

McCarthy's Cemetery
Conservation Management Plan

Draft Report

Report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation

November 2014



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Report Register



The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled McCarthy's Cemetery—Conservation Management Plan, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

McCarthy's Cemetery is located within the Penrith Lakes Development Scheme (the Scheme) in the City of Penrith Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1.1). It is one of the heritage sites that have been retained within Scheme area, a large sand and gravel quarry north of Penrith.

Following the cessation of the quarrying works at Penrith Lakes in 2014, the Scheme area is to be subdivided for a mixture of wildlife reserves, recreational and passive lakes, and an urban development. McCarthy's Cemetery is located within the zone of proposed residential subdivision, at the southeast end of the site.

1.2 Aims of the CMP

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared by GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) for the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC) for McCarthy's Cemetery, Old Castlereagh Road, Castlereagh. This CMP was commissioned by PLDC to ensure the ongoing management of the cemetery as the site transitions from active quarrying in the area, through the implementation of the urban development outcome. The aim of this CMP is to provide an assessment of the heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery and its components, as well as policy guidelines to assist in the future management of this significance.

This CMP includes:

- Analysis of the documentary evidence relating to McCarthy's Cemetery to prepare an outline of the history of the place.
- Analysis of the physical evidence relating to McCarthy's Cemetery including a site analysis and description of the place, its layout, plantings, settings and monuments, archaeological potential and a comparative analysis with similar sites.
- Assessment of the heritage values of the cemetery against the criteria established by the Heritage Council of NSW for the assessment of items of State or Local significance, leading to a statement of significance, grading of key elements and assessment of curtilage.
- Delineation and analysis of relevant issues, constraints and opportunities, including those arising from significance, condition and integrity, and statutory requirements.
- Development of conservation policies for the place including recommendations for an expanded curtilage and consideration of the new urban context in which the cemetery will be located once PLDC ceases its current operations.
- Preparation of management guidelines for specific elements including maintenance of trees, succession planting, and repair of broken grave monuments.

1.3 The Study Area

The study area is McCarthy's Cemetery, located at 82 McCarthy's Lane, Castlereagh (Lot 82 DP 1129226), Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland, as shown in Figure 1.2.

1.4 Planning Background

1.4.1 The Penrith Lakes Scheme

In 1979 three independent companies—Ready Mixed Concrete Limited, BMI Limited, and Pioneer Concrete Services Limited—combined their landholdings and operations to undertake the extraction of sand and gravel and rehabilitation works on the Castlereagh floodplain. These companies joined to form PLDC, which began operations in 1980.

In 1981 the Department of Environment and Planning (the Department) completed a Regional Environmental Plan to provide the framework to implement the Penrith Lakes Scheme.

In 1984 the Department completed a Regional Environmental Study which recommended a large lakes area (both wildlife and recreational) as the preferred rehabilitation option for the Scheme area.

The Scheme is implemented under the provisions of the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11—Penrith Lakes Scheme (SREP11), gazetted in 1986. The Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning is the consent authority for any works covered by SEPP Major Development (eg mining extraction). Conditions of Consent have increased over the past 25 years in response to new development applications associated with changes to the Scheme (DA1–DA4) and as a consequence of changes to the statutory controls relating to the Scheme area.

1.4.2 The Deed of Agreement 1987

In 1987, the NSW State Government and PLDC entered into a formal deed of agreement (the Deed) to implement the Scheme. The Deed defines the processes to be adopted by both parties to achieve a planned extraction of sand and gravel to meet Sydney's medium-term needs and to provide major water-orientated facilities for western Sydney.

Under the Deed, rehabilitation works are to provide significant community benefits, including the preservation of selected heritage sites within the Scheme area. These heritage items, identified in Schedule 12 of the Deed, are listed below:

- *Hadley Park, Lots 1 and 2, MPS (OS) 8807, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland (shown as Heritage Item number 1 on the Structure Plan).*
- *Nepean Park, part Portion 48, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland (shown as Heritage Item number 2 on the Structure Plan).*
- *McCarthy's Cemetery, part Portion 82, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland (shown as Heritage Item number 3 on the Structure Plan).*
- *Upper Castlereagh Methodist Church and Hall, part Portion 71, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland (shown as Heritage Item number 4 on the Structure Plan).*
- *Upper Castlereagh School and Residence, part Portion 54, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland to which Permanent Conservation Order No 339 under the Heritage Act 1977 applies (shown as Heritage Item number 5 on the Structure Plan).*
- *Methodist Cemetery part Portion 71, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland (shown as Heritage Item number 6 on the Structure Plan).*

1.5 Heritage Listings

1.5.1 Statutory Listings

McCarthy's Cemetery, part Portion 82, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland, is listed as an item of environmental heritage (shown as Heritage Item No. 3 on the Structure Plan) on Schedule 3, SREP11, gazetted 21 November 1986.

'McCarthy's Cemetery and Trees', McCarthy's Lane, Lot 82, DP 1129226, was listed as a local item of environmental heritage I2260049 on Schedule 5, Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 Exhibition Draft 2013; however, the lands of the Scheme have subsequently been excluded from this LEP.

1.5.2 Non-statutory Listings

McCarthy's Roman Catholic Cemetery, McCarthy's Lane North Side, Cranebrook, City of Penrith, is listed on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), listing No. S8912.

1.6 Methodology and Terminology

The methodology used in preparation of this CMP is based on those in the *NSW Heritage Manual and The Seventh Edition, Conservation Plan: A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance* by James Semple Kerr (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

Throughout this report, a distinction is made between a burial ground (a place for the interment of the dead), and a cemetery (ground which has been consecrated, or set aside through government dedication for the burial of the dead).

1.7 Previous Studies

Previous studies which relate to McCarthy's Cemetery are listed chronologically below. A full list of references is included in Section 7.1.

- Don Godden & Associates Pty Ltd, 'Penrith Cemeteries, Appendices, Conservation Plans for Penrith Cemeteries', report prepared for Penrith City Council, November 1989.
- Gyford, George FB 1995, 'A Report on McCarthy Farm—Cranebrook, McCarthy's Lane, Cranebrook, Portion 82, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland. Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group.
- Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, 'McCarthy's Cemetery: Heritage Advice' draft report prepared for PLDC, November 2007.
- Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape Pty Ltd, 'McCarthy's Cemetery: A Conservation Management Plan', final report prepared for PLDC, March 2008.
- Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, 'Penrith Lakes Stage 1 Interpretation Strategy', report prepared for PLDC, November 2008.
- Clouston Associates, 'Penrith Lakes Visual Management Strategy', prepared for PLDC, October 2009.
- Clouston Associates, 'Penrith Lakes Development Scheme: Landscape Masterplan Report', prepared for PLDC, November 2009.

- Clouston Associates, 'Penrith Lakes Development Scheme: Landscape Heritage Strategy', prepared for PLDC, February 2010.
- Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, 'Penrith Lakes Scheme Conservation Management Plan', report prepared for PLDC, November 2010.
- Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, McCarthy's Cemetery Car Park Layout Plan and Details, Sheet 2&3—11195, revision B, 21 August 2014.
- Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, 'Penrith Lakes Scheme Archaeology Management Plan—Appendix A—Archaeology Handbook', report prepared for PLDC, 2008 (revised 2014).

1.8 Limitations

Analysis of documentary evidence was limited to web-based and library research of previously published material. Site analysis was limited to visual inspections of trees, fences and grave monuments. Landscape assessment was carried out during winter when the deciduous trees on site had no leaves. No arboricultural assessment of tree condition or hazard risk was carried out.

1.9 Author Identification

This CMP has been prepared by Chris Betteridge, BSc (Sydney), MSc Museum Studies (Leicester), AMA (London), MICOMOS, Director, **MUSEcape** Pty Ltd, with review and input by Anita Yousif, Associate, Jane McMahon, Graduate Consultant and Sheridan Burke, Director of GML Heritage.

1.10 Acknowledgements

The CMP draws upon and acknowledges previous research undertaken for the 2008 CMP prepared by Stedinger and Associates Pty Ltd with **MUSEcape** Pty Ltd. The authors would like to thank Dani Robinson and Justin Russell of PLDC for their kind assistance in the preparation of this CMP.



Figure 1.1 Area plan showing the location of the Penrith Lakes Scheme, highlighted. (Source: Penrith Lakes Development Corporation)

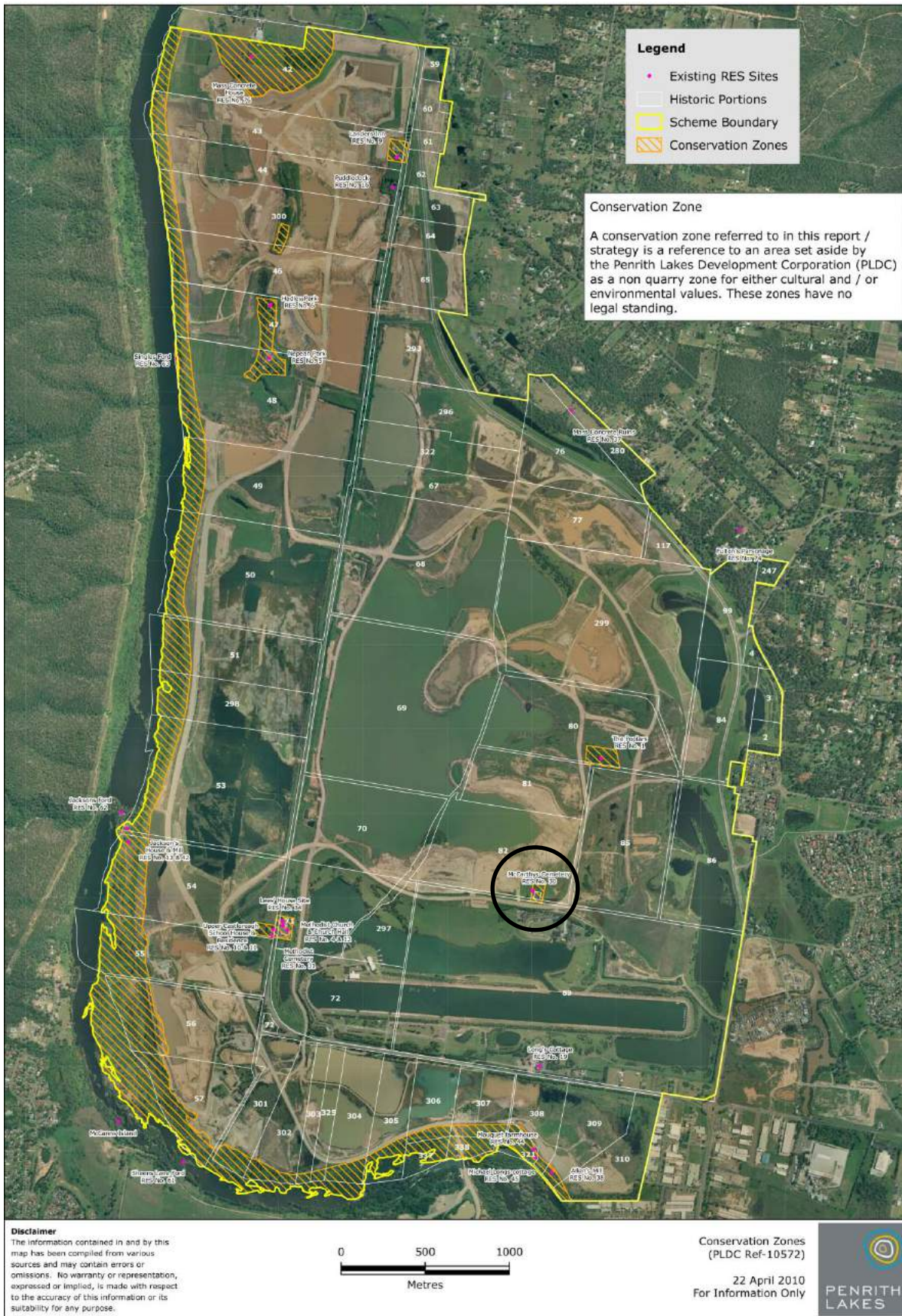


Figure 1.2 Aerial photograph from 2010 showing the location of McCarthy's Cemetery (RES No. 30) within the Penrith Lakes Scheme area (circled). (Source: PLDC)

2.0 Historic Outline

2.1 Introduction

The following summary history of McCarthy's Cemetery is provided to assist in understanding the historic background to the cemetery and the people who have contributed to the site's heritage values. The history has been informed by a range of previous reports including the McCarthy's Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape Pty Ltd for Penrith Lakes Corporation Ltd, March 2008. Additional primary research was undertaken and is referenced throughout.

2.2 European Settlement

In June 1789, a party led by Governor Phillip reached the banks of the Nepean River near to the future sites of Penrith and Castlereagh. Although Phillip returned to Sydney town after a few days, the exploration party continued under Captain Watkin Tench, who wrote favourably of the good soil and broad river he encountered.¹ Land that could be planted with crops and used for grazing was of the utmost importance to the fledgling colony, which by mid-1789 was dangerously low on fresh food, with small farms around Rose Hill and Sydney town not being able to produce enough surplus food for the colony. However, the isolation of this region from the main areas of settlement meant that it was at least three years before the first Europeans moved into the area on a permanent basis.

The first agricultural phase of settlement along the Hawkesbury/Nepean River was at Green Hill (Windsor) in the mid-1790s; however, a lack of planning resulted in disorder, defiance and debauchery.² When Governor King granted his land at Castlereagh further south in 1803, he had learned the lessons of Green Hills.

Settlement in the District of Castlereagh began in 1803 when land along the rich alluvial plains of the Nepean River was officially granted by Governor King. Most of the grants in the area were for small farms of between 60 and 180 acres, and King carefully selected and arranged the grantees.³ Veteran soldiers were alternated with emancipists and a few free settlers. King's Castlereagh was an exercise in social engineering (see Figure 2.1).⁴

King surveyed his land before occupation and the 31 orderly grants made in 1803 mostly had direct river frontage and were aligned to a track later called (Old) Castlereagh Road, which he had built to join the new farming district with Windsor to the north (via the Northern Road).⁵ In 1804 he granted land on the eastern side of (Old) Castlereagh Road, which included the 100 acres to James McCarthy (though he appears to have been unofficially farming there earlier), and also the largest landholding by far in the area to his secretary and friend, William Neate Chapman, who received 1300 acres (Figure 2.1)

At this time (Old) Castlereagh Road ended at Birds Eye Corner, where it extended to the river but no further (Figure 2.1). It was in fact a dead-end road, and entrance into Castlereagh was from the north. Penrith had not yet been established.

The township of Castlereagh, from which the area gained its name, was one of the five Macquarie towns established in 1810 on instructions from Governor Macquarie. In the case of Castlereagh, its purpose was to provide flood-free town allotments for the farmers in the district of Castlereagh, particularly those facing directly onto the Nepean River (see Figure 2.1). During his tour of the district in November and December 1810, Macquarie described in his journal that:

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*These are all good farms, good soil, and well cultivated, but they are liable to be flooded in general when the river overflows its banks ...*⁶

The land had already been flooded twice since it was granted in 1803 and there were many visible signs of earlier flooding.

A town was marked out by surveyor James Meeham on high flood-free land along the Castlereagh escarpment—on land that had been retained by the government as de facto common lands (Figure 2.1).⁷ Meeham's plan included streets, an Anglican burial ground, Anglican Church land and a market reserve. Although strongly urged by Macquarie to build new homes on the higher ground, this option was rarely taken up by the settlers, who preferred to live on their farms and face the floods when they arrived.⁸ The only development in the town was that of an Anglican cemetery and of the Reverend Fulton's school and chapel, completed in 1814, plus a couple of residents who settled near the chapel in the 1840s. The lack of adequate water supplies and the town's isolation and distance from the farms also influenced the lack of settlement.

In addition, from 1815 the township of Penrith began to develop following the construction of the new western road from Parramatta to Emu Plains which connected with the road to Bathurst completed the previous year. At the river crossing to Emu Plains, a stopping place grew with inns, stores and a police lockup. Access to this new road and settlement became important to the residents of Castlereagh, turning settlers' eyes southward.⁹ In the years following, (Old) Castlereagh Road was extended east from Birds Eye Corner through Chapman's Grant, connecting it to Cranebrook Road and thus allowing greater access to Penrith. This piece of road was originally called Proctors Lane but was soon changed to (Old) Castlereagh Road (see Figure 2.4).

The district of Castlereagh quickly became one of the colony's major agricultural regions.¹⁰ Wheat farming was initially the main industry of the area and mills were established on the river.

Early Castlereagh saw the arrival of three denominations—Anglican, Catholic and Wesleyan—all of which were well represented by cemeteries, schools and churches. McCarthy's Catholic cemetery was the earliest in the area, established on part of James McCarthy's land following the death of his three-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, in 1806. Catholicism was not officially recognised in Australia until 1820 and early catholic worship and burial took place privately. The Anglican cemetery was set aside when Governor Macquarie laid out the town of Castlereagh in 1810. At this time he set aside land for an Anglican Church, school and cemetery. In 1814 the first Anglican minister, Reverend Henry Fulton (a former political convict) was appointed to Castlereagh¹¹; however, records show that the first burial in the cemetery was in 1811 following Governor Macquarie's edict in May 1811:

In future all settlers and others resident in those townships, or in their respective vicinities, shall cease to bury their dead as heretofore within their several farms, and shall in a decent and becoming manner inter them in the consecrated Grounds now assigned for that purpose in their respective townships.

Both Henry Fulton and his wife Anne are buried in the Anglican Castlereagh cemetery.

The Castlereagh Wesleyan cemetery was established c1840 on land donated by John Lees on (old) Castlereagh Road. The first burial here took place in 1848 and many of those buried in this cemetery were connected to the Lees family by marriage. The most recent burial in this cemetery was in 1984 and this cemetery is still in use today.

Although wheat farming was initially the main industry in the area, Governor Macquarie encouraged cattle farming, offering horned cattle from government herds for stock improvement. By the 1820s,

cattle grazing was the predominant land use within Castlereagh, pastoralism was the second phase of land use.¹²

Wheat growing on the Cumberland Plain ended after the onset of leaf rust in the 1860s, but the arrival of the railway at Penrith in 1863 ended the region's isolation, and the availability of refrigeration further encouraged fruit growing and dairying.

Landholdings became smaller in the twentieth century and emphasis was on citrus and stone fruit orchards, market gardens and dairy farming, which were all designed to cater for the growing market demands from Sydney, accessed via the railway. In the 1950s migrants from Italy and Malta began to arrive in the area and took over much of the market gardening, opening a third phase of closer rural settlement.

By the mid-twentieth century, many of the farms in Castlereagh were struggling as they were too small to sustain the income necessary for their survival; it was not surprising that when the larger mining companies began offering lucrative deals to the farmers in the early 1960s, they readily accepted, and the current phase of land use dates from this period.

Mining companies offered local farmers lucrative sums for their land, ensuring the steady acquisition of properties from the 1950s. By 2003 the industry had bought out most of the farms at Castlereagh. Quarrying companies working in the area included Rio Pioneer Gravel, Quarries Pty Limited, Blue Metal and Gravel, and River Sand and Gravel Pty Limited.¹³

In the 1980s existing quarries merged to form the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC), which would co-ordinate the orderly extraction of sand and gravel from the 1935 hectare site. The idea to turn Penrith's sand and gravel quarries into lakes at the end of their life was first proposed in 1968, and in 1986 the NSW Government unveiled the visionary scheme, which would see a new aquatic playground developed at Penrith for the people of Western Sydney.¹⁴

The NSW government entered into a formal Deed of Agreement to implement the Penrith Lakes Scheme in 1987. PLDC responsibilities included planning for the conservation of selected heritage sites and the management of the potential archaeological resource. This led to the preparation of a site-wide Conservation Management Plan, an Archaeological Management Plan and Interpretation Strategy as well as individual site CMPs, archival recordings and other heritage reports. Together these documents aimed to conserve the heritage significance of the scheme area during mining and land reformation to create major lake and parkland areas and deliver well managed heritage properties for future community use. The Cultural Landscape Heritage Strategy prepared by Clouston and Associates contains the necessary advice for a cultural landscape approach to be taken by site masterplanners. In 2013, the implementation of the masterplan commenced with the consolidation of allotments and the identification of areas for urban development. McCarthy's Cemetery is within the proposed urban area. The statutory context within which the future of the site will be managed is detailed in Section 4.0.

2.3 James McCarthy

James McCarthy first arrived in Australia in 1793 as a convict aboard the *Bodingtons*. He had been sentenced to seven years transportation the previous year, at the age of twenty-two.¹⁵ McCarthy's wife to be, Mary Rigney, also arrived in the colony as a convict, aboard the *Ann* in 1801. The couple are thought to have been among the Nepean's first settlers; unofficially farming at Birds' Eye Corner.¹⁶

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In 1804 James McCarthy received a 30-acre grant and then a further 100-acre grant to the east of Castlereagh Road.¹⁷ He named his property Cranebrook Farm,¹⁸ possibly after the number of water birds frequenting the numerous lagoons in the area. James and Mary McCarthy built a house on the property in the early 1800s (Figures 2.4–2.6). In their analysis of individual sites, Travis Partners claim that ‘James McCarthy’s farm, at the turn of this [twentieth] century, was described as showing every evidence of comfort and plenty’.¹⁹ According to the muster of 1805–1806, the McCarthys had planted two acres of wheat, three acres of maize and had three acres lying fallow. Ninety-two acres of his grant were listed for pasture but they were likely uncleared. They were also keeping three oxen, 10 goats, three hogs and a horse.²⁰

The McCarthys had extended their properties, farming two separate grants of 200 acres in total by the 1822 muster. James McCarthy was contracted to supply meat to the government and the McCarthys held continuous slaughtering licenses between 1838 and 1843.²¹ During the Depression of the 1840s, the family also boiled down stock to make tallow, although the precise location of this tallow works, according to the Nepean District Archaeological Group, is still unknown.²² At one stage, some of the land was given over to vineyard.

In 1821, James’ wife Mary died, aged 53, and was buried near her daughter Elizabeth at the corner of their property, Cranebrook—later, McCarthy’s Cemetery. His eldest son James Junior was then only 19. James (Senior) remained at Cranebrook for a further 28 years and died aged 80; he was also buried in the cemetery. The property was inherited by his son James Junior, who continued to live at Cranebrook and raise his family there. In 1857 a large barn was constructed on the property built by local residents, Michael Long and Bob Bailey (Figures 2.7–2.8). James Junior became a local district magistrate between 1856 and 1865. He died in 1869, aged 69, and was buried in the family plot at McCarthy’s Cemetery.

James Junior left his property equally between his two sons, William Ralph and another James (Captain James McCarthy). James also lived at Cranebrook and was a local magistrate and Mayor of Penrith Council from 1875 to 1879. He received the title captain when he commanded the Penrith Volunteer Rifle Company. By 1895 he had moved to another McCarthy family property—Glenwood House, Ginninderra—and Cranebrook was occupied by his brother William. William’s son, another James, later became the owner of Cranebrook²³ but he sold the property to his cousin, Mary Josephine Hibberson, in 1927.²⁴ For some years she leased the property to tenants who ran a herd of dairy cows on the farm, but in the later years of her life she moved back to Cranebrook Farm, accompanied by her niece Trixie Dwyer, Trixie’s husband Sam Dwyer, and their son Kevin.

Mary Josephine Hibberson died in 1944 and is buried in McCarthy’s Cemetery (Figure 2.11). The property was inherited by Trixie Dwyer who remained living at Cranebrook. Trixie and Sam Dwyer occupied the dairy farm from August 1944 until December 1962, where they raised an Australian Illawarra Short Horn Cattle stud ‘Radella’.²⁵ The property was sold in 1962 to Readymix.

Readymix initially put tenants on the farm but the house burnt down in 1973.

Until the fire, the McCarthy family farm was believed to contain some of the oldest surviving buildings in the district (Figures 2.4 to 2.8). The original slab house was built with additions and extensions being added by descendants over the following 160 years. The farm buildings included a brandy house, meat house, stables, a hayshed and a barn. By 1979 no buildings were left standing. Thus, for over 170 years, members of the McCarthy family lived and died on this property.

2.4 McCarthy's Cemetery

In a time when Catholicism was not accepted in Australia and worship was carried out discreetly (if not secretly) the McCarthys' farmhouse served as both Catholic church and schoolhouse.²⁶ Although there was no conventionally commissioned Catholic priest in the colony until 1820, some of the political convicts were Catholic priests.²⁷ One such priest, Father James Harold, was said to stay often with the McCarthy family and had a small room in their house known as the 'priest's room'. He also worked with the family on the farm.²⁸ Family legend suggests Catholic mass was performed in the McCarthy home regularly by visiting priests.²⁹

In 1806, James and Mary McCarthy's three-year-old daughter Elizabeth died. At this time, a cemetery for Catholics had not been established and she was buried at the southern edge of their property, fronting McCarthy's Lane.³⁰ Her grave is the oldest known European burial in the Penrith district.³¹ In the years that followed, the members of the family continued to be buried in this plot of land. The burial ground was enlarged and fenced in by high wooden palings with a gate in the northern fence which led to the farmhouse (this has since been removed). Kurrajongs were planted around the perimeter of the cemetery with corner plantings of Scotch Elms.³²

In the mid to late 1830s, Bishop Polding consecrated the 0.4 hectare site. Historical sources are divided on the date of this consecration; some sources stating 1835 and others 1838.³³ From the 1840s, many of James McCarthy's friends and associates began to be buried in the cemetery, although the land remained in the ownership of the family throughout the twentieth century.³⁴ These included members of families related by marriage: the Rigneys, Longeragons, Nevilles, Heaton and Byrnes, plus well-known local families such as the Longs and the Plunketts. Some of these families had bought land from the original Chapman estate opposite McCarthy's farm.³⁵ Britton and Morris suggest that 12 of the cemetery's monuments pre-date Civil Registration in 1856.³⁶ An inventory of the existing cemetery stones indicate that at least 30 people (some dates of death are unknown) had been buried in the cemetery before the beginning of 1856.³⁷ The southwestern corner of the cemetery, which currently has no tomb stones, is said by local residents to be the place where convicts and soldiers were buried.³⁸

McCarthy's is one of a small number of early cemeteries consecrated during the 1830s after the official recognition of the Catholic faith by the colonial government.³⁹ Other cemeteries which were also established for the burial of Catholics prior to this include St Patrick's Cemetery in Parramatta, where a grave is inscribed with the date 1824, and the Catholic estate cemetery for convict workers at Sir John Jamison's residence in Regentville, which has headstones dating from as early as 1834.⁴⁰ However, the date of their consecration is also unknown. As such, McCarthy's is one of, if not the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW, and therefore Australia. It is also one of the earliest consecrated Catholic cemeteries in Australia.

Prominent citizens were buried in McCarthy's Cemetery, like Thomas Hobby who supervised the construction of Cox's Road in 1814–1815 over the Blue Mountains; James McCarthy, Mayor of Penrith; Michael Long, the alderman and Mayor of Penrith who died in 1926⁴¹ and, most recently, Kevin Dwyer, three times Mayor of Penrith who was buried in the cemetery in 2004. Others buried there included (at least in the nineteenth century) the very young, like the four Eagan girls who died as infants between 1864 and 1878, and the two Rowe brothers who drowned at the ages of nine and seven in 1850. The graves of these children reflect the diseases and accidents which so often claimed young lives in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.⁴² In the 1970s and 1980s, Albert Willett, a local resident, began placing markers in the cemetery in areas where he knew people had been buried but

no grave markers remained. This included an area where several babies had been buried (Figure 2.20). Later, Albert Willett and his wife would also be buried in the cemetery.

By 1904 the cemetery stood in a picturesque rural landscape and was admired by travellers. GC Johnson, who visited several cemeteries in the Penrith District in that year, noted that McCarthy's Cemetery was 'much larger than the one the Wesleyans have down the road'.⁴³ Johnson commented that:

*The oldest stones were black with age, though many were still in excellent condition, with designs 'both quaint and artistic'; others were 'almost caricatures, they were so badly grained and the stone quite unsuitable'. Some had already fallen and broken, while a few new ones (dating from the 1890s) were in neatly finished marble.*⁴⁴

On the whole, Johnson said, the cemetery was well-kept, not overgrown with bush.

In 1980 James Broadbent wrote a brief report on the cemetery (its character, layout and memorials) for the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Cemeteries Committee. Broadbent stated that McCarthy's Cemetery is 'Roman Gothic' in character with:

*an impressive simple layout, the square plot surrounded by a perimeter planting of Kurrajongs and a split post and rail fence in a fine rural setting of grazing land with stands of angophora and river gums.*⁴⁵

Although not rich in monuments, Broadbent concluded, McCarthy's Cemetery is 'a fine example of a simply planned nineteenth-century graveyard'.⁴⁶ Several images of the cemetery from the 1980s remain (Figures 2.9–2.14).

In their 1987 report, Travis Partners claimed that McCarthy's Cemetery had deteriorated markedly through 'neglect and vandalism' in the years since Broadbent's report. The post and rail fence was replaced after being burnt in a grassfire in the 1990s, though rails from the old fence were left lying around the perimeter of the cemetery and a couple still remain today.⁴⁷

The cemetery is currently owned by Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Ltd though still cared for by relatives of those buried there, including members of the McCarthy family. Its location, in the middle of the mining area, has actually preserved the cemetery, protecting it from vandalism which had previously been quite a major problem. Its peaceful rural setting is accessed via appointment with Penrith Lakes, and parts of the original McCarthy's Lane remain along the southern boundary of the cemetery (Figures 2.22–2.23).

The cemetery remains open for relatives of those already buried there including members of the McCarthy family who often visit the site as part of a family reunion (Figures 2.16–2.18). Recent burials at the cemetery include Kevin Joseph Dwyer in 2004. Kevin, a member of the McCarthy family and last owner of the McCarthy farm (with his mother Trixie Dwyer), was three times Mayor of Penrith and took an active interest in the cemetery during his lifetime (Figures 2.12–2.14). His wife Margaret Dwyer continues to tend his grave and visits the cemetery regularly. Albert Willett was buried in the cemetery in 1999 and his wife Frances in 2010. A sister, Catherine Willett, is the most recent burial—in April 2011 (Figure 2.21). Albert Willett's parents and grandparents are also buried in the cemetery and his grandfather Thomas Plunkett built the first post and rail fence around the cemetery in the 1880s. Albert and Frances' daughter, Mary Frauenknechi, visits the cemetery regularly to tend the graves. Two new kurrajongs have recently been planted near her parent's graves.



Figure 2.1 1830 Parish map of Castlereagh showing James McCarthy's 100 acres. (Source: Department of Lands)

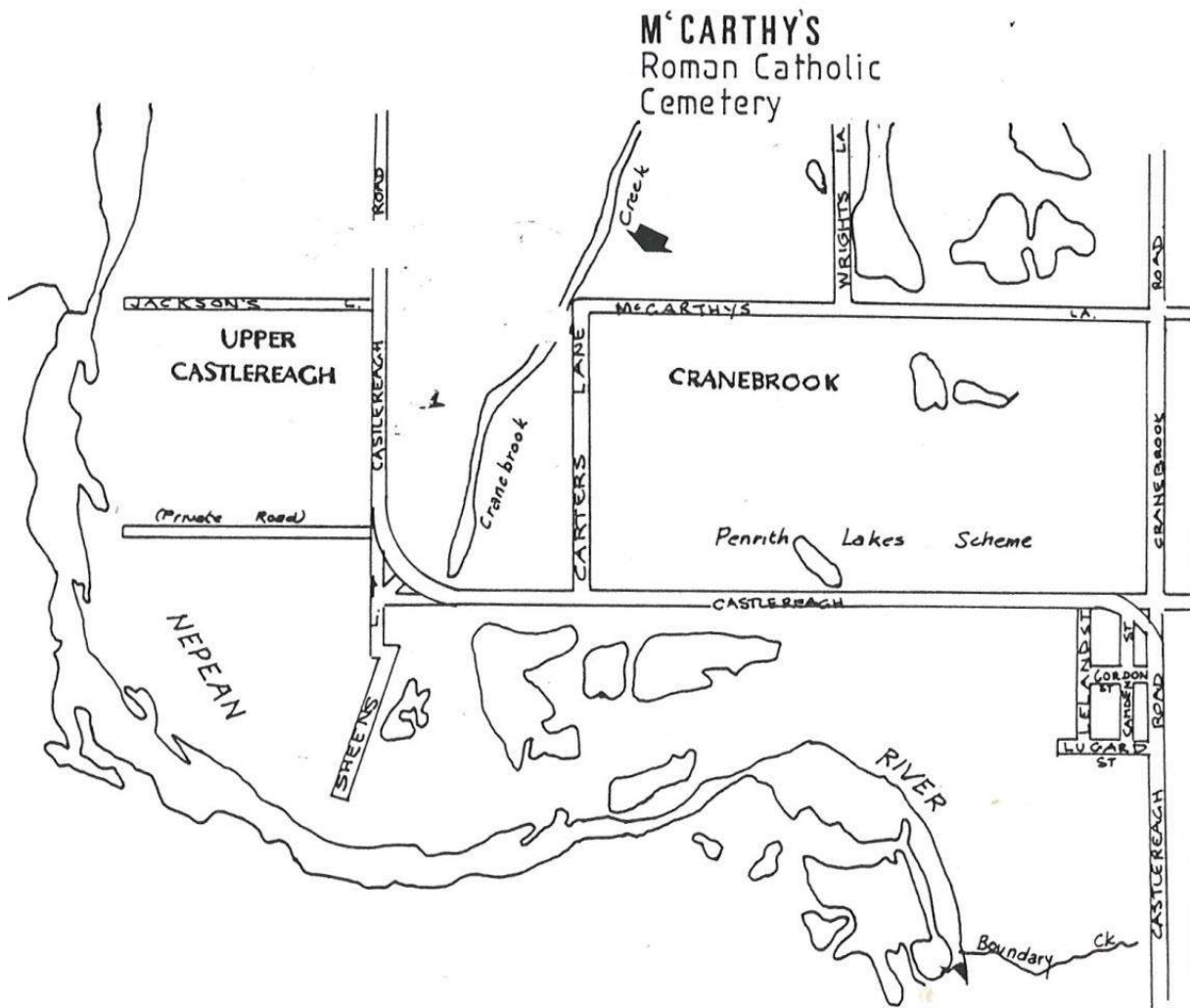


Figure 2.2 Location of the McCarthy's Cemetery on McCarthy's Lane within the surrounding context. (Source: Penrith Cemeteries: Conservation Plans prepared by Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd for Penrith City Council, 1989, p 83)



Grave Markers

No.	Date	Occupant (Family)	No.	Date	Occupant (Family)
1		Single space	119	1840 [1841]	Dolan (3)
2	1950/1951 [1961]	Loneragon (2)		1844/1866	
3			120	1946	Feeney
4	1926	Loneragon	121	1886/1849/	Stapleton/Nevell (4)
5	1901/1923/1935	Quinn (3)		1852/1856	
6		Single space	122	1888	Nelan
7		Single space	123		
8	1956/1959	Collins/Loneragon (2)	124	1859	Jordan
9	1855/1857/1862	Connelly (3)	125	1875	Gilligan
13	1911/1937	Reddan (2)	126	1858/1881	Gilligan (2)
19	1879 [1870]	Farrell	127	1867	Gilligan
20	1877/1890/	Hobby (4)	128	1828/1829	Gilligan (2)
	1892/1909		129	1864	Nelan
22	1909	Shaw	130	1869/1886	Neville (2)
23	1894	Shaw	131	1866/1866/1880	Wallis/Palmer (3)
24	1910	Cummins	133		
25	1882	Shaw	137	1879	Crothers
32	1887	Cooper	139	1886/1880s	O'Brien (2)
33	1908/1918	Shaw (2)	140	1882	Byrne
34	1858/1858	Heffernan (2)	140		Single space
35	1906	Fulton-Parker	142	1847/1846/-	Power (3)
36	1850/1852	Rowe/McCann (3)	143	1904/1907	Heavy (2)
40			145	1884/1885/	Coyle (4)
				1895/1908	
42	1913	McCann	146		
43	1906	Upton	148	1847	Howell
44	1913/1916	Gilligan (2)	149	1879	Hutchison
45	1857	Whiteman	150	1941	Nelan/Merrigan (2)
49	1913	Gilligan	153	1863/1865/1869/	Eagan (5)
50	1860	Ryan		1878/1878	
51	1853	Ryan	154	1882/1884	McCarthy (2)
52			155	1862	McCarthy
57	1898/1913/1941	Gunnell (3)	156	1839/1850	McCarthy (2)
58		Double space	157	1911/1903/1940	McCarthy/Hibberson (3)
59	1850	Gunnell	158	1869	McCarthy
61	1856	Smith	160	1806/1821/	McCarthy(4)
63	1904/1908	Coffey (2)		1846/1851	
64	1901/1916	Coffey (2)	161		
65	1922	Coffey	162		
66			164		
67	1904	Willmott	165	1883	Anderson
68	1914	Herbert	166	1881	Brown
69			167		
70	1914	Ballinger	169	1942/1946/1874/	Thomley/Heaton/
71	1908	Burn / Byrne / Burse?		1875-/1876/1877	Delaney (7)
72	1846	Wilson	170		
74	1850/1859/1861/	Murphy/Buss (5)	171		
	1867/1902		172	1875/1876/	Nelan (4)
79	1902/1905/	Plunkett/Willett (4)		1887/1895	
	1924/1932		173	1902/1944/1922	Heaton (3)
93	1927/1948/1997	Willett/Daniels (3)	174	1888/1889	Kernahan (2)
94	1963	Plunkett	175	1847	Walsh
95	1977	Salmond	177	1926/1935/1937	Hibberson/Cox (3)
97	1881	York	178		
99/100	1855	Nelson	179	1884	Long
101	1863	Franklin	180	1878/1926	Long (2)
104	1888/1891/1911	Cosgrove (7)	181	1868/1868	Long/Kinchula (2)
	1918/1926/1940		182	1880/1899	Brell (2)
105	1883/1884/1888	Walsh/Glasscock (4)	183	1878/1878	Wiggan (2)
106	1857/1863/1874	Walsh (3)	184	1932/1952	Plunkett (2)
108	1852/1863	Byrne (2)	185	1942/1958	Purcell (2)
110	1862/1862/1878	Walsh/McNally (3)	186	1912/1915	Purcell (2)
111	1847	Lane	187	2004	Dwyer
113	1842/1842/1842	Paul (3)	188	1951	Brophy
115	1876	Waring/Bede (2)	190	1872	Rigney
116	1875/1891	McNally (2)	192	1906	Willett
117	1863/-/	Rigney (3)			
118	1904/1925/1933	Dolan (4)			

