas and unused grave spaces, Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible opportunity in the future to utilise space and unused graves in Maryborough Cemetery due to limited burial space in Fraser Coast.</li> </ul>
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cadaghis present a problem to the maintenance and conservation of the Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel.</li> <li>• Some early, mature plantings (such as pines) are reaching the end of their lifespan or are subject to disease.</li> <li>• Guidance required regarding future planting, including new garden areas.</li> </ul>

Issue	Summary
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The internal water system needs to be removed and replaced.</li> <li>• The path system requires repair and general overhauling.</li> <li>• Drainage is poor in the Maryborough (Monumental) Cemetery and requires immediate attention.</li> <li>• Advice is required regarding appropriate fencing and construction of new or refurbished buildings, including shelters and toilet blocks.</li> </ul>
Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a variety of issues associated with monuments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advice regarding appropriate conservation approaches.</li> <li>○ Advice regarding responsible party to instigate repairs (family or Council).</li> <li>○ Safety of existing monuments.</li> <li>○ New monuments in existing portions.</li> <li>○ Memorialisation of old and unmarked graves.</li> <li>○ Use of old graves and monuments.</li> <li>○ Maintenance of areas around graves.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Mortuary Chapel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the Mortuary Chapel CMP required and advice provided regarding the appropriateness of recommended policies.</li> </ul>
Volunteer Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice regarding approach to volunteer groups that visit the cemetery and undertake tours.</li> </ul>

### 5.2.2 The Next Five Years

The ideal timeframe for the review of a CMP is five years. The five-year period represents an ideal time period in which to establish key operational priorities so that they can be addressed in the CMP policies and Action Plan.

Projected tasks, organised according to either the monumental or Garden of Rest cemeteries, are:

Table 10: Five year action plan.

Issue	Summary
Monumental cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue removing the Cadaghis.</li> <li>• Repair water infrastructure throughout the cemetery.</li> <li>• Repair all the drains that follow the roads (only once the water pipes are re-installed and Cadaghis are removed).</li> <li>• Resurface the roads.</li> <li>• Survey and install last of the fencing component on the eastern side of the (monumental) cemetery.</li> </ul>
Garden of Rest cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair the main entrance gates (in motion).</li> <li>• Replace the fence along Walker Street.</li> <li>• Repair concrete with in the amenity building (in motion).</li> <li>• Construct a shelter around or near war graves area that will also include an area for ashes gardens.</li> <li>• Install a new columbarium wall in the Columbarium area (in motion).</li> <li>• Continue with new blocks for ground burials.</li> </ul>

### 5.3 Physical Condition

The physical condition of elements within the Maryborough Cemetery was assessed as part of the description in Chapter 3. A cemetery is primarily comprised of graves and monuments, and the condition of these is the primary maintenance and conservation issue. In general, graves and monuments range from a fair condition to very poor. However, it is not feasible (or even necessary) to undertake conservation work on every grave and monument. Instead, addressing other elements of the cemetery such as drainage, plantings and general maintenance work methods will generally

ensure graves and monuments are suitably managed and ensure deterioration is reduced. Individual restoration of graves and monuments is encouraged, as long as appropriate conservation guidelines are observed. Some monuments may require specialist advice to mitigate immediate issues that if left unattended may seriously damage the monument or cause physical injury.

The Mortuary Chapel forms the other major element within the cemetery and its condition generally is fair, although it has some pressing conservation issues that require immediate attention. In particular, drainage issues resulting from poorly applied roofing elements are exacerbating fungal growth and timber rot, which are not only unsightly, but will ultimately affect the structural viability of the chapel.

Other elements of the cemetery, such as paths and plantings, exhibit a range of conditions, but these are relatively simple to address and work on these aspects will assist the general conservation of the cemetery and the graves and monuments. The Garden of Rest Cemetery, including associated buildings and structures, is also generally in good condition.

#### **5.4 Curtilage Assessment**

Discussion and an on-site meeting was held between FCRC, Converge and EHP officers regarding the extent of the boundary following the preparation of an earlier draft of the CMP. Following the meeting, it was determined that the boundary should be reduced (see Figure 75 below). This boundary incorporates the earliest sections of the Garden of Rest Cemetery, early infrastructure and the War Cemetery. It excludes much later sections and, importantly, the bushland to the north. This outcome alleviated the FCRC's concerns while ensuring early sections of the lawn cemetery remain within the heritage boundary. The QHR boundary was amended to reflect the figure below.

