

9.0 Appendices

Appendix A

Heritage Asset Management Sheets

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Site Specific Approvals for Works to the SHR Area under Section 57(2) of the NSW Heritage Act

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Approvals Flow Chart

Appendix A

Heritage Asset Management Sheets

ITEM DETAILS—General Provisions	
All Significant Items and Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not harm the distinctive character and identity of significant cultural landscapes, buildings and their setting. Ensure any new damage or loss is notified to the relevant Trust and that potentially significant items are photographically recorded, identified and safely stored on site for restoration Provide heritage induction to all contractors prior to undertaking work in significant areas and identified areas of archaeological potential. Ensure contractors provide a work method statement to the relevant Trust before undertaking any work in significant areas Observe general restrictions and guidelines on vehicle (including during burial) and plant access in historic areas. Do not replace, remove or demolish built fabric without prior approval from the responsible authority at Rookwood and/or as stipulated under local or State Heritage planning approvals processes. Ensure that any new work, upgrading of services, security, signage and access works have minimal heritage impact. Ensure work is undertaken using appropriate conservation techniques and skills, by experienced practitioners, with adequate heritage supervision, during maintenance, repair, restoration or adaptation. Ensure consultants, specialist advisers, trades-people and supervisory staff are appropriately qualified in their relevant fields and have knowledge and experience of heritage conservation principles practices. Maintain permanent records of conservation or repair works.
Cultural Landscapes and Memorial Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do carry out weeding, watering, mowing, top-dressing, pest control and fertilizing necessary for the continued health of plants, without damage or major alterations to layout, contours, plant species, monuments, grave markers, grave surrounds, fencing, path edging and other landscape features. Carry out pruning as specified in NSW Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval. Note that for work inside the SHR area, it is necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH describing the proposed work and its compliance with Standard Exemption 12 Landscape Maintenance Remove and replace dead or dying trees with trees of the same species in the same location where there are public safety risks. Note that for work inside the SHR area, it is necessary to apply to the Heritage Division, OEH describing the proposed work and its compliance with Standard Exemption 12 Landscape Maintenance Do not introduce new built elements or plantings that are not in keeping with the cultural landscape character. Monitor condition on a cyclical basis, establish repair priorities and maintain up to date inventories of monuments, memorials and movable items. Observe specific guidelines on management of Bushland and Vegetation Conservation Areas as recommended in the Tree Management Plan. Observe the applicable burial guidelines and procedures developed by Trusts and approved externally when carrying out interment. Consult with responsible authorities at Rookwood before developing or submitting a proposal for development (including new memorial or plaques in historic areas). Refer to and apply Site Specific Exemption and Standard Exemption provisions under s.57 of the NSW Heritage Act for necessary works of maintenance, stabilisation and repair. <p>Unless prior authorisation has been obtained from the responsible authority at Rookwood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not carry out excavation except where permitted under Site Specific or Standard Exemptions under s.57(2) of the Heritage Act. Do not allow removal of shrubs and trees, flowers or grasses and perennials. Do not damage or remove headstones, memorials, kerb sets, railings or any other objects or elements in or associated with grave plots in significant areas. Do not remove or damage brick road and path edgings, gutters or kerbs in secondary and tertiary circulation routes.

Buildings and Building Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out essential maintenance to keep buildings in good condition or operation without removing or damaging the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials. • Clean dirt, organic growths or graffiti using controlled amounts of water with neutral detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing provided the operation will not cause damage to surfaces. • Do not drill into external brickwork or internal walls or damage surfaces for the purpose of installing or upgrading new fixtures, cabling, plumbing and other services. • Do not use chemical cleaning agents, or pressurised water at more than 100 psi at the surface being cleaned, for maintenance cleaning of significant building facades, paving etc. unless under heritage supervision. • For buildings in the SHR area, ensure that approval has been obtained for changes of use of an item or its curtilage or to commence an additional or temporary use of an item. • For buildings in the SHR area, for construction or installation of new fabric or services or the removal of building fabric which will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item apply to the Heritage Division, OEH describing the proposed work and its compliance with Standard Exemption 8 Non-Significant Fabric. • Ensure that new or added fabric can be identified upon close inspection. • Ensure buildings not in use are kept secure and weathertight but that temporary works do not damage significance. • Replace damaged or decayed elements of fabric with materials and components that match the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing (as set out in NSW Standard Exemptions under s.57(2) of the Heritage Act) . • Monitor condition on a cyclical basis and establish repair priorities in consultation with a qualified heritage architect. • Notify new damage or breakage immediately and if carrying out emergency works ensure these do not adversely impact on heritage significance. • Maintain all State significant heritage buildings and groups, and those in the SHR area, in accordance with NSW Minimum Standards for State Heritage items and using Standard Exemption provisions under s.57 of the NSW Heritage Act for necessary works of stabilisation and repair. • For buildings with public access, where upgrading may be required consider appropriate or alternative solutions for BCA compliance (as needed) that do not negatively impact on the heritage values, aesthetic character and integrity of exterior and interior design/details.
Historical Archaeological Resources	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical archaeological relics assessed as being of state significance should be retained in situ. • Historical archaeological relics assessed as being of local significance could be removed following a program of archaeological investigations. These investigations would serve to mitigate the heritage impact of their removal. • Delegate an appropriately qualified archaeologist to determine as to what approvals would be required from the Heritage Division prior to works commencing. • Ensure a program of archaeological monitoring and recording is undertaken where there will be any ground disturbance in areas of moderate or high archaeological potential. These works would need to be undertaken with the appropriate approvals under the Heritage Act. • Provide Archaeology Awareness Training to permanent staff and contractors responsible for excavation works so that if unexpected archaeological relics are encountered during excavation they are aware of the stop works procedure and their legal obligation to notify the Heritage Division, OEH, under s.146 of the Heritage Act. • Adopt the following process for notifying the Heritage Division in accordance with s.146 of the Heritage Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If substantial or unrecorded relics are encountered during ground disturbance works (including those areas for which an exemption has been endorsed), excavation should cease in the area and the Heritage Division, OEH notified. - Seek further assessment, and possibly approval where necessary, before recommencing ground disturbance works. <p>Within the SHR Curtilage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disturb or excavate land where work is likely to result in historical archaeological remains (relics) being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed without first obtaining approval

	<p>under the Heritage Act (as outlined below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the bulk of the proposed works of excavation or disturbance would have a minor, if any, impact on the archaeological resource, and if the works would take place in areas of known ground disturbance, the works could be considered for a Standard Exemption under s.57(2) of the Heritage Act. • Examples of ground disturbance that could be carried out under standard or site specific exemption provisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the construction of new paths and landscaped surfaces or maintenance of the existing, including where this might expose paths and surfaces of the previous phases of site occupation in the same location; - removing trees, including the root ball, and excavation for the planting of new trees; - excavation for new plantings (garden beds, etc) including where this might be in the location of earlier garden beds; - excavation for the upgrade of existing services and public utilities, and excavation of service trenches along the same or similar alignment of existing service trenches, provided that the upgrade does not impact on the heritage significance of the area (or items) in which it is located; and - excavation for the installation of temporary facilities including fencing, temporary buildings and associated services, etc, as part of the visitor services programs. • To obtain a standard or site specific exemption, apply to the Heritage Division, OEH in writing describing the proposed excavation or disturbance; set out why it satisfies the criteria for exemption, provide a Work Method Statement for the appropriate archaeological methodology, and details of proposed archaeological monitoring of any ground disturbance works that have the potential to impact onto the archaeological resource. • Where ground disturbance works within the SHR curtilage would not qualify for a s.57(2) Exemption, the proponent must submit an application for an Approval to the Heritage Division, OEH, under s.60 of the Heritage Act. The s.60 application should be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an archaeological assessment (the assessment included in Appendix x of this report should suit in most instances); - an archaeological impact statement which identifies the potential impacts of proposed works and recommends mitigative measures (where an archaeological assessment already exists); and - an archaeological research design. <p>Outside the SHR Curtilage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area is a listed archaeological item on Schedule 5 of the Auburn LEP 2010 heritage and works may require development consent and further assessment. • Ground disturbance in areas with the potential for historical archaeological relics requires an Excavation Permit under s.140 of the Heritage Act or an Exception under s.139(4) of the Heritage Act. • The following ground disturbance works may qualify for an Exception under s.139(4) of the Heritage Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works which would have a minor impact on archaeological relics, including testing to identify the presence of relics; and - ground disturbance in an area which has been demonstrated to have little or no potential for archaeological relics (as demonstrated in an archaeological assessment). • Where ground disturbance works would not qualify for a s.139(4) Exception, the proponent must submit an application for an Excavation Permit to the Heritage Division, OEH, under s.140 of the Heritage Act. The s.140 application should be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an archaeological assessment (the assessment included in Appendix x of this report should suit in most instances); - an archaeological impact statement which identifies the potential impacts of proposed works and recommends mitigative measures (where an archaeological assessment already exists); and - an archaeological research design.
Aboriginal Archaeological Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve known and potential Aboriginal archaeological sites. Physical impacts to known and potential Aboriginal archaeological sites should be avoided. • Consult with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders about any proposed project or works that may

	<p>impact on areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential or cultural significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise due diligence for all projects involving ground disturbance, in accordance with the relevant Office of Environment and Heritage requirements and guidelines. • An Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment prepared for the study area (Appendix B) identified that much of Rookwood has low potential for Aboriginal objects. Ground disturbance in these areas could proceed with caution without the need for further approvals. • If Aboriginal sites and/or objects are identified then the following Aboriginal unexpected finds protocol should be enacted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop work order—works should cease immediately in the area surrounding the suspected objects. Any identified Aboriginal object(s) should be left in situ and not disturbed in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) should be notified immediately; an archaeologist experienced in the identification of Aboriginal cultural material should inspect the suspected Aboriginal objects to make a positive identification. - If the suspected items are not Aboriginal in origin or manufacture (as defined under the NPW Act), the location and items should be recorded. Works may continue. - If the objects are confirmed to be Aboriginal objects, the site should be registered as soon as practicable on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) administered by OEH. • If the suspected items are Aboriginal objects, obtain an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) before works can continue in the area of the identified objects. The extent of any works exclusion zone would need to be determined through discussion with the OEH and Aboriginal community representatives. • Provide Archaeology Awareness Training to permanent staff and contractors responsible for ground disturbance to assist them in identifying what might comprise Aboriginal material and outline the appropriate procedure should Aboriginal archaeological material be identified. • Undertake the necessary assessments and application for approvals if ground disturbance is considered in areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential. Follow the relevant National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) and OEH requirements. This may involve continued consultation with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders, archaeological test excavation and salvage excavation.
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ITEM DETAILS—Wesleyan Section



Name of Item	Wesleyan Section			
Item Type	Cultural landscape			
Precinct	MU:1, Zone: A			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With				
Physical Description	The Old Wesleyan Section is laid out around distinctive circular pathways with well-preserved brick edging. The peripheral plantings of mixed eucalypt and evergreen trees, and visually significant block planting forming a 'gardenesque' setting for exceptional monuments and mausolea. The planting is especially lush, reflecting the ideas of Charles Moore and with representative examples of plant symbolism. The area contains a number of large individual tombs and memorials, many in finely crafted sandstone, from the late 19 th century. A number them (in the eastern sector) were transferred from Devonshire Street Cemetery.			
Historical Background	The Wesleyan Section was part of the original 200 acres, laid out as part of the 1868 Charles Moore plan. By 1893 the Old Wesleyan cemetery was almost full and the community obtained additional 50 acres for burial south of Haslem Drive, in the newly allocated areas. In 1902, the Wesleyan Church in NSW united with other Methodist ministries under the newly formed Methodist Church of Australia, but the Wesleyan congregation, which had grown in size and reach in NSW since 1855, remained dominant.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Wesleyan Section is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the earliest parts of the original 200 acres to be laid out and occupied. It has a distinctive peripheral plantings of mixed eucalypt and evergreen trees, and well established, visually significant block planting and plant symbolism 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It contains monuments, built structures, views, plantings and graves laid out on a 'gardenesque' plan of linked circular pathways that together form a subtle, harmonious Victorian landscape of exceptional significance It contains a number of exceptionally significant individual vaults, tombs and memorials from the late 19th century, with well-preserved kerb sets and railings It has potential for historical and genealogical research into NSW Wesleyan community 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key individual vaults and memorials for listing at local level. Priority area for significant tree study. 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or cut back any vegetation which is causing damage to headstones, graves or monuments, subject to significant tree study and as approved as Site Specific Exemptions. Monitor condition and establish repair priorities to memorials and vaults on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage, safety hazard or breakage is notified promptly on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles. Maintain existing gravel paths, including all brick edgings and guttering, to tertiary paths and between graves/plots. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring significant and symbolic plantings of heritage significance on a planned basis, to minimise impact on character and significance. Improve visitor appreciation by limited interpretation and sympathetic wayfinding subject to State Heritage approval. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow intensification of burial through renewable tenure. Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and paths. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as the site's potential historical archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting, reconstruction or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary paths for burial or other development. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Old Catholic No. 1



Name of Item	Old Catholic Ground			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU: 2, Zone: CMCT			
Management Context	Within SHR (CMCT)			
Associated With	St Michael's Mortuary Chapel; Railway Loop			
Physical Description	<p>The Old Catholic Ground sits in the north western corner of the Necropolis, bordered by Railway Street to the north and East Street to the west. The alignment of the railway corridor and view to Mortuary Station are reinforced by tree avenues and circulation routes. The density of burials increases closer to the mortuary station. Set in a curvilinear garden layout with a canal running through the section. Burials are marked by historic vaults to the north and west of St Michael's Chapel with religious headstones and other monuments present in the section marking burial locations. Intrusive modern vaults have been built over the railway corridor in the south-east of the section.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The old Catholic Ground was part of the original 200 acre parcel of land set aside for use as a cemetery. The first recorded burial within the section was in 1867. Some Devonshire Street Cemetery burials were relocated to Rookwood c.1901. St. Michael's Mortuary Chapel and the Catholic serpentine canal were also constructed during this phase of development in the section. The Old Catholic Ground has undergone a phase of renewal recently with use of unburied land for late 20th-21st century vaults and new lawn cemetery areas within the historic setting</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Catholic Ground is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is one of the oldest sections within Rookwood Necropolis. • It has strong historical associations with the NSW Catholic community • It retains much of its landscape integrity and has visual consistency and high aesthetic values • It has a collection of headstones of religious orders unique to Rookwood 			

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Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectify any headstones tilted more than 45 degree from vertical by means of a planned program of remedial works, and provide permanent solutions in place of existing temporary supports. Develop burial guidelines in conjunction with OEH for the Catholic Old Ground as a matter of priority to prevent further erosion of landscape character and heritage values. Identify and record Devonshire Street graves. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove any vegetation which may obscure or damage headstones, graves or monuments. Monitor condition of graves and monuments and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, headstones, damaged kerbs, railings and other monumentation according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Maintain grass paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. Maintain secondary and tertiary roads and paths free of infill burial or development. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring avenue plantings to primary, secondary and tertiary circulation routes. Provide appropriate landscape buffering in areas where new burial plots, lawn cemeteries or vaults detract from heritage and landscape character values. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, kerbs or original markers without first assessing significance. Allow new monuments, landscaping or plantings to the railway corridor. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and paths. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as the section's potential historical archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial or other development. 		

ITEM DETAILS—St Michael's Mortuary Chapel



Name of Item	St Michael's Mortuary Chapel			
Item Type	Building			
Precinct	MU:2, Zone CMCT			
Management Context	Within the SHR (CMCT)			
Associated With				
Physical Description	<p>St Michael's Mortuary Chapel is a Victorian Gothic Revival style building constructed of Pyrmont sandstone with a slate roof and internal floors of Kilkenny and Sicilian marble. The northern end features a belltower and semicircular apse and the southern gable features intricately carved stone diaper work around a quatrefoil window. Pairs of stained glass windows are set into the side walls with further stained glass windows in the walls of the northern semicircular apse.</p> <p>The conical roof of the apse along with the main portion of the building is roofed of slate with lead ridging and flashing, with lead sheet roofing over each of the six roof ventilators. The steep pitch of the roof is supported by timber trusses.</p> <p>The internal ceiling consists of timber boarding which is diagonally aligned in V-joins. The floors are black and white marble. The square tiles are arranged in a checkerboard pattern</p> <p>The mortuary chapel stands within extensively landscaped gardens and lawns with monumental headstones as the centrepiece of a distinctive commemorative landscape, with well-kept low hedges, evergreen shrubs and flower beds.</p> <p>The Chapel underwent restoration in 1990 including the modernisation of services within the chapel, and new paving, stormwater and rainwater services.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>St. Michaels Mortuary Chapel is within the area of land allotted to the Catholic Church in the 1870s. The Roman Catholic Church Trust put the project out to tender in April 1886 with the prominent architects Sheerin and Hennesy winning the contract. Construction of the Chapel began in the same year and continued under the supervision of builders Sime and Devett. It was completed in 1890</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	St. Michael's Mortuary Chapel is Significant because:			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is believed to be the first of its kind in Australia. It demonstrates the high quality of works from an early Australian leading architectural firm It is part of the greater memorial landscape that demonstrates the concepts on the appropriate character, form and vegetation for funerary landscapes in nineteenth century Australia. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions					
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the distinctive character of the building and its setting. Conserve the design character and features, including stone masonry ornament and detailing. Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight when not in regular use as stipulated by NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. Use appropriate cleaning for interior and exterior to ensure maintenance of fabric and associated heritage values Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove any part of the chapel without first assessing significance Damage any fabric on the internal or exterior of the chapel. Allow use of the building which may damage or alter the chapel and associated landscape. Allow any development internally or externally without approval that may have a negative impact on heritage values or structure and fabric. Replace original fabric or elements with unsympathetic modern materials or elements. Allow any nearby works, including vegetation management, access, infrastructure, signage or other minor works to negatively impact on setting and curtilage, principal facades, or relationship to surrounding landscape and layout. Attempt cleaning or restoration of the sandstone, slate roof, stained-glass, interior flooring and finishes, or movable items without heritage advice. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Old Anglican No. 1



Name of Item	Old Anglican No. 1			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU:3; Zone:B			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	Anglican Lattice Shelters; Elephant House; Serpentine Canal			
Physical Description	<p>The Old Anglican area is an area of exceptional monumental and landscape heritage in a gridded landscape layout of nodes joined by grass paths. Many of the nodes contain significant landmark elements such as statuary, shelters, trees or ornamental features. The area is centred on a concentration of memorials, vaults and mausolea in the SW corner (in the lots immediately adjacent to Necropolis Circuit/Necropolis Drive). It also includes separate clusters of important Army/Navy graves. The area was located southeast of the Ranger's Lodge (remains of which are in lot B on William Drive) and at the upper end of the Serpentine. There are significant views into the northern part of the area from William Drive. Large hoop and bunya pines and cedar of Lebanon are a feature of the area's planting</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Old Anglican areas, part of the original 200 acres, were originally laid out by Simeon Pearce c.1879, and later extended east of the Serpentine drain by JH Maiden. The Old Anglican Section contains a large number of exceptionally significant individual vaults, tombs and memorials from the late 19th century and early 20th centuries, including the Hordern, Watson, Mitchell, Poate and Burdekin tombs.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Anglican section is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is highly representative of the formal rectilinear layout characteristic of the second phase of cemetery development (c.1878-1900) 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has a largely intact planting scheme representative of the approach to cemetery design and symbolism It contains monuments, structures, views, plantings and historic infrastructure that together form a harmonious and evocative Victorian landscape of exceptional significance It contains a large number of exceptionally significant individual vaults, tombs and memorials from the late 19th century It has a consistent burial density and few intrusive features or views It is an area of historical archaeological significance (former Ranger's House, Serpentine, remains of shelters) with potential to reveal information about the early use and management of the cemetery 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority area for significant tree register 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and control vegetation that may obscure or damage headstones, graves or monuments to preserve landscape integrity Monitor condition and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately on detection Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles, without damaging significance Maintain grass paths between graves/plots and landmarks/nodes for pedestrian access Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring avenue plantings Retain and progressively replace marker trees as identified in the significant tree register Protect the ridgeline views from and towards William Drive Ensure any infrastructure and traffic upgrades to primary roads (Necropolis Ave) take into account the likely heritage impacts to the area Maintain and strengthen linkage between the landmarks and nodes by means of footpaths and sympathetic wayfinding and interpretation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials or original markers without first assessing significance Allow new monuments within the Old Ground except where approved under burial/memorial guidelines for the area; Remove, alter or damage original and early brick path edging and drainage Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings Permit new excavation (including for burial) or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character Reclaim tertiary roads for burial or other development 				