Numbers not listed represent unmarked graves

Figure 2.3 Plan of the McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape Pty Ltd, McCarthy's Cemetery, Conservation Management Plan, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Company)



Figure 2.4 1970s photograph of the McCarthy's farmhouse from the southeast. (Source: Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, Appendix 11, p 1. Photographs are from a copy of this report with original images held by Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.5 McCarthy's farmhouse in the 1970s, west side. (Source: Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, Appendix 11, p 1. Photographs are from a copy of this report with original images held by Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.6 McCarthy's farmhouse, north side. (Source: Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, Appendix 11, p 2. Photographs are from a copy of this report with original images held by Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.7 McCarthy's farm buildings (left to right)—brandy house, meat house and the shed. (Source: Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, Appendix 11, p 2. Photographs are from a copy of this report with original images held by Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.8 McCarthy's farm buildings (left to right)—stables and hayshed. (Source: Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, Appendix 11, p 3. Photographs are from a copy of this report with original images held by Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.9 View looking east across the land of the former McCarthy farm towards McCarthy's Cemetery. Remnants of the McCarthy farm buildings can be seen to the left of the image. (Source: Penrith Local Studies Library)



Figure 2.10 McCarthy's Cemetery in the early 1980s. (Source: Penrith Local Studies Library)



Figure 2.11 1982 images of two of the McCarthy family tomb stones which have since fallen down. (Source: Margaret Dwyer personal collection)



Figure 2.12 1985 image of Kevin Dwyer (now himself buried in the cemetery) in McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: *Penrith Star*, 25 June 1985 and in the ownership of Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.13 1985 photograph of Kevin Dwyer and another local resident attending to the tomb stones in McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: *Penrith Star*, 25 June 1985 and in the ownership of Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.14 1985 photograph of Kevin Dwyer near the grave of his aunt, Mary Josephine Hibberson, with whom he lived on the McCarthy family property in the 1940s. (Source: *Penrith Star*, 25 June 1985 and in the ownership of Margaret Dwyer)



Figure 2.15 1996 photograph of McCarthy's Cemetery looking northwest across the McCarthy graves. Note that the McCarthy graves shown in Figure 2.11 have now fallen down. Also note that the mining surrounding the cemetery has not yet begun. (Source: Margaret Dwyer private collection)



Figure 2.16 McCarthy's Cemetery in 1998. (Source: Margaret Dwyer personal collection)



Figure 2.17 1998 Dwyer family reunion at McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: Margaret Dwyer private collection)



Figure 2.18 2002 Dwyer family at McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: Margaret Dwyer private collection)



Figure 2.19 McCarthy's Cemetery in 2014. (Source: GML Heritage)

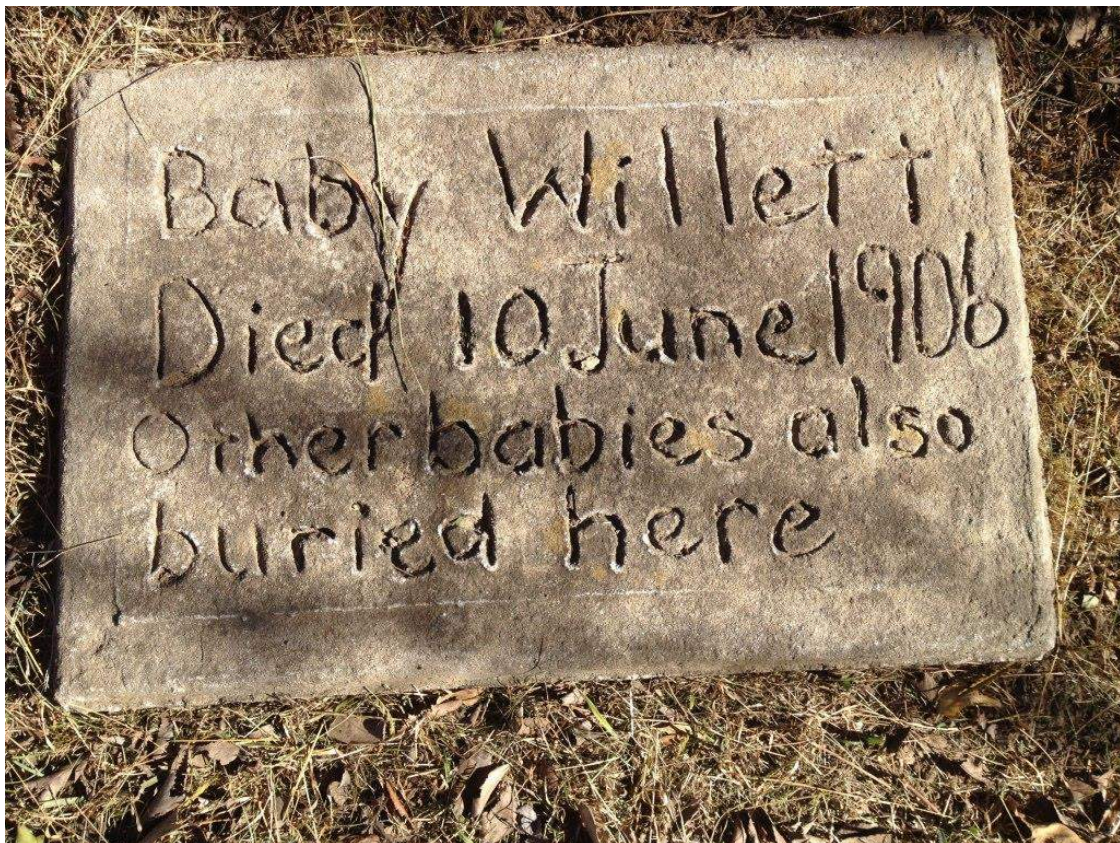


Figure 2.20 One of the grave markers made by Albert Willett in the 1970s and '80s. (Source: GML Heritage 2014)



Figure 2.21 Three of the newest graves in McCarthy's Cemetery from the Willett family, dated 1999, 2010 and 2011. (Source: GML Heritage 2014)



Figure 2.22 Remains of the original McCarthy's Lane looking west. (Source: GML Heritage 2014)



Figure 2.23 Remains of the original McCarthy's Lane looking east. (Source: GML Heritage 2014)

2.5 Endnotes

- 1 Murray, R, and White, K 1988, *Dharug & Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Hargreen Publishing Company, Melbourne, pp 5–7.
- 2 *ibid.*
- 3 Liston, C 1998, Research towards a History of Castlereagh to 1906, unpublished working paper for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, p 9.
- 4 Karskens, G 2007, 'Water Dreams, Earthen Histories: Exploring Urban Environmental History at the Penrith Lakes Scheme and Castlereagh, Sydney', *Environment and History* 13, pp 115–54.
- 5 Paul Davis Pty Ltd, Penrith Heritage Study: Thematic History, report prepared for Penrith City Council, May 2006, p 38.
- 6 Macquarie, L 1979, *Journal of His Tours in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land 1810–1822*, Sydney: Library of the Australian History/Library Council, pp 22–23.
- 7 Penrith Heritage Study, Volume 2—Thematic History, report prepared by Paul Davies Pty Limited for Penrith City Council, 2006, p 49.
- 8 Gyford, GFB 1996, *A Report on Church Lane—Castlereagh*, Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, p 5.
- 9 Liston, C 1998, Research Towards A History of Castlereagh to 1906, unpublished working paper for PLDC, p 19.
- 10 Karskens, G 2007, 'Water Dreams, Earthen Histories: Exploring Urban Environmental History at Penrith Lakes Scheme and Castlereagh, Sydney', *Environment and History* 13, p 123.
- 11 Cable, KJ 1966, 'Fulton, Henry (1761–1840)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 1, Melbourne University Press, pp 421–422.
- 12 Bently F and Birmingham J, Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: *History of European Settlement*, 1983, report prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning, p 13.
- 13 Various Land Titles Records.
- 14 <<http://www.penrithlakes.com.au/>>.
- 15 Nepean Family History Society Inc. 1994, Heritage Photographic Collection. McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery. Book 1. Record Series No. 47. Emu Plains. p i; Aubrey, Kim nd, Cemeteries of Castlereagh. Assignment for Certificate IV Interactive Multimedia. 'McCarthy's Catholic Cemetery' section suggests instead that McCarthy first arrived in 1794.
- 16 Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries. Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989, p 84, reprinted in Nepean Family History Society Inc. 1994. Heritage Photographic Collection. McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery. Book 1. Record Series No. 47. Emu Plains. p i.
- 17 Grant James McCarthy Series 3, p 157, dated 11 August 1804, Department of Lands.
- 18 Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries. Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989, p84.
- 19 Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2. Items of Environmental Heritage, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.
- 20 Britton, Geoffrey and Morris, Colleen, Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study. Assessment and Recommendations. Final Report, prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1999, p 247.
- 21 List of Slaughtering Licenses for the Penrith District records, both James Snr and James Jnr holding licenses. Gyford G 1995, *A Report on McCarthy Farm Cranebrook*, Nepean District Historical Archaeological Group, p 4.
- 22 Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group 2003, In Search of the Early Nepean Pioneers: A Post Settlement History Celebrating the Bicentenary of the 1803 Land Grants. Penrith, pp 2–3.
- 23 OST Bk 1056 No. 503, Department of Lands.
- 24 OST Bk 1481 No. 904, Department of Lands.
- 25 Margaret Dwyer, Kevin Dwyer's wife, pers comm, dated 2 August 2014.
- 26 Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries. Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989, pp 88–89.
- 27 Murray R and White K 1988, *Dharug and Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Hargreen Publishing Company, p 139.
- 28 Murray R and White K 1988, *Dharug and Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Hargreen Publishing Company, p 140.
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- ³¹ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2. Items of Environmental Heritage, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9; Aubrey, Kim nd, Cemeteries of Castlereagh. Assignment for Certificate IV Interactive Multimedia. 'McCarthy's Catholic Cemetery' section.
- ³² Fox & Associates, Heritage Study of the City of Penrith. Volume 3: Item Identification Sheets, report prepared for Penrith City Council, 1987 (revised 1991); Britton, Geoffrey and Morris, Colleen, Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study. Assessment and Recommendations. Final Report, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1999, p 247; Penrith City Council, Penrith City Council's City-Wide Heritage Study, Penrith City Council. Inventory No. CR-10, 1995.
- ³³ Aubrey, K (nd) Cemeteries of Castlereagh, Assignment for Certificate IV Interactive Multimedia, 'McCarthy's Catholic Cemetery' section cites 1835; Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries, Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, p 84 cites 1835 and this is reprinted in Nepean Family History Society Inc, 1994. Heritage Photographic Collection, McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery, Book 1, Record Series No. 47, Emu Plains, p ii. The cemetery was consecrated in 1838 according to Godden Mackay Logan, 2004, Penrith Lakes Urban Lands Scheme, Concept Masterplan—Non-Indigenous Heritage Report for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, p 7; Penrith City Council, 1995, Penrith City Council's City-Wide Heritage Study. Penrith City Council, Inventory No. CR-10 cites 1838; Travis Partners Pty Ltd, 1987, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2. Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, p 9 cites 1838.
- ³⁴ Liston, C, Research Towards A History of Castlereagh to 1906. Working paper for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, p 41, 1998; Bently, F and Birmingham, J 1981, Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study, History of European Settlement for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, p 19.
- ³⁵ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2, Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.
- ³⁶ Britton, G and Morris, C, Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study, Assessment and Recommendations, final report prepared for the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1999, p 247.
- ³⁷ Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape Pty Ltd, McCarthy's Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, 2008, Chapter 4 'Inventory' of burials.
- ³⁸ Mary Frauenknechi, pers comm, whose parents, grandparents and great grandparents are buried in the cemetery, dated 2 August 2014.
- ³⁹ Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape Pty Ltd, McCarthy's Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, 2008, p 125.
- ⁴⁰ State Heritage Inventory database nos 5053428 and 2260269 respectively.
- ⁴¹ Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries, Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989. Penrith City Council, p 85 and reprinted in Nepean Family History Society Inc. 1994. Heritage Photographic Collection, McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery, Book 1, Record Series No. 47, Emu Plains, p ii.
- ⁴² Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries, Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989. Penrith City Council, pp 85–86 and reprinted in Nepean Family History Society Inc. 1994. Heritage Photographic Collection, McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery, Book 1, Record Series No. 47, Emu Plains, p ii.
- ⁴³ Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries, Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989. Penrith City Council, p 84 and reprinted in Nepean Family History Society Inc, 1994. Heritage Photographic Collection, McCarthy's Lane Catholic Cemetery, Book 1, Record Series No. 47, Emu Plains, p.ii.
- ⁴⁴ Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, Penrith Cemeteries, Conservation Plans prepared for Penrith City Council, 1989. Penrith City Council, p 85.
- ⁴⁵ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2, Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.
- ⁴⁶ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2, Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.
- ⁴⁷ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2, Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.

3.0 Physical Evidence

3.1 Introduction

This section of the CMP includes a site analysis, descriptions of the cemetery's layout, monuments, unmarked graves, subsurface remains and plantings. An assessment is also made of the historical archaeological resource. A limited comparison with burial grounds of similar age and other attributes is provided to inform the assessment of the site's relative significance.

3.2 Site Analysis

3.2.1 McCarthy's Cemetery Location

McCarthy's Cemetery is located along the surviving portion of the historic thoroughfare McCarthy's Lane in Cranebrook, approximately 5 kilometres north of Penrith and 54 kilometres west of Sydney in New South Wales. It is situated in the City of Penrith Local Government Area, within the Parish of Castlereagh and the County of Cumberland. The Cemetery occupies a small level site of 0.4 hectare on the north side of McCarthy's Lane in the central southeast portion of the Penrith Lakes Scheme (PLS) area. The PLS area comprises 1937 hectares of land northwest of the Penrith CBD. It is bounded by the Nepean River to the south and west. To the north it extends to Smith Road. Wilchard Road and Church Lane are located at the northeast boundary of the Scheme area and Cranebrook Road to the east. The Cemetery is at present under the care of the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC).

3.2.2 Environmental Context

As with a number of other small rural burial grounds, the placement of McCarthy's Cemetery was not associated with a church building. Its surrounding landscape was once flat grazing paddocks with few trees. From the surrounding earth berms there are still extensive views across the PLS area to the Blue Mountains in the west, the Cranebrook escarpment in the east, and 'The Poplars' in the north. Today, the former pastoral context of McCarthy's Cemetery no longer survives. The cemetery is now surrounded by excavations associated with the PLS which is at the north-western edge of the Cumberland Plain and is characterised by a broad flat alluvial terrace extending from Upper Castlereagh in the south to Cranebrook in the east. Variations in height occur only where streams or flood channels cut across the alluvial terrace. The terrace itself was previously divided visually by vegetation associated with the creeks and wetlands and by the buildings, roads and plantings associated with agricultural activities. Along the southern and western sides of the area, the Nepean River has cut deeply into the edge of the river terrace.

The largest remnant areas of the indigenous Cumberland Plain Woodland vegetation lie along the riverbank and the upper edges of the Cranebrook Terrace. The study area itself is located beside a number of wetland areas and associated natural vegetation related to the drainage pattern of the floodplain. To the west, beyond the Nepean River, lies the steep, forested escarpment of the Blue Mountains. This escarpment forms the dominant topographic feature of the region, rising over 200 metres above the area to form the edge of the Blue Mountains plateau. Here, the extensive Yellomundee National Park also lies to the west beyond the Nepean River. To the northeast, the sparsely settled Castlereagh Escarpment rises some 20 metres above an otherwise flat floodplain.

McCarthy's Cemetery has been geologically mapped near the boundary between the fluvial Berkshire Park and the erosional Luddenham Soil Landscape groupings. The former is characterised by

dissected, gently undulating low rises on the Tertiary terraces of the Hawkesbury / Nepean River system. The latter is characterised by undulating to rolling low hills on Wianamatta Group shales, often associated with Minchinbury Sandstone. Typical landform for the Berkshire Park Soil Landscape Group is of flat terrace tops dissected by present day small drainage channels and narrow drainage lines. The Luddenham Soil Landscape Grouping typically has low rolling to steep low hills with slopes of 5-20%. In the vicinity of the cemetery there have been gross changes to the topography brought about by extraction activity and the construction of swales and bunds approximately 20 metres from the eastern and northern external perimeters of the site. The bunds are approximately 1 to 1.5 metres higher than the present ground level of the cemetery.

Native vegetation is or would have originally been eucalypt-angophora open forest with an understorey dominated by members of the plant families *Papilionaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Proteaceae* and *Myrtaceae*.

3.3 McCarthy's Cemetery

3.3.1 Built and Landscape Elements

McCarthy's Cemetery was once sited in a rural setting of grazing land with stands of tall river gums and angophoras. In the nineteenth century, formal access to the site was from McCarthy's Lane along its southern boundary. Adjoining the cemetery on its western, northern and eastern sides are earth berms, screening the site from the surrounding excavated landscape of the PLS. Another berm is located parallel to the remnant of McCarthy's Lane, to the immediate south of the cemetery. Today, the cemetery is bounded by a split timber post and rail fence, a reconstruction of an earlier fence (first constructed in 1880) that was destroyed in a grass fire in the 1990s. A remnant post survives inside the present fenced boundary, near the site's northwest corner. Gates were installed on the southern boundary fence to prevent rubbish dumping inside the cemetery. The original gate at the northern end of the cemetery was not constructed into the new fence.

Inside the fenced boundary are mature perimeter plantings of *Ulmus* sp. (elm) and *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong) trees, which mark the site clearly in the immediate landscape. Elms are notoriously variable. The specimens in McCarthy's Cemetery have been variously identified as *Ulmus glabra* (Scotch Elm, Wych Elm) and *Ulmus procera* (English Elm) but may be a hybrid such as *Ulmus x hollandica* (Dutch Elm)(Figure 3.1).¹ Despite very variable climatic conditions in recent years, including periods of drought and above-average rainfall, together with grass fires, various smaller traditional plants survive within and around graves and have been recorded by various consultants. These plants include two species of ornamental *Oxalis* species (Oxalis species), *Rosa* species (Briar Rose), *Dianella revoluta* (Flax Lily), *Lomandra longifolia* (Spiny-headed Mat Rush), *Narcissus* sp. (Jonquil), *Zephyranthes candida* (Storm Lily), *Vinca major* (Periwinkle), *Geranium* sp. (Geranium), *Hardenbergia violacea* (Native Sarsparilla), *Daucus glochidiatus* (Native Carrot), *Trifolium dubium* (Yellow Suckling Clover), *Vicia sativa* ssp. *nigra* (Narrow-leaf Vetch) and *Foeniculum vulgare* (Fennel).

A number of remnant native species survive in the cemetery, including a specimen of *Angophora subvelutina* (Broad-leaved Apple) in the northwest corner, *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass), *Imperata cylindrica* (Blady Grass), *Dianella* sp. (Flax Lily), *Hardenbergia violacea* (False Sarsparilla) (Figure 3.2).

3.3.2 Views

The open-cut quarrying activities associated with the PLS in the immediate vicinity of McCarthy's Cemetery have completely altered the landscape context of the cemetery and its traditional rural associations. Notwithstanding these changes to the surrounding environment, the cemetery retains its essential historic fabric and immediate landscape curtilage within the reconstructed boundary fence, complemented by the remnant section of McCarthy's Lane and the buffer area defined by the adjoining earth berms (Figure 3.3 and 3.4). The berms restrict views out from the cemetery into the surrounding landscape but from the top of the berms there are panoramic views to the Blue Mountains, Castlereagh Escarpment and the modified landscape of the PLS (Figure 3.5 and 3.6). Removal of the berms would reinstate some views however the 2009 Visual Management Strategy identified that significant views between the cemetery and other heritage items including the Upper Castlereagh Group, and The Poplars have been removed by established vegetation surrounding the items, and will potentially be impacted by future development in the vicinity of the cemetery.

3.3.3 Visual Absorption Capacity

Visual absorption capacity is an estimation of the ability of a particular area of landscape to absorb development without creating a significant change in visual character or a reduction in scenic quality of the area. The capacity of an area to absorb development visually is primarily dependent on landform, vegetation and the location and nature of existing development. Generally, flat or gently undulating open forest or woodland has a higher capacity to visually absorb development than open heathland or swamp or heavily undulating topography with cleared ridges and slopes.

A major factor influencing visual absorption capacity is the level of visual contrast between the proposed development and the existing elements of the landscape in which it is to be located. If, for example, a visually prominent development already exists, then the capacity of that area to visually absorb an additional development of similar scale and form is higher than a similar section of land that has no similar development but has a natural undeveloped visual character.

The site is considered to have a low visual absorption capacity to absorb development of the type and density proposed without major changes to the way it is perceived from public viewing points. However, adequate setbacks of new residential development from McCarthy's Cemetery, in accordance with the recommended expanded curtilage (refer Section 6.0), combined with careful placement and design of new houses and appropriate landscaping can reduce potential negative impacts on the heritage values of the place.

3.3.4 Site Layout

Like most cemeteries, McCarthy's Cemetery would initially have been laid out with some concept for the arrangement of graves, their alignment, placement and groupings. As a small country cemetery, McCarthy's Cemetery is simple in its layout and probably had a formal rectilinear design at first. It is defined by a rectangular boundary fence and clear entrance to the south from McCarthy's Lane. A central path extends from north to south about three quarters of the length of the cemetery. Minor side paths, approximately 1 metre in width, would also have been left free for those attending the graves (Figure 3.7).

Within the site, surviving grave markers are concentrated largely towards the centre and northern end of the site. The arrangement of graves is predominantly in north–south rows with most memorials facing east. Some graves appear to be located contrary to a formal grid pattern but this may be largely

due to displaced grave markers. The cemetery also contains some family plots with more than one grave including that of the McCarthy family. Graves have been arranged in rows with similar orientations from east to west, where the grave markers are positioned at the head of the graves to the west. This grave arrangement is tightly ordered and straight, but is scattered across most of the cemetery. The internal design of the cemetery also includes formal grouped square plots on similar alignments and orientations, such as that of the McCarthy and Stapleton families. Surnames represented on grave markers include Gilligan, Paul, Howell, Purcell, Dolan, Loweragan, Cooper, McCann, Rowe, Plunkett, Gunnel, Power, White, Lane, Walsh, Egan, and Wiggins. Esme Salmond and possibly Richard Salmond are also buried at McCarthy's Cemetery, although the Salmond family were not Catholics. One hundred and seventeen individual and unmarked graves are also scattered over the area.

3.3.5 Monuments and Headstones

McCarthy's Cemetery features a variety of monumental styles and fabric types, reflecting the evolution of burial practices in NSW from the first half of the nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century. Early memorials are typically sandstone stelae, some with similarly styled footstones. Late-nineteenth-century memorials include some modest examples, and some grander types including ornamented sandstone and granite pedestals and marble Calvary crosses (Figure 3.8). Mid to later twentieth-century styles are mainly desk and slab types. Two plots near the western boundary of the cemetery feature sandstone stelae within areas bounded by sandstone corner posts and chains (Figure 3.9). A full inventory of burials and transcription of the headstones, reproduced from Chapter 4 of the 2008 CMP is included in Appendix D.

3.4 Integrity, Intactness and Condition

The integrity of a place is a measure of its wholeness and intactness and the degree to which it suffers from adverse effects of development or neglect. This relates to its authenticity and the degree to which the original design and historical use can be discerned, as well as its intangible values. Intactness refers to the degree to which the significance of a place and its setting, its form, fabric and function have been altered or lost. For an archaeological site intactness can also refer to the degree of physical disturbance or interference that has occurred. Condition is a measure of a place's structural soundness, state of repair or safety.

McCarthy's Cemetery retains its original boundaries and a considerable amount of its original and early form and fabric embodied in the perimeter plantings, layout and surviving grave markers. Over the period of the Scheme, the setting of the cemetery has fundamentally changed through mining processes and land reformation and it will change again as it becomes part of a residential area.

Many of the headstones and other memorials have fallen and/or are broken or otherwise damaged. Some of the deterioration is due to natural weathering processes but much has been caused by vandalism prior to PLDC limiting access to descendants of those interred in the cemetery and other bona fide visitors including researchers. The condition of the fabric varies from poor to fair. The perimeter fence (not original) has been badly affected by termite attack, with considerable damage to posts and rails and a number of sections collapsed. The gates are broken. It is understood that all associated graves are located within the perimeter fence.

The three surviving elms at the corners of the site have numerous cavities and broken limbs but winter-time inspection meant that canopy condition could not be assessed. The remaining kurrajongs vary in their condition, with some trees having considerable dieback and poor canopy cover.

Kurrajong can be semi-deciduous in early summer² but could be expected to have been in full foliage at the time of inspection. Many grave markers are chipped or broken into two or more pieces. Most memorials have some biological growth such as lichens, resulting in discolouration and obscuring of some inscriptions. Some sandstone stelae and other sandstone memorials exhibit surface erosion and spalling. Generic guidelines for conservation management of various types of grave marker damage are provided in Appendix A.

Historic cemeteries have intangible heritage values embodied in the individual and collective memories they evoke in the contemporary community, the remembrance projected from pictorial and literary points of view and the significance of past funerary customs, rituals and symbolism.

The social significance of McCarthy's Cemetery can be respected and enhanced into the future by ongoing visitation by descendants of those buried there and by allowing new burials or placement of cremated remains of family members.

3.5 Historical Archaeological Assessment

The term 'archaeological potential' is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential', which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource in terms of State or local significance, and discussed in more detail in Section 4.0 of this report.

3.5.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments and Investigation

A more general assessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site has already been provided in two reports: the 2008 McCarthy's Cemetery CMP and the 2014 Archaeology Handbook.

The 2008 draft AMP indicated the type of archaeological deposits and relics that may still be present within the boundaries of the cemetery such as fallen grave stones, smaller archaeological finds in the form of lead lettering and ironwork, personal items and offerings, coffins and associated hardware, skeletal remains, as well as remnants of original fences and fence posts.³ The report concluded that the subject site has a high potential to contain archaeological deposits and relics.

As part of the preparation of the Archaeological Management Plan for the Penrith Lakes Scheme, GML engaged the Archaeological Computing Laboratory (ACL) of the University of Sydney in May 2008 to carry out a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of McCarthy's Cemetery and its buffer area. The GPR survey revealed unmarked burials in several grids within the defined cemetery boundaries however, the surveyed grids outside the fence did not provide any evidence of anomalies characteristic of burials, suggesting that there are no burials outside the present cemetery boundaries. Additionally, a large triangular area in the southeast sector of the cemetery was recorded during geophysical survey as displaying a 'strong disturbance'.⁴

The results of the survey informed further assessment of the potential archaeological resource at the cemetery, which was provided in the 2014 Archaeology Handbook.

3.5.2 Summary of Key Events in the Development of the Cemetery

The following key events in the development of the McCarthy's Cemetery can be identified:

Until 1804—Pre-settlement period: Mulgoa country, the traditional land of the Mulgoa people.

1804–1838—First Burials: McCarthy's family members buried on land

GML Heritage

1835 or 1838—Official Cemetery: Archbishop Polding consecrated the 1 acre (0.4 ha) site as a public cemetery.

1962—The property sold to Readymix

1980s—Decline of the Cemetery

1990s—Replacement of the cemetery's post and rail perimeter fences after a bushfire.

Ongoing mining and land reformation in its vicinity.

Ongoing burials (most recent burial in 2011).

3.5.3 Analysis of Disturbance

The area of McCarthy's Cemetery has been in existence for more than 200 years. During that time, a number of activities have taken place with the potential to both deposit and disturb archaeological relics. These activities include funerary practice, maintenance, natural environmental causes such as fires, floods, and erosion and to some extent the quarrying of the surrounding areas. Some level of disturbance has been caused by vandalism that reportedly occurred in the 1980s. In addition, a grassfire in the 1990s destroyed the former post and rail fence, which was subsequently replaced, with rails from the old fence left lying around the perimeter of the cemetery.

Geophysical survey has demonstrated that burials appear to be limited to inside the existing fence line. Therefore the highest concentration of surviving archaeological remains would be expected within perimeter of the cemetery. Some isolated remains such as lost or discarded artefacts and elements of the former fences could potentially survive in the immediate surrounding areas, mainly to the east and south. The west and north areas have been quarried down to natural levels thus leaving no potential for archaeological relics to survive.

The kinds of relics that may survive in the different parts of the site, and their potential for survival, are described in the table below.

3.5.4 Historical Archaeological Potential

Table 3.1 below outlines the potential archaeological remains of the subject site from all historical phases and considers the site formation processes that may have affected the survival of those relics. It assesses the potential for survival of those remains as low, moderate or high as follows:

- Low—it is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with a historical phase or feature survives.
- Moderate—it is possible that some archaeological evidence associated with a historical phase or feature survives. If archaeological remains survive they may have been subject to some disturbance.
- High—it is likely that archaeological evidence associated with a historical phase or feature survives intact.

Table 3.1 Potential Archaeological Remains at McCarthy's Cemetery

Activity	Potential Remains	Integrity of Remains	Archaeological Potential
Early land clearing	Tree roots, charcoal deposits, artefact scatters, soil deposits, evidence of camp sites etc.	Likely to have been removed/disturbed by subsequent activities.	Low
Burials	Skeletal remains, coffins, coffin hardware, grave goods, personal items (buttons, buckles etc).	Known to exist in functioning cemetery.	High
Grave construction	Grave furniture: Headstones, crosses etc that have fallen in a number of locations and been buried by soil deposits across the cemetery.	May have been obscured or disturbed by subsequent activity, or deteriorated remains may have been removed during clean-up and maintenance work.	High
Former landscaping	Paths, edging, fence rails, etc. Historic paths might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction.	The existing pathway appears to follow an historic alignment. Geophysical survey identified the compacted surface of the pathway.	High
Access Roadway (McCarthy's Lane)	Road surfaces, kerb stones, side drains	The existing road follows a historic alignment. Historic surfaces might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction. However, the road is likely to have been a dirt track for much of its early life with limited potential for archaeological evidence. Drains and kerbs may be represented by stone relics.	Low–Moderate
Moveable Items	Artefacts	Artefacts may have been obscured or destroyed by subsequent landscaping or other activities.	Moderate

3.6 Comparative Assessment

3.6.1 Introduction

Comparison of a place with other places of similar age, type and heritage values helps in the assessment of relative significance. However it is often difficult to do this when places may have been studied to varying extents and using different methodologies. This comparison is based on analysis of other small rural burial grounds in heritage schedules listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database or otherwise known to the authors.

3.6.2 Comparative items

Pearce Family Cemetery, Seven Hills Road, Baulkham Hills, NSW

This small family cemetery, listed on the State Heritage Register is historically important because it contains the remains of Matthew Pearce, the district's first settler, and the graves of his descendants. The cemetery has associations with the Pearce family, who also owned nearby Bella Vista Farm, Seven Hills (SHR 754). The location of the cemetery at the junction of Seven Hills Road and Old Windsor Road indicates the important role of these roads for communication between the local settlers and the rest of the colony, especially the markets for their produce, and of the importance of the family who displayed their genealogical relationships and sense of place in such a publicly prominent mode.

Andrew Brown's Private Cemetery, off Coerwull Road, Lithgow, NSW

The elaborate, formal layout of this family cemetery is a highly significant testimony to the wealth and standing of Andrew Brown and his family, both in the Lithgow area and on the Castlereagh River. Andrew Brown is the only one of the three founding fathers of Bowenfels-Lithgow to be commemorated in so striking a way. The burial ground has high aesthetic significance derived from the formal landscaping of this private plot down by Farmers Creek, the dignified statement of the 4.5 m high granite obelisk and the now rather abandoned beauty of the once trim and controlled cemetery give it high aesthetic significance. The site is regarded by the consultants who prepared the Lithgow Heritage Study and by the National Trust as one of the most important private cemeteries in NSW.

Collitt's / Mt York Cemetery, Hartley Vale Road, Hartley Vale, NSW

This burial ground has historical significance as one of the two earliest cemeteries beyond the Blue Mountains. It relates to the significance of the early roads down Mt York and the importance of nearby Collitt's Inn. The people buried in the cemetery from 1833 until the 1950s are a cross-section of settler families and for fifty years mining/oil-processing workers. The quality of the early funerary masons' work, particularly Goodluck and Connor in the 1850s, is high and significant, imbuing the place with aesthetic significance. The cemetery is still a social focus for local families as it was for early settlers and oil-workers. It also has scientific value as many graves pre-date civil registration and have therefore research value for genealogical information. For a study of local masons it is also an indispensable resource.

Higgins Family Cemetery, Quarry Road, Hornsby, NSW

An unusually late private cemetery—reflecting the comparative isolation of Old Man's Valley within the development of Hornsby Shire—it contains the burials of at least 23 people, all members of early families in the area. The sandstone and marble grave markers, wrought-iron and cast-iron surrounds are currently being maintained by family descendants who have revealed plot edgings and some hitherto unknown stones.

Hill Family Cemetery, 145 Tinonee Road, Wingham, NSW

A small private cemetery to the Hill family lies atop a grassy knoll at the southern end of the 'Bungay' property, a site of early settlement, overlooking the Manning River. The site features a magnificent panoramic vista of cleared rolling hills, rural pastureland & distant timbered mountains. This small family burial ground has aesthetic significance derived from a good range of high quality monuments in an impressive rural setting. The kurrajongs and other plantings at the site demonstrate a deliberate landscape plan.

Johnston Family Cemetery, 14A Taylor Avenue, Barnsley, NSW

The Johnston family were well known early settlers of the Barnsley community in the Lake Macquarie area. The family cemetery contains the graves of several members of the family, and other people from the community, including one victim of the mine disaster at Bellbird in 1923. As a privately founded cemetery, still in private hands, this cemetery is very unusual. The site, with several interesting headstones and a number of fine trees, makes a considerable contribution to the Barnsley landscape and has been assessed as having high local significance.

Old Kayuga Cemetery, 30 Stair Street, Kayuga, NSW

The Old Kayuga Cemetery near Muswellbrook is historically significant regionally and to NSW, as the oldest cemetery in the Hunter Valley. It has a similar social significance for providing the resting place for members of the area's pioneering families, many of whose descendants live in the region. Scientifically the cemetery is of significance to the region and state for its potential to reveal

information which could contribute to an understanding of the early members of the Upper Hunter community, their burial habits and the significance of cemeteries in the lives of pioneers of remote areas of the state in the early nineteenth century.

Sir John Jamison's Cemetery, Lilac Road, Regentville, NSW

A largely derelict cemetery associated with Sir John Jamison's estate 'Regentville', with headstones dating back to 1834. Today, the cemetery is surrounded by a modern housing estate, and many of the stones have been lost or damaged. Significant for its association with the Regentville estate, as the earliest cemetery south of Penrith and as one of the few cemeteries in Australia which date back to the 1830s.