The LHR boundary should include the entire cemetery reserve, including all sections of the Garden of Rest cemetery, as this reflects the significance of the cemetery for the local community and historical changes to the overall size of the reserve. The local heritage place card should be amended to reflect this.

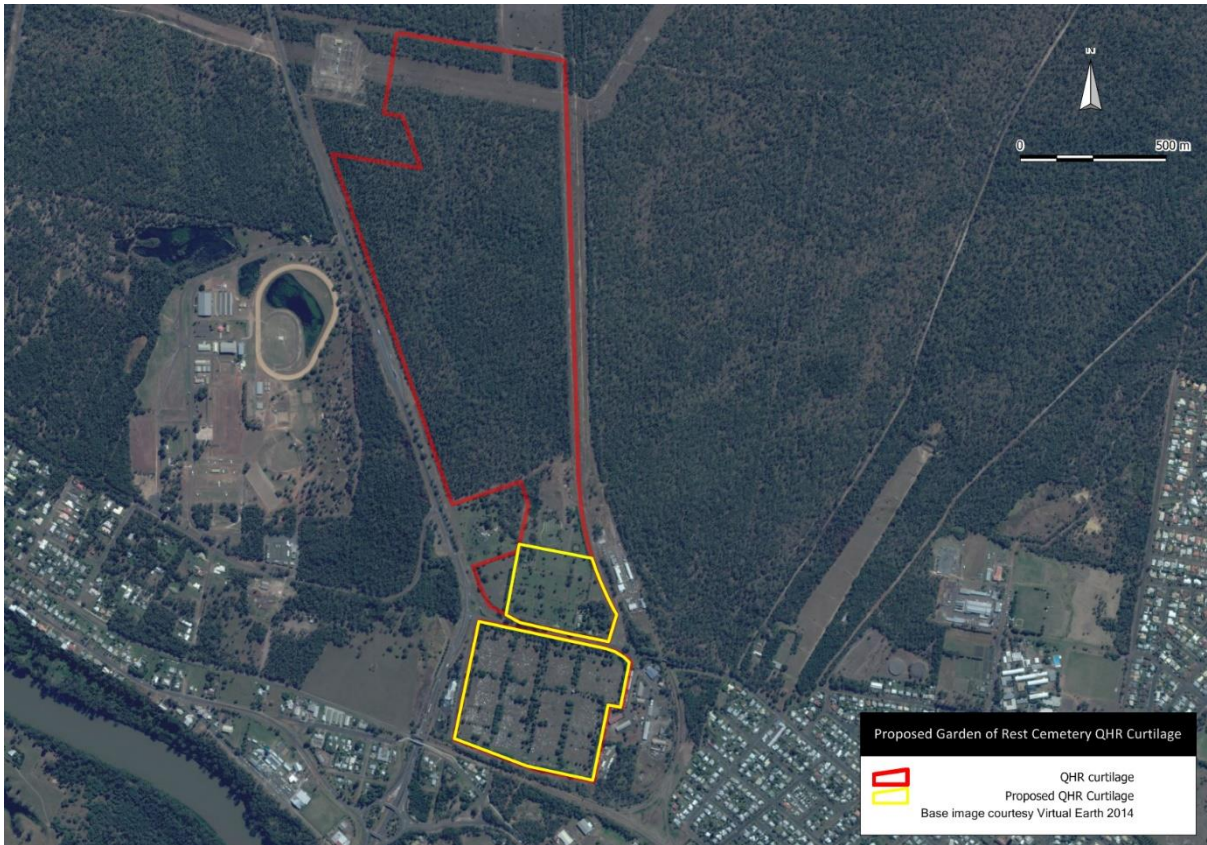


Figure 75: Map indicating the recommended curtilage for the QHR entry (in yellow).



Figure 76: Close up of revised curtilage incorporating the Garden of Rest cemetery.

## **5.5 Revision of QHR Citation**

The citation has been revised based on this CMP. No further revision is necessary at this point in time.

## **5.6 Interpretation Opportunities**

A common misconception about heritage is that entry to a statutory register only ever implies obligations. Entry of a place to a register identifies that a place is significant to the community and therefore there are also opportunities that may be explored and developed.