ITEM DETAILS—Elephant House and Devonshire St Gates



Name of Item	Elephant House and Devonshire St Gates (also known as Brick and Slate Rest House and Old Anglican Office).				
Item Type	Building with associated avenue and memorial gates				
Precinct	MU:3, Mgt Zone: B				
Management Context	Within SHR (RGCRT)				
Associated With	Old Anglican Area; Lattice Shelters				
Physical Description	<p>The 'Elephant House' is a brick and slate pavilion with Romanesque style influences at the N end of a tree lined north-south axis, with the Devonshire St Gates at the other end. The shelter is built to a cruciform plan with a steeply pitched hipped roof with patterned slates cresting at the apex of the roof. A roof vent is fitted to the centre of the roof. There are two round-arched openings with round-arched windows set into the walls either side of the entrances. The walls are tuck-pointed brickwork in red, buff, black and cream. The internal floors are covered with squared tiles arranged in a geometric design in four colours matching the brick work.</p> <p>The building is situated on the outer edge of the old Anglican area laid out by Maiden. It has formal spatial connections, via grass paths, with the Anglican timber lattice shelters. The Devonshire St Gates were removed to Rookwood along with numerous monuments and hundreds of graves ca.1888.</p>				
Historical Background	The building, constructed in 1891, was designed by architect Walter Hillary Monckton. It was used as the Anglican Office from 1916 and reconverted to a rest house in the 1930s.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The Elephant House is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> its presence, along with other rest houses, displays a high level of social significance connected with visitation to the area; and its conversion to rest house from office demonstrates the rapid extension of the cemetery and the large expanses of land covered by the former Anglican Trust. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<p>Provide wayfinding to help visitors locate and appreciate the building;</p> <p>Consider sympathetic options for ongoing, occasional or temporary use where these options do not detract from heritage values, surrounding landscape character and fabric integrity.</p>				
Asset Management	Do		Don't		

<p>Requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the distinctive character of the building and its setting. • Conserve the visual link and restore sympathetic avenue planting to the Devonshire Street Gates. • Conserve the decorative design and form of the slate roof, tuck pointing, polychrome brickwork and tile floor. • Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight when not in regular use as stipulated by NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items. • Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. • Use appropriate cleaning for interior and exterior to ensure maintenance of fabric and associated heritage values. • Keep vegetation maintained in a way that respects the aesthetic values and symmetry of the building, with heritage advice as required. • Conserve and maintain the Devonshire iron gates painted, rust free and in working condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add, replace or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values. • Remove elements of heritage value unless this is essential for safety, structural or operational reasons, and following advice from heritage specialists. • Replace original fabric with different materials. • Attempt cleaning or restoration of brick or stone masonry or interior surfaces without heritage advice. • Remove any vegetation from the beds around the building without understanding impact on heritage values and potential structural risks. • Introduce new uses or facilities without considering heritage impacts and approval processes.
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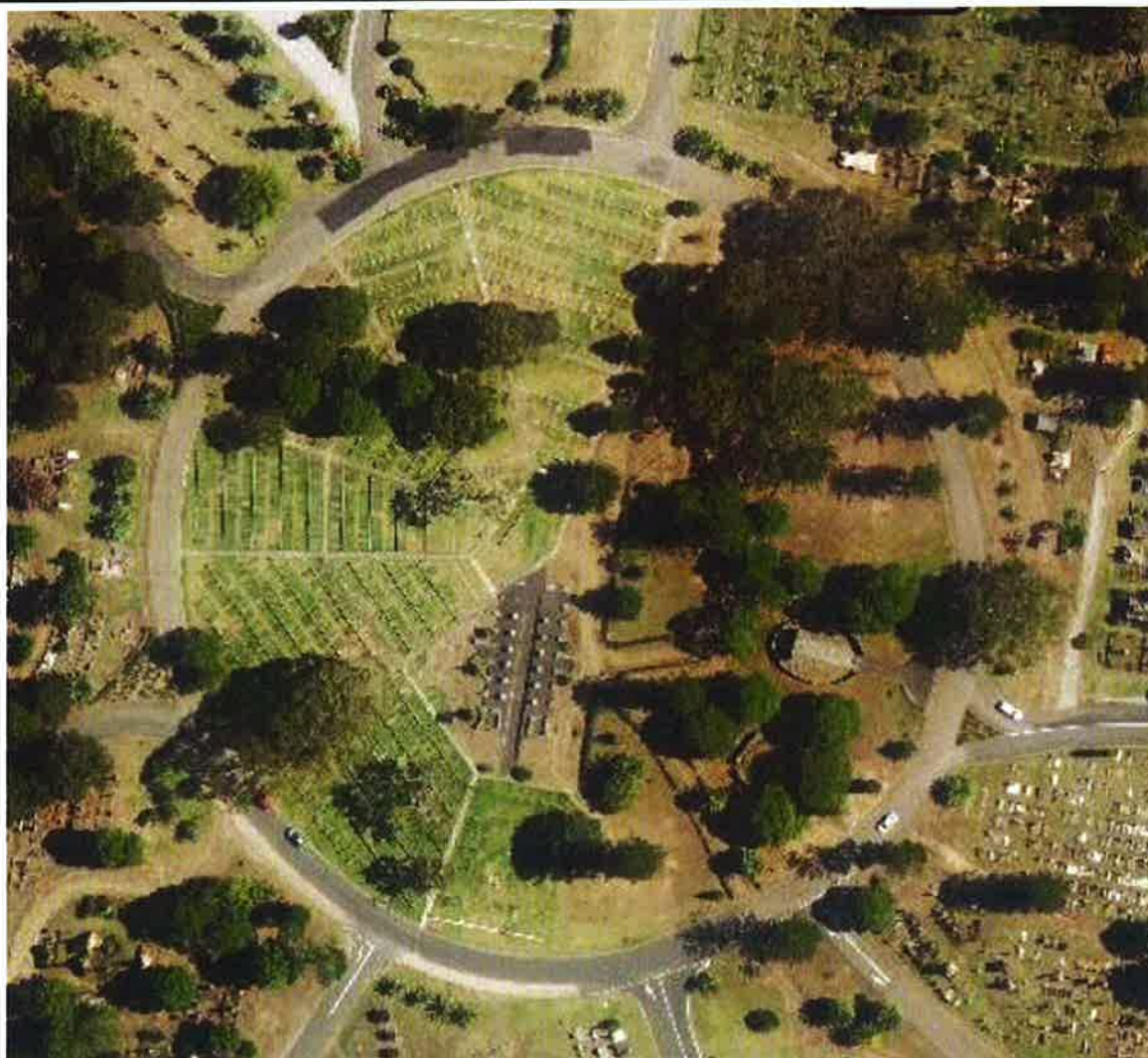
ITEM DETAILS—Anglican Lattice Shelters



Name of Item	Anglican Lattice Shelters			
Item Type	Building Group (2)			
Precinct	MU:3, Zone: B			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	Serpentine Canal; Old Anglican Area			
Physical Description	<p>Shelter 1: located near the southern end of the Serpentine Canal in the Old Anglican section. A small octagonal lattice-clad shelter approximately 4 meters in diameter. The timber frame is built upon a built-up brick base. Brick steps lead up to the arched opening on the east side of the shelter. The decorative timber fascia has chamfered lower edges. The internal seating is made of timber slats that are bracketed off 7 sides. The roof is corrugated steel sheeting with stop-chamfered rafters with a curved profile. The entrance is flanked by two terracotta urns on square pedestals.</p> <p>Shelter 2: a small octagonal lattice-clad pavilion approximately 4 meters in diameter. The timber frame sits on a built up base with brick edging. Brick steps lead up to an arched opening on the northern side of the shelter. The internal seating on seven sides is made up of timber slats. The original decorative timber fascia has chamfered lower edges and a central square timber post at the center to support the corrugated steel sheeting. The rafters are stop-chamfered with a convex profile and a quad profile on the gutters.</p> <p>The steps are flanked by terracotta urns on square pedestals and the vegetation of the Anglican section surrounds the shelter on all but the northern side.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>Shelter 1 and 2 were originally built in the 1890s during the late Victorian period in Rookwood as an important element in the picturesque landscape in the older sections of Rookwood. The structures mostly survived but due to vandalism in the 20th century were partially rebuilt c. 2000.</p> <p>A third shelter of similar design is located in Unit 5. It is thought to have been constructed c. 2002 and is aesthetically related to the earlier lattice shelters in the Old Anglican section. It is not of high historic significance but should be managed and maintained as it has some contributory value.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The lattice shelters are significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although restored in recent times, they are representative of the amenities provided for mourners by the Anglican community based and reflect tastes and design values of the late 			

	Victorian period.				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions					
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the distinctive character of the buildings and their setting. • Cut back any vegetation that poses a risk of damage to the building fabric. • Use like for like materials during essential roofing, cladding and rainwater repairs. • Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight and free of rubbish. • Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. • Make safe from vandalism and fire without destroying the building fabric; control damage by birds and vermin where reasonably practicable without impacting on significance. • Reinstate the landscape setting and reduce risks to fabric by undertaking appropriate tree maintenance without harming significant planting patterns and features. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace, demolish or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values. • Remove elements of heritage value unless this is essential for safety, structural or operational reasons, and only on advice from qualified heritage specialists. • Replace original fabric with unsympathetic modern materials. • Attempt cleaning, emergency repair or restoration of without seeking advice from qualified heritage specialists on appropriate methods. • Make alterations to interior/ exterior appearance, fixtures or structure without heritage advice. • Allow any fire prevention upgrades that are unsympathetic to its heritage values and informal character. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Necropolis Circuit and Mortuary 1



Name of Item	Necropolis Circuit and Mortuary 1 Precinct
Item Type	Cultural Landscape
Precinct	MU: 7 (Necropolis Circuit)
Management Context	Within SHR (co-managed by several trusts)
Associated With	Railway Loop; Railwayman's Store; Jewish Martyrs Memorial; remains of Mortuary 1 Station; historical archaeological relics associated with the railway.
Physical Description	The reconstructed footprint of Mortuary Station 1 (including foundations of the old station restrooms) is the focal point of Unit 7. There are significant views to and beyond the Station, though some original views have since been obscured by later vegetation in adjoining sections. The Catholic lawn burial area on the western side retains the original layout but has sacrificed the original radiating block planting. The eastern side is a more informal, wooded glade. Although not original, this provides an appropriate setting for the Jewish Martyrs Memorial. The old railway corridor (originally a reservation approximately 60 feet wide) is still visible in the landscape but is less clearly delineated where lawn burial has encroached. The original station was a sandstone building with carved angels at the northern receiving area, a bell tower and 14 internal columns (reinterpreted now with brick columns and pavers).
Historical Background	A part of the original 200 acres of the cemetery purchased in 1862, the area was the focal point of the original Victorian layout designed by Charles Moore. The station - the first mortuary receiving station in Rookwood - was designed by architect James Barnet (built 1867-1869). It was used until 1948 when the increase in private motor vehicles led to the withdrawal and closure of the cemetery railway line. The original station was dismantled and moved to Ainslie (ACT) and reconsecrated as All Saints

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	Church. Archaeological excavations at the site of the former station were undertaken in 1992. Further interpretation of the site began in 2000 as part of the Commonwealth Government's Federation and Cultural Heritage Program. The reconstruction itself dates from this period.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The Mortuary Station 1 is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a key focal point in the original Haslem's Creek Cemetery developed under the direction of Charles Moore in the 1860s. It is an important reminder of transportation links to the City in the early phase of development. As a nexus for arrivals, the area was laid out in denominational segments and has rich association with the many faiths and denominations that played a part in the early growth of Rookwood. The precinct has opportunities to contribute to public interpretation of the early landscape, social history and cultural diversity of Rookwood. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control burial density and burial types for zones to ensure heritage values of the Mortuary Station and wooded Martyrs Memorial areas are safeguarded and lawn cemetery encroachment is contained. Priority area for significant tree study. Define and map the curtilage of the railway corridor, preserve it as a primary landscape feature. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain long views north and south of the station site, along the railway alignment. Retain existing layout of paths and plantings of Bunya, Hoop and Canary Island Palms as representative of the original setting. Define the curtilage of the Mortuary Station Site based on map and archival records to set physical parameters for management in line with heritage values. Strengthen connections with the Railwayman's Store and other historical archaeology in and near the Unit. Manage the contrasting eastern half of the Unit as a wooded enclave to respect the significance, atmosphere and contemplative character of the Martyrs Memorial. Improve connectivity between the eastern side of the Unit and adjacent Jewish Old Ground. Reinstate early planting patterns where possible in the western half. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow extension of lawn burials in the western half of the Unit to encroach on the station site or railway corridor. Allow new memorials or other development, or clear trees or otherwise carry out activities that might alter the landscape character of the eastern half of the Unit. Permit new development for traffic, services or infrastructure around the perimeter of Necropolis Circle that may adversely impact on the setting and character of the Unit. Obscure significant views into and out of the Unit from Necropolis Circuit and the adjacent old cemetery areas. Allow new planting or development inside the railway corridor. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Old Presbyterian Section



Name of Item	Old Presbyterian Section			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU:8, Zone: A			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	Frazer Mausoleum			
Physical Description	<p>The Old Presbyterian Section sits within the south western portion of the SHR area. The area slopes from its high point at Necropolis circuit towards the boundary on East street. An early historic sign identifies the section at the edge of Necropolis Circuit. A brick canal from unit 11 leads through the south west of the area to empty into a drain at the east street perimeter.</p> <p>The original layout of the cemetery is visible in the intricately patterned circular brick layout and contains predominantly 19th century burials. The higher central and eastern end of the section, near Necropolis Circuit is dominated by large intact family vaults. These are in the gothic style and arranged in the circular and cruciform pattern. The Frazer mausoleum is the dominating feature on the landscape. There are numerous unusual graves within the area, with various cast iron fences, sandstone surrounds and stone obelisks. The density of the burials decreases further away from the Necropolis Circuit. Most of the stelae in the area are sandstone, interspersed with some in marble and granite.</p> <p>The planting is lush, reflecting the gardenesque planting ideas of the early cemetery designers, and with representative examples of plant symbolism. The southern and western extent of the section is predominately regenerated original native woodland while the mid-upper area is defined by neatly mown lawns with some native grasses and Watsonia growth in burial plots.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Old Presbyterian Section is part of the original 200 acres purchased in 1862. It was designed as part of the original Victorian layout of the cemetery and little has changed in the landscape and layout. The section holds the monuments dedicated to several eminent people in early Australian society, including the Frazer Mausoleum, Monroe and Harris vaults.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	The Old Presbyterian Section is significant because:			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the earliest parts of the original 200 acres to be laid out and occupied. It contains monuments, built structures, views, plantings and graves laid out on a 'gardenesque' plan of curving pathways that together form a subtle, harmonious Victorian landscape of exceptional significance It contains a number of exceptionally significant individual vaults, tombs and memorials from the late 19th century, with well-preserved kerb sets and railings It has an evocative character typical of the popular image of the Victorian cemetery, with juxtaposition of mature native and non-native tree species and plant symbolism, and relatively dense burial pattern. It has potential for historical and genealogical research into early Presbyterianism in NSW 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key individual vaults for listing at local level Conduct detailed condition assessment of key memorial vaults and structures and develop a long term program or prioritised work Priority area for significant tree study 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or cut back any vegetation which may damage headstones, graves or monuments. Retain the lush vegetated character of the area as much as possible (e.g. encourage creepers, mature shrubs and natural grasses where these are not detrimental to fabric). Monitor condition and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage, safety hazard or breakage is addressed promptly on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles. Maintain limited grass paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring significant and symbolic plantings of heritage significance on a planned basis, to minimise impact on character and significance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and grassed drive. Permit new excavation (including for burial) or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial or other development. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Frazer Mausoleum



Name of Item	Frazer Mausoleum (or Frazer Vault)			
Item Type	Building			
Precinct	MU:8, Zone: A			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	Old Presbyterian Section			
Physical Description	<p>The mausoleum does not fit any distinctive stylistic categories. It consists of a building in a cross form, with all transects of equal lengths. Loadbearing sandstone walls support the dome of the roof with high leadlight windows over each of the pendentives of the dome as well as small windows positioned in the gables.</p> <p>The entry sits on the South transect/side of the building with decorated bronze doors. An alloy copper crucifix sits at the apex of the dome.</p> <p>The interior of the Mausoleum contains a narrow entry vestibule and three sarcophagi with copper alloy feet. These are located in individual niches with wide pointed arches and commemorative tablets. The interior of the building has a marble tiled floor and moulding embellishes the transepts</p> <p>The paving outside the front entrance is a checkerboard pattern of light and dark stone times with two Chinese Mourning Cypress planted on either side of the entry and many other trees and shrubs that, combined with the landscape curtilage, reflect the nineteenth century views on what was considered acceptable form, character and vegetation for a funerary landscape.</p> <p>Some self-sown trees and shrubs are also established within the curtilage for the Frazer mausoleum and subsequently diminish the views available of the mausoleum</p> <p>The mausoleum is enclosed of fencing consisting of a sandstone plinth topped with a wrought iron balustrade decorated with flowers in varying stages of bloom</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Frazer Mausoleum was designed as the final resting place for John Frazer of Dromore, Ireland and his wife and children. John Frazer was a prominent nineteenth century businessman, merchant and philanthropist, contributing to the University of Sydney and the YMCA.</p> <p>The design for the mausoleum was begun by British architect Maurice Adams in 1889 but completed in an alternative, slightly altered design in 1894 under the supervision of William Wardell, one of the most prominent architects practicing in New South Wales at the time.</p> <p>The building represents the ideals of 19th century funerary practices, including the emulation of European aristocracy by the middle class and newly wealthy.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Frazer Mausoleum is significant because:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is strongly associated with John Frazer, a significant business and mercantile figure and noteworthy philanthropist 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the building is representative of the works of English Architect Maurice B. Adams, known for his residential designs. The building demonstrates late Victorian attitudes towards death and its celebration in New South Wales. The building provides evidence of the pre-eminence of the cemetery among Sydney's leading citizens and the expression of class distinctions and social aspiration in late nineteenth century New South Wales. The building is representative of the high skill levels of Victorian masons, builders and artisans, evident in the use of high quality materials and exceptional workmanship. 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a program of conservation work within 5 years, with heritage advice 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the distinctive character of the building and its setting. Retain and conserve the contents in situ including all fixtures and fittings. Conserve the design character and features, including stone masonry ornament and detailing. Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight when not in regular use as stipulated by NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. Use appropriate cleaning for interior and exterior to ensure maintenance of fabric and associated heritage values Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately. Ensure keys are duplicated and safely stored. Ensure any works to the interior or exterior fabric including sarcophagi are undertaken on the advice of a stone conservation expert. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove any part of the chapel without first assessing significance Damage any interior or exterior fabric, including fencing and paving. Allow any development internally or externally without approval that may have a negative impact on heritage values or structure and fabric. Replace original fabric or elements with unsympathetic modern materials or elements. Allow any nearby works, including vegetation management, access, infrastructure, signage or other minor works to negatively impact on setting and curtilage, principal facades, or relationship to surrounding landscape and layout. Attempt cleaning or restoration of the sandstone, slate roof, stained-glass, interior flooring and finishes, or movable items without heritage advice. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Old General No.1