3.6.3 Conclusion

Analysis of the SHI database, and comparative items shows that McCarthy's Cemetery is one of relatively few documented rural burial grounds not associated with a church, and which contain the remains of members of early settler families, dating from the early decades of the nineteenth century. It also contains a variety of monumental styles, and landscaping in the form of boundary plantings of kurrajongs and elms. McCarthy's Cemetery is also likely to be the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW, with burials dating to 1806, and was one of the earliest consecrated Catholic cemeteries in Australia following official recognition of the Catholic faith in the 1820s. The cemetery's early date, rarity, long history of use and generally good integrity all contribute to its significance at a State level.



Figure: 3.1 McCarthy's Cemetery viewed from the southwest, showing the reconstructed post-and-rail boundary fence, a specimen of *Ulmus* sp. (elm) in the corner and the perimeter planting of *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong). The road at left is a remnant of McCarthy's Lane. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)



Figure 3.2 Specimen of locally native species *Angophora subvelutina* growing inside the north-western corner of McCarthy's Cemetery growing adjacent to a senescent specimen of *Ulmus* sp. which was part of the early ornamental planting. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)



Figure 3.3 View into McCarthy's Cemetery from northwest looking southeast, showing the boundary fence, concentration of graves on the site and the perimeter plantings. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)



Figure 3.4 View into McCarthy's Cemetery from northeast, looking southwest, showing the damaged boundary fence and a group of graves inside the site. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)



Figure 3.5 View west along the northern boundary of McCarthy's Cemetery from top of the eastern berm, showing part of the heavily wooded Blue Mountains Escarpment on the other side of the Nepean River. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)



Figure 3.6 View north from berm on the eastern side of McCarthy's Cemetery towards wooded Castlereagh Escarpment. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)

A3 to be inserted

Figure 3.7 Plan of the McCarthy Cemetery produced by Stedinger Associates in February 2008. The southern third of the cemetery appears largely vacant, but is likely to contain unknown burials according to geophysical survey results. (Source: Stedinger Associates and Musecape, McCarthy's Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, 2008)



Figure 3.8 A sandstone pedestal memorial within a family burial plot bounded by a low iron fence on sandstone kerbs. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)



Figure 3.9 View towards southern end of McCarthy's Cemetery showing a damaged sandstone pedestal monument in foreground and plots bounded by sandstone corner posts and chains at right, towards the southern boundary fence. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

3.7 Endnotes

- ¹ In particular, the species *Ulmus procera* was identified in: Penrith City Council. 1995. Penrith City Council's City-Wide Heritage Study. Penrith City Council. CR-10(a).
- ² Boland, DJ, Brooker, MIH, Chippendale, GM, Hall, N, Hyland, BPM, Johnston, Kleinig, DA & Turner, JD 1984, *Forest Trees of Australia*, Nelson / CSIRO, Melbourne, p 639
- ³ Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and Musecape, March 2008, McCarthy's Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan, for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Ltd, p 115.
- ⁴ Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme AMP—Appendix A—McCarty's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook, Draft Report January 2014, p 4.

4.0 Significance Assessment

4.1 Introduction

Assessment of cultural significance establishes why a place or item is considered important and is valued by the community. Cultural significance is embodied in the fabric of the place (including its setting and relationships to other items), the records associated with the place and the response that the place evokes in the contemporary community. Cultural landscapes by their name imply human intervention but they may also include substantial natural elements.

‘They can present a cumulative record of human activity and land use in the landscape, and as such can offer insights into the values, ideals and philosophies of the communities forming them, and of their relationship to the place. Cultural landscapes have a strong role in providing the distinguishing character of a locale, a character that might have varying degrees of aesthetic quality, but, regardless, is considered important in establishing the communities’ sense of place.’¹

The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) was formulated in 1979, with a major revision in 1999, and formal adoption of the revised edition, with new practice notes, in 2013. The Burra Charter is the standard adopted by most heritage practitioners in Australia. The Burra Charter and its Guidelines for Assessment of Cultural Significance recommend that significance be assessed in categories such as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and other. The 1999 amendments to the Burra Charter emphasise the importance of setting in the conservation of heritage items, as does the 2005 ICOMOS Xi’an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.

4.1.1 NSW State Heritage Assessment Criteria

The *NSW Heritage Manual* outlines the same broad criteria for assessing the nature of significance. These criteria are considered in addition to an item’s rarity and / or representativeness, criteria that relate to comparative significance. The seven criteria adopted by the Heritage Council of New South Wales for the assessment of items for potential listing on the State Heritage Register apply equally well for items of local significance.

The review of significance below has been undertaken in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS and NSW Heritage Manual criteria as well as the criteria established for listing on the State Heritage Register as established under Part 3A of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act) (as amended, 1998). The dot points under each significance criterion review the assessment in McCarthy’s Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan prepared by Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd and MUSEcape Pty Ltd for Penrith Lakes Corporation Ltd, March 2008, with minor corrections and updates.

4.2 Assessment of the Heritage Significance of McCarthy’s Cemetery

4.2.1 Historical Significance (Criterion A)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s or an area’s cultural or natural history.

- McCarthy’s Cemetery is the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW and one of the earliest consecrated Catholic cemeteries in Australia.

- McCarthy's Cemetery was initially the private burial ground of the McCarthy family and soon after was a cemetery for other early and prominent Roman Catholic settlers in the Cranebrook and Penrith district. James and Mary McCarthy first occupied the area in 1795.
- The first burial was that of Elizabeth McCarthy in 1806, the oldest known European burial in the Penrith district.
- McCarthy's Cemetery is of significance in relation to the history of settlement in Castlereagh and its Catholic families, such as the Longs and the McCarthy's.
- McCarthy's Cemetery has been in near continual use by the McCarthy family, their neighbours, and their descendants in the Penrith area for over two centuries.

4.2.2 Historical Associational Significance (Criterion B)

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

- The cemetery contains the burials of and are associated with James McCarthy, his family and descendants, as well as other local and district families important in the development of the Penrith area.
- The cemetery is associated with the historic McCarthy Farm complex (no longer surviving) and McCarthy Lane (partially intact) and was part of the original land grant made to ex-convict James McCarthy in 1804.
- The cemetery is associated with Bishop Bede Polding, who consecrated the site in 1838 (possibly 1835).

4.2.3 Aesthetic Significance (Criterion C)

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and / or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or an area.

- McCarthy's Cemetery is situated within an active quarry site, temporarily reducing the aesthetic appeal of this site.
- The cemetery is itself a prominent and notable element within this landscape.
- Although in poor to fair condition, the variety, detailing and placement of grave markers gives this cemetery aesthetic value. Its funerary monuments include some fine examples of monumental masonry representative of their period.
- The cemetery is significant as an aesthetically pleasing and harmonious cultural landscape, with strong aesthetic values based on the quality and character of individual and grouped elements such as grave monuments and plantings, viewed from within and outside the site.
- McCarthy's Cemetery has an impressive, but simple layout. Its square plot is surrounded by a perimeter planting of mature Kurrajong and elm trees and a reconstructed split post and rail fence which all contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the site.

4.2.4 Social Significance (Criterion D)

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

A cemetery is a microcosm of the community which developed it, containing not only the human remains of the past members of that community, but also reflecting the religious beliefs, genealogical backgrounds, levels of affluence, artistic tastes and creative accomplishments of the people who made up the community.

- The cemetery is important for its associations with the early pioneers of New South Wales, Penrith and their descendants. Early settler's graves are usually considered socially significant by the majority of the community, as is reflected in listing of the cemetery on the Penrith LEP heritage schedule and the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- McCarthy's Cemetery has been in continuous service for over 200 years as the final resting place of many families from the Penrith district (1806–Present).
- The cemetery holds a special significance for individuals and the wider community as a result of personal sentiment and/or attachment to those buried, community attitudes and respect.
- The early settler burials provide a genealogical link to the present community that is being increasingly recognized as people research their family histories.
- The cemetery reflects the religious beliefs and customs of the local Catholic community and is likely to have spiritual and cultural importance for groups and individuals associated with the Catholic Church.
- The continued use of the cemetery by members of the local Catholic community is evidence of its social value.

4.2.5 Technical Significance and Research Potential (Criterion E)

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

From an archaeological perspective McCarthy's Cemetery is considered to be of significance. Despite disturbance to surface features and changes to its setting, the site has the potential to provide information not available from other sources and research opportunities that will contribute to our knowledge of the past. This is assessed in Section 4.3.

- The cemetery contains a collection of grave markers and associated elements that demonstrate developments and variation in architectural and artistic styles and approaches. The grave markers are also physical evidence of the quality of workmanship and earlier artisan practices that are being lost as a consequence of social change or technological advances.
- As a tangible record, the cemetery is likely to contribute to our knowledge of the lives and deaths of Catholic settlers of the area from the early nineteenth century. It contains inscriptions and memorials which pre-date the 1856 Civil Register of births, deaths and marriages in New South Wales, and may be the only primary record of some of those buried. Genealogical information may differ from that in historical records.

- Funerary monuments demonstrate the skills of the monumental masons and artisans who produced them, the social standing and beliefs of the departed and their relatives and the tastes and fashions of the period. Inscriptions on headstones often provide considerable biographical information about people, their occupations, their ethnicity, and in some cases, the manner of their deaths. The physical and documentary evidence related McCarthy's Cemetery has the potential to contribute to a wider understanding of European occupation of New South Wales in the nineteenth century.
- The botanical and horticultural elements of the cemetery are also significant as they constitute the main survivors of the traditional nineteenth-century species used in the area.² The cemetery contains a range of traditional plantings and native species providing a valuable botanical collection resource and indications of the original natural vegetation.
- Skeletal remains, if excavated, have the potential to provide biological information that is usually not readily available.

4.2.6 Rarity (Criterion F)

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

- McCarthy's Cemetery is the oldest Catholic burial ground to survive in the Penrith district and is the oldest surviving Roman Catholic Cemetery in Australia. It contains the oldest known European grave in the Penrith district—that of Elizabeth McCarthy dated 1806.
- Consecration of a private burial ground for general sectarian use is extremely unusual in New South Wales. McCarthy's Cemetery is one of a small number of documented rural cemeteries not associated with a church.
- By virtue of its historical associations with important persons and events in the early development of the Penrith Local Government Area, McCarthy's Cemetery possesses rare aspects of the area's cultural history.
- McCarthy's Cemetery is the final resting place of early settlers who were important to the success of the early colony, such as James McCarthy.
- Some of the burials pre-date 1856, the year of introduction of Civil Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in New South Wales.

4.2.7 Representativeness (Criterion G)

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

- Graves within the cemetery are representative as a physical record of the McCarthy's and other families who remained in the Penrith district for many years.
- McCarthy's Cemetery is a fine example of a simply planned, early-nineteenth-century graveyard.
- McCarthy's Cemetery demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of the cultural places of NSW, being representative of small Catholic cemeteries dating from the first half of the nineteenth century.

4.3 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

An assessment of the heritage significance of the McCarthy's Cemetery was provided by Stedinger Associates in the 2008 CMP. The statement of significance provided in that report has been reviewed and revised below.

McCarthy's Cemetery (RES 30) is of high historical, associational, aesthetic, social and scientific significance at national, State and local levels as a cultural landscape. The cemetery has considerable historic significance as the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW, dating from 1806 and representing deliberate denominational separation contemporary with the earliest official recognition of the Catholic faith by the Colonial government during the 1820s.³

The oldest known European grave in the Penrith district is also found in this cemetery. The cemetery is directly associated with the McCarthy family, prominent pioneers in the Cranebrook area for over 170 years. Inscriptions in the cemetery, a number of which predate Civil Registration, provide an important record of the genealogical links, biographical detail and history of the area's Catholic families. As the site of burial of well-known early settlers of the district and their descendants, the cemetery's ongoing respect, use and maintenance by the community is indicative of its social significance. The cemetery itself contains important remnants of early landscaping and traditional remembrance plants.

The archaeological remains at the McCarthy's cemetery site have the potential to contribute important data about the first Catholic settlers and their descendants including funerary practices and belief systems. The analysis of material remains could reveal the pattern of social and economic status of the community as well as their tastes and lifestyles. The site demonstrates a long period of occupation and has the potential to yield an archaeological resource that is generally intact and legible.

Although McCarthy's Cemetery has been a prominent and notable element of the cultural landscape of Cranebrook/Castlereagh, it is currently situated within an active quarry site which has for some time impacted on its aesthetic appreciation and the public's visual access to the place.

The variety of grave markers (many which are in poor to fair condition) and associated historic plantings give this cemetery aesthetic value. Some grave monuments are intact, others in need of repair, but much of the cemetery's original fabric remains. Considerable disturbance appears to have occurred as a result of neglect, natural causes and vandalism in the past and the original context and setting of the cemetery have fundamentally changed. Its former physical and visual relationship with McCarthy's Farm and McCarthy's Lane has changed. Notwithstanding this, McCarthy's Cemetery has retained much of its nineteenth century fabric, form, intangible values and the character of a rural cemetery.

It is both rare, as the earliest known example of its type and representative of a simply planned early nineteenth-century cemetery.

4.4 Assessment of Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. While subsurface archaeological remains often form an integral part of the overall significance of a heritage place, it is necessary to assess them independently from above ground, as well as other historic elements. Assessing the heritage value of these subsurface archaeological

remains is made more difficult by the fact that their extent and nature is often unknown. It becomes necessary for judgements to be made on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

The heritage significance of archaeological relics will vary according to their ability to contribute to our understanding of the culture and the history of the nation, state and local area, and the site itself.

Particular questions framed around the current NSW Heritage Criteria build upon that essential information to allow consideration of how an individual archaeological site or relic may be assessed in its own right. In addition to these questions, heritage specialists/archaeologists Bickford and Sullivan⁴ developed three key questions that form a framework for assessing research potential of the historical archaeological sites. Generally, relics with a greater research potential will be of higher heritage significance.

With consideration of multiple values of archaeological sites including their research potential, a set of guidelines for assessing the significance of archaeological sites and relics have been prepared by the then Heritage Branch and expressed in the publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning (NSW), December 2009).

4.4.1 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance Related to Archaeological Sites and Relic

Archaeological Research Potential (Current NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The archaeological remains at the McCarthy's Cemetery site have the potential to contribute important data about the first Catholic settlers in the district from the early nineteenth century. In addition to the information that can be retrieved from the headstone inscriptions and the architectural style, the site as a whole has the potential to inform research about the colonial community that created and used the site through analysis of tangible archaeological elements such as artefacts, structural remains (grave types and sizes, cemetery paths, entrances, fences, etc), palaeobotanical and skeletal remains (if exposed). The analysis of such material remains can reveal the pattern of social and economic status of the community.

The grave furnishing and objects left near the graves also indicate what the families tried to communicate to the living about their deceased. Of particular significance and also of high value would be any intact deposits related to the early method of burials and the funerary practices, which could be indicative of the belief system of the early local settlers. Archaeological evidence could provide information on the type of plants that were used for adornment of the graves as well as their arrangements (wreaths, bouquets etc).

Given that the cemetery was established on the grounds of McCarthy's Farm, any depositional or structural evidence associated with the functioning of the early homestead would contribute to our understanding of the earliest European occupational phase of the site.

The material evidence of the cemetery would have high educational and interpretative potential as a resource for the study of subjects such as architecture, design, social history and genealogy.

Associations with Individuals, Events or Groups of Historical Importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)

The known and potential archaeological remains are important in the course of the historical development of the early settlement of Castlereagh and denominational divisions within the early

communities. The site is associated with original settlers in the area (the McCarthy's, the Longs and the Plunkett's) and notable Catholic identities (Bishop Polding, Thomas Hobby and Michael Long).

The site is significant to the local community and descendants of the deceased and is expressed through the community's continuous attachment and ongoing use of it for over two hundred years.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The site has high aesthetic value as one of the few surviving elements of the early colonial landscape in the Penrith district. Despite the impacts of quarrying, the backdrop of the surrounding landscapes such as the west Nepean River bank and the Blue Mountains in the west, the Cranebrook escarpment in the east and The Poplars residence in the north still remain intact. Although the historic context and pastoral setting has been compromised, the cemetery retains its nineteenth century character through integrity of original fabric, form and design.

The cemetery site contains intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically pleasing grave element that cover various stylistic forms and eras. The eclectic mix of different styles of the grave furnishings, ranging from basic inscriptions to monumental masonry representative of the taste of the well-off or important individuals, provides the immediate basis for the connection with the past and understanding of the early lifestyle of the fledgling Penrith community. The site demonstrates the evolution of an early burial place representative of the local settlers. Any associated artefacts would add to the overall aesthetic attribute of the site.

Ability to Demonstrate the Past through Archaeological Remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

The known and potential archaeological resources at the site demonstrate the funerary practice of early settlers, as well as their social status. The cemetery also has the ability to demonstrate a long period of occupation with remains that are intact, legible and available to interpretation. The site is a tangible connection with early days of the European settlement and the pioneers of what Castlereagh and Penrith are today.

4.4.2 Bickford and Sullivan Questions

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that no Other Resource Can?

The research undertaken as part of this CMP included an evaluation of readily available documentary evidence which provided the general historical development of the site and the land use over time. The subject site was part of the land formally granted to one of the first settlers in the district. Its evolution from an early private grant to a cemetery contributes to a better understanding of the earliest phases of the site's historical development. The high archaeological potential, only marginally disturbed by the twentieth-century activities, means that it has high research potential.

Despite moderate disturbance to surface features—due to neglect, erosion and to some extent deliberate damage—and changes to its setting, the site has the potential to provide information about the district's early settlers not available from any other documented sources.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that no other Site Can?

McCarty's Cemetery is one of the earliest cemeteries in the Penrith District, and is the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW, with its oldest burial from 1806. McCarthy's cemetery has comparative significance with two other early Catholic cemeteries; St Patrick's Cemetery in Parramatta has a grave

with an inscription dating from 1824 and the Catholic estate cemetery for convict workers at Sir John Jamison's residence in Regentville which has headstones dating from as early as 1834.⁵

The site has the research potential to provide an additional insight into Colonial trends and attitudes, not only to death and burial but to the ways settlers adjusted to the new environments and lifestyles.

Is this Knowledge Relevant to General Questions about Human History or Other Substantive Questions Relating to Australian History, or Does it Contribute to Other Major Research Questions?

This site was part of the historical development and expansion of the Castlereagh/Cranebrook townships. The information that might be derived from this site would be adequate to address specific research questions about the development and activities of this site, as well as broader research questions regarding the archaeology associated with building towns in NSW, architectural styles and religious and funerary practices. Given the assessed high archaeological potential for in situ objects and deposits, the site could contribute important data to the history of the European settlement in Australia and development of Catholic funerary practices in the early colonial setting.

4.4.3 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance

The McCarthy's cemetery contains the oldest known European burial in the Penrith District (dating back to 1806) and is the oldest Catholic burial ground in NSW.

The archaeological remains at the McCarthy's cemetery site have the potential to contribute important data about the first Catholic settlers and their descendants, including funerary practice and beliefs. The analysis of material remains could reveal the pattern of social and economic status in the community as well as tastes and lifestyles.

The eclectic styles of grave furnishings—ranging from basic inscriptions to monumental masonry representative of the taste of well-off or important individuals—provides the immediate basis for visitors to the site to connect with the past and understand the early lifestyle of the fledgling community.

The site also demonstrates the evolution of a cemetery from one of the first land grants in the Penrith District. It reveals a long period of occupation and has the potential to yield an archaeological resource that is generally intact and legible.

The material evidence of the cemetery would have high educational and interpretative potential as a resource for the study of subjects such as architecture, design, social history and genealogy. It would also provide sufficient comparable data for the study of other cemetery sites to significantly contribute to their heritage management.

4.5 NSW State Historical Themes

The State Heritage Inventory identifies 36 themes which signify historical processes which aid in understanding the historical context of individual items, many of which relate to more than one theme. These themes provide the context for assessment of heritage significance.

The State Historical Themes range from the natural environment through exploration and settlement to consideration of the persons and events that have shaped our history. Those themes that are considered relevant to McCarthy's Cemetery and the ways in which the place can demonstrate them are discussed below.

Table 4.1 NSW Historical Themes relevant to McCarthy’s Cemetery and the ways in which the cemetery can demonstrate those themes. (Source: Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage)

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Ways in Which McCarthy’s Cemetery Demonstrates Theme
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment - naturally evolved	Sited on the Nepean River floodplain, the site has views to the Blue Mountains and the Cranebrook escarpment, Nepean River corridor and other local landmarks such as The Poplars and the Uniting Church group and is an island of remnant rural landscape in a wider landscape heavily modified by resource extraction.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	The cemetery was sited within the McCarthy family’s land grant and had views over their agricultural operations.
	Environment - cultural landscape	The place is an important example of a Victorian burial ground for a local catholic family and their fellow settlers, with attractive landscape characteristics and a variety of memorial styles, many with aesthetic qualities.
	Events	The cemetery contains memorials marking the lives of many early settlers of the Cranebrook / Castlereagh area.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	The cemetery is a defined area of land set aside early in the development of the area for burials in a designed landscape setting.
8. Developing Australia’s cultural life	Creative endeavour	The memorials include fine examples of the design and construction skills of the monumental masons who made them. The landscape demonstrates the use of both native and exotic tree species as boundary and remembrance planting.
	Religion	The memorials demonstrate the spiritual beliefs of the McCarthy family and other, mostly Catholic, settler families. While relatively few of the memorials are overtly denominational, a substantial number do bear traditional Catholic symbols in their inscriptions and ornamentation including the use of the letters IHS (usually interpreted as an acronym for the Latin words meaning ‘Jesus, Saviour of Men’ and cross carvings. Some memorials are marble Calvary or Saxon crosses, typically Catholic forms. There is a relative lack of biblical quotations and sentimentality in the inscriptions.

9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	The inscriptions provide a genealogical record of members of the McCarthy and other settler families, with some of the memorials pre-dating compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in 1856.
	Persons	The cemetery is the last resting place of many local settlers and the inscriptions help to record their lives. It has ongoing associations with the descendants of these individuals, who maintain their family graves and continue to be buried at the cemetery.

Note: The above table is arranged numerically in the order of the national themes, and then within each national theme alphabetically in order of the state themes—no other particular order is intended.

4.6 Grading of Significance of Key Elements

The key elements of a place may make different relative contributions to its heritage significance. Loss of integrity or poor condition may diminish relative significance. Understanding the importance that the contribution of key elements makes to the heritage significance of a place assists in the determination of appropriate future actions. The Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) has formulated grading of significance to facilitate this process. The following table sets out these grading, which have been adjusted to suit McCarthy's Cemetery.

Table 4.2 Grading of Significance justification and Management Implications, and grading of McCarthy's Cemetery elements.

Grading of Significance	Justification for Grading	McCarthy's Cemetery Elements
Exceptional	<p>Element that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery. It will exhibit a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of the cemetery.</p>	<p>All memorials predating the beginning of Civil Registration in 1856 (See Appendix D).</p> <p>The curtilage being the whole of Lot 82.</p> <p>All human remains in the cemetery.</p> <p>The form, fabric, function and setting of the cemetery.</p>
High	<p>Element that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery. It has alterations that do not detract from its significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of the cemetery.</p>	<p>All other memorials.</p> <p>Perimeter plantings of elm and Kurrajong trees.</p> <p>Alignment and remnants of early fence (Northwest corner). Alignment and potential early fabric of remnant of McCarthy's Lane.</p> <p>Views to Blue Mountains and Cranebrook escarpments, the Poplars and the Uniting Church group (These have potential to be reinstated by removal of earth berms created around the cemetery during resource extraction operations.</p> <p>Rural burial ground character.</p> <p>Symbolic remembrance grave plantings including <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>, <i>Rosa</i> sp. and <i>Vinca major</i>.</p>

GML Heritage

Moderate	<p>Element that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery. It has undergone considerable alteration that detracts from its heritage significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration may diminish the heritage significance of the cemetery.</p>	Form of the early perimeter fence line.
Low	<p>Element that makes only a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery. It has undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would not diminish the heritage significance of the cemetery.</p>	Reconstructed boundary fence fabric and gates on southern boundary.
Neutral	<p>An element that could remain or be removed with little impact on McCarthy's Cemetery.</p>	
Intrusive	<p>Element (or component of an element) that adversely impacts on the overall heritage significance of McCarthy's Cemetery.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance of the cemetery.</p>	<p>Safety signs on fence.</p> <p>Star pickets and safety tape.</p> <p>Woody weeds.</p> <p>Self-sown specimen of <i>Angophora subvelutina</i> in northeast corner of cemetery. (While this specimen is native to the area, it has a negative impact on the original landscaping.)</p>

4.7 Heritage Curtilage Assessment

4.7.1 Some Definitions

The current approach to the interpretation of heritage curtilage in NSW is embodied in the 1996 Heritage Office publication *Historic Curtilages*. Heritage curtilage is the area of land surrounding a heritage item which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance, which does not necessarily coincide with the property boundary. Since the early 1980s, there has been an increase in community awareness of the need to protect not only immediate curtilages but also adequate settings for buildings and other heritage places, including views and vistas to and from them and the relationships between them, as expanded heritage curtilages. This enhanced appreciation of setting is highlighted in the Burra Charter 2013, which places greater emphasis on 'setting'. Article 8 of the Burra Charter now reads:

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Setting is defined in the Burra Charter as meaning:

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

The ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005 also identifies principles and recommendations regarding the protection and conservation of settings for important heritage places. It recommends the establishment of a protection (or buffer) area around heritage places that reflects and conserves the significance and distinctive character of the setting. Use of planning mechanisms to effectively control the impact of incremental or rapid change on setting is also recommended so that new development positively interprets and contributes to a heritage site's significance and distinctive character:

Significant skylines, sight lines and adequate distance between any new public or private development and heritage structures, sites and areas are key aspects to assess in the prevention of inappropriate visual and spatial encroachments or land use in significant settings.⁶

4.7.2 Current Lot Boundary Curtilage

The current heritage listing for McCarthy's cemetery in the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11 applies to Part Portion 82, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland 82. This Part Portion being the fenced area of the cemetery, encompasses the entire area originally consecrated as a Catholic Cemetery, including all burials and grave markers, plantings, and the fence, as well as the narrow strip of land along the north and east edge of the cemetery. The current legal title description of the cemetery is Lot 82 DP 1129226, which comprises the land and the timber fence that surrounds it.

Part Portion 82 was defined as a no-quarry zone by the PLDC within the Deed of Agreement, so the land surrounding it has now been comprehensively quarried and reformed. Although this form of 'conservation zone' has no statutory standing, it has meant that the site has been isolated from development and also from public access and appreciation for many years.

4.7.3 Recommended Expanded Curtilage

McCarthy's Catholic cemetery was established in open rural land, defined by its perimeter fence and identified by its corner plantings. Its rural landscape setting amidst grazing land was retained until surrounded by mining activity after 1980. The sense of place of the isolated rural cemetery was intensified after the loss to fire of the nearby McCarthy's Homestead in 1973. In 1980 the cemetery was still described as

an impressive simple layout, the square plot surrounded by a perimeter planting of Kurrajongs and a split post and rail fence in a fine rural setting of grazing land with stands of angophora and river gums. ⁷

As quarrying works are now ceasing, the cemetery is presently surrounded by land reformation works. A vehicular access slipway adjacent to the cemetery on its south side informally facilitates access to the site for visitors.

Previous heritage assessments of the cemetery, undertaken when the immediate future use of the scheme area was still mining, recommended that management of the cemetery required a 15 metre buffer area around the allotment of the cemetery land,⁸ with a minimum distance of 40 metres to the nearest built form.⁹ Consistent with these considerations, and given the as yet undetermined form and layout of surrounding urban development—in terms of roads, levels, access and residential subdivision design—an expanded curtilage is recommended to protect the heritage significance of the cemetery and its setting. It is not yet clear how the future management responsibility and funding support will be configured for the conservation of the cemetery. Delineating an appropriate expanded curtilage for the cemetery is therefore cautious in the present circumstances and is a recommendation that will require review in the context of finalising the urban context and future site Management Authority. Finalising the expanded curtilage should be based on the conservation planning principles, outlined below.

- **The adjacent subdivision pattern and landscaping** should be designed to conserve and interpret the cemetery's heritage values; stabilise its fabric and retain its sense of place through landscaping, planting and careful attention to site levels and drainage.
- Within the expanded cemetery curtilage, **development may include only cemetery and associated uses** compatible with the conservation of its significance and setting. This expanded curtilage should include the interpretation of the remnant of McCarthy's Lane, and potential locations for modest cemetery maintenance facilities, access, and minimal parking.
- **The main views** to and from cemetery to the Blue Mountains, the Cranebrook Escarpment and to The Poplars and the Uniting Church group (discussed in Section 3.0) should be maintained through sympathetic subdivision layout design, landscaping and conservation provisions in an LEP and DCP.¹⁰
- **New built form beyond the expanded cemetery curtilage in the vicinity** of the cemetery will require careful guidance and management so that its setting is not compromised by adjacent buildings and domestic infrastructure such as sheds, garages and fences. Actions to **minimise any potential adverse impacts on its significance** from the surrounding urban development may include controlling density, built form, site infrastructure (such as drainage), access and use of land in the vicinity of the expanded curtilage of the cemetery. Standard LEP clauses regarding development in the vicinity of heritage items should be used in conjunction with DCP provisions to control building setbacks (specifically including outbuildings), landscaping, building location, height, materials and colour.

- The potential for the **connectivity of the cemetery expanded curtilage** with open space and access to nearby lakes should be maximised.

Site care, control and management arrangements should include the identification of an appropriate management entity and provision of conservation/repair funds to the future site Management Authority (including sinking fund) for urgent deferred maintenance and the future long term conservation of the cemetery and its setting. Until the planning context is finalised, it is recommended that the expanded curtilage of the cemetery be defined to include Lot 82 and an area approximately 40 metres in depth on all sides of the existing cemetery allotment to minimise the potential impact of adjacent development on the cemetery and its setting.

It is recommended that a further curtilage analysis study be undertaken during the development of the urban design for the precinct, applying the principles outlined above to finalise the expanded curtilage for McCarthy's cemetery.

4.8 Endnotes

¹ Pearson, M and Sullivan, S 1995, *Looking After Heritage Places*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

² Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, 1989, *Penrith Cemeteries: Conservation Plans*, report prepared for Penrith City Council, p 89.

³ Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, 1989, *Penrith Cemeteries: Conservation Plans*, prepared for Penrith City Council, p 11.

⁴ Bickford, A and Sullivan, S 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and S Bowdler (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.

⁵ State Heritage Inventory database nos 5053428 and 2260269 respectively.

⁶ Article 7 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005.

⁷ Travis Partners Pty Ltd, Penrith Lakes Scheme, Development Application 2, Items of Environmental Heritage for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Limited, 1987, p 9.

⁸ Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, 1989, *Penrith Cemeteries: Conservation Plans*, report prepared for Penrith City Council, p 95.

⁹ Godden Mackay Logan, Penrith Lakes Urban Lands Scheme, Concept Masterplan—Non-Indigenous Heritage Report, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation Ltd., 2004 p 2.

¹⁰ Further detailed consideration of historic views is found in the 2010 GML CMP for Penrith Lakes, specifically Figure 3.53

5.0 Constraints and Opportunities

5.1 Introduction

Conservation policies for McCarthy's Cemetery and recommendations for their implementation are developed from an understanding of:

- the heritage significance of the place and the contribution that key components of it make to that significance;
- the physical condition and integrity of the various site components;
- the owner's requirements;
- statutory obligations and non-statutory considerations; and
- uses for the place that are both feasible in terms of its future urban context and compatible with the retention of major aspects of heritage significance.

The opportunities and constraints associated with the above are discussed in the following sections of the CMP.

5.2 Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Because McCarthy's Cemetery is listed as an item of environmental heritage in Penrith LEP and SREPP 11/SEPP 1989, there is an obligation on current and future owners and managers to conserve the significance of the place for the benefit of the people of Penrith local government area and NSW. The assessment of its significance in this CMP as being of state heritage value emphasises the importance of planning for its conservation, interpretation and management. Its significance also presents opportunities for recognition, interpretation and education. Consequently, its conservation requires:

- respect for historical associations and aesthetic values;
- respect for the cemetery as a part of the significant cultural landscape of Penrith local government area;
- conservation (including maintenance) and management of all physical evidence of exceptional, high and moderate significance;
- conservation of the character of the setting of the cemetery— including delineation of an expanded curtilage and management of development in its vicinity given its changing land use context and site management;
- physical protection of significant archaeological relics;
- on-site and off-site interpretation which enhances visitor understanding and appreciation of the cemetery's history, fabric and setting; and
- consideration of the state heritage significance of the cemetery in the context of the region and NSW.

5.2.1 Guiding Principles

In Australia, the adopted best practice standard for the conservation of significant places is the Burra Charter 2013 which promotes the application of internationally accepted standards for physical actions and procedures for the conservation of significant places, adapted to suit the Australian cultural environment. This CMP has been prepared in accordance with these principles. Articles of the Burra Charter relevant to significant cemeteries include the following:

Article 2. Conservation and Management

- *The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place (Article 2.2). This means that the history and cultural significance of a cemetery needs to be fully understood before any conservation works take place.*
- *Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state (Article 2.4).*

The management authority responsible for the cemetery should ensure that adequate conservation and maintenance is provided, particularly where a cemetery is 'in a vulnerable state' due to overuse, erosion or neglect.

Article 3. Cautious Approach

- *Conservation is based on respect for the existing fabric, form, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary and as little as possible (Article 3.1). Remnants of alterations and earlier treatments are evidence of a cemetery's history that may also be part of its significance. Conservation works should assist in the interpretation of this history.*

Article 4. Knowledge, Skills and Techniques

- *Conservation should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the place (Article 4.1).*

Typical skills and disciplines that may be required to manage and conserve a cemetery of State significance will include heritage advice, monumental masonry, stone masonry, landscaping, metal fabrication, carpentry, surveying, structural engineering, arborists, landscape specialists, building and project management. Specialist conservators may be required to treat materials of special significance.

- *Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the conservation of significant fabric. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate (Article 4.2).*

Article 5. Values

- *Conservation of a place should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance, without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others (Article 5.1).*
- *Relative degrees of cultural significance may lead to different conservation actions at a place (Article 5.2).*

It is necessary for the cemetery management authority to have an understanding of the comparative significance of various site components (refer Section 4.6). This will also assist in the setting of priorities for maintenance and restoration works. However, it must be appreciated that the values placed on particular components may change with time and a cautious approach is needed.

Article 6. Burra Charter process

- *The cultural significance of a place and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy (Article 6.1).*

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the above principle. The NSW Heritage System has also adopted this process for conservation of significant places.

Article 7. Use

- *Where the use of a place is of cultural significance it should be retained (Article 7.1).*

Whether a cemetery is still operational or closed to burials, its use as a place of remembrance and memorialisation of the dead should be retained wherever possible. In the past, the conversion of many cemeteries to 'pioneer parks' and 'rest parks' has resulted in major loss of significance through destruction of fabric, alteration of character and loss of setting and context. This needs careful management at McCarthy's Cemetery.

Article 8. Setting

- *Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions, or other changes that would adversely affect the setting or relationship are not appropriate (Article 8).*

This means that care must be taken in the development and management of the surroundings of the cemetery. For instance, a cemetery is a sacred place for quiet contemplation and remembrance. It would be inappropriate to have unsympathetic adjoining, or to incorporate unsympathetic uses onto the site such as 'ghost tours'. An expanded curtilage is recommended to protect the cemetery, with related planning controls to manage development in its vicinity.

Article 22. New Work

- *New work such as additions to the place may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the cultural significance of the place, or detract from its interpretation and appreciation (Article 22.1).*

This means that new development, such as a new fence, if permissible under the Conservation Management Plan and other controls, should be sympathetic to the character of the cemetery.

- *New work should be readily identifiable as such (Article 22.2).*

Identification of new work may be obvious by virtue of its architectural design or discreetly marked in some way—for example, a date marked unobtrusively on new fabric or repair work.

Article 24. Retaining Associations and Meanings

- *Significant associations between people and place should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented (Article 24.1).*

Cemeteries are places of burial and memorialisation of the dead. Their management should respect the views of descendants of those buried and seek to include them in decision making about management and interpretation. This can be facilitated by establishment of an Advisory Management Committee under the Local Government Act, a 'friends' group and consultation with relevant community organisations such as churches, historical societies and genealogical groups.

Article 27. Managing Change

- *The impact of proposed changes on the cultural significance of a place should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the CMP policies for managing the place (Article 27.1).*

This means that development proposals need to be informed by the statement of significance and the conservation policies arising from it so that significance is retained. If necessary, proposals should be modified to sustain heritage values. The design of a new fence, set of gates or a memorial pavilion would need to be sympathetic to the heritage values of the cemetery.