The significance of the Maryborough Cemetery is currently interpreted through its fabric. This remains an important aspect of the appreciation of the cemetery and interpretation can be retained and indeed developed through appropriate conservation techniques and application of the policies recommended in this CMP.

However, the information prepared for this CMP demonstrates that there are aspects of the cemetery's history that are not easily interpretable by fabric alone. Appropriate interpretation can address this gap. Ideally, interpretation will emphasise the connection between the establishment of the cemetery, its layout and the Mortuary Chapel with the history of Maryborough in the nineteenth century, the design of cemeteries in that period, the purpose of the Mortuary Chapel and the rarity of mortuary chapels in Queensland and Australia more generally.

The material developed for the interpretation strategy should also challenge our view of the past and the cemetery whilst also providing an appropriate context for its establishment and use over time. Information regarding specific burials and 'important people' should be acknowledged, but emphasis also given to the variety of burials, particularly the various religious denominations or different cultural groups and the significance drawn from the spatial arrangement of portions relative to cemetery entrances and the Mortuary Chapel.

## 6 Conservation Policies

The purpose of conservation policies is to guide the management of a place's heritage values. The following policies have been developed to reflect and support the assessment presented in this CMP. All policies have been prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter.

### Part 1 – Best Practice

#### Policy 1 Conservation Practice

- 1.1 The Maryborough Cemetery should be managed in accordance with the significance of the place and the principles established in the Burra Charter.
- 1.2 People skilled and experienced in the conservation of historic places should assist with the planning, design and implementation of maintenance and development programs for the Maryborough Cemetery.
- 1.3 Activities that occur in the Maryborough Cemetery, including use, maintenance and new development, should not impact the significance of the place.

#### Policy 2 Documentation

- 2.1 This CMP should be formally endorsed by the Fraser Coast Regional Council as the guide for the management of the Maryborough Cemetery's heritage values.
- 2.2 A copy of this CMP should be kept by the Fraser Coast Regional Council and also submitted to EHP's Cultural Heritage Branch. A copy of the CMP should also be distributed to other relevant stakeholders, including internal Council departments and staff.
- 2.3 All changes to the place should be documented (including photographs) and a record of the changes kept with this CMP.
- 2.4 This CMP should be reviewed within five years of endorsement and revisions and amendments undertaken as necessary to maintain a current and relevant guide for the place's heritage values.
- 2.5 A collection of all records relating to the cemetery, including historical documents, photographs, survey plans and other relevant material should be gathered and stored in an accessible location in hard copy and digital formats.

#### Policy 3 Statutory Listing

- 3.1 All work undertaken at the Maryborough Cemetery should be in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the Fraser Coast Regional Council planning scheme and the required policies and procedures.
- 3.2 The curtilage for the LHR citation should be reflect the current cemetery reserve, which is larger than the QHR curtilage.

#### **Policy 4      Master Plan**

- 4.1      A Master plan should be developed for the Maryborough Cemetery. The Master plan should encompass the Maryborough General Cemetery. The Master plan should address the operational requirements of the cemetery in a manner that conserves the significance of the place, as outlined in this CMP. The plan should also include an interpretation strategy (see Policy 12). The plan will ensure work required to address operational requirements will be approached strategically and ensure consistency with the policies established in this CMP.

#### **Policy 5      Training**

- 5.1      Cultural heritage training material that outlines the significance of the Maryborough Cemetery and the responsibilities required to manage this significance should be developed and form the basis for staff and contractor induction and regular training. The material should be developed by a suitably qualified heritage professional.
- 5.2      All existing and new cemetery staff and contractors should receive periodic training and whenever new staff and contractors begin work.
- 5.3      A guideline should be prepared for volunteer organisations and individuals, particularly groups that provide tours of the cemetery, which outlines the significance of the cemetery, its history and appropriate (and allowable) actions that align with Council policies. Volunteers should be required to abide by the guidelines.

#### **Policy 6      Signage**

- 6.1      Ensure orientation signage for the cemetery is kept to a minimum and preferably located at the main entrances only. The specific location of the signage should be obvious, but relatively discrete to ensure the visual amenity of the cemetery is unaffected.

