MACDONALD RIVER VALLEY
COLO RIVER VALLEY
CEMETERIES STUDY

Final Report

Report prepared for
Hawkesbury City Council

September 1991

This project was assisted by a grant under the
1989/90 National Estate Grants Program

HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
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SURREY HILLS NSW 2010
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Seminar

PROGRAMME

Welcome - Alderman Rex Stubbs

Background to the Cemeteries Study - Alice Brandjes

The Cemeteries Study - Richard Mackay

Open Discussion
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Macdonald and Colo River Valleys are important centres of early settlement in New South Wales. Visited by Governor Phillip as early as 1790, they were initially known as the "First Branch" (Macdonald) and "Second Branch" (Colo) of the Hawkesbury.

The valleys were settled early, with initial land grants being made in 1810. Throughout their history there has been continuity of occupation by a small group of families and the names of early grantees such as Fernance, Jurd and Bailey are still prominent.

The valleys contain a remarkable collection of historic cemeteries. In addition to being important heritage items in their own right, the cemeteries as a group are highly significant as they provide a comprehensive social record of the area’s history. Their value is recognised in their listing by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

For some time, Hawkesbury City Council has been concerned with the care, control and management of the cemeteries within Hawkesbury City, both those under direct Council control and those which are identified as heritage items. Council made application under the National Estate Grants Program 1989/90 for funding for a study of all cemeteries within the city. As a result of the limited funds allocated to Council for the project, it has not been possible to complete the entire study.

However, Hawkesbury City Council was successful in receiving funding for a study of the cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley. The stated aims of this study are to:

document the significance and contents of each cemetery,

create a Conservation Plan for cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley which identifies management and action policies fostering the conservation of each cemetery.

In a letter dated 9 July 1990, Hawkesbury City Council awarded this project to Godden Mackay Pty Ltd. Formal work on the study commenced during August 1990. A copy of the study brief itself appears as Appendix B to this report.

1.2 Identification and Location of Cemeteries

The initial brief for this study nominated eleven cemeteries; nine within the Macdonald River Valley and two within the Colo River Valley. However, as the fieldwork component of the study proceeded, and as a result of field survey and interviews with local informants, an additional five cemetery sites were identified within the Macdonald Valley. These sites have been included within the study, although site specific historic research has not been completed for them. At least one additional burial site is known to exist in the Upper Colo, but locational information, adequate for survey purposes, was not available to the study team.
Maps 1 to 4 identify the precise location of each of the cemeteries covered by this study. Detailed addresses, map references and, where available, legal property descriptions, are provided on the inventory sheets in Appendix A.

The sixteen cemeteries which are included in the study are as follows:

**Macdonald Valley**

1. Lone Grave (Wisemans Ferry).
   North side of Settlers Road, 1.5 km from Wisemans Ferry.

2. Lone Grave of Susannah and Joseph Fernance
   St Albans, Lot 101 St Albans Road, west side of River, 1.5 km south of St Albans.

3. Lone Grave of John Anthony Fernance.
   St Albans, "Verulan" Property, west side of Upper Macdonald Road.

4. Lone Grave of Sylvester Butler.
   Lower Macdonald, "Killarney" Property, west side of St Albans Road.

5. Walters Family Graves.
   St Albans, on "Baileys" Property, west side of Wollombi Road.

   Higher Macdonald, west side of Upper Macdonald Road, in paddock north of house and citrus orchard.

7. Bailey Family Graves on "Clyde Farm".
   Upper Macdonald, on "Clyde Farm", west bank of Macdonald River.

8. Bailey Family Cemetery on "The Glen".
   St Albans, east side of Wollombi Road, 100 metres west of main house on "The Glen"; 2 km north of St Albans.

   St Albans, east side of Wollombi Road, 1.3 km north of St Albans.

10. St Jude's Anglican Church Cemetery.
    Central Macdonald, west side of St Albans Road.

11. General Cemetery on the Macdonald River.
    Central Macdonald, west side of Settlers Road, 2.5 km south of Wrights Creek.

12. St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery).
    St Albans, west side of Settlers Road, 2.3 km south of St Albans.
   St Albans, west side of Upper Macdonald Road, 5 km north of St Albans.

   Books Ferr, west side of St Albans Road, 3 km south of the Central Macdonald Public School.

Colo Valley
15. Gosper Family Cemetery.
   Upper Colo, "Mount Ward" Property, 500 metres west of Upper Colo Road; 2.5 km west of Upper Colo.

16. Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo.
   East side of Comleroy Road, 500 metres from Upper Colo Road.

1.3 Author Identification
The main report has been prepared by Richard Mackay, Director, Godden Mackay Pty Ltd. Historical research was undertaken by Grace Karskens, who is the author of Section 3. Fieldwork, including documentation of each site and the preparation of the inventory, was undertaken by Siobhan Lavelle. The report incorporates work of all members of the study team.

1.4 Methodology
The report follows the methodology outlined in J.S. Kerr The Conservation Plan, the National Trust of Australia (NSW), third edition 1990. The report complies with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and its Guidelines. The Burra Charter and its Guidelines are reproduced as Appendix C.

Specific project tasks have been undertaken as required by the study brief, which is reproduced as Appendix B.

1.5 Terminology
The terminology used in this report, and particularly the words place, cultural significance, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and compatible use follows definitions provided by the Burra Charter.

Nomenclature used to refer to cemetery features, and particularly gravestone terminology, follows the labels provided by Appendix F of the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The terms "cemetery" and "burial ground" are used interchangeably. Individual cemeteries are generally referred to in this report using the name given in Section 1.2 above.
1.6 Research

Historical research was undertaken in order to prepare the notes presented in Section 3. In addition to the brief historical outline presented for each cemetery, an overview has been prepared for both the Macdonald Valley and the Colo Valley. In general, research was limited to review of secondary sources, which are noted in Section 10. (Reasons for this limitation are outlined in Section 1.8 below).

In relation to policy and management considerations, available information was reviewed. A comprehensive search was made of Council's files and microfiche records, the Cemeteries Policy of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), the Draft Crown Lands Cemeteries Policy, and the Draft Plan of Management for Rookwood Necropolis. Consideration was also given to data available from the Australian Cemeteries and Crematoria Association, and the firm's previous work on other cemeteries. Records of the National Trust were consulted. Reference was also made to "The Hawkesbury: A Structural History", prepared by Helen Proudfoot as part of the City Heritage Study.

1.7 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was largely undertaken by Siobhan Lavelle. At least one visit was made to every site; the majority of sites being visited on more than one occasion. Council's Senior Strategic Planner, Alice Brandjes, accompanied the survey team on three occasions. A member of the Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society also accompanied the survey team on one occasion.

1.8 Limitations

As with all studies of this type, the timing and budgetary allocation have placed limits on the amount of research, recording and analysis undertaken, and it is possible that additional information, not considered in this study, may come to light. Significantly the project budget did not permit any primary historical research; a restriction which was acknowledged before commencement. Consequently there is considerable scope for expansion of the historical information about each site, in conjunction with interpretation programs for any of the cemeteries. However, the level of research undertaken during the study is considered sufficient to enable an understanding of each site and to make an assessment of significance.

Five of the cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley were not part of the initial brief, and were not discovered until fieldwork was well under way. They were not included in the initial program of research. The individual historic outlines for these sites therefore rely entirely on material readily available in published histories.

Within the confines of the study, and in view of the limited resources available, it was not possible to document fully every single cemetery feature and monument. However, the recording system established and the inventory sheet format developed for the project have been prepared in such
a way as to allow individual documentation of cemetery features, using the same system, if and when resources (either financial or human) are available.

1.9 Acknowledgement
The consultants, and Hawkesbury City Council, are indebted to the many individuals and organisations who have contributed to this study. The assistance provided by the following individuals and organisations is gratefully acknowledged:

- Alice Brandjes - Senior Strategic Planner, Hawkesbury City Council
- Karl Berzins - Deputy Chief Town Planner, Hawkesbury City Council
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- Ian Robinson - St Albans New General Cemetery Trust
- Martine Craswell - National Trust of Australia (NSW)
- Lisa Newell - Heritage Branch, Department of Planning
- George Gibbons - NSW Geological Survey

1.10 Report Format
In general, this study adopts a standard Conservation Plan format. Following the Summary of Recommendations presented in Section 2, documentary evidence regarding the cemeteries is outlined in Section 3. Physical evidence for each site, recorded in the field, is presented in Appendix A in Inventory Sheet format. These inventory sheets also include a site plan, photograph, and notes regarding conservation and management. They have been designed so as to be self-sufficient.

Section 5 presents an overall assessment of the heritage value of the cemeteries of the Macdonald Valley and Colo Valley. This assessment provides a basis for constraints identified in Sections 6.1 and 6.2. Other constraints, such as those arising from the physical condition of the cemeteries, the requirements of Council or statutory controls are also identified in Section 6, before an overall conservation policy is developed in Section 7. Specific management issues and procedures are outlined in Section 8, and an overall table relating to implementation is presented in Section 9.
2.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following points highlight the key recommendations of this study. More specific issues and recommendations are presented in Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Report. Reference should be made to Section 9 for a detailed schedule of recommended actions.

The Macdonald Valley and the Colo Valley cemeteries are important items of environmental heritage, which should be retained and conserved in accordance with the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS and the Cemeteries Policy of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

This report documents the history and fabric of the cemeteries, provides an assessment of their cultural significance and identifies appropriate actions which will ensure that significance is retained.

The cemeteries should be afforded appropriate statutory protection and recognition, through inclusion in the Register of the National Estate, (as a group) and inclusion in a Heritage Schedule of an appropriate Environmental Planning Instrument, (as individual elements).

Hawkesbury City Council should continue to take responsibility for the maintenance of the general cemeteries within the valleys. Council should take on a co-ordinating role in relation to immediate management actions and requirements, and long-term maintenance for all of the cemeteries covered by this study. (Section 9.0 provides a schedule of recommended actions).

Hawkesbury City Council should give consideration to the establishment of an advisory committee, pursuant to Section 527(1) of the Local Government Act, in relation to all of the cemeteries within the city.

The Conservation Policy for the cemeteries outlined in Section 7 should be adopted as providing a sound basis for their future care and management.

In general, the cemeteries of the Macdonald Valley and Colo Valley should be managed as historic sites, although existing burial rights should be honoured, and the new general cemetery at St Albans and the Anglican Church Cemetery at Upper Colo should continue in use as burial grounds.

Fencing of a number of the cemeteries should be undertaken as a matter of priority. Council can assist either by undertaking fencing itself or by providing materials and by encouraging site owners or local interest groups to provide labour.

The existing cemetery landscapes, including plantings, should be retained and conserved. If known (from on site evidence or historic records), previous major landscape features may be reinstated. Noxious weeds should be eradicated. New plantings should be species already present in the cemetery, or traditional nineteenth-century plant species.

Monuments and grave furniture should be retained in situ and conserved. Progressive repair of damaged monuments should be undertaken, subject to available resources.

All repair work should be in accordance with the guidelines of the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The financial responsibility for continuing maintenance of the site should be borne by their owners, and by Hawkesbury City Council (in the case of cemeteries which are under Council’s control).
Funding for repair should be provided through Government grants, the families of the deceased, or other specifically generated revenue.

Vandalism is not considered to be a major problem at present. Appropriate measures, which may be implemented to discourage vandalism include:

- erection of fencing around exposed sites,
- regular ranger patrols,
- liaison with local residents and police,
- education at schools and/or other community youth groups.

The heritage value of the cemeteries should be interpreted by appropriate media, including signs, publications, education kits, tours and other similar activities.

Repair of damaged monuments should only be undertaken by qualified stonemasons, skilled in repair of aged or fragile monuments.

Minimum maintenance programs should be continued and should generally aim to:

- Mow as infrequently as possible (given grass/rainfall conditions),
- Reduce or eliminate use of poisons,
- Conserve and/or extend existing landscape,
- Retain all significant grave elements. This plan should be considered by Hawkesbury City Council, and should be forwarded to owners of the sites affected for input and comment. Consideration could be given to placing the plan on display, for public input and comment, for an appropriate period of time.

A single Council officer should be nominated (by title/position) as responsible for the implementation of this plan.

The plan should be reviewed at intervals of not less than five years.
3.0 HISTORICAL NOTES

3.1 Macdonald Valley Cemeteries

3.1.1 Preamble: Development of the Macdonald Valley

The fertile banks of the First Branch, as the Macdonald River was originally known, were first discovered by whites during exploratory trips along the Hawkesbury and its tributaries in 1781; the Colo River was correspondingly named the "Second Branch". The brothers David and Alexander Cross are reported to have been grazing stock in the early 1800s, and were granted 60 acres in about 1803. Other early settlers were William Giles Moore and James Welsh (1810) whose land was located at the confluence of the Hawkesbury River and Welsh Creek. By 1814 a muster indicated about 60 people occupying the lower valley, while other settlers from Pitt Town to Lower Portland used the valley as a grazing annex. The valley was missed by the 1828 census, a fact that makes the cemetery monuments more important as indicators about early settlement. By 1833, when Surveyor Felton Matthew completed his detailed plan of the valley, there were 86 landowners, their grants and purchases clustered about the Macdonald from the Hawkesbury to the "Boree Swamp" (now St Albans or Wallambine Common), and also along Welsh Creek, Wright Creek and the Upper Macdonald.

Transport links with the outside were mainly by water throughout the nineteenth century, while rough tracks linked farms, ferries and lands or ran along the river edge where the boats could not reach. The allotments in the valley, like towns of the Hawkesbury, generally were small, and a common for the use of the settlers was planned in 1824, although not officially dedicated until 1853. The valley enjoyed a long flood-free period between 1819 and 1856, and population in the district peaked in 1841 at 1,020 people. The 1840s depression began a downturn and by 1851 the population had sunk to 681. Rust in the coastal wheatfields ended the cultivation of wheat in the river valleys everywhere, and the Macdonald saw the typical phases of dairying, grazing and vegetable, stone fruit and citrus growing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At the same time, a renewed and popular interest in colonial history and in "arcadian" river scenery led to something of a tourist trade in the Hawkesbury district from the turn of the century. The Macdonald Valley and St Albans, however, were not as much visited or researched, and after Marjorie Hutton Neve began her research on the area in the 1960s she dubbed it "The Forgotten Valley".

The physically enclosed, isolated nature of the valley gave rise to a close-knit community of large, locally well-known families which retained their respective lands over several generations and whose members frequently intermarried. Thus the public and church affiliated cemeteries, private burial grounds and isolated graves which occur at intervals along the river banks are rich physical records of many of these local families, their lifespans, relationships, and something of their customs, tastes and beliefs. The sites together present a complete assemblage of burial types from the crudely fashioned Georgian headstone of William Bailey (d. 1826) in the former Bailey private Burial ground, through the many ornate and beautifully executed stones and surrounds of...
the Victorian period, to the restrained and simple monuments of the twentieth century up to the 1980s. \(^1\)

### 3.1.2 Lone Grave (Wisemans Ferry)
The lone grave at Wisemans Ferry marks the grave of an unknown early settler. The weathering of the stone has removed any inscription. The grave is typical of a number of isolated burials within the valley. It’s fabric attests to the nature and customs of nineteenth-century rural life and provides a tangible reminder of early settlement in the area.

### 3.1.3 Lone Grave of Susannah and Joseph Femance
Femance is a name which features prominently in the history of the Macdonald Valley. The Femances are listed as one of the 86 families identified in the valley by surveyor Felton Mathew in 1833-34\(^2\) “Ferrance” is the name of the Upper Macdonald locality where a small wooden Anglican Church was built in the 1880s. It was re-located to St Albans in 1983. Joseph Fernance lived in the valley at least as early as the 1850s; he was appointed a trustee of St Albans Common in 1854\(^3\). Susannah and Joseph died in 1878 and 1893 respectively, well after the establishment of other burial grounds in the valley. The reason for the siting of their grave on private land is not known.

### 3.1.4 Lone Grave of John Anthony Femance
This single isolated grave of John Anthony Femance Junior (d. 1894) is set in roughly cleared bushland on a rocky spur overlooking the Macdonald River. The land appears to have been that of Charles "Fimance", though further research is required to verify this. The stone is broken, with the top semicircular section reset beside the lower section. The deceased suffered considerable ill-health before his death, as his stone is inscribed with the following verse, evidently composed especially for him:

> "No person can write no tongue can tell. What he went through when he lay ill. To God alone his pains were known. He loved him best and he took him home."

John Anthony was the son of John Anthony Fernance senior who arrived in 1814 as a convict in the General Hewitt. His mother Margaret Green arrived in the same year, and it seems that Fernance was assigned to her. John Anthony junior married Elizabeth Prosser in 1828 and erected huts on the land near the gravesite; their five daughters married five sons of the neighbouring Bailey family.

In the 1960s and 1970s two unmarked graves were also evident on the site; these were said to contain the remains of Elizabeth Prosser and their son, Joseph. One source claims that since John Anthony Fernance senior was listed as the landholder in 1841, it is possible that he, too, is buried on the site. Other members of the Fernance family lie in the St Albans Old and New General Cemeteries, pre- and post-dating this burial respectively.\(^4\)
3.1.5 Lone Grave of Sylvester Butler

The Butler family was resident in the Macdonald Valley at least as early as 1834, when their presence was noted by Felton Mathew. Sylvester died in 1847, nine years before the compilation of the Civil Register of births, deaths, and marriages in 1856. His memorial is consequently an important historic document. In addition, the grave, like other lone burials in the valley, demonstrates isolated rural settlement and provides physical evidence of the occupation of properties by pioneer families.

3.1.6 Walters Family Graves

This burial plot comprises three graves of members of the Walters family (also known as "Waters"), Aaron (b. 1784, d. 1866 aged 82) and his wife Susannah (d. 1840 aged 47) who was buried with a six-month-old child, Harriet Alice, and Mary Ann Lilbemont Walters (n.d.) together with another child Louisa Dorcas Walters (d. 1866 at 10 months). Aaron and Susannah Walters are notable as the second official settlers in this part of the Macdonald Valley. Their grant was opposite that of "Governor" John Bailey, north of St Albans, and their graves lie on what was this original grant. Later it became the Bailey property "Vale View". Aaron Waters also established the Macdonald Valley’s first inn, the Industrious Settler in about 1833. The inn building is now the existing homestead on the property.

Like the Governor Bailey private cemetery, this small plot recalls the isolated nature of nineteenth-century life, and death, and the custom of burials on farms.

3.1.7 Biggers Family Graves

Thomas Biggers was a convict who arrived aboard the Boddington in 1793, having been transported for life. He was apparently pardoned as the 1814 muster lists him as a landowner. He married a Catholic, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who bore him at least two sons, Andrew and Thomas.

Thomas Biggers is reputed to be the original grantee of the land on which he was buried in 1830. In addition to his gravestone there is a memorial erected to him in Our Lady of Loretto Cemetery, together with the graves of his wife Elizabeth (1836) and Mary (1849) Biggers. The Biggers family were prominent early settlers and members of the Catholic Community. Thomas Biggers Junior and Mary Miller held the first wedding in St Joseph’s Church on August 27th, 1841.

3.1.8 Bailey Family Cemetery on "Clyde Farm"

John Bailey (also spelt Bayley and Baily) was the first official grantee in the "Township of Thorick" in the Upper Macdonald district. He selected his sixty acre "First Farm" on the east side of the river in 1820, and, after clearing and erecting a hut, he brought his family, including his parents, William Baily and Nancy Archy to live there. The village of St. Albans to the south was named by the family for William Bailey’s birthplace.
Around 1820 John Bailey's older brother William took up land on the western side of the Branch, calling the property "Clyde Farm". Locals used the nicknames "Governor" for John and "Squire" for William (junior) to distinguish the two families. Separate graveyards were established on each property. The "Clyde Farm" graveyard includes monuments to members of William Bailey's family (including William himself) who died between 1837 and 1879. The graveyard was badly damaged and silted up during the 1949 flood.

3.1.9 Bailey Family Cemetery on "The Glen"
William Bailey (sic) and his wife Nancy Archer lived with John "Squire" Bailey on "First Farm" (now "The Glen"). With the death of William Bailey senior in 1826, the burial plot of the farm was established. His crudely carved and lettered headstone is the oldest extant stone in the Macdonald Valley. Nancy Archer died in 1846 at 87 and John Bailey himself passed away in 1878 at 87. He was buried beside his wife Elizabeth Smith, who died in 1846 at 47. The use of the women's maiden names on their headstones is interesting, and the family plot also contains several Bailey children: one was Angelina (8) who died of a snakebite in 1879. The last burial (Matthew Bailey) was in 1925. Members of the Jurd (presumably a non-Catholic branch) and Thompson families are also buried here. This private cemetery thus illustrates several facets of nineteenth century valley life, perhaps most clearly the isolation of the farms from official cemeteries, and the attachment of the families to one another, and to their land, even in death.