- *Existing fabric, use, associations and meanings should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the place (Article 27.2).*

In the past, much valuable evidence has been destroyed in cemeteries because changes have not been recorded sufficiently. For instance, there is not a complete record of the appearance of McCarthy's Cemetery prior to changes carried out by PLDC. In future changes should be carefully considered and recorded.

Article 32. Records

- *Records about the history of a place should be protected and made publicly available subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate (Article 32.2).*

For burials prior to the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages in 1856, the information on a headstone may be the only surviving record of an individual. Consequently, it is essential that transcribed information should be accurate and should be kept in a secure place. Original documents such as burial records are irreplaceable and should also be kept in a secure place, with copies held at another site and available for research (subject to privacy requirements). Copies of original records relating to McCarthy's Cemetery should be held by the Penrith City Council Local Studies Collection at minimum, and if possible by the Nepean Family History Society, the Mitchell Library and The Society of Australian Genealogists.

5.3 Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Condition and Integrity

5.3.1 General

Much of the built and landscape fabric of McCarthy's Cemetery is in poor condition as a result of a range of factors including natural weathering processes, insect attack, periods of drought, vandalism, past neglect and deferred maintenance. The cost of repairing damage needs to be fully factored into its future management. The conservation and interpretation of the cemetery will require the assessment of priorities for works based on significance, public safety, interpretive potential, and the availability of funding and cost-effectiveness for its management authority.

5.3.2 Archaeological Resource

Constraints

Generally, the condition of archaeological relics cannot be assessed in detail until their exposure or investigation. The nature of cemeteries as heritage items is that they include a collection of related elements, the majority of which should not be subject to unnecessary disturbance. This particularly refers to the disturbance of skeletal remains. Existing burials should remain in situ, and any new burials, if the cemetery is defined as appropriate for ongoing use, should be located in the least utilised area of the site—the southwest corner.

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Ground disturbance of archaeological remains within the cemetery should be minimised and undertaken only if necessary for activities such as maintenance and identification of unmarked burials.

If excavation or ground disturbance is unavoidable due to upgrade or maintenance work—such as installation of drainage—or for other conservation and/or safety reasons, it is important to ensure that the excavation or disturbance would not affect significant archaeological remains.

Any ground disturbance within the perimeter of the cemetery and its curtilage should be preceded by archaeological investigations that would be undertaken under the provisions of the Heritage Act and archaeological best practice.

In situations where archaeological investigations result in the discovery of artefacts or other significant relics, clearly defined plans and policies are required to guide the future conservation and management of any relics, especially where this may involve open display.

Given the sensitivity of the area, the use of heavy vehicles or machinery within the areas of archaeological potential should be restricted.

Opportunities

The potential archaeological resource at the cemetery provides opportunities for interpretation and has the ability to tell the story to the local community and general public.

The conservation and maintenance of the cemetery would require various levels of excavation, which would provide an opportunity for controlled archaeological investigations. The results of these investigations should be fully recorded in post-excavation reports and have the potential to yield tangible evidence that may provide additional information about the history of the cemetery and people that are associated with it.

5.4 Owner Requirements and Proposed Uses

In 1987 the NSW State Government and PLDC entered into a formal deed of agreement (the Deed) to implement the Scheme. Under the Deed, rehabilitation works are to provide significant community benefits, including the preservation of five heritage sites (no quarrying areas) within the Scheme area, including McCarthy's Cemetery (listed in Schedule 12 of the Deed).

PLDC does not intend to retain ownership of McCarthy's Cemetery in the longer term, with ownership to be transferred to an as yet unknown organisation. The property will be managed under a new urban instrument operating across the Penrith Lakes Scheme area which was excluded from the Penrith City Council LEP 2010.

5.5 Statutory Requirements

5.5.1 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

Heritage items of particular importance to the people of New South Wales are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR), which was created in April 1999 by amendments to the Heritage Act.

McCarthy's Cemetery is not listed on the SHR. However, this CMP has found that McCarthy's Cemetery has significance at State level and therefore, it is recommended that it be nominated and, if listed on the SHR, the following statutory protection will apply when making changes.

Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any proposed development within sites listed on the SHR, including subdivision, works to the grounds or structures or disturbance of archaeological 'relics'. Unless an item constitutes a danger to its occupants or the public, demolition of a listed item is prohibited.

To gain approval for works to alter, damage, demolish, move or carry out development on land on which a listed building, work or relic is located, an application must be made to the Heritage Council (Section 60 application). Section 60 application forms are available from the Heritage Division of the New South Wales Office of Environment and Heritage. These generally need to be accompanied by a CMP, particularly for large and/or complex sites and/or where a significant level of development is proposed. A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) is also usually required, setting out the impacts of the proposed development on the significance of the place and consistency of the proposal with the CMP or other relevant documents.

Exemptions

Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act provides for a number of Exemptions to Section 57(1) approval requirements. Exempt development does not require prior Heritage Council approval. There are two types of Exemptions: Standard and Specific.

Standard Exemptions apply to all items on the SHR and generally include minor and non-intrusive works but are in some instances subject to qualifications. Typical exempted works include maintenance (to buildings and gardens), minor repairs and repainting using approved colours. The Standard Exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval are attached at Appendix H.

Specific exemptions apply only to items on the SHR and are gazetted and included on the SHR listing, or identified in a CMP for the item endorsed by the Heritage Council. Exemptions do not apply to the disturbance, destruction, removal or exposure of archaeological 'relics'.

Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair

Section 118 of the Heritage Act provides for the regulation of minimum standards for the maintenance and repair of items on the SHR. The minimum standards cover the areas of weatherproofing, fire protection, security and essential maintenance.

In accordance with the above, an inspection to ensure the item is being managed in accordance with the minimum standards must be conducted at least once every year (or at least once every three years for essential maintenance and repair standards).

Failure to meet the minimum standards may result in an order from the Heritage Council to do or refrain from doing any works necessary to ensure the standards are met. Failure to comply with an order can result in the resumption of land, a prohibition on development, or fines and imprisonment.

Given the potential state heritage significance of the cemetery, it is recommended that the minimum maintenance standards be applied henceforth.

Heritage Act—Archaeological Provisions

The Heritage Act also contains provisions for archaeological relics, Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work, and State Agency Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers that apply to McCarthy's Cemetery whether or not it is on the SHR.

An archaeological relic is defined under the Heritage Act as 'any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance'. Under Section 139 a person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless carried out in accordance with an excavation permit. Should a relic be discovered or located, regardless of whether an excavation permit has been issued, the Heritage Council must be informed.

The McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook which accompanies the Penrith Lakes Archaeological Management Plan 2014 contains detailed assessments of the archaeological sensitivity and significance of the Hadley Park site. This is included at Appendix D.

Exceptions

Under Section 139 (4) the Heritage Council may permit an exception to the requirement of an excavation permit, subject to conditions.

5.5.2 The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) (NPW Act) is the primary legislative framework for the protection and management of Aboriginal heritage in NSW. While the assessment of Aboriginal heritage is beyond the scope of this report, the NPW Act is relevant to the Scheme area due to the presence of identified sites of Aboriginal significance.

Under the NPW Act an Aboriginal artefact refers to 'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains' (Part 1, Section 5(1)). It includes Aboriginal skeletal remains, either pre-contact in date or not occurring within historic cemeteries also used by non-Aboriginal people.

Under Section 90(1) of the NPW Act it is illegal to destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or place in New South Wales without prior consent of the Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Activities which might have an impact on Aboriginal objects (or sites) or Aboriginal places usually require approval of the Director General of the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) under Section 87 or Section 90 of the Act. For approval under Section 87 a permit is required to disturb, move and/or take possession of an Aboriginal object. Consent under Section 90 is required to destroy, deface or damage an Aboriginal object or place.

It is understood that no potential archaeological deposits (PAD) have been identified within McCarthy's cemetery. However, the cultural significance of heavily scarred Kurrajong trees bordering the cemetery are considered to require further assessment.¹

5.5.3 State Regional Environmental Plan

The Scheme is implemented under the provisions of the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No.11—Penrith Lakes Scheme (SREP11), gazetted in 1986. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority. Conditions of Consent have increased over the past 25 years in response to new development applications associated with changes to the Scheme (DA1–DA4) and as a consequence of changes to the statutory controls relating to the Scheme area.

McCarthy's Cemetery is listed in the SREP11—Schedule 3 Items of the environmental heritage as 'McCarthy's Cemetery, part Portion 82, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland'.

5.5.4 Penrith Council's Local Environmental Plan

The site is located within the City of Penrith LGA.

The aim of *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* (LEP) (Environmental Heritage Conservation) (LEP 1991) is to assist in the conservation and enhancement of the heritage items and heritage conservation areas within the City of Penrith LGA.

McCarthy's Cemetery is not listed in Schedule 2, Part 1 Heritage Items, of the Penrith LEP 1991.

However, Penrith City Council is still currently the consent authority for all works within the Scheme area not included under SEPP Major Development. All works to McCarthy's Cemetery not covered by the SEPP, (ie mining extraction), must be submitted to Penrith Council for approval. Other works, such as routine maintenance and repair are exempted.

A draft citywide LEP 2010 was prepared by Penrith City Council and forwarded to the Department of Planning. It identified a number of heritage items, including McCarthy's Cemetery (i2260049) within the Penrith Lakes Scheme which were intended to be incorporated into Schedule 5—Environmental heritage of Penrith LEP 2010. Council has since resolved to exclude the Penrith Lakes Scheme area from this plan. At the conclusion of quarrying activities, the site will require a new urban instrument, under which the cemetery will likely be within a residential area and managed as a listed heritage item.

5.6 Compatible Uses

McCarthy's Cemetery is a historic burial ground, a sacred space containing the human remains of early settlers of the Cranebrook area and their descendants. The preferred use of the place is as a cemetery, to be respected and retained as an item of environmental heritage.

Its future urban context requires careful advance planning for the setting, conservation and management.

5.7 Endnotes

¹ Powell, J, Draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Conservation Management Plan, report prepared for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, 2013, p 9.

6.0 Conservation Policies

6.1 Introduction

Conservation policies for McCarthy's cemetery should be consistent with the principles and guidelines in the Burra Charter, statutory requirements under the NSW Heritage Act and any other relevant planning controls. The environmental context and setting of McCarthy's Cemetery has changed dramatically as a result of resource extraction operations in the area and will soon change again as a result of future urban development. In the interim it will be vulnerable to vandalism and lack of management clarity. Consequently, the following conservation policies aim to retain heritage values and plan sensitively for the ongoing use and management of the cemetery as part of a new urban community.

Given the established State significance of the cemetery, high priority actions by PLDC to discharge its management responsibilities include:

- preparing and implementing an urgent schedule for conservation works to bring the site within the Minimum Maintenance Standards of the Heritage Act;
- preparing and costing a cyclical maintenance plan for works ahead;
- allocating appropriate funding support for urgent conservation works and a sinking fund to support long-term conservation needs; and
- identifying the appropriate Management Authority for the care control and management of the site.

This will ensure the future Management Authority for the cemetery is well informed and equipped in regard to its responsibilities.

The policies set out in the following section are based on analysis of the constraints and opportunities discussed in Section 5.0 of this CMP and consideration of the urban context in which the cemetery will be located in the future. Their development has reviewed and extended the policies within the CMP prepared for the site in 2008. The policies have been adapted as necessary to take into account changes since then and the management context that lies ahead for this site, which has been found to be of state heritage significance.

6.2 Conservation Policy

Policy Objective 1—General Policies

Policy 1.1—Manage in accordance with the CMP: Assess all development applications and proposed maintenance work against the policies contained in the CMP (augmented where relevant by the Archaeological Handbook). Those elements of the place identified as of exceptional and high significance within the expanded curtilage should be retained and managed in ways that conserve their heritage significance.

Policy 1.2—Minimise adverse impacts caused by change: The Burra Charter maxim 'Do as much as is necessary, but as little as possible' should be applied to significant built and landscape features and fabric.

Policy 1.3—Minimise, monitor and mitigate adverse impacts of change: Physical intervention to significant features and fabric should be avoided, but where unavoidable, should take place in areas of lowest significance, being designed to be as reversible as possible and the subject of heritage advice and standard heritage impact assessment processes.

Policy 1.4—Respect differing phases and layers of development: The cumulative significance of all phases of the place's history should be respected and conserved in accordance with each phase's relative significance level.

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| Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archivally record the current state of the site: A comprehensive archival record of the cemetery, including site layout, key elements, and built and landscape features and fabric, should be made as a high priority before change of ownership. It should observe the archival recording standards established by the Heritage Council and be lodged with Penrith City Council Library, the Mitchell Library and the Heritage Division. Identification of surviving records and plans should be included. The archival record should be augmented when works are undertaken. This information should be used to inform updates of this CMP.• Prepare a Community Plan of Management for McCarthy's Cemetery: a succinct Plan of Management should be prepared to inform the future Management Authority of the cemetery about their responsibilities for care, control and management. In the meantime this CMP should be implemented by PLDC. |
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Policy Objective 2—Conservation Principles

Policy 2.1—Manage in accordance with state heritage standards and guidelines The future conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with this CMP and the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 and *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2nd edition, 2009).

Policy 2.2—Reference the statement of significance in decision-making: The statement of heritage significance and schedule of significant elements set out in Section 4 should be accepted as the major basis for future planning and work.

Policy 2.3—Use specialist heritage expertise as needed: Where the heritage significance of specific features and fabric proposed for change is not clearly determined by this CMP, the assessment and guidance for appropriate action should be sought from a recognised heritage specialist

Policy 2.4—Engage stakeholders in CMP implementation: The policies in this document should be endorsed by all parties having responsibility for the management of the place, as a guide to future planning and work.

Policy 2.5—Maintain and conserve: As the Management Authority currently responsible for McCarthy's Cemetery, PLDC should continue to ensure that adequate conservation management and maintenance are provided, particularly given that the cemetery is in a vulnerable state due to past neglect, deferred maintenance and vandalism.

Policy 2.6—Assess heritage impact of development in the vicinity: New development proposals that impact on significant features and fabric of the place should be subject to heritage impact assessment in accordance with the guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW by a heritage specialist, with the intent of ensuring conformity with the policies of this CMP.

Policy 2.7—Maintain relationships between elements: Existing fabric, cemetery layout, monument placements, boundary fencing, significant plantings, setting and visual links and the relationships between these elements should be retained and conserved.

Policy 2.8—Supervise conservation works: All works to items assessed as of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance should only be carried out by or under the supervision of appropriately experienced heritage conservation specialists using approved specifications and / or methodologies.

Policy 2.9—Intrusive elements can be removed: Features and fabric assessed as intrusive or as having little or no significance may be removed or modified.

Policy 2.10—Analysis precedes works: All conservation works should be preceded by thorough analysis of the cause(s) of any deterioration of the element to be conserved, and the preparation of appropriate specifications for the conservation works, and all conservation works undertaken should be monitored for their efficacy.

Policy 2.11—Preservation and restoration are the preferred conservation processes to be used for fabric of Exceptional and High significance. (See Table 4.2 for definition of these terms). Worn or damaged significant fabric, unless positively dangerous, should be allowed to remain, and any associated risk reduced by other compatible means. Any new elements introduced to the cemetery should respect the aesthetic and other significance of the place, its features and fabric. Retention and care of significant fabric must be guided by current best practice in materials conservation, using methods appropriate to the particular type of fabric and traditional methods of construction and repair.

Policy 2.12—Recover lost components wherever possible: Attempts should be made by the Management Authority to recover from the site or elsewhere any significant materials or elements known to have been removed previously, and those elements should be reused in the conservation and / or interpretation of the place.

Policy 2.13 Use traditional repair techniques:—Where previous repairs are causing the original materials to deteriorate, they should be replaced using the original material or traditional repair techniques, possibly over time. Consolidants or sealants should not be used on original fabric unless proven to have no negative impact on the original fabric and to be of enduring benefit to it.

Policy 2.14—Retain original fabric: Original pointing and mortar material and its finish detailing should be retained wherever possible. Repairs should be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

- Where repair or replacement work is to be undertaken, mortar trials should be carried out to find the recipe that is the closest match in colour, texture, strength and ingredients to those originally used on monuments, so as to enable their replication.
- Identify the style in which the pointing was originally finished and replicate in any future repairs. (Be aware that there may be a number of different mortar recipes and pointing styles present throughout the cemetery which relate to a particular phase of the site's development should be replicated.
- Repointing, if required, should be carried out to match existing work without widening of existing masonry joints, in a mortar of similar appearance and strength to the original.
- Areas of previous pointing using inappropriate materials or methods should be removed and reconstructed.

Policy Objective 3—Archaeological Resource

Rationale

The general policies for the appropriate management of Penrith Lake's historical archaeological values are provided in the Penrith Lakes AMP. Site specific policies for actions relevant to the McCarthy's Cemetery site are provided in the individual Archaeology Handbook prepared for the site and provided in the Appendix B of this report.

The following policies present the synthesis of applicable policies relevant for the historical archaeological resource at the site.

Policy 3.1—Minimise Impacts on archaeology resources: Where change may impact adversely on the archaeological resource, all alternative courses of action will be considered, and the course of action with the lowest potential for adverse impacts will be preferred, and subject to relevant statutory consents.

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| Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a cautious approach to change. • Review all proposed change with reference to the AMP 2014, assessing it against the heritage values of affected relics. • Locate proposed changes, where possible, in areas identified as having the lowest archaeological potential and lowest archaeological significance. Consult the McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbooks in Appendix B of this report. • Obtain specialist heritage advice, as appropriate, with respect to the assessment of proposed change and the development of possible alternative courses of action. • Ensure, where possible, that changes are reversible. |
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Policy 3.2—Assess Archaeological Impacts: for all proposed actions, applying the principles and policies contained in the AMP and this report.

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| Actions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all proposed actions are assessed against the policies and recommendations of the AMP and this CMP. • Actions that may result in significant impacts on the archaeological resource must be identified and clearly expressed and relevant approvals sought. • Provide adequate mitigation measures for assessed impacts. |
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Policy 3.3—Prioritise conservation of site archaeology: The management of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological relics at the site (known and potential) will be given a high priority in the management of the site's heritage values. In situ retention of significant relics will be the preferred method of management.

- Actions**
- Ground disturbance should be minimised or avoided in areas of archaeological potential, where possible.
 - If ground disturbance is unavoidable, ensure that all ground disturbances with the potential to impact on the site's archaeological resource is preceded by an archaeological impact assessment and relevant approvals sought.
 - Locate new development or usage of the site (ie landscaping, new burials and interpretation elements) in areas where there is low potential for archaeological relics to be impacted.
 - Archaeological remains of State significance should be retained in situ, where possible.
 - Ensure that all ground disturbance works within the cemetery and its immediate surrounding belt is preceded by an archaeological investigation.
 - The archaeological investigations need to be carried out in accordance with the Heritage Act when Part 3A lapses or is removed, and the site is not declared as a State Significant Development.
 - Applications for relevant excavation permits should be supported by corresponding documents such as the McCarthy's Archaeological Handbook (Appendix B of this report), which contains archaeological research design.
 - Any archaeological investigation or recording should be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel.
 - Include suitable clauses in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that project personnel are aware of their obligation with respect to the archaeological resource. This includes provisions for potential delays related to discovery of unexpected archaeological remains (see the policy below).
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Policy 3.4—Minor ground disturbance may be carried out without the need for consultation with an archaeologist.

- Actions**
- Ensure appropriately qualified people make the determination as to whether the proposed works constitute 'minor works' (for example weeding, etc) under the exemption provisions.
 - If unexpected archaeological relics are exposed during 'minor works', observe Policy below and the recommendations in the McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook (Appendix B of this report).
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Policy 3.5—Manage any unexpected historical (non-Aboriginal) relics exposed by balancing the heritage values of the archaeology, the timing imperatives of the project, and the financial costs of delay. The significance of the relics will be the overriding determining factor.

- Actions**
- If unexpected or unrecorded relics are encountered during site works, cease works in the affected area/s immediately and notify the Heritage Division in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.
 - Consult with a qualified archaeologist to determine the heritage significance of any exposed relics and the need for an approval prior to recommencing works.
 - Consider alternative locations for the works.
 - Include an allowance in all relevant contracts for delays due to the exposure of unexpected archaeological relics.
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Policy 3.6— Retain relics in situ Significant relics will be retained in situ and not excavated or disturbed unless: disturbance or removal of relics is unavoidable; or there would be research benefits not otherwise obtainable.

- Actions**
- Always consider alternative locations for activities requiring ground disturbance where they would occur in archaeologically sensitive areas. Refer to the archaeological zones defined in the McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook (Appendix B of this report).
 - Carry out all archaeological excavation in accordance with the Archaeological Research Designs contained in the McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook.
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Policy 3.7—Minimise vehicular activity within the cemetery grounds.

- Actions**
- Restrict the vehicular movement within the cemetery grounds to a minimum.
 - Only authorised vehicles can be permitted in the areas outside the high archaeological sensitivity (refer to the Archaeological Zones in the McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook (Appendix B of this report)).
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Policy 3.8—Co-ordinate any remediation requirements with archaeology conservation: Should ground remediation be required in archaeologically sensitive parts of the cemetery, the remediation will be co-ordinated with the identification and investigation of the archaeological resource.

- Actions**
- Where ground disturbance for remediation would be in areas of high archaeological potential observe the recommendations in the Archaeology Handbook and the general policies above. If the site can be made safe without disturbing the archaeological resource, this should be preferred

Policy 3.9—Actively conserve relics: All significant archaeological relics exposed in the site will be appropriately conserved, whether they are retained in situ or removed for storage and/or display.

- Actions**
- Make arrangements for appropriate storage facilities, when needed.
 - Consult with a physical conservation specialist to ensure the long-term conservation needs of all relics are met. Integrate conservation and interpretation requirements.
 - Integrate conservation and interpretation requirements.

Policy 3.10—Manage any Aboriginal archaeological objects exposed in accordance with relevant legislation, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plans and OEH guidelines.

- Actions**
- Should any Aboriginal sites or objects be identified during future site works, all activities should cease in the affected area/s, and the advice of a qualified archaeologist and OEH sought.
 - Consult the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (if in place).
 - Consultation with the local Aboriginal community is recommended.

Policy Objective 4—Landscape

Rationale

McCarthy's Cemetery is an historic cultural landscape, demonstrating the traditions of European burial practices translated to a rural NSW colonial setting and containing a range of monument styles and materials, complemented by perimeter tree planting and some remnant grave plantings.

Conservation of such significant heritage places, particularly cultural landscapes, inevitably involves change as plants go through their life cycle. It is important that these landscape elements be managed according to their levels of significance and in accordance with best practice in arboriculture and horticulture. Care of trees in historic landscapes requires an understanding of heritage landscapes and experience in sensitive arboricultural management to retain historical and aesthetic values while protecting the built fabric of the place.

Policy 4.1—Conserve and manage all landscape elements assessed as having exceptional or high significance.

Policy 4.2—Implement best practice landscape management standards: Landscape management should conform to relevant Australian Standards (e.g. AS 4373 Formative Pruning) and current best practice in arboriculture and horticulture, as recommended by relevant industry representative groups.

Policy 4.3—Significance guides decisions: Make decisions regarding the retention and removal of particular trees based on their relative significance, safety, amenity value and contribution to the landscape as a whole.

- Action**
- Develop a succession planting plan for the staged replacement of significant plantings, based on analysis of historical evidence and careful consideration of arboricultural issues, to ensure the conservation of the landscape character and heritage values of the cultural landscape of the cemetery.

Policy 4.4—Implement Arboricultural advice: Future development affecting significant trees should be subject to arboricultural impact assessments prepared in accordance with current best practice and any Penrith City Council requirements.

Policy 4.5—Protect significant trees in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites during any site works such as fence replacement or monument conservation.

GML Heritage

- Action**
- Identify tree protection zones around all significant trees on site
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Policy 4.6—Implement Horticultural maintenance of the cemetery, particularly grass mowing and weed control should be in accordance with current best practice, avoiding any physical damage to monuments, kerbs and grave enclosures.

Policy 4.7—Control and or remove weeds and problem species including self-sown woody species.

- Action**
- Implement ongoing maintenance program in collaboration with Penrith City Council and adjoining landholders.
 - Noxious weeds, as listed in the Noxious Weed declarations for Penrith City Council local government area, must be controlled in accordance with the declaration. For current declarations see: <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds/noxweed/noxious>
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Policy 4.8—Control feral animals using methods approved by Penrith City Council and other responsible authorities.

- Action**
- Monitor the presence of any feral animals such as rabbits, feral cats, feral dogs and rodents
 - Record any adverse impacts on significant items and areas, vegetation and wildlife
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Policy 4.9—Retain and interpret remnant parts of McCarthy's Lane south of McCarthy's Cemetery to help in the explanation of the original access and previous environmental context, recognising its archaeological potential.

Policy Objective 5—Views

Rationale

Views to, from and within McCarthy's Cemetery are important aspects of its heritage significance and greatly enhance the appreciation and understanding by the public of its setting and history.

Policy 5.1—Interpret, conserve and enhance significant historical views to, from and within the cemetery as follows:

- significant view towards the Blue Mountains and Cranebrook escarpment;
- significant view towards The Poplars;
- significant view towards the Upper Castlereagh group
- significant views within the site, to the boundary plantings of elms and kurrajongs; and,
- significant views along the rows of graves.

The further delineation of significant historic views following cessation of mining and land reformation may require more detailed analysis and documentation prior to the design of any future residential development works, to assess any potential impact upon these views. New development should be designed in such a way that it allows enhanced views into and out of the cemetery and facilitates opportunities to interpret historical linkages

Policy 5.2—Manage new development and plantings to respect the importance of the views to, from and within the cemetery, and in the vicinity so that they enhance significant views, not block or detract from them.

Policy Objective 6—Setting and Curtilage

Rationale

The protection of the setting of heritage places is an essential part of recognising and managing its significance. Guidance is provided in the Burra Charter and the ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration. Proposed changes in land use or development of adjoining land will need to be carefully managed to avoid adverse impacts on the conservation and significance of McCarthy's Cemetery and its setting. The curtilage assessment in Section 4.7 identifies an expanded heritage curtilage of 40m from the existing

surrounding fence line to ensure protection from the impact of potential adjacent development on the cemetery and its setting.

Policy 6.1—Define and manage an appropriate expanded curtilage around the cemetery: In the absence of clarity about the future management of the site and the lack of detail regarding the surrounding subdivision pattern, an expanded curtilage of at least 40 metres beyond the existing fence lines should be retained around the cemetery on all sides to help retain its significant setting and landscape character. No new built forms or non-cemetery use should be allowed within this expanded curtilage, which should be managed as a single entity.

The final curtilage should be designed in conjunction with the subdivision of the surrounding area using the following principles:

- The adjacent subdivision pattern and landscaping should be designed to conserve and interpret the cemetery's heritage values; stabilise its fabric and retain its sense of place through landscaping, planting and careful attention to site levels and drainage.
- Within the expanded cemetery curtilage, development may include only cemetery and associated uses compatible with the conservation of its significance and setting. This expanded curtilage should include the interpretation of the remnant of McCarthy's Lane, and potential locations for modest cemetery maintenance facilities, access, and minimal parking.
- The main views to and from cemetery to the Blue Mountains, the Cranebrook Escarpment and to The Poplars and the Uniting Church group (discussed in Section 3.0) should be maintained through sympathetic subdivision layout design, landscaping and conservation provisions in an LEP and DCP.1
- New built forms beyond the expanded cemetery curtilage in the vicinity of the cemetery will require careful guidance and management so that its setting is not compromised by adjacent buildings and domestic infrastructure such as sheds, garages and fences. Actions to minimise any potential adverse impacts on its significance from the surrounding urban development may include controlling density, built form, site infrastructure (such as drainage), access and use of land in the vicinity of the expanded curtilage of the cemetery. Standard LEP clauses regarding development in the vicinity of heritage items should be used in conjunction with DCP provisions to control building setbacks (specifically including outbuildings), landscaping, building location, height, materials and colour.
- The potential for the connectivity of the cemetery expanded curtilage with open space and access to nearby lakes should be maximised.
- Site care, control and management arrangements should include the identification of an appropriate management entity and provision of funds to the future site Management Authority for urgent deferred maintenance works and the future long term conservation of the cemetery and its setting.

Policy 6.2—Prepare appropriate controls to guide development in the vicinity of the cemetery: Liaise with Penrith City Council and adjoining land holders to ensure that lands adjoining the subject site are developed and/or managed to conserve the heritage significance of the cemetery and its setting. Standard LEP clauses and specific provisions within a DCP should be used to manage development in the vicinity. New dwelling units on lots closest to McCarthy's Cemetery should be single storey, with recessive exterior materials, finishes and colours and located to minimise impacts on identified significant views. Opportunities to link the cemetery site with lakes and the open space networks should be explored.

Policy 6.3—Monitor nearby proposed developments or infrastructure projects to ensure that any new development in the vicinity of the expanded cemetery curtilage is sympathetic to the heritage values of the cemetery.

Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage expanded heritage curtilage in accordance with the conservation planning principles of policy 6.1 • Define final expanded curtilage for the Cemetery in accordance with the conservation planning principles in policy 6.1
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Policy Objective 7—Risk Management, Public Access and Safety

Rationale

There are certain statutory obligations with regard to the safety of those working on, occupying or visiting a property. However, historic cultural landscapes may, by their very nature, contain hazards or pose risks which may be brought to visitors' attention but which may not be removed without unacceptable impacts on heritage significance. Examples include dangerous monuments, uneven surfaces, tree roots, slippery surfaces, falling branches, snakes. Adequate levels of insurance should be maintained to cover public liability by the management authority. A protocol for dealing with

complaints, claims and incidents should be established in consultation with the Cemetery Advisory Committee recommended in Policy 15.2 and reviewed on a regular basis.

Public access to significant places and the safety of occupants and visitors must comply with current statutory requirements and should be aimed at achieving the most universal access possible within the constraints of heritage conservation.

Policy 7.1—Prepare an access plan that is informed by relevant statutory and non-statutory requirements. This should be devised by the Management Authority for the cemetery.

Policy 7.2—Provide equitable access to the cemetery only where it can be accomplished without adverse impact on the significance of the place and its elements. Alternative forms of access and interpretation may be developed

Policy 7.3—Maintain public safety: Management should be committed to a policy of maximising public safety, managing risk and minimising public liability within the constraints imposed by conservation of heritage significance.

- Actions**
- Conduct regular inspections and monitoring to identify potential and future risks and hazards.
 - Make reports of hazards and incidents, and keep log books of actions taken to remedy these situations.
 - Identify public safety hazards with appropriate warning signs, and barricades should be erected as soon as possible.
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Policy Objective 8—Security

Rationale

Completion of the PLDC operations followed by subdivision and residential development will open McCarthy's Cemetery up to increased public access and potential for vandalism. Positive steps will be necessary to reduce the risk of further vandal damage to the cemetery.

Policy 8.1—Demonstrate commitment to ongoing care and management of the site: McCarthy's Cemetery should be well maintained to demonstrate that the site is regularly cared for and visited.

Policy 8.2—Maintain regular security surveillance as management changes: Regular patrols should be incorporated into the interim and future management of McCarthy's Cemetery as the completion of the Penrith Lakes Scheme development approaches. Depending on future management arrangements, the cemetery may eventually be added to the regular round of Penrith City Council's park rangers.

Policy 8.3—Actively interpret the heritage values of the cemetery for incoming residents: Management should work with the new residential community to make residents aware of the heritage values of the cemetery and to encourage residents to undertake surveillance of the place and report any suspicious activities.

Policy 8.4—Implement local schools education programs visiting McCarthy's Cemetery: Educate local school children about the cemetery and its heritage values, and the need for the place to be respected and conserved.

Policy 8.5—Ensure 24 hour security: Consideration should be given to the installation of a sensor-based security system for McCarthy's Cemetery similar to that installed by Holroyd Council at Mays Hill Cemetery, Great Western Highway, Parramatta.

Policy Objective 9—Wildlife Conservation

Cemeteries can become important habitat for native animals in otherwise heavily developed places. Cavities in trees can become nesting places for birds or arboreal mammals. Shrubberies can provide suitable habitat for small birds and cover for reptiles such as skinks.

Indigenous fauna such as possums, lizards, amphibians, insects and birds may be expected to frequent the cemetery from time to time. While possums and some native birds can become a problem (e.g. possums feeding on significant plants, cockatoos damaging trees), indigenous fauna should be generally encouraged. For instance, native birds may be useful in controlling insect pests.

Policy 9.1— Conserve Indigenous wildlife by retention of suitable habitat and avoidance of the use of harmful pesticides and herbicides.

Actions

- Seek advice on this aspect of site management from National Parks & Wildlife Service and Penrith City Council.

Policy Objective 10—Interpretation Policies

Rationale

The communication of significance through interpretation is an integral part of the conservation process. The heritage significance of a place should be communicated to identified target audiences and the wider community to explain why the place is important and why it should be conserved, in ways that are informative, stimulating and culturally appropriate.

Existing interpretive material in various publications helps to explain the history of the cemetery. Community awareness and understanding of the significance of the place could be enhanced through the preparation of an Interpretation Plan which communicates the heritage significance of the place and its setting, in the context of the cultural landscape history of the Penrith and Hawkesbury local government areas and NSW generally.

Revealing previously hidden elements and fabric and defining new elements and fabric as part of reconstruction and adaptation (as recommended in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and general policies section of this report) are associated methods of interpretation in this context. Relocated fabric can demonstrate significant events / changes of practice, etc. over time. Where such occurs, interpretation on site can assist in the understanding of the original and later uses of the place.

Interpretation measures may include physical site elements (such as the perimeter fence, gate, paths, plantings and other landscape features), which interpret past features as well as more formal means such as historic photographs and brief historical accounts.

Policies

Policy 10.1—Ensure interpretation is an integrated element of surrounding development processes: Measures to interpret the major aspects of the significance of McCarthy's Cemetery appropriately should be incorporated into any conservation and development proposals for the curtilage and adjoining lands.

Policy 10.2—An Interpretation Plan should be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines and submitted for approval by the Heritage Council and relevant government authorities before any works commence on or near the site. The Plan should build on the themes and interpretive methods identified in the Penrith Lakes Interpretation Strategy, 2008. The recommendations of the Interpretation Plan should be implemented before completion of the proposed development to the satisfaction of the Heritage Council of NSW and the relevant government authorities.

Policy 10.3—Employ culturally appropriate media to communicate the significance of the cemetery and its setting to future residents of the nearby area, other identified audiences and the wider community should employ culturally appropriate media that do not detract from the heritage values of the place or offend cultural sensitivities. These may include but are not limited to:

- printed and web-based publications;
- interpretive signage;
- inclusion on guided or self-guided walking tours as part of the Penrith Lakes heritage trail;
- public art
- incorporation of the Cemetery in stories about archaeology in the Scheme area;

Policy 10.4—Design way-finding, informational, interpretive and safety signage in accordance with a Style Guide that indicates appropriate types of signage for the cemetery and its setting, including sympathetic locations and fixing methods that result in minimal intervention in or impact on heritage values, including significant views.

Policy 10.5—Preservation, restoration and reconstruction of key significant elements, areas and fabric are the preferred methods of meaningfully interpreting important attributes and associations of the place. Where adaptation is part of the conservation work, measures should be incorporated to show the location, character and / or role of removed or altered elements where appropriate so that all phases of the place's history can be readily understood.

Policy 10.6—Appropriate measures to interpret the history and significance of the place as a whole should be incorporated into any future development proposals for the site and adjoining lands.

Policy 10.7—The original and subsequent configurations of the place, where known, should be interpreted. Any future alterations and additions should be designed and constructed in a way that preserves and preferably enhances the interpretation of the place. Deliberate differences in design and finish within the place that reflect developments and changing uses over time should be interpreted.

Policy 10.8—Promote conservation programs to inform the local community about conservation works being undertaken at McCarthy's Cemetery, particularly any major landscape works. This could be undertaken through Penrith City Council's website, newsletters, press releases and other suitable media.

Policy 10.9—Information about the place, including this CMP and the progressive records of information derived from intervention in the fabric should be deposited in a public archive where it can be accessed by the community.

Policy Objective 10—Good Housekeeping, Maintenance and Repair

Rationale

'Good housekeeping' is an important part of the management of any heritage place, including careful control of waste storage and disposal and best practice in keeping the place tidy and in good condition during any works. Poorly located rubbish bins and untidy compost heaps can have a negative visual impact on a significant landscape. Modest facilities for maintenance works may need to be located on site, depending on future management arrangements.

Timely maintenance and repair based on regular inspection and technically sound and appropriate methods are fundamental to any conservation program.