### **Part 2 – Maryborough Monumental Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel**

#### **Policy 7      Cemetery Layout**

- 7.1      The addition of new cemetery portions is not encouraged. New burials should occur within the existing portions only. In particular, new portions at the rear of the cemetery (originally the front) would remove evidence of the original layout, including the location of the first Sexton's cottages.
- 7.2      The existing organisation of portions according to denomination should be retained where practical.
- 7.3      An investigation should be undertaken to confirm the precise cemetery boundary in the northeast corner, particularly to ensure existing burials are contained within the current boundary (delineated by mature trees) or whether burials are potentially located under the trees or beyond the boundary. This should occur prior to the installation of fencing.



## **Policy 8 Graves and Monuments**

- 8.1 Restoration of graves and monuments should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines provided by EHP. If work is planned that is not in accordance with these guidelines, approval should be sought from EHP prior to work commencing.
- 8.2 Cleaning and restoration of monuments should only be carried out under the supervision of qualified stone masons.
- 8.3 Broken elements should be kept inside the grave plot. Items should be bagged or boxed and labelled if removed from the gravesite and a record of the removal maintained.
- 8.4 Leaning monuments need to be monitored to prevent injuries and the further deterioration of the monument. Monuments assessed as unsafe should be cordoned off with visible signage and options for remediation investigated by a structural engineer and heritage consultant.
- 8.5 The current practice of filling cavities resulting from subsidence of the graves with gravel should be continued where required.
- 8.6 Installation of new graves and monuments should be consistent with the EHP General Exemption Guideline for cemeteries.
- 8.7 The existing practice of providing a small grave marker with the corresponding grave number should be continued, including for unmarked graves.

## **Policy 9 Landscaping**

- 9.1 Trees and other plantings identified as highly significant in this CMP should be retained. These trees and plantings are primarily located along the original carriageway (1870s) and the perimeter of the cemetery. Other isolated, but significant plantings (for example, pine trees) may be located in other areas of the cemetery and these should also be retained.
- 9.2 Significant trees should be replaced by the same species of tree, unless the original tree caused management issues. If the tree has caused problems and should not be replaced by the same species, consider trees that include a relatively narrow, tapering canopy to ensure views to and from the cemetery, in particular the Mortuary Chapel, are retained or improved. In some cases, shade trees may be considered if they are already present, but their replacement should be carefully considered before replanting, particularly for their potential impact on views and graves.
- 9.3 As a general rule, only replace trees in areas of the cemetery where they have been historically located (consistent with the 1964 photograph, Figure 12). New trees should not be planted in other areas of the cemetery in order to retain the views to and from the cemetery and Mortuary Chapel, including from the Walker Street entrance.
- 9.4 Cadaghis should not be retained due to their invasive nature and the impact of tree litter on graves. Moreover, they have been planted in areas that had not been landscaped prior to the 1970s. Removal of the Cadaghis is therefore acceptable and should be prioritised. Cadaghis were planted in areas of the cemetery that had historically not been landscaped.

Therefore, in general, it is recommended that Cadaghis are not replaced when removed. The only exception to this recommendation is along the road to the Mortuary Chapel.

- 9.5 Creation of gardens (for example rose gardens) is not encouraged. Although rose gardens were present in the cemetery in the past, they were located in specific areas within portions and it is no longer feasible to recreate gardens in these areas. However, as such gardens are consistent with the historic use of the cemetery, they should be contemplated only as part of a Master plan that incorporates the results and policies of this CMP.
- 9.6 Low hedges are appropriate along the carriageway to the Mortuary Chapel and fence lines.
- 9.7 A tree survey by a qualified arborist should be undertaken. The survey should record the variety and condition of the trees in the cemetery and provide a maintenance schedule to maintain existing trees, a list of trees that require removal due to their poor condition or impact on gravesites and recommended species for replacement that conserve the significance of the cemetery. The survey should be informed by this CMP and in turn can contribute to a more detailed landscape plan that can be included with this CMP.