3.1.10 St Albaos New General Cemetery
Dedicated in 1869 and extended in 1935, this cemetery is the successor to the flood-ravaged Old St Albans Burial Ground, although both were used concurrently until at least 1924. The graves in the New General Cemetery date from between 1887 (George Ernest Walker) and the present, as the cemetery is still in use. It is thus better preserved and less vandalised than its predecessor. The National Trust classified the site in 1980, noting particularly the large number of local family group burials, including the Baileys (18 burials), Fernances (8 burials), Sternbecks (5 burials) and the Thompsons (26 burials). The ages of the dead would indicate that these were mainly the grand-children and great-grandchildren of the early nineteenth century pioneers; their large numbers testify to the success of those pioneers in establishing themselves and their descendants in the valley.

3.1.11 St Jude's Anglican Cemetery, Books Ferry
St Jude's Anglican Church was first established on a rise overlooking the Valley floor, in the 1870s. The land was sold to the church by George Fleming in 1869 for ten? shillings. The present church was built on the site in 1918 partly from the stone of the original church. The adjoining cemetery contains only six graves, dating from between 1887 (Mary Jurd) and 1904 (John Jurd). The Jurd family also lost two children in 1890, possibly through accident or illness, Vivian, 10 years and Vida, aged two. Interestingly, other Jurd family burials in the valley are at the Roman
Catholic cemetery of Our Lady of Loretto. Two other burials are of Flemings, the family which owned the adjacent land, and that of a church minister, Joseph A. Boake, who died after three years at the Parish of Macdonald River in 1883. Each grave is surrounded by the fine ironwork which characterises Macdonald Valley cemeteries.

3.1.12 Macdonald River Cemetery
A small cemetery with only twelve graves, this site is located on the northern side of a house built of materials from the original Jurd family house. The cemetery was dedicated in 1871 and divided into six denominational sections, although only the Anglican section was ever used. The grave of Henry J.A. Morris (d. 1869) predates official dedication, suggesting that an original isolated burial shaped the planning/location of the subsequent official cemetery; perhaps this occurred with other valley cemeteries also.

Members of well-known Macdonald Valley families Morris, Book and Rose are buried here. Two, probably a father and son Henry J.A. and Henry Harris Morris, were both killed by falling from horses in 1869 and 1879 respectively. The Rose family interments are descendants of Richard Rose, the original grantee of the land on which the cemetery stands. Like other Macdonald Valley cemeteries, this one is noted for its locally characteristic wrought iron work.

3.1.13 St. Albans Old General Cemetery. (Also known as Settlers Cemetery and Old River Cemetery)
The St Albans Old General Cemetery, located in one of the big bends of the Macdonald River south of the St Albans was laid out in 1826 as the Macdonald Valley’s first official burial ground; for up to twenty-odd years before that, local settlers would have buried their dead on their own properties; some preferred to do so even after the cemetery was established. By 1833 the burial ground was clearly marked out by a square railed enclosure. The graves were "surrounded with a neat paling" and opposite was a School house-cum-church and a cottage housing the "Sexton and Domine". The latter used a small boat to row his pupils home, and also "in his graver capacity, to convey the dead to their last home, when he, as Sexton, has prepared it". The observer, Mrs Felton Matthew, who was accompanying her husband on his surveying expedition, described the group in its setting as of "somewhat picturesque appearance", a quality that has endeared the cemetery, and valley generally, to observers ever since.

In 1869-70 the burial ground was enlarged and converted into a cemetery of denominational sections. Surveyor George M. Pitt measured the "full area for the Wesleyans (1 rood 15 perches)" as he had been informed that "the majority of the inhabitants of this district are Wesleyan". Sections were also laid out for Presbyterians, Independents and Jews. Although officially dedicated in 1871, the additional area on the hilly side above Wright Creek Road was apparently never used for burials.

The disastrous floods of 1889 and 1949 destroyed much of the General and Roman Catholic sections. During the latter flood, coffins and bones were swept downriver by the torrent, though
some were later retrieved and reinterred. The river left only the Anglican Section behind, though this section contains some Methodist burials.

Maintenance of the old ground was carried out up to the 1960s by a pensioner who lived in an adjacent hut, but after his death the site succumbed to decay and vandalism. When amateur historian and writer Marjorie Hutton Neve transcribed some of the earliest stones in 1961, she found the place in extremely neglected condition, its scrubs and wild fern covering most of the ground, headstones... collapsed and iron railings dilapidated and rusty. The fine white marble stone of Dr. Nathaniel Tyler has since been stolen. 15

Another flood occurred in 1978 and by 1980 the whole site was covered by a thick layer of silt. In addition, "maintenance" work by Colo Shire Council largely denuded the cemetery of its protective trees in 1979, with the result that some of the rising number of passing travellers drove onto the site, and over gravestones. They used the area as a picnic ground and the stones as barbecues. In 1980 a fence constructed of telegraph poles was erected in an attempt to keep vehicles out. 16 This has proved to be an effective mechanism and the site today is in relatively good condition.

The cemetery's known burials date from between 1837 and 1924, with large groups from well-known pioneer families such as the Baileys, Thompsons, Jurds, Prestons, Flemings and Sternbecks. Some of the most notable of these are Sarah Sternbeck, wife of ex convict Christian Sternbeck (arrived 1802) who died in 1841. Sarah Sternbeck married Christian at Windsor on July 12 1813; William Douglas, died 27 November 1838 (known as William Douglas Jurd) a convict who arrived on the Alexander in 1788; Susannah Jane Fernance, died 16 February 1878, aged 67, the wife of a St Albans pioneer Joseph Fernance. (Note: There is also a monument to Susannah Fernance on the other side of the Macdonald River. It is not clear where she is actually buried). Susannah's husband John arrived at age 5 with his mother and convict father in 1814. The Jurd family were licensees of the well known Settlers Arms Inn at St Albans for 80 years. 17

The graves of John Joseph Walker (d. 5 June 1856) and his wife Jane (d. 16 May 1896) nee Walters, mark the passing of the first generation of the Valley's earliest and most staunch Methodist preachers. John Joseph was the son of two ex-convicts, John Walker and Anne Gill, who settled on a tiny holding at Sackville Reach. In spite of being a "boisterous, drinking fellow in his youth", John Joseph converted to Methodism and "became a powerful preacher of persuasive tongue whose reputation grew and magnified along the Hawkesbury". He and his brothers intermarried with several Macdonald Valley families (Walters, Baileys and Jurds) and the next generations carried on the Methodist tradition - four sons became lay preachers and four grandsons entered the ministry. 18

The fifty-five identifiable burials also include a considerable number of babies and children, as is typical of nineteenth century cemeteries, and testimony to the high child mortality rates of the period.
3.1.14 Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery
This cemetery and the adjoining chapel served the large number of Roman Catholics in the Upper Macdonald from the 1830s and 1840s. When Roger Sheehan donated the site for the chapel in 1839 there were already two memorials to Thomas Biggers (d. 1830) and Eliza Biggers (d. 1836). Eliza Biggers is believed to be buried here. The grave of Thomas Biggers is at Higher Macdonald. Local Catholics themselves built the small Gothic Revival chapel in 1841 and 1842 using local stone and oyster-shell mortar. But the chapel, like its counterpart St Joseph's, fell into disuse and then into ruin: today it comprises only three walls.

The graves scattered over the hillside are those of numerous early Catholic pioneers, including Roger Sheedy (a corruption of Sheehan) himself (d. 1858) and his wife Ann (d. 1855), Richard Jurd (d. 1856 at 58), Sarah Reynolds (d. 1841) and various members of the Biggers, Sheedy, Daniels and Dogherty families. The name on the headstone of James Sheedy Fleming Jurd is an instance of the common intermarriage between these valley families.

Several of the gravestones have unusual features: the inscriber of Thomas "Kenady's" stone (d. 1837) at first misspelt the name "Cenady", but this was erased and reinscribed - the footstone, however remains "T.C.". Other stones have unusual carved designs, and those of John and Catherine (1840s) Sullivan have inscribed copper plates affixed to them. Unlike other valley cemeteries, this most northerly site has no wrought iron surrounds, apart from the Jurd burials.

3.1.15 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery
Catholics made up about a quarter to a third of the population of the Macdonald Valley in 1841, and it was at this peak that St Joseph's church was built on a rise opposite Books Ferry on the lower Macdonald between 1839 and 1842. The adjoining cemetery was the first recognised and consecrated Roman Catholic burial ground in the Valley, its foundation stone being blessed by Bishop Polding on 22nd December 1839. Marjorie Hutton Neve noted that Catholics appear always to have been buried in consecrated ground, in contrast to the commonplace Protestant habit of creating family plots on private farms. The ritual associated with death and burial, like the arrangements for education or worship, were another manifestation of the separateness of Catholics and Catholic life during the nineteenth century.

Although there were ambitious plans for St Joseph's to become eventually the "Cathedral of the Hawkesbury", it remained relatively small, its expansion discouraged by the gradual decline in population. In the 1880s it was gutted by fire and has been a roofless four-walled ruin ever since. The cemetery continued to be used by local Catholics, however, and the haphazard scatter of the older graves on the southern half of the site gave way to the more regularly laid out graves of the northern half, which are oriented east-west. The earliest burial was John Everet (1840) and another early burial was that of George Jefkins (1842). Members of well-known local families such as the Ambroses, Daniels, Whalans, Hearnes and Stewarts are buried here. Perhaps the most notable was Thomas Ambrose (d. 15 July 1871 at 67). He was the licensee of the local St Patrick's...
Inn and the son of a convict, Thomas "Ambrous", who arrived on the Second Fleet. Edward Reilly, who died in 1891, was notable for his great age of 107.  

3.2 Colo Valley Cemeteries

3.2.1 Colo River Development

The Colo River was discovered during the same expedition that located the Macdonald in 1789. Forty men in Governor Phillip's party camped at the site of Wisemans Ferry after exploring the Macdonald, and before rowing seven to eight miles (10-12 km) down the Hawkesbury to the "Second Branch" as the Colo was originally named. The Valley was described as "high, steep and rocky mountains with many trees growing down their sides from between the rocks, where no-one would believe there could be any soil to nourish them."

There were, however, some arable patches along the narrow rocky valley, and the white settlement of the Colo, like that of the Macdonald, was an offshoot of the earlier (1790s) Hawkesbury settlement. The 1790s - 1816 period was also one of fierce resistance by Aborigines who found their essential sources of food and water cut off and destroyed. Governor King attempted some sort of reconciliation by promising that white settlement would be halted at Lower Portland, at the mouth of the Colo. King was aware that settlers were already moving to the Colo Junction, Llewellyn, Fenn Adlam, Richard Reynolds, Peter Hibbs and the Turnb ulls were all taking up land in the early 1880s. Llewellyn and Adlam were both killed and their bodies mutilated and burnt after Aborigines cautioned white settlers to leave the Colo. Resistance and retaliation were eventually savagely crushed, and more settlers arrived, moving further up the valley. They were often recent emigrants, and also the sons and daughters of the 1790s Hawkesbury settlers. Thomas Gosper (a.k.a. Gosport) junior, for example, was the first of four sons, born in 1798, to Thomas Gosper and Mary Ann Hipwell (married 1810), farmers of Green Hills. Thomas junior, who arrived in 1834 and purchased Henry Hoyle's grant, was a pioneer of the Colo, where he raised a large family of three sons and seven daughters.

Mariner and would-be gold-seeker Robert Coffin worked in the Colo Valley for some time in the 1850s, and remembers inhabitants' names, including Barney Cloercavy, Raphael Turnbull, "Big Dan" and Johnnie Gospard (Gosper). Life in the valley was still primitive at that stage: Coffin lived in a bark and slab hut with a stone Fireplace. Flash floods were very common and "every smart shower produces a flood 10-20 feet deep that rushes with terrific force and velocity". Coffin also described a death in the isolated valley - one of the local men was involved in a shooting accident, and in the heat of summer, and within the absence of antisepsics, gangrene set in:

"the poor fellow was doomed from the start, but the whole valley did its best to save him. When he gave himself up, he wanted to be carried on a stretcher by hand twelve miles over the mountains, that he could die in his own home. Every man volunteered for the task and the blacksmith and I were assigned to carry him in the difficult places...... it was very pathetic."
The description is intensely evocative of the small, close-knit community and the way that isolation and lack of facilities enforced, for most people, direct and graphic experience with death and the dying.

By the 1890s and early 1900s the Colo was still navigable for twelve miles (16km) and inhabited for about thirty (50km). Farmers mainly grew maize, and fruit and vegetables including melons, pumpkins, and stone fruit. Some, like Bart Turnbull at Lower Colo, were already growing oranges, and by the 1940s, when John T. Christie was reminiscing about his early life in the district, there were orange orchards all along the river. The community of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remained close-knit, and its social interaction revolved increasingly about religious activities. Besides regular services, "tea meetings", with day-long sports, luncheons, suppers and evening concerts were immensely popular among the river people.  

William Freane also described the Colo in the 1900s investing it with dream-like Arcadian qualities:

The Colo river [is] one of the most sequestered spots in the state, and abounding in farms and orchards which supply the Sydney markets with much of its best stone fruit, the products being carried by a small fleet of steamers, which ply at regular.... intervals between Sydney and the Hawkesbury, tying up.... to a tree on the river bank while the fresh fruit - peaches, apricots or big cooling melons - is put on board. There are many delightful nooks to be found about the Colo "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife", and there are sweet, pretty homes nestling behind rows of fruit trees.

The river was the lifeline as most trading and private transport was by boat, but the regular and devastating floods were the other, darker side of river life. Freane was also a great enthusiast of early burial grounds and one of the founders of the ongoing twentieth century interest in the town. "The historian may discover" he wrote "upon many a mourdering stone, the time-honoured names of brave hearted pioneers, who 80 or 90 years ago first subdued these mighty forests and made these favoured settlements what they are today."

Significantly the Colo Valley, like the Macdonald was missed from the 1828 Census. The information provided by cemetery memorials is therefore important as a record of the people living in the area at this time.

The Colo is also a "Forgotten Valley". A fully researched and detailed history is yet to be published. Fortuantely Mr Denis Gosper of the Gosper Family Research Group is preparing a work on the first three generations of Gospers and the Upper Colo.

3.2.2 Gosper Family Cemetery
This enclosed burial plot on "Mt Ward" (formerly "Myrtledale"), Upper Colo, commemorates members of the locally important Gosper family who died between 1906 and 1959. The family lost two sons during World War I, Joseph (1918) and Clarence (1917) in addition to Hilton Reid Gosper (d. 1917) who is remembered in the Upper Colo General Cemetery. The plot contains
seven burials and four headstones and is historically and visually related to other material remains of the Gosper farm, a slab barn, stone terracing and a chimney piece.\(^7\)

Family members advise that the cemetery was established following a disagreement between Jonathon Gosper and other Gosper family members concerning either the design or the denomination of the newly erected church at Upper Colo.

The Gosper property "Myrtledale" was purchased by Joseph Gosper (father of Jonathon) between 1823-1825. It is believed that there are additional unmarked graves on the property including two of Jonathon’s children and a convict servant.

3.2.3 Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo
The land for this cemetery was donated by the Gosper family, long established pioneers of the Colo Valley. It appears from surviving headstones to have been established in the 1850s, although it was formally bequested in T. Gosper’s 1864 will. The three fifths of an acre site had a building used as church and school until the opening of the public school in 1868. The adjoining church was non-denominational, built in 1906, and no doubt used for funerals for the cemetery. The cemetery itself was classified by the National Trust in 1981 and considered notable for its good range of stones and iron grave surrounds (some of these are exceptional), and its unspoilt rural setting.\(^8\) It is now owned by the Catholic Church.

The site contains about eighty identifiable burials covering a period from the 1850s until the 1950s and some unidentified graves marked by timber pegs. The gravestones are records of some of the best known and longest established Colo families, including the Gospers, Bayters, Stuarts, Turnbuls, Eales, Catersons, Phipps, Ridges and Hulberts. In John T. Christie’s reminiscences of the 1890s, these names recur, linked with certain places or events: at Central Colo, he remembered George Bayer and his family, Thomas Caterson, Harry Turnbull, and Lou Stuart, a "canny Scot who settled at Colo and took one of the local girls (Jessie Simmons) as his bride". George Bayer (82) was buried at Upper Colo in 1913, with relatives who had passed away in the 1880s; likewise, Thomas Caterson was buried at 90 in 1932 with his wife, Grace Belle (d. 1911) and earlier forebears James (d. 1870) and Catherine (d. 1893). The Turnbuls, among the earliest settlers of Lower Portland, are remembered by a child’s grave, Robert, "seventh son of William Bligh Turnbull and Sarah his wife." The child drowned in 1861 at the age of 4. He was probably the grandson of the 1802 emigrants John Turnbull and Ann Warr who settled at Lower Portland in 1803 and became successful farmers there. The "Lou" Stuart of Christie’s memory is probably Lewis Stuart who was buried in the cemetery in 1952 aged 88. His wife died young in 1898, and son was killed accidentally in 1915. The child Margaret Eales (d. 1856) represents another well-known family; apparently Robert Eales was "an old identity of Lower Portland, of Eales swamp". His son Herbert was a bit of a fiddler, and therefore in great request at the river dances." Christie also mentioned the Phipps and Hulbert families, whose members are also buried here.\(^9\)
The best known and represented family is the Gosper family, and the cemetery contains the grave of the pioneer Thomas Gosper himself. He died in 1864 at 66; his brother Joseph who died in 1889 at 84 was also interred here. They were the first and third sons of Thomas Gosper (or Gosport) and Mary Ann Hipwell, convicts who arrived in 1790 and 1791 respectively, who met at the farms of Green Hills. They had four sons at their farm before marrying in 1810. By 1828 the census listed "an impressive list of Gosport family holdings from Wilberforce downstream". Family biographer and local historian Bobbie Hardy states that the elder Thomas (d. 1847) and Mary Ann (d. 1837) "lie buried on a Colo river farm that was their sons", though whether they could have been the nucleus of this cemetery is not known and requires further research. The cemetery contains a memorial to Hilton Reid Gosper, killed in action in 1917 at 21 who lies "in a hero’s grave in France".10

About one quarter of the graves are those of babies and children under ten years of age. As for many nineteenth century cemeteries these graves are a record of the terrible toll of accident and disease on the young.

3.3 Notes

3.3.1 Macdonald Valley Cemeteries


3. ibid, p52.


15. Ibid.


3.3.2 Colo Valley Cemeteries


3. Hardy, Ibid. P. 127; Bowd, op. cit., p. 133.


7. See transcripts from headstones, Brawdy Farm Burial Area, held by Australian Society of Genealogists; C. Burke, National Trust Listing Report, Brawdy Farm Burial Area, 1981.


4.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

4.1 Introduction
The documentation of the fabric of each cemetery was undertaken during the comprehensive field survey. This information has been recorded, for each site, on a separate inventory sheet. The sheet is arranged in four sections:

Page 1 provides a site identification, cadastral information, and associated data, and sets out conservation and management information in tabular form.

Page 2 provides a detailed site description, and a statement of significance. The statements of significance take into account the historical information presented in Section 2 above.

Page 3 provides a succinct photographic record of the site.

Page 4 is a sketched site plan of each cemetery.

In addition to the cemetery description sheets themselves, separate feature sheets have been completed for a limited number of cemetery elements within the St Albans New General Cemetery and the St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery). These follow the main inventory sheets. It is suggested that when additional resources (either financial or human) are available, it might be possible to extend the feature documentation to cover all significant elements in the cemeteries covered by this report.

4.2 Inventory Sheets
Completed inventory sheets for the sixteen cemeteries that are the subject of this report are included as Appendix A.
5.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 General
The New South Wales Department of Planning defines heritage significance as historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance. This definition is broadly consistent with the New South Wales Heritage Act and with definitions used by other organisations, including the Australian Heritage Commission, the National Trust of Australia and Australia ICOMOS. Most approaches to significance assessment emphasise the value of an item to future generations, as well as to the present community.

The terms "Cultural Significance" and "Heritage Value" embrace the concept of a place or item having an intrinsic value which cannot be expressed solely in financial terms. Assessment of cultural significance endeavours to establish why a place or item is considered important and is valued by the community. Cultural significance is embodied in the fabric of a place, (including its setting and relationship to other items), the records associated with the place, and the response that the place evokes in the community or individuals to whom it is important. Assessment of cultural significance relies on an understanding and analysis of these values derived from considerations of the historical context of a place or item, the way in which its extant fabric demonstrates its historic use or process, its associations and its formal or aesthetic qualities. An understanding of an item’s historical context and examination of its physical evidence are therefore the key components of significance assessment.