Deferred maintenance has led to problems such as natural deterioration of fabric, storm damage, fungal decay, termite attack, weed growth, invasion by feral animals, which now needs to be addressed through an urgent works program.

Policy 11.1—Present site positively: Care should be taken to ensure that McCarthy's Cemetery is retained in a tidy condition during and after any construction or repair works. Contractors engaged in conservation work should be required to maintain the site in a tidy state during their works, to clear away rubbish progressively as it is generated, and to clean up and remove all surplus materials such as cement, adhesives, drop sheets, packaging materials from site when they have completed their work.

Policy 11.2—Implement a cyclical maintenance program: The cemetery should be cared for by a proactive program of cyclical planned maintenance and repairs based on a comprehensive knowledge of the place and its materials and construction technologies, followed up with regular inspection and prompt preventative maintenance and repair. Records should be kept for all major repairs and maintenance to landscape and built elements.

Policy 11.3—Use experienced tradespeople: Maintenance and any new construction or landscape works should be undertaken only by tradespeople with relevant qualifications / skills and experience in the specific type of work to be undertaken. All repair and maintenance work to be fully specified and supervised by a suitably qualified / experienced cemetery conservator, skilled in the range of works to be undertaken. Tradespersons engaged in works are to be conversant with and committed to execution of their works in accordance with the principles and practices of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, relevant statutory requirements and industry best practice.

Policy 11.4—Initiate regular pest inspections: Regular inspections should be made of any elements subject to rot, insect attack, damp and / or corrosion to ensure prompt preventative maintenance and repair.

Policy 11.5—Stabilise or replace inappropriate repair methods: Previous maintenance or repair works using inappropriate materials or methods should be replaced, when practicable or necessary, using materials and methods which replicate the original or otherwise retain the significance of the fabric as a whole.

Policy 11.6—Prioritise conservation works according to significance: Priority for conservation should be assessed primarily according to the relative significance of the feature or fabric requiring conservation, and the degree of threat to, or erosion of significance, in the advent of delay in conservation being undertaken.

Policy Objective 12—Review of Existing Heritage Listing

Rationale

This CMP has established that McCarthy’s Cemetery is of State heritage value, and its listing on the State Heritage register is recommended

Policy 12.1—Update SEPP/LEP data: The information gathered during preparation of this CMP should be used to amend the listing information about the cemetery and its significant elements on the SEPP and LEP heritage schedules and to guide decision making on whether national heritage listing is justified.

Policy 12.2—Nominate McCarthy’s Cemetery for inclusion on the State Heritage Register Commission a suitably qualified heritage practitioner to prepare SHR nominations for the Cemetery using this CMP as a basis.

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a nomination for SHR listing of McCarthy’s cemetery.
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Policy Objective 13—Dissemination of CMP and provision for review

Rationale

Conservation management plans usually contain considerable documentary evidence that adds to our knowledge and understanding of significant places. Wider dissemination of this material can increase community understanding and appreciation of such places. The CMP will be the leading document in the management of the cultural heritage values of the cemetery.

Policy 13.1—Distribute this CMP to relevant stakeholders: Lodge copies of this CMP with Penrith City Council Library Local Studies collection, the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage.

Policy 13.2—Regularly update CMP: This CMP should be reviewed within 5 years or in response to implementation of urban development plans, policies, natural disasters or changes in the statutory or financial environment.

Policy Objective 14—Development adjoining the cemetery

Rationale

The land uses adjoining the cemetery will change dramatically after the cessation of quarrying activities as mixed density suburban residential development replaces the previous rural context of the cemetery.

Development within the cemetery curtilage and in its vicinity should take into account the impacts of nearby urban development and the importance of interpreting the broader setting of the cemetery, which includes the wider landscape and views to and from the site (discussed in Section 3). Conserving these values will require specific planning controls applying to development in the vicinity, beyond those used to protect the cemetery curtilage, for example through building set-backs, careful location and design of new built forms, height and recessive exterior finishes.

Policy 14.1—Plan for development in the vicinity: The future site Management Authority should work with key stakeholders to develop appropriate planning controls to conserve the significance and setting of the cemetery.

Policy 14.2—Assess heritage impacts: For development in the vicinity of McCarthy's Cemetery or development proposals involving physical change at the site, specialist heritage advice should be obtained to minimise and mitigate impacts. A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be required. This HIS should be carried out by a qualified heritage practitioner in accordance with the Heritage Division guidelines, to ensure that the proposed development is sympathetic to the conservation of the heritage values of McCarthy's Cemetery and is designed to minimise adverse impacts on the cemetery and its significance.

Policy 14.3—Carefully plan and locate auxiliary service structures: Ancillary services such as maintenance facilities, drainage works for the proposed car park to the south of the cemetery and works around the cemetery should be designed to minimise any adverse impacts on the cemetery.

Policy Objective 15—Ownership and Future Management

Rationale

The current ownership and use of the surrounding land by PLDC has limited public accessibility to the site for several decades. The pending transfer of ownership to a new Management Authority will fundamentally change the access and thus expose the security context of the cemetery. The responsibilities for security during the transition period need careful implementation to avoid a state significant site being exposed to vandalism and theft.

The establishment of an appropriate management structure both during transition of ownership and as the site becomes part of a developing urban environment is a high priority. The establishment of an urgent works schedule and costed cyclical maintenance schedule as part of the basis for the relevant funding arrangements to be negotiated with an incoming Management Authority is a high priority for PLDC. This is a process in which an Advisory Management Committee also has an essential role to play.

Policy 15.1—Define and confirm relevant responsibilities for implementing the CMP and urgent conservation works: In the short term, responsibility for the cemetery lies with the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation as trustees of the site. In the long term, responsibility for McCarthy's Cemetery should rest with the Management Authority for the site and the relevant government authority.

Policy 15.2—Establish an Advisory Management Committee: An advisory committee should be established for McCarthy's Cemetery. This may be incorporated under Section 527(1) of the Local Government Act and recommended in 1989 for all Penrith Cemeteries.² The committee should comprise representatives from:

- The McCarthy Family,
- Penrith City Council;
- Any future management authority in the area.
- Local historical societies, genealogical or other interest groups, and
- The National Trust of Australia (NSW).

and be advised by a Heritage specialist.

Policy Objective 16—Funding

Rationale

The current ownership and use of the surrounding land has limited public accessibility to the site for several decades. Maintenance has been minimal during this time, and needs to be brought up to an acceptable standard for a state significant site prior to change of ownership, which will fundamentally change the access and thus security context of the cemetery. It is recommended that the minimum

maintenance standards of the NSW Heritage Act S118 be implemented by PLDC as a priority prior to change of ownership. An urgent works plan is needed to inform this work which should be completed prior to the change of ownership.

The responsibilities for funding future maintenance and conservation work will need to be understood fully, so that they can be factored into the relevant funding arrangements to be negotiated with incoming Management Authority. This CMP identifies the policy approach and planning processes needed for good management of this state significant site. The costing for implementing such work needs to be assessed by a quantity surveyor, working closely with a heritage specialist. A sinking fund to meet ongoing conservation requirements and deferred maintenance is recommended.

Policy 16.1— Until the completion of the Penrith Lakes Scheme, maintenance and repair work for McCarthy's Cemetery, located in the Penrith Lakes Scheme area, is the responsibility of the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation.

Policy 16.2— Following completion of the Penrith Lakes Scheme maintenance and repair work should primarily be funded by the future Management Authority for McCarthy's Cemetery.

Policy 16.3—Following completion of the Penrith Lakes Scheme, where eligible, the site Management Authority may also seek funding from other sources such as Commonwealth grants; NSW Government Heritage Assistance Program; Penrith City Council community grants; sponsorship and / or fundraising from appropriate sources.

Policy 16.4—The conservation management of McCarthy's Cemetery should include a regular annual budgetary allocation for built and landscape maintenance and conservation works, in addition to any recurrent budget for routine maintenance. This should be set up by the future Management Authority, based on the Urgent Conservation Works Schedule and Maintenance Plan.

Policy 16.5—Should the cemetery continue to be used for burial, then burial fees and associated charges should be increased to a reasonable rate and should be used as funding for maintenance, conservation works and capital funds.

Policy 16.6—It is recommended that funds be allocated for future management and operational plans to allow for implementation of the management recommendations in this CMP (for example, conservation of monuments, installation of interpretive signage, possible landscape improvements).

Policy 16.7—Provision should be made for the funding of long-term management and maintenance of McCarthy's Cemetery. For this purpose a heritage assistance fund should be established. This sinking fund should be initiated by PLDC and administered by the Management Authority for McCarthy's Cemetery.

Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement urgent schedule of works to comply with Heritage Act Minimum Maintenance Standards: The preparation and implementation of an urgent schedule of conservation works is needed to bring the cemetery and its curtilage up to a safe and secure state of repair, as defined by the Heritage Act Minimum Maintenance Standards, prior to its disposal by PLDC • Establish the ongoing costs of maintaining the Cemetery: The preparation of a Maintenance Plan and cost schedule for implementing the CMP is needed to enable funding negotiations during the ownership transfer of the site. A sinking fund for deferred maintenance and ongoing conservation works is recommended.
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Policy Objective 17—Future Use

Rationale

The future urban context for the site will bring development pressures as public access and functional demands change. Whilst its use as a cemetery will be maintained, its future function as passive open space in a growing residential neighbourhood will bring pressure for additional structures and access, from maintenance sheds to improved access pathways. The vulnerability of the site in transition and as the neighbourhood develops will need close management. Given the as yet undefined nature of site management ahead, the following principles provide an appropriate conservation approach, and will need to be reviewed and applied once the situation going forward is clarified.

Policy 17.1—Manage for Long term conservation outcomes: Future use McCarthy’s Cemetery should be long term and appropriate to the site. It should be sympathetic to or compatible with the former use and heritage character of the place and with the conservation of its significant fabric, layout and setting.

Policy 17.2—Limit new uses to those which actively support conservation: Permitted or compatible uses of McCarthy’s Cemetery should be limited to those which allow conservation of the significance of the place in accordance with the policies of this CMP.

Policy 17.3—Limit new Development: No additions should be introduced which will compromise, damage or obscure the significance of the cemetery or its immediate setting.

Policy 17.4—Locate new development sensitively: Any new developments should be appropriate in terms of sighting and setbacks, including the retention of appropriate visual and spatial relationships. They should also be compatible with the scale, form and character of existing landscape elements and harmonise with existing materials (refer policy 6.1).

Policy 17.5—Conserve and interpret historic views: View-line connections between McCarthy’s Cemetery, The Poplars (particularly from the grave of Esme Salmond), the Uniting Church group and the Blue Mountains and Cranebrook escarpments should be enhanced and retained.

Policy 17.6—Manage and interpret the cemetery curtilage: The extent of physical separation between any new development and the cemetery site should be sufficient to mark a clear demarcation between the new development and the site, allowing the cemetery to be 'read' in the landscape as a rural burial ground.

Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• McCarthy’s Cemetery should retain its current use as a cemetery and a reserve for the preservation of graves.• The cemetery should be retained for community use as a heritage and passive open space precinct.• New burials may be considered for close descendants of those already buried at McCarthy’s Cemetery, provided that controls are introduced to ensure that new grave markers are carefully sited and are of an appropriate design, form, scale and finish.• Placement within the cemetery of cremated remains should also be considered to continue associations with early settler families and to provide a source of income with which to maintain the cemetery.• As mentioned under Security (above), given the state significance of McCarthy’s Cemetery and its past history of severe vandalism, installation of a security system at the cemetery should be a high priority.
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6.3 Endnotes

¹ Further detailed consideration of historic views is found in the 2010 GML CMP for Penrith Lakes, specifically Figure 3.53.

² Don Godden and Associates Pty Ltd, 1989, *Penrith Cemeteries: Conservation Plans*, report prepared for Penrith City Council, p.10.

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8.0 Appendices

Appendix A

Conservation Management Guidelines

Appendix B

McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook

Appendix C

Inventory of Burials, reproduced from Stedinger Associates and Musecape, McCarthy's Cemetery, Conservation Management Plan, 2008.

Appendix D

Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013

Appendix A

Conservation Management Guidelines

Conservation Management Guidelines

1.1 The Cemetery Landscape Generally

McCarthy's Cemetery has suffered badly from vandalism, neglect and natural deterioration, particularly before public access to the site was limited by PLDC quarrying operations. Completion of those activities and development of the surrounding area for residential subdivision will pose new potential threats that will need to be addressed. Although the cemetery will adjoin a residential area rather than being set in a rural landscape after the development, the historic boundary planting will continue to mark the site and give the cemetery a sense of enclosure, enhancing its landscape character and value as a place for remembrance and quiet contemplation.

This landscape character should be maintained by reconstruction of the timber post-and-rail boundary fence, retention/replanting of the perimeter trees and creation of an appropriate curtilage for the site. New development in the vicinity of the cemetery and the construction of the proposed carpark should be guided by CMP Policy Objectives 6 and 14.



Figure 1: Panorama of McCarthy's Cemetery from the southwest, showing the way the cemetery sits in the present landscape which has been modified by PLDC quarrying operations. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

1.1.1 Graves with Intact Slabs and Uniform Cover of Gravel, Scoria, Marble or Quartz Chips or Intact Tiled Tops Generally

Control weeds by careful herbicide application (retention of plant growth on these graves is likely to cause deterioration of historic fabric). In some cases, control may require use of wands or painting with herbicide rather than use of sprays.

Dense herbaceous growth within a grave plot obscures the memorial and may eventually cause damage to the kerbs. Careful application of herbicide can control this growth but if any original memorial plantings remain within the grave, weed control may involve careful hand weeding. Planting should not be retained or encouraged in graves which have concrete slabs or tiled tops.

1.1.2 Graves with Woody or Herbaceous Vegetation

Where the grave has a monument, woody plants are to be removed and vegetation on the grave trimmed sufficiently so that the inscription can be read. This normally means vegetation will be maintained at the level of the surrounding kerb or below it, except for periods when growth of suitable plants such as traditional flowering bulbs or native herbaceous species is to be encouraged. The timing and frequency of trimming will need to be adjusted so the flowering and seeding times of various desirable plants can be accommodated.

Woody species within grave plots, whether purposely planted or self-sown, are likely to cause damage to kerbs and headstones and should generally be removed by cutting them down to stump level (avoiding physical damage to monuments) and poisoning the stump with an appropriate herbicide.



Figure 2: The grave at centre features a surviving fence and two standing stelae grave markers. The trees within the enclosure may have been planted but are more likely to be self-sown woody weeds and should be identified once in leaf. If they are shown to be weed species and are causing physical damage to the grave they should be removed. Removal will require carefully staging with the cutting of limbs (avoiding damage to the fence and stelae) to remove both trees down to the level of low stumps which should then be painted with glyphosate and allowed to rot slowly. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

1.1.3 Graves without Monuments

Where a grave does not have a monument, the vegetation on the grave is to be treated similarly as for a grave with a monument; however, appropriate plants may be retained to provide diversity and colour and suitable species may even be planted where appropriate.

1.1.4 Metal Grave Surrounds

Some graves in the cemetery have cast iron or wrought iron surrounds supported on sandstone dwarf walls/footings. Over time these metal surrounds have corroded with exposure to the atmosphere. In some cases there is physical damage of fence elements due to breakage or displacement. Further corrosion can be retarded by careful removal of loose rust with a wire brush followed by application of fish oil to the metal. Longer-term conservation can be achieved by careful cleaning of loose corrosion with a wire brush, followed by treatment with a rust converter such as a phosphoric acid-based preparation. If there is evidence that the metal surround was previously painted, it can be repainted in the original colour, often black or deep Brunswick green.



Figure 3: This metal grave surround has surface erosion which can be retarded by application of fish oil. Plant growth obscures the kerb in which the fence is mounted. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

Broken pieces of surrounds should ideally be kept with the grave and may be fastened on to the remaining fence with stiff galvanised steel wire.



Figure 4: Plot with multiple grave markers with surround of chains attached to sandstone posts. Tilted or fallen posts should be righted and the chain preserved with fish oil. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

1.1.5 Damaged Monuments

Damaged monuments should be repaired where feasible according to a priority list based on significance and cost-effectiveness/ease of repair.

Fallen Stelae

A common type of monument damage found in historic cemeteries is the fallen stele. A stele is an upright slab of stone usually fixed to a base of similar material with a mortise and tenon joint. Stelae can topple through soil movements, earthquakes or tremors or, in unfenced rural graveyards, through cattle rubbing against them. Many stelae also fall victim to vandalism.

If the stele and the base stone are intact, the headstone can be re-erected but this will require input from a monumental mason skilled in such work. If the stele is largely intact but cannot be re-erected, it should be well-supported on a wooden cradle at a slope which allows water to drain off the inscribed face. Broken stelae can be supported on a sloping base of concrete the same size as the stele, with an inert layer between the concrete and the stele.



Figure 5: This stele has fallen and broken into two pieces. If it cannot be repaired and re-erected, it should be well supported and raised off the ground at the top so that water runs off the inscribed face. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

Broken Pieces

When monuments topple, they often break into multiple pieces—some of which may be displaced from the original grave. In such cases, all pieces which can be located should be photographed and tagged to identify the grave from which they have come. They should then be stored in situ if this is considered safe, or off-site, if this is considered safer. A decision on restoration can then be made if and when funds are available. Repairs of this kind require expert input by a monumental mason or conservator with experience using appropriate fixing techniques, adhesives and mortars.



Figure 6: These pieces of a polished granite memorial have fallen from a monument. Given their weight, they could probably be retained on site but a search should be made for any other pieces, either of the column or of a surmount such as a sculpture. All pieces should be photographed and tagged—aluminium plant tags are obtainable from garden centres are useful for this purpose and can be written on with a permanent marker. Repair of this type of monument will probably require the use of phosphor bronze or high-grade stainless steel pins and appropriate adhesives to join the broken pieces. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)



Figure 7: A broken stele lying on the ground. All pieces should be recorded and ideally retained in situ. When funds permit, these pieces could be reassembled on a sloping support base to allow for improved interpretation. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)

Subsided or Broken Slabs

The 'desk-and-slab' type monuments that became fashionable in the early twentieth century usually comprise a sandstone or concrete kerb, a 'desk' memorial with a marble or polished granite tablet bearing the inscription and a concrete slab covering the top of the grave. Failure of the reinforcing material in these slabs—often combined with decay of the coffin and human remains, as well as subsidence of the soil above—can result in subsidence and/or cracking of the slab. Repair of such damage can be expensive and provided no public safety risk is apparent, may not be economically viable.



Figure 8: This grave is relatively intact, with its kerb in place and cross still standing. Dense grass growth obscures the surface of the grave which may be a tiled slab or a slab covered with marble or other chips. Retention of herbaceous material such as native grasses within kerbs is acceptable provided it does not exacerbate physical damage to the monument. Plant growth should be trimmed so that inscriptions can be read. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

Where slabs with concrete and/or tiled tops have broken and tilted—probably due to failure of the reinforcing mesh in the slab, subsidence of the soil under the slab and the weight of the grave furniture on the slab—repairs would reduce visual impact but may not be economically viable.

Missing Tiles

A number of desk-and-slab memorials in the cemetery may have ceramic tile-clad slabs, now obscured by plant growth. Where tiles have become lost, a search should be made in the vicinity of the memorial. Found tiles should be refixed with appropriate ceramic tile adhesive.



Figure 9: This desk and slab memorial has suffered considerable damage including breakage of the slab and dislocation of the desk, both of which feature ceramic tile upper surfaces. A search of the surrounding area should be made to locate the missing tiles which should be retained within the grave surrounds. Matching these tiles would probably be difficult but the original monumental masonry company may have a record of the source. Full repair of this memorial is probably not cost-effective but the grave could be improved by repositioning the desk to its original location and placement of the slab back inside the kerbs. (Source: GML Heritage, 2014)

1.1.6 Grave Furniture

A number of graves in the cemetery, particularly the desk-and-slab types, may have had grave furniture in the form of vases and or ceramic flower 'immortelles'. Most grave furniture appears to have been removed in past 'clean-ups' or stolen. Any surviving grave furniture should be retained in their original locations and refixed if necessary.

1.1.7 Pathways

There are no paved pathways at McCarthy's Cemetery but rows between graves are grassed and should be kept mowed to allow safe access to plots and to reduce fire and snake hazards. Mechanical devices such as mowers and edge-trimmers/'whipper snippers' should not be used directly against kerbs because they cause damage to the stone fabric. Plant growth around kerbs can be cut by hand, or a narrow strip can be kept grass and weed-free by careful application of herbicide. Use of Quat 50 quaternary ammonium spray may be more effective than Glyphosate, subject to checking Workplace Safety and Health requirements.

When mowing between rows of graves and using mechanical devices such as edge-trimmers/whipper snippers, care should be taken to avoid damage to sandstone and concrete kerbs and monuments themselves where there are no kerbs. A narrow strip around graves can be kept grass and weed-free by careful application of herbicide, although care should be taken to avoid soil erosion.

1.1.8 Perimeter Fence and Gates

Although the present fence and gates are reconstructions and are on an alignment slightly outside an earlier, possibly original, perimeter fence, they give the cemetery a sense of enclosure and provide limited security. They should be replaced in the same style with hardwood timber that has been treated against termite attack.



Figure 10: A relatively intact section of the perimeter fence, with a post from the earlier fence inside, at the northwest corner of the cemetery. The replacement fence should be of identical style and construction and made with timber treated to resist termite attack. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

1.1.9 New Monuments

Any new monuments erected to mark previously unmarked graves, to replace damaged monuments or to mark new burials, should be in keeping with surrounding monuments in both style and materials. They should also comply with relevant Australian standards for grave construction. Where descendants wish to mark graves where monuments have gone or have illegible inscriptions, new memorial plaques may be installed on low sandstone or concrete ‘slopers’ within grave plots.

1.2 Interpretation Including Signage

Interpretation is the communication of significance by various methods and may include the ‘reading’ of the landscape itself complemented by signs, publications (printed and web-based), portable electronic devices, education programs, guided tours and self-guided walks.

A uniform, integrated approach should be adopted across the cemetery for all signage—grave-marking, way-finding/directional, informational/safety and interpretive. Signage for any particular

purpose should be uniform in style, heritage 'friendly', easily read, vandal-resistant and easily replaceable.

The cemetery should have a sympathetically designed and sited sign at its entrance which provides information identifying the place and its significance and providing contact details where visitors may obtain further information or notify authorities of any threats to the cemetery.



Figure 11: Printed metal sign at Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery supported on timber posts with chamfered tops. The sign provides basic information about the cemetery, its significance and contact details for the management body. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)



Figure 12: The sign at the entrance to Addington Cemetery in Christchurch, New Zealand, provides information about the history of the cemetery. Undressed, unpainted timber framing and supporting posts have allowed cracking and biological growth. (Source: Chris Betteridge, 2014)

1.3 Burial Records

The records of those buried in McCarthy’s Cemetery have been compiled and are listed in the Stedinger and Associates 2008 CMP. Copies of these and any records discovered subsequently should be kept in the local studies section of Penrith City Council Library, at the Nepean Family History Society and the Nepean District Historical Society.

1.3.1 Record Keeping

Archival recording should be carried out prior to any landscape maintenance works, and after works are completed. These records should be lodged with the local studies section of Penrith City Council Library.

Appendix B

McCarthy's Cemetery Archaeology Handbook

McCarthy's Cemetery—Archaeology Handbook

1.0 Introduction

McCarthy's Cemetery is one of the earliest cemeteries in the Penrith district and is possibly the oldest dedicated Roman Catholic cemetery in New South Wales. It contains the oldest known European grave in the Penrith District. The cemetery was established near the McCarthy homestead in 1806, following the death of one of James McCarthy's children. Its consecration in 1838 represents a deliberate denominational separation contemporary with the earliest official recognition of the Catholic faith by the Colonial Government.

2.0 Description and Setting

McCarthy's Cemetery is located on a section of the original 100 acres granted to James McCarthy in 1804. It occupies a small, level site (0.4 hectares) on McCarthy's Lane. The placement of the cemetery was not associated with a church or any other ecclesiastical building or site. Unobstructed views extend across the Penrith Lakes Scheme area to the Blue Mountains in the west, the Cranebrook escarpment in the east, and the Poplars residence in the north. Although the historic context and pastoral setting has been compromised, the cemetery retains its nineteenth century character through integrity of original fabric and design.

The cemetery's layout is a fine example of functional simplicity—a formal rectilinear design enclosed by a split timber post and rail fence and edged by perimeter plantings of Kurrajongs and Scottish elms. The fence was rebuilt in the 1990s after a fire, although some earlier sections remain intact. There is a clear entrance at its south from McCarthy's Lane. Elements and features of the internal design have been obscured by grass cover, scrub and weeds. Parts of the cemetery are in poor condition.

Burial plots are concentrated towards the centre and northern end of the site, and are arranged in rows oriented north to south. Formal clusters of grouped plots are also present. Approximately 119 grave markers and/or grave surrounds survive, which include upright sandstone slabs (though few survive intact), several marble and granite tombstones, one timber cross, and many cast and wrought-iron fence enclosures. The most notable group of monuments is that of the McCarthy family plot, comprising



Figure 1 Example of grave marker at McCarthy's Cemetery. (Source: GML 2008)

Location

Situated on the northern side of McCarthy's Lane (Portion 82), approximately midway along its historic length.

Historic Use

Part of the original land grant made to ex-convict James McCarthy in 1804.

The cemetery is associated with the historic McCarthy Farm complex (no longer extant) and McCarthy Lane (partially intact)

The cemetery has been in continuous service for 200 years as the resting place of many families from the Penrith district, first as a private family graveyard, and later dedicated for general use.

Present Use

Continued use as cemetery—most recent interments from 2004.

Associated People

Early pioneers of Castlereagh/Penrith, and their descendants.

James McCarthy, Irish convict transported in 1793, among the Nepean's first settlers.

Archbishop John Bede Polding dedicated the cemetery in 1838.

Thomas Hobby, supervisor of Cox's Road construction through the Blue Mountains, is buried here.

Michael Long, alderman and former mayor of Penrith, is buried here.



Figure 2 Entrance path, facing north across site. (Source: GML 2008)

Key References

Bently F and J Birmingham 1981, Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European Settlement, report prepared for PLDC.

Britton G and C Morris 1999, Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study, report prepared for PLDC.

Don Godden & Associates Pty Ltd 1989, Penrith Cemeteries Conservation Plans, prepared for Penrith City Council.

Fox and Associates, March 1987, Heritage Study of the City of Penrith, prepared on behalf of Penrith City Council.

Godden Mackay Logan 2004, Penrith Lakes Urban Land Scheme, Concept Masterplan—Non-Indigenous Heritage Report, for PLDC.

Stedinger Associates 2008, McCarthy’s Cemetery, A Conservation Management Plan (Draft Report), prepared for PLDC.



Figure 3 McCarthy’s Cemetery. (Source: Penrith City Library, Fox & Associates 1986)

six monuments with decorative relief features. A total of 243 known burials have been identified through Church burial registers, historians, family members and local interest groups.

3.0 Phases of Development

Date	Event
	Mulgoa country, the traditional land of the Mulgoa people.
1790s	Squatters in the Castlereagh area begin farming the fertile alluvial soils of the Nepean-Hawkesbury River.
1792	James McCarthy is tried in Country Antrim, Ireland, and sentenced to seven years transportation to New South Wales.
1793	James McCarthy arrives in the colony on the <i>Bodingtons</i> . After serving his sentence, he is believed to have been among the Nepean’s first settlers, unofficially farming from as early as 1800.
1801	Mary Rigney (future wife of James McCarthy) arrives in the colony on the <i>Ann</i> .
1803	Governor King issues first land grants in the Castlereagh area.
	King issues proclamation permitting Rev Father Dixon to say Mass on a rotation basis at Sydney, Parramatta and the Hawkesbury.
1804	James McCarthy receives a land grant of 30 acres and a further grant of 100 acres to the east of Castlereagh Road. He names his property Crane Brook Farm.
1806	McCarthy’s three-year-old daughter, Elisabeth, dies and is buried on the southern boundary of ‘Cranebrook’, fronting McCarthy’s Lane.
	The McCarthy homestead becomes a centre for Catholic services, and a room is set aside for the visiting Priest.
1821	Mary McCarthy dies.
1822	The McCarthy holdings total 200 acres (two grants, portions 81 and 82).
1838	Archbishop Polding consecrates the 1 acre (0.4 ha) site as a public cemetery.
1851	James McCarthy dies.
1912	William Ralph McCarthy dies.
1965	The McCarthy family farm sold to Readymix.
1973	Cranebrook House, the McCarthy family residence, was demolished after being damaged by fire.
Late 1980s	Cemetery falls into disrepair.
1990s	The cemetery’s post and rail perimeter fences are replaced after a bushfire.

4.0 Archaeological Potential

4.1 Introduction

'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood of archaeological remains to survive at a site. It should be distinguished from 'archaeological significance' which refers to the heritage values of any remains that may prove to have survived. Thus, there may be 'low potential' for certain remains to survive, but if they do survive, they might be assessed as being of 'High significance' (for example, if they are rare examples from the convict period).

The potential for relics to survive at a site depends on the 'site formation processes' that have operated there. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, the phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there.

Ask: Have parts of the site been subject to actions that may have deposited relics (on the one hand) or which might have destroyed relics (on the other hand)?

For example, a site that has been graded by earthmoving machinery may have low archaeological potential because grading works often disturb or remove archaeological evidence. Some archaeological remains are more vulnerable to disturbance (for example, botanical remains), while others are more robust (for example, wall footings).

4.2 Site Formation Processes

The area of McCarthy's Cemetery has been occupied for c200 years. In that time, a number of activities have taken place there with the potential to both deposit and disturb archaeological relics. The kinds of relics that may survive in the different parts of the site, and their potential for survival, are described below by archaeological zone.

Geophysical survey has demonstrated that interments appear to be limited to inside the existing fence line.

The site is now surrounded by areas that have been quarried to within natural levels. There is no potential for archaeological relics in the quarried areas.



Figure 4 Headstone and concrete grave surround. (Source: GML 2008)

Gradings of Archaeological Potential

High

Historical research indicates that there was previous human activity or development in the area and that physical evidence of this activity would have been created. There has been little or no evidence of subsequent ground disturbance. There is a very good chance that physical evidence of this previous activity or development (archaeological remains) will survive in situ.

Moderate

Historical research indicates that there was previous human activity or development in the area and that physical evidence of this activity may have been created. There has been some ground disturbance in the area. There is some chance that physical evidence (archaeological remains) will survive in situ.

Low

Historical research indicates that there has been no human activity or development in the area, or that there would be little or no physical evidence of any former activity or development. The area has been subject to significant ground disturbance. It is unlikely that any physical evidence of previous activity or development (archaeological remains) would be present.



Figure 5 Most recent interment—2004. (Source: GML 2008)

4.3 Potential Archaeological Remains

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of McCarthy's Cemetery and its buffer zone was undertaken by the Archaeological Computing Laboratory (ACL) of the University of Sydney in May 2008. The aim of the investigation was to define the limit of burials. The GPR revealed unmarked burials in several grids within the defined cemetery boundaries (see Figure 13—'Line 12' and 'Line 13'). However, no such anomalies were found in the grids outside the fence, which strongly suggests that there are no burials outside the present cemetery boundaries.

There is a discrepancy between the number of burials identified from Church and local records (243) and those identified visually by grave markers or surface depressions (approximately 119). ACL's remote geophysical survey verified the existence of unmarked burials. These subsurface anomalies are particularly evident in areas adjacent to the concentration of marked graves in the central part of the cemetery. Additionally, a large triangular area in the southeast sector of the cemetery was recorded during geophysical survey as displaying a 'strong disturbance'. While grave-size anomalies could not be clearly identified by geophysical survey, it is possible that there are graves in this southeastern area.

The potential archaeological resource at the cemetery may be summarised as follows:

Activity	Potential Remains	Integrity of Remains	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance at State Level
Early land clearing	Tree roots, charcoal deposits, artefact scatters, soil deposits, evidence of camp sites etc.	Likely to have been removed/disturbed by subsequent activities.	Low	High
Burials	Skeletal remains, coffins, coffin hardware, grave goods, utilitarian items (buttons, buckles etc).	Known to exist in functioning cemetery.	High	High
Grave furniture	Headstones, crosses etc have fallen in a number of locations. It is likely that similar grave furniture has fallen and lies buried across the cemetery.	May have been obscured or disturbed by subsequent activity, or deteriorated remains may have been removed during clean-up and maintenance work.	High	High
Former landscaping	Paths, edging, fence rails, etc.	Artefacts may have been obscured or destroyed by subsequent landscaping or other activities.	Moderate	High

5.0 Archaeological Significance

5.1 Introduction

'Archaeological significance' refers to the heritage significance of archaeological remains (known or potential).

Assessments of heritage significance endeavor to establish why a place or item is considered important and why it is valued by a community. Significance assessments are carried out applying a range of criteria expressed in a variety of documents including the *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (Burra Charter) (for general application), *the Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch Department of Planning, December 2009 (for assessing State and local significance) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC Act) (for places of National significance).

While all of the assessment criteria may be applied to archaeological remains, the most relevant criteria relate to the research potential of the remains (that is, their ability to provide information), as well as their associations with significant historical places, events or people. Remains that have higher research potential would generally have greater heritage significance.

Archaeological remains should be managed according to their significance, which can influence the degree of impact that may be acceptable, or the level of investigation and recording that may be required. In some cases, the most appropriate management strategy may be to protect the remains from any impact or retain any exposed archaeological remains in situ.

5.2 Summary Statement of Significance

McCarthy's Cemetery is significant at the local, State and National level because it:

- Demonstrates the early settlement of Castlereagh and denominational divisions within the early community (historical significance).
- Reflects very early official recognition of the Catholic faith by the colonial government in the 1820s (historical significance).
- Has associations with original settlers in the area (especially the McCarthys) and notable Catholic



Figure 6 Remnant of post and rail fence. (Source: GML 2008)

Gradings of Archaeological Significance

Archaeological remains are graded as being of local or State heritage significance under the Heritage Act.

These grades are sometimes further subdivided so that a place can be of Low, Moderate or High significance at a local or State level.

Burra Charter

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

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



Figure 7 Perimeter fence. (Source: GML 2008)

NSW Heritage Manual Criteria

Criterion (a)—Important in the course, or pattern, of our cultural history.

Criterion (b)—Strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons.

Criterion (c)—Demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

Criterion (d)—Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Criterion (e)—Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of cultural history.

Criterion (f)—Possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of cultural history.

Criterion (g)—Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places.

Other Assessment Criteria

1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

(Bickford A and S Sullivan 1984¹)



Figure 8 Wooden cross. (Source: GML 2007)

identities (for example, Bishop Polding, Thomas Hobby and Michael Long) (associative significance).

- Has spiritual significance to the local community (social significance).
- Has the potential (through its archaeology and grave stones) to contribute important data (scientific significance).
- Is possibly the oldest dedicated Catholic burial ground in Australia (rarity value).
- Is representative of early rural colonial burial grounds (representativeness).

6.0 Archaeological Research Design

The following research framework should be applied to any archaeological investigation undertaken within or around McCarthy's Cemetery:

6.1 Research Questions—General

- What physical evidence of former activities survives at the site?
- What is the extent of the surviving archaeological evidence?
- What is the nature of extant archaeological features?
- What is the date of the identified features?
- What can the cultural evidence contribute to our knowledge about this site or other sites?

6.2 Research Questions—Penrith Lakes District

- What evidence is there of the pre-European landscape?
- Is there physical evidence of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal contact?
- What does the archaeological evidence tell us about the types of people that lived and worked in the area (in terms of socio-economic groups, race, religion, nationalities etc)?
- Does the archaeological resource shed any light on early Catholic religious practices in Australia?

6.3 Research Questions—Specific to McCarthy’s Cemetery

- What does the archaeological evidence tell us about the historic layout of the cemetery? Were there family or other burial groupings? How was the cemetery arranged?
- Does the archaeological evidence demonstrate the nature of the historic landscaping at the cemetery?
- What was the nature of the historic grave furniture? How was it made? What is the nature and quality of the workmanship?
- How can the archaeological evidence inform upon any linkages between McCarthy’s Cemetery and other cemeteries in the area, or cemeteries in the greater Hawkesbury/Nepean region?