## **Policy 10      Infrastructure**

- 10.1 Repairs to the existing paths should retain the existing camber where historically present, in particular the normal crown of the path – this applies primarily to the main paths (not intermediate paths between sections). Path surfaces should consist of gravel rather than bitumen. Tree roots growing through path sections should be assessed and the tree removed if it is not considered significant.
- 10.2 Drainage in the cemetery should be addressed as a priority. Options for drainage should be considered and the level of impact against the significance of the place assessed before determining the appropriate option. Ideally, drainage options will include the original approach of a high normal crown on cemetery paths and earthen spoon drains and/or kerbing and channelling formed on both sides – and water races in key locations. These options are relatively low impact and reinstate and/or conserve original design elements of the cemetery.
- 10.3 Replacement of water infrastructure (i.e. water pipes) is appropriate as required. Based on the research for this CMP, it is likely that water infrastructure to the sections dates at the earliest from the 1930s. Whilst not of high significance, examples of this infrastructure should be recorded and appended to this CMP. Later material (for example, PVC piping) does not need to be recorded.
- 10.4 New buildings are not encouraged in the cemetery. The Mortuary Chapel has functioned as the shelter in the cemetery since the 1880s and this should remain the case. Any new buildings, including shelters and ablution blocks, should be located in the Garden of Rest Cemetery.
- 10.5 Temporary (removable) shelters and ablution facilities may be used should these be required in particular circumstances.
- 10.6 Limited seating is appropriate, but it should be unobtrusive and relatively modern in appearance, rather than emulate ‘old’ styles of seating. The location of new seating, if considered, should be determined in the Master plan.

- 10.7 The Walker Street entrance to the cemetery, particularly the gate posts, should be retained. The fence along Walker Street should remain a picket fence as this is consistent with the fencing visible in historic images and reflects generally the 1870s observation that fencing around the cemetery was 'sightly and substantial'. This is particularly important given Walker Street is now (and has been since the 1880s) the 'front' of the cemetery.
- 10.8 Fencing around the remainder of the cemetery need not be in a picket style, but should nonetheless be appropriate to the setting of the cemetery. There is no need to emulate 'older' styles of fencing unless it is determined to erect a picket fence (in which case, follow the principles expressed in 10.6 above). Examples of mesh fencing currently in place are not appropriate and should be replaced.
- 10.9 Ergon Energy currently runs power lines through the cemetery (see Figure 21). The opportunity to place these outside of the cemetery should be actively explored by Ergon, particularly during planning for the upgrading of facilities in the future.
- 10.10 The Mortuary Chapel CMP remains a pertinent guide to the conservation of the Mortuary Chapel and should be considered in conjunction with this CMP. The urgent conservation works recommended in the CMP should be acted on immediately and undertaken in a coordinated manner.

## **Part 3 – Garden of Rest Cemetery**

### **Policy 11 Cemetery Layout**

- 11.1 There are no particular recommendations for the Garden of Rest cemetery layout.

### **Policy 12 Graves and Monuments**

- 12.1 Given the nature of the Garden of Rest cemetery (as a lawn cemetery) regulations are already in place governing the style and form of monuments. Thus, as a general rule, there are no recommendations that apply to graves and monuments. This also applies to the Maryborough War Cemetery, as it is managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

### **Policy 13 Landscaping**

- 13.1 The significance of the landscaping in the Garden of Rest cemetery is focused more on the amenity and general landscape character rather than particular species of trees. Thus there are no significant trees to be retained (or particular sections that should include trees). It is recommended simply that the cemetery portions include trees (without specifying the species) as part of a general landscaping plan, in order to retain the existing amenity.
- 13.2 The small garden beds in front of the formal entrance to the Garden of Rest cemetery should be removed as they are currently obscuring sections of the entrance and causing a detrimental aesthetic impact.

## **Policy 14      Infrastructure**

- 14.1 All element of infrastructure dating from the establishment of the cemetery (1960) should be retained. The entrance gates should also continue to remain the formal entrance to the cemetery. However, maintenance of the entrance gates in general should be sympathetic to its current configuration and materials.
- 14.2 Repairs and alterations required to maintain them and upgrade them as required should generally be supported.
- 14.3 Fencing around the perimeter of the cemetery (particularly Walker Street) should incorporate modern materials and design and generally retain a low profile. Do not seek to emulate older styles such as timber picket fences (for example, used on the border of the Monumental cemetery).
- 14.3 New cemetery infrastructure and furniture (such as shelters and Columbarium Walls) can be installed in the Garden of Rest cemetery as required.

## **Part 4 – General**

### **Policy 15      Maintenance**

- 15.1 A maintenance and repair program should be undertaken to address the priority issues identified in this CMP.
- 15.2 The maintenance and repair program should include particular reference to the Mortuary Chapel, including an annual termite inspection and control program and maintenance of painting, flashings and drainage.
- 15.3 Caution should be exercised to ensure that maintenance does not impact the existing layout of the cemetery or original elements, including the Mortuary Chapel.