5.2 Criteria
The National Trust of Australia has considered in some detail the attributes that should be assessed in considering the cultural significance of a cemetery, and has developed the following criteria:

"Historical Significance
The cemetery is an historic record of Australian society, through documentation of the development and growth of a community, or a specific event such as a mining disaster or because it contains the graves of one or more noted individuals.

Social Significance
Many cemeteries hold a special significance for individuals or communities as a result of personal sentiment and/or attachment to those buried, or community attitudes and respect (e.g. early pioneers’ graves/war graves).

Artistic Significance
Many cemeteries reflect in their design and monument styles the changing attitude of the community towards death and movements and developments in architectural and artistic style and theory.

Religious Significance
Cemeteries reflect the religious beliefs and customs of different sections of the community. The cemetery itself may also have significance for particular religious groups and also for individuals.
Genealogical Significance
All monuments record genealogical information. Some headstones provide further biographical information, personal history, cause of death. In the case of headstones predating Civil Registration the cemetery may provide the only records of men, women and children of early settlements. Grouping of monuments often indicates family connections.

Creative/Technological Accomplishments
The cemetery may be significant on account of the variety of art styles represented in its monumental architecture and in the quality of craftsmanship.

Setting
The cemetery is significant on account of its relationship to either the natural or built environment. It may be a prominent feature of the landscape or it may be located adjacent to a church or form a significant element within a townscape.

Landscape Design
The arrangement of burial areas, alignment of drives, paths, avenues of trees and massing of shrubs are significant in the design of cemeteries as is the extent to which this design is still evident. Overall landscape quality is determined by the combined effect of setting, landscape design and botanical elements.

Botanical
Early burial grounds often contain a variety of plantings which are no longer evident elsewhere. Extant evergreen trees, bulbs, roses and other original plantings contribute to the cemetery's visual and nostalgic quality as well as providing a valuable botanical collection resource. Some cemeteries contain significant indications of the original natural vegetation.

Representativeness
A cemetery may be representative of the tastes and styles of an area. Though not outstanding in its own right, a cemetery can be the best example of a large set of similar sites which document local cemetery development.

(National Trust of Australia 1985 pp 6-8).
In considering the significance of the Macdonald Valley and Colo Valley cemeteries, the above criteria have been used, but have been grouped together in the four categories identified by the Burra Charter, in the following manner:

**Aesthetic:** Artistic, Creative/Technological Accomplishment, Setting, Landscape Design, Representative.

**Historic:** Historical, Genealogical, Representative.

**Scientific:** Genealogical, Creative/Technological Accomplishment, Botanical, Representative.

**Social:** Social, Religious, Genealogical, Representative.

A fifth category, interpretative, has been included to provide for an assessment of the value of the cemeteries as a resource for understanding and learning about local history.

### 5.3 Macdonald Valley Cemeteries

#### 5.3.1 Summary Statement of Significance

The Macdonald Valley Cemeteries together are a valuable component of the heritage of Hawkesbury City as they provide a direct historical record of the Valley for over 160 years.

The cemeteries document many generations of pioneer families; the properties they first settled, their close-knit relationships, ongoing settlement, and the continuing presence of their descendants in the Valley.

The Valley's lone graves and family burial grounds evidence the isolated nature of first settlement in the Valley, and the hardships and difficulties encountered, while the churchyards attest to the strong presence of church communities and nineteenth century sectarian divisions.

The Macdonald Valley Cemeteries are focal points of historic interest within the landscape. The cemeteries include elements such as monuments and ironwork which display a high degree of artistic accomplishment and the talents and skills of local craftsmen.

#### 5.3.2 Aesthetic

The cemeteries of the Macdonald River Valley are focal points of historic interest within a significant cultural landscape.

A number of the Macdonald Valley Cemeteries are visually pleasing and distinctive landscape items in their own right.

The Valley's cemeteries include a number of well-executed monuments of unusual design.

The fabric of the cemeteries charts developments in local funerary art, taste and style for more than 160 years.
Several of the cemeteries include examples of elaborate wrought iron; presumed to be the work of a local craftsman.

5.3.3 Historic
Together, the Macdonald Valley Cemeteries provide a record of the ongoing settlement and occupation of the area.

The burial grounds within the Valley evidence the close-knit pioneer community, reflecting family relationships and providing physical links between the first settlers and their properties.

The cemeteries record the continuous presence of the descendants of pioneer families within the Valley.

The Valley’s lone graves, and family burial grounds, evidence an isolated rural settlement pattern and typify the difficulties faced by early settlers in remote areas.

The distinctive verses on a number of monuments are evocative of the nature of life, beliefs and attitudes in the area during the nineteenth century.

The Valley includes a relatively large number of graves that predate the 1856 Civil Register and which may therefore be the primary physical record (or even the only record) of the individuals concerned.

The churchyards, as well as being representative examples of rural churchyards, close to Sydney, document the pattern of religious communities in the Valley, including the strong sectarian divisions of the period.

5.3.4 Scientific
The Macdonald River Valley Cemeteries provide a genealogical resource of outstanding value, documenting many generations of the same pioneer families.

The cemeteries include a limited range of traditional nineteenth century plant species.

5.3.5 Social
The Macdonald River Valley cemeteries evidence a close-knit rural community which has been maintained since first settlement more than 150 years ago.

The cemeteries convey a sense of identity and continuity to the present community and descendants of early settlers who still reside in the Valley.

The cemeteries remain a source of local community concern and pride, as evidenced in the continuing operation of the St Albans New General Cemetery by the local community.
5.3.6 Interpretative
The cemeteries of the Macdonald River Valley have a high degree of interpretative significance as a result of their ability to evoke the values and beliefs of earlier periods, and to demonstrate the demographic history of the Valley.

The prominent location and high visitation of the Valley itself and several of the cemeteries enhance this value.

5.4 Colo Valley Cemeteries

5.4.1 Summary Statement of Significance
The two cemeteries at Upper Colo provide a valuable historic record of the occupation and development of the Colo Valley in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The cemeteries document several pioneers and their descendants, including burials prior to the 1856 Civil Register.

The Anglican Churchyard includes the burial of Thomas Gosper (1864), who donated the land for the Anglican Church. Together the two cemeteries evidence the impact and role of the Gosper family in the settlement and subsequent history of the Colo Valley.

The cemeteries are notable landscape elements which include a range of monument types and styles, documenting the tastes and fashions in funerary art in the area.

5.4.2 Aesthetic
The Gosper Family Cemetery and Anglican Church Cemetery at Upper Colo are items of historic interest within the overall Valley landscape.

The Anglican Church Cemetery provides an appropriate setting for the church itself.

The cemeteries include a range of monument types and styles that document tastes and fashions in funerary art in the area, and a wide range of grave surrounds.

5.4.3 Historic
The Upper Colo Valley Cemeteries provide a valuable historic record of the occupation and development of the Colo Valley during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Anglican Church Cemetery includes graves which predate Civil Registration, and which may therefore be the primary record of the individuals concerned.

The Anglican Cemetery includes the grave of Valley pioneer Thomas Gosper (died 1864), who donated the land for the Anglican Church.
The Gosper Family Cemetery provides primary physical evidence and an important historic record of the occupation of the property by Jonathan Gosper and his descendants.

The late establishment of the cemetery, despite the nearby churchyard, directly reflects the events of family and local history.

5.4.4 Scientific
The Upper Colo Valley Cemeteries are important genealogical resources.

5.4.5 Social
The occurrence of the two cemeteries at Upper Colo, within such a confined area, provides insight into local family history.

The inscriptions within the Gosper Family Cemetery that record the deaths of family members killed in action during World War I provide additional social interest, as a record of the local impact of this major twentieth century conflict.

5.4.6 Interpretative
The Upper Colo Valley Cemeteries have some interpretative significance, which results from their ability to demonstrate the Valley's history, and to evoke values and beliefs of earlier periods.
6.0 CONSTRAINTS

6.1 General
The conservation planning process advocated by Kerr\(^1\) suggests that assessment of cultural significance should be undertaken independently of any other constraints affecting a place or item. Such an assessment has been provided in Sections 3 to 5 of this Report. Following the establishment of significance, Kerr recommends that it is only then appropriate to consider constraints; both those arising from the identified significance, and arising from other factors.

Constraints which arise from the Statement of Cultural Significance are those actions which should (or should not) occur in order that identified significant attributes or items may be retained. In some cases, such constraints may conflict with other factors, such as the physical condition of a place, or the resources available for its conservation and management. Such conflicts require resolution as part of the development of a conservation policy.

The following sections of this Report (6.2 - 6.7) identify constraints and opportunities that arise from the Statement of Cultural Significance, that result from the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS, as a result of that significance, or which arise as a result of the physical condition of the place, the requirements of owners or Council, statutory controls and other factors.

6.2 Constraints Arising from the Statement of Cultural Significance
The Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley cemeteries have been established as having aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and other significance. As a result, they should be treated in accordance with the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. (Specific constraints arising from the Burra Charter are outlined in Section 6.3 below).

In the following analysis, constraints identified are each cross-referenced to the most relevant sections of the Statement of Cultural Significance.

The Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley cemeteries should be retained and conserved in accordance with established conservation principles (5.3.1, 5.4.1).

The association of the cemeteries with pioneer families of each valley should be maintained (5.3.3, 5.4.3).

The visual setting of each cemetery should be maintained (5.3.2, 5.4.2).

Views to and from each cemetery should be maintained (5.3.2, 5.4.2).

All cemetery monuments should be retained and conserved (5.3.2, 5.4.2).

Monument layout and orientation should not be altered (5.3.3, 5.4.3).
All grave surrounds, including ironwork and stone kerbing, should be retained and conserved (5.3.3, 5.4.3).

Lone graves should be retained and conserved in situ (5.3.3).

At least one cemetery in each valley should remain in use, thereby providing a continuing record of the community (5.3.3, 5.4.3).

Where present, elements of previous landscape design should be conserved and maintained (5.3.2, 5.4.2).

Traditional grave plantings should be conserved and maintained (5.3.4).

Access should be provided to the cemeteries (5.3.5, 5.4.5).

The heritage value of the cemeteries should be interpreted to the public on site (5.3.6, 5.4.6).

**6.3 Constraints Arising from the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS**

The Burra Charter is accepted by the Heritage Council of New South Wales as providing sound guidelines for conservation work and practices. It is included in full, with explanatory guidelines, as Appendix C. Following are the constraints arising from the relevant articles:

- Provision should be made for the continuing security and maintenance of the cemeteries. (Article 2)
- All conservation work should involve minimum interference to the existing fabric. (Article 3)
- The visual setting for each cemetery must be maintained and no new construction or other action which detracts from the heritage value of any cemetery should occur. (Article 8)
- Fabric should be retained in situ unless moving it is the sole means of achieving its survival. (Article 9)
- Fabric from all periods should be recognised as contributing to the significance of the cemeteries, and should be retained and conserved. (Article 16)
- Existing fabric should be recorded before disturbance occurs. (Article 23)
- Disturbance of fabric may occur in order to provide evidence needed for the making of decisions on the conservation of the cemeteries. (Article 24)
- The decision-making procedure and individuals responsible for policy decisions should be identified. (Article 26)
- Appropriate direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages of the work. (Article 27)
A record should be kept of new evidence and future decisions. (Article 27)
Copies of all reports and records should be placed in a permanent archive and made
publicly available. (Article 28)
Reports and records, and any fabric removed from the site, should be professionally
catalogued and protected. (Article 29)

6.4 Physical Condition
In general, the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley cemeteries have had only
minimum maintenance for several years, but remain in fair to good condition. The following
specific problems are noted:
Iron rust is a problem in relation to the surrounds at a number of sites.

Weathering is occurring as part of the natural historic process at some sites. The Wisemans
Ferry Lone Grave, for example, is weathered such that the inscription is no longer legible.

Vandalism is occurring in cemeteries that receive high levels of visitation; particularly those
with ready access and those which are visible from the road.

Subsidence is a problem at cemeteries which are near the river edge, such as the Old General
Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery). A related problem, soil creep, is in evidence at some sites such
as the Bailey Family Graves ("The Glen").

Silt has been a problem at the Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery) and still engulfs a
number of graves at the Bailey Family Cemetery on "Clyde Farm".

Stock Damage is evident at unfenced sites such as the General Cemetery on the Macdonald,
where a number of graves are broken, or the Butler Grave. Stock damage caused by rubbing is
evident on the grave of John Anthony Fernance.

Invasive Plants are only a minor issue. There is an invasive citrus tree at the General Cemetery
on the Macdonald, a peach tree at the Walters Family Burial Site, and miscellaneous plant material
at Our Lady of Loretto Cemetery.

Rising Damp is affecting a number of graves. The most striking example is the grave of John
Anthony Fernance.

Physical Damage caused by stock, vandals or other causes, is evident to some extent at most of
the cemeteries which are the subject of this study.

Additional specific physical problems are noted in further detail on the inventory sheets which
are included as Appendix A.
6.5 Requirements of Owners and Hawkesbury City Council

Separate consultation has not occurred with each owner, or authority concerned with the management of the cemeteries covered by this study. The owners of each site have been contacted by letter by Hawkesbury City Council, and have been invited to submit any comments or concerns.

The Church authorities, both Anglican and Catholic, have not undertaken regular maintenance at the sites within their control for a number of years. This is the case with many Church controlled burial grounds in New South Wales, who no longer have either an active local parish prepared to undertake this work, nor the resources to finance regular maintenance work as a separate exercise.

Hawkesbury City Council has been undertaking regular maintenance of the Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery) for a number of years. During the early 1980s, with assistance from the Heritage Conservation Fund, Council undertook an extensive clearing and repair program at the Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery). This work included clearing of undergrowth, re-setting of fallen headstones and their repair by a qualified stonemason.

In the brief for this study, Council requires that the study:

"document the significance and contents of each cemetery,

create a conservation plan for cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley which identifies management and action policies fostering the conservation of each cemetery".

The brief further specifies that

"an innovative and practical approach to the conservation of cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley is required. Policies and actions need to be based on a realistic assessment of the financial and human resources available".

Consultation with Council staff indicates that Council has limited resources available to contribute towards the regular maintenance of the cemeteries. These issues are addressed in the following policy and implementation strategy and it is proposed that maximum use be made of resources available from within the local community.

6.6 Statutory Controls

6.6.1 Australian Heritage Commission

The St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery) is the only cemetery of those studied, that is included on the Register of the National Estate. However, it is likely that as a result of this study, some or all of the other cemeteries would be nominated to the National Estate Register. The Register lists items which, in the opinion of the Australian Heritage Commission, fall within the following definition:

"Components of the natural environment or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community."
Listing on the Register of the National Estate imposes no legal restrictions, except on federal authorities, which must consult with the Commission, prior to carrying out any work which will impact upon the heritage value of the place on the Register and may not take any action which adversely affects a place on the Register if there are alternatives which are "prudent" and "feasible".

6.6.2 New South Wales Heritage Act 1977
The New South Wales Heritage Act includes various provisions for protecting identified items of environmental heritage. These include conservation instruments and provisions for "relics".

Conservation instruments may be interim or permanent. There are also instruments which control demolition or stop demolition work in progress. Conservation instruments (or orders) can control:
- demolition of buildings or works,
- damage to or despoliation of relics, places or land,
- development of land on which buildings, works or relics are situated,
- alteration of buildings, works or relics.

**Relics**
The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to "relics". The Act defines a "relic" as:
"any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement, and which is fifty or more years old".

Sections 139 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

6.6.3 Local Government/Environmental Planning and Assessment Act
The cemeteries which are the subject of this study fall into three broad categories of ownership:

(i) General cemeteries are dedicated Crown land. By virtue of the "Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act 1966" responsibility for the three general cemeteries within the study area was transferred to the relevant Local Government Authority, (now Hawkesbury City Council). Hawkesbury City Council is consequently responsible for the care, control and management of the following cemeteries:

St Albans New General Cemetery
General Cemetery on the Macdonald River
St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settler's Cemetery)

While legally under the trusteeship of Hawkesbury City Council, the care, control and management of the St Albans New General Cemetery is (informally) undertaken by a
committee of local citizens co-ordinated by Mr Ian Robinson. Local residents are co-opted as necessary to undertake works that are required, such as grave digging or repairs.

(ii) The four churchyards within the study area are held as freehold title by the respective church property trusts:

- St Judes Anglican Church Cemetery
- Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery
- St Josephs Roman Catholic Cemetery
- Anglican Church Cemetery Upper Colo

(iii) The majority of cemeteries within the study area are private burial grounds, located on freehold land:

- Lone Grave (Wisemans Ferry)
- Lone Grave of Susannah and Joseph Fernance
- Lone Grave of John Anthony Fernance
- Lone Grave of Sylvester Butler
- Walters Family Graves
- Biggers Family Graves
- Bailey Family Graves On "Clyde Farm"
- Bailey Family Cemetery on "The Glen"
- Gosper Family Cemetery

All of the land within the Macdonald and Colo River Valleys is zoned "Environmental Protection 7D-1".

Existing zonings may be amended through the adoption of new Environmental Planning Instruments, (for example a Local Environmental Plan). A cemetery may also be identified as an item of heritage importance, which is to be conserved, through inclusion within a heritage schedule of a Local Environmental Plan or a subsidiary Development Control Plan.

Eight of the cemeteries covered by this study are included in the schedule of Heritage items (Schedule 1) of Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 1989. These are:

- St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery)
- St Albans New General Cemetery
- General Cemetery on the Macdonald River
- St Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery
- St Jude's Anglican Cemetery
- Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery
- Walters family graves
- Lone grave of John Anthony Fernance.
This plan includes provisions which control activities at places which are included in the schedule of heritage items, and nominates matters for consideration in relation to development consent at such places or on adjacent lands. A copy of the standard heritage provisions from the Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan is included as Appendix D to this report.

6.7 Other Constraints
All of the cemeteries originally included in the study brief for this project are classified by the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales). It may reasonably be assumed that, once their identification is drawn to the attention of the Trust, some or all of the other cemeteries would also be afforded a classified listing. Listing by the Trust has no legal force, but is recognised as an authoritative statement regarding the heritage value of a place.

There is considerable interest in the cemeteries of the Macdonald and Colo Valleys from local historical societies and community groups.

Unfortunately, there is also recurrent vandal activity at a number of sites, particularly St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery).

Following the death of a young child, crushed beneath a headstone, at St Albans Old General Cemetery some years ago, there is an understandable local concern for public safety.

6.8 Notes
7.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

7.1 General
The cemeteries of the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley are items of environmental heritage, with aesthetic, historic, social, scientific and interpretative value for current and future generations.

The Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley cemeteries should be conserved in accordance with the Burra Charter of Australia (ICOMOS), and the guidelines outlined in the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The cemeteries should be afforded statutory protection and their heritage value should be formally recognised through:
   - inclusion on the Register of the National Estate as a group entry,
   - where not already included, inclusion within the Schedule of Heritage Items in Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 1989.

7.2 Management
The following cemeteries should continue in Crown ownership, with Hawkesbury City Council as trustee:
   - St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery)
   - St Albans New General Cemetery
   - General Cemetery on the Macdonald River.

Hawkesbury City Council should take an active role in the continuing maintenance of each of these cemeteries.

Hawkesbury City Council should continue the existing informal management arrangement with the local committee that undertakes the care and operation of St Albans New General Cemetery.

The churchyards within the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley should continue in church ownership.

The private burial grounds and lone graves within the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley should continue in private ownership.

Hawkesbury City Council should give consideration to the appointment of an advisory committee for the cemeteries within the city, in accordance with Section 527(1) of the Local Government Act.
7.3 Landscape and Plantings
The existing landscape setting and design of all cemeteries and burial grounds within the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley should be retained and conserved.

New plantings, and particularly plantings of major landscape elements, should continue existing landscape design.

Existing significant plantings, including individual grave plantings, should be retained and conserved.

New plantings should be species already present in the cemetery, or traditional nineteenth century plant species.

Invasive exotic species should be removed.

7.4 Monuments
Wherever practicable, monuments should be retained in situ and conserved.

Grave furniture (for example surrounds), should be retained and conserved.

Progressive repair of damaged monuments should be undertaken, subject to available resources.

Priority for repair should be given to monuments identified as significant elements, public risks, or liable to further damage, if not repaired.

Repair work should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in Appendices B and C of the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

All new work or fabric should be compatible with the existing qualities of the site, and should enhance or recover significant attributes.

7.5 Resources/Funding
Management of these cemeteries should reflect their heritage value and the practical constraints imposed by available resources.

Hawkesbury City Council should accept responsibility for the continuing maintenance of the three general cemeteries within the Macdonald River Valley.

The continuing efforts of the local committee which cares for St Albans New General Cemetery should be supported.
Hawkesbury City Council should provide for basic maintenance work to occur at the four
churchyards within the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley.