7.0 Archaeological Management

7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

- Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC) has ultimate responsibility for the appropriate management of archaeological resources within the Penrith Lakes Scheme.
- PLDC should appoint a Heritage Officer as the primary point of contact and communication for the management of heritage issues within the Penrith Lakes Scheme.
- The PLDC Heritage Officer should be consulted before ground disturbance is undertaken in areas identified as being of archaeological sensitivity. If in doubt—ask.
- The PLDC Heritage Officer must be responsible for applying the principles and policies in this document. The PLDC Heritage Officer should consult with relevant heritage professionals and, where appropriate, the Heritage Division, OEH, if in doubt.
- Contractors involved in ground disturbance in archaeologically sensitive areas must be informed of their obligations in relation to archaeological issues by the PLDC Heritage Officer. A copy of this Archaeology Handbook must be provided to site contractors. Contractors are also responsible for the appropriate management and treatment of the

Historic Themes Relevant to McCarthy’s Cemetery

Peopling Australia, which incorporates the sub-themes of: Peopling Australia—Migrating and Promoting settlement.

Building Settlements, Towns and Cities, which incorporates the sub-themes of: Land Tenure—Making Settlements to Serve Rural Australia, and Remembering Significant Phases in the Development of Settlements, Towns and Cities.

Developing Australia’s Cultural Life, which includes the sub-themes of Worshipping and Living in the Country and Rural Settlements.

Marking the Phases of Life, which incorporates the sub-theme of Dying



Figure 9 Overgrown plots. (Source: GML 2007)

Need for a Research Framework

The archaeological remains at a site are a finite resource. Where subsurface disturbance or excavation is required and remains cannot be retained in situ (not disturbed or destroyed), it is essential that the research potential of the archaeological resource be fully realised.

An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) helps to ensure that this occurs. An ARD provides a research framework for the archaeologist, including a range of 'research questions' that help the archaeologist formulate excavation methodologies prior to work commencing. A number of 'historic themes' have been developed to provide a framework for developing these research questions.

An ARD sets out the appropriate excavation methodologies for a proposed excavation. Excavation methodologies should be designed to best answer the research questions posed by the ARD, and to contribute to interpretation and other mitigative strategies.



Figure 10 Headstones, general view.
(Source: GML 2007)

archaeological remains, in consultation with the PLDC Heritage Officer.

- Where the development of the site is determined to be a 'major project' Part 3A or classed as SSD under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW), the Minister for Planning would be the consent authority for the project. This AMP should be submitted with the Concept Application and related Project Applications. Consents should be conditioned such that works carried out in accordance with the provisions of this document require no further consents.

7.2 General Policies—Archaeological Management

The following policies form the basis of archaeological management at the site:

Prioritise Management of Historical Archaeological Remains—Appropriate management of historical archaeological remains (known and potential) should be given high priority in the management of the site's heritage values.

Minimise Archaeological Impacts—Ground disturbance should be minimised or avoided in areas of archaeological potential, where possible.

In Situ Retention—Archaeological remains of State significance should be retained in situ, where possible.

Site Protection—Strategies should be put in place to minimise or avoid uncontrolled disturbance of areas of archaeological potential (for example, restricted movement of heavy machinery across these areas).

Archaeological Investigation—Where disturbance of areas of archaeological potential is proposed, this disturbance should be preceded by, or undertaken in conjunction with, archaeological investigation and recording.

Underground Utility Services—Excavation or ground disturbance for the purpose of exposing or accessing underground utility services infrastructure is appropriate where the excavation or disturbance would occur within an existing trench and the excavation or disturbance would not affect known or potential archaeological remains (other than the service infrastructure itself).

Suitably Qualified Personnel—Any archaeological investigation or recording should be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel. The archaeologist on site (Excavation Director) must have the authority to stop or redirect works, as required, to allow archaeological remains to be appropriately investigated or recorded.

Contractors and Subcontractors—Suitable clauses should be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations in relation to the site's archaeological significance. Site inductions should include a heritage component. Relevant contracts should include provision for potential delays related to the discovery of unexpected archaeological remains.

Notification—The Heritage Division, OEH, should be notified of the commencement and completion of any archaeological investigations.

Reporting—The results of any archaeological investigation should be presented in an Archaeological Excavation Report within 12 months of completion of the investigation and a copy of the report should be submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH.

Conservation and Storage of Artefacts—PLDC (or its successors) is responsible for the safekeeping of relics recovered from the site unless alternative arrangements are negotiated with the Heritage Division, OEH. 'Safekeeping' may include cleaning, stabilising, labelling, cataloguing, storing etc in an appropriate repository.

Interpretation—Interpretation of archaeological remains should occur within the Penrith Lakes Scheme where appropriate and should be undertaken in accordance with the policies and recommendations identified in the Penrith Lakes Scheme Interpretation Strategy (2008) and relevant Special Element Interpretation Plans.

Unexpected Relics—If any unexpected historical archaeological remains of potentially Local, State or National heritage significance are encountered during site works, works should cease in the affected area/s until a proper assessment has been made by an archaeologist. Further research, documentation or approval may be required before works can recommence in the affected area/s.

Unexpected Aboriginal Archaeological Objects—If any unexpected Aboriginal archaeological objects are exposed

Statutory Framework

If relics of National significance would be substantially impacted by works, it may be necessary to refer the matter to the Australian Government Minister for Environment (applying the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*).

The Penrith Lakes Scheme is implemented under the provisions of *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan 11* (SREP 11), now a SEPP.

In addition, the Penrith Lakes Scheme has been declared a 'major project' governed by Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW), now State Significant Development (SSD). For extraction, rehabilitation or lake formation, the Minister for Planning will be the consent authority. The Minister for Planning can approve works and can condition that approval such that the works are undertaken in accordance with this AMP.

For other development proposals, Penrith City Council is the consent authority. For all other circumstances, the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) would apply.

The Heritage Act provides automatic statutory protection to 'relics'. The Heritage Act defines a 'relic' as:

Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence:

- (a) *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales not being aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) *is of State or local significance.*

Sections 139–145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation of a relic, except in accordance with a gazetted exception or an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (except where specified by other prevailing legislation). The site has the potential to contain historical archaeological relics as defined by the Heritage Act.

The management of the Penrith Lakes Scheme heritage resource is also governed by the provisions of a confidential Deed entered into between PLDC and State government in 1987, and the conditions of consent attaching to a number of DAs. Always consult these before commencing works that may impact on the archaeological resource.

A range of regulations and statutory provisions affect cemeteries in NSW, including the one in the Methodist Church Group. Public Health Regulations should always be consulted for burials in historic cemeteries. In New South Wales the *Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Act 1966* establishes local councils as controllers of public cemeteries, but each cemetery may also have legislation of its own.²

Consultation and Liaison

If Aboriginal objects are exposed by ground disturbance, consult with those parties identified in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (this may include the Office of Environmental Heritage (OEH), Aboriginal community representatives and others). Consult the guidelines for consultation published by OEH.

The PLDC Heritage Officer should consult with heritage professionals and/or the Heritage Division, OEH, as appropriate.

The PLDC Heritage Officer may wish to involve community groups in the management of the archaeological resource.

during site works, work should cease in the affected area/s and consultation with relevant Aboriginal community representatives and OEH should be initiated.

Disputes and Uncertainty—Should disagreement or uncertainty arise concerning the application of this AMP, the matter should be referred to the Heritage Division, OEH, for determination.

7.3 Specific Management—McCarthy’s Cemetery Management Zones

The site has been divided into a number of management zones below (see Figure 12). The results of the geophysical survey are illustrated in Figure 13. For each management zone the following is provided:

- A summary of potential archaeological relics and their significance.
- Research questions that the potential archaeology in the zones might be used to address, and which should guide future excavation methodologies.
- Management recommendations for the various zones, based on likely and anticipated actions, and the identified potential relics.

Remember: if a specific circumstance is not covered in this Archaeology Handbook, use the policy framework in the Archaeological Management Plan for guidance.

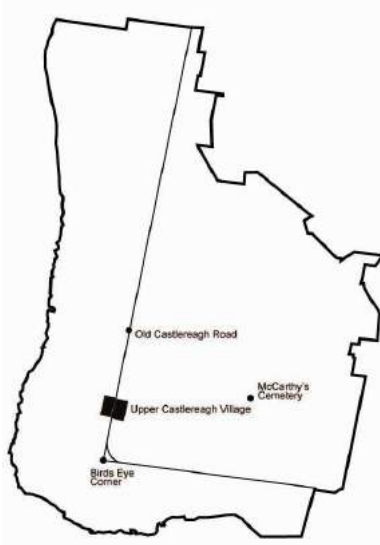


Figure 11 Location of McCarthy’s Cemetery within the Penrith Lakes Scheme area.



Figure 12 Site plan with management zones overlaid. (Base photo: Google Earth)



Figure 13 GPR survey results. The path's historic location was confirmed. The southern third of the site may contain graves, especially the triangle. (Source: ACL)



Note: To be used in conjunction with Inventory (Chapter 3) and Tables 6.1 and 6.2 (Chapter 6).
Drawing is to scale.

Date: 15.02.08
Site: McCarthy's Cemetery. Client: Penrith Lakes Development Corporation.
Drawing by: Genid Stedinger
STEDINGER
Figure 6.2: Detailed Survey Plan of the Cemetery.

Grave Markers

No.	Date	Occupant (Family)	No.	Date	Occupant (Family)
1		Single space	119	1840 [1841]/ 1844/1866	Dolan (3)
2	1950/1951 [1961]	Loneragon (2)	120	1946	Feeney
3			121	1886/1849/ 1852/1856	Stapleton/Nevell (4)
4	1926	Loneragon	122	1888	Nelan
5	1901/1923/1935	Quinn (3)	123		
6		Single space	124	1859	Jordan
7		Single space	125	1875	Gilligan
8	1956/1959	Collins/Loneragon (2)	126	1858/1881	Gilligan (2)
9	1855/1857/1862	Connelly (3)	127	1867	Gilligan
13	1911/1937	Reddan (2)	128	1828/1829	Gilligan (2)
19	1879 [1870]	Farrell	129	1864	Nelan
20	1877/1890/ 1892/1909	Hobby (4)	130	1869/1886	Neville (2)
22	1909	Shaw	131	1866/1866/1880	Wallis/Palmer (3)
23	1894	Shaw	133		
24	1910	Cummins	137	1879	Crothers
25	1882	Shaw	139	1886/1880s	O'Brien (2)
32	1887	Cooper	140	1882	Byrne
33	1908/1918	Shaw (2)	140	1882	Single space
34	1858/1858	Heffernan (2)	142	1847/1846/-	Power (3)
35	1906	Fulton-Parker	143	1904/1907	Heavy (2)
36	1850/1852	Rowe/McCann (3)	145	1884/1885/ 1895/1908	Coyle (4)
40					
42	1913	McCann	146		
43	1906	Upton	148	1847	Howell
44	1913/1916	Gilligan (2)	149	1879	Hutchison
45	1857	Whiteman	150	1941	Nelan/Merrigan (2)
49	1913	Gilligan	153	1863/1865/1869/ 1878/1878	Eagan (5)
50	1860	Ryan	154	1882/1884	McCarthy (2)
51	1853	Ryan	155	1862	McCarthy
52			156	1839/1850	McCarthy (2)
57	1898/1913/1941	Gunnell (3)	157	1911/1903/1940	McCarthy/Hibberson (3)
58		Double space	158	1869	McCarthy
59	1850	Gunnell	160	1806/1821/ 1846/1851	McCarthy (4)
61	1856	Smith	161		
63	1904/1908	Coffey (2)	162		
64	1901/1916	Coffey (2)	164		
65	1922	Coffey	165	1883	Anderson
66			166	1881	Brown
67	1904	Willmott	167		
68	1914	Herbert	169	1942/1946/1874/ 1875-/1876/1877	Thornley/Heaton/ Delaney (7)
69			170		
70	1914	Ballinger	171		
71	1908	Burn / Byrne / Burse?	172	1875/1876/ 1887/1895	Nelan (4)
72	1846	Wilson	173	1902/1944/1922	Heaton (3)
74	1850/1859/1861/ 1867/1902	Murphy/Buss (5)	174	1888/1889	Kernahan (2)
79	1902/1905/ 1924/1932	Plunkett/Willett (4)	175	1847	Walsh
93	1927/1948/1997	Willett/Daniels (3)	177	1926/1935/1937	Hibberson/Cox (3)
94	1963	Plunkett	178		
95	1977	Salmund	179	1884	Long
97	1881	York	180	1878/1926	Long (2)
99/100	1855	Nelson	181	1868/1868	Long/Kinchula (2)
101	1863	Franklin	182	1880/1899	Brell (2)
104	1888/1891/1911 1918/1926/1940	Cosgrove (7)	183	1878/1878	Wiggan (2)
105	1883/1884/1888	Walsh/Glasscock (4)	184	1932/1952	Plunkett (2)
106	1857/1863/1874	Walsh (3)	185	1942/1958	Purcell (2)
108	1852/1863	Byrne (2)	186	1912/1915	Purcell (2)
110	1862/1862/1878	Walsh/McNally (3)	187	2004	Dwyer
111	1847	Lane	188	1951	Brophy
113	1842/1842/1842	Paul (3)	190	1872	Rigney
115	1876	Waring/Bede (2)	192	1906	Willett
116	1875/1891	McNally (2)			
117	1863/-	Rigney (3)			
118	1904/1925/1933	Dolan (4)			

Numbers not listed represent unmarked graves

Figure 14 A plan of the cemetery prepared by Stedinger Associates in February 2008. The southern third of the cemetery, which appears largely vacant in this plan, is likely to contain unknown burials according to geophysical survey results.

Zone 1—Northern Sector and the Main Concentration Of Graves

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance at State Level
Burials	Cuts, fills, grave goods belonging to burials that have become forgotten with the passage of time.	High	High
Grave furniture	Headstones, crosses etc that have fallen and been buried by soil deposits.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to McCarthy's Cemetery

- Can the archaeology be used to identify burial plots that have become overgrown or buried under accumulating soil deposits and forgotten with the passage of time?
- Who was buried at the cemetery? How might the occupants of the cemetery be characterised in terms of religion, country of original, circumstances of death?
- What can the archaeology tell us about the historic spatial arrangement of the cemetery?
- What was the historic landscaping of the cemetery? Can the alignment and construction of the path be clarified by the archaeology?
- What changes over time at the cemetery are evident in the archaeological record?

Archaeological Management Regime—Northern Sector of McCarthy's Cemetery

New Interments

- The heritage values of McCarthy's Cemetery reside principally in its function as a final resting place for local community members. It would be inappropriate to undertake archaeological investigations in the area that might adversely impact on that use and those values.
- Alternatives to significant ground disturbance should be considered (for example, memorial plantings, columbaria etc) where appropriate.
- Any archaeological investigation carried out at McCarthy's Cemetery should be directed principally towards relocating 'lost' burials, identifying unused parts of the cemetery that would be appropriate for future interments, and informing future landscape design. The objective should not be to exhume human remains or grave goods. Existing burials should remain undisturbed.
- Geophysical survey suggests that historically the least utilised part of the cemetery has been the southwest quadrant (see Zone 3 below). Preference should be given to this area for future interments if it is determined that ongoing use of the cemetery is appropriate. New interments should be avoided in Zone 1, where there is a high concentration of historic burials, many of which may remain unidentified (there is a discrepancy between the number of burials identified across the site from church and local records (243) and those identified visually by grave markers or surface depressions (c119)).

Zone 1

- If it is determined that interments are appropriate in Zone 1, ground disturbance should be undertaken observing the following methodology:
- In relation to consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The initial stages of grave excavation (the top c400mm of excavation) should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded.
- If unexpected burials are exposed on the location of the proposed interment, excavation must cease and the location of the burial reconsidered.
- If unexpected ex situ headstones or other grave furniture are exposed on the location of the proposed interment it would be appropriate to remove and relocate those relics after they are appropriately recorded. In situ grave furniture (for example, the bases of headstones) should not be disturbed. This may require that the proposed interment be relocated.
- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).

- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to minimise the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

New Landscaping

- As a general principle, archaeological relics should be left undisturbed where possible. However, the general improvement of the site's setting through enhanced landscape design (for example, the re-establishment of historic landscaping) is a desirable heritage outcome that would justify a small degree of disturbance of the archaeological resource. The results of any archaeological investigation should inform landscape design options at the cemetery.
- Where the introduction of new landscaping would result in ground disturbance in the zone, this should be treated as an opportunity to undertake archaeological investigation, and the following methodology should be observed.
- In relation to consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded.
- If unexpected burials are exposed on the location of the proposed works, excavation must cease and the proposed landscape design reconsidered.
- If unexpected ex situ headstones or other grave furniture are exposed on the location of the proposed works it would be appropriate to remove and relocate those relics after they are appropriately recorded, however, consideration should always be given to their retention in situ and incorporation into the landscape design. In situ grave furniture (for example, the bases of headstones) should not be disturbed. This may require that the proposed landscape design be reconsidered.

Zone 1

- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to minimise the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

Zone 2—Pathway

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance at State Level
Pathway	The existing pathway appears to follow an historic alignment. Geophysical survey identified the compacted surface of the pathway (see Figure 13). Historic paths might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to McCarthy's Cemetery

- What can the archaeology tell us about the historic spatial arrangement of the cemetery?
- What was the historic landscaping of the cemetery? Can the alignment and construction of the path be clarified by the archaeology?
- What changes over time at the cemetery are evident in the archaeological record?

Archaeological Management Regime—Pathway

- The extant pathway at McCarthy's Cemetery is located 'off-centre'. Geophysical survey suggests that this somewhat unusual alignment reflects the historic alignment and therefore it should be retained. No future interments should be located on the pathway's alignment.
- Where it is proposed that the pathway be re-established as part of an enhanced landscape setting, archaeological investigation should seek to clarify the precise alignment, extent and construction of the pathway in order to inform landscape design options.
- The ongoing care and maintenance of garden areas, and the introduction of improved landscaping in this area (such as the reinstatement of the historic pathway), would generally be a positive heritage outcome. Ground disturbance for this purpose is appropriate, including the disturbance/destruction of part or all of the existing fabric of the pathway. Observe the following methodology.
- Where ground disturbance is required along the pathway:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.

Zone 2

- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- In reinstating the historic pathway, favour an approach that would cause minimal ground disturbance. If the reinstatement of this feature requires ground disturbance, and the possible disturbance or destruction of historic surfaces, this would be appropriate because the archaeological impacts would be mitigated by the positive heritage outcomes for the setting of the historic cemetery.
- Prior to the ground disturbance occurring the pathway should be investigated by a qualified archaeologist, using a sampling strategy (a minimum of six slit trenches crossing the path at regular intervals) and observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation. The archaeologist should ensure appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings) and the conservation and storage of movable relics.
- If unexpected burials are exposed on the alignment of the pathway, excavation must cease and the alignment of the pathway and landscape designs reconsidered.
- If unexpected ex situ headstones or other grave furniture are exposed on the historic pathway it would be appropriate to remove and relocate those relics after they are appropriately recorded.
- Where possible, retain any historic kerb stones etc in situ. However, it would also be appropriate to interpret such relics (should any survive) as part of any landscape upgrade.
- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

Zone 3—Southern Third of the Cemetery

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance at State Level
Burials	Cuts, fills, grave goods belonging to burials that have been forgotten with the passage of time.	High	High
Grave furniture	Headstones, crosses etc that have fallen and been buried by soil deposits.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to McCarthy's Cemetery

- Can the archaeology be used to identify burial plots that have become overgrown or buried under accumulating soil deposits with the passage of time?
- Who was buried at the cemetery? How might the occupants of the cemetery be characterised in terms of religion, country of original, circumstances of death?
- What can the archaeology tell us about the historic spatial arrangement of the cemetery?
- What was the historic landscaping of the cemetery? Can the alignment and construction of the path be clarified by the archaeology?
- What changes over time at the cemetery are evident in the archaeological record?

Archaeological Management Regime—McCarthy's Cemetery Southern Sector

- The heritage values of McCarthy's Cemetery reside principally in its function as a final resting place for local community members. It would be inappropriate to undertake archaeological investigations in the area that might adversely impact on that use and those values.
- Alternatives to significant ground disturbance should be considered (for example, memorial plantings, columbaria etc) where appropriate.
- Any archaeological investigation carried out at McCarthy's Cemetery should be directed principally towards relocating 'lost' burials, identifying unused parts of the cemetery that would be appropriate for future interments, and informing future landscape design. The objective should not be to exhume human remains or grave goods. Existing burials should remain undisturbed.
- There is a discrepancy between the number of burials identified across the site from church and local records (243) and those identified visually by grave markers or surface depressions (c119). Therefore, there is a generally high potential in the cemetery for unidentified graves. The relatively bare appearance of this zone should not be assumed to reflect an absence of burials.
- Geophysical survey (Figure 13) suggests that historically the least utilised part of the cemetery has been its southwest quadrant, although even here the survey detected disturbances suggestive of burials. Preference should be given to this area for future

Zone 3

interments if it is determined that ongoing use of the cemetery is appropriate, but care should be taken in the selection and excavation of interment sites.

- Geophysical survey detected particularly strong disturbances suggestive of burials in a triangular area in the southeast of the cemetery (the eastern side of this zone) (see Figure 13). The western side of the zone should be favoured for new interments over this area.
- If it is determined that interments are appropriate in Zone 3, ground disturbance should be undertaken observing the following methodologies.

Potential for Open Area Research Excavation

- Proactive archaeological investigation of the cemetery should be avoided where this would adversely impact on the spiritual values of the cemetery. However, archaeological investigation has the potential to clarify whether this part of the cemetery was used for burials and therefore to enhance the cemetery's spiritual values.
- As noted above, geophysical survey suggests that burials do in fact exist in the southern sector (a matter supported by anecdotal evidence).
- It would be appropriate for proactive archaeological investigations to be undertaken in this part of the cemetery (an 'open area research excavation') if:
 - local residents have been consulted and there is agreement that this would be appropriate; and
 - on completion of the excavation, appropriate landscaping is reinstated, informed by the results of the excavation and other research.
- Similarly, avoid incremental destruction of the archaeological resource in the cemetery. If there is an expectation that the reinstatement of historic landscaping or the introduction of other features (for example, a columbarium) will involve significant ground disturbance in this zone, data from the archaeological resource is best obtained in a controlled open area excavation across the entire zone.
- Where it is determined that an open area research excavation is appropriate, In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, the following methodology should be observed.
- Excavation should be carried out by experienced archaeologists.
- Given the vulnerability to disturbance of the potential archaeological resource, the proposed archaeological investigations should be undertaken principally by hand excavation (pick,

shovel, trowel etc), although it may be necessary to remove some deposits (for example, the first layer of turf) using a small bobcat. The Excavation Director should monitor any machine work carefully and should make recommendations for tracks used, access and egress points etc, as appropriate.

- The archaeologist should have authority to direct site works, as required, in order to undertake all necessary investigation or detailed recording.
- The depth of excavation required across the site should be determined by the excavation director, based on the nature of the subsurface profile. However, the depth of excavation should be strictly limited to a depth sufficient to identify the cuts and fills of any possible burials. Graves should not be excavated. The objective should not be to exhume the deceased or study grave goods (which would trigger the operation of the *Public Health Act 1991* (NSW)). The objective should be solely to identify the location of 'lost' burials.
- The need for detailed investigation and recording of specific deposits or features should be determined by the excavation director throughout the course of the investigation to ensure that the important parts of the site are adequately investigated and recorded, and that resources are not employed in areas that do not warrant further investigation.
- Excavation should be controlled through the establishment of a grid system.
- It would be appropriate to engage community volunteers in the process if this approach is agreed to during community consultation.
- Comprehensive site recording should be undertaken. The entire investigation process should be recorded photographically. Additional detailed site recording should be undertaken (measured drawings, context sheets etc) if and when archaeological deposits and features are encountered. Measured drawings should be made of exposed features. The location of exposed relics (such as headstone bases, burial cuts, kerbing etc) should be recorded by survey.
- In situ retention of relics should always be the favoured approach. However, where this is not appropriate, any artefacts that are recovered should be provenanced according to their contexts. Artefacts should be conserved (washed and bagged) and stored in an appropriate repository, observing specialist conservation requirements where appropriate (for example, for leather artefacts). Artefacts should be logged in a database that reflects current best-practice archaeological data recording.
- A report of the results of the fieldwork should be produced at the completion of the archaeological investigation. This report should include:
 - a description of the results of the investigation, including a discussion of the nature of the archaeological remains recorded;
 - a response to the research questions raised in this report;
 - a discussion of the relics recovered by excavation including artefact or sample analysis;
 - site records, including measured drawings and photographs;

Zone 3

- a CD-ROM containing the artefact database; and
- conclusions relating to the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains.
- All relevant site personnel (including contractors) should attend a site induction prior to commencement of works on site to ensure that all are aware of the heritage issues associated with the site and the role of the excavation director and other archaeologists.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

New Interments

- The following assumes that no open area research excavation has been undertaken in the zone.
- If it is determined that interments are appropriate in Zone 3, ground disturbance should be undertaken observing the following methodology.
- In relation to consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The initial stages of grave excavation (the top c400mm of excavation) should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded.
- If unexpected burials are exposed on the location of the proposed interment, excavation must cease and the location of the burial reconsidered.
- If unexpected ex situ headstones or other grave furniture are exposed on the location of the proposed interment it would be appropriate to remove and relocate those relics after they are appropriately recorded. In situ grave furniture (for example, the bases of headstones) should not be disturbed. This may require that the proposed interment be relocated.
- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and

measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)

- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to minimise the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

New Landscaping

- The following assumes that no open area research excavation has been undertaken in the zone.
- As a general principle, archaeological relics should be left undisturbed where possible. However, the general improvement of the site's setting through enhanced landscape design (for example, the re-establishment of historic landscaping) is a desirable heritage outcome that would justify a small degree of disturbance of the archaeological resource. The results of any archaeological investigation should inform landscape design options at the cemetery.
- Where the introduction of new landscaping would result in ground disturbance in the zone, this should be treated as an opportunity to undertake archaeological investigation, and the following methodology should be observed.
- In relation to consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.

Zone 3

- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded.
- If unexpected burials are exposed on the location of the proposed works, excavation must cease and the proposed landscape design reconsidered.
- If unexpected ex situ headstones or other grave furniture are exposed on the location of the proposed works it would be appropriate to remove and relocate those relics after they are appropriately recorded; however, consideration should always be given to their retention in situ and incorporation into the landscape design. In situ grave furniture (for example, the bases of headstones) should not be disturbed. This may require that the proposed landscape design be reconsidered.
- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored (or relocated to other parts of the cemetery if appropriate). Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to minimise the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

Zone 4—Area Outside the Fence Line

- Geophysical survey indicates that no burials extend into this zone. There is a generally low potential for archaeological relics here. Works involving ground disturbance in this area can be carried out without the need for further consultation or consents (so far as archaeology is concerned). However, if unexpected archaeological relics are encountered works must cease and an archaeologist should be engaged to assess the likely extent and significance of the relics.
- Where unexpected relics of local significance or in disturbed contexts are exposed, and the proposed ground disturbance would disturb or destroy them:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the following methodology.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the following methodology.
- The recommended ground disturbance methodology is:
 - If relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), then conserved and stored.
 - Seek to retain relics of State or National significance in situ. If in situ retention of State significant relics is impossible for overwhelming conservation, health or safety reasons, they may be removed only after this has been demonstrated and by a qualified archaeologist observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation and ensuring appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate) and conservation and storage of relics. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project or classed as SSD, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs, survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to minimise the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.

Zone 4

- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with the OEH guidelines.

Zone 5—McCarthy's Lane

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance at Local Level
Road surfaces, kerb stones, drains	The existing road follows a historic alignment. Historic surfaces might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction. However, the road is likely to have been a dirt track for much of its early life with limited potential for archaeological evidence. Drains and kerbs may be represented by stone relics.	Low-to-Moderate	Low-to-High depending on date.

Research Questions Specific to McCarthy's Lane

- What can the archaeology tell us about the historic alignment and construction of McCarthy's Lane?

Archaeological Management Regime—McCarthy's Lane

- The alignment of McCarthy's Lane is a historic alignment of heritage significance. The alignment should be retained.
- If new road infrastructure can be constructed without disturbing or destroying historic road surfaces (for example, by introducing fill), this would be desirable as it would seal and protect the archaeological resource. In such a case, it would not be necessary to archaeologically investigate the historic surfaces beforehand.
- However, if the construction of new road infrastructure would disturb or destroy historic road surfaces (for example, through grading), observe the following methodology.
- Where ground disturbance is required along the road alignment:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by observing the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, proceed by way of an Exception notification to the Heritage Division, OEH. The notification should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who will explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.

Zone 5

- Prior to the ground disturbance occurring the road alignment should be investigated by a qualified archaeologist, using a sampling strategy (a minimum of four slit trenches crossing the road alignment at regular intervals along the cemetery road frontage) and observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation. The archaeologist should ensure appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings) and the conservation and storage of movable relics. Trenches should be located with a view to clarifying the connections between the cemetery (for example, the historic entrance/pathway) and the road.
- If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH, for an Excavation Permit.)
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division, OEH, that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs, survey plans and other drawings as appropriate.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example, leather and metal artefacts).
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, works should cease in the affected area/s and OEH be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken consistent with OEH guidelines.

8.0 Endnotes

- 1 Bickford, A and S Sullivan 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and S Bowdler (eds) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (Proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra.
- 2 See Prue Vines, 'Resting in Peace? A Comparison of the Legal Control of Bodily Remains in Cemeteries and Aboriginal Burial Grounds in Australia', in *Sydney Law Review*, 1998, (3), at <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/SydLRev/1998/3.html#Heading112>.

McCarthy's Cemetery Management Zones



Site plan with management zones overlaid. The church building is in Zone 3 and the hall in Zone 5. (Base photo: Google Earth)

Appendix D

Inventory of Burials, reproduced from Stedinger Associates and Musecape, McCarthy's Cemetery, Conservation Management Plan, 2008.

Bridget died in August 1857 at the age of 34 ‘... LEAVING FOUR CHILDREN ALREADY IN HEAVEN ...’ There are no surviving headstones/markers nor any written record for these four dead children. Indeed, the only known Walsh to be buried in McCarthy’s Cemetery prior to 1857 was Mary Walsh, aged 45 or 47 years. Bridget’s four children may, of course, have been buried in another cemetery (especially if the family had moved districts) but given the damage to and destruction of many of the headstones/markers it seems possible that these children (and perhaps others like them) were buried somewhere within the Cemetery’s grounds.

While all care has been taken in compiling the following inventory, inaccuracies within the historical sources themselves (often due to low levels of literacy in early Australian society) and difficulties reading old and sometimes damaged headstones/markers and written records, necessarily lead to discrepancies. Where such discrepancies are known to exist, the following inventory records the more likely information within the text and possible variants within square brackets. Whenever possible the inventory includes: each person’s name, gender, date of death, age at death, relatives (and these are stated only when the precise relationship is known), people sharing headstones/markers, the inscription on each headstone/marker and occasionally ‘miscellaneous’ information.

<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.165</p>	<p>Anderson, John (male) 26/9/1883 aged 55 yrs</p> <p>BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH AND I WILL GIVE THEE THE CROWN OF LIFE Apoc. 2.10 Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF JOHN ANDERSON WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEPTEMBER 26TH 1883 AGED 55 YEARS ON HIS SOUL SWEET JESUS HAVE MERCY</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.70</p>	<p>Ballinger, Catherine (female) 14/3/1914 aged 66 yrs John Ballinger (her son)</p> <p>Catherine Ballinger Died 14-3-1914 Age 66 years of Jane Street Penrith son John</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription</p>	<p>Brell, Daniel (male) 20/5/1880 aged 61 yrs Justina Brell (his wife) Justina Brell Erected BY JUSTINA BRELL IN MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND DANIEL BRELL WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY</p>

Site Plan Grave No.182	20 th 1880 AGED 61 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.182	Brell, Justina (female) 10/4/1899 aged 87 yrs Daniel Brell (her husband) Daniel Brell ... Also HIS BELOVED WIFE JUSTINA BRELL WHO DIED 10 th APRIL 1899 AGED 87 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.188	Brophy, John James (male) 22/12/1951 [12/10/1951] John James BROPHY Died: 22-12-1951 Recent concrete marker reads Died: Oct 12 1951
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.166	Brown, Margaret Elizabeth (female) 4/5/1881 aged 36 yrs Thomas Brown (her husband) In Affectionate Remembrance of MARGARET ELIZABETH BELOVED WIFE OF THOMAS BROWN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 4 1881 AGED 36 YEARS Lord thy will not mine be done
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Brown, Mary Evangelist (female) 7/11/1908 Mary Evanugelist? Burn? Burse? Died 7-11-1908
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Brownlow, Ellen (female) 4/11/1913 aged 79 yrs William Brownlow (her son) Ellen Brownlow Castlereagh Died 4-11-1913 Aged 79 years Son William Brownlow Lambridge
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Brownlow, William Charles (male) 4/7/1935 aged 73 yrs Ellen Brownlow (his mother) unmarked grave
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.74D	Buss, Bridget Mary (female) 31/1/1902 aged 80 yrs William Buss (her husband) William Buss, William Buss and John Buss ... ALSO HIS BELOVED WIFE BRIDGET MARY WHO DIED 31 ST JANry 1902 AGED 80 YEARS Sweet Jesus have mercy on her Soul R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with:	Buss, John (male) 12/8/1850 aged 7 yrs Bridget Mary Buss, William Buss and William Buss

<p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.74D Site Plan Item No.74C</p>	<p>... ALSO JOHN BUSS BORN 18TH JULY 1843 DIED 12TH AUGUST 1850 COME AND HEAR ALL YE THAT FEAR GOD AND I WILL TELL YOU WHAT GREAT THINGS HE HATH DONE FOR MY SOUL PSALM LXV 16 ...</p> <p>Also Footstone associated with main headstone marked "WB 1861, JB 1850, WB 1867"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.74D Site Plan Item No.74C</p>	<p>Buss, William (male)</p> <p>25/10/1867 aged 59 yrs</p> <p>Bridget Mary Buss (his wife)</p> <p>John Buss, William Buss and William Buss</p> <p>... FOR THE LOVE OF JESUS SAY A "HAIL MARY" FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF WILLIAM BUSS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 25TH OCTOBER 1867 IN THE 59TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. WHO UNDER THE SHADE OF THE CROSS FOUND BOTH PEACE AND REST R.I.P. ...</p> <p>Also Footstone associated with main headstone marked "WB 1861, JB 1850, WB 1867"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.74D Site Plan Item No.74C</p>	<p>Buss, William (male)</p> <p>3/9/1861 aged 22 yrs</p> <p>Bridget Mary Buss, John Buss and William Buss</p> <p>IHS SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM BUSS BORN 29TH DECEMBER 1838 DIED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1861 ...</p> <p>Also Footstone associated with main headstone marked "WB 1861, JB 1850, WB 1867"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.140</p>	<p>Byrne, Catharine Teresa (female)</p> <p>18/1/1882 aged 37 yrs</p> <p>James Byrne (her husband)</p> <p>Erected BY JAMES BYRNE IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED WIFE CATHARINE TERESA WHO DIED JANUARY 18 1882 AGED 37 YEARS As a father hath compassion on his children so hath the Lord compassion on them that fear him</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.108</p>	<p>Byrne, Margaret (female)</p> <p>30/7/1863 aged 27 yrs</p> <p>Peter Byrne</p> <p>... MARGARET BYRNE DIED JULY 30 1863 AGED 27 YEARS</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.108</p>	<p>Byrne, Peter (male)</p> <p>7/8/1852 aged 48</p> <p>David Byrne (his son)</p> <p>Margaret Byrne</p> <p>ERECTED BY DAVID BYRNE I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER PETER BYRNE Who Departed This Life AUGUST 7, 1852 AGED 48 YEARS MAY HE REST IN PEACE OH CHRISTIANS ALL WHEN PASSING BY AND THIS YOU CHANCE TO SEE THINK ON YOUR LAST END AND THE GRAVE AND PRAY A WHILE FOR ME THAT I MAY TRACE THE NARROW PATH AND SAFE ASCEND ON HIGH TO ADORE THREE PERSONS YET ONE GOD THAT MADE BOTH YOU AND I ...</p>
<p>Name</p>	<p>Clarke, Elizabeth (female)</p>