Name of Item	Old General No.1			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU: 8A; Zone: A			
Management Context	Non SHR (located on land adjoining SHR)			
Associated With	Quong Sin Tong Memorial			
Physical Description	The most significant aspect of the Old General No.1 section is the 'Old Chinese' burial ground. This has headstones of a standard type with Chinese inscriptions, in a widely spaced layout, surrounding the Quong Sin Tong monument. The area is likely to include a number of unmarked graves and has visible signs of disturbance resulting from the disinterment of Chinese for return to China, in accordance with Chinese custom at the time. Several non-Chinese graves are located closer to Barnet Avenue, including the Bee Miles memorial.			
Historical Background	Reference was first made to a Chinese Section in 1873, although several Chinese burials had been recorded at Rookwood since 1868. The Chinese community had petitioned the Government for a separate section, and the trustees of the General section set aside 3 acres immediately south of the mortuary station circle for Chinese burials. Although no temple was permitted, a residence for a caretaker was allowed (although it does not appear to have been built) and a brazier for burning offerings was also permitted. As was customary, bodies of those Chinese dead who could afford the burial ceremony were temporarily buried at Rookwood prior to their disinterment and removal to China for a traditional burial. Of approximately 1000-2000 burials in this section, up to one third were removed to China in the years before 1949.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Chinese Section is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a rare and early example of a burial area set aside exclusively for the Chinese 			

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	community; and • It has an open landscape character setting it apart from the woodier areas nearby						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rectify any leaning headstones tilted at more than 45 degrees from vertical; Provide sympathetic interpretation signage to improve visitor awareness of the significance of the place; Update the 2003 CMP to cover the Quong Sin Tong monument and Chinese Burial Ground with specific policies for management that respect the all heritage values. 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the open landscape character of the place, especially the visual link with the Quong Sin Tong monument. Remove any vegetation which may obscure or damage headstones, graves or monuments. Seek heritage advice before planning any further landscaping around the Quong Sin Tong, or remedial works in and around the grave plots. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, headstones, damaged kerbs and other monumentation according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Monitor condition of graves and monuments and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove headstones without assessing heritage impact. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area . Damage headstones with lawn mowing or maintenance equipment. Drive vehicles onto the burial ground or verge. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as the section's potential historical archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Extend shrubbery or permit new, infill or feature planting, paving, road alterations, or other facilities that may detract from heritage significance. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Create new roads or subdivisions in the area that could impact on its landscape character and significance. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Quong Sin Tong Monument



Name of Item	Quong Sin Tong Monument
Item Type	Monument
Precinct	MU: 8A, Zone: A
Management Context	Non SHR (RGCRT).
Associated With	Old Chinese Sections, adjacent to the SHR Area in a sector originally identified for inclusion in the SHR listing.
Physical Description	<p>The monument sits on a podium within a circular moat. Four brick arched rendered bridges give access to the monument with sandstone slabs for the bridges. Wrought iron posts serve as balustrades. Most of the original cast iron balustrading has been lost and since replaced with similar design. A brick retaining wall on the inner side of the moat runs between the bridges. Four sets of steps, one on each side, lead up onto the podium of the monument, where an urn under the canopy.</p> <p>The monument has four monolith shafted columns which serve as supports for the ciborium-like monolithic roof. Two stones, set in north and south, form the cornice which supports a pavilion roof block. The monolithic upper dome section is topped with an ornate finial. The monument has an overall European monumental form and style, with Chinese inscriptions on the dome.</p> <p>The moat and surrounding edges are heavily planted with Agapanthus on the outer rim and grass and reeds growing on the island of the monument and in the water of the moat.</p> <p>The urn in the centre is a replacement. The original is located in the stone mason's shed.</p>
Historical Background	<p>The monument was erected in the late 1870s by the Quong Sin Tong, one of the earliest Chinese societies in New South Wales. The designer is unknown. The monument was constructed by R. Larcombe, Monumental Stonemasons. While the exact function and purpose for the construction of the monument is not known, historical oral and photographic documentation provides evidence for the use of the Quong Sin Tong monument and the nearby associated iron roundel in Chinese ancestral ceremonies and rituals such as Ching Ming and the Double Ninth. These celebrations continued well after the opening of the New Chinese Cemetery on the south side of Rookwood Necropolis. The maintenance and survival of the monument has been linked to Mei Quong Tart, one of the most famous</p>

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	Chinese Australians of the late nineteenth century. The monument was at the center of Chinese rites and burial practices until after the Second World War. Following the construction of the World War II Chinese Public Memoria Pavilion in 1970s, all ceremonies at Rookwood have taken place in the New Chinese Cemetery away from the Quong Sin Tong Monument and as such, the monument fell into a state of neglect due to disuse.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The Quong Sin Tong Monument is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is associated with one of the earliest Chinese societies in New South Wales, the Quong Sin Tong. • It may be one of the earliest surviving structures in NSW purpose-built by the Chinese community. • It was erected in the first decade of operations at the Necropolis. • It occupies a central and dominant position in the Chinese cemetery. • It was designed in a classical European style, but of a unique type and form in Australia. • It is associated with traditional Chinese religious and funerary practices for a large portion of Sydney's Chinese immigrant population from the late 19th to mid 20th century. • It has high research potential for the cultural history of the Australian Chinese community. • It is associated with Mei Quong Tart, one of the most prominent 19th century Chinese Australians. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the 2003 CMP to cover the Monument and associated Chinese Burial Ground with specific policies for management that respect the all heritage values. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain centrality of the monument as a landmark in the old Chinese cemetery. • Control weeds in and around the monument and moat to ensure survival of all significant fabric. • Maintain the moat, access bridge and curtilage in accordance with culturally appropriate design and management principles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow additional plaques or inscription on the monument in any language. • Alter or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values, including those relating to traditional Feng Shui practices. • Use correctly matched mortars and other materials during maintenance or repair. • Carry out remedial works to stonework without heritage advice (other than low pressure water cleaning). 		

ITEM DETAILS—Old Independent Section



Name of Item	Old Independent Section			
Item Type	Cultural landscape			
Precinct	MU: 12, Zone A			
Management Context	Within SHR (RGCRT)			
Associated With	Jewish Old Ground; Independent Office			
Physical Description	<p>The Old Independent section is located on the main Rookwood ridgeline, with the original layout of intricate circular forms and teardrop shapes defined by brick kerbs and gutters still intact. The radiating burial pattern from mortuary station 1 is still seen through the old independent and attached old Jewish ground; however the alignment of burials in the Old Independent section follows the geometry of the landscaping. The independent office sits within the eastern portion of the section. The old circulation routes are grassed over with Canary Island Date palms and pines defining the landscape pattern. Many of the monuments within the Old Independent section form landmarks from the existing circulation route along Necropolis Drive, Necropolis Circuit. Monuments are mostly sandstone stelae, with some intricate cast iron railings and kerbs, or vaults, most of which are of high quality. The original sign for the independent section remains at the edge of the Necropolis circuit.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Old Independent Section was part of the original 200 acres parcel of land, consecrated in 1867. It also contains monuments from the Devonshire Street Cemetery which were brought to Rookwood in 1868, and a number of other exceptionally significant individual memorials (among them the David Jones memorial and the Dixon monument). The area also contains the site of the State-significant former Independent Sexton's house (in the north western tip)</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Independent section is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the original 200-acre cemetery sections. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It contains some of the cemetery's significant 19th century memorials including the Dixon Monument. It contains a high concentration of memorials from the old Devonshire St Cemetery. It represents an intact component of evidence of Moore's original landscape plan. It retains much of its landscape integrity with a regular pattern of burial density and layout, consistent visual character and exceptional aesthetic values. It has a strong group relationship with the Independent Office and surrounding eucalypts, which form a focus within the landscape. 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damaged kerb sets and monuments on a planned basis. 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or cut back any vegetation which is causing damage to headstones, graves or monuments, subject to significant tree study and as approved as Site Specific Exemptions. Monitor condition and establish repair priorities to memorials and vaults on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage, safety hazard or breakage is notified promptly on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles. Maintain grass and gravel paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring areas of original plantings. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow intensification or renewable interment. Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. Allow new burials or monuments within the section except where approved under specific burial/memorial guidelines for the area approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Damage headstones with landscape or memorial maintenance equipment. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and grassed drives. Excavate in the vicinity of the Sexton's House or other buried archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Independent Office



Name of Item	Independent Office		
Item Type	Building		
Precinct	MU: 12, Zone A		
Management Context	Within SHR		
Associated With	Independent Section; Jewish Old Ground		
Physical Description	<p>The independent office and residence is a brick building from the Interwar Period, located in the Old Independent Section on the eastern side. the building has a symmetrical form on a cruciform floor plan. The external corners of the walls are emphasised with brick quoins in a darker contrasting colour. The walls have cavity brickwork with external tuck-pointing. Windows are timber and double hung and the external door openings have darker brick lintels within the semicircular arched heads.</p> <p>The steep-pitched roof is clad with grey slates with mitred joints at the hips and boarded timber eaves and soffits with brackets at the corners.</p> <p>The internal flooring is concrete with tiled and carpet finishes. There is a plasterboard ceiling with composite timber and plaster covered cornice in the front office space.</p> <p>The office sits within the old independent section and has manicured gardens, including topiary hedges leading up to and abutting the building.</p>		
Historical Background	<p>The Independent Office was constructed in 1920 as the office and residence for the administration and manager of the Independent section of Rookwood Necropolis. The building was extended in 1990 after conservation works had been carried out after 1988. The building is no longer used as a residence.</p>		
Heritage Significance	Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Independent Office is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of the history and administration of the cemetery during the interwar period of development at Rookwood Necropolis. It is a well preserved example of an interwar period administration building constructed to a high standard of workmanship. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has an intact landscape setting including mature trees and symbolic shrubs of exceptional significance. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise use/re-use and access options that are in keeping with the distinctive landscape and historical values of the nearby Jewish and Independent Sections, to improve public appreciation and enjoyment of this historically important part of Rookwood. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the distinctive character of the building and its setting. Manage shrubberies and hedges around the building in a way that is appropriate to the classical, formal planting style of the period. Conserve the design character and features, including the slate roof, tuck pointing, and coloured brickwork. Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight when not in regular use as stipulated by NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items. Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. Use appropriate cleaning for interior and exterior to ensure maintenance of fabric and associated heritage values. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values. If fabric must be altered for safety, structural or operational reasons, obtain advice from heritage specialists, with OEH approval if required. Replace original fabric or elements with unsympathetic modern materials or elements. Do not allow any nearby works, including vegetation management, access, infrastructure, signage or other minor works to negatively impact on setting and curtilage, principal facades, or relationship to surrounding landscape and layout. Attempt cleaning or restoration of the masonry or interior floor surfaces without seeking advice for appropriate methods. Allow any development internally or externally without approval that may have a negative impact on heritage values or structure and fabric. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Jewish Old Ground



Name of Item	Jewish Old Ground			
Item Type	Cultural landscape			
Precinct	MU: 12; Zone: A			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	'Old Independent' section (to the S); Independent Office; Jewish Martyrs Memorial (to the W)			
Physical Description	A range of high quality monuments including some of exceptional significance, with graves oriented north-south, in a ridgeline landscape with remnant avenue plantings including Canary palms and Eucalypts. This section was originally laid out with sets of two graves with north-south pathways in addition to the surviving rows. Remaining trees, brick kerbs and edging and a grassed over central route (no longer in vehicular use) remain as strong evidence of the original cemetery layout. The southern half of the area contains a number of monuments and memorials relocated from the Devonshire Street cemetery. An original identification marker (a fluted iron post with a small identifying plate at the top) can be found near Necropolis circuit.			
Historical Background	The Jewish area was part of the original 200 acre holding and was the first section to be consecrated at Rookwood on 31 December 1866, with burials commencing in 1867. The area has a complex history: it was originally laid out with sets of two graves with north-south pathways in addition to the surviving ones; in 1902 graves from the original Jewish cemetery at Devonshire Street near Central Station were relocated to Rookwood. In 1950 Auburn Council and members of the Board of the Great Synagogue relocated all legible headstones from Raphael's Ground to Jewish sections 1-8 at Rookwood, including a number of Devonshire Street memorials, with some broken one also being placed in a pit in the Old Ground.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Jewish 'Old Ground' section is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is one of the oldest of the original 200-acre cemetery sections. It contains some of the cemetery's oldest and most significant 19th century memorials including several from Devonshire Street Cemetery 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has strong historical associations with the New South Wales Jewish community It has high aesthetic values as a representative and intact example of an integrated landscape with consistent grave layout and density, quality craftsmanship, intact circulation routes (including path edging and guttering details) and well preserved vegetation patterns 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damaged kerb sets and railings on a planned basis; Reinstate original road edging details, drainage and path layout as needed; Prioritise significant tree assessment and planting restoration options. 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and control vegetation that may obscure or damage headstones, graves or monuments to preserve landscape integrity Monitor condition and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately on detection Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Maintain grass paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring avenue plantings. Retain marker trees and mass plantings on the ridge. Maintain secondary and tertiary route alignments, including Paton St, free of burial Ensure infrastructure and traffic upgrades to primary roads (e.g. Necropolis Ave) take into account the likely heritage impacts to the area. Strengthen visual connectivity to Units 7 and 13A (via the Old Independent Section) and explore opportunities for interpretation of Jewish and multicultural heritage at Rookwood 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials or original markers without first assessing significance. Undertake planting restorations without first seeking advice from the JCRT. Allow new monuments within the Old Ground. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape, its intact circulation patterns and layout Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. 				

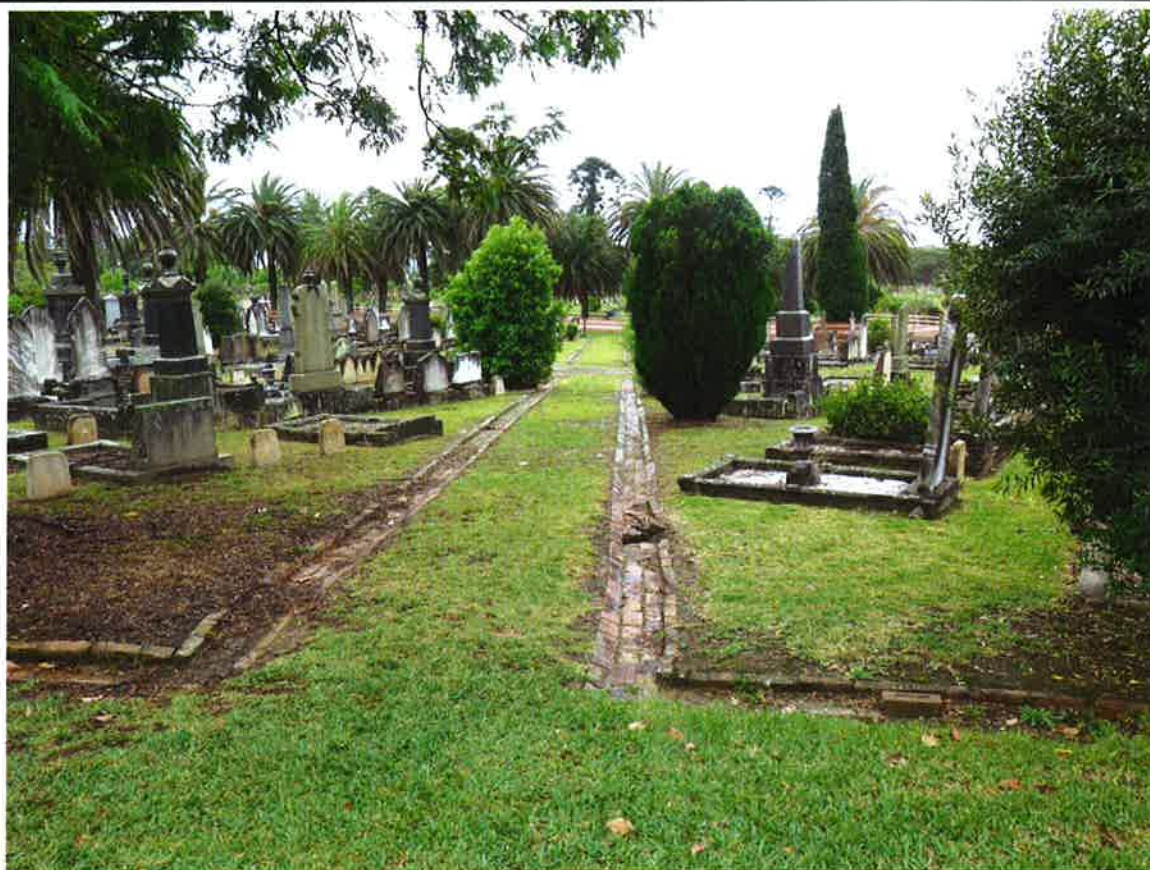
ITEM DETAILS—Martyrs Memorial



Name of Item	Memorial to the Martyrs of Jewish Persecutions			
Item Type	Monument			
Precinct	MU: 7 (Necropolis Circuit)			
Management Context	Within SHR			
Associated With	Necropolis Circuit; Jewish Old Ground			
Physical Description	The monument consists of an enclosed egg-shaped cell, the egg being regarded as a symbol of resurrection and immortality, inside which is a granite inscription fixed to a tall free-standing vertical slab of concrete, reading "In memory of six million Jews killed by the Nazis during the War 1939-1945. May the world never again witness such inhumanity of man against man". The curved walls are in board marked concrete, inscribed with the names of the most infamous concentration camps of the Second World War. Trachyte setts echo traditional European street paving, forming a ceremonial path (subsequently overlaid with imitation paving in some areas) from the reception space to the inscription panel via a pair of simple bronze gates.			
Historical Background	Designed by multi-award winning architect Harry Seidler, the monument was unveiled in 1970. Although in striking contrast to the surrounding No.1 cemetery, the monument has landscape and monumental characteristics arising from its prominent location facing the Old Jewish cemetery, its powerful design and its significance as the principal holocaust memorial in Australia.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	The Memorial is significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the work of one of Australia's best known 20th century architects; The structure and its setting make up one of the most important holocaust memorials in Australia. 			

Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain landscape, cultural and artistic significance of the memorial through planned, ongoing maintenance (weeding and rubbish removal). 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the landscape setting in ways that enhance the modernist, monumental character and form of the memorial. Maintain neatly clipped formal lawns on all sides. Clean leaves, weeds and debris from the interior without removing any fabric Keep clean and well maintained at all times. Ensure any security measures are discreet and sympathetic to sculptural and architectural values. Maintain a buffer zone of at least 4m free of burial, planting or other development. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alter or add any paving, floor treatment, furniture or fabric without full understanding of the impact on symbolic, sculptural and architectural values. Introduce unsympathetic planting or landscaping at odds with the austere geometry of the memorial. Carry out any construction work to the path or entrance avenue. Allow neighbouring trees to overshadow the structure and promote dampness and algae growth. Attempt to clean any inscriptions without heritage advice. Carry out remedial works to concrete and stonework without heritage advice (other than low pressure water cleaning as approved under standard exemptions). Affix any signage or interpretation to the enclosure walls, gates or other elements of the composition. Undertake excavation in the northeast corner of the memorial as well as areas immediately north of it without the appropriate permit or Exemption. These areas have high potential for historical archaeological remains of the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) associated with Mortuary Station No. 1. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Jewish Cemetery (No.2)



Name of Item	Jewish Cemetery (No.2) (part)				
Item Type	Cultural Landscape				
Precinct	MU:14 (part); Zone: G				
Management Context	Non SHR (RGCRT)				
Associated With	Jewish Old Ground; Independent Section				
Physical Description	The area forms the western part of the new Jewish cemetery. It contains a cluster of memorials from other Sydney cemeteries and mixed planting forming a pleasing landscape setting for more recent graves. The layout is well preserved and representative of the early phase of extension of Rookwood				
Historical Background	In 1881 the Jewish community was allocated a further 4.5 hectare to add to the land allocated on 1867. In 1923 a Joint Trust was formed from the individual denominational trusts to oversee development of the whole Jewish cemetery. A number of memorials from Raphael's Ground were relocated here in 1950.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	The New Jewish Section is significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It retains an intact early layout plan and circulations routes • It is a well preserved and representative example of the design approach to the phase of extension of Rookwood from 1881-1900; • It contains memorials relocated from other Jewish cemeteries. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Priority Actions				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove any vegetation which may obscure or damage headstones, graves or monuments. Monitor memorials condition and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Maintain grass paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. Maintain the landscape character of the place. Maintain secondary and tertiary route alignments free of burial. Ensure infrastructure and traffic upgrades to primary roads (e.g. Necropolis Ave) take into account the likely heritage impacts to the area Keep stormwater drains clear and free of leaves and earth. Reinstate original brick kerbs on the original line where possible with original or matching materials. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. Allow infill burial on paths or verges where this conflicts with general landscape character Remove, relocate, conceal, damage or modify existing circulation paths including heritage brick edges, kerbs and gutters Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and paths. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as the section's potential historical archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial or other development. 	

ITEM DETAILS—Presbyterian No.2 Section



Name of Item	Presbyterian No.2 or 'new' Presbyterian Section (part)				
Item Type	Cultural landscape				
Precinct	MU: 10, Zone: A				
Management Context	Non SHR				
Associated With	Old Presbyterian Section				
Physical Description	The New Presbyterian section is located south of Oliver Avenue. Roughly one quarter (0.75 ha) of it is laid out in a pattern of circular plots with a setting of mature plantings similar to the earlier Presbyterian Section.				
Historical Background	The New Presbyterian Section lies within the original 200 acres. Part of the northern sector of the Unit contains a number of exceptionally significant vaults and mausolea, including the John Dunmore Lang (dating from the 1870s) and the John Paul vault (1918). In 1879 the government acquired a further 577 acres to the east and south of the original site, although they were not officially gazetted until February 1889. This allowed expansion of the Presbyterian section still further.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	The New Presbyterian section is significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is one of the original 200-acre cemetery sections.• It contains significant 19th and early 20th century vaults including the Lang Vault.• It represents an intact component of evidence of Moore's original landscape plan• It retains much of its landscape integrity with plot layout, visual character and aesthetic values similar to the adjacent Old Presbyterian area.				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>

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Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and conserve vaults and monuments on a planned basis. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove or cut back any vegetation which is causing damage to headstones, graves or monuments, subject to significant tree study and as approved as Site Specific Exemptions. Monitor condition and establish repair priorities to memorials and vaults on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage, safety hazard or breakage is notified promptly on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles. Maintain existing gravel paths, including all brick edgings and guttering, to tertiary paths and between graves/plots. Establish repair priorities and program for major vaults and mausolea. Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monumentation according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Maintain and restore the existing road/path hierarchy and layout. Reinstate the circular subdivisions defined by brick edging and guttering. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring areas of original plantings. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow intensification or renewable interment. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges grassed drives and paths. Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as potential historical archaeological relics. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim tertiary roads for burial. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Anglican Extensions



Name of Item	Anglican Extension			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU:4 Zone: C			
Management Context	Non SHR (RGCRT)			
Associated With	Anglican Shelters; Grave Digger's Hut			
Physical Description	The area consists of an extension to the Anglican No.1 layout with a corresponding rectilinear grid plan of intersecting paths and nodes. Nodes feature important landmark trees and shelters providing visual accents. Landmark vegetation in the form of Hoop, Bunya and Norfolk pines creates long axial views complementing the grid and dipping topography which falls towards the Little Canal, an important piece of working historic infrastructure.			
Historical Background	In 1879 the government acquired a further 577 acres to the east and south of the original site, although they were not officially gazetted until February 1889. The Anglican Trust acquired 190 acres just east of its existing cemetery, the western part of this extension area being laid out by first JH Maiden from 1889 to 1895. The trustees built a second drain through their extension (the Little Canal) and burial plots gradually extended beyond the canal as far as a projected railway easement for the proposed extension to the railway (intended to loop diagonally across the new Anglican area to Lidcombe (shown on an 1891 plan but never built). Rest shelters were constructed in the 1920s as the western part of the cemetery came into use following the completion of the railway to Mortuary Station 4.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Anglican Extension area is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It forms a cohesive, interconnected landscape that combines natural and cultural values: a rectilinear layout plan, landmark trees and structures at intersections, and semi-managed, naturalistic vegetation; It has strong connections visually and historically with the adjacent Anglican No.1 areas; It has important long internal views and landscape views to the north and east; 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It contains remains of significant historic drainage infrastructure; • It contains preserved brick path edgings and gutters; • It contains representative shelters designed for visitors, funeral services and cemetery staff. 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions							
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove or cut back any vegetation which is causing damage to headstones, graves or monuments, subject to significant tree study and as approved as Site Specific Exemptions. • Monitor condition and establish repair priorities to memorials and vaults on a cyclical basis. • Ensure any new damage, safety hazard or breakage is notified promptly on detection. • Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles. • Maintain grass and gravel paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access. • Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring areas of original plantings. • Conserve and repair road gutters, kerbs and edging. • Progressively reinstate grass and gravel tracks where ground levels have increased and re-lay road edging to the same alignment using the same materials (or suitably matched materials where elements are missing) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. • Allow new burials or monuments within the section except where approved under specific burial/memorial guidelines for the area. • Damage headstones with landscape or memorial maintenance equipment. • Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and grassed drives. • Permit new excavation or development without considering the heritage impact on the memorial landscape and its values, as well as the section's potential historical archaeological relics. • Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. • Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings • Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. • Reclaim tertiary roads for burial other development. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Old Grave Digger's Hut



Name of Item	Old Grave Digger's Hut			
Item Type	Building			
Precinct	MU:6, Zone: C			
Management Context	Non SHR			
Associated With	Anglican brick shelters; Terminus and All Souls Precinct; Anglican Extensions			
Physical Description	<p>The Old Grave Digger's Hut sits at the intersection of two tree-lined avenues in the 'New' Anglican section with the three brick shelters nearby.</p> <p>The structure is an octagonal timber shelter with a steep pyramid roof formed by intersecting scissor rafters, topped with a tall timber finial and covered with corrugated iron sheeting. The walls are timber framed with timber lattice and weatherboard lining. The early fittings and fixtures remain but are in a poor state. The floor was originally brick pavers with many now missing. The structure is flanked by mature pine trees, accentuating its location and connection with the landscape around it.</p>			
Historical Background	The hut is believed to have been constructed in the early 1900s and the design has been attributed to John Bursham Clamp. It was a shelter and rest house for grave diggers and potentially hearse drivers			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Old Grave Digger's Hut is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a rare, unaltered example of an early twentieth century timber pavilion structure. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It demonstrates past burial customs and practices. Its location within the gridded landscape around makes a key contribution to the layout of the Anglican Section as developed by CH Maiden. 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the building secure. Do not remove any existing fabric or interior features. Record and document the building as a matter of urgency. Conduct a full condition and structural assessment and establish a program of repairs, staged if necessary, beginning with essential repairs to roof, walls and storm drainage, within 3 years. 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the distinctive character of the building and its setting. Cut back any vegetation that poses a risk of damage to the building fabric. Ensure appropriate storm drainage at ground level. Enable equitable access by sympathetic means. Conserve the decorative design and form of the shelters. Use like for like materials during essential roofing, cladding and rainwater repairs. Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight and free of rubbish. Follow NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items (although the item is outside the SHR) to ensure adequate weather protection and security, with the advice of a heritage consultant as required. Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. Make safe from vandalism and fire without destroying the building fabric; control damage by birds and vermin where reasonably practicable without impacting on significance. Reinstate the landscape setting and reduce risks to fabric by undertaking appropriate tree maintenance without harming significant planting patterns and features. Explore a range of low-impact options for re-use in consultation with a heritage consultant. Restore physical connections to nearby shelters and All Souls Precinct, e.g. as part of a self-guided walk in the C.H. Maiden Anglican Section. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, demolish or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values. Remove elements of heritage value unless this is essential for safety, structural or operational reasons, and only on advice from qualified heritage specialists. Replace original fabric with unsympathetic modern materials. Attempt cleaning, emergency repair or restoration of without seeking advice from qualified heritage specialists on appropriate methods. Make alterations to interior/ exterior appearance, fixtures or structure without heritage advice. Allow any fire prevention upgrades that are unsympathetic to its heritage values and informal character. 				

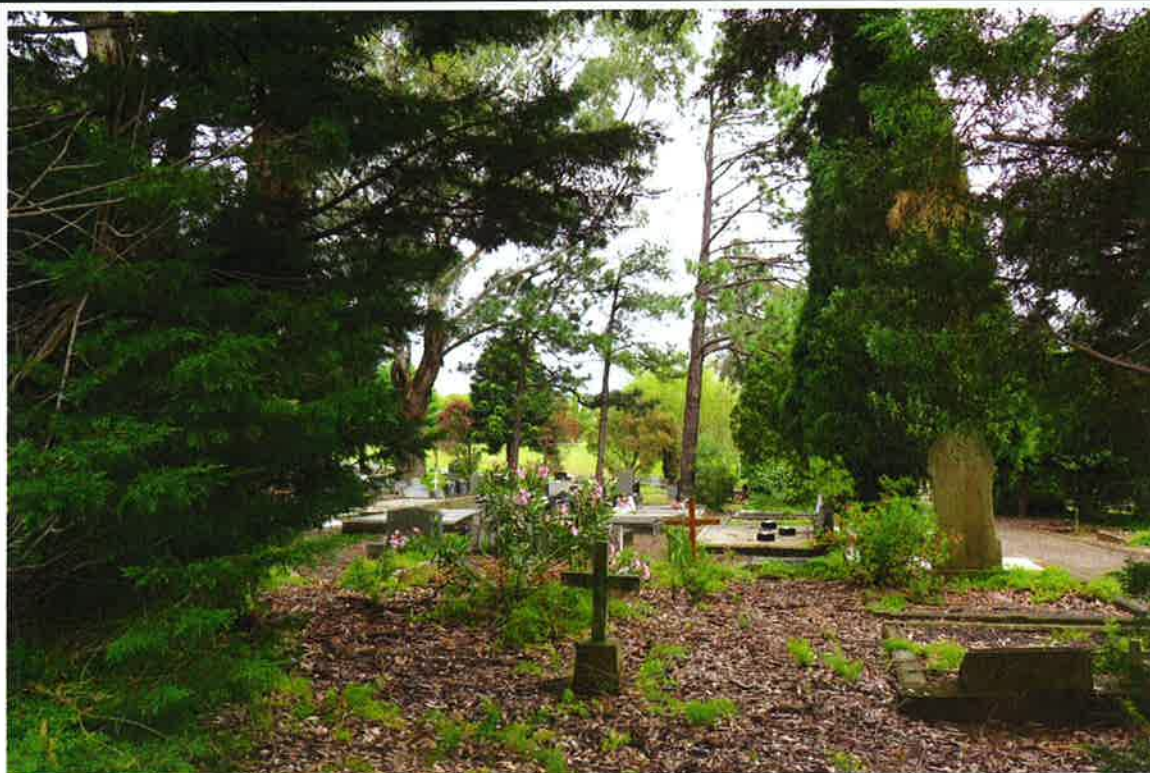
ITEM DETAILS—Anglican Brick Shelters



Name of Item	Anglican Brick Shelters				
Item Type	Building Group (3)				
Precinct	MU:4, Zone C				
Management Context	Non SHR				
Associated With	Old Gravedigger's Hut				
Physical Description	<p>The three shelters are positioned at nodes along an east-west axis through the cemetery with an alignment on a north-south axis with the earlier timber shelter known as the Grave Digger's Hut. The eastern and western buildings are identical in construction aside from the orientation of the entrance. They are eight sided, cruciform in plan, with red brick dressings to doorways and cavity brick walls. External walls are cream roughcast render above a brick plinth with a Marseille pattern terracotta tiled roof. The floors are terrazzo concrete with coarse aggregate. Internal walls are exposed brick. Timber seating and ceiling and original lattice infill panels on the 10 windows have been removed.</p> <p>The middle shelter (no.2) is an eight-sided masonry structure, cavity brick with a cruciform plan and entrance on the northern side with concrete Doric style columns. The external walls are face brickwork with a low brick plinth. The roof is covered with grey corrugated steel sheeting and the internal ceilings have been removed. The internal walls are exposed brick and the floor is a terrazzo concrete with coarse aggregate. Lattice window panels have been removed.</p>				
Historical Background	<p>The Anglican area between the Anglican East Branch or Little Canal (1899) and Hawthorne Ave was laid out in a grid pattern from the late 1880s. Rest shelters were constructed in the 1920s (Mortuary Stations Nos.1 and 4 are roughly 900 and 500m away respectively). Removal of elements over time has detracted from their significance, although as a group situated along intersections in the later Anglican extension, and combined with landmark trees at other node points, they have important contributory value.</p>				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The Anglican Shelters are significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are representative of facilities provided for visitors, funeral services and cemetery staff in the railway era 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to repair, restore and make better use of the buildings for pedestrian visitors 				
Asset Management	Do		Don't		

<p>Requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the distinctive character of the buildings and their setting. • Cut back any vegetation that poses a risk of damage to the building fabric. • Monitor the condition through regular inspection and keep secure, clean and weathertight and free of rubbish. • Use like for like materials during essential roofing, cladding and rainwater repairs. • Follow NSW Minimum Standards of Repair for SHR items (although the item is outside the SHR) to ensure adequate weather protection and security, with the advice of a heritage consultant as required. • Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. • Make safe from vandalism and fire without destroying the building fabric; control damage by birds and vermin where reasonably practicable without impacting on significance. • Reinstate the landscape setting and reduce risks to fabric by undertaking appropriate tree maintenance without harming significant planting patterns and features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace, demolish or remove fabric without first understanding potential impact on the heritage values. • Remove elements of heritage value unless this is essential for safety, structural or operational reasons, and only on advice from qualified heritage specialists. • Replace original fabric with unsympathetic modern materials. • Attempt cleaning, emergency repair or restoration of without seeking advice from qualified heritage specialists on appropriate methods. • Make alterations to interior/ exterior appearance, fixtures or structure without heritage advice. • Allow any fire prevention upgrades that are unsympathetic to its heritage values
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ITEM DETAILS—Lutheran Section



Name of Item	Lutheran Section			
Item Type	Cultural landscape			
Precinct	MU:16, Zone F			
Management Context	Non SHR (RGCRT)			
Associated With				
Physical Description	<p>The Lutheran cemetery is an area of approximately 2.2 ha with a lawn cemetery in the eastern sector and an earlier, characteristically wooded cemetery area adjoining Hawthorne Avenue and extending east as far as the Mausoleum of the Resurrection. Sectors to the north west are allocated to Latvian and Estonian communities. The earliest sector (Sector A), laid out from c.1890 to 1940, contains a number of significant memorials in a variety of materials, serving as a record of craftsmanship and memorial art of the early Federation period. The significant landscape elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mature plantings forming avenues on a gridded layout, with subdivisions of predominantly desk graves. - WWI memorial and memorial to those who died in internment - Columbarium chapel (built c.1940) - Important early graves and pre-1940 memorials within Sector A <p>The columbarium is a square brick and timber structure with a hipped tiled roof with a gabled entry porch at the front. The building has three coloured glass panels with crucifix motifs at high level on both sides above brickwork columbaria. The lawn cemetery and extension to the Muslim cemetery in the east of Unit 16 detracts from the more cohesive character of the earlier Lutheran burial areas.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>Land was set aside for Lutheran burial in 1893 and represents an early part of Rookwood's development. This small area is shown in the 1890s map for Rookwood but was mostly used from the 1940s onwards. The 1930 aerial photograph shows the central avenue to the Memorial and the main rectilinear roads off this, with a few hundred graves at that time (chiefly in the SE of the area). The War Memorial dates from c.1930.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>

	The Lutheran cemetery is significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an important, cohesive, historic landscape with distinctive character, associated with a specific cultural community It is representative of the early multi-cultural development of Rookwood and the need to accommodate other communities after 1900 It contains significant elements relating to Australia's war history and identity 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority area for significant tree study Priority non SHR area for developing a burial policy 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the distinctive landscape character and layout of the pre 1940 Lutheran burial areas Monitor condition of graves and monuments and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis. Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately on detection. Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, headstones, damaged kerbs, railings and other monumentation according to conservation principles, without damaging significance. Maintain secondary and tertiary roads and gravel paths. Provide appropriate landscape buffering in areas where new burial plots, lawn cemeteries or other external elements detract from heritage and landscape character values Control potential development on the adjacent ridgeline to minimise adverse heritage impact Maintain and restore where possible with appropriate planting the main avenue and sightlines from the site of the former Mortuary Station No.3 to the WWI memorial Maintain the wooded character of the earlier sections Maintain the circular plan and lawn setting of the war memorial within a 10m curtilage around the object 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. Allow new monuments within the section except where approved under specific memorial guidelines for the area Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and paths. Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Reclaim secondary or tertiary roads for burial or other development. Permit encroachment from the eastern part of the Management Unit to adversely affect heritage values and landscape character; Permit tree removal to avenue plantings without a significant tree study and sympathetic replanting strategy. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Crematorium