Responsibility for continuing maintenance of private burial grounds should be recognised as the
role of the relevant property owner. However, Council should support any initiatives taken by
property owners in relation to cemetery maintenance and repair. This support might include
supply of equipment, materials or labour, formal written support for funding applications, and
acknowledgement in Council publications.

Funding for regular cemetery maintenance should be accepted as the responsibility of
Hawkesbury City Council (General Cemeteries and Churchyards) or the owner of the land (private
burial grounds).

Monument repair, or any new planting work, rather than being the sole responsibility of the
Council, church or property owner, should be considered the joint responsibility of the Crown,
the relatives of the deceased, and the local community.

Hawkesbury City Council should provide active support for any initiatives aimed at funding
cemetery repair programs.

7.6 Uses
The cemeteries of the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley should be managed
primarily as historic sites, and open space/passive recreation resources for the people of
Hawkesbury City and Sydney generally.

Any existing burial rights, or family use of private burial grounds, should continue.

The St Albans New General Cemetery, and the Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo, should
continue to provide a burial facility for their respective local communities.

7.7 Interpretation
Community support for cemetery conservation should be encouraged, through wide circulation
of information on the history and heritage value of the cemeteries.

Additional research and publication should be encouraged.
Appropriate signage should be introduced at sites which receive high levels of visitation, and guided visits, or other appropriate events, should be encouraged. The cemeteries at which an active interpretation program should be developed are:

- St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery)
- St Albans New General Cemetery
- St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Cemetery
- Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo.
continuing history, and the heritage value of the cemeteries as comprehensive social documents, it is clearly desirable that they continue to fulfil a role as burial grounds for their respective communities.

On this basis, the continued operation of the St Albans New General Cemetery by the local community is regarded as essential. The continued use of the Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo, should be actively encouraged. If demand exists, no objection should be raised to the use of family burial plots for family burials, subject to compliance with other relevant regulations (e.g., health requirements).

The continued use of all of the cemeteries for inhumation of ashes (i.e., burial of cremated remains) within family plots, and erection of low-key bronze commemorative plaques, is also considered appropriate. In addition to generating small amounts of revenue which can be used for repair work, this practice would foster continued interest in the valleys' cemeteries by future generations.

8.3 Funding

Costs
The following costs are identified as associated with Hawkesbury City Council’s involvement in regular maintenance of the Macdonald River Cemeteries:

- regular maintenance - approximately $3,600 per annum, allowing for regular contract mowing, some collection of rubbish and sporadic additional work (e.g., removal of fallen trees or limbs);
- repair - c.$400 per damaged monument, depending on the nature of the damage.

(Note: Repair work can be undertaken progressively as funds become available).

Sources
Hawkesbury City Council, in taking on responsibility for the care and management of the general cemeteries and churchyards, should become committed to the continuing annual maintenance costs for these sites.

Contributions towards maintenance, in kind, or in cash, (thereby reducing direct costs to Council), from historical societies or community service organisations, should be actively encouraged.

The continuing maintenance of other burial grounds by the owners of the respective sites should be encouraged.

Immediate fencing of private burial grounds, which are subject to continuing threat from invasive stock, may be funded by Hawkesbury City Council on a one-off basis, either by total construction or supply of materials, and encouragement of volunteer labour.
8.0 MANAGEMENT

8.1 Ownership and Management

The conservation policy outlined in Section 7.0 above, proposes that no change should occur to the existing legal status and ownership of the land on which the burial grounds and cemeteries covered by this report are located.

Similarly, only minor changes are required to existing management and maintenance arrangements.

At present, the involvement of Hawkesbury City Council extends to funding the regular mowing of the St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery) by a local contractor. Mowing occurs approximately once per month. During recent years, controlled spraying of approved weedicide has also occurred within the cemetery, and from time to time rubbish has been removed by a local contractor.

No regular maintenance is understood to be undertaken by Council at the St Albans New General Cemetery, nor at the General Cemetery on the Macdonald River.

This report recommends that Hawkesbury City Council, as trustee of these sites, should take an active role in their regular maintenance. The continued use of a local contractor, for this purpose, is strongly supported.

The St Albans New General Cemetery remains in use as an active burial ground. Given the relatively small local population, demand for burial plots is limited and graves are manually excavated by the existing cemetery committee members.

The continued operation of the New General Cemetery by the local community is a remarkable, if not unique, occurrence in New South Wales and should be strongly supported by Hawkesbury City Council. To this extent, it is strongly recommended that Council give consideration to the erection of an on-site storage shed, in order to facilitate local committees’ efforts. (This action would make economic sense, as the cost of provision of the same service by Council clearly would be prohibitive).

8.2 Use

As suggested in the Conservation Policy, the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley cemeteries should be managed primarily as historic sites and open space/passive recreation resources.

However, the cemeteries which remain in use continue to have an important contemporary social role as places of burial. Notwithstanding the opening of the Richmond Lawn Cemetery in 1968, a demand for local burial sites, within each of the valleys, remains. In the context of the valleys’
In general, repair costs should not be borne directly by Hawkesbury City Council. Funding for repair work may be generated through burial fees, or sponsorship of individual monument repair by family members, or groups. (Should a Section 527(1) committee be established, it would be a worthwhile project for a special effort to make contact with known descendants of the interred).

For specific repair projects, application should be made for government funding under the Annual Heritage Assistance Program run by the Heritage Branch of the New South Wales Department of Planning.

8.4 Maintenance

8.4.1 General Approach

The following sections of this report outline a series of general principles and procedures for the maintenance of the cemeteries within the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley. Overall the procedures advocated in the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) are endorsed. It is recognised that in some instances the resources available may not allow works to be carried out in an ideal manner. It is hoped that the following guidelines will prove useful for both Hawkesbury City Council and staff, and for the owners of the cemeteries concerned.

8.4.2 Grass/Lawn

Pathways should be mown regularly and frequently, ideally once per month, or as required given rainfall and other conditions.

Whipper Snipper trimmers should under no circumstances be used around the edges of the monuments or plantings, as these cause irreparable damage.

Where possible, hand trimming of edges around monuments should occur.

Where hand trimming is not feasible, it is best to allow long grass to grow around the bases of monuments and surrounds, or to replace it with low growing ground cover (eg clover).

Where weedicide or herbicide is used, this should be through hand application using a brush, or weeding wand. If poison is sprayed for any reason, spraying should never occur on windy days. Extreme care should be exercised to ensure that poison spray does not drift into grave plots or onto grassy areas, or will not react adversely with components of monuments, (eg marble).

8.4.3 Trees

Trees which are the major elements of the cemetery layout should be retained. If such trees die, they should be replaced with the same species, in order to maintain the character of the site.

Trees which are a problem, for example self-sown trees within grave plots, should be carefully cut off near ground level, and the stump should be poisoned by hand application of an appropriate
herbicide; e.g. Round-up. On no account should stumps be grubbed out, where this action may damage masonry.

Planting of new trees should follow existing layout and landscape pattern. Traditional species, or species already present at the site, should be used.

8.4.4 Plantations/Plantings
Existing plantings and plantations should be retained.

Grave plantings which have spread from individual graves should not be removed as they contribute to the aesthetic and nostalgic qualities of the cemeteries. Care should be taken that such grave escapes are not destroyed by excessive mowing, trimming or poisoning.

8.4.5 Weeds
The control and systematic removal of weeds should be undertaken.

Manual removal of minor weeds is acceptable where this does not cause damage to monuments.

Invasive weeds, such as lantana and blackberry, should be trimmed by hand, poisoned and allowed to die in situ.

Woody weeds and trees should be cut off at ground level and the stump poisoned, but not grubbed out, if this may damage monumental masonry.

8.4.6 Grave Plots
All elements of graves, including headstones, footstones, grave surrounds, fences and associated features should be conserved as part of the grave and should not be removed.

Plantings within grave plots should be retained.

Replanting of traditional species in grave plots (such as bulbs, flowers and creepers) should be encouraged.

Weeds growing within plots that have traditionally been covered by gravel, tiles or cement, should be removed, either manually or by hand application of a selective herbicide.

8.4.7 Paths
Cemetery maintenance should generally emphasise provision of access to monuments. Where present, paths should be regularly cleared and mowed.
8.4.8 Rubbish
The introduction of rubbish receptacles at any of the cemeteries is not recommended.

Regular maintenance should include provision for collection and removal of rubbish.

8.5 Repair Work

8.5.1 Layout and Landscape
Any new work should respect and continue existing cemetery design and layout.

Where known, original structural elements such as paths, fences or drains, may be reinstated.

8.5.2 Plantings
New plantings, including large elements, such as trees and hedges, may be introduced, but should continue or extend the original cemetery landscape.

Species selected should be species already present in the cemetery, species native to the area, or traditional cemetery plantings, (refer to Appendix E of the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) for list of appropriate species).

8.5.3 Monuments
Repair of monuments should only be undertaken where sufficient resources are available to ensure works are carried out to an acceptable conservation standard.

Repair work may consequently be undertaken progressively as funding becomes available.

Repair work should be carried out in accordance with the Cemeteries Policy Paper of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

Fallen or leaning monuments may be re-bedded or re-erected by Council staff, only following instruction in appropriate methods and techniques.

Repair of broken monuments, re-dowelling of disassembled sections, or repair of damaged plinths, should be undertaken only by a qualified stonemason experienced in monumental repair work. (Repair of broken monuments using inappropriate materials or techniques will invariably lead to exacerbation of physical problems, and possibly the further deterioration of the monument itself).

Fragments of broken monuments, for which resources for repair are currently unavailable, should be systematically catalogued as a matter of urgency. (This work might be carried out by a local historical society).
Following cataloguing of monument fragments, they should be retained on site.

8.5.4 Surrounds
Repair of surrounds should be undertaken, as resources permit, and should be regarded in the same way as monument repair.

Council staff, or appropriate local interest groups, may re-assemble disassembled surrounds, subject to the use of proper materials and techniques.

Re-dowelling of stone surrounds should only be undertaken by a qualified stonemason.

Iron surrounds should be sand or grit blasted to a stable surface and treated with rusticide and/or cold galvanised.

Hypothetical reconstruction of surrounds (for example concrete kerbing installed around a simple headstone and footstone), should not occur.

8.5.5 Fencing
At present, damage by invasive stock represents the main cause of damage to cemeteries within the Valleys. This is particularly so in the case of a number of the lone graves and private burial grounds, which, in the absence of fencing, remain under threat.

As an urgent measure, it is recommended that all of these sites should be appropriately fenced. In conjunction with the circulation of this report (see below), and as an initial encouragement to take an active interest in the care and conservation of these sites, it is recommended that Hawkesbury City Council offer to provide materials for erection of appropriate fencing to the affected property owners, at no cost. Council might also give consideration to total erection of appropriate cemetery fences at these sites, or supply of material and encouragement of local organisations to provide volunteer labour.

8.6 Vandalism and Security
Although the cemeteries that are close to roads, and therefore receive high levels of visitation, are subject to sporadic vandalism, the level of vandalism is considered moderate, in relation to other cemeteries within the Greater Sydney Metropolitan Area. Deterrents, such as night lighting, which have been used successfully at other cemetery sites, are clearly not a practical option for the Macdonald and Colo River Valley cemeteries. The following actions are identified as potentially effective means of reducing vandalism:

- Gazettal of new cemetery by-laws which make it an offence to enter the three general cemeteries between sunset and sunrise.

- Erection of sympathetic signage indicating that entering cemeteries after dark is an offence, and suggesting that they are regularly patrolled.
Continuing liaison with local community and local police.

Monitoring of occurrences of vandalism, by Council staff, so that problem areas and times can be identified, and if appropriate, special measures can be implemented in order to apprehend those responsible.

General encouragement of interest in the site on the part of the local community, through appropriate interpretation (see below).

8.7 Interpretation

The Macdonald and Colo River Valley cemeteries are important items of environmental heritage within Hawkesbury City, and are an important resource for the local community. Their history and heritage value should be interpreted to the community. The following activities are therefore recommended:

Copies of relevant sections of this report should be incorporated into a short resource kit, which can be distributed to schools in the local area, with the request that they include the sites in their local history studies curriculum.

Council should consider installation of interpretative signs (ideally anodised aluminium type, or bronze plaques), at those sites which receive frequent public visitation; i.e.

- St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery)
- St Albans New General Cemetery
- St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Cemetery
- Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Colo.

(This interpretation could be carried out progressively).

If established, the proposed Section 527(1) committee should encourage, and/or promote, or organise appropriate community events, such as tours and inspections.

Hawkesbury City Council should provide active support to the Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society, and any other organisation interested in fostering publication of material about the cemeteries.

8.8 Volunteer Programs

Given the limited size of the Macdonald River Valley and Colo River Valley communities, it is not considered feasible to establish particular support groups for any individual cemetery, or the cemeteries as a whole. However, the local community, historical societies, and community service organisations, have great potential to contribute towards the conservation of the Valleys’ cemeteries. It is recommended that the efforts of groups such as these should be co-ordinated, and directed towards cemetery conservation, not only within these valleys themselves, but more widely within Hawkesbury City, through establishment of an advisory committee pursuant to Section 527(1) of the Local Government Act.
8.9 Statutory Protection

Hawkesbury City Council should promote the permanent statutory protection and formal recognition of the cemeteries that are the subject of this study through:

Nomination to the Register of the National Estate. It is recommended that two nominations only be made; for a Macdonald River Valley Cemeteries Group and a Colo River Valley Cemeteries Group. The data included in this volume is considered adequate to support such a nomination.

Inclusion of all of the cemeteries covered by this study within the Heritage Schedule to Hawkesbury City Local Environmental Plan 1989.
9.0 IMPLEMENTATION / RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Preamble

The long-term conservation and management of the Macdonald and Colo River Valley cemeteries requires a continuing commitment from Hawkesbury City Council. This commitment is clearly justified by the heritage significance of the cemeteries, and their value to both local and wider communities.

Section 2 of this report summarises the recommendations that arise from the conservation policy developed. This section provides a detailed schedule of actions to be taken to complement those recommendations.

As it is unrealistic to expect that all of the tasks identified as necessary or desirable in this report can be carried out immediately, and given the limited resources available, a series of priorities are recommended below. The priorities provide guidance for the progressive scheduling of the actions recommended. The lists are derived from the overall report (particularly Sections 7 and 8), and from the recommended actions recorded on the Inventory Sheets in Appendix A. For each action, a responsible authority is nominated. A timing/frequency is specified as a guide as to when the nominated task should be undertaken, and a priority is indicated, in order to enable rationalisation of finite resources to occur. Where relevant, cost estimates are stated. These are based upon experience at other cemeteries and should be regarded as a guideline only. It is expected that a number of the recommended actions could be undertaken by Council staff. While requiring no specific additional budgetary allocations, these tasks would entail allocation of further staff resources as required. No cost estimates are shown for these items.

Timing

Continuing actions are those that occur already or those that should be part of ongoing cemetery care and management.

Immediate actions should be implemented as soon as this plan is adopted and necessary resources are available.

Short-term actions should be completed within twelve months of the adoption of this plan.

Long-term actions should be completed within five years of the adoption of this plan.

Priority

Actions which have high priority are fundamental to the conservation of the cemeteries and are therefore essential.

Actions which have medium priority are necessary in order to fulfill the conservation policy, and should proceed unless prevented through extraordinary circumstances.

Actions which have low priority are desirable elements of the cemetery conservation program,
### Table of Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>BY</th>
<th>TIMING</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procedural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of Conservation Policy (Section 7.0) as basis for care and</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservation of Macdonald and Colo Valley Cemeteries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulate report to owners of Cemeteries</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public exhibition of report</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Maintenance Procedures (Section 8.4)</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of advisory committee under Sect 527(1) of Local</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Act</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular maintenance of general cemeteries and churchyards</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$3,600 pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor vandalism</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaison with police</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of St Albans New General Cemetery for burial</td>
<td>Local community</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of invasive weeds</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/owners of site</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BY</td>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>COST</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing of lone graves</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ owners of site</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$5,000 total (Undertaken as resources are available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilisation of subsidence</td>
<td>Owners of site</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application for funding (Heritage Assistance Program)</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of threatened monuments</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/ interested organisations or individuals</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 each (Repair can be done progressively as resources are available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with families of deceased</td>
<td>Section 527(1) Committee</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replanting using traditional species</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ site owner</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Albans Old General Cemetery (Settlers Cemetery)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further repair of broken headstones</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ relatives of deceased or interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 ea (Repair can be done progressively as resources are available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair to stones representing public risk (e.g. Elizabeth Thompson 1840)</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>c.$400ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat ironwork against rust</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$600-800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of on-site interpretation</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$1,000 per site (Can be undertaken progressively)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BY</td>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>COST</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Albans New General Cemetery Removal or rubbish</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erection of shed for local cemetery committee</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat ironwork against rust</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Cemetery on the Macdonald River</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing to prevent stock damage</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing maintenance</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-setting and repair of fallen monuments relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of cemetery plantings</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor growth of citrus tree and remove if necessary</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St Joseph’s Roman Catholic Cemetery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of damaged monuments relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat ironwork against rust relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>c.$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St Jude’s Anglican Cemetery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinue adjacent grazing</td>
<td>Owner of site</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence grave areas</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BY</td>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>COST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinstate removed surround (V and V Jurd grave)</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ relatives of deceased</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain grave plantings</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and re-erection of damaged monuments</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/ interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing to prevent damage by grazing stock</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council, subject to funding availability</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>c.$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of seedling shrubs threatening monuments</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and re-setting damaged monuments</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/ interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400 ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Family Cemetery on &quot;The Glen&quot;</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure gate to prevent stock entry</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor condition of repaired stone (George Matthew Bailey 1884)</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor soil creep/erosion</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain cemetery plantings</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walters Family Graves</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-fix fallen strands of wire, restrain fence and add posts where required</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove seedling peach tree</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BY</td>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>COST</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walters Family Graves contd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain rose plant</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and reset footstone</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Grave of John Anthony Fernance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence to prevent stock damage</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor damp problem</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejoin and re-set stones</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Grave of Susannah and Joseph Fernance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence to prevent stock damage</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and reset monument</td>
<td>Relatives of deceased/interested party</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Family Graves on Clyde Farm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing to prevent damage by stock</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and re-set damaged monuments</td>
<td>Relative of deceased/interested party</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further removal of silt</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed transcription and recording</td>
<td>Local historical society</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BY</td>
<td>TIMING</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>COST</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggers Family Graves Fencing to prevent stock damage</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Grave of Sylvester Butler Fencing to prevent stock damage</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council/ site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and re-set monument</td>
<td>Relative of deceased/ interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treat ironwork against rust</td>
<td>Relative of deceased/ interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone grave (Wisemans Ferry) Re-bed/stabilise headstone and surrounding soil</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Church Cemetery Upper Colo Treat iron surrounds for rust/rot</td>
<td>Anglican parish community</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor previous repair works</td>
<td>Anglican parish community</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If required, rectify inadequate repairs</td>
<td>Relative of deceased/ interested party</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gosper Family Cemetery Manual removal of seedling trees on stone terrace; poisoning stumps</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional hand-clearing of vegetation inside kerbing</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retain miniature roses</td>
<td>Site owner</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.3 Responsibility
A single Council officer should be nominated (by title/position) as responsible for the implementation of this plan.

9.4 Review
The plan should be reviewed at intervals of not less than five years.


Macdonald Valley Environmental Assessment - History. ND.


National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1979. Classification Reports.


Society of Australian Genealogists - Cemetery Transcription of Upper Colo Cemetery by D.B. Gosper; Transcription of Brawdy Farm Burial Area.

Local History Collection, Windsor Library, press clipping file.

11.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Inventory Sheets for All Burial Grounds and Selected Individual Features
APPENDIX B: Study Brief
APPENDIX C: Burra Charter Of Australia ICOMOS
APPENDIX A: Inventory Sheets
# Site Name
LONE GRAVE (WISEMANS FERRY)

# Address/Location
North side of Settlers Road, 1.5 km from Wisemans Ferry.

# Map Reference
NSW Topo.Map 1:25,000 1st Ed "St Albans" 9031-II-N GR: 121057

# Property Description
Portion 80, Parish St Albans, Lot 80 DP 755258; or Lot 6,7, DP 238954

## Responsible Authority

## Approximate Site Area
N/A

## % Site Area Used
N/A

## Number of Monuments
One

## Period of Use
Not known

## Site Condition & Integrity
Intact and in fair condition. Headstone has weathered, no inscription is now visible.

## Site Detractors
None apparent.

## Threats
No immediate threats evident. Headstone is tilting and is situated on a steep slope. Further erosion or soil creep may destabilise stone.