<p>Death Related to: Marker shared with: Grave inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>28/2/1927 aged 91 yrs unmarked grave</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Clarke, Mary (female) 24/8/1922 (date of burial) aged 81 yrs Peter Clarke (her husband) and Walter Ernest Clarke (her son) nee Mills</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Clarke, Peter (male) 29/12/1896 aged 66 yrs Mary Clarke (his wife) and Walter Ernest Clarke (his son) no surviving headstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Clarke, Walter Ernest (male) 31/7/1938 aged 56 yrs Mary Clarke (his mother) and Peter Clarke (his father) unmarked grave</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.65</p>	<p>Coffey, Annie (female) 2/9/1922 aged 45 yrs [44 yrs] Annie Coffey Died 2-9-1922 Aged 45 years</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.63</p>	<p>Coffey, Bridget (female) 11/8/1908 aged approx. 37 yrs Margaret Coffey (her sister) Margaret Coffey ... Bridget Coffey Born 1871 Died 11.8.1908</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.63</p>	<p>Coffey, Margaret (female) 4/1/1904 aged approx. 31 yrs Bridget Coffey (her sister) Bridget Coffey Daughters Margaret Coffey Born 1873 D. 4.1.1904 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.64</p>	<p>Coffey, Mary (female) 9/7/1916 William Coffey (her husband) William Coffey ... His Wife Mary Coffey Died 9.7.1916</p>

Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.64	Coffey, William (male) 15/4/1901 [1902] Mary Coffey (his wife) Mary Coffey William Coffey Died 15.4.1901 ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.8	Collins, Mary Angela (female) 2/9/1956 aged 86 yrs Mary Loneragon In Loving Memory of MARY ANGELA COLLINS DIED 2 ND SEPT 1956 AGED 86 YEARS ... [Replacement concrete marker reads Aged 80].
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.9	Connelly, Michael (male) 29/1/1857 aged 59 yrs Thomas Connelly and Timothy Connelly I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF MICHAEL CONNELLY BORN OCTOBER 8 1797 DIED JANUARY 29 1857 ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.9	Connelly, Thomas (male) 3/11/1862 aged 13 yrs Michael Connelly and Timothy Connelly ... ALSO THOMAS CONNELLY DIED NOVEMBER 3 1862 AGED 13 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.9	Connelly, Timothy (male) 29/6/1855 aged 14 yrs Michael Connelly and Thomas Connelly ... ALSO TIMOTHY CONNELLY BORN SEPTEMBER 3 1840 DIED JUNE 29 1855 ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.32	Cooper, Ann (female) 18/5/1887 aged 50 yrs William Cooper (her husband) Erected BY WILLIAM COOPER IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED WIFE ANN WHO DIED MAY 18 th 1887 AGED 50 YEARS Jesus said to her I am the resurrection and the life that he believeth in me although he be dead shall live
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.104	Cosgrove, Bridget (female) 2/7/1888 aged 27 Hanora Cosgrove, Richard Cosgrove and William Cosgrove ... Also BRIDGET COSGROVE DIED 2 ND JULY 1888 AGED 27 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription	Cosgrove Gertrude (female) about 1940 Mary Cosgrove ... Gertrude Cosgrove Died about 1940

Site Plan Grave No.104B	
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.104	Cosgrove, Hanora [Honora] (female) 5/7/1898 aged 71 yrs Richard Cosgrove (her husband) Richard Cosgrove, Bridget Cosgrove and William Cosgrove In Loving Memory of HANORA COSGROVE DIED 5 TH JULY 1898 AGED 71 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.104C	Cosgrove, Margaret (female) 8/8/1926 aged 59 yrs Margaret Cosgrove Died 8-8-1926 Aged 59 years
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.104B	Cosgrove, Mary (female) 26/4/1918 aged 51 yrs [54 yrs] Gertrude Cosgrove Mary Cosgrove Died 26-4-1918 Aged 51 ... 'died suddenly'
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.104	Cosgrove, Richard (male) 12/9/1911 aged 82 yrs Hanora Cosgrove (his wife) Hanora Cosgrove, Bridget Cosgrove and William Cosgrove ... Also RICHARD COSGROVE BELOVED HUSBAND OF THE ABOVE DIED 12 TH SEP 1911 AGED 82 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.104	Cosgrove, William (male) 13/3/1891 aged 27 yrs Hanora Cosgrove, Richard Cosgrove and Bridget Cosgrove ... Also WILLIAM COSGROVE DIED 13 TH MARCH 1891 AGED 27 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.177	Cox, Edward Henry (male) 16/12/1935 aged 76 yrs Elizabeth Agnes Cox and William Hibberson EDWARD HENRY COX DIED 16 TH DEC 1935 AGED 76 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.177	Cox, Elizabeth Agnes (female) 10/11/1937 aged 79 yrs Edward Henry Cox and William Hibberson In Loving Memory ELIZABETH AGNES COX DIED 10 TH NOV 1937 AGED 79 YEARS R.I.P. ...
Name Death Related to:	Coyle, Bridget (female) 18/5/1908 aged 71 yrs Thomas Coyle (her husband) Mary Anne Coyle (her

<p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.144 Site Plan Grave No.145</p>	<p>daughter) and John Coyle (her son) Thomas Coyle, Mary Anne Coyle and John Coyle ... Also BRIDGET COYLE WHO DIED 18th MAY 1908 AGED 71 YEARS R.I.P. ... Broken headstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.144 Site Plan Grave No.145</p>	<p>Coyle, John (male) 23/5/1895 [1893] aged 32 yrs Bridget Coyle (his mother), Thomas Coyle (his father) and Mary Anne Coyle (his sister) Bridget Coyle, Thomas Coyle and Mary Anne Coyle ... Also JOHN COYLE DIED MAY 23rd 1893 AGED 32 YEARS Broken headstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.144 Site Plan Grave No.145</p>	<p>Coyle, Mary Anne [Mary Ann] (female) 25 [24]/6/1884 aged 21 yrs Bridget Coyle (her mother), Thomas Coyle (her father) and John Coyle (her brother) Bridget Coyle, Thomas Coyle and John Coyle ... Also MARY ANNE DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED 25th JUNE 1884 AGED 21 YEARS ... Broken headstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Item No.144 Site Plan Grave No.145</p>	<p>Coyle, Thomas (male) 25/8/1885 [1882] aged 58 yrs Bridget Coyle (his wife), Mary Anne Coyle (his daughter) and John Coyle (his son) Bridget Coyle, Mary Anne Coyle and John Coyle In Affectionate Remembrance of THOMAS COYLE WHO DIED AUGUST 25, 1885 AGED 58 YEARS May he rest in Peace ... Broken headstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.137 <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Crothers, Frederick George (male) 23/12/1879 aged 38 yrs Mary Ann Crothers (his wife) ERECTED BY MARY ANN CROTHERS IN MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND FREDERICK GEORGE BORN APRIL 23 1841 DIED DECEM 23 1879 Sweet Jesus have mercy upon him</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.24</p>	<p>Cummins, Richard (male) 6/7/1910 Richard Cummins Died 6-7-1910 Recent concrete inscribed RCI.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.93B</p>	<p>Daniels, June Olive (female) 12/2/1997 aged 5 [3] mos Albert Willett (her grandfather) and Mary Eleanor Willett (her grandmother) Mary and Albert Willett In Loving Memory of June Olive Daniels 8th April 1941-21st April 1997. Daughter of Marjory and Walter Daniels. G/Daughter of Mary and Albert Willett.</p>

<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169B</p>	<p>Delaney, Amy (female) 12/2/1877 aged 5 [3] mos Patrick Heaton (her grandfather) and Anne Heaton (her grandmother) Anne Heaton and Mary Heaton ... Also AMY GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED FEBY 12th 1877 AGED 5 MONTHS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169D</p>	<p>Delaney, Jane (female) 25/1/1876 aged 40 [10] yrs Mrs Collins (her sister) Erected by MRS COLLINS TO HER AFFECTIONATE SISTER JANE DELANEY WHO DIED 25TH JANUARY 1876 AGED 40 YEARS May God have mercy on her Soul</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.119</p>	<p>Dolan, Bartholomew (male) 11/10/1844 aged 6 mos Johanna (his mother), Daniel Dolan (his father) and James Dolan (his brother) Johanna Dolan and James Dolan ... BARTHOLOMEW DIED OCTOBER 11TH 1844 AGED 6 MONTHS CHILDREN OF THE ABOVE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.118 <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Dolan, Bartholomew (male) 29/1/1925 [1923] aged 75 yrs Catherine Dolan (his wife) Catherine Dolan, Daniel Thomas Dolan and Johanna Feeney ... Also BARTHOLOMEW DOLAN DIED 29TH JANUARY 1925 AGED 75 YEARS R.I.P. ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.118</p>	<p>Dolan, Catherine (female) 27/6/1904 aged 57 yrs Bartholomew Dolan (her husband) Bartholomew Dolan, Daniel Thomas Dolan and Johanna Feeney CATHERINE DOLAN BELOVED WIFE OF BARTHOLOMEW DOLAN DIED 27 JUNE 1904 AGED 57 YEARS R.I.P. ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.118 <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Dolan, Daniel Thomas (male) 29/3/1933 aged 64 yrs Bartholomew Dolan, Catherine Dolan and Johanna Feeney ... Also DANIEL THOMAS DOLAN DIED 29TH MARCH 1933 AGED 64 YEARS R.I.P.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.119</p>	<p>Dolan, James (male) 16/3/1840 aged 1 month Johanna Dolan (his mother), Daniel Dolan (his father) and Bartholomew Dolan (his brother) Johanna Dolan and Bartholomew Dolan ... JAMES DIED MARCH 16TH 1840 AGED 1 MONTH ...</p>
<p>Name Death</p>	<p>Dolan, Johanna (female) 14/11/1868 [1866] aged 54 yrs</p>

<p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.119</p>	<p>Daniel Dolan (her husband), Bartholomew Dolan (her son) and James Dolan (her son)</p> <p>Bartholomew Dolan and James Dolan</p> <p>I.H.S. Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected BY DANIEL DOLAN IN MEMORY OF HIS GOOD VIRTUOUS WIFE JOHANNA WHO DIED NOVR 14TH 1868 AGED 54 YEARS Requiescat in pace Pia et Saneta est cogitatio pro defunctis Macb. II C12V46</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.187</p>	<p>Dwyer, Kevin (male)</p> <p>15/12/2004</p> <p>Kevin Dwyer 15.12.04</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.153A</p>	<p>Eagan [Egan], Bridget (female)</p> <p>8/9/1863 [1865] aged 10 mos</p> <p>Bridget Eagan (her mother), John Eagan (her father), Catherine Eagan (her sister), Mary Ann Eagan (her sister) and Mary Eagan (her sister)</p> <p>Catherine Eagan, Mary Ann Eagan and Mary Eagan</p> <p>...ALSO BRIDGET BORN NOV 24 1862 DIED SEP 8 1863 ...</p> <p>Also a footstone</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.153A</p>	<p>Eagan [Egan], Catherine [Catharine] (female)</p> <p>31/7/1865 aged 1 year</p> <p>Bridget Eagan (her mother), John Eagan (her father), Bridget Eagan (her sister), Mary Ann Eagan (her sister) and Mary Eagan (her sister)</p> <p>Bridget Eagan, Mary Ann Eagan and Mary Eagan</p> <p>Erected by JOHN EGAN IN MEMORY OF HIS CHILDREN CATHERINE BORN MARCH 27 1864 DIED JULY 31 1865 ...</p> <p>Also a footstone</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Marker shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.153C</p>	<p>Eagan [Egan], John (male)</p> <p>30/1/1878 aged 38 yrs</p> <p>Bridget Eagan (his wife), Bridget Eagan (his daughter), Catherine Eagan (his daughter), Mary Eagan (his daughter) and Mary Ann Eagan (his daughter)</p> <p>Erected by BRIDGET EGAN IN MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND JOHN EGAN WHO WAS KILLED BY THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT EMU PLAINS 30TH JANUARY 1878 AGED 38 YEARS LEAVING WIFE AND EIGHT CHILDREN TO LAMENT THEIR LOSS Lord have Mercy on his Soul</p> <p>killed in a railway collision at Emu Plains</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Marker shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.153A</p>	<p>Eagan [Egan], Mary Ann (female)</p> <p>10/9/1869 aged 2 yrs</p> <p>Bridget Eagan (her mother), John Eagan (her father), Bridget Eagan (her sister), Mary Eagan (her sister) and Catherine Eagan (her sister)</p> <p>Bridget Eagan, Mary Eagan and Catherine Eagan</p> <p>... MARY ANN BORN AUG 31 1867 DIED SEP 10 1869 ERE SIN COULD BLIGHT OR SORROW FADE DEATH CAME WITH FRIENDLY CARE THE OPENING BUDS TO HEAVEN</p>

<i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	CONVEYED AND BADE THEM BLOSSOM THERE ...
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.153A <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Eagan [Egan] Mary (female) 23 [28]/5/1878 aged 1 year Bridget Eagan (her mother), John Eagan (her father), Bridget Eagan (her sister), Mary Ann Eagan (her sister) and Catherine Eagan (her sister) Bridget Eagan, Mary Ann Eagan and Catherine Eagan ... ALSO MARY BORN MAY 19 1877 DIED MAY 23 1878
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.19	Farrell, Andrew (male) 6 [18]/3/1879 [1870] aged 70 yrs William Farrell (his son) Erected BY WILLIAM FARRELL IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED FATHER "ANDREW" WHO DIED MARCH 6 TH 1879 AGED 70 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.120	Feeney, Albert John (male) 16/6 [7]/1946 aged 70 yrs In Loving Memory of ALBERT JOHN FEENEY DIED 16 TH JUNE 1946, AGED 70 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.118 <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Feeney, Johnanna (female) 12/6/1945 [1943] aged 64 yrs [75 yrs] Bartholomew Dolan, Catherine Dolan and Daniel Thomas Dolan ... Also JOHANNA V. FEENEY DIED 12 TH JUNE 1945 AGED 64 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.101 Site Plan Item No.102	Franklin, Cornelius [Cornelious] (male) 31/8/1863 aged 52 yrs Benjamin Franklin (his son) Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF CORNELIOUS FRANKLIN OF BURTON HILL PARISH OF CASTLEDERMOTT COUNTY OF KILDARE IRELAND WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 31 ST 1863 AGED 52 YEARS When lowly thou dost bend thy knee And mercy ask of heaven In thy sweet prayers remember me That I may be forgiven ERECTED BY HIS SON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Also Footstone "CF L..."
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.35	Fulton Parker, James [Russell James] (male) 1/2/1906 aged approx. 1 year James Fulton Parker of Penrith. Died 1-2-1906.
Name Death Related to:	Gilligan, Ann Shirley (female) 2/11/1932 aged 5 days

Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	unmarked grave
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.44	Gilligan, Bridget (female) 12/10/1913 aged 69 yrs Martin Gilligan (her husband) Martin Gilligan In Loving Memory of BRIDGET GILLIGAN WHO DIED OCT 12 TH 1913 AGED 69 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.49	Gilligan, Eileen (female) 8/1/1913 aged 7 mos William Gilligan (her father) Eileen Gilligan Died Coonamble 8-1-1913 Aged 7 mths Father William Gilligan Emu Plains
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.126	Gilligan, Jane (female) 24/7/1858 aged 54 [61] yrs Peter Gilligan (her husband) and Percy Gilligan (her grandson) Percy John Gilligan ERECTED BY PETER GILLIGAN I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF HIS LATE WIFE JANE GILLIGAN Who Departed this Life JULY 24 1858 AGED 54 YEARS BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD Apoc. 14-13 ...
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.44	Gilligan, Martin (male) 1/1/1916 aged 79 yrs Bridget Gilligan (his wife) Bridget Gilligan ... ALSO MARTIN GILLIGAN WHO DIED JAN 1 ST 1916 AGED 79 YEARS MY JESUS MERCY R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.128	Gilligan, Mary (female) 1/11/1829[6] aged 33 [58] yrs Peter Gilligan (her husband) and William Gilligan (her son) William Gilligan GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO Erected by Peter Gilligan in Memory of His Wife MARY GILLIGAN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 1 ST 1829 AGED 33 YEARS Underneath this silent earth doth lie As much female softness as could die A virtuous Wife Mother tender kind In sickness patient and in death resigned ...
Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.126	Gilligan, Percy John (male) 24/3/1881 aged 8 mos Jane Gilligan (his grandmother) and Peter Gilligan (his grandfather) Jane Gilligan ... Also PERCY JOHN GILLIGAN GRANDSON OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED MARCH 24 1881 AGED 8 MONTHS REQUIESCAT IN PACE
Name Death Related to:	Gilligan, Peter (male) 26/7/1867 aged 79 yrs Jane Gilligan (his wife), William Gilligan (his son) and

<p>Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.127</p>	<p>M.A.R. Gilligan (his son)</p> <p>ERECTED BY M.A.R. GILLIGAN IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER PETER Who Departed this Life JULY 26 1867 AGED 79 YEARS BENEATH THIS STONE HIS ASHES REST WHOSE MEMORY FILLS THE ACHING BREAST UNCONSCIOUS OF THE TEARS THAT FLOW AS TOKENS OF HIS CHILDREN'S WOE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.125</p>	<p>Gilligan, Roseannah [Roseanna] (female) 3/5/1875 aged 38 yrs William Gilligan (her husband)</p> <p>Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF ROSEANNAH THE BELOVED WIFE OF WILLIAM GILLIGAN OF RICHMOND WHO DIED MAY 3rd 1875 AGED 38 YEARS May she rest in peace Beati qui in Domino moriantur Belssed are the dead which die in the Lord Revelations 14-13</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.128</p>	<p>Gilligan, William (male) 23/1 [6]/1828 aged 7 wks Mary Gilligan (his mother) and Peter Gilligan (his father) Mary Gilligan ... Also his son WILLIAM GILLIGAN Who departed this life Jan'y 23 1828 Aged 7 weeks Cease fond parent cease to weep In Jesus bosom sleep</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.105</p>	<p>Glasscock, James (male) 17/5/1888 8 mos Susan Walsh (his grandmother) and James Walsh (his grandfather) Susan Walsh, James Walsh and James Walsh ... Also JAMES GLASSCOCK GRANDSON OF THE ABOVE BORN SEPT 11TH 1887 DIED MAY 17TH 1888</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.59 Site Plan Item No.60</p>	<p>Gunnell, Ann (female) 7/1/1850 aged 34 yrs [31 yrs]</p> <p>I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF ANN GUNNELL Who Departed This Life JANUARY 7 1850 AGED 34 YEARS Remember man as you pass by As you are so once was I As I am now soon you will be So fear the Lord and follow me Also footstone inscribed "AG 1850".</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.57</p>	<p>Gunnell, Bridget (female) 13/3/1941 aged 73 yrs</p> <p>Mary Gunnell and John Gunnell ... BRIDGET GUNNELL DIED 13TH MARCH 1941 AGED 73 YEARS "REST IN PEACE"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving</p>	<p>Gunnell, James Joseph (male) 11/3/1899 aged 28 yrs</p> <p>In Loving Memory of JAMES JOSEPH GUNNELL WHO DIED 11TH MARCH 1899 AGED 28 YEARS 'THY WILL BE DONE' ERECTED BY HIS LOVING WIFE</p>

Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.57	Gunnell, John (male) 17/3/1913 aged 76 yrs Mary Gunnell and Bridget Gunnell ... JOHN GUNNELL DIED 17 TH MARCH 1913 AGED 76 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.57	Gunnell, Mary (female) 22/4/1898 aged 54 yrs John Gunnell and Bridget Gunnell In Loving Memory of MARY GUNNELL DIED 22 ND APRIL 1898 AGED 54 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Gunnell, Mary (female) 19/7/1945 aged 77 yrs unmarked grave
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Hall, Mary (female) 1955 aged approx. 70 yrs Mary HALL nee Hibberson Born: 20-4-1885 Died: 1955 nee Hibberson
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169B	Heaton, Anne [Ann] (female) 9/9/1875 aged 51 yrs Patrick Heaton (her husband) and Amy Delaney (her granddaughter) Amy Delaney and Mary Heaton Sacred to the Memory of ANNE HEATON WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 9 TH 1875 AGED 51 YEARS MAY THE MOST JUST MOST HIGH AND MOST AMIABLE WILL OF GOD BE DONE: PRAISED AND ETERNALLY MAGNIFIED IN ALL THINGS NOW AND FOREVER. AMEN ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Heaton, David (male) 19/5/1927 David Heaton Died 19-5-1927
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.173A	Heaton, Maria (female) 20/7/1944 aged 90 yrs Martha Heaton (her mother) and Richard Heaton (her father) Richard Heaton ... Also MARIA BELOVED DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE DIED 20 TH JULY 1944 AGED 90 YEARS R.I.P.
Name	Heaton, Martha (female)

<p>Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.173B</p>	<p>15/2/1922 aged 98 yrs Richard Heaton (her husband) and Maria Heaton (her daughter) Erected by the Family of MARTHA HEATON BELOVED WIFE OF RICHARD HEATON WHO DIED 15TH FEBRUARY 1922 AGED 98 YEARS "REST IN PEACE"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169B</p>	<p>Heaton, Mary (female) aged 12 yrs R. Heaton and H. Heaton (her parents) Anne Heaton and Amy Delaney ... Also MARY DAUGHTER OF R. & H. HEATON AGED 12 YEARS</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169C</p>	<p>Heaton, Patrick (male) 4/11/1874 aged 60 yrs Anne Heaton (his wife) and Amy Delaney (his granddaughter) Sacred to the Memory of PATRICK HEATON WHO DIED NOVEMBER 4TH 1874 AGED 60 YEARS "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live." John XI.25</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.173A</p>	<p>Heaton, Richard (male) 12/12/1902 aged 77 yrs Martha Heaton (his wife) and Maria Heaton (his daughter) Maria Heaton IHS In Loving Memory of MY DEAR HUSBAND RICHARD HEATON OF FROGMORE, PENRITH WHO DIED 12TH DECbr 1902 AGED 77 YEARS MAY HE REST IN PEACE ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.143</p>	<p>Heavey, Edward J. (male) 15/3/1907 aged 56 yrs Edward Neville Heavey (his son) Edward Neville Heavey ... Also EDWARD J. HEAVEY FATHER OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED 15TH MARCH 1907 AGED 56 YEARS SACRED HEART OF JESUS HAVE MERCY ON HIM</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.143</p>	<p>Heavey, Edward Neville (male) 30/7/1904 aged 21 yrs Edward J. Heavey (his father) Edward J. Heavey In Loving Memory of EDWARD NEVILLE HEAVEY WHO DIED JULY 30TH 1904 AGED 21 YEARS "HAVE MERCY ON HIM O LORD AND GRANT HIM ETERNAL REST" ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.33B / 34</p>	<p>Heffernan, Ann (female) 7/6/1858 aged 26 yrs Patrick Heffernan (her husband) and Humphrey Heffernan (her son) Humphrey Heffernan only a footstone remains inscribed "AH, HH" Associated with Item No.34, a plinth.</p>

Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.33B / 34	Heffernan, Humphrey (male) 6/6/1858 aged 5 wks Ann Heffernan (his mother) and Patrick Heffernan (his father) Ann Heffernan only a footstone remains inscribed "AH, HH" Associated with Item No.34, a plinth.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Hennesy [Henessy], Austin Joseph (male) 9/8/1878 aged 1 year 3 mos Johanna Hennesy (his mother) and Owen Hennesy (his father) Owen Hennesy ... Also AUSTIN JOSEPH SON OF THE ABOVE BORN MAY 19 1877 DIED AUGUST 9 1878
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Hennesy [Henessy], Owen (male) 29/1/1880 aged 44 yrs Johanna Hennesy (his wife) and Austin Joseph Hennesy (his son) Austin Joseph Hennesy ERECTED BY JOHANNA HENNESSY In Affectionate Remembrance of HER BELOVED HUSBAND OWEN Who Departed this Life JANUARY 29, 1880 AGED 44 YEARS Sweet Jesus have mercy upon him As a father hath compassion on his children So hath the Lord compassion on them that fear him ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.68	Herbert, Lydia (female) 2/10/1914 aged 70 yrs Alfred Herbert (her husband) Lydia Herbert Died 2-10-1914 Age 70 Wife of Alfred Herbert
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.157	Hibberson, Mary Ann (female) 31/12/1903 aged 72 yrs James McCarthy III (her brother) James McCarthy III and Mary Josephine Hibberson ... Also his sister MARY ANN HIBBERSON DIED 31 ST DEC. 1903 AGED 72 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.157	Hibberson, Mary Josephine (female) 5/3/1940 aged 83 yrs James McCarthy III and Mary Ann Hibberson In Loving Memory of MARY JOSEPHINE HIBBERSON DIED 5 TH MARCH 1940 AGED 83 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.177	Hibberson, William (male) 19/12/1926 aged 64 yrs Elizabeth Agnes Cox and Edward Henry Cox WILLIAM HIBBERSON DIED 19 TH DEC 1926 AGED 64 YEARS R.I.P.
Name	Hobby, Archibald Albert (male)

<p>Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.20</p>	<p>16/12/1890 aged 29 yrs Mary Ann Hobby (his mother), Thomas William Hobby (his father) and Clement Cyril Hobby (his brother) Mary Ann Hobby, Thomas William Hobby and Clement Cyril Hobby ... ARCHIBALD ALBERT THEIR SECOND SON DIED 16TH DEC 1890 IN HIS 29TH YEAR</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.20</p>	<p>Hobby, Clement Cyril (male) 15/6/1892 aged 21 yrs Mary Ann Hobby (his mother), Thomas William Hobby (his father) and Archibald Albert Hobby (his brother) Mary Ann Hobby, Thomas William Hobby and Archibald Albert Hobby ... CLEMENT CYRIL THEIR YOUNGEST SON DIED 15TH JUNE 1892 IN HIS 21ST YEAR ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.20</p>	<p>Hobby, Mary Ann (female) 17/7/1877 aged 45 yrs Thomas William Hobby (her husband), Archibald Albert Hobby (her son) and Clement Cyril Hobby (her son) Thomas William Hobby, Archibald Albert Hobby and Clement Cyril Hobby ... MARY ANN Beloved wife of THOMAS HOBBY DIED 17TH JULY 1877 IN HER 45TH YEAR ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.20</p>	<p>Hobby, Thomas William (male) 30/4/1909 aged 78 yrs Mary Ann Hobby (his wife), Archibald Albert Hobby (his son) and Clement Cyril Hobby (his son) Mary Ann Hobby, Archibald Albert Hobby and Clement Cyril Hobby In Loving Memory of THOMAS WILLIAM Beloved husband of MARY ANN HOBBY DIED 30TH APRIL 1909 IN HIS 78TH YEAR ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.148</p>	<p>Howell, Archibald J. (male) 3/5/1847 aged 2yrs 6 mos Peter Howell IHS HERE LIES THE BODY OF ARCHIBALD J. HOWELL Who Departed This Life May the 3rd AD 1847 AGED 2 ½ YEARS Weep not for me my parents Dear. I-H. am not DeaD but Sleeping here. the LorD above He thought it best to take me to the place of rest Also a footstone "AJH"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.149</p>	<p>Hutchison [Hutchinson], William (male) 4/5/1879 aged 60 yrs ERECTED BY THE WIDOW AND FAMILY IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM HUTCHISON Who Departed this Life MAY 4, 1879 AGED 60 YEARS BENEATH THIS STONE HIS ASHES REST WHOSE MEMORY FILLS THE ACHING BREAST UNCONSCIOUS OF THE TEARS THAT FLOW AS TOKENS OF A FAMILY'S WOE. Also a footstone inscribed "WH"</p>

Site Plan Grave No.147	
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.124	Jordan, Bartholomew (male) 19/7/1859 aged 37 yrs ERECTED BY MARTHA JORDAN I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF BARTHOLOMEW JORDAN Who Departed this Life JULY 19 1859 AGED 37 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving	Kelly, Amy (female) 29/10/1906 Amy KELLY of Mt Pleasant Died: 29-10-1906
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.174	Kernahan, Margaret (female) 5/4/1888 aged 38 yrs J.J. Kernahan (her husband) and Julia Gertrude Kernahan (her daughter) Julia Gertrude Kernahan IN Affectionate Remembrance of MARGARET BELOVED WIFE OF J.J. KERNAHAN WHO DIED 5 TH APRIL 1888 AGED 38 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.174	Kernahan, Julia Gertrude (female) 6/9/1889 aged 8 yrs Margaret Kernahan (her mother) and J.J. Kernahan (her father) Margaret Kernahan ... Also JULIA GERTRUDE BELOVED DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED 6 th SEPTEMBER 1889 AGED 8 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.181	Kinchula, Michael (male) 3/8/1868 aged 75 yrs Henry William Long Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF MICHAEL KINCHULA WHO DIED AUGst 3 rd 1868 AGED 75 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving	Kirby, Ellen (female) 14/2/1863 aged 2 yrs 8 mos Johanna Kirby (her grandmother) and Michael Kirby (her grandfather) Johanna Kirby and Michael Kirby ... Also ELLEN GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE Who Departed this Life FEB 14 TH 1863 AGED 2Y 8M REQUIESCAT IN PACE
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving	Kirby, Johanna (female) 15/6/1872 aged 74 yrs Michael Kirby (her husband) and Ellen Kirby (her granddaughter) Michael Kirby and Ellen Kirby ... JOHANNA KIRBY Who Departed This Life JUNE 15 TH , 1872 AGED 74 YEARS ...
Name	Kirby, Michael (male)

<p>Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>16/10/1862 aged 74 yrs Johanna Kirby (his wife) and Ellen Kirby (his granddaughter) Johanna Kirby and Ellen Kirby IN MEMORY OF MICHAEL KIRBY Who Departed This Life OCTOBER 16TH 1862 aged 74 years ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.111 Site Plan Item No.112</p>	<p>Lane, Sarah (female) 25/11/1847 aged 47 yrs Sergeant William Lane (her husband) I.H.S. Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF SARAH LANE WIFE OF SERGEANT LANE OF THE MOUNTED POLICE, 27 YRS AND 9 MONTHS MOTHER OF 8 CHILDREN AGED 47 YEARS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 25th 1847 Remember man as you pass by As you are now so once was I As I am now so shall you be So fear the Lord and Follow me. Sergeant William Lane was buried (as a protestant) in St. Matthews Cemetery at Windsor Also a Footstone inscribed "SL".</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Loneragon [Loneragan], Edward Francis (male) 8/8/1859 aged 76 yrs In Loving Memory of EDWARD FRANCIS LONERAGAN DIED 8TH AUG 1959 AGED 76 YEARS R-I-P</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.3</p>	<p>Loneragon, Florence (female) 13/5/1951 [1961] aged 78 yrs Louis Ignatius Loneragon (her husband) Louis Ignatius Loneragon ... His Wife Florence Loneragon Died 13.5.1951</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Loneragon, Herbert (male) 21/7/1901 aged 24 yrs John Loneragon (his father) John Loneragon ... Eldest Son Herbert Died 21.7.1901 Aged 24</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Loneragon, John (male) 1/12/1891 aged 43 yrs Herbert Loneragon (his son) Herbert Loneragon John Loneragon Died 1.12.1891 Aged 43 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.2</p>	<p>Loneragon, Louis Ignatius (male) 15/5/1950 Florence Loneragon (his wife) Florence Loneragon Louis Ignatius Loneragon Died 15.5.1950 ...</p>
<p>Name Death</p>	<p>Loneragon [Loneragan], Mary (female) 27/12/1959 aged 89 yrs</p>

<p>Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.8</p>	<p>Mary Angela Collins ... MARY LONERAGAN DIED 27TH DEC 1959 AGED 89 YEARS R.I.P. [Replacement concrete marker reads Loneragon].</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.4</p>	<p>Loneragon [Loneragan], Mary (female) 10/8/1926 aged 78 yrs Under thy Holy Cross I take my rest In Loving Memory of MARY LONERAGAN DIED 10th AUGUST 1926 AGED 78 YEARS Requiescat in pace "Christ by thy power O make him thine – more thine all Thy first thy end."</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Loneragon [Loneragan], Valentine Joseph (Don) (male) 10/6/1932 MAJOR V.J. (DON) LONERAGAN M.C.C.D.E.G. 38TH DIV. 119TH BDE – R.F.A. DIED 10TH JUNE 1932 REQUIESCAT IN PACE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.179</p>	<p>Long, Arthur (male) 3/1/1884 aged 5 yrs 16 days In Affectionate Remembrance of ARTHUR LONG WHO DIED JAN 3rd 1884 AGED 5 YEARS AND 16 DAYS But now alas the place seems changed Thou art no longer here Part of the Sunshine ... did disappear</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.181</p>	<p>Long, Henry William (male) 10/6/1868 aged 1 day Michael Kinchula ... Also HENRY Wm LONG WHO DIED JUNE 10 1868 AGED 1 DAY Footstone reads "HWL"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.180</p>	<p>Long, James (male) 22/4/1878 aged 15½ yrs Michael Long (his father) Michael Long In Loving Memory of JAMES LONG WHO WAS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A GUN SHOT WOUND ON EASTER MONDAY APRIL 22ND 1878 AGED 15½ YEARS ... died from a gunshot wound</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.180</p>	<p>Long, Michael (male) 23/2/1926 aged 88 yrs [84 yrs] James Long (his son) James Long ... Also MICHAEL LONG FATHER OF THE ABOVE DIED 23RD FEB 1926 AGED 88 YEARS</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with:</p>	<p>M... IVB (gender unknown)</p>

<p>Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Large kerb enclosure. No other details survive.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>McCann, Donald (male) 6/11/1911 Peter McCann and Patrick McCann ... Donald McCann Died: 6-11-1911</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.42</p>	<p>McCann, Jane (female) 11/4/ 1913 aged 72 yrs Mrs Nesbert (her daughter) In Loving Memory of JANE McCANN DIED 11TH APRIL 1913. AGED 72 YEARS. ERECTED BY HER DAUGHTER MRS NESBERT</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.36 Site Plan Item No.37</p>	<p>McCann, Patrick (male) 15/3/1852 aged 72 yrs John Rowe and William Rowe ... Also PATRICK McCANN DIED MARCH 15 1852 AGED 72 YEARS MAY HE REST IN PEACE Also Footstone incribed JR 1850, WR 1850, PMC 1852"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>McCann, Patrick (male) 20/3/1910 Peter McCann and Donald McCann ... Patrick McCann Died: 20-3-1910 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>McCann, Peter (male) 10/5/1908 Patrick McCann and Donald McCann Peter McCann of Emu Plains Died: 10-5-1908 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.155</p>	<p>McCarthy, Elizabeth (female) 22/1/1862 aged 27 yrs PRECIOUS IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD IS THE DEATH OF HIS SAINTS PSALM CXVI 15 OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF ELIZABETH McCARTHY WHO DEPARTED TO OUR LORD 22ND JANUARY 1862 AGED XXVII YEARS SWEET JESUS HAVE MERCY ON HER O MARY IMMACULATE MOTHER OF GOD, PRAY FOR HER ALL YE SAINTS OF GOD MAKE INTERMISSION FOR HER ... BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD APOC. XIV.13 ST. VINCENT OF PAUL PRAY FOR HER WHO UNDER THE NAME SISTER MARY IGNATIUS DURING 12 MONTHS A POSTULANT WITH THE SISTERS OF CHARITY WAS IN THE HEART AND PURPOSE THOUGH NOT YET IN FORMAL PROFESSION THY TRUE DAUGHTER</p>
<p>Name Death</p>	<p>McCarthy, Elizabeth (female) 12/3/1806 aged 3 yrs</p>

<p>Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.160</p>	<p>Mary McCarthy (her mother), James McCarthy (her father) and Owen McCarthy (her brother) Mary McCarthy, Owen McCarthy and James McCarthy ...ALSO HER DAUGHTER ELIZABETH McCARTHY WHO DIED 12TH MARCH 1806 AGED 3 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.160</p>	<p>McCarthy, James (male) 26/6/1851 aged 84 yrs Mary McCarthy (his wife), Elizabeth McCarthy (his daughter) and Owen McCarthy (his son) Mary McCarthy, Elizabeth McCarthy and Owen McCarthy ... Also JAMES McCARTHY WHO DIED 26TH JUNE 1851 AGED 84 YEARS MAY THEY REST IN PEACE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.158</p>	<p>McCarthy, James (jnr.) (male) 22/12/1869 aged 67 yrs Phillis Mary McCarthy (his wife) I HAVE BEEN YOUNG AND NOW AM OLD AND I HAVE NOT SEEN THE JUST FORESAKEN, NOR HIS SEED SEEKING BREAD PSALM C37.V25 IN THE GRACE AND THROUGH THE MERCY OF JESUS JAMES McCARTHY DEPARTED ON THE 22ND DECEMBER 1869 AGED 67 YEARS UPON WHOSE SOUL MAY GOD HAVE MERCY: AMEN BUT THE JUST MAN IF HE BE PREVENTED WITH DEATH SHALL BE IN REST WISDOM C4 V7</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.157</p>	<p>McCarthy, James III (male) 25/10/1911 aged 71 yrs Mary Ann Hibberson (his sister) Mary Ann Hibberson and Mary Josephine Hibberson In Loving Memory of JAMES McCARTHY DIED 25TH OCT. 1911 AGED 71 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.156</p>	<p>McCarthy, James Vincent (male) 1/9/1839 aged 2 yrs 11 mos 4 days [1 day] Joseph McCarthy I.H.S. Here resteth the body of James Vincent McCarthy who died Sepr the 1st, 1839. Aged two years, eleven months and four days ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.156</p>	<p>McCarthy, Joseph (male) 20/6/1850 aged 7 yrs 5 mos 12 days James Vincent McCarthy ... ALSO JOSEPH McCARTHY Died 20th of June 1850 Aged 7 years, 5 months and 12 days</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.154</p>	<p>McCarthy, Kate (female) 26/8/1882 aged 35 yrs W.R. McCarthy (her husband) and Mary McCarthy (her daughter) Mary McCarthy In Fond Memory of KATE THE BELOVED WIFE OF W.R. McCARTHY WHO DIED 26TH AUGUST 1882 AGED 35 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death</p>	<p>McCarthy, Mary (female) 27/5/1884 aged 16 yrs</p>