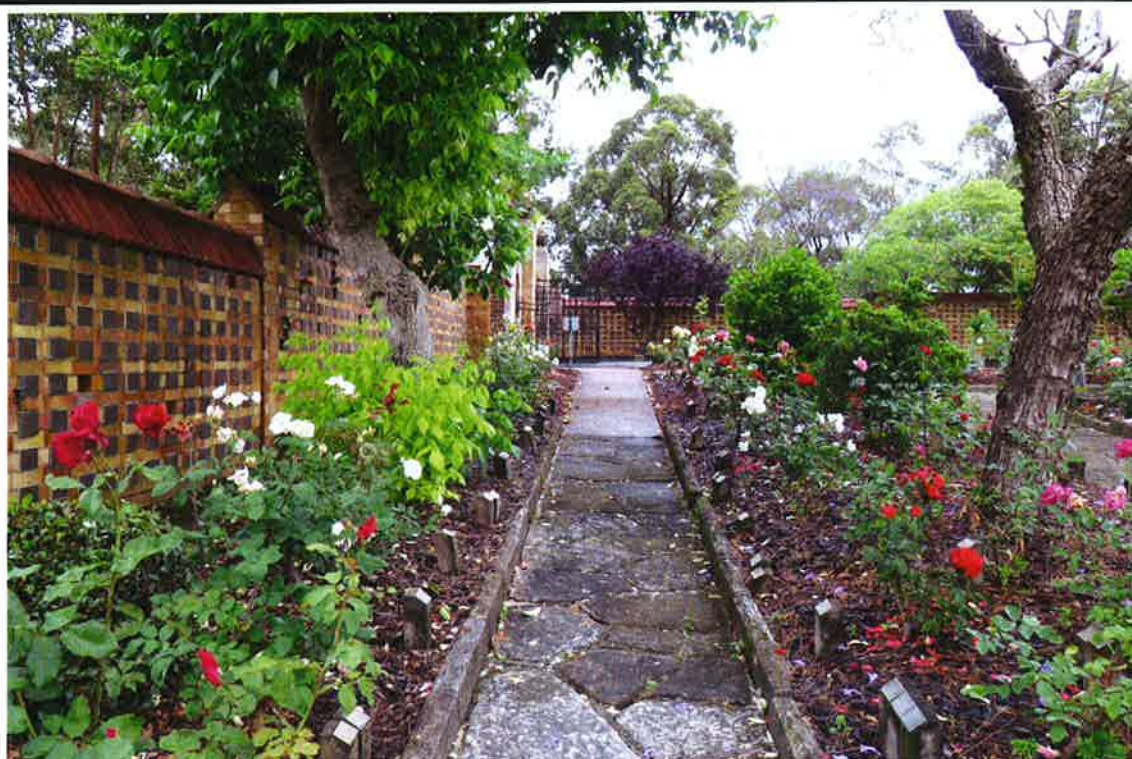


Name of Item	Crematorium and Chapels			
Item Type	Building			
Precinct	MU:15, Zone J			
Management Context	On Crown Land Reserve (unallocated). Managed and leased from RNT by Invocare until 2025. Listed on the AIA Register of Significant 20th century Architecture in NSW			
Associated With	Crematorium Residence and Walled Garden			
Physical Description	<p>The crematorium, built in the inter-war Mediterranean style of architecture is a white cement-rendered building with arcaded loggias and colonnades, steel windows and a Tuscan-influenced tower which disguises the chimney from the crematorium ovens. It is decorated with Art Deco statues and classical iron work. It has beige marble floors with green marble bordering. The roof of the building and tower are covered with terracotta tiles.</p> <p>The original design features one chapel along with the crematorium but has since been expanded to include offices and three chapels along with the crematorium ovens. These later constructions are all sympathetically designed to the original building. The crematorium and chapels sits within a Walled Garden of Remembrance.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Rookwood Crematorium was opened in 1925, although its origins can be traced back to the work of the Cremation Society of New South Wales. The Society formed in 1908 to advocate cremation and the development of the first crematorium in New South Wales. In 1916 the New South Wales Cremation Company was formed, an independent commercial body designed to help raise funds. Only in 1922 was the New South Wales Cremation Company able to select its architect, Frank Bloomfield.. Available land was granted for the construction of the Crematorium in Rookwood Necropolis and the first cremation took place shortly after in 1925. In line with rising demand, the crematorium, chapels and its associated memorial gardens have developed, creating an interlinked landscape of remembrance.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The Crematorium and Chapels are significance because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crematorium is the first of its kind in Australia 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the oldest continually used crematorium in Australia. The building (and its garden setting) is an excellent representative example of the Inter-war Mediterranean Architectural style in Australia 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominate the crematorium, including residence and garden, for listing as a heritage item by Auburn Council Prepare a Conservation Management Plan for Crematorium, Residence and Walled Garden 						
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain evergreen planting in front of the building in keeping with the clipped classical style Maintain the setting and curtilage of the crematorium Maintain the layout, form and massing of the building and do not allow extensions or additions that may adversely affect heritage values 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage any fabric on the internal or exterior of the crematorium and chapel Allow use of the building which may damage or alter the crematorium and chapel and associated landscape Attempt cleaning or restoration of the concrete rendering, steel framed windows or terracotta roofing without heritage advice Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character. Allow or major or minor incremental development that will impact on views to and from the building and setback of the principal façades Allow additional signage to be fixed to the facade 				

ITEM DETAILS—Crematorium Residence and Walled Garden



Name of Item	Crematorium Residence and Walled Garden			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape (with buildings)			
Precinct	MU:15, Zone J			
Management Context	On Crown Land Reserve (unallocated). Managed and leased from RNT by Invocare until 2025.			
Contains	High Significance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence • Classical columbarium pavilion • Crematorium garden walls and gates 			
Physical Description	<p>The original crematorium garden is enclosed and defined by 2.4m high terracotta tile-capped masonry columbarium walls. The outside of the walls have a smooth cement-rendered finish while the internal walls have a tapestry brick finish around niches. The walls are interrupted at intervals with memorial plaques within featured panels, fountains and framed gateways with shaped sandstone and sympathetic stone embellishments around both gates and feature panels.</p> <p>The garden landscaping and grounds has been developed and added to continuously since the 1930s. The precinct has a number of significant built elements.</p> <p>The residence designed in the Interwar Georgian Revival style of architecture. Built of brick, with timber floor structure, multi-paned timber-framed windows and a hipped tiled roof, it contains an original fireplace, original/early features and finishes, including kitchen fitout and concrete laundry tubs.</p> <p>Built as the residence for the manager of the Crematorium. The columbarium is a classical style garden pavilion designed with Doric columns, pilasters and moulded entablatures, positioned to terminate the vista facing the crematorium.</p>			
Historical Background	The garden, residence and pavilion were designed in the 1930s by architect Frank l'Anson Bloomfield to complement the crematorium's design.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	The walled garden and residence are significant because:			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residence is a largely unaltered example of its type and the oldest extant dwelling house within the Necropolis The walled garden was laid out by l'Anson Bloomfield as a cohesive, planned landscape and building complex in the 1930s Mediterranean style 						
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>		
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>			
Conservation Priority Actions							
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out necessary building repairs and maintenance to the crematorium residence and pavilion, with heritage advice. Monitor the condition of residence, pavilion and other buildings through regular inspection. Inspect the condition of retaining walls, perimeter walls, gate piers at regular intervals and develop prioritised program of remedial work as necessary in consultation with a heritage consultant and structural engineer Keep the residence secure, clean and weathertight when not in regular use. Maintain the landscape character of the place by retaining and potentially restoring areas of original plantings. Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are approved, easily reversible and can be identified on close inspection. Use appropriate cleaning for interior and exterior to ensure maintenance of fabric and associated heritage values. Keep vegetation maintained in a way that respects the aesthetic values, with heritage advice as required. Encourage ongoing sympathetic use/re-use. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace original 1930s fabric or elements with unsympathetic modern materials or elements. Allow any nearby works, including vegetation management, access, services, infrastructure, paving, road alterations, visitor facilities, signage or other minor works to negatively impact on setting, or to obscure principal facades or diminish design integrity of the buildings. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings Remove, reconfigure or redevelop the existing paths and planting layout without understanding impact on heritage significance. Attempt cleaning or restoration of masonry surfaces without seeking advice for appropriate methods. Allow mature plants to damage historic walls, structures, paths and paving. Change the layout of garden paths or replace with unsympathetic modern paving. Excavate in the vicinity of the shelter without understanding risks to relics or remains or without following proper approval process. Allow change to the buildings internally or externally that may have a negative impact on heritage values. 				

ITEM DETAILS—Sydney War Cemetery and Loggia



Name of Item	Sydney War Cemetery and Loggia				
Item Type	Cultural Landscape				
Precinct	MU: 21, Zone: H				
Management Context	Maintained strictly to Commonwealth War Graves standards by the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG). Leased to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission by the RGCRT				
Associated With					
Physical Description	The Sydney War Cemetery is Australia's largest war cemetery and the only Australian war cemetery that has a Stone of Remembrance. The War Cemetery consists of lawn burials with identical white marble stelae with rose gardens at the foot of the headstone. Hedging and walls define the different areas within the one memorial landscape and insulate the cemetery from the rest of Rookwood. The Loggia is a sandstone clad rectangular structure with three parabolic arches on the long sides, a slate roof, copper gutters and downpipes and wrought iron gates and railings. Small steel-framed elliptical windows are in each of the gabled ends. The ceiling is composed of timber boards with a stained finish and the floor is sandstone flagging. The northern end of the building contains the NSW Cremation Memorial and the southern end, a lectern with a register of the burials				
Historical Background	The Sydney War Memorial and Loggia were designed and commissioned by the military c.1942, and taken over by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in December 1946. The cemetery contains graves or memorials of those who died in the Concord Military Hospital from sickness or injury, UK casualties who died as Japanese Prisoners of War, Commonwealth naval personnel lost at sea, Vietnam war dead and others. The Loggia was built in c.1949. The adjacent Garden of Remembrance (originally laid out c.1960 but redesigned and rebuilt c.1990) consists of brick memorial walls and gardens, and originally had approximately 28,000 commemorative plaques				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The Sydney War Cemetery, Loggia and Memorial Gardens are significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents the change in memorialisation soldiers to include those who died during operational service, sickness or accident. • The cemetery and remembrance gardens have strong continued ties to the local community and greater Sydney area. • The loggia contains a record of the burials within the cemetery. • The garden of remembrance ensures proper commemoration of those who have died in WW1 and subsequent conflicts but do not have memorials of an acceptable standard. • It contains the cremated remains of UK service personnel who died while prisoners of war in Japan. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Condition	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Priority Actions				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the area in accordance with Commonwealth War Graves Commission recommendations. • Official headstones and plaques are the property of the Office of Australian War Graves. • Refer any condition or repair issues concerning graves or buildings to the OAWG. • Maintain the geometric and formal character of the area, and perimeter buffer planting. • Maintain axial views into the area and hedging layouts to define spaces. • Maintain the nearly clipped lawn setback. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alter war cemetery graves or monuments without approval from the OAWG. • Damage headstones, plaques etc. with gardening or grounds maintenance equipment. • Allow parking on road verges and grassed drives in front of the cemetery. • Permit new burials without approval from the Office of Australian War Graves. • Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of buildings, gates, headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. • Permit new paving, road alterations, services, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. • Plant trees, shrubs or flora in the management unit that are not in keeping with the original. 	

ITEM DETAILS—All Souls Precinct



Name of Item	All Souls Precinct		
Item Type	Cultural Landscape (with buildings)		
Precinct	MU: 4&5, Zone C&D		
Management Context	Non SHR (RGCRT)		
Contains	High Significance All Souls Chapel US War Cemetery and shelter (See separate sheet)	Moderate Significance Anglican Office Merchant Navy Columbarium and wall	
Physical Description	<p>The precinct is a termination point for the railway loop. It is a mixed landscape dating from c.1943-55, including a number of key buildings or remains of high significance that together with a number of landmarks and landscape elements form an important group in the north eastern part of Rookwood. There are also buildings of moderate significance, altered in form but still contributing substantially to the relationships of built and landscape forms within the precinct. The Anglican Office (built 1935) is an example of Inter War Georgian revival architecture. The Merchant Navy wall is built of rock-faced sandstone in 190mm courses. It features smooth sawn stone blocks forming commemorative piers at the entry, with enamelled bronze lettering.</p> <p>The area lacks cohesion in terms of burial areas, but has potential as a hub for visitation and interpretation, notably with good visual and physical connections to the Anglican shelters group in Unit 4. The area also has a high concentration of war graves managed by OAWG. Timber Lattice Shelter No.3 is a recent reconstruction (c.2002) designed to complement the earlier shelters of the Old Anglican Section. It has an approach confined between modern intrusive brick walls.</p>		
Historical Background	<p>The area was primarily laid out and occupied after c.1943, beginning with the US war cemetery (where over 400 US servicemen were interred during the war) and shelter. All Souls Chapel (1952), was a gift of Andrew and Mrs Sinclair. The Merchant Navy Cemetery (1948) and Columbarium were constructed to commemorate merchant ship casualties of enemy action in World War II. The Anglican Office was sympathetically extended in 1973, 1986 and again in c.2000 with intrusive additions to the north, unsympathetic rendering and remodelled portico.</p>		
Heritage	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Significance	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The All Souls Precinct is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has particular association with commemoration of civil and military service in WWII • It forms a terminal point on the railway loop, features a substantial building group, and a potential focus for visitors • It is representative of the early phases of development and use of Rookwood in the mid 20th century. • It is situated at the centre of a geometric landscape layout of formal paths • It has important views to the city • It contains important remains of early 20th century railway infrastructure • The precinct has opportunities to contribute to public interpretation of the early landscape, social history and cultural diversity of Rookwood 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage sympathetic use as a hub for visitor access to the Anglican cemetery generally • Identify conservation priorities for buildings of high significance identified above 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Unit 5 in accordance with Management Unit Policies and tree management recommendations • Manage highly significant buildings in accordance with NSW Heritage Minimum Standards for Maintenance and Repair • Undertake necessary first-aid repairs to collapsed graves, damaged kerbs, railings and other monuments according to conservation principles, without damaging significance • Maintain grass paths between graves/plots for pedestrian access • Protect important ridgeline views to the City and across Unit 5 from Hawthorne Avenue • Protect views from Hawthorne Avenue into the JH Maiden Anglican areas of Unit 4 • Protect, maintain and enhance where possible the formal landscape layout and visual corridors of the burial areas • Ensure any policy for intensification of burial considers potential heritage impact on the gridded landscape layout, building curtilages and planting patterns • Develop interpretation of the railway sidings and precinct in general • Maintain War cemeteries and grounds in line with OAWG guidelines 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider potential for sustainable cemetery use without assessment of heritage impact • Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage, visitor facilities or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings • Replace, relocate or remove memorials, parts of memorials, original markers without first assessing significance. • Allow mechanical excavation and vehicular access to road verges and paths. • Attempt or allow cleaning, painting or restoration of headstones or inscriptions without heritage advice. • Allow incremental minor development, such as signage, kerb/dwarf walls or infrastructure, within the area • Allow incremental minor development in adjacent areas without considering heritage impact on the precinct and its character and setting • Allow excavation in areas of archaeological sensitivity • Allow development impacting on the unique values of landscape areas or structures associated with war remembrance • Remove or alter lattice work, pergola roof or other original fabric of the Navy Columbarium • Make permanent exterior additions to buildings or build on or excavate curtilages 		

ITEM DETAILS—US War Cemetery and Shelter



Name of Item	US War Cemetery and Shelter			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape			
Precinct	MU: 5, Zone: D			
Management Context	Non SHR, RGCRT			
Associated With				
Physical Description	The US war cemetery was originally laid out as a walled, rectangular parterre of around 0.5 ha with flagstaff in the centre. Parts of the cemetery have been re-used for interment since most of the remains were repatriated. The main landmark is the cemetery shelter, built in c. 1950 from rock-faced sandstone blocks. It has steel and timber joinery, internal brick lining to storage rooms, and a flat reinforced concrete slab roof supported on four cylindrical steel columns. The building stands at the end of the railway line, where the buffers would have been situated.			
Historical Background	The US cemetery was laid out in December 1942 with space for 800 graves, and contained the remains of almost 500 servicemen by 1945, including some from Karakatta Cemetery, Perth, WA, and from overseas. The vast majority were repatriated in 1947. There are also a number of memorials to American Civil War veterans. Some modifications have been made to the steps.			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>The US cemetery and shelter are significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group is the remains of one of only two major cemeteries used by the American Forces in Australia (the other being at Ipswich, Qld). • They are an important remnant of a the post war and immediate post war history of Rookwood. • The shelter is an unusual example of the influence of International Modernism and a contributory feature in the wider mid-20th century landscape. 			

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Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a burial policy for reuse of grave plots within the enclosure that respects design uniformity and heritage significance. Maintain and use the shelter for appropriate purposes. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove overgrown cypress trees and reinstate historically and symbolically appropriate plantings. Retain and progressively repair original sandstone cemetery walls and paving with advice from a qualified heritage consultant on a planned basis. Manage as a formally planned garden layout with dominant axial pathway and circular intersection. Carry out necessary building repairs and maintenance. Encourage ongoing sympathetic use/re-use. Maintain a min.3m curtilage around the building, and manage the lawns and nearby beds to respect design character. Conserve and enhance the grid layout. Conserve and strengthen visual links to more distant intersections to the east. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace original 1940s fabric or elements with unsympathetic modern materials or elements. Allow any nearby works, including vegetation management, access, infrastructure, signage or other minor works to negatively impact on setting, or to obscure principal facades or diminish design integrity of the building. Attempt cleaning or restoration of the masonry surfaces without seeking advice for appropriate methods. Allow mature plants to damage historic walls, edging and paving. Change the layout of garden paths or replace with unsympathetic modern paving. Excavate in the vicinity of the shelter without understanding risks to relics or remains or without following proper approval process. Allow change to the building internally or externally that may have a negative impact on heritage values. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Sacred Heart Chapel



Name of Item	Sacred Heart Chapel				
Item Type	Building				
Precinct	MU: 17, Zone: CMCT				
Management Context	Non SHR, CMCT				
Associated With					
Physical Description	Gable-ended brick chapel with steeply pitched roof clad in terracotta tiles. Features simple geometric leadlight windows including large ornamental leadlight glass wheel windows in both gable end walls. Later extensions at south western corner. It has face brickwork internally as well as externally, leadlight windows with arched heads in the side walls and Marseilles pattern clay roof tiles. The ceiling is timber boarding with stained finish above exposed timber and metal roof trusses.				
Historical Background	The Chapel was built in 1928 and refurbished in 1994 and 2011.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	The Sacred Heart Chapel is Significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a well preserved, representative example of the kind of chapel provided for mourners during the late phase of historic development of Rookwood 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions					

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Asset Management Requirements	Do	Don't
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove any vegetation which may obscure of damage the walls of the chapel Monitor conditions and establish repair priorities on a cyclical basis Ensure any new damage or breakage is addressed immediately Maintain the landscape character of the place Remove intrusive elements from the exterior on heritage advice to enhance significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace, relocate or remove any part of the chapel without first assessing significance Damage any fabric on the internal or exterior of the chapel. Allow use of the building which may damage or alter the chapel and associated landscape. Attempt cleaning or restoration of the masonry, slate roof, stained-glass, interior flooring and finishes, or movable items without heritage advice. Permit new paving, road alterations, facilities, signage or landscaping that may detract from heritage significance of the place and its immediate surroundings. <p>Plant trees, shrubs or flora that are not in keeping with the original landscape character.</p>