## Present Management
No active management evident.

## Recommended Action for Conservation/Management
Rebedding/stabilisation of the headstone and surrounding soil at the base of the monument is desirable.

## Comments

## Site Features
N/A

## Feature Numbers
N/A

## Recorder
S. Lavelle

## Date
Sept. '90
Significance  HISTORIC.

The presence of several lone graves in the Macdonald Valley typifies the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area.

Site Description

The lone grave at Wiseman's Ferry is located in bushland above a steep bank on the north side of Settler's Road approximately 1.5 kilometres north of the ferry. It is opposite the "River Valley" Property.

The grave is marked by a sandstone stele (headstone) with stepped shoulders. The headstone faces s.s.e., looking towards the Hawkesbury River. The reverse side and the plinth are rough-picked. Although the face of the stele is smooth, no inscription is now evident.

There is some minor lichen growth on the headstone and soil erosion around the base has exposed the plinth.
Site Name: LONE GRAVE (WISEMANS FERRY)

Photographs
Site Name: LONE GRAVE (WISEMANS FERRY)

LOCATION PLAN:

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Site Name**
LONE GRAVE OF SUSANNAH AND JOSEPH FERNANCE

**Address/Location**
St Albans, Lot 101 St Albans Road, west side of River, 1.5 km south of St Albans.

**Map Reference**
NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed "St Albans" 9031-II-S GR: 119134

**Property Description**
Portion 101. DP 755258

**Responsible Authority**
Mr Nichols, Lot 101 St Albans Road, St Albans.

**Approximate Site Area**
N/A

**Number of Monuments**
One

**Period of Use**
1878; 1893

---

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

**Site Condition & Integrity**
Monument is disassembled, fallen and broken.

**Site Detractors**
- No intrusive elements.
- Poor condition of monument detracts from site.

**Threats**
- Further deterioration of components through weathering or other agencies.
- As the grave is unfenced, stock may further damage the monument.

**Present Management**
- No active management evident.

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**
- **Immediate:** Fencing to prevent stock from causing further damage.
- **Future:** Subject to availability of funds monument should be appropriately repaired and reset in an upright position.

**Comments**

---

**Site Features**
N/A

**Feature Numbers**
N/A

---

**Recorder**
S. Lavelle

**Date**
Oct. '90

---

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET

Significance  HISTORIC.

The presence of several lone graves in the Macdonald Valley typifies the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. They provide tangible physical evidence of a number of the area's prominent pioneer families and their occupation of local properties.

Description

The grave of Susannah and Joseph Fernance is situated approximately 50 metres southeast of the house on Lot 101 St Albans Road, 1.5 kilometres south of the village of St Albans.

The grave is marked by sandstone kerbing and a High Victorian style sandstone stele (headstone) with arched top, stylised Fleur-de-lys surmount and buttresses. The stone features decorative relief carved florals, columns and cross. The headstone has fallen and is broken into two pieces. The plinth and the stone grave kerbing are also damaged.

The inscription reads:

IN
LOVING MEMORY
OF
SUSANNAH JANE FERNANCE
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE
15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1878
AGED 67 YEARS
FAREWELL VAIN WORLD I'VE DONE WITH THEE
AND HOPE IN HEAVEN AT PEACE TO BE
ALSO
JOSEPH FERNANCE
WHO DIED AUGUST 24TH 1893
AGED 84 YEARS
THE FACE WE LOVED, IT NOW LIES LOW
THE FOND TRUE HEART IS STILL:
THE HAND THAT OFTEN CLASPED IN OURS
LIES NOW IN DEATH'S COLD CHILL.
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF SUSANNAH AND JOSEPH FERNANCE

Photographs
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF SUSANNAH AND JOSEPH FERNANCE

Fallen and broken, high Victorian style sandstone statue of
SUSANNAH FERNANCE 1876
JOSEPH FERNANCE 1893

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90
**Site Name**: LONE GRAVE OF JOHN ANTHONY FERNANCE

**Address/Location**: ST ALBANS. "Verulan" Property, west side Upper Macdonald Road.

**Map Reference**: NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. "St Albans" 9031-11-N, GR: 105168

**Property Description**: Portion 35, Parish Macdonald; Lot 35 DP 753793.

**Responsible Authority**: Owner: Messrs B & W Marr, 232 Carlingford Rd, Carlingford 2118

**Approximate Site Area**: Not known

**% Site Area Used**: Not known

**Number of Monuments**: One

**Period of Use**: c. 1894

### Site Condition & Integrity

- The surviving monument is broken into two sections, the upper section set upright beside the lower section.

### Threats

- Rising damp evident at the base of both monument pieces.
- Monument is also subject to rubbing by animals.

### Site Detractors

- No intrusive elements.
- Poor condition of surviving elements detracts from site.

### Present Management

- No active management evident.

### Recommended Action for Conservation/Management

**Immediate**: Fencing is required to prevent animals damaging or dislodging the stones.

**Future**: Measures to prevent further decay and to check damp problem are desirable. Subject to funds, possible rejoining/resetting of stone pieces should be considered.

### Comments

- N/A

### Site Features

- N/A

### Feature Numbers

- N/A

**Recorder**: S. Lavelle

**R. Mackay**

**Date**: Sept. '90
**CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET**

**Significance**  HISTORIC. SOCIAL.
The presence of several lone graves in the Macdonald Valley typifies the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. They provide tangible physical evidence of a number of the area's prominent pioneer families and their occupation of local properties. The verse on the headstone provides specific reference to the circumstances of John Fernance's illness and death and reflects the nature of life in the area during the nineteenth century.

**Site Description**

The grave of John Anthony Fernance is approximately 3 kilometres north of St Albans on the west side of the Macdonald River. The grave is on the "Verulan" property, on the west side of the Upper Macdonald Road. The grave is situated on a gently sloping, partly cleared, spur about 200 metres northwest of the main house.

The grave is marked by a semicircular topped sandstone stele (headstone) with a moulded edge. The stele has been broken into two sections and the upper section has been reset adjacent to the base. Both portions of the stone show evidence of rising damp and of scratching by animals. The inscription, located on the upper portion of the stone, reads:

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN ANTHONY FERNANCE
WHO DIED ON THE 27TH NOV
1894 AGED 79 YEARS

No pen can write no tongue can tell,
What he went through when he lay ill:
To God alone his pains were known,
He loved him best and took him home.

It is possible that additional members of the Fernance family are also buried at this site, although no other marked graves are evident. It has been suggested that Fernance's wife, son and father may also be buried on the property.
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF JOHN ANTHONY FERNANCE

Photographs
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF JOHN ANTHONY FERNANCE

LOCATION PLAN:

- Grave located on small spur in area of native regrowth including young casuarina and eucalyptus.

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Cemetery Description Sheet - Physical Evidence**

**Address/Location**  
LOWER MACDONALD, "Killarney" Property, west side of St Albans Rd.

**Map Reference**  
NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. "St Albans" 9031-11-N, GR: 093076

**Property Description**  
Portion 6, Parish of Macdonald. Lot 6 DP 753793

**Responsible Authority**  
Reform Movement Pty Ltd 43 Harrow Rd Auburn 2141. Occupier H & C Deakin

**Approximate Site Area**  
N/A

**Number of Monuments**  
One

**Period of Use**  
1847

---

### Conservation and Management Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monument has been broken and lies on the ground. Surround has also been damaged by grazing stock.</td>
<td>Poor condition of grave elements detracts from site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Present Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large grazing stock may further damage both monument and surround.</td>
<td>Grave area is occasionally sprayed to control growth of vegetation thereby discouraging entry by stock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**

Immediate: Fencing to prevent further damage by stock.

Future: Subject to availability of funds, Monument requires resetting in an upright position. Iron grave surround requires repair and appropriate rustproofing treatment.

**Comments**

---

**Site Features**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature Numbers**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Recorder**  
S. Lavelle

**Date**  
Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Cemetery Description Sheet - Physical Evidence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>LONE GRAVE OF SYLVESTER BUTLER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>LOWER MACDONALD, “Killarney” Property, west side of St Albans Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. “St Albans” 9031-11-N, GR: 093076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Portion 6, Parish of Macdonald. Lot 6 DP 753793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Reform Movement Pty Ltd 43 Harrow Rd Auburn 2141, occupier H &amp; C Deakin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conservation and Management Information

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</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fencing to prevent further damage by stock.</td>
<td>Subject to availability of funds, Monument requires resetting in an upright position. Iron grave surround requires repair and appropriate rustproofing treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments**

### Site Features and Feature Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**

S. Lavelle  
Date Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
## Significance

HISTORIC. GENEALOGICAL.

The presence of several lone graves in the Macdonald Valley typifies the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. They provide tangible physical evidence of a number of the area's prominent pioneer families and their occupation of local properties. The grave of Sylvester Butler (1847) provides documentation prior to the introduction of civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in 1856.

## Site Description

The lone grave of Sylvester Butler is located at Lower Macdonald on the north side of the Macdonald River. The grave is east of a small spur covered by Eucalypt woodland in a paddock used for cattle grazing approximately 200 metres southwest of the main house on the "Killarney" property.

The grave is marked by a sandstone headstone and an iron picket fence/grave surround. The headstone is a semicircular topped sandstone stele with cutaway shoulders. It features an incised Fleur-de-lys motif and several finely carved scripts. The stele has been broken and now lies face down within the grave fence. The reverse side is rough-picked.

The inscription reads:

SACRED
TO
THE MEMORY OF
SYLVESTER BUTLER
Who Departed this Life the 6th of
Decr 1847 Aged (42?) Years
Leaving a Wife and (11?) Children to
Lament (--) Loss

The grave surround is of well-executed forged ironwork of a style characteristic of several burial sites in the Macdonald Valley. It features faceted finials on the corner posts, forged pickets and curlicue work and decorative hand-stamped flower or ray motifs. The surround was previously supported by additional star pickets and wire. The north side of the surround has been dislodged by grazing stock. The grave area within the surround is covered with bushrock pieces and is periodically poisoned to prevent overgrowth in order to deter entry by stock.
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF SYLVESTER BUTLER

Photographs
Site Name: LONE GRAVE OF SYLVESTER BUTLER

LOCATION PLAN:

- Grave
- Rocky knoll with native trees
- Stock sheds
- Paddocks
- St. Albans Road
- Killarney
- 13.5 m to fence
- 7 m to stock shelter
- Fallen and broken sandstone blocks
- Grave filled with bushrock pieces
- Fence

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90
# CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

**Site Name**: WALTERS FAMILY GRAVES  
**Address/Location**: St Albans. On "Baileys" Property, west side of Wollombi Road.  
**Map Reference**: NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. "St Albans" 9031-II-N GR: 104154  
**Property Description**: Portion 50, Parish of Macdonald; Lot 50, DP 753793.  
**Responsible Authority**: Illawong Investments Pty Ltd “The Industrious Settler” Wollombi Road, St Albans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Site Area</th>
<th>% Site Area Used</th>
<th>Number of Monuments</th>
<th>Period of Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 x 3 m (fenced)</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1840 - 1866</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

### Site Condition & Integrity
- In fair condition. Substantially intact.  
- One footstone is broken.

### Site Detractors
- No intrusive or detracting elements.

### Threats
- Further deterioration of site elements.  
- Fencing is dilapidated and requires repair. Continued growth of seeding peach tree may destabilise monuments.

### Present Management
- Site is fenced.  
- No active management evident.

### Recommended Action for Conservation/Management
- **Immediate**: Refix fallen strands of wire, restrain fence, additional posts may be required.  
- **Future**: Remove seeding peach tree before monuments are threatened.  
- Consider repair/resetting of footstone. Maintain rose on north side of site.

### Comments

### Site Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Feature Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**: S. Lavelle  
**Date**: Oct. '90
CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET

**Significance**: HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL, SOCIAL.

The creation of a number of private family burial grounds throughout the Macdonald Valley area reflects the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. The private cemeteries provide important historic documentation and primary physical evidence of many of the area’s pioneer families. Aaron and Susanna Walters were the second official settlers in this part of the Macdonald Valley. The burial site documents individuals prior to the introduction of civil registration in 1856. The verse on the headstone of Susanna Walters is of particular social interest as it indicates the deliberate choice of the burial site.

**Site Description**

The Walters Family Graves are situated on sloping ground to the east of the main house on the “Baileys” Property on the west side of the Wollombi Road, 1.5 km north of St Albans. The property was granted to Aaron Walters in 1825 and the house was formerly an inn, “The Industrious Settler”, built in 1833.

The graves are within a small fenced plot, enclosed by a two-strand barbed wire and star picket fence. The fence is in disrepair. The plot contains planting of fishbone fern and a rose on the north side and a seedling peach tree. There are three headstones with matching footstones. These are:
- a semicircular topped sandstone stele with cutaway shoulders to Susanna and Harriet Walters, 1840 (the footstone on this grave is broken);
- a semicircular topped sandstone stele to Aaron Walters d.1866.
- a sandstone stele of a complex profile with multiple arches and peaked shoulders, to Mary Ann Lilbemont Walters and Louisa Dorcas Walters d.1866.

(Lilbemont was Susanna’s maiden name). The inscriptions read:

**For Susanna Walters**

SACRED
TO
THE MEMORY OF
SUSANNA WALTERS
Who DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 3RD
of JULY 1840 Aged 47 years
Also IN Memory of HARRIET WALTERS Aged 6 months
Beneath this silent grave doth lie
a meek and tender wife
It was God that called her from on high
to inhabit eternal life
Before the vital spark had fled
one favour she did crave
When she was layed among the dead
This spot might be her grave.

**For Aaron Walters**

SACRED TO
THE MEMORY OF
AARON WALTERS
Who DEPARTED This LIFE
THE 2ND JULY 1866
AGED 82 YEARS
In sure and steadfast hope to rise
And claim his mansion in the skies
A Christian here his flesh laid down
The cross exchanging for a crown

**For Mary Ann Lilbemont Walters**

SACRED TO
THE MEMORY OF
MARY ANN LILBEMONT WALTERS
Also LOUISA DORCAS WALTERS
WHO DIED 24/12/1866
AGED 10 MONTHS

**IN MEMORY**

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Site Name: WALTERS FAMILY GRAVES

Photographs
Site Name: WALTERS FAMILY GRAVES

Location Plan:

Key:
- Sandstone slate
- Foul bone from

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
### Site Name
BIGGERS FAMILY GRAVES

### Address/Location
Higher Macdonald. West side of Upper Macdonald Road, in paddock north of house and citrus orchard.

### Map Reference

### Responsible Authority
Mr Bruce Thompson, Upper Macdonald Road, Higher Macdonald

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Site Area</th>
<th>% Site Area Used</th>
<th>Number of Monuments</th>
<th>Period of Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 x 2 m</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c.1830-1881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conservation and Management Information

**Site Condition & Integrity**
Fair condition. Site is basically intact. Headstone of Andrew Biggers has been reset.

**Site Detractors**
No detracting elements.

**Threats**
Weathering, Damage.

**Graves are situated in a vacant paddock, which is partly ploughed and also used for occasional stock grazing.**

**Present Management**
No active management evident.

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**
Immediate: Secure fencing to define location of graves and prevent inadvertent damage or disturbance by machinery or stock.

**Comments**

### Site Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**
S. Lavelle

**Date**
Oct. '90
Significance  HISTORIC.
The presence of several private family burial sites in the Macdonald Valley reflects the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. They provide tangible physical evidence of a number of the area's prominent pioneer families and their occupation of local properties.

Description

The Biggers Family Graves are situated on the western side of the Upper Macdonald Road approximately two kilometres south of Higher Macdonald.
The graves stand in a paddock immediately north of a small citrus orchard.
The graves are marked by three weathered sandstone headstones and footstones which face south, possibly towards a previous homestead site.
Monuments are as follows:
- gable topped sandstone stele with relief carved floral wreath, inscription
  IN MEMORY
  OF
  ANDREW BIGGERS
  DIED (MAR) 9-1881
  AGED 75 YEARS

- semicircular topped sandstone stele with cutaway shoulders, inscription
  SACRED
to
  The Memory of
  THOMAS BIGGERS
  Who Departed this Life
  May 7th 1830
  Aged 78 Years

- small gable topped sandstone stele, very weathered,
  no inscription now evident.

The owner of the property advises that the monument to Andrew Biggers which had fallen was reset (using concrete) several years ago, and that many years ago the graves were enclosed by a timber post, rail, and paling fence.
The owner also advises that Thomas Biggers was the original grantee of the farm.

An inscription in memory of Thomas Biggers also appears on a headstone in the Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery (between St Albans and Upper Macdonald).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>BIGGERS FAMILY GRAVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Photographs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>BAILEY FAMILY GRAVES ON &quot;CLYDE FARM&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>Upper Macdonald. On &quot;Clyde Farm&quot;, west bank of Macdonald River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. &quot;St Albans&quot; 9031-II-N GR: 081163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Portion 41, Parish of Macdonald; Lot 41, DP 753793.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Mr Peter McKechnie, 162 Hudson Pde, Clareville 2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Site Area</td>
<td>8 x 7 m (minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Monuments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Use</td>
<td>c.1837-1879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair. Substantially intact. Several monuments are still partly buried/ silted over. One headstone is broken. Some monuments are badly weathered, inscriptions illegible.</td>
<td>No intrusive or detracting elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threats**

- Further deterioration of site elements.
- Damage by grazing stock.

**Present Management**

- No active management evident.

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**

**Immediate:** Site requires fencing to prevent damage by grazing stock.

**Future:** If funds are available, consider repair and resetting of damaged monuments. Further clearing of silt is desirable. Detailed transcription and recording of all surviving monuments is also desirable. If additional monuments are revealed in the future they should also be recorded.

**Comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**

S. Lavelle

**Date**

Oct. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Significance  HISTORIC. GENEALOGICAL. SOCIAL.
The creation of a number of private family burial grounds throughout the Macdonald Valley area reflects the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. The private cemeteries provide important historic documentation and primary physical evidence of many of the area's pioneer families. The burial site documents individuals prior to the introduction of civil registration in 1856. The verses on several monuments are indicative of the beliefs and attitudes of their period.

Site Description
The Bailey Family Graves are situated on the west bank of the Macdonald River on the former Bailey property "Clyde Farm" which was occupied by William Bailey (son of William Bailey and elder brother of John Bailey of “First Farm”) in c.1820. William Bailey was referred to as “Squire” Bailey by the local settlers.
The burial ground established on "Clyde Farm" is thought to have contained additional graves to those now evident. The site was badly affected by the 1949 flood which washed several graves away and covered the rest of the site with thick silt.
Six monuments arranged in two rows, facing east and looking over the river occupy the corner of a paddock north of a small knoll covered by exotic deciduous trees (appear to be stone fruit or nut species). It is possible that additional monuments are buried beneath this knoll. Monuments evident are:
- a sandstone altar tomb immediately adjacent to the knoll and still partly buried.
  The inscription, carved in fine Italic and Copperplate script, reads:
  Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth (BRADLEY) Who Died April 16th 1837 aged 76 years.
  The verse is obscured by silt and there is a large crack across the centre of the top slab.
- a sandstone altar tomb with finely incised sunray or fan motifs at the corners and Copperplate script. Inscription is illegible, possibly to (MARY ANNE?) BAILEY, c. 1840.
- sandstone semicircular topped stele with cutaway shoulders, inscription
  "Sacred to the Memory of William Bailey Who Departed This Life Decr 12th 1863 aged 69 years. The year rolls round and steals away / The breath that first it gave / Whate'er we do where'er we be / We're travelling to the grave."
- sandstone semicircular topped stele with cutaway shoulders, top of stele is broken.
  The stele also bears an incised Fleur-de-lys, inscription:
  "Sacred to the Memory of HANNAH CROSSLEY Who Departed this Life June the 22nd 1843 (1848?) aged 4 years and 6 months. Parents dear do not gieve / For God he did my soul relieve / From worldly care from sin and vice / To dwell with him in paradise."
- sandstone semicircular topped stele with cutaway shoulders and relief carved rosette.
  fallen and broken into two pieces. GEORGE BAILEY, date illegible.
- sandstone semicircular topped stele within forged iron grave surround. Surround is filled with river silt. Inscription,
  "In Memory of WILLIAM JOHN BAILEY WHO DIED MAY 15TH 1879
  AGED 50 YEARS & 7 MONTHS. A voice from our home is gone /
  A voice we loved so well / A place is vacant from our hearth /
  That never can be filled. "

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
## CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>BAILEY FAMILY GRAVES ON &quot;CLYDE FARM&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Photographs**

![Site Photographs](image1)

![Site Photographs](image2)
BAILEY FAMILY GRAVES ON "CLYDE FARM"

LOCATION PLAN:

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Site Name** BAILEY FAMILY CEMETERY ON "THE GLEN" also known as "Governor Baileys" Cemetery

**Address/Location** St Albans. East side of Wollombi Rd, 100 metres west of main house on "The Glen", 2 kilometres north of St Albans.