### **Policy 16      Interpretation**

- 16.1 An interpretation strategy should be developed for the cemetery, ideally as part of a Master plan. The strategy should rely on this CMP and existing citations.
- 16.2 The interpretation strategy should develop interpretation opportunities that are unobtrusive and do not impact the overall visual amenity of the cemetery.
- 16.3 The interpretation strategy should be developed in cooperation with the 'Friends of the Cemetery' group.
- 16.4 The existing monument dedicated to unmarked burials should be retained. However, it may need to be moved as it is currently located in a cemetery path.

### **Policy 17      Management of Archaeological Values**

- 17.1 All archaeological potential identified in this CMP should be taken into account during any maintenance, planning and development activities.

- 17.2 The location of the first Sexton's cottages may yield archaeological material that adds to our knowledge of the cemetery and its operation in the nineteenth century. Any ground disturbance in the areas where the cottages were located should be informed by an archaeological management plan.
- 17.4 An archaeological survey should be undertaken to determine the precise location and layout of the first Sexton's cottages to assist in Policy 13.2 and to assess the scientific value of archaeological material.
- 17.5 Ground disturbing works located in the vicinity of the second Sexton's cottages should be monitored and management recommendations developed if any artefactual material is located.

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Fraser Coast Regional Council

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Original Plan War Cemetery.

PM 157 Mortuary Chapel Maryborough Cemetery (c)1960's – Looking south from Walker Street Entrance; Photographer R.G. Parry; donated by W.G. Rendall; copied by John Hall.



## Appendix A – Implementation Plan

The following implementation plan applies to recommended actions identified in the CMP for particular elements of the cemetery. It applies specifically to work that is not strictly maintenance. Maintenance work should be guided by the General Exemption Certificate (reference to which is made in Section 5.1 of this CMP). All other work generally requires some form of application to EHP, or is work that is not maintenance.

Actions identified in the implementation plan are organised according to priority. Each level of priority is identified by a colour system and a time frame in which the action should ideally be completed.

- **HIGH** [1 year].
- **MEDIUM** [2-3 years]
- **LOW** [4-5 years].

Note: all HIGH priority work ideally should be undertaken as part of a single, coordinated program. This will enable an efficient and logical approach to urgent conservation matters and reduce the number of applications made to EHP, thereby saving time and cost.

Element	Detail	Action	Policy	Planning
<b>HIGH PRIORITY</b>				
<b>Monumental Cemetery</b>	Drainage	Improve cemetery drainage	<a href="#">10.2</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Options to improve drainage should be developed as a matter of priority.</li> <li>Preference is to utilise early approach to drainage, which consisted of a high normal crown on each road. Reinstatement of water races (<a href="#">see Section 2.4</a>), albeit in a slightly different location, may also be suitable.</li> <li>Depending on options selected, approval may be required by EHP [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
	<b>Mortuary Chapel</b>	Water control	Rubble pits for water dispersal	<a href="#">10.8</a>
Repair/improve flashing/drainpipes			<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor repair to flashings/downpipes may be covered under General Exemption.</li> <li>However, additional material and new downpipes will require Exemption Certificate [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA</i>].</li> <li>Work Method Statement prepared by qualified heritage professional to guide work [<i>Reason: ensures work complies with General Exemption/Exemption Certificate</i>].</li> </ul>

Element	Detail	Action	Policy	Planning
<b>Mortuary Chapel cont.</b>		Ground levels	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If fabric of chapel not impacted, action covered by General Exemption Certificate.</li> <li>• Work Method Statement prepared by qualified heritage professional to guide work [<i>Reason: ensures work complies with General Exemption</i>].</li> <li>• If any impact likely to chapel as a result of work, Exemption Certificate required [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
	Pest Control	Investigate junction detail of masonry bases to timber posts and determine if a non-invasive method feasible to install a visible inspection barrier to prevent easy access for termites into timber frame	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No approval required for inspection.</li> <li>• Recommended work will need to be assessed to determine whether application required to EHP [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
<b>Training</b>	Training material	Develop training material	<a href="#">5.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline significance of cemetery and heritage obligations.</li> <li>• Prepared by suitably qualified heritage professional [<i>Reason: professional advice necessary to ensure compliance with legislative and best practice obligations</i>].</li> </ul>
	Guideline	Prepare guideline for volunteers	<a href="#">5.3</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base on training material developed for cemetery staff.</li> <li>• Align with Council policies and risk management.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscaping</b>	Cadaghi	Remove Cadaghi trees	<a href="#">9.5</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exemption Certificate required for removal [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> <li>• Replanting, if contemplated, should only occur following completion of Masterplan.</li> <li>• If replanting considered prior to completion of the Masterplan, selection of replacement species and impact on significance of the cemetery (particularly views to the chapel) should be assessed before proceeding [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the policy established in this CMP</i>].</li> </ul>