ITEM DETAILS—Railway Loop



Name of Item	Railway Loop			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape (historic infrastructure)			
Precinct	Various			
Management Context	SHR and non SHR			
Associated With	Old Catholic Section, Necropolis Circuit & Mortuary Station No.1; Old Chinese Section; All Souls Precinct			
Physical Description	<p>The railway loop forms the backbone of the original cemetery and was constructed to service the original sections via the four Mortuary Station stops (the last of which, Mortuary Station No.4, was completed in 1908. The railway corridor passes along salient ridgelines in the topography and is therefore intrinsic to the site's layout and geography, linking key vistas within and beyond the cemetery. It services destinations along the route that represent or contain highly significant built objects, zones or landscapes. The loop itself consists of a 16m wide corridor extending from the northern boundary of the Old Catholic cemetery (MU 2) to the railway sidings in the All Souls Precinct. Parts of the corridor have been developed for burial, roads or buildings. The most intact sections are located in Units 2 (which includes tracks concealed under the topsoil), 7, 8A, 13C, 17 and 5 (Railway Sidings). The Railway Loop includes a number of areas of archaeological sensitivity. Substantial sectors of the Loop have been infilled with graves in the 1980s and 1990s and it no longer forms a continuous easement.</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The original railway was a spur line from the station at Haslam's Creek to the cemetery. Construction began in November 1864 and the trains began their run into the cemetery as part of regular services from the 1st April 1867. It stopped at prearranged stations on the journey from central Sydney in order to pick up mourners and coffins.</p> <p>At the time of its opening the line went as far as Mortuary Station #1. On 26 May 1897, an extension of the line to Mortuary Station #3 was opened. Another station, Mortuary Station #2 was added in 1901. A final extension, to Mortuary Station #4 opened on 19 June 1908.</p> <p>The last trains running funeral processions all but ceased in the late 1930s. Following this, trains only serviced the cemetery on Sundays and Mother's Day. On 3 April 1948, the service was officially terminated. Stations were sold and the rails pulled up c.1952.</p>			
Heritage	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Significance	Technical/Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The railway Loop is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents a central unifying feature and a key route for access, appreciation and understanding of Rookwood and its wider topographical setting. • Surviving track lines, embankments, culverts and remains of the mortuary stations form a thread of highly significant historical archaeology • It represents important evidence of the historical growth of the Necropolis • It has exceptional social significance as a reminder of patterns of use, occupation and visitation and as a vital historical link to Lidcombe, the City and suburbs. I • The former railway alignment has high aesthetic significance as an orienting, unifying landform • It has potential to reveal physical evidence of Sydney's railway heritage between c.1867 and 1952. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a management approach that safeguards heritage significance of the corridor and associated remains while enabling visitor movement and interpretation of historical and social significance 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas not already buried, maintain a 16m clear easement corresponding with the railway track alignment • Permit development for visitor circulation (cycle or pedestrian access) where it can be shown that the development has minimal impact on heritage significance (including archaeological items) • Develop interpretation options and techniques in line with recommendations in the Interpretation Strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow further burial on unburied sections of the 16m easement • Allow development, including burial encroachment, likely to impact negatively on heritage significance of Mortuary Station No. 3 and the Railway Sidings 		

ITEM DETAILS—Serpentine Canal



Name of Item	Serpentine Canal			
Item Type	Cultural Landscape (historic infrastructure)			
Precinct	MU: 3, Zone: B			
Management Context	Within SHR; managed by RNT as common infrastructure			
Associated With	Anglican Lattice Shelters; Old Anglican Section			
Physical Description	<p>The drainage system now known as the serpentine canal began as a brick drain 900mm wide and 1700mm deep with three shallow circular ponds along its length with accompanying fountains, urns and statues.</p> <p>The decorative elements, in particular the urns, have been replaced with replicas along the lengths of the canal as well as at some of the ponds (some of the originals have been salvaged and stored in the stonemasons' yard).</p>			
Historical Background	<p>The Serpentine Canal was designed largely by Simeon Pearce and constructed from 1874 alongside the landscaping of the Anglican area from William drive to the Serpentine canal. Initially seen as a solution for drainage issues as the cemetery expanded, the construction of the canal also provided further opportunities to increase the beautification of the cemetery, with the inclusion of decorative urns and fountains placed along the route and ponds planted with decorative lilies and other water plants. Between 1889 and 1895 the trustees built a second drain further east within the Anglican cemetery. By 1899 the fountains connected to the serpentine were connected to water and put in use on Sundays.</p>			
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical/Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>The Serpentine Canal is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its construction is demonstrative of a nineteenth-century engineering solution using high levels of workmanship that are no longer common. • The degree of ornamentation along the drainage system is unique to public places in New South Wales. • The Serpentine Canal is associated with the nineteenth century landscape designer Simeon Pearce. • The canal and associated landscape demonstrate nineteenth century concepts on the appropriate 				

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	character, form and vegetation for funerary landscapes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates nineteenth-century attitudes towards public health and water management in burial grounds 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Conservation Management strategy for all the canal systems at Rookwood 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control vegetation and manage public access in the interest of safety, but ensuring the brick channels can be seen and appreciated from the path Encourage public enjoyment of the canal by ensuring appropriate wayfinding signage is displayed Replace any damaged elements with the same fabric or, at least, match the existing as closely as possible. Ensure that replacement fabric necessary for repair can be identified as replacement on close inspection. Ensure that any changes or addition of materials for maintenance or security measures are easily reversible. Inspect the canal and ponds on a cyclical basis Regularly clear plants and sediment build-up from canals to maintain water flow Maintain records of maintenance works for entire length of canal and related features- ie ponds or fountains. 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alter the profile or brickwork details in any portion of the canal. Allow existing plantings or new vegetation schemes to obscure the canal or the viewpoints along its length Remove or relocate associated features i.e., statues or other movables Remove elements of heritage value unless this is essential for safety, structural or operational reasons, and following advice from heritage specialists Allow any minor development (e.g. ground niches or plaques) near the canal to diminish its heritage significance or landscape value. Attempt clearing of vegetation or restoration of the canal without seeking advice for appropriate methods. 		

ITEM DETAILS—Secondary and Tertiary Road Network



Name of Item	Secondary and tertiary road network				
Item Type	Cultural Landscape				
Precinct	All Units laid out before 1943				
Management Context	Primary roads managed by RNT. Secondary and tertiary roads managed by individual trusts				
Associated With					
Physical Description	Tertiary roads (sealed and unsealed—as mapped in the Landscape Mater Plan) generally have low traffic volumes and vary in width from three lanes to one. Early tertiary roads define the layout of the original allocations of land and burial parcels and reveal evidence of the landscape planning concept which is a highly significant feature of Rookwood's heritage.				
Historical Background					
Heritage Significance	Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p>The roads and paths layout at Rookwood is significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is representative of the historical attention given to infrastructure and services. • It retains a high degree of vulnerable original or early fabric. • It has aesthetic values contributing to the cohesiveness and integrity of landscape design during Rookwood's development. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a common road profile for tertiary roads that takes account of heritage values, and retains or restores existing brick guttering and details. Undertake necessary repairs to road surfaces and storm drainage to comply with section 9H of the NSW Heritage Office Minimum Standards for Maintenance and Repair. 			
Asset Management Requirements	Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain grass verges unburied at least 1m from the gutter. Ensure original storm water pits are not damaged by vehicles or machinery, and drains are kept clear of weeds, leaves and debris and periodically checked to make sure they are working. Reinstate loose or disturbed original brick gutters and road edging using the original materials. When repairing road edging and guttering, match the method of laying and appearance of the original, using matching new materials for repair or restoration. Use salvaged bricks to make necessary minor repairs provided the salvaged material is matching in colour, size and type and provided other significant structures or fabric, including other road edgings and gutters, are not raised, damaged or dismantled. Retain and restore planted avenues on secondary and tertiary roads based on evidence and with arborists' advice, as indicated in LMP. Install sympathetic permanent vehicle barriers (fixed or movable) in areas where vehicle access is prohibited, in keeping with heritage values 		Don't <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade any tertiary roads within designated cultural landscape areas. Repair original brick gutters, road edging and storm water pits using bricks of different size, type or colour, or stone or concrete (unless originally stone or concrete). Guess at the location of early or missing or lost original road edgings, swales, gutters and other road and path details. Obtain heritage advice prior to reinstating sections of missing road detailing where original alignment is unclear. Excavate or disturb land, for the purpose of road repair or repair to road or path detailing, in the vicinity of relics (except in accordance with standard exemptions). Excavate or disturb land, for the purpose of repairs to utilities or storm water disposal systems, in the vicinity of relics (except in accordance with standard exemptions). Reclaim or build over tertiary roads in any SHR areas or any non SHR areas of exceptional or high significance. Use inappropriate modern road surfacing profiles in significant cultural landscape areas. 	

ITEM DETAILS—Petersham Group



Name of Item	Petersham Group				
Item Type	Memorial Group				
Precinct	MU:18, Zone: CMCT				
Management Context	Non SHR, CMCT				
Associated With					
Physical Description	The group consists of approximately 200 monuments transferred from the Catholic cemetery in Petersham and planted under a row of gums and camphor laurels.				
Historical Background	Petersham Cemetery was established on 15 acres (six hectares) of land surrounding St Thomas's Catholic church, which was built in 1860. St Thomas's was the only Catholic church between Sydney and Concord. The first burial at Petersham Cemetery occurred in 1863, but no burials took place after 1884 except in established vaults. Most of those buried there were of Irish descent. Part of the cemetery was resumed for railway extensions in 1923 and the monuments moved to Rookwood. They were located in the south west corner of the cemetery in an area acquired in 1889 and laid out with a diamond pattern road network in the early 1900s by the Trustees of the Catholic Cemetery.				
Heritage Significance	Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Historical Association <input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Technical/Research <input type="checkbox"/>	Representativeness <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Integrity <input type="checkbox"/>	
	The Petersham Group is significant because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have important association with the Catholic community in particular Irish migration from the 1840s. • They are among the oldest Catholic headstones in Rookwood. • They form a memorial group that should be conserved and retained. 				
Level of Significance	Exceptional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderate <input type="checkbox"/>	Little <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Context of Significance	National <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
Condition	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention Required <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Priority Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an appropriate place to permanently relocate the memorials away from the Sheehy Avenue Gate. • Ensure the monuments are archivally recorded before relocation or restoration. 				
Asset Management Requirements	Do		Don't		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate the memorials to an appropriate place in the Old Catholic Section. • Ensure the memorials are kept together and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow the memorials to become dispersed. • Allow repair, stabilisation, relocation or reconstruction by practitioners without 		

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	<p>reconstructed as a group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure essential stone repairs are undertaken using appropriate materials and methods.• Ensure the layout, spacing and setting of the memorials, including any associated planting and paving, is in keeping with their historic character and significance and will not detract from surrounding historic landscape.• Ensure redevelopment at the Sheehy Gate is sympathetic to the historical values, layout and form of Unit 18.	<p>proven heritage experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow works to be designed, specified or managed without supervision by a suitably qualified heritage professional.• Allow relocation and reconstruction to impact negatively on buried archaeological remains or historic infrastructure.
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Appendix B

Rookwood Archaeological Assessment (AA)

Rookwood

Archaeological Assessment

Report prepared for the Rookwood Necropolis Trust

May 2016



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Report Register


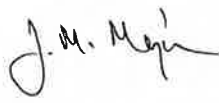
The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Rookwood—Archaeological Assessment, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
15-0409	1	Draft Report	8 April 2016
15-0409	2	Final Report	18 May 2016

Quality Assurance

GML Heritage Pty Ltd operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008.

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

Project Manager:	Jennifer Jones	Project Director & Reviewer:	Janine Major
Issue No.	2	Issue No.	2
Signature		Signature	
Position:	Senior Consultant	Position:	Associate
Date:	18 May 2016	Date:	18 May 2016

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Initiation

GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by the Rookwood Necropolis Trust (RNT) to prepare an Archaeological Assessment (AA) of Rookwood (the 'subject site' or 'study area'). This report addresses both the Aboriginal and historical archaeological potential of the site and will be used to supplement the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Rookwood. It also provides an updated significance assessment for the subject site's historical archaeological resource.

This AA depends on existing studies to identify the known and potential Aboriginal and historical archaeological values and issues at the site. The report also provides management recommendations, including a framework for approvals where future ground disturbance might be undertaken in identified areas of archaeological potential.

1.2 Site Location

The subject site is located in the suburb of Lidcombe, approximately 15km west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD), New South Wales (NSW) (Figure 1.1). Rookwood is bounded to the north by Railway Street, to the east by Centenary Drive (A3), to the west by Joseph Street (A6) and Weerona Road, and to the south by Weerona Road. As part of the visual significance studies undertaken for the Rookwood Plan of Management (Figure 1.2) the study area was divided into 28 Management Units (MU). Given the size of the site, these MUs provide the framework for the following discussions of areas and the location of identified sites.

1.3 Methodology and Terminology

This report has been prepared in accordance with the following heritage guidelines:

- 'Assessing Heritage Significance' a *NSW Heritage Manual* update;¹
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*;²
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Due Diligence Code);³
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*;⁴ and
- the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* (the Burra Charter).⁵

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the terminology used in the Burra Charter.

1.3.1 Previous Heritage Assessments

Rookwood has been subject to previous heritage and archaeological studies. These studies have previously assessed the archaeological potential and heritage values of the cemetery.

This AA has reviewed the following reports and used them in the preparation of the current report:

- Rookwood Necropolis—Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures, prepared by Siobhan Lavelle in 1996; and

- Rookwood Necropolis NSW—Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desk-top Assessment, prepared by AHMS in 2010.

1.4 Limitations

No physical archaeological investigation of the site has been undertaken as part of this study.

Built heritage values within the study area were not investigated as part of this study.

GML has not undertaken any consultation with Auburn City Council, the NSW Heritage Division (OEH) or OEH in relation to this project.

GML has not undertaken any consultation with Aboriginal communities in the preparation of this report.

1.5 Author Identification

This AA has been prepared by Dr Jennifer Jones (Consultant and Archaeologist). Input has been provided by Anita Yousif and Dr Tim Owen, Senior Associates of GML. This report has been reviewed by Dr Janine Major, Associate and Archaeology Manager, GML.

1.6 Acknowledgements

The assistance offered by Sach Killam and Matthew Johnson of the Rookwood General Cemetery Trust in the preparation of this AA is greatly appreciated.

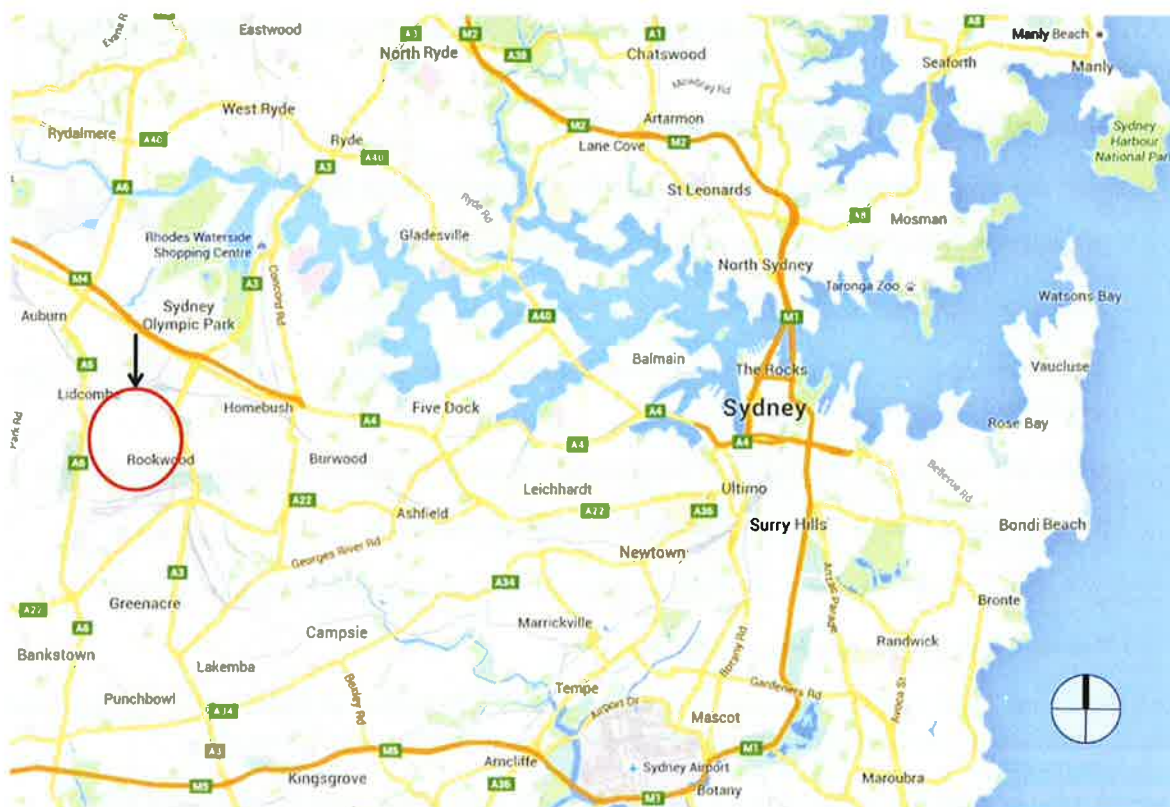


Figure 1.1 Location of the study area in a broader context. Approximate location of site marked with a red circle and arrow. (Source: Google Earth with GML additions 2016)

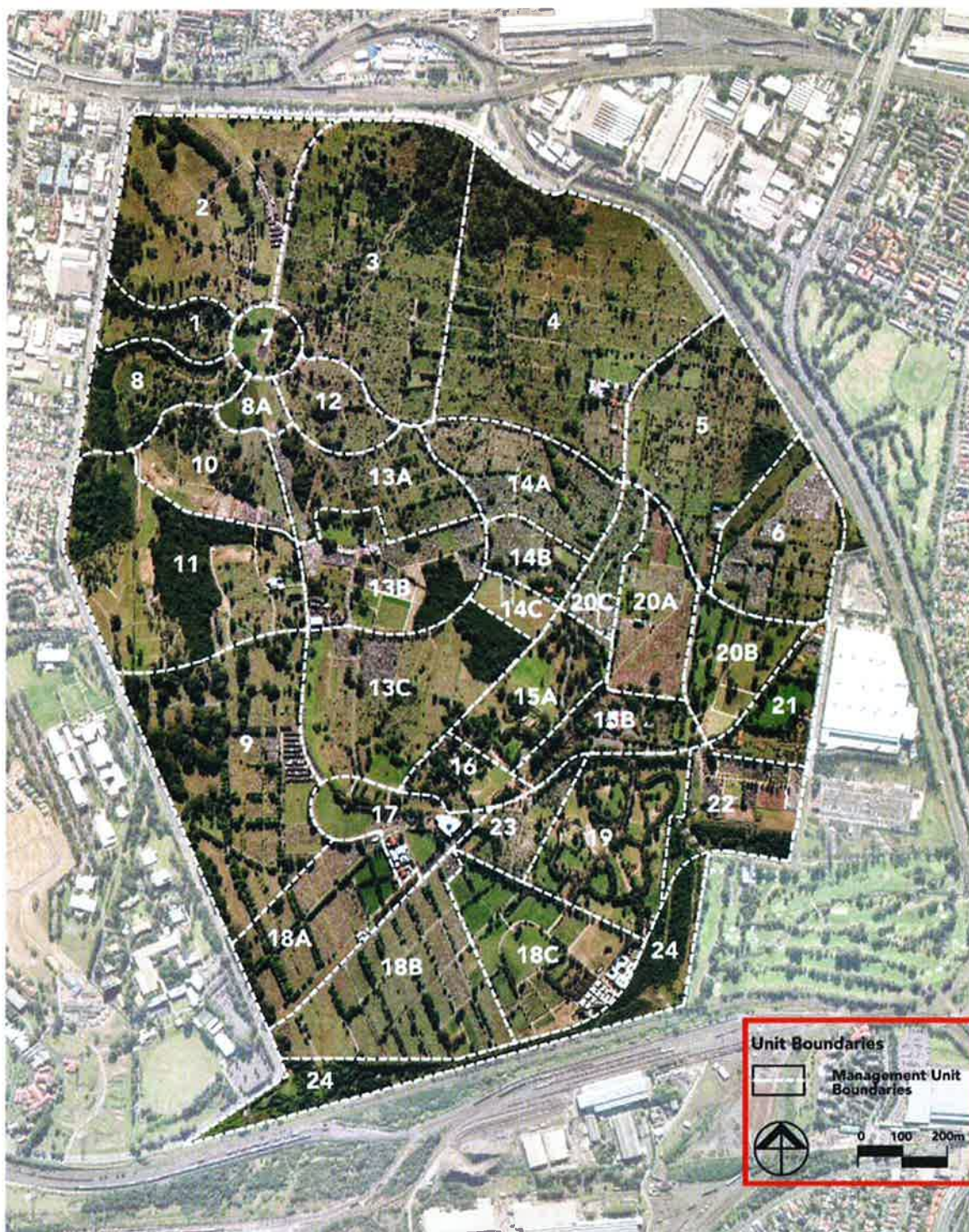


Figure 1.2 A more detailed view of the study area with the Management Units (MU) established in the 'Rookwood Necropolis Management Unit Policies' report and adopted by other management reports for the site. (Source: DEM (Aust) Pty Ltd 2014)

1.7 Endnotes

- ¹ NSW Heritage Office 2001, 'Assessing Heritage Significance', a *NSW Heritage Manual* update, Sydney.
- ² NSW Heritage Branch 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, Office of Environment and Heritage, viewed 5 March 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>>.
- ³ DECCW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, viewed 21 September 2015 <<http://www.alc.org.au/media/43239/1004%20deccw%20community%20consultation%20requirements.pdf>>.
- ⁴ DECCW 2010, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, viewed 21 September 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110263ACHguide.pdf>>.
- ⁵ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood VIC.