**Map Reference** NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. "St Albans" 9031-II-N. GR: 109161

**Property Description** Portions 53 & 54, Parish of Macdonald. HLEP 1989 Sch 1, No. 435.

**Responsible Authority** K & M Bailey, M & K Swanefield, Lot 53/54 MR 181, St Albans

**Approximate Site Area** 10.5 x 22.5 metres

**% Site Area Used** 40%

**Number of Monuments** 12

**Period of Use** 1826 - 1925

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

**Site Condition & Integrity**
- Good condition. Essentially intact, one broken monument which has been repaired.

**Site Detractors**
- None apparent.

**Threats**
- No immediate threat.
- Some soil creep evident owing to steep slope of the site. Resetting and retamping of soil around monuments may be necessary in the future.

**Present Management**
- Site is securely fenced, but appears to be occasionally entered by stock.

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**
- Secure gate in order to prevent occasional entry by stock.
- Monitor the condition of the repaired stone (George Mathew Bailey, 1884) in order that previous repair does not have any adverse long term effects.
- Observe soil creep or erosion - if monuments tilt in future, take action as outlined above.
- Cemetery plantings should be maintained.

**Comments**

**Site Features**
- N/A

**Feature Numbers**
- N/A

**Recorder** S. Lavelle  
**Date** Sept. '90
CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET

Significance

HISTORIC. GENEALOGICAL. SOCIAL. TECHNICAL.
The creation of a number of private family burial grounds throughout the Macdonald Valley area reflects the isolated rural settlement pattern of the area. The private cemeteries provide important historic documentation and primary physical evidence of many of the area's pioneer families. The burial site documents individuals prior to the introduction of civil registration in 1856 and includes the earliest known grave in the Macdonald Valley that of William Bailey, 1826. The verses on several monuments are indicative of the beliefs and attitudes of their period. The matched 1840s headstones are well executed monuments of unusual design.

Site Description

The Bailey Family Cemetery on "The Glen" is situated on a steeply sloping, north facing hillside approximately 100 metres west of the main sandstone homestead. The cemetery is enclosed by a substantial fence constructed of timber posts and three strands of barbed wire. A small cast iron gate in the southeast corner provides entry to the cemetery. The cemetery contains twelve monuments arranged in two east facing rows that occupy the southern half of the site. Monuments are of the following types:
- eight sandstone stelae (headstones) which display a variety of styles and profiles. The earliest is semicircular topped and bears a naively carved and roughly spaced inscription to William Bailey (sic) Who Departed This Life 22 December 1826 Aged 70 years. The stele also records Joseph Bailey, d. 30 Nov 1841 (4?) Aged 3 years. There is a matching footstone. Two of the sandstone stelae, both dated 1846, have been carefully matched. They are well executed monuments with an elaborate profile consisting of a central peak with smaller peaked shoulders. Both stelae also feature finely carved Roman and italic scripts, incised Fleur-de-lys and an incised and moulded border. The monuments are also notable for their verses which express the sentiments of the period and for the use of the maiden names of the deceased. The monuments are to
(i) Nancy Archy d.28 Feby 1846 aged 87 [wife of William Bailey senior]
"This languishing head is at rest / Its sighing and aching is o'er /
This quiet immovable breast / It heaves with affliction no more."
(ii) Elizabeth Smith d.26 March 1846 aged 47 [wife of John Bailey]
"A meek and tender mother dear / A faithfull partner sleepeth here /
A friend she was unto the poor / And unto all that came unto her door.
May God her precious soul receive / And through Christ her sins forgive /
In hope that we may meet above / Through Christ our lords redeeming love."
Both of these stelae also have matching footstones.
The remaining five sandstone stelae are of simple style and date from 1879-1893. The cemetery also contains four marble stelae (headstones) dated between 1878 and 1905. The stele to Georgina Joyce Bailey (1905) is within a cast iron grave surround. This grave also features an old rose. The small marble stele to George Mathew Bailey (1884) has been previously repaired and has been set into a supporting metal frame. The material used for the repair or deterioration of the frame may destabilise this monument in the future - its condition should be kept under observation.
The remaining monument is a sandstone desk with marble book and sandstone kerbing. This monument records Hannah Bailey d.1898 and the most recent burial in the cemetery that of Mathew Bailey d. 1925.
In addition to the old rose which is gradually spreading in the southwest corner of the site, the cemetery also includes planting of Gladioli which have become naturalised across the central area of the site. The cemetery may contain additional burials in unmarked graves between the surviving monuments.
Site Name: BAILEY FAMILY CEMETERY ON "THE GLEN"

Photographs:

[Image of cemetery scene]

[Image of landscape view]

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
BAILEY FAMILY CEMETERY ON "THE GLEN"

LOCATION PLAN:

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990**

**CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - PHYSICAL EVIDENCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>ST ALBANS NEW GENERAL CEMETERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>St Albans. East side of Wollombi Road, 1.3 km north of St Albans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. &quot;St Albans&quot; 9031-11-N, GR: 108155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Lots 1-16, Sect. 10, Town of St Albans. Hawkesbury LEP 1989,No.434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Site Area</td>
<td>3.5 ha (dedicated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Monuments</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Use</td>
<td>1887 - present (still in use)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intact and in good condition.</td>
<td>None evident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Present Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock are able to enter site due to lack of fencing on east and north boundaries.</td>
<td>Cemetery is regularly mown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some minor vandalism evident.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Action for Conservation/Management</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate: Fence boundaries. Ensure regular removal of rubbish - dead flowers etc., removed from graves and stacked in northwest corner of cemetery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future: Treat cemetery ironwork against rust, consider appropriate repainting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forged Iron Grave Surround</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**  S. Lavelle  A. Brandjes  **Date**  Oct. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
In combination with the other cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley, the St Albans New General Cemetery provides a record of the ongoing settlement and occupation of the area. The New General Cemetery records the continuous presence of the descendants of the early pioneer families in the valley up to the present and charts developments in local funerary art, taste and style for over 100 years. The cemetery contains a wide range of monument types and styles used throughout the local area, including some outstanding examples of the elaborate wrought ironwork found in several cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley.

Site Description

The St Albans New General Cemetery is situated on a west facing hillside above and to the east of the Wollombi Road, approximately 1.3 kilometres north of the village of St Albans. The road boundary of the cemetery is fenced with a recent timber post and rail fence. The other boundaries of the cemetery have fencing of star pickets and wire which is very dilapidated on the north and east boundaries. A gate on the west boundary gives access to the cemetery.

As dedicated, the cemetery includes eight separate denominational sections although as yet only an area approximately 75 x 85 metres in the Church of England section has been utilised so far. This area is at the north of the dedicated area and is approximately half full - the rest of the dedicated area remains undeveloped native scrub/pasture.

Graves are roughly arranged in west facing grave rows. This orientation is unusual (east or east and west facing rows are more common) but probably relates to the topography of the site. Plantings within the cemetery include a large Eucalypt near the gate, a row of recently planted Liquid Ambras along the west (road) boundary and a few smaller Eucalypts and Acacias scattered across the cemetery area. One recent grave near the east boundary features planting of a dwarf conifer.

The cemetery area is generally covered by a predominantly native grass pasture with naturalised Cape bulbs and Oxalis. The cemetery contains a range of nineteenth and twentieth century monument types. Nineteenth century monuments are sandstone or marble stelae (headstones) some with floral motifs. A wide range of twentieth century monuments is represented in the cemetery including desks in sandstone, marble, grey or black granite, terrazzo and concrete or granolite. The sandstone stele to Henry Fleming (1907) has a finely carved open book motif and the grave of Josie Thompson, d. 1932 a. 2 yrs 8 mths is marked by a marble child angel. There is also one short red granite pedestal (1987), one metal cross and four timber crosses. A very wide range of grave surrounds is also present in the cemetery. These include sandstone kerbing with sphere finials on the corners, sandstone corner posts with forged iron bars, ceramic garden edging tiles, one timber picket surround with gabled pickets and facetted pyramidal finials on the corner posts, several cast iron surrounds and four wrought iron grave surrounds/fences. The wrought iron surrounds are a significant element of the cemetery. They feature elaborate decorative curlicue and spiral work and the use of decorative hand stamped motifs. Each wrought fence is of slightly different design although all appear to be by the same, presumably local, maker as examples of this fine wrought ironwork appear in several Macdonald Valley cemeteries.

The forged surrounds also have elaborated forged gates. One unidentified child’s grave has a particularly fine wrought fence of unusual design using a wrought dome or pyramid structure over the grave. This is recorded as Feature 01.

Families in the cemetery include: Bailey, Chapman, Fleming, Jurd, Sternbeck, Thompson and Walters. Masons represented include: Arnold, Cunningham, Sydney; E B Roberts, W J Lane, Cessnock; Sondermeyer, Richmond; McMurtrie and Sons, Gosford.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>ST ALBANS NEW GENERAL CEMETERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Photographs

![Photograph 1](image1)

![Photograph 2](image2)

![Photograph 3](image3)
Site
ST ALBANS NEW GENERAL CEMETERY

Feature Name
IRON GRAVE SURROUND

Feature Number
01

Significance
TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT, REPRESENTATIVENESS.
An extremely well crafted surround in the characteristic Macdonald Valley style.

Description
Forged iron grave surround on unidentified child's grave. The surround is of well executed hand wrought iron bars and is of sophisticated design featuring a separately forged, arched pyramidal dome or bower structure over the centre of the grave plot. The fence features forged pickets with curlicue work and pyramidal forged finials on the corner posts.
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

**CEMETERY FEATURE RECORDING SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intact and in fair condition</td>
<td>No immediate threats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gradual corrosion/rust in future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Action for Conservation or Management**

- Treat with preservative to prevent future rusting
- Consider repainting in appropriate (dark) colour in the future.

**Other Comments**

**Photograph**

---

Recorder: S. Lavelle

Date: Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Site Name: ST JUDE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETERY
Address/Location: Central Macdonald. West side of St Albans Road.
Map Reference: NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed "St Albans" 9031-II-S GR: 114105
Property Description: Portion 11, Parish of Macdonald; Lot 11, DP 753793.

Responsible Authority: Atiara Pty Ltd 17 Cowells Lane, Ermington, 2115

Approximate Site Area: 0.2 ha (chuchyard)
% Site Area Used: 10%
Number of Monuments: 5 + extra plinth
Period of Use: 1880-1904

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Site Condition & Integrity
Poor. One surround removed, others partly dislodged by stock. One headstone fallen, one headstone broken.

Site Detractors
Poor condition of some elements detracts from site.

Threats
Further removal of grave components and cumulative degradation of cemetery. Possible damage by stock, weathering.

Present Management
No active management evident. Although fenced the cemetery is apparently entered by stock.

Recommended Action for Conservation/Management
Immediate: Prevention of entry by stock either by discontinuing grazing in the cemetery area or by fencing around grave plots.
Reinstate removed surround to correct location (V & V Jurd Grave).

Future: Maintain grave plantings of Box and Oxalis where possible.
Subject to funds, complete repair/reerection of damaged and fallen stones.

Comments
The site plan accompanying the National Trust Classification Report dated 1981 indicates that the Jurd grave plot (marble cross) was enclosed by an iron surround at that time.

Site Features
N/A

Feature Numbers
N/A

Recorder: S. Lavelle
Date: Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
The St Jude's Anglican Church Cemetery compliments the other cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley in providing an historic record of the development of the valley. The use of the cemetery for a very limited period (1883-1902), for few burials, and the modest style of the memorials reflects the nature of surrounding settlement and the tastes of the local community during the period of its use. A good example of a small, rural church cemetery.

Site Description

A small rural churchyard located on the west side of St Albans Road, 1 kilometre south of the Central Macdonald Public School. Graves are situated to the north and west of the church which is a small rendered building with a gabled iron roof. The present church was constructed in 1918 to replace an earlier building and is now used as a residence. The area of the churchyard includes several recently planted trees and shrubs. The only surviving early planting is an old Cypress tree northeast of the church. A young White Cedar stands adjacent to the graves on the north side of the church and the graves to the west of the church feature planting of Box and Oxalis.

The cemetery contains five monuments, and an additional monument plinth, as follows:
- To the west of the church are three white marble headstones located on two family plots enclosed by cast iron surrounds. Behind these plots is a separate sandstone plinth, lacking a surviving monument.
- To the north of the church are one white marble cross and one sandstone cross on a plot enclosed by a galvanised pipe grave surround.

The surviving gothic style marble stele to George (d.30/9/1880 a. 67) and Margaret Fleming (d. 7/10/1902 a.89) is the most elaborate monument in the cemetery. It bears the verse: And as for me, there is no sting in death

And so the grave hath lost its victory
It is but crossing with abated breath,
And white set face, a little strip of sea
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore
More beautiful than before.

The other two marble headstones (stelae) are located on the same family plot. One stele is fallen and lies face down on the ground. The other stele has been broken and the upper section is now missing. Previous transcriptions and recording indicate that this plot contains the burials of John Jurd (d.2/3/1904 a.90) and Mary Jurd (d.6/5/1887 a.69).

The marble cross records the burials of The beloved children of Charles and Harriet Jurd, Vivien L Jurd (d. 16/10/1890 a. 10 yrs & 10 mths) and Vida S Jurd (d. 20/10/1890 a. 2 yrs & 4 mths). Prior recording of the cemetery indicates that this grave was formerly enclosed by a cast iron surround, now removed. The pieces of this surround are currently stacked against the fence on the southern side of the churchyard.

The sandstone cross is to Joseph Boake BA, Trinity College Dublin, for three years incumbent of the Parish of Macdonald River. Born 31 Oct 1818, Died 23 Sept 1883.
CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Name: ST. JUDE'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY

Photographs:
Site Name: ST JUDE'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY

NOT TO SCALE

OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GENERAL CEMETERY ON THE MACDONALD RIVER also known as Jurd's Private Cemetery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>Central Macdonald, West side of Settlers Rd, 2.5 km south of Wrights Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. &quot;St Albans&quot; 9031-II-N GR: 118090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Part Portion 17, Parish of St Albans; Lot 17, DP 755258.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawkesbury LEP 1989, Schedule 1, No. 430.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Hawkesbury City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Site Area</td>
<td>1.27 ha (dedicated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Monuments</td>
<td>10 (+ surrounds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Use</td>
<td>1869 - 1922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair. Some site elements damaged and dislodged by stock.</td>
<td>Poor condition of some elements detracts from site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Present Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further damage and deterioration of site elements, in particular the fallen sandstone headstone. Grazing stock are a major threat.</td>
<td>No active management evident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended Action for Conservation/Management

Immediate: Fencing around existing monuments to prevent damage by stock. Hawkesbury City Council should assume responsibility for periodic maintenance.

Future: Fallen monuments require resetting.

Maintain cemetery plantings- some pruning of May bush may be necessary.

Monitor growth of citrus tree- if it threatens to disrupt monuments it should be removed.

Comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recorder: S. Lavelle, A. Brandjes, R. Mackay

Date: Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET

Significance
The General Cemetery on the Macdonald River provides an important historic record of the settlement and development of the Macdonald Valley. The cemetery includes the burials of members of several of the Valley's pioneer families including Morris, Books, Rose and Thompson. The cemetery is particularly notable in the context of the valley, for the survival of a wide range of traditional grave plantings including tree, shrub and bulb species. The cemetery also includes examples of the characteristic, well-executed forged ironwork found in several of the Macdonald Valley cemeteries.

Site Description
The General Cemetery on the Macdonald River is located at Central Macdonald on the west side of Settlers Road approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the Wrights Creek Road. The cemetery is situated on a west facing hill which slopes down to the Macdonald River. The cemetery was dedicated in 1871 and included six denominational sections located north and south of Settlers Road. Only the Church of England section appears to have been used as all the extant monuments are located in this section, 18 metres south of the road. The cemetery contains twelve graves, arranged in four, east-facing, rows. Two graves are marked by forged iron fences only, without any extant headstone or other identification. The cemetery also contains two desks, five sandstone stelae and three marble stelae.

Monuments and burials in the cemetery are as follows:
- white marble stele within forged iron fence with curlicue work and decorative stamped motifs. Fence also has forged gate with arched head which has been dislodged by stock. Stele records Sarah Scaddon, died 30th January 1887 aged 44 years. The grave has plantings of Watsonias and May Bush (Spirea).
- large family plot enclosed by cast iron fence with gate on east side. The fence and gate have been dislodged by stock. The plot contains four sandstone stelae, two with matching footstones, and one marble stele. Several stele have well-executed relief carved floral motifs or simple architectural detailing. Burials are: Robert Books d. 29 Nov 1922 aged 88; Lydia Louisa Books d. 10 March 1875 aged 38; Henry J A Morris d. 17 Feb 1869 aged 9; Henry H Morris d 3 March 1879 aged 56; Lydia Jane Morris d. 3 Nov 1891 aged 75.
- wrought iron fence, containing fragments of marble stele now illegible. (Previous transcriptions suggest that stele was to Matilda Rose d. 8 March 1901 aged 70 ). This grave also has plantings of May Bush.
- fallen/broken sandstone stele with relief carved oak leaves, Alfred Rose d. 5 Aug 1875.
- white marble desk with sandstone kerbing. Desk has been dislodged from plinth and lies face up on the ground. It commemorates Thomas Emmanuel Thompson d.27 August 1915 aged 79 years.

Two of the white marble stelae are signed by the stonemason G Robertson, Windsor.
Site Name: GENERAL CEMETERY ON THE MACDONALD RIVER

Photographs:
Site Name: GENERAL CEMETERY ON THE MACDONALD RIVER

LOCATION PLAN:

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**Site Name**: ST ALBANS OLD GENERAL CEMETERY or SETTLERS' CEMETERY

**Address/Location**: St Albans. West side of Settlers Road, 2.3 km south of St Albans.

**Map Reference**: NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. "St Albans" 9031-11-N, GR: 121129

**Property Description**: Portions 72 +73 Parish of St Albans. Lots 72/73 DP 755258. Hawkesbury LEP 1989, Schedule 1, No.439

**Responsible Authority**: Hawkesbury City Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Site Area</th>
<th>1.28 ha (dedicated)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>40% (estimate only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Monuments**: 67 (surviving)

**Period of Use**: 1837-1920 (extant stones)

**Site Condition & Integrity**

- Fair condition. Some repair works previously completed.

**Site Detractors**

- Poor condition of some monuments detracts from site.

**Threats**

- Some vandalism evident, repaired stones have been re-broken.

**Present Management**

- Cemetery is regularly mown. Conservation and repair works previously completed.

**Recommended Action for Conservation/Management**

- **Immediate**: Further repair work required on stones which have been re-broken.
- Some stones e.g. Elizabeth Thompson (1840) present a public risk due to instability.
- **Future**: Treat cemetery ironwork against rust, consider appropriate repainting.
- Given level of visitation consider low-key interpretation on-site.

**Comments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradley Headstone</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternbeck Headstone</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder**: S. Lavelle  A. Brandjes

Date: Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
In combination with the other cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley, the St Albans Old General Cemetery provides a record of the ongoing settlement and occupation of the area. The Old General Cemetery documents the initial close-knit pioneer community, its descendants and their relationships during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The cemetery contains a range of monument types and styles and includes examples of the elaborate wrought ironwork found in several cemeteries in the Macdonald Valley.

Site Description
The St Albans Old General Cemetery is situated on the west side of Settlers' Road above the Macdonald River approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the village of St Albans. The cemetery is surrounded by native scrub on the north and east sides. Settlers Road is adjacent to the south and west sides of the cemetery. The road boundary of the cemetery is fenced with white painted timber logs which prevent vehicular access to the site. The cemetery area is covered by a scatter of Eucalypts and closely mown grass. The only planting evident are a small clump of Agapanthus near the west boundary and Oxalis. Graves generally face east and are arranged in 11 main rows.

The cemetery was established during the 1820s although several sections (General and Roman Catholic) were washed away by successive severe floods. The earliest surviving monument is a sandstone stele to Richard Bradley 1837, which is described as Feature 01. The cemetery contains a total of 67 monuments. Monuments are predominantly nineteenth century sandstone stelae (headstones) commonly semicircular topped and of simple Georgian style. These monuments feature elegant Roman, Italic and Copperplate scripts. Two pedimented sandstone stelae with relief wreaths are by stonemason Cobby and are of Ravensfield sandstone. The late nineteenth century sandstone stele to John Bailey (1890) features a well executed hand and rose motif; the stele to Elizabeth Preston (1856) also features well carved relief florals. There is one damaged sandstone altar tomb. The cemetery also includes examples of marble stelae, sandstone desks and one grey granite pedestal. Of the 67 monuments evident 15 have been successfully repaired and/or reset; 3 previously repaired stones have been re-broken or smashed requiring major new work and a further 14 monuments have been damaged through ongoing vandalism.