Element	Detail	Action	Policy	Planning
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## MEDIUM PRIORITY

<b>Cemetery - General</b>	N/A	Masterplan	<a href="#">4.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires heritage input alongside other disciplines.</li> <li>Requires consideration of planning and approvals process from a heritage perspective.</li> <li>Consult with EHP during development and submit final Masterplan for 'approval in principle'.</li> <li>Specific approvals may still be required to implement actions arising from Masterplan [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
<b>Mortuary Chapel</b>	Structure	Engineer assessment of structure, particularly tie down	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineer should be experienced working with heritage structures.</li> <li>Recommended works will need to be assessed to determine priority and planning requirements.</li> </ul>
	Paint	Paint scrape analysis	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To determine paint schemes over time and also potential age of chamfer boards [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> <li>Analysis undertaken by qualified heritage professional.</li> </ul>
		Re-paint chapel	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use results of paint scrape analysis to determine paint scheme.</li> <li>If new scheme selected, Exemption Certificate required [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> <li>If existing paint scheme retained, new coat of paint covered under General Exemption Certificate.</li> <li>If above, then Work Method Statement prepared by qualified heritage professional to guide work [<i>Reason: ensures work complies with General Exemption</i>]</li> </ul>

Element	Detail	Action	Policy	Planning
Landscaping	Existing trees	Tree survey – monumental cemetery	<a href="#">9.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey to determine condition and species of trees. Key deliverable should consist of a plan showing location of trees, key indicating species and condition report, including recommended actions and implementation plan.</li> <li>If tree removals are required, approval from EHP required [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	Paths	Removal of tree roots – monumental cemetery	<a href="#">10.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess impact of tree roots growing through cemetery paths.</li> <li>If the tree requires removal, determine condition and significance of the tree before proceeding with application to EHP [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>
Cemetery Layout	Gravesites	Confirm precise cemetery boundary, northeast corner	<a href="#">7.3</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further research ideally prior to investigation to rule out any documentary evidence that may resolve the issue.</li> <li>If no documentary evidence, consider use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR).</li> <li>GPR generally will not require EHP approval, as it is a non-invasive method of detection.</li> <li>Work required to address results may require application [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>

## LOW PRIORITY

Mortuary Chapel	Cladding	Establish age of weatherboards	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[<i>Reason: will add to our knowledge of the chapel and phases of material over time.</i>]</li> <li>If non-invasive method used, no approvals required.</li> <li>An invasive method will require an Exemption Certificate [<i>Reason: ensures work complies with the QHA</i>].</li> </ul>
	Lining	Replace ceiling VJs (from 1983 restoration) with beaded VJs (as used on walls)	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek grant funding to fund work [<i>Reason: to restore chapel fabric according to Burra Charter principles</i>].</li> <li>Work will require an Exemption Certificate [<i>Reason: ensures work complies with the QHA</i>].</li> </ul>

Element	Detail	Action	Policy	Planning
		Replace sheeting with beaded VJs (with suitable care due to Asbestos risk)	<a href="#">10.8</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek grant funding to fund work [<i>Reason: to restore chapel fabric according to Burra Charter principles</i>].</li> <li>• Work will require an Exemption Certificate.</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Fencing	Remove and replace mesh fencing	<a href="#">10.7</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal will require liaison with EHP, but should not require an Exemption Certificate application.</li> <li>• Before removal, determine replacement fence style and ensure it reflects the policy established in this CMP (specifically 10.7).</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeological values</b>	First Sexton's cottage	Undertake an archaeological excavation	<a href="#">13.3</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake an archaeological excavation to determine location, layout and potential of first Sexton's Cottage.</li> <li>• Excavation will require the preparation of an Archaeological Management Plan and approval from EHP [<i>Reason: to ensure compliance with the QHA and significance of the place</i>].</li> </ul>