2.0 Statutory Context

2.1 Preamble

This section presents the state and local statutory planning contexts as they relate to the heritage values and potential archaeological resources (both Aboriginal and historical) at the study site. From a statutory point of view Rookwood is particularly complex, being managed by over 40 separate Acts of Parliament. This report focuses on the legislation that is most relevant to the archaeological resource of the site. In NSW, archaeological remains (referred to as 'objects' or 'relics') and heritage items are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) (NPW Act);*
- *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) (the Heritage Act); and*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act).*

2.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

All Aboriginal objects and places receive statutory protection under the NPW Act. Section 5 of the NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects as:

... any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the 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.

The OEH further defines Aboriginal objects as:

... physical evidence of the use of an area by Aboriginal people. They can also be referred to as 'Aboriginal sites', 'relics' or 'cultural material'.¹

Section 89A of the NPW Act requires mandatory reporting to the OEH if Aboriginal objects are found. Handicrafts made for sale are not considered 'objects' under the NPW Act.

Applicants must seek approval prior to the disturbance of sites with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and cultural material. Offences relating to the harm to, or desecration of an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place, were introduced with the NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010 on 1 October 2010. The definition of 'harm' includes destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. The OEH states:

The most significant change is the introduction of tiered offences and penalties. Offences committed with knowledge, in aggravating circumstances or in relation to an Aboriginal Place will attract higher penalties than previously. There is a new strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects and of harming or desecrating Aboriginal Places. (DECCW 2010)

The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to this project include the statutory defence of 'due diligence'. This demonstrates either:

- that there is no research-based evidence that suggests Aboriginal objects will be impacted upon by the development; or
- that there is the need for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), and that any disturbance to Aboriginal objects has to occur in accordance with an approved AHIP.

2.2.1 Due Diligence Approach

The OEH has issued a code of practice guideline that defines a 'due diligence' approach to Aboriginal heritage.² This guideline is designed to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects, and/or Aboriginal places, and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP. It does not require an assessment of scientific or cultural heritage significance.

A due diligence assessment works to:

- identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area;
- determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present); and
- determine whether an AHIP application is required.

The steps that are required to follow the due diligence process include:

- searching the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- checking for landscape features which may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects;
- determining strategies to avoid harming Aboriginal objects; and
- desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects.³

If a due diligence assessment identifies that Aboriginal objects will be, or are likely to be, harmed during the course of any proposed works, an AHIP would be required prior to commencement of such works. In applying for an AHIP, adherence to the following documents issued by the OEH would be necessary:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (April 2010);⁴
- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Due Diligence Code);⁵
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*; ⁶ and
- *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for Applicants*.⁷

This report includes a due diligence assessment of the likelihood for Aboriginal objects to be present at the subject site. It establishes recommendations for the future management of Aboriginal archaeological potential and heritage values, in line with current statutory requirements.

In preparing this due diligence assessment of Aboriginal archaeological resources within the study area, GML complied with the guidelines set out in the Due Diligence Code.

2.3 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The Heritage Act is a statutory tool designed to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales. It is used to regulate the impacts of development on the state's heritage assets. The Heritage Act defines a heritage item as 'a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct'. To assist in management of the state's heritage assets, the Heritage Act distinguishes between items of local and state heritage significance:

- 'local heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item; and
- 'state heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the state in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Specifically for archaeology Section 4 of the Act defines a 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Sections 139–145 of the Heritage Act relate to items of local heritage significance and prevent the excavation of a relic, except in accordance with an excavation permit (or an exception from the need for a permit) issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Section 139[1] of the Heritage Act states that:

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 the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

The historical archaeological component of this report considers whether the study area has the potential to contain archaeological remains that would be considered 'relics' under the Heritage Act.

2.3.1 State Heritage Register

The State Heritage Register (SHR) is established under the Heritage Act and is a list of identified heritage items of significance to the state of NSW. The SHR includes items and places (such as buildings, works, archaeological relics, movable objects or precincts) determined to be of state heritage significance. A portion of the study area is listed as a heritage item on the NSW State Heritage database as 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis' (SHR No 0718, Figure 2.1).

Works within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR require approval under the Heritage Act. Prior to works commencing an application should be submitted under Section 60 of the Heritage Act. In some instances, an Exemption to carry out works could be obtained under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act.

2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EP&A Act is administered by the NSW Department of Planning and provides for environmental planning instruments to be made to guide the process of development and land use. The EP&A Act also provides for the protection of local heritage items and conservation areas through listing on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), which provide local councils with the framework required to make planning decisions.

The study area falls within the bounds of the Auburn LEP 2010.

2.4.1 Auburn Local Environment Plan 2010

Rookwood is listed as an archaeological item on Schedule 5 ('Environmental Heritage') of the Auburn LEP 2010 (A00718, 'Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis') (Figure 2.1). As such potential impacts to the site's heritage significance must be considered in line with Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the Auburn LEP 2010.

The relevant objectives of the 'Heritage Conservation' clause are listed as:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Auburn,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, setting and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

Clause 5.10(2) establishes the requirements for development consent as it applies to heritage items:

- (2) Requirement for consent Development consent is required for any of the following:
 - (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following:
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
 - (b) altering a heritage item that is a building, by making structure changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
 - (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while 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,
 - (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
 - (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
 - (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Clause 5.10(7) addresses the requirements for archaeological sites:

- (7) Archaeological sites
The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):
 - (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
 - (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Clause 5.10(8) establishes guidelines in relation to places of Aboriginal significance:

- (8) Places of Aboriginal heritage significance
The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in a place of Aboriginal heritage significance:
 - (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place, by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and
 - (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

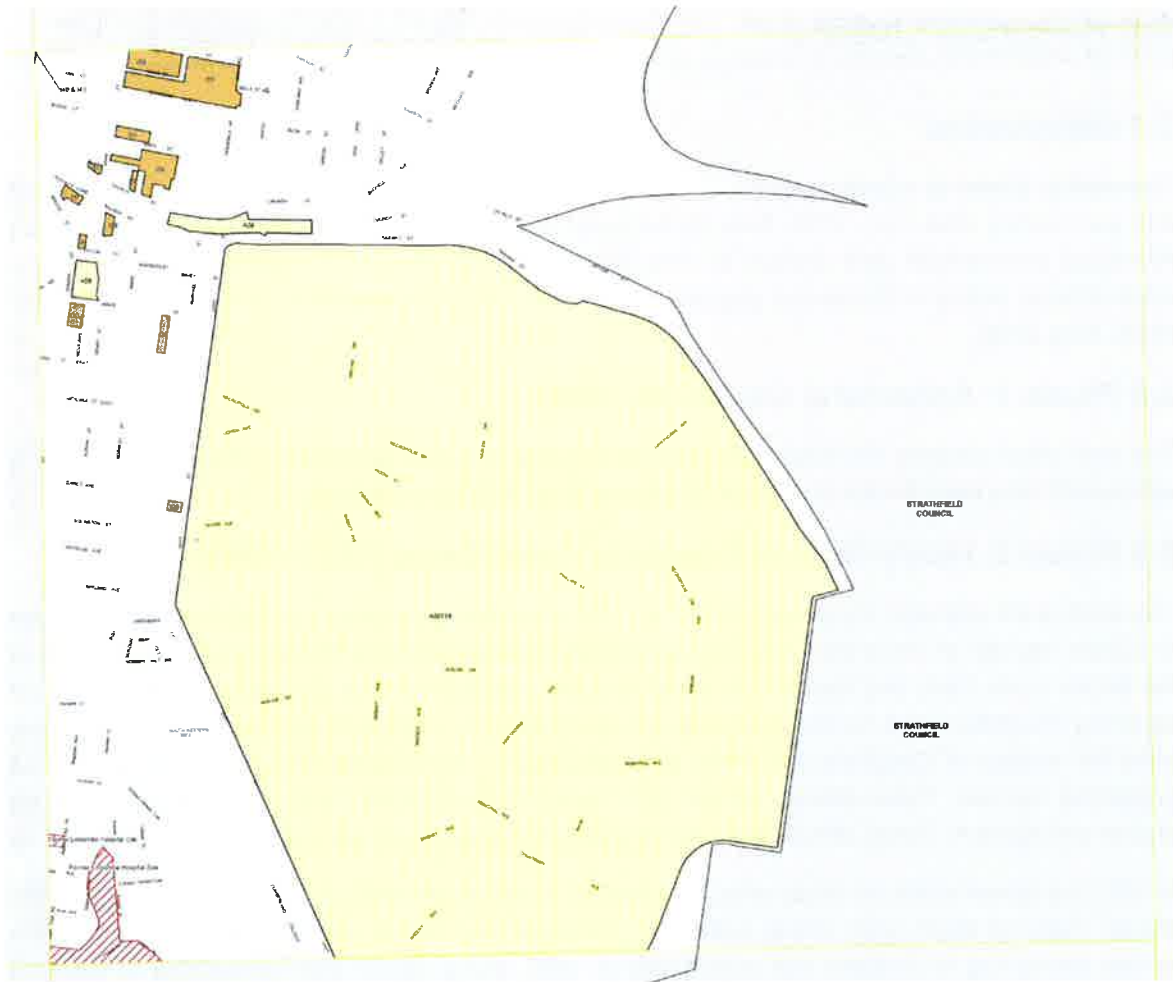


Figure 2.1 Plan from the Auburn LEP 2010 showing the study site as listing A00718 'Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis'. (Source: Auburn LEP 2010)

2.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Office of Environment and Heritage 2012, 'Regulation of Aboriginal cultural heritage', viewed 20 September 2012, <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/achregulation.htm>>.
- ² DECCW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, viewed 3 March 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/ddcop/10798ddcop.pdf>>.
- ³ DECCW 2010, *NPW Act 1974. Fact sheet 2*.
- ⁴ Department of Environment Climate Change and Water 2010, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents*, NSW Aboriginal Land Council website, viewed 21 September 2015.
- ⁵ DECCW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, Office of Environment and Heritage, viewed 21 September 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/ddcop/10798ddcop.pdf>>.
- ⁶ Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, viewed 21 September 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110263ACHguide.pdf>>.
- ⁷ Office of Environment and Heritage 2011, *Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit: Guide for Applicants*, viewed 21 September 2015 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/20110263ACHguide.pdf>>.

3.0 Historical Outline

3.1 Introduction

This section presents a brief overview of the historical development and land use of the subject site and surrounding area from 1788. Prior to European settlement that land would have been used by Aboriginal communities (see Section 5). The information presented in this section is drawn from a more detailed history of Rookwood prepared by Dr Mark Dunn and presented in the Rookwood CMP (GML, May 2016).

3.2 Phase 1: Ephemeral Use (1788–1832)

The land which contains the Rookwood was not included in a land grant until 1833. Use of the study area would have been limited to ephemeral uses such as hunting or camping.¹

3.3 Phase 2: Henry Grattan Douglass' Land Grant (1833–1864)

The study area originally comprised part of a 1,100 acre land grant made in 1833 to Henry Grattan Douglass, founder of University of Sydney and doctor and magistrate at Parramatta. Douglass named the estate 'Hyde Park' and leased it to small farmers, charcoal burners and wood cutters. The land adjoining Douglass' grant to the southwest was purchased by Joseph Hyde Potts in 1834. At some point the estates of Douglass and Potts were acquired by Sir Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council. These estates passed from Nicholson to Edward Cohen of Melbourne, and his brother and agent A. Cohen offered the land for sale to the government as a cemetery.²

In 1851 the terrain within the study area consisted of 'ti-tree' scrub and only 270 people resided in the district, many of whom were timber cutters who shipped their wares along the Parramatta River. A railway connecting to Redfern was constructed in 1855, and a station was constructed at Haslams Creek by 1859. In 1860 the government advertised to purchase not less than 100 acres of land on or near the railway to create a new cemetery, stipulating that the land must also:

- have soil which allows graves to be dug without extraordinary labour, including walls that would remain vertical following excavation;
- have drainage to keep the graves dry while leading to salt water or away from water for domestic use;
- be isolated so adjoining land would not be devalued; and
- be capable of being 'cultured and beautified'.³

In April 1862, after the consideration of a number of offers, 200 acres of land on the Hyde Park estate of Edward Cohen on Haslams Creek at Liberty Plains was purchased for the cemetery. Although the original plan for a general cemetery had been to make it interdenominational, the resistance amongst the churches meant that the new cemetery was to be divided into six denominational sections (Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Independent/Congregationalist and Jewish) and a general section.

Although the site had been chosen and deeds had been signed for the 200 acres to be conveyed to the Government by 15 April 1862, the conflicting interests of the civil and church authorities meant that work proceeded slowly. Each denomination was reluctant to appoint trustees, as this would transfer costs for preparing the ground and maintaining the site to them. However, with the government determined to continue, work was underway by mid-1864.

3.4 Phase 3: Establishing Haslems Creek Cemetery (1864–1878)

In June 1864 the Colonial Architect James Barnett submitted plans for a lodge building, which was completed by mid-1865 under the direction of builders A & S Loveridge (demolished c1950). In December the route for the railway had been surveyed and the entire site had been enclosed and partially cleared, with access roads to each denominational section set out and a caretaker appointed.⁴ In August 1866 trustees were appointed for each denomination and by November 1866, 500 unemployed labourers were put to work clearing the remainder of the site.⁵

In September 1866 legislation was passed forbidding any further burials within the City of Sydney and all denominations were instructed to prepare to begin using the new Haslems Creek cemetery. From January 1 1867, the funeral trains were in service, running between Sydney and the cemetery twice a day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. Pick-ups along the way could be arranged by a flag hung at the station. Friends and mourners were charged 1 shilling return and corpses travelled free.⁶

In April 1868 bodies from the old Sydney Burial Ground at Town Hall, which had been reinterred once already at Devonshire Street, were moved again, this time to Rookwood, with a large monument being erected over them to mark the grave sites, but no names were recorded for the remains. In December 1867 the NSW Parliament passed the Necropolis Act. This Act came into force in January 1868 and designated that each set of trustees should arrange the layout, ornamentation and plantings of their individual sections, including walks, avenues, roads, trees and shrubs as they saw fit and to maintain and preserve them. In 1878 the Church of England trustees were also granted control over the general cemetery to ensure regular attention to that section as well. Mortuary chapels could also be built by each group of trustees for services, with land being surveyed close to the railway station in the Necropolis for the purpose.⁷ Each body of trustees would also determine the size, style and decoration of the graves, with income from the internments paying the salaries of ground staff as well as covering landscaping and maintenance costs. Each denomination would employ their own sexton and labourers. By 1869 a manager and overseer had been employed by the government, with a further six sextons and six labourers employed by the six trustees.⁸

A plan of the cemetery from 1868 shows the original 200-acre plot with the garden plan already clearly laid out in the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Jewish and Independent sections, but with part of the Roman Catholic, Church of England and the General Cemetery sections blank. The plan also shows the railway entering the cemetery from the northern side, branching off the Great Southern Railway (Figure 3.1). It is likely that Charles Moore, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, had been tasked by the government to plan the layout and plantings in the smaller sections, as shown on the plan. Moore, as director of the Botanic Gardens since 1848, had advised on and planned the garden designs of a number of government properties, such as Centennial Park and Hyde Park in Sydney. At the Necropolis, the gardenesque landscape design included curved pathways and gardens fanning out from the central circle where the railway station was located.

While the smaller sections were planned with a gardenesque layout, the Church of England section was laid out by Simeon Pearce, a trustee of the Church of England section. Pearce was an early

settler in Randwick and was also a trustee of St Judes Randwick, where he had also had an influence in the design of the cemetery attached to that churchyard. In contrast to the curvilinear approach adopted in the other sections, the Church of England section under Pearce was laid out in a grid of orderly rows, with timber rest houses and stopping places at each intersection. The Church of England trustees also built an office in the centre of their section, with work starting in 1873 and being completed by 1878. It remains in the cemetery and is now used as a shelter for visitors and is known as the Elephant House.⁹

Despite their differences in approach and layout, each of the first sections of the cemetery had a similar mix of exotic plantings to mark the roadways and paths. The plantings were formal and managed, with rows of date palms and large bunya pines being popular during the cemetery's Victorian beginnings. By 1875 the Necropolis was illustrated in the *Sydney Illustrated News* as a tastefully laid out cemetery, with a collection of elegant gothic chapels and buildings, including the station. Figure 3.2 shows people strolling the paths, presumably mourners or family. This aligned to the idea of the Necropolis being a place of quiet contemplation and reflection within a moral landscape of Victorian funereal art and monuments.