The cemetery also contains 5 iron grave surrounds, 3 of cast iron and 2 wrought surrounds. The wrought iron surrounds are a significant element of the cemetery and are situated on the Preston Family plots. They are of the characteristic, local Macdonald Valley style and feature elaborate forged curlicue work.

The cemetery records the principal pioneers and pioneering families of the Valley including Sternbeck, Thompson and Bailey. Several local settlers of note are also buried in the cemetery including the First Fleeter, William Douglas (died 1839). Several inscriptions document burials prior to civil registration in 1856 and are also an important record of the attitudes and beliefs of the time. The inscription to Joseph Sternbeck is particularly notable and this headstone is recorded as Feature 02.
Site Name: ST ALBANS OLD GENERAL CEMETERY

Photographs:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Feature Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST ALBANS OLD</td>
<td>BRADLEY HEADSTONE</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL CEMETERY</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance**: HISTORIC. SOCIAL.

The headstone to Richard Bradley, 1837, is the earliest surviving monument in the St Albans Old General Cemetery. The verse provides a record of the attitudes of the period.

**Description**

Semicircular topped sandstone stele with projecting circular shoulders. The stele has a finely incised sunray or fan motif and a neatly incised, but naively spaced and spelt inscription.

The inscription reads:

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
RICHARD BRADLEY
Who Departed this life on
THE 16 DAY OF OCTOBER 1837
AGED 36 YEARS

boast not thyself of tomorrow
for thou knowest not what a
day may bring forth.

Footstone: R B
1837
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intact and in good condition.</td>
<td>None apparent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Action for Conservation or Management**

No specific action required at present.

**Other Comments**

**Photograph**

---

**Recorder** S. Lavelle  
**Date** Sept. '90
**CEMETERY FEATURE RECORDING SHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Feature Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST ALBANS OLD GENERAL CEMETERY</td>
<td>STERNBECK HEADSTONE</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significance**  HISTORIC, SOCIAL.

The verse on this monument has been specifically personalised to describe the circumstances of the death of the deceased. The verse is also indicative of the beliefs and attitudes of the period and provides a record of the hardships of the time such as high infant mortality.

**Description**

Semicircular topped sandstone stele with stepped, cutaway shoulders. The stele bears a relief carved wreath. It has been reset in a concrete plinth.

The inscription reads:

Sacred
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOSEPH STERNBECK
SECOND SON OF
William & Amelia Sternbeck
WHO WAS DROWNED 28TH DEC 1875
AGED 5 YEARS & 8 MONTHS

We had a son, a little son,
And nearly six years old;
His ways were ways of innocence,
His heart was pure as gold.

But Oh! beneath McDonald's stream,
Was hid his little head;
When next we saw our little boy
The spark of life had fled.

The shepperd has reclaimed one lamb
Of which he gave us Seven
Six still remain alive with us
The other lives in Heaven.
Cemetery Feature Recording Sheet

Condition & Integrity
Good condition. Stone reset in recent concrete plinth.

Threats
No immediate threats.

Recommended Action for Conservation or Management
No specific action required at present. Monitor condition of stone in case of future damp problem caused by resetting/new concrete plinth.

Other Comments

Photograph

Recorder: S. Lavelle
Date: Sept. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
### CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>OUR LADY OF LORETTO, ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>St Albans, West side of Upper Macdonald Road, 5 km north of St Albans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. &quot;St Albans&quot; 9031-II-N GR: 106176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Portion 36, Parish of Macdonald; Lot 36, DP 753793. Hawkesbury LEP 1989, Schedule 1, No. 419.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Mr W J &amp; Mrs C M Gregory 239 Lt Bowen Dve, Bowen Mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Site Area</td>
<td>25 x 25 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>60% (estimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Monuments</td>
<td>24 (+ footstones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Use</td>
<td>c.1836-1930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Condition &amp; Integrity</th>
<th>Site Detractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair. Substantially intact. 3 stelae are broken, 1 stelae has been repaired.</td>
<td>No intrusive or detracting elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Present Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further deterioration of site elements. Damage by grazing stock.</td>
<td>No active management evident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Action for Conservation/Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate: Site requires fencing to prevent damage by grazing stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If fenced, site will then require periodic maintenance to prevent overgrowth. Removal of seedling shrubs which may threaten or dislodge headstones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future: Subject to funds, consider repair and resetting of damaged monuments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Features</th>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recorder: S. Lavelle  Date: Oct. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
**CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET**

**Significance**
HISTORIC. GENEALOGICAL. SOCIAL.
The Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery documents the history of the Catholic community of St Albans and Upper Macdonald during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The inscriptions in the cemetery, a number of which predate civil registration in 1856, provide an important record of the genealogical links and biographical detail of the area's Catholic families. Several monuments display fine workmanship and traditional designs. The inscriptions or verses on several monuments are also indicative of the beliefs and attitudes of their period.

**Site Description**
The Our Lady of Loretto Roman Catholic Cemetery is situated on a gently sloping east facing hillside on the west side of Upper Macdonald Road approximately five kilometres north of the village of St Albans. The ruins of a sandstone chapel constructed in 1841-1842 are located about 14 metres east of the cemetery area, between the cemetery and the road. The cemetery area is generally covered by fairly dense remnant native scrub including Eucalypt, Acacia and blackthorn species.

The cemetery contains at least 24 monuments (not including footstones) dated 1836-1930. Graves are arranged in small, east facing, clusters scattered across the cemetery area. No clear boundaries exist on any side of the site. Of the 24 monuments evident, one headstone has fallen and requires resetting and the headstone of Mary Reynolds (1863) has been reset using concrete. The cemetery also includes two areas with concentrations of monument fragments. The majority of monuments in the cemetery are mid nineteenth century sandstone stelae (headstones) with matching footstones. A number of additional footstones are also scattered throughout the site area, presumably the headstones for these have been lost. Most stelae are of simple Georgian style with semicircular tops and finely incised Roman or Copperplate scripts, often also with crosses and the 'IHS' motif. The stelae of Edward Neale 1842, and Thomas Sweeney 1845, are particularly fine examples. The matched stelae to John (1845) and Katherine Sullivan (1849) feature extremely unusual added copper (or bronze) plaques re-recording the names and dates of death, although the plaque to Katherine is dated differently from the stone. The earliest burial in the cemetery indicated by surviving inscriptions, is that of Eliza Biggers, died 10th July 1836 aged 68. This headstone also bears an inscription in memory of Thomas Biggers, died 7th May 1830 aged 78, although he appears to be actually buried on the Biggers property at Higher Macdonald. More than half of the inscriptions in the cemetery record burials prior to the introduction of civil registration in 1856, and may be the only record of the individuals concerned.

The cemetery also contains one late nineteenth century marble stele, one marble book on sandstone desk and a marble scrolled desk. All of these monuments are located on the Jurd afmily plot which is enclosed by a substantial but plain forged iron fence. The marble desk records the most recent burial in the cemetery, James Sheehy Fleming Jurd, 1930. The Jurd plot also includes three sandstone headstones, two featuring well carved relief seriphs, and the burial of Roger Sheehy, died 11th June 1858 aged 72. Roger Sheehy gave the land on which the Our Lady of Loretto chapel was erected.
CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Name: OUR LADY OF LORETTO, ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Photographs
Site Name: OUR LADY OF LORETTO, ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Site is generally covered with native grasses and scrub (Eucalypts, Acacia, Blackthorn)

KEY:
- House site
- Sandstone slab
- Headstone

NOT TO SCALE
OCT 90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd
# Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

## CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### Site Name: ST JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

**Address/Location:** Books Ferry, West side of St Albans Road, 3 km south of the Central Macdonald Public School. Adjacent to the ruins of St Joseph's Church.

**Map Reference:** NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed "St Albans" 9031-II-N GR:118084

**Property Description:** Lot 1 DP 605173, Lot 1 DP 605179. Hawkesbury LEP 1989 No:428

**Responsible Authority:** Trustees of the Catholic Church, Mr R Shepherd 934 St Albans Rd Central Macdonald

**Approximate Site Area:** 10.5 x 46 metres

**% Site Area Used:** 70% (estimate)

**Number of Monuments:** 30

**Period of Use:** 1842-1971

## CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

### Site Condition & Integrity

- **Poor.** 25% of monuments are badly damaged and require resetting. Other elements (surrounds) also damaged.

### Site Detractors

- Poor condition of several elements detracts from site.

### Threats

- Weathering, further deterioration as several monuments have lost their structural integrity.

### Present Management

- Previous dilapidated fencing allowed stock to enter site and damage stones. Recently securely fenced - no access provided. No other active management evident.

### Recommended Action for Conservation/Management

- Subject to availability of funds the damaged monuments require repair and resetting.
- Treat ironwork against rust.

### Comments

- The recently erected fence prevents stock damage. The prominent location of the site may make vandalism a possible problem if access is not controlled. It is recommended that access be provided to bona fide family researchers or historical groups. The availability and conditions of access should be noted at the site.

### Site Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Feature Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder:** S. Lavelle  
**Date:** Oct '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
## CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET

### Significance
**HISTORIC. GENEALOGICAL. SOCIAL. SETTING**
The St Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery documents the history of the Catholic community of St Albans, Books Ferry and Central Macdonald for over 130 years during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The creation of several separate Catholic burial grounds in the Macdonald Valley is indicative of the strong sectarian divisions of the period. Several inscriptions in the cemetery predate civil registration in 1856, providing an important record of the individuals concerned. The cemetery is an important component of the environs of the St Joseph's church and provides an appropriate setting for the dramatic ruin of the church.

### Description
The St Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery is situated on a gentle east facing slope approximately 30 metres southeast of the spectacular and substantial ruin of the St Joseph's church. The cemetery is relatively small and contains short east facing grave rows with clusters of graves across the cemetery area. These clusters appear to relate to family groupings. The cemetery is enclosed by recently erected and very secure fencing of timber posts and barbed wire. Previous dilapidated fencing allowed large grazing stock to enter the site and several monuments and surrounds have been dislodged or damaged. The new fence also appears to have slightly contracted the boundary of the cemetery on the east side where it abuts existing graves within the cemetery. No access into the cemetery has been provided through the new fencing.

The cemetery contains a total of 30 monuments of which 8 require major repair or resetting. The older monuments are sandstone headstones (stelae) which are grouped towards the southern end of the cemetery area. Most are of Georgian style with semicircular tops and incised scripts in several lettering styles including Roman and Copperplate. Decoration is confined to an incised cross or the "IHS" motif.

The cemetery also includes late nineteenth century marble stelae, some with relief carved floral motifs, and examples of twentieth century desk or slab and desk monuments. The earliest inscription is to John Everett, died 28th April 1840 aged 87.

Other early inscriptions document George Jefkins died 1842 and Catherine Ambrose died 1847. The most recent burial was in 1971.

The cemetery also includes two cast and two wrought iron surrounds. One wrought surround appears to have been dislodged by the rubbing of large stock. The wrought surrounds are of the characteristic and apparently local, Macdonald Valley style and feature the use of elaborate curves and decorative hand-stamped stylised floral motifs.

Masons represented include J Hendry, Wollongong and C Robertson, Windsor.

Family groups present are Ambrose, Daniels, Jurd, Hearne, Stewart.
Site Name: ST JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Photographs:

[Image of cemetery scene]
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - SITE PLAN

Site Name: ST JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

KEY:
- Sandstone Headstone
- Flooded Headstone
- Cross (sandstone, marble)
- Iron Cross Surround
- Stone Grave Marker
- Desk Monument
- Eucalypt Tree

LOCATION PLAN:

NOT TO SCALE
OCT.90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
Cemetery Description Sheet - Physical Evidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GOSPER FAMILY CEMETERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Location</td>
<td>UPPER COLO. “Mount Ward” Property, 500 metres west of Upper Colo Road, 2.5 km west of Upper Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Reference</td>
<td>NSW Topo. Map 1:25,000 1st Ed. “Mountain Lagoon” 9031-III-S GR:864007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Portion 17 Parish of Colo. Lot 17, DP 751632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Authority</td>
<td>Mr &amp; Mrs M &amp; W Ward, &quot;Mt Ward&quot; Upper Colo Rd, Upper Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Site Area</td>
<td>7.5 x 3.5 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Site Area Used</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Monuments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of Use</td>
<td>1906 - 1959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation and Management Information

| Site Condition & Integrity | Intact and in good condition. |
| Site Detractors            | None evident. No intrusive elements. |
| Threats                    | Present Management |
| No immediate threats. Site is very securely fenced. | No active management evident. |

Recommended Action for Conservation/Management

Immediate: Seeding trees on stone terracing should be manually removed and the stumps poisoned and allowed to decay to prevent damage to masonry.
Future: Occasional selective hand clearing/removal of vegetation inside kerbing to prevent the establishment of blackberries or other undesirable weed species. Miniature roses should be retained.

Comments

Site Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recorder: S. Lavelle A. Brandjies  Date: Oct. '90

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
The Gosper Family Cemetery provides primary physical evidence and an important historic record of the occupation of the property by Jonathon Gosper and his descendants. The cemetery is comparatively late in date for a private burial ground and its establishment despite the existence of the nearby church cemetery directly reflects the events of family and local history. The inscriptions recording the deaths of family members killed in action during World War I give the site additional social interest as a record of the local impact of this major twentieth century conflict. It is believed that other burials occurred on the Gosper property but this cemetery is the only site where burials are marked.

**Description**

The Gosper Family Cemetery is situated on an east facing knoll 500 metres west of the main road on the "Mt Ward" property (formerly "Myrtledale") at Upper Colo. Several large Eucalypts and regenerating native scrub, including wattle and bracken species surround the site. The site looks over a large intermittent lagoon or wetland and paddock used for corn growing and has distant views of the ranges that enclose the Colo valley. On the hill to the south is a large slab barn. Additional ruins, the remains of a homestead and outbuildings also stand on the adjacent hill to the north.

The cemetery is enclosed by a substantial two railed galvanised pipe fence which protects it from stock. Within the fence are two double plots bordered with sandstone kerbing and east facing headstones. The hill on the east side of the site has been terraced with natural stone to create a level cemetery area. Seedling trees threaten to disrupt this terracing if not removed in the future. Planting of miniature rose, possibly originally placed in the grave plots, is located near the terracing. The cemetery contains four monuments:

- Two matched early twentieth century marble scrolled desks with simple floral motifs, a rose are located in the double plot at the northern end of the cemetery.

The inscriptions read:

In Loving Memory of JONATHON GOSPER / DIED 26TH OCTOBER 1906 / AGED 65 YEARS / ALSO MARY ELIZABETH / GOSPER / DIED 2ND JULY 1926 / AGED 69 YEARS / ALSO No: 6026 Cpl JOSEPH JONATHON / GOSPER / (JACK) / "D" COMPANY 13TH BATT. A.I.F. / KILLED IN ACTION NEAR MERICOURT / ON THE SOMME, FRANCE / 9TH AUGUST 1918. AGED 35 YEARS. / "UNTIL THE DAY BREAK & THE SHADOWS FLEE AWAY."

In Loving Memory of MARGARET WILHELMINA / GOSPER / DIED 10TH JUNE 1908 / AGED 16 YEARS / MAUD MARY / GOSPER / DIED 20TH NOV. 1922 / AGED 41 YEARS / ALSO No: 6025 Pte CLARENCE RAYMOND / RUDOLPH GOSPER / (PAT) / "C" COMPANY 19TH BATT. A.I.F. / KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE / 3RD MAY 1917 / AGED 28 YEARS. / "THE END SHALL TELL / THE DEAR LORD ORDERETH / ALL THINGS WELL."

- A sandstone desk with black granite tablet to Carl Oscar Oswald Gosper, died 29th March 1959, aged 71 years. This is the most recent burial in the cemetery.

Family members advise that the cemetery was established following a disagreement between Jonathon Gosper and other Gosper family members concerning either the design or the denomination of the newly erected church at Upper Colo.

The Gosper property "Myrtledale"was purchased by Joseph Gosper (father of Jonathon) between 1823-1825. It is believed that there are additional unmarked graves on the property including two of Jonathon's children and a convict servant.

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GOSPER FAMILY CEMETERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Photographs

[Photos of the cemetery site are displayed in the document.]
Site Name: GOSPER FAMILY CEMETERY

LOCATION PLAN:

- Marble Deck 1906, 1925, 1977
- Marble Deck 1908, 1927, 1976
- Sandstone Deck 1948, 1955
- Sandstone Kerbing
- Galvanized pipe post and rail fence

NOT TO SCALE OCT.90
**Significance**  
**HISTORIC, SOCIAL.**

The Anglican Church Cemetery at Upper Colo provides a valuable historic record of the occupation and development of the Colo Valley in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The cemetery documents several pioneers and their descendants including burials prior to civil registration and the burial of Thomas Gosper (d. 1864) who donated the land for the Anglican Church. The cemetery also includes a range of monument types and styles documenting the tastes and fashions in funerary art in the area, and a wide range of grave surrounds.

**Description**

Small churchyard cemetery located on a gently sloping east facing hillside behind the Anglican Church at Upper Colo. The cemetery contains about 50 marked graves although approximately 80 burials are thought to have occurred in the cemetery. It includes the burials of members of the area's pioneering families in particular the Gosper family (7 burials). Members of this family, Thomas Gosper senior and his sons Thomas, John and Joseph, occupied several properties during the 1820s and 1830s. The will of Thomas Gosper (d. 1864) gave three-fifths of an acre adjacent to the existing burial ground for the erection of a church. The present church was completed in 1906 although never consecrated. Other families include Gill, Caterson, Cavanough Blundell, Boyter, Phipps, Jones.

The cemetery contains a range of nineteenth and twentieth century monuments. These include mid-nineteenth century semicircular topped sandstone stelae (headstones), later nineteenth century marble stelae, one small marble pedestal with urn, and twentieth century desk and kerb or desk and slab monuments in sandstone, granite and concrete.

The earlier sandstone stelae have little decorative carving although five feature the use of incised or low relief sunray motifs. The stele to John Blundell (1868) by stonemason C Hunter of Rouse Hill features three serpents and relief cusps. That to Lilian Cavanough (1877) also features a relief carved serpih. Two elaborate High Victorian style marble stelae (headstones) on the Gosper and Caterson graves feature fine relief carving of stylised volutes and florals. Several of the earlier sandstone headstones and footstones have been subject to repair works involving rejoining and resetting using concrete. The top of the headstone to M A Cavanough has been incorrectly set as a footstone.

Several inscriptions in the cemetery record burials prior to civil registration in 1856. The earliest is to Charlot Gill, died December 3rd 1842 aged 10 "accidentally killed by the fall of a tree." Other inscriptions include: William Bullock 1850, Issabella Gilbert 1851 [sic.], Mary Ann Cavanough 1855 (?) and Margaret Eales 1856.

The cemetery includes a cast iron 'ETNA' memorial (manufactured by the Etna foundry in Glasgow, Scotland) with a cherub and urn design. This monument bears the registration number "R.No 75689 369-46-23." It has previously been broken and has been splinted together and repainted silver. No inscription is evident.

Several graves are marked by white painted timber pegs without any other identification. The cemetery also contains a range of grave surrounds including two timber surrounds, two cast iron surrounds and a wrought iron surround. One timber surround consists of two rails with an iron rail in the centre and corner posts with faceted pyramidal finials. The other is a small white painted timber picket surround. The wrought iron surround is on the Caterson grave and features forged spear points and curves and an elaborate forged gate and latch. The two cast surrounds have standard Fleur-de-lys topped pickets and stylised flaming urn surmounts on the corner posts.
Site Name: ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETARY, UPPER COLO

Photographs
Hawkesbury Cemeteries Study 1990

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION SHEET - SITE PLAN

Site Name: ANGLICAN CHURCH CEMETERY, UPPER COLO

Form by S. Lavelle for Godden Mackay Pty. Ltd.

NOT TO SCALE

OCT.90
APPENDIX B: Study Brief
STUDY BRIEF

COLO VALLEY AND MACDONALD VALLEY - CEMETERIES STUDY

AIMS

The study aims to:

- Document the significance and contents on each cemetery.
- Create a conservation plan for cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley which identify management and action policies fostering conservation of each cemetery.

STUDY AREA

The area includes each of the cemeteries identified in Table 1.

WORK REQUIRED

1. Review

   The consultant will be required to review the existing database including:
   - The Hawkesbury: A Structural History (part of the heritage study of Hawkesbury Shire).
   - The National Trust policy on cemeteries.
   - Draft Crown Lands Cemetery policy.

2. Inventory

   The inventory must include:
   - A sketch plan of each cemetery and appropriate scale to indicate its layout and the locational features.
   - Details of the significant features of each cemetery including a black and white photograph of key features.
   - A map of each cemetery and its immediate need adjoining area at the scale appropriate to indicate their relationship.