<p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.154</p>	<p>Kate McCarthy (her mother) and W.R. McCarthy (her father)</p> <p>Kate McCarthy</p> <p>Also MARY BELOVED DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED 27TH MAY 1884, AGED 16 YEARS "On whose souls sweet Jesus have mercy" Requiescant in Pace</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.160</p>	<p>McCarthy, Mary (female)</p> <p>29/7/1821 aged 51 yrs</p> <p>James McCarthy (her husband), Elizabeth McCarthy (her daughter) and Owen McCarthy (her son)</p> <p>James McCarthy, Elizabeth McCarthy and Owen McCarthy</p> <p>HERE LIETH THE REMAINS OF MARY McCARATHY BELOVED WIFE OF JAMES McCARATHY OF CRANEBROOK WHO DIED 29TH JULY 1821 AGED 51 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.160</p>	<p>McCarthy, Owen (male)</p> <p>24/4/1846 aged 43 yrs</p> <p>Mary McCarthy (his mother), James McCarthy (his father) and Elizabeth McCarthy (his sister)</p> <p>Mary McCarthy, James McCarthy and Elizabeth McCarthy</p> <p>ALSO HER SON OWEN McCARATHY WHO DIED 24TH APRIL 1846 AGED 43 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>2007 no marker surviving</p>	<p>McCarthy, Phillis Mary (female)</p> <p>10/4/1876 aged 67 yrs</p> <p>James McCarthy jnr. (her husband)</p> <p>JESUS MERCY MARY HELP OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF PHILLIS MARY McCARATHY THE BELOVED WIFE OF JAMES McCARATHY WHO DIED APRIL 10TH 1876 AGED 67 YEARS ON WHOSE SOUL SWEET JESUS HAVE MERCY WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT BECAUSE THOU HAST BEEN FAITHFUL OVER A FEW THINGS I WILL SET THEE OVER MANY THINGS ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD MATT. XXV.21-23 R.I.P.</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.116</p>	<p>McNally, Mary (female)</p> <p>6/9/1891 aged 64 yrs</p> <p>Sarah McNally</p> <p>In LOVING MEMORY OF MARY McNALLY DIED SEP 6 1891 AGED 64 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.110</p> <p>Site Plan Item No.107</p>	<p>McNally, Patrick (male)</p> <p>15/9/1862 aged 19 yrs</p> <p>John Walsh and Sarah Walsh</p> <p>...ALSO PATRICK McNALLY DIED SEPTEMBER 15 1862 AGED 19 YEARS ...</p> <p>Also Footstone inscribed "- W, -MN"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p>	<p>McNally, Sarah (female)</p> <p>31/8/1875 aged 25 yrs</p> <p>Mary McNally</p> <p>...ALSO SARAH McNALLY DIED AUG 31 1875 AGED 25 YEARS</p>

Site Plan Grave No.116	REQUIESCAT IN PACE SWEET JESUS HAVE MERCY
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.150B	Merrigan, Esther (female) 1874 Lawrence Merrigan (her husband) ERECTED BY LAWRENCE MERRIGAN ON MEMORY OF HIS DEAR WIFE ESTHER ... (rest of the marker missing) Loose headstone of Esther Merrigan placed at Grave 150 – the grave of Edward Thomas Nelan
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.74A Site Plan Item No.74B	Murphy, Patrick (male) 19/4/1859 aged 75 yrs ERECTED BY WILLIAM BUSS IHS IN MEMORY OF PATRICK MURPHY Who Departed this Life APRIL 19 1859 AGED 75 YEARS BLESSED ARE THE DEAD THAT DIE IN THE LORD APOC 14:13 BLESSED IS THE MAN THAT FEARETH THE LORD: HE SHALL DELIGHT EXCEEDINGLY IN HIS COMMANDMENTS PSALM CXI.1 PRAYER O GOD WHOSE MERCIES ARE INFINITE GIVE ETERNAL REST TO THE SOUL OF THY SERVANT PATRICK, WHOM THOU HAST REDEEMED BY THY PRECIOUS BLOOD AMEN REQUIESCAT IN PACE Also Footstone inscribed “PM 1859”
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.122	Nelan, Edmond (male) 26/10/1888 aged 48 yrs Catherine Dolan [Doran] (his sister) In Memory of EDMOND NELAN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 26 TH OCTOBER 1888 AGED 48 YEARS ERECTED BY HIS SISTER CATHERINE DOLAN MERCIFUL JESUS HAVE MERCY ON HIM
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.150	Nelan, Edward Thomas (male) 16/11/1941 aged 70 yrs In Loving Memory Of EDWARD THOMAS NELAN DIED 16 th NOV 1941 AGED 70 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.129	Nelan, Ellen (female) 6/3/1864 aged 18 yrs James Nelan (her brother) Erected by JAMES NELAN IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED SISTER ELLEN NELAN WHO DIED MARCH 6 TH 1864 AGED 18 YEARS May she rest in Peace. Amen
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.172A	Nelan, Mary Ellen (female) 20/2/1875 aged 16 mos Thomas Nelan ... ALSO MARY ELLEN NELAN BORN 4 th OCTr 1873 DIED 20 th FEBy 1875 “Boast not thyself of tomorrow For thou knowest not what a day may bring forth”
Name Death	Nelan, Thomas (male) 18/4/1876 aged approx. 38 yrs

<p>Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.172A</p>	<p>M.A. Nelan (his wife) Mary Ellen Nelan Erected by M.A. NELAN IN MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND THOMAS NELAN BORN 20th DECr 1838 DIED 18th APRIL 1876 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.100 Site Plan Plinth No.99</p>	<p>Nelson, Catherine (female) 15/4/1855 aged 54 yrs SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MRS CATHERINE NELSON DIED APRIL 15TH 1855 AGED 54 YEARS ... Broken headstone. Also worn footstone.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving</p>	<p>Nelson, Samuel (male) 22/1/1904 Sarah Nelson Samuel NELSON Died 22-1-1904 ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving</p>	<p>Nelson, Sarah (female) 20/9/1901 [1902] Samuel Nelson ... Sarah NELSON Died 20-9-1901</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.121B</p>	<p>Nevell [Neville], Margaret (female) 15/6/1849 aged 27 [23] yrs Ellen Stapleton and Owen Stapleton IN MEMORY OF MARGARET NEVELL Who Departed this Life JUNE 15TH 1849 AGED 27 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.130</p>	<p>Neville, Catherine (female) 6/8/1886 aged 63 yrs James Neville (her husband) James Neville ... ALSO CATHERINE HIS BELOVED WIFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 6TH 1886 AGED 63 YEARS Dearest parents God hath taken you To a bright and happy home After years of toil and sorrow There you are waiting till we come</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription 2007 no marker surviving</p>	<p>Neville, Frances (female) 20/4/1883 aged 65 [64] yrs Patrick Neville (her husband) and Sarah Reddan (her daughter) Patrick Neville and Joseph Neville In Affectionate Remembrance of FRANCES NEVILLE WHO DIED APRIL 20TH 1883 AGED 65 YEARS MY JESUS MERCY May She Rest in Peace, Amen ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription</p>	<p>Neville, James (male) 2/2/1869 aged 56 [36] yrs Catherine Neville (his wife) Catherine Neville Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES NEVILLE WHO</p>

Site Plan Grave No.130	DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY 2 ND 1869 AGED 56 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Neville, Joseph (male) 23/3/1907 aged 59 yrs Frances Neville and Patrick Neville ... ALSO JOSEPH NEVILLE DIED 23 RD MARCH 1907 AGED 59 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Neville, Patrick (male) 16/10/1899 aged 81 yrs Frances Neville (his wife) and Sarah Reddan (his daughter) Frances Neville and Joseph Neville ...ALSO PATRICK NEVILLE HUSBAND OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED OCTr 16 TH 1899 AGED 81 YEARS May He Rest in Peace, Amen ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.139	O'Brien, James (male) 15/4/1880s [?] aged 58 yrs Edward O'Brien (his father) and John Edward O'Brien (his son) John Edward O'Brien Sacred TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES ELDEST SON OF EDWD O'BRIEN Esq. M.D. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL 15 th 18.. AGED 58 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.139	O'Brien, John Edward (male) 26 [25]/4/1886 aged 6 yrs 3mos James O'Brien (his father) and Edward O'Brien (his grandfather) James O'Brien ... Also JOHN EDWARD SON OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED APRIL 26 th 1886 AGED 6 YEARS 3 MONTHS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.131 Site Plan Item No.132	Palmer, Mary Ann (female) 3/9/1866 aged 8 mos Mary Jane Palmer (nee Wallis, her mother) Mary Jane Palmer and Mary Wallis ... ALSO HER DAUGHTER MARY ANN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE SEP 3 1866 AGED 8 MONTHS May they rest in peace ... Also a footstone inscribed MJP 1866, MAP 1866, MW 1880"
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.131 Site Plan Item No.132	Palmer, Mary Jane (female) 23/4/1866 [1886] aged 24 yrs Mary Wallis (her mother), John Wallis (her father) and Mary Ann Palmer (her daughter) Mary Ann Palmer and Mary Wallis ERECTED BY JOHN WALLIS IN MEMORY OF HIS DAUGHTER MARY JANE Who Departed this life APRIL 23 1866 AGED 24 YEARS ... Also a footstone inscribed MJP 1866, MAP 1866, MW 1880"
Name Death Related to:	Paul, Bridget (female) 24/8/1842 aged 31 yrs George Paul (her husband), Helen Paul (her daughter) and Mary Paul (her daughter)

Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.113 Site Plan Item No.114	Helen Paul and Mary Paul I.H.S. SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF BRIDGET PAUL NATIVE OF the COUNTY CORK IRELAND WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24 th OF AUGUST 1842 AGED 31 YEARS ... Erected by George Paul. Also Footstone.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.113 Site Plan Item No.114	Paul, Helen (female) 19/8/1842 aged 10 days Bridget Paul (her mother), George Paul (her father) and Mary Paul (her sister) Bridget Paul and Mary Paul ... Also Helen Paul the Infant Daughter of George & Bridget Paul Who Died 19 TH August 1842 Aged 10 days ... Also Footstone.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.113 Site Plan Item No.114	Paul, Mary (female) 28/8/1842 aged 9 yrs Bridget Paul (her mother), George Paul (her father) and Helen Paul (her sister) Bridget Paul and Helen Paul ... Also Mary Paul, Daughter of they ABOVE Who Died 28 TH August 1842 Aged 9 Years COME HOLY GHOST, CREATOR COME FROM THY BRIGHT HEAVENLY THRONE COME TAKE POSSESSION OF OUR SOULS AND MAKE THEM ALL THY OWN MAY THEIR SOULS REST IN PEACE. AMEN Erected by Her Beloved Husband GEORGE PAUL Also Footstone.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.94	Plunkett, Clifford Randolph (male) 25/1/1963 aged 63 yrs CLIFFORD RANDOLPH PLUNKETT DIED 25 TH JAN. 1963 AGED 63 YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.79A	Plunkett, Hannah Mary (female) 23/3/1924 aged 70 yrs Thomas Plunkett In Loving Memory of HANNAH MARY PLUNKETT DIED 23 rd MARCH 1924 AGED 70 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.79B	Plunkett, Henry Nepean (male) 28/5/1902 aged 19 yrs Henry Nepean Willett In Loving Memory of HENRY NEPEAN PLUNKETT WHO DIED 28 th MAY 1902 AGED 19 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.184	Plunkett, Joseph Elwin [Edwin] (male) 10/7/1952 aged 63 yrs Linda Madeline Plunkett (his wife) Linda Madeline Plunkett ... ALSO OUR DEAR FATHER JOSEPH ELWIN PLUNKETT DIED 10 JULY 1952 AGED 63 YEARS R.I.P.
Name	Plunkett, Linda Madeline (female)

<p>Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.184</p>	<p>9/6/1932 aged 41 yrs Joseph Elwin Plunkett (her husband) Joseph Elwin Plunkett In Loving Memory of MY DEAR WIFE AND OUR MOTHER LINDA MADELINE PLUNKETT DIED 9TH JUNE 1932 AGED 41 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Grave inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Plunkett, Percival Thomas (male) 4/1/1946 aged 64 yrs unmarked grave</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.79A</p>	<p>Plunkett, Thomas (male) 8/3/1932 aged 79 yrs Hannah Mary Plunkett ... Also THOMAS PLUNKETT DIED 8th MARCH 1932 AGED 79 YEARS R.I.P. ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Plunkett, Vincent Reginald (male) 13/12/1939 aged 55 yrs Vincent Reginald PLUNKETT Died: 13-2-1939 Age: 55 yrs Accident Richmond Rail Yard accident at Richmond Rail Yard</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.142</p>	<p>Power, Mary (female) 19/6/1846 aged 53 yrs Thomas Power (her husband) Thomas Power and Rosanna Power ...ALSO MARY HIS WIFE DIED JUNE 19TH 1846 AGED 53 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.142</p>	<p>Power, Rosanna (female) died in infancy Mary Power and Thomas Power ... ALSO ROSANNA POWER WHO DIED IN INFANCY Burial likely to date c.1815-1830 given age of parents.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.142</p>	<p>Power, Thomas (male) 19/3/1847 aged 51 yrs Mary Power (his wife) Mary Power and Rosanna Power SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS POWER WHO DIED MARCH 19TH 1847 AGED 51 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Marker shared with: Marker inscription</p>	<p>Purcell, Agnes [Mary Agnes] (female) 20/5/1912 aged 24 yrs Sarah Ann Purcell (her mother) and C.W. Purcell (her father) Sarah Ann Purcell ... In Loving Memory of AGNES BELOVED DAUGHTER OF C.W.</p>

Site Plan Grave No.186	& S. PURCELL DIED 20 TH MAY 1912, AGED 24 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Purcell, Amelia Ann (female) 3/7/1934 aged 74 yrs unmarked grave
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Purcell, Annie [Anne] (female) 22/2/1919 aged 85 yrs John Purcell (her husband), William Purcell (her son) and John James Purcell (her son) John Purcell ... Annie Purcell nee Farmer Died 22.2.1919 Aged 85 Sons: William & John J. nee Farmer
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Purcell, John (male) 8/8/1893 aged 85 yrs Annie Purcell (his wife), William Purcell (his son) and John James Purcell (his son) Annie Purcell John Purcell Died 8.8.1893. Husband of Annie Purcell ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.185	Purcell, John James (male) 28/6/1942 aged 81 yrs Elizabeth Purcell (his wife), Annie Purcell (his mother), John Purcell (his father) and William Purcell (his brother) Elizabeth Purcell In Loving Memory of JOHN JAMES BELOVED HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH PURCELL DIED 28 TH JUNE 1942 AGED 81 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.185	Purcell, Elizabeth (female) 20/12/1958 aged 92 yrs John James Purcell (her husband) John James Purcell ... OUR DEAR MOTHER ELIZABETH PURCELL DIED 20 TH DEC. 1958 AGED 92 YEARS R.I.P.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.186	Purcell, Sarah Ann (female) 31/10/1915 aged 50 yrs C.W. Purcell (her husband) and Agnes Purcell (her daughter) Agnes Purcell In Loving Memory of SARAH ANN BELOVED WIFE OF C.W. PURCELL DIED 31 ST OCT. 1915 AGED 50 YEARS ...
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i>	Purcell, William (male) 17/2/1929 aged 75 yrs Annie Purcell (his mother), John Purcell (his father) and John James Purcell (his brother) William Purcell Died 17-2-1929

<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.5</p>	<p>Quinn, Bridget Teresa (female) 27/4/1935 aged 75 yrs Patrick Joseph Quinn (her husband) and Claude Vincent Quinn (her son) Patrick Joseph Quinn and Claude Vincent Quinn ... Also BRIDGET TERESA BELOVED WIFE OF THE ABOVE & MOTHER OF CLAUDE DIED 27th APRIL 1935 AGED 75 YEARS R.I.P.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.5</p>	<p>Quinn, Claude Vincent (male) 12/10/1901 aged 7 yrs 9 mos Bridget Teresa Quinn (his mother) and Patrick Joseph Quinn (his father) Bridget Teresa Quinn and Patrick Joseph Quinn In Loving Memory of CLAUDE VINCENT QUINN DIED OCT 12, 1901 AGED 7 YEARS & 9 MONTHS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.5</p>	<p>Quinn, Patrick Joseph (male) 13/12/1923 aged 59 yrs Bridget Teresa Quinn (his wife) and Claude Vincent Quinn (his son) Bridget Teresa Quinn and Claude Vincent Quinn ... Also PATRICK JOSEPH QUINN DIED 13th DECEMBER 1923 AGED 59 YEARS "REQUIESCAT IN PACE" ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.172C</p>	<p>Reddan, John (male) 1/1/1887 aged 76 yrs Mary Reddan (his wife) Mary Reddan Erected to the Memory of JOHN REDDAN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 1st JANUARY 1887 AGED 76 YEARS NATIVE OF COUNTY CLARE IRELAND I have found the joy of heaven I am one of the angel band To my head a crown of gold is given And a harp is in my hand May he rest in peace. Amen ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.172C</p>	<p>Reddan, Mary (female) 27/5/1895 aged 77 yrs John Reddan (her husband) John Reddan ... Also MARY DEARLY BELOVED WIFE OF THE ABOVE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 27th 1895 AGED 77 YEARS May her Soul rest in peace. Amen</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.13</p>	<p>Reddan, Patrick (male) 8/12/1911 aged 72 yrs Sarah Reddan (his wife) Sarah Reddan In Loving Memory of PATRICK REDDAN WHO DIED 8TH DEC. 1911, AGED 72 YEARS. R.I.P. ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.13</p>	<p>Reddan, Sarah (female) 28/12/1937 aged 95 years Patrick Reddan (her husband), Frances Neville (her mother) and Patrick Neville (her father) Patrick Reddan ... Also SARAH BELOVED WIFE OF THE ABOVE DIED 28TH DEC 1937. AGED 95 YEARS. R.I.P.</p>

<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.190</p>	<p>Rigney, Johannah [Johanna] (female) 18/8/1872 aged 21 yrs 6 mos William Rigney (her husband) Erected by WILLIAM RIGNEY In Memory OF HIS BELOVED WIFE JOHANNAH. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 18 1872 AGED 21 YEARS & 6 MONTHS Requiescat in pace.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Item No.117</p>	<p>Rigney, Mary (female) unknown William Rigney (her husband) and Michael Rigney (her son) William and Micahel Rigney</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Item No.117</p>	<p>Rigney, Michael (male) 24/1/1863 aged 10 yrs 3 mos Mary Rigney (his mother) and William Rigney (his father) Mary and William Rigney Erected by WILLIAM & MARY RIGNEY IN MEMORY OF THEIR BELOVED SON MICHAEL WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JANU 24TH 1863 AGED 10 YEARS & 3 MONTHS Requiescat in pace</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Item No.117</p>	<p>Rigney, William (male) unknown Mary Rigney (his wife) and Michael Rigney (his son) Mary and Michael Rigney</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.36 Site Plan Item No.37</p>	<p>Rowe, John (male) 14/12/1850 aged 9 yrs William Rowe (his brother) William Rowe and Patrick McCann I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF JOHN ROWE BORN SEPTEMBER 9 1841 DIED DECEMBER 14 1850 ... drowned in the Nepean River Also Footstone incribed JR 1850, WR 1850, PMC 1852”</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.36</p>	<p>Rowe, William (male) 14/12/1850 aged approx. 7 yrs John Rowe (his brother) John Rowe and Patrick McCann ... ALSO WILLIAM ROWE BORN DECEMBER 22 1843 DIED DECEMBER 14 1850 IN THIS PIERCING HEAT THOSE LAMBS THEY STRAYED UNKNOWN TO THEIR FRIENDS TO THE RIVER SIDE TO BATHE AND COOL THEMSELVES THEY CRAVED WHICH BROUGHT THEM TO THIS EARLY GRAVE THEIR REDEEMER HAS CALLED THEM TO THAT SOLID SHORE TO THEIR ETERNAL FATHER TO DIE NO MORE THEY LEFT THEIR PARENTS IN GRIEF TO TOIL WHO FONDLY ON THEM DID OFTEN SMILE AS TIME GLIDES ON SO ALL MUST FOLLOW MAY WE MEET IN HEAVEN TO REJOICE FOR EVER. ... drowned in the Nepean River</p>

Site Plan Item No.37	Also Footstone incribed JR 1850, WR 1850, PMC 1852”
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.51 Site Plan Items Nos.47, 48	Ryan, John Michael (male) 23/11/1853 aged 55 yrs I.H.S. TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN MICHAEL RYAN DIED 23 NOVR 1853 AGED 55 YEARS May his Soul rest in peace Amen Footstone inscribed “JMR 1853”.
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.50	Ryan, Margaret (female) 1/3/1860 aged 53 yrs IN MEMORY OF MARGARET RYAN Who Departed this Life MARCH 1, 1860 AGED 53 [63] YEARS
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.95	Salmond, Esme (female) 20/1/1977 aged 58 yrs In Memory of ESME SALMOND DIED 20 TH JAN. 1977 AGED 58 YEARS ALWAYS LOVED
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.33	Shaw, Arthur Lyal (male) 5/3/1908 aged approx. 2 yrs Robert Shaw ... Arthur Lyal SHAW of Castlereagh Died: 5-3-1908 Arthur Lyal Shaw was born in 1906
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.22	Shaw, Johanna (female) 22/2/1909 aged 63 yrs Robert Shaw (her husband) In Loving Memory of MY DEAR WIFE JOHANNA SHAW WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEB. 22 ND 1909. AGED 63 YEARS R.I.P. nee Cummins
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.25	Shaw, Mary (female) 7/10/1882 aged 78 yrs Erected by PETER HOWELL IN MEMORY OF MARY SHAW WHO DIED OCTbr 7 th 1882 AGED 78 YEARS A loving wife a mother dear A faithful friend lies buried here
Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.23	Shaw, Racheal [Rachel] (female) 26/2/1894 aged 52 yrs Racheal Shaw Accidentally Killed Castlereagh 26-2-1894 Aged 52 yrs. Accidentally killed
Name Death	Shaw, Robert (male) [9] 30/7/1918 aged 83 yrs [85 yrs]

<p>Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.33</p>	<p>Johanna Shaw (his wife) Arthur Lyal Shaw Robert Shaw husband of Johanna Shaw nee Cummins Died: 30-7-1918 Age: 83 years ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.61 Site Plan Item No.62</p>	<p>Smith, Ellen (female) 11/3/1856 aged 70 yrs IN MEMORY OF ELLEN SMITH Who Departed this Life MARCH 11th 1856 AGED 70 YEARS REMEMBER MAN AS YOU PASS BY AS YOU ARE NOW SO ONCE WAS I AS I AM NOW SO SHALL YOU BE SO FEAR THE LORD AND FOLLOW ME Also footing stone inscribed "ES 1856".</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Stapleton, Eleanor (female) 18/5/1883 aged 67 yrs Richard Stapleton (her husband) Erected BY RICHARD STAPLETON IN MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED WIFE ELEANOR WHO DIED MAY 18TH 1883 AGED 67 YEARS When lowly thou dost bend thy knee And mercy ask of Heaven In thy sweet prayers remember me That I may be forgiven MAY SHE REST IN PEACE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.121B</p>	<p>Stapleton, Ellen (female) 1/3/1852 aged 4 yrs 6 mos Owen Stapleton and Margaret Nevell ... ALSO ELLEN STAPLETON Who Departed this Life MARCH 1st 1852 AGED 4 YEARS 6 MONTHS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Stapleton, Mary (female) 31/10/1877 aged 86 yrs Owen Stapleton ... Also MARY STAPLETON Who Departed This Life OCT 31 1877 AGED 86 YEARS MAY THEY REST IN PEACE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.121B</p>	<p>Stapleton, Owen (male) 12/3/1856 aged 1 year Ellen Stapleton and Margaret Nevell ... ALSO OWEN STAPLETON Who Departed this Life MARCH 12 1856 AGED 12 MONTHS REMEMBER MAN AS YOU PASS BY AS YOU ARE NOW SO ONCE WAS I, AS I AM NOW SO SHALL YOU BE, SO FEAR THE LORD AND FOLLOW ME</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription <i>2007 no marker surviving</i></p>	<p>Stapleton, Owen (male) 11/12/1857 aged 73 yrs Owen Stapleton (his son) Mary Stapleton ERECTED BY OWEN STAPLETON I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER OWEN STAPLETON Who Departed this Life DECEMBER 11, 1857 AGED 73 YEARS MY FLESH SHALL SLUMBER IN THE GRAVE AND AT THE TRUMPETS JOYFUL SOUND I'LL BURST MY CHAINS WITH SWEET SURPRISE AND IN MY SAVIOUR'S IMAGE RISE. ...</p>
<p>Name</p>	<p>Stapleton, Richard (male)</p>

<p>Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.121A</p>	<p>24/1/1886 aged 71 yrs Eleanor Stapleton (his wife)</p> <p>Gloria in Excelsis Deo Erected BY HIS FOND CHILDREN IN MEMORY OF THEIR DEAR FATHER RICHARD STAPLETON WHO DIED JAN 24TH 1886 AGED 71 YEARS I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. II Tim. IV.7 It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from sins. Macc. XII 16 MAY HE REST IN PEACE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169A</p>	<p>Thornley, Gertrude (female) 16/4/1946 aged 60 yrs</p> <p>Theresa Geraldine Thornley ... Also GERTRUDE THORNLEY DIED 16TH APRIL 1946 AGED 60 YEARS R.I.P.</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.169A</p>	<p>Thornley, Theresa Geraldine (female) 17/10/1942 aged 75 yrs</p> <p>Gertrude Thornley In Loving Memory of MY DEAR MOTHER THERESA GERALDINE THORNLEY DIED 17TH OCT. 1942 AGED 75 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.43</p>	<p>Upton, Mary Anne (female) 4/2 [7]/1906</p> <p>Mary Anne UPTON of PENRITH Died 4-2-1906</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.131 Site Plan Item No.132</p>	<p>Wallis, Mary (female) 7/8/1880 aged 79 yrs John Wallis Mary Ann Palmer and Mary Jane Palmer ... Also MARY WALLIS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUG 7 1880 AGED 79 YEARS Erected by John Wallis Also a footstone inscribed MJP 1866, MAP 1866, MW 1880"</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.106</p>	<p>Walsh [Walch], Bridget (female) 1/8/1857 aged 34 yrs Patrick Walsh [Walch] (her husband) John Walsh and Patrick Walsh ERECTED BY PAT WALCH IHS IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE BRIDGET Who Departed This Life AUGUST 1, 1857 AGED 34 YEARS LEAVING A HUSBAND AND FOUR CHILDREN TO DEPLORE THEIR LOSS OH CHRISTIANS ALL WHEN PASSING BY AND THIS YOU CHANCE TO SEE THINK ON YOUR LAST END AND THE GRAVE AND PRAY AWHILE FOR ME THAT I MAY TRACE THE NARROW PATH AND SAFE ASCEND ON HIGH TO ADORE THREE PERSONS YET ONE GOD THAT MADE BOTH YOU AND I LEAVING FOUR CHILDREN ALREADY IN HEAVEN MAY SHE REST IN PEACE. ...</p>
<p>Name Death</p>	<p>Walsh, James (male) 26/4/1884 aged 24 yrs</p>

<p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.105</p>	<p>Susan Walsh (his mother), James Walsh (his father) and Annie Walsh (his sister)</p> <p>Susan Walsh, James Walsh and James Glasscock ... Also HER DEAR BROTHER JAMES WHO DIED APRIL 26TH 1884 AGED 24 YEARS When lowly thou dost bend thy knee And mercy ask of heaven In thy sweet prayers remember me That I may be forgiven ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No. 105</p>	<p>Walsh, James (male) 27/7/1883 aged 63 yrs</p> <p>Susan Walsh (his wife), Annie Walsh (his daughter), James Walsh (his son) and James Glasscock (his grandson)</p> <p>Susan Walsh, James Walsh and James Glasscock Erected by ANNIE WALSH IN MEMORY OF HER DEAR FATHER JAMES WALSH WHO DIED JULY 27TH 1883 AGED 63 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.106</p>	<p>Walsh, John (male) 11/7/1863 aged 18 [48] yrs</p> <p>Patrick Walsh and Bridget Walsh ... JOHN WALSH DIED JULY 11 1863 AGED 18 YEARS</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.110 Site Plan Item No.107</p>	<p>Walsh, John (male) 27/3/1862 aged 68 yrs</p> <p>Sarah Walsh and Patrick McNally SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN WALSH DIED MARCH 27 1862 AGED 68 YEARS ... Also Footstone inscribed “- W, -MN”</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.175 Site Plan Item No.176</p>	<p>Walsh, Mary (female) 22/11/1847 aged 47 [45] yrs</p> <p>I.H.S. IN MEMORY OF MARY WALSH WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER 22 1847 AGED 47 YEARS WOULD THAT MY SOJOURNING IS PROLONGED PSALM ... Also footstone</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.106</p>	<p>Walsh [Walch], Patrick (male) 27/12/1874 aged 51 yrs</p> <p>Sarah Walsh [Walch] (her husband)</p> <p>John Walsh and Bridget Walsh ERECTED BY SARAH WALSH IN MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND PATRICK WALSH DIED DECr 27 1874 AGED 51 YEARS BENEATH THIS STONE HIS ASHES REST WHO MEMORY FILLS THE ACHING BREAST UNCONSCIOUS OF THE TEARS THAT FLOW AS TOKENS OF A WIDOWS WOE</p>
<p>Name Death Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.110 Site Plan Item No.107</p>	<p>Walsh, Sarah (female) 8/12/1878 aged 84 yrs</p> <p>John Walsh and Patrick McNally ... ALSO SARAH WALSH DIED DECr 8TH 1878 AGED 84 YEARS MAY THEIR SOULS REST IN PEACE AMEN Also Footstone inscribed “- W, -MN”</p>

<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.105</p>	<p>Walsh, Susan (female) 23/9/1883 aged 49 yrs James Walsh (her husband), Annie Walsh (her daughter), James Walsh (her son) and James Glasscock (her grandson) James Walsh, James Walsh and James Glasscock ...Also HER DEAR MOTHER SUSAN WALSH WHO DIED SEPbr 23rd 1883 AGED 49 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.115</p>	<p>Waring, Mary Ann (female) 3/12/1876 aged 27 yrs Richard Waring (her husband) and Roger Bede Waring (her son) Roger Bede Waring Erected by RICHARD WARING In Memory of HIS DEARLY BELOVED WIFE MARY ANN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 3rd DEC 1876 AGED 27 YEARS Sweet Jesus have mercy on her Soul ...</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.115</p>	<p>Waring, Roger Bede (male) 16/4/1876 aged 2 yrs 3 mos Mary Ann Waring (his mother) and Richard Waring (his father) Mary Ann Waring ... Also ROGER BEDE INFANT SON OF THE ABOVE WHO DIED ON THE 16th APRIL 1876 AGED 2 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Site Plan Grave No.45 Site Plan Item No.46</p>	<p>Whiteman, William (male) 28/11/1857 aged 77 yrs ERECTED IN MEMORY OF I.H.S. WILLIAM WHITEMAN Who Departed This Life NOVEMBER 28 1857 AGED 77 YEARS MY FLESH SHALL SLUMBER IN THE GRAVE AND AT THE TRUMPETS JOYFUL SOUND I'LL BURST MY CHAINS WITH SWEET SURPRISE AND IN MY SAVIOUR'S IMAGE RISE Also footstone inscribed "WW".</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with: Marker inscription Miscellaneous Site Plan Grave No.183</p>	<p>Wiggan, John (male) 30/1/1878 aged 27 yrs Elizabeth Wiggan (his wife) and Josephine Mary Wiggan (his daughter) Josephine Mary Wiggan ERECTED BY ELIZABETH WIGGAN In Memory of HER BELOVED HUSBAND JOHN WIGGAN WHO WAS KILLED BY THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT EMU PLAINS 30th JANUARY 1878 AGED 27 YEARS On whose Soul sweet Jesus have mercy LEAVING A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN TO LAMENT THEIR LOSS ... killed by the railway collision at Emu Plains</p>
<p>Name Death Related to: Grave shared with:</p>	<p>Wiggan, Josephine Mary (female) 3/3/1878 aged 8 mos Elizabeth Wiggan (her mother) and John Wiggan (her father)</p>

<p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.183</p>	<p>John Wiggan ... Also of JOSEPHINE MARY WHO DIED 3rd MARCH 1878 AGED 8 MONTHS the couple's youngest daughter; died of 'bronchitis'.</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.93A</p>	<p>Willett, Albert (male) 23/7/1927 aged 55 yrs</p> <p>Mary Eleanor Willett In Loving Memory of ALBERT WILLETT DIED 23rd JULY 1927 AGED 55 YEARS ...</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.192</p>	<p>Willett, - (unknown) 10/6/1906</p> <p>"Baby Willett Died 10 June 1906. Other babies also buried here"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.79B</p>	<p>Willett, Henry Nepean (male) 28/5/1905 aged 5 days</p> <p>Henry Nepean Plunkett ... Also HENRY NEPEAN WILLETT DIED 28th MAY 1905 AGED 5 DAYS Stonemason: J. Price & Son.</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.93A</p>	<p>Willett, Mary Eleanor (female) 1/9/1948 aged 72 yrs</p> <p>Albert Willett ... ALSO MARY ELEANOR WILLETT PASSED AWAY 1ST SEPT 1948 AGED 72 YEARS ABIDE WITH ME, FAST FALLS THE EVENTIDE THE DARKNESS DEEPENS, LORD WITH ME ABIDE</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.67</p>	<p>Willmott, Henry (male) 29/5/1904 [1905]</p> <p>Henry Willmott of Castlereagh Died 29-5-1904</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p> <p>Marker inscription</p> <p>Site Plan Grave No.72</p> <p>Site Plan Item No.73</p>	<p>Wilson, Elizabeth (female) 26/7/1846 aged 26 yrs Edward Wilson (her husband)</p> <p>Gloria in excelsius. To the Memory of Elizabeth Wilson. Wife of Edward Wilson Chief Constable Penrith Who Departed this Life 26th July AD1846 Aged 20 years. Requiescat In Pace. Also foot marker inscribed "E.W. A.D.1846"</p>
<p>Name</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Related to:</p> <p>Grave shared with:</p>	<p>York, Henry (male) 25/6/1881 aged 83 yrs</p>

Marker inscription
Site Plan Grave No.97

Erected BY HIS CHILDREN IN MEMORY OF THEIR DEAR
FATHER HENRY YORK WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUNE 25TH
1881 AGED 83 YEARS Requiescat in pace

Appendix E

Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013

THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance 2013



Australia ICOMOS Incorporated
International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: australia.icomos.org

Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

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The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart.

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Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

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The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of

the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

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

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Explanatory Notes

Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change over time and with use.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.

Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.

See also Article 14.

Examples of protective care include:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;
- repair involving restoration — returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring;
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed fabric with new fabric

It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.

Articles

- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and intangible.

Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Articles

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Explanatory Notes

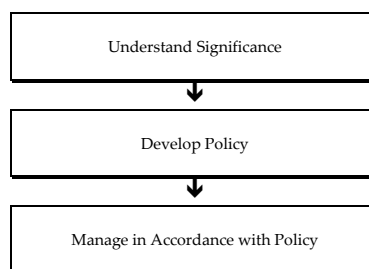
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.



Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Articles

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

Setting is explained in Article 1.12.

For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its cultural significance.

Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.

Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.

It may be appropriate to change a place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Articles

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Explanatory Notes

Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.

Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as 'adaptive re-use' and should be consistent with Article 7.2.

New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.

New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.

Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.

Articles

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Explanatory Notes

In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.

The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.

A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.

The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Monitor actions taken in case there are also unintended consequences.

Articles

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Explanatory Notes

New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

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