   Four copies of the inventory including maps are required.

3. Analysis

   The consultant will be required to:
   - Prepare a statement on the significance of each cemetery.
- Document the present physical condition of each cemetery.
- Comment on possible future use of each cemetery.
- Analyse the relationship of each cemetery with its immediate environment and the potential impact of development both on site and adjoining.

4. Conservation Plan

The consultant will be required to prepare a conservation plan for the cemeteries including:

- Management and action policies.
- Prioritisation of policies.
- Identification if one-off and recurrent activities.
- Consideration of the prevention of vandalism.

An innovative and practical approach to the conservation of cemeteries within the Colo Valley and Macdonald Valley is required. Policies and actions need to be based on a realistic assessment of the financial and human resources available.

5. Funding Opportunities

The consultant will be required to outline funding opportunities that may exist for the maintenance and conservation of cemeteries within the study area.

6. Implementation

The consultant will be required to identify potential roles of Council and community groups in the on-going maintenance and promotion of cemeteries.

7. Public Consultation

It is envisaged that this work may at various stages involve consultation with groups involved in the maintenance of some or all of the cemeteries as well as the wider public.

TIMING OF REPORTS

The consultant will be required to prepare reports which incorporate the results of work outlined above as follows:

- One copy of a work programme to be provided two weeks from the date of commencement of agreement.
- Two copies of a progress report and four copies of the completed inventory within ten weeks.
- Two copies of the draft final report to be provided within two weeks of Council's acceptance of the inventory.
One bound and one unbound copy of the final report to be provided within two weeks of submission of comments on the draft.

REPORT FOR MAP

The format of the report shall be consistent with guidelines for the presentation of a National Estate Grant Programme Reports.

SEMINAR

Following completion of the study the consultant shall present a short seminar of study findings to Council.

PERSONNEL

The consultant’s response shall include a presentation of those to be involved in the project. Skills and experience those persons may have in relation to the project must be identified.

SUPERVISION

The study shall be supervised by a Project Director appointed by Council.

PAYMENT

A budget of $10,000 has been allowed including a $5,000 National Estate grant. Payment will be made at the following times:

- On completion of the Inventory: $5,000
- On completion of the Draft Final Report: $2,500
- On completion of the Study: $2,500

COPYRIGHT

Ownership of any information and reports shall be vested in Hawkesbury City Council.

COSTING

The consultant’s response shall indicate costing of the work involved in relation to the work programme.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colo Valley</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Braudy Farm Cemetery, Upper Colo Road, Upper Colo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Anglican Church Cemetery, Comleroy Road, Upper Colo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macdonald Valley</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Thirteen cemeteries within Macdonald Valley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS
THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
(The Burra Charter)

Preamble
Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions
Article 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

1.1 Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.

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

1.3 Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

1.4 Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

1.5 Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

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

1.7 Restoration means returning the EXISTING fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

1.10 Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Explanatory Notes
These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS.

Article 1.1
Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.

Article 1.5
The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters to their place
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.


Conservation Principles

Article 2. The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance and its future.

Article 3. Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.

Article 4. Conservation should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a place. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

Article 5. Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

Article 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a place must first be determined by an understanding of its cultural significance.

Article 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

Article 8. Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental instrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

Article 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

Article 10. The removal of contents which form part of the cultural significance of the place is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and preservation. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.
Conservation Processes

Preservation

Article 11. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Article 12. Preservation is limited to the protection, maintenance and, where necessary, the stabilization of the existing fabric but without the distortion of its cultural significance.

Restoration

Article 13. Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and only if returning the fabric to that state reveals the cultural significance of the place.

Article 14. Restoration should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the place. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

Article 15. Restoration is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

Article 16. The contributions of all periods to the place must be respected. If a place includes the fabric of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight cultural significance and the fabric which is to be revealed is of much greater cultural significance.

Reconstruction

Article 17. Reconstruction is appropriate only where a place is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the cultural significance of the place as a whole.

Article 18. Reconstruction is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the fabric of a place.

Article 19. Reconstruction is limited to the reproduction of fabric, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

Article 20. Adaptation is acceptable where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.
Article 21. Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

Article 22. Fabric of cultural significance unavoidably removed in the process of adaptation must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Practice

Article 23. Work on a place must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing fabric recorded before any intervention in the place.

Article 24. Study of a place by any intervention in the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary conservation or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a place for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the place.

Article 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the cultural significance and proposed conservation procedure together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

Article 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

Article 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

Article 29. The items referred to in Articles 10 and 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.


GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

These guidelines for the establishment of cultural significance were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 14 April 1984 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

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1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for assessing the cultural significance of a place, for preparing a statement of cultural significance and for making such information publicly available.

1.2 Applicability

The guidelines apply to any place likely to be of cultural significance regardless of its type or size.

1.3 Need to establish cultural significance

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance, embodied in a report as defined in section 4.0, are essential prerequisites to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with Article 4 of the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to assess cultural significance and prepare a statement. Sometimes in the course of the task it will be necessary to engage additional practitioners with special expertise.

1.5 Issues not considered

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement do not involve or take account of such issues as the necessity for conservation action, legal constraints, possible uses, structural stability or costs and returns. These issues will be dealt with in the development of a conservation policy.

2.0 THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Introduction

In the Burra Charter cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations".

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives "aesthetic", "historic", "scientific" and "social", given alphabetically in the Burra Charter, can encompass all other values.

The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is discussed below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, for example, architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.

2.2 Aesthetic value

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.

2.3 Historic value

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.
2.4 Scientific value
The scientific or 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.

2.5 Social value
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.

2.6 Other approaches
The categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values is one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance. However, more precise categories may be developed as understanding of a particular place increases.

3.0 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction
In establishing the cultural significance of a place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to an understanding of the place and its fabric. The task includes a report comprising written material and graphic material. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations on the task, but it will generally be in two sections: first, the assessment of cultural significance (see 3.2 and 3.3) and second, the statement of cultural significance (see 3.4).

3.2 Collection of information
Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:
(a) the developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
(b) the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
(c) the rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
(d) the functions of the place and its parts;
(e) the relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
(f) the cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
(g) the significance of the place to people who have used or have had the place, or descendants of such people;
(h) the historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
(i) the scientific or research potential of the place;
(j) the relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
(k) any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

3.3 The assessment of cultural significance
The assessment of cultural significance follows the collection of information.

The validity of the judgements will depend upon the care with which the data is collected and the reasoning applied to it.

In assessing cultural significance the practitioner should state conclusions. Unresolved aspects should be identified.

Whatever may be considered the principal significance of a place, all other aspects of significance should be given consideration.

3.3.1 Extent of recording —
In assessing these matters a practitioner should record the place sufficiently to provide a basis for the necessary discussion of the facts. During such recording any obviously urgent problems endangering the place, such as stability and security, should be reported to the client.

3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric —
Intervention in, or removal of, fabric at this stage should be strictly within the terms of the Burra Charter.

3.3.3 Hypotheses —
Hypotheses, however expert or informed, should not be presented as established facts. Feasible or possible hypotheses should be set out, with the evidence for and against them, and the line of reasoning that has been followed. Any attempt which has been made to check a hypothesis should be recorded, so as to avoid repeating fruitless research.

3.4 Statement of cultural significance
The practitioner should prepare a succinct statement of cultural significance, supported by, or cross referenced to, sufficient graphic material to help identify the fabric of cultural significance.

It is essential that the statement be clear and pithy, expressing simply why the place is of value but not restating the physical or documentary evidence.

4.0 THE REPORT

4.1 Content
The report will comprise written and graphic material and will present an assessment of cultural significance and a statement of cultural significance. In order to avoid unnecessary bulk, only material directly relevant to the process of assessing cultural significance and to making a statement of cultural significance should be included.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

4.2 Written material
The text should be clearly set out and easy to follow. In addition to the assessment and statement of cultural significance as set out in 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 it should include:
(a) name of the client;
(b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task;
(c) authorship of the report;
(d) date;
(e) brief or outline of brief;
(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
(g) sources (see 4.4).

4.3 Graphic material
Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, and should be reproduced with sufficient quality for the purposes of interpretation.

All components discussed in the report should be identified in the graphic material. Such components should be identified and described in a schedule. Detailed drawings may not be necessary. A diagram may best assist the purpose of the report. Graphic material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

4.4 Sources
All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them. It is necessary for all sources consulted to be listed, even if not cited.

All major sources or collections not consulted, but believed to have potential usefulness in establishing cultural significance, should be listed. In respect of source material privately held the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

4.5 Exhibition and adoption
The report should be exhibited and the statement of cultural significance adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.
GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: CONSERVATION POLICY

These guidelines, which cover the development of conservation policy and strategy for implementation of that policy, were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 25 May 1985 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

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1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Intention of guidelines
These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for development of the conservation policy for a place, for the statement of conservation policy and for the strategy for the implementation of that policy.

1.2 Cultural significance
The establishment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance are essential prerequisites to the development of a conservation policy (refer to Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

1.3 Need to develop conservation policy
The development of a conservation policy, embodied in a report as defined in Section 5.0, is an essential prerequisite to making decisions about the future of the place.

1.4 Skills required
In accordance with the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to develop a conservation policy and prepare the appropriate report. In the course of the task it may be necessary to consult with other practitioners and organisations.

2.0 THE SCOPE OF THE CONSERVATION POLICY

2.1 Introduction
The purpose of the conservation policy is to state how the conservation of the place may best be achieved both in the long and short term. It will be specific to that place.

The conservation policy will include the issues listed below.

2.2 Fabric and setting
The conservation policy should identify the most appropriate way of caring for the fabric and setting of the place arising out of the statement of significance and other constraints. A specific combination of conservation actions should be identified. This may or may not involve changes to the fabric.

2.3 Use
The conservation policy should identify a use or combination of uses, or constraints on use, that are compatible with the retention of the cultural significance of the place and that are feasible.

2.4 Interpretation
The conservation policy should identify appropriate ways of making the significance of the place understood consistent with the retention of that significance. This may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric, the use of the place and the use of introduced interpretative material.

In some instances the cultural significance and other constraints may preclude the introduction of such uses and material.

2.5 Management
The conservation policy should identify a management structure through which the conservation policy is capable of being implemented. It should also identify:
(a) those to be responsible for subsequent conservation and management decisions and for the day-to-day management of the place;
(b) the mechanism by which these decisions are to be made and recorded;
(c) the means of providing security and regular maintenance for the place.
4.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION POLICY

Following the preparation of the conservation policy a strategy for its implementation should be prepared in consultation with the client. The strategy may include information about:
(a) the financial resources to be used;
(b) the technical and other staff to be used;
(c) the sequence of events;
(d) the timing of events;
(e) the management structure.

The strategy should allow the implementation of the conservation policy under changing circumstances.

5.0 THE REPORT

5.1 Introduction

The report is the vehicle through which the conservation policy is expressed, and upon which conservation action is based.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

5.2 Written material

Written material will include:
(a) the statement of cultural significance;
(b) the development of conservation policy;
(c) the statement of conservation policy;
(d) the strategy for implementation of conservation policy.

It should also include:
(a) name of the client;
(b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task, the work they undertook, and any separate reports they prepared;
(c) authorship of the report;
(d) date;
(e) brief or outline of brief;
(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
(g) sources (see 5.4).

5.3 Graphic material

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, clearly reproduced.

Material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

5.4 Sources

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

All sources of information, both documentary and oral, consulted during the task should be listed, whether or not they proved fruitful.

In respect of source material privately held, the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

5.5 Exhibition and adoption

The report should be exhibited and the statement of conservation policy adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.
2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric
The conservation policy should include provisions for the control of physical intervention. It may:
(a) specify unavoidable intervention;
(b) identify the likely impact of any intervention on the cultural significance;
(c) specify the degree and nature of intervention acceptable for non-conservation purposes;
(d) specify explicit research proposals;
(e) specify how research proposals will be assessed;
(f) provide for the conservation of significant fabric and contents removed from the place;
(g) provide for the analysis of material;
(h) provide for the dissemination of the resultant information;
(i) specify the treatment of the site when the intervention is complete.

2.7 Constraints on investigation
The conservation policy should identify social, religious, legal or other cultural constraints which might limit the accessibility or investigation of the place.

2.8 Future developments
The conservation policy should set guidelines for future developments resulting from changing needs.

2.9 Adoption and review
The conservation policy should contain provision for adoption and review.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION POLICY

3.1 Introduction
In developing a conservation policy for the place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to the future care of the place and its fabric. Central to this task is the statement of cultural significance.
The task includes a report as set out in Section 5.0.
The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations of the task, but it will generally be in three sections:
(a) the development of a conservation policy (see 3.2 and 3.3);
(b) the statement of conservation policy (see 3.4 and 3.5);
(c) the development of an appropriate strategy for implementation of the conservation policy (see 4.0).

3.2 Collection of information
In order to develop the conservation policy sufficient information relevant to the following should be collected:

3.2.1 Significant fabric —
Establish or confirm the nature, extent, and degree of intactness of the significant fabric including contents (see Guidelines to Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

3.2.2 Client, owner and user requirements and resources —
Investigate needs, aspirations, current proposals, available finances, etc., in respect of the place.

3.2.3 Other requirements and concerns —
Investigate other requirements and concerns likely to affect the future of the place and its setting including:
(a) federal, state and local government acts, ordinances and planning controls;
(b) community needs and expectations;
(c) locational and social context.

3.2.4 Condition of fabric —
Survey the fabric sufficiently to establish how its physical state will affect options for the treatment of the fabric.

3.2.5 Uses —
Collect information about uses, sufficient to determine whether or not such uses are compatible with the significance of the place and feasible.

3.2.6 Comparative information —
Collect comparative information about the conservation of similar places (if appropriate).

3.2.7 Unavailable information —
Identify information which has been sought and is unavailable and which may be critical to the determination of the conservation policy or to its implementation.

3.3 Assessment of information
The information gathered above should now be assessed in relation to the constraints arising from the statement of cultural significance for the purpose of developing a conservation policy.
The course of the assessment it may be necessary to collect further information.

3.4 Statement of conservation policy
The practitioner should prepare a statement of conservation policy that addresses each of the issues listed in 2.0, viz.:
— fabric and setting;
— use;
— interpretation;
— management;
— control of intervention in the fabric;
— constraints on investigation;
— future developments;
— adoption and review.
The statement of conservation policy should be cross-referenced to sufficient documentary and graphic material to explain the issues considered.

3.5 Consequences of conservation policy
The practitioner should set out the way in which the implementation of the conservation policy will or will not:
(a) change the place including its setting;
(b) affect its significance;
(c) affect the locality and its amenity;
(d) affect the client, owner and user;
(e) affect others involved.
GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER:
PROCEDURES FOR UNDERTAKING STUDIES AND REPORTS

These guidelines for the preparation of professional studies and reports were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

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7.0 Recommendations for further investigations
8.0 Exhibition and comment
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11.0 Accessibility of information

1.0 Preface

These guidelines make recommendations about professional practice in the preparation of the studies and reports within the terms of the Burra Charter. Attention is also drawn to the advice about ethical, procedural and legal matters provided in the practice notes issued by various professional bodies.

2.0 Agreements between client and practitioner

Before undertaking a study or report, the client and the practitioner should agree upon:

(a) the extent of the task, for example, up to the preparation of a statement of significance, up to the preparation of a statement of conservation policy or up to the preparation of a strategy for implementation;
(b) the boundaries of the place;
(c) any aspect which requires intensive investigation;
(d) the dates for the commencement of the task, submission of the draft report and submission of the final report;
(e) the fee and the basis upon which fees and disbursements will be paid;
(f) the use of any joint consultant, sub-consultant or other practitioner with special expertise;
(g) the basis for any further investigation which may be required, for example, within the terms of 7.0 below or section 3.3 of Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
(h) the representative of the client to whom the practitioner will be responsible in the course of the task;
(i) the sources, material or services to be supplied by the client including previous studies or reports;
(j) any requirements for the format or reproduction of the report;
(k) the number of copies of the report to be supplied at each stage;
(l) copyright and confidentiality;
(m) how the authorship will be cited;
(n) the condition under which the report may be published or distributed by the client, the practitioner or others;
(o) the procedure for any required exhibition of the report;
(p) the basis for comment upon the report and any consequent amendment;
(q) the responsibility for effecting archival storage in accordance with Article 28 of the Burra Charter.

3.0 Responsibility for content of report

The content of the report is the responsibility of the practitioner. The report may not be amended without the agreement of the practitioner.

4.0 Draft report

It is useful for the report to be presented to the client in draft form to ensure that it is understood and so that the practitioner may receive the client's comments.

5.0 Urgent action

If the practitioner believes that urgent action may be necessary to avert a threat to the fabric involving, for example, stability or security, the practitioner should immediately advise the client to seek specialist advice.

6.0 Additional work

Where it becomes clear that some aspect of the task will require more investigation or more expertise than has been allowed within the budget or the terms of the agreement, the practitioner should advise the client immediately.

7.0 Recommendations for further investigations

In respect of major unresolved aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or of strategies for implementation of conservation policy, recommendations for further investigation should be made only where:

(a) the client has been informed of the need for such investigation at the appropriate stage and it has been impossible to have it undertaken within the budget and time constraints of the task;
(b) further information is anticipated as a result of intervention in the fabric which would not be proper at this stage, but which will become appropriate in the future.

Such recommendations should indicate what aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or implementation might be assisted by such study.

8.0 Exhibition and comment

The report for any project of public interest should be exhibited in order that interested bodies and the public may comment and reasonable time should be allowed for the receipt and consideration of comment. Where public exhibition is not appropriate, comment should be sought from relevant individuals, organisations and specialists.

9.0 Adoption and review of report

Recommendations should be made for the formal adoption of the report and for any subsequent review.
10.0 Further evidence
If after the completion of the report further evidence is revealed, for example, by intervention in the fabric or information from other sources, it is desirable for this evidence to be referred to the original practitioner so that the report may be amended if necessary.

11.0 Accessibility of information
All material relating to the cultural significance of the place should be made readily available to increase the common pool of knowledge. Publication by the client and/or practitioner should be encouraged.
STANDARD HERITAGE PROVISIONS
Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 1989

assessment of a development application.

(7) Land below the 1 in 10 year flood level may, with the consent of the Council, be developed for purposes permissible under clause 9 in respect of the applicable zone, with the exception of dwellings and residential flat buildings.

Conservation areas

26. (1) A person shall not, in respect of a conservation area
   (a) demolish or alter a building or work within the area;
   (b) damage or move a relic, including excavation for the purpose of exposing or removing a relic, within the area;
   (c) damage or despoil a place within the area; or
   (d) erect a building on or subdivide land within the area,

except with the consent of the Council.

(2) The Council shall not grant consent to an application under subclause (1) unless it has taken into consideration the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the conservation area.

(3) Nothing in clause 9 or 10 of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 4 - Development Without Consent authorises the carrying out of development referred to in subclause (1) without the need to obtain development consent.

(4) The Council shall not grant consent as referred to in subclause (1), being an application to erect a new building or to alter the exterior of an existing building, unless the Council has made an assessment of

   (a) the pitch and form of the roof;
   (b) the style, size, proportion and position of the openings for windows and doors; and
   (c) whether the colour, texture, style, size and type of finish of the materials to be used on the exterior of the building are compatible with the materials used in the existing buildings within the conservation area.

Heritage items

27. (1) A person shall not, in respect of a building, work, relic, tree or place that is a heritage item
(a) demolish or alter the building or work;
(b) damage or move the relic, including excavation for the purpose of exposing the relic;
(c) damage or despoil the place or tree;
(d) erect a building on or subdivide land on which the building, work or relic is situated or the land which comprises that place; or
(e) damage any tree on land which the building, work or relic is situated or on the land which comprises the place,

except with the consent of the Council.

(2) The Council shall not grant consent to a development application under subclause (1) unless it has taken into consideration the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the item and any stylistic or horticultural features of its setting.

Development in the vicinity of heritage items

28. The Council shall not grant consent to an application to carry out development in the vicinity of a heritage item unless it has made an assessment of the effect the carrying out of that development will have on the heritage significance of the item and its setting.

Conservation incentives relating to heritage items

29. (1) Nothing in this plan prevents the Council from granting consent to the use for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on which that building is erected, if the Council is satisfied that

(a) the use would have little or no adverse effect on the amenity of the area; and
(b) conservation of the building would be assisted by the granting of consent as referred to in this subclause.

(2) The Council, when considering an application to erect a building on land on which there is a building which is a heritage item, may exclude from its calculation of the gross floor area of the buildings erected on the land the gross floor area of the heritage item

(a) for the purpose of determining the floor space ratio; and
(b) for the purpose of determining the number of parking spaces to be