3.5 Phase 4: Rookwood Necropolis Expansion and Growth (1879–1895)

The growing cemetery had also encouraged the growth of a small village around the railway junction. By 1878 this settlement, known as Haslems Creek, was large enough and self-conscious enough to want to differentiate itself from the nearby cemetery, despite it having been the main catalyst for the growth of the village in the first place. In mid-1878 the railway junction was renamed Rookwood, which in time also led to the popular renaming of the cemetery, first to the Haslems Creek Necropolis at Rookwood and soon after to just Rookwood Necropolis. Frustrated, the residents of Rookwood suburb restarted their campaign for a new name, with Lidcombe being accepted by the government and adopted in October 1913. The new name was a combination of the last name of then Mayor F Lidbury and the previous Mayor JH Larcombe.¹⁰

By 1878, just ten years after burial at the site commenced, it became clear that more room for internments was required and the cemetery trustees began petitioning the government for more land. Church of England trustees informed the government in April 1878 that only half of their original 53 acres was available for use. With 28 acres available for use—each acre could hold 875 graves, totalling 24,500—at the annual internment rate of almost 1500 a year the cemetery would be full in just sixteen more years.¹¹ Acting on behalf of the trustees for the Church of England, Pearce recommended the purchase of some adjoining land that he believed would be suitable for the extension as well as making a magnificent park. Pearce opened the negotiations for the land and in July 1879 the government acquired a further 577 acres to the east and south of the original site, although these land parcels were not officially gazetted until February 1889.¹²

The new extension allowed for the existing trustees to have more land as well as adding new sections for denominations that had previously not been allocated any space. Of the original six sets of trustees, the Church of England received an extra 190 acres, the Catholics 131 acres, the Presbyterians 59 acres, the Wesleyans 50 acres, the Independent Congregationalists 35 acres and the Jewish trustees 11 acres. New allotments were also made out for the Lutherans who received 10 acres, the Primitive Methodists who were allocated 7 acres, with a further 81 acres added to the general cemetery (Figure 3.3).¹³ Although not laid out as formally as the original section, the new cemetery areas included curved main roads and avenues lined with feature plantings.

The extension of the cemetery required additional landscaping to manage the drainage of the site, which ran on a general slope from north to south, with a creek running through the south-west section. Although some areas were on high ground, with commanding views to the Blue Mountains and back towards the city, much of the area was low lying. Within the Church of England section, the trustees had started work on a drain in 1874. Built between 1874 and 1882 this drain, largely designed by Pearce, constituted the western end of what was to become the Serpentine Canal. This winding drainage system consisted of a brick drain measuring 900mm wide and 1700mm deep with three, shallow circular ponds spaced along its route. As well as being a practical approach to the site's drainage, the drain provided further opportunities to enhance the landscape through the cemetery, with large decorative terracotta urns and fountains placed at strategic points along its routes and the ponds planted out with lilies and other water plants. Between 1889 and 1895 the trustees built a second drain through their new extension. Both drains directed water towards other drains and channels outside the boundary of the cemetery which in turn fed into the Parramatta River. Drains were constructed through the Catholic and Presbyterian sections; the government also installed drains in 1899 and 1937. Pathways and roads were also lined with shallow box drains and brick gutters to channel water.

It was also during this period that a dedicated Chinese burial ground was formalised at Rookwood. Chinese burials had been recorded from April 1868, when 28-year-old Ah Look of Clarence Street was buried in the general section. About twenty Chinese men were buried in this section in the years before 1873, when reference was first made to a Chinese section, which was likely still in the general section, with graves now clustered together. In 1874 a man named Mussah was buried in what was referred to on this occasion as the General Chinese Cemetery and later just the Chinese cemetery. As four bodies were moved from the general cemetery to this section in 1878, it suggests that this was a different area to where earlier burials had taken place and represented the first ethnic rather than religious section to be assigned at Rookwood. Although the Chinese community had petitioned the government for a separate section, which was refused, the trustees of the General section had set aside three acres immediately south of the mortuary station circle for Chinese burials. Although no temple was permitted, a residence for a caretaker was allowed, although it does not appear to have been built. A brazier for burning offerings was also permitted.¹⁴ A large monument, known as the Quong Sing Tong monument, was erected in 1877/78 within the Chinese section. Although its original purpose is unclear, it is thought to have been used as part of a farewell ceremony for the Chinese buried in the cemetery. As was customary, bodies of the Chinese dead who could afford the ceremony were temporarily buried at Rookwood prior to their disinterment and removal to China for a traditional burial. Of approximately 1000–2000 burials in this section, up to one-third were removed to China in the years before 1949, when the victory of Communist forces in China stopped the practice.¹⁵

With the new sections in use, each of the denominations erected new chapels and managers' cottages. Of these the largest was the St Michael the Archangel Chapel, built by the Catholic trustees in a Gothic style to match the nearby Mortuary Station. Topped with a belltower surmounted by a statue of the Angel of Resurrection, the chapel was one of the most prominent built landmarks in the cemetery. The Independent trustees erected a timber chapel while the Jewish trustees built a new brick chapel and the Presbyterians built a ladies waiting room. The Church of England, Catholic and Independents all also built cottages for their resident managers and the Presbyterians one for their sexton. Across the trustees there were approximately 35 ground staff working in the cemetery at the close of the nineteenth century.¹⁶

3.6 Phase 5: Railway Extension and Removal (1896–1948)

As graves were extended into the new areas, the distance from the original mortuary station made transporting the coffins increasingly difficult. In c1896 the trustees requested that the government extend the railway line through the new sections. Work was undertaken using day labour and the first section of the line was completed and handed over in February 1897. The work involved alterations to the original receiving house building to allow the track to continue and the construction of a second platform at the end of the line (Figure 3.4).¹⁷ The new station was named the Mortuary Terminus and was located in the Catholic section close to the junction of Memorial Drive and Weekes Avenue. In 1901 a second platform close to the terminus was built also in the Catholic section.

The line was extended once again in 1908 as burials moved further into the eastern portion of the cemetery. The extension followed Memorial Drive before turning north through the Lutheran and Jewish sections to the Church of England section, where it once again terminated close to the corner of Necropolis Drive and Hawthorne Avenue. The railway now included four platforms, with No.1 being the original mortuary station and the rest numbered sequentially along the line. The total length of the line was just over 3.3km, and included run-around loops and sidings to allow trains to pass and to turn around without having to reverse up to the main line.

Funeral trains continued to serve Rookwood until April 1948, when they were withdrawn from service. The rise of private motor transport and hearses meant the train was restricted to running only on weekends by the 1940s. With the end of the train service the associated buildings began to fall into disrepair. In the 1950s, three unsuccessful attempts were made to dispose of the saleable railway property until, in 1957, the original mortuary station was sold to the vestry of All Saints Church of England, North Ainslie, Canberra for use as the parish church. The station was dismantled and relocated to Canberra where, although modified, it remains in use as the All Saints Church.¹⁸ The remaining tracks, platforms, station buildings and associated infrastructure were demolished. The line of the railway is still discernible in much of the cemetery, although recent burials along part of its length have obscured sections of its route.

3.7 Twentieth-Century Developments

3.7.1 Amendments to the Rookwood Necropolis Act 1923

In 1923 amendments to the Necropolis Act introduced some major changes to the management of the cemetery and the burial practices available to people. The continual growth of the cemetery had seen some areas being neglected as they filled up and became less well used. One of the amendments to the Act created a joint committee of trustees, which was to include a representative of each denominational trust who would take responsibility for the care of fences, roads, paths, drains, extensions, plantings and other necessary works. Works within the burial area of each denomination remained with the relevant trustees. The committee, which was appointed in January 1925, was able to levy each of the trustees up to 10% of their income to cover the costs of works. In 1926, £1000 was provided by the government towards the cost of roadworks and the committee appointed Norman Weekes to serve as the Necropolis Engineer, a position he held until 1970. Weekes had migrated from England in 1923 to take up the position of City Surveyor for the City of Sydney Council, before acting as the Director of the Sydney Regional Plan convention and setting up his own practice in 1925. Weekes was instrumental in organising and carrying out essential repairs to the road system in the old section, which had fallen into disrepair, and in formalising the roads in the southern section of the cemetery which had not been created. He employed unemployed relief workers for much of the work during the late 1920s and 1930s.¹⁹

3.7.2 The Crematorium

During the same period, and as a result of the 1923 Amendments, the first crematorium in New South Wales was opened at Rookwood in 1925. The introduction of the crematorium had come after more than ten years of lobbying against public opposition, not just to a crematorium in Rookwood but to the very idea of cremation itself. As early as 1890, the idea of cremation as an alternative to burial had been mooted by enthusiasts in Sydney. In 1908 the formation of the Cremation Society of New South Wales saw the movement gain some traction and serious lobbying for a crematorium to be built got underway. However the outbreak of World War I and a lack of political will had meant that it was not until the postwar years that the option was seriously considered by the government and cemetery trustees. The scale of loss in World War I had been attributed as contributing to a decline in the elaborate memorialisation and rituals that had been a feature of Victorian era cemeteries like Rookwood, while the regimented rows of graves adopted by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for the vast war cemeteries in Europe also promoted a simpler style of graves in civil cemeteries in Australia.²⁰ In this new atmosphere, the New South Wales Cremation Company Ltd, formed in 1915, was able to convince the government that as part of the Amendment Act, four acres at Rookwood should be put aside for the construction of a crematorium, including chapels and gardens.

Designed by architect F l'Ason Bloomfield, the crematorium was to include a Spanish mission or Mediterranean style building, with red tiled roof and white rendered walls. The chimney shaft was designed or camouflaged as a belltower, with a chapel and columbarium inside the structure and an entrance loggia opening onto a garden at the rear. Work began in 1924, but a lack of funds meant only the furnace chamber, a fuel room, a yard and a temporary entrance were completed when the first cremation took place in May 1925.²¹ Part of the furnace chamber was partitioned by a temporary screen to serve as a chapel. Despite this, Bloomfield had detailed designs for the building and the landscaped gardens that could be implemented as the money became available. In July 1926 the chapel was completed. It was known as the East Chapel, and its interior was designed without overt religious symbolism so that it would be appropriate for all denominations. In the first year of operation there were 122 cremations at Rookwood, with 138 in 1926, 267 in 1927 and over 500 in 1929. A sale of shares in the company in 1928 and 1929 raised enough money for the company to enable it to complete much of the original design, with the columbarium built, the furnace room extended including the addition of two new furnaces and the completion of the garden of remembrance.²² Such was the popularity of the crematorium that a second chapel was added in 1934, with a special AIF Memorial columbarium also unveiled in April 1936 (Figure 3.5). This special columbarium was reserved for returned servicemen of the First World War who had died of wounds or illness since their return.²³

3.7.3 Rookwood's War Cemetery

In October 1943 a section on the eastern boundary of the cemetery was set aside to serve as a war cemetery. Maintained by the Army Graves registration unit, at first the graves were marked by simple wooden crosses which were in turn replaced in the years after the war with a standard marble headstone. These represented the principal of equality in death of all soldiers which the Imperial War Graves Commission, later the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, had set forth on their establishment in 1918. The Sydney War Cemetery at Rookwood was primarily the resting place for those servicemen and women who died at nearby Concord Military hospital from wounds received in combat or from illness. In total, 732 burials from the Second World War were carried out in the cemetery. Rookwood was also used as a temporary cemetery for American service personnel, with 466 buried there during the war years. Their remains were relocated to America in 1947.

While the War Cemetery contains the remains of those who died in Australia during active service, it was the policy of the Australian Government not to repatriate the bodies of those killed overseas. However, the death of the first Australian serviceman in Vietnam, Private WL Nalder in July 1965 worked to end that policy. Nalder, like those killed before him, was to be buried in a dedicated cemetery in Vietnam, but after his mother told reporters that she would prefer he came home a local businessman came forward with the money and his remains were returned to Sydney. Nalder was buried at Rookwood. Following the return of a second soldier in September, paid for by his own comrades, the Australian Government abandoned its policy of not repatriating remains and began paying for the return of soldiers' bodies from January 1966.²⁴

3.7.4 Changes in Style

The years after the First World War saw a change in burial practice in Australia that reflected a turning away from the elaborate memorialisation of the Victorian and Edwardian era reflected in the large and imposing monuments in the older sections of Rookwood. A new style of low, unpretentious monument became prevalent throughout newer sections. From the 1920s, these graves, known as a slab and desk, with the details of the deceased inscribed on a low headstone, allowed long lines of sight over an ordered, uncluttered landscape. The slab over the grave gave the impression of a soul at rest, and allowed for some continuation of an artistic decoration with patterns of ceramic tiles and mosaics often employed.²⁵ From the 1950s, as well as the slab and desk monuments, new lawn cemetery areas were being used at Rookwood, further distancing the new styles from those of the nineteenth century.

The low style overcame one of the emerging problems with Rookwood and other older cemeteries; that of a cluttered, untended landscape and the threat of vandalism which that entailed. In 1949 vandals smashed eight Jewish and four Gypsy graves at Rookwood. With graves having been sold in perpetuity to families with no provision for future maintenance, as family lines died out or moved away, the large ornate monuments were left with no ongoing money for upkeep. The plantings and gardens that had once been a feature to attract visitation and contemplation in the cemetery were by now becoming overgrown, damaging graves and obscuring the Victorian splendour.

Much of the change towards low style monuments was occurring in the Anglo-Celtic parts of the Catholic and Church of England sections. However in the wake of World War II, the influx of new immigrant groups also brought with it new styles of monuments and burial practices imported from their respective homelands. Southern European migrants, especially Italian and Greek families, were often in favour of above-ground mausoleums, and while Rookwood had examples in the older sections there were few among newer burials (NSW being the only state to allow above ground vaults prior to 1945). From the 1980s, the Italian Catholic community began building large vaults, arranged in streets, at Rookwood. These crypts, often strata-titled, could accommodate eight to twelve coffins, which was enough to house a whole, extended family.²⁶

New migrant communities also began to be buried together, much as the denominational groups had been from the beginning. Russian and Greek Orthodox, Croatians, Vietnamese and Muslim sections all appeared, reflecting the ever increasing diversity of Sydney's population in the second half of the twentieth century. A growing Chinese community also expanded the Chinese section away from the small area set aside in the 1870s with its small austere headstones, to larger monuments often in red or black granite and marble. Many of the more recent graves, from the 1980s, have also appropriated the Italian custom of inserting a photograph of the deceased into the headstone, showing a divergence of cultural practices in the cemetery landscape.²⁷ Three-barred crosses of the Orthodox faith and extensive garden plantings on Muslim graves also add distinctive character to these sections.

3.7.5 Modern Rookwood

Although burials were ongoing in Rookwood throughout the twentieth century, with new areas opened for migrant groups and expanding denominational cemeteries, vandalism and neglect were an ongoing issue. In 1987 the entire cemetery was enclosed behind secure fencing for the first time, which led to a drop off in illegal dumping in the grounds. The same year a second Necropolis Amendment Act (1987) saw the formation of a Joint Committee, with representatives of the government, the National Trust, the Heritage Council, the Crematorium and members of the seven trustees to manage the upkeep, maintenance and heritage values of the cemetery. One of the first tasks was the commissioning of a Plan of Management for the Necropolis to assess its historic, cultural and social significance and beginning co-ordinated planning for the protection and growth of the site. The growing awareness of the cemetery as a site of historical and scientific significance saw it classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1981. Formal recognition by government followed in 1989 with a Permanent Conservation Order placed on the site by the NSW Heritage Council, which was upgraded in 1999 by its inclusion on the State Heritage Register.²⁸

In 1993 the Friends of Rookwood was formed by concerned and interested community members, keen to help in the restoration and preservation of the Necropolis. The Friends set about raising funds for the conservation of important monuments, restoration of landscape and garden areas and to promote the cemetery to a wider public. By instigating a series of walking tours through the cemetery, the Friends were able to highlight the importance of the site via the social history of those buried and raise the profile of Rookwood as a place to visit and contemplate, as had been the idea behind its earliest incarnation as a gardenesque landscape.

The management of the Necropolis has also evolved. The Rookwood Necropolis Trust (RNT) replaces the previous Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees (JCNT) as the body responsible for the overall management of Rookwood. In 2012 the Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust was formed, amalgamating the former Anglican, General, Independent, Jewish and Muslim Trusts into one management body. The Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust (CMCT) now manages the Catholic sections and new Catholic crematorium. Between them, the two trusts manage over 90 different religious and cultural groups that utilise the cemetery grounds.

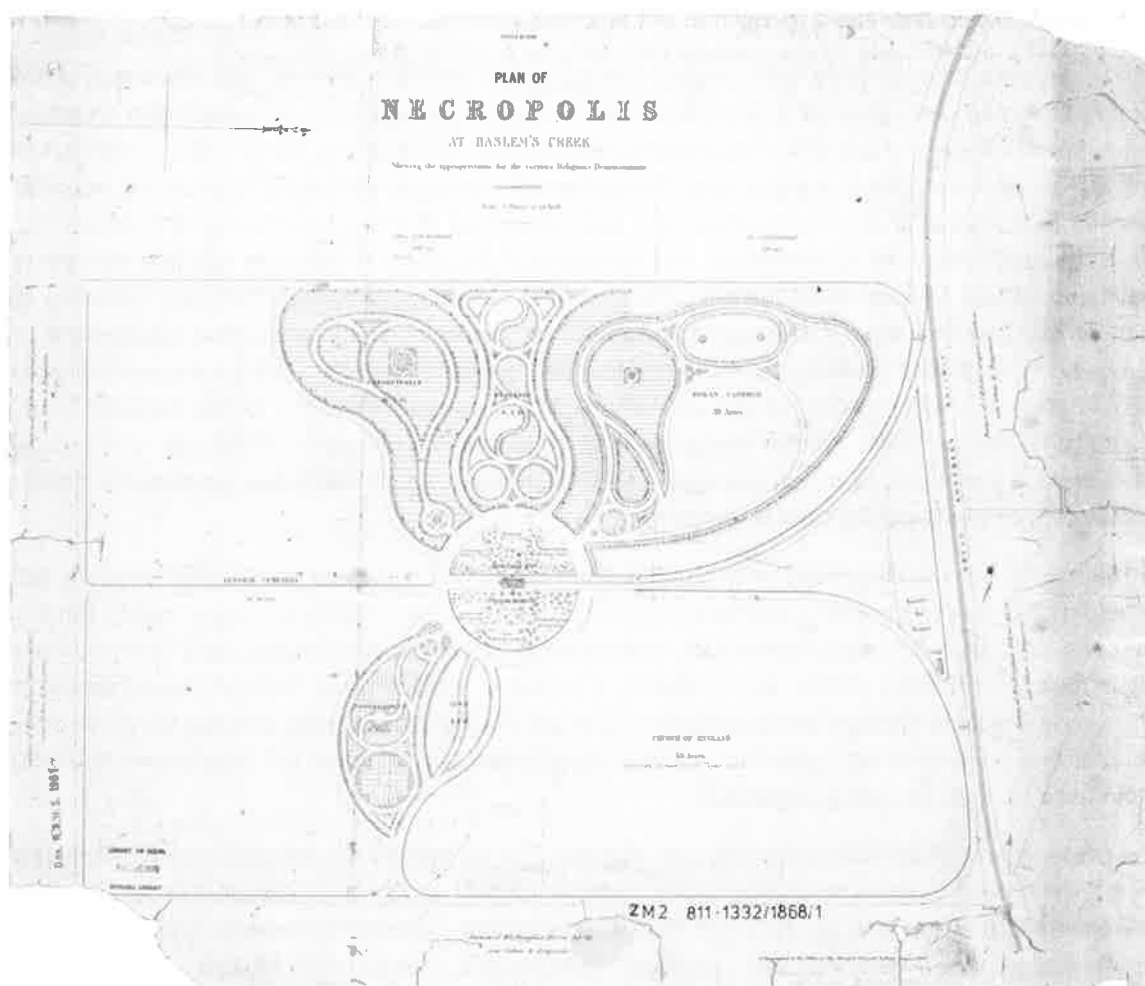


Figure 3.1 Plan of the Necropolis at Haslem's Creek in 1868 illustrating the original 200 acres as laid out prior to burials. Note the careful, gardenesque style landscaping and planting in the smaller sections, but the largely blank canvas of the Church of England, Catholic and general sections. The railway spur is clearly shown branching off the Great Southern Railway. The Mortuary Station can be seen in the centre of the circular central garden area. (Source: SLNSW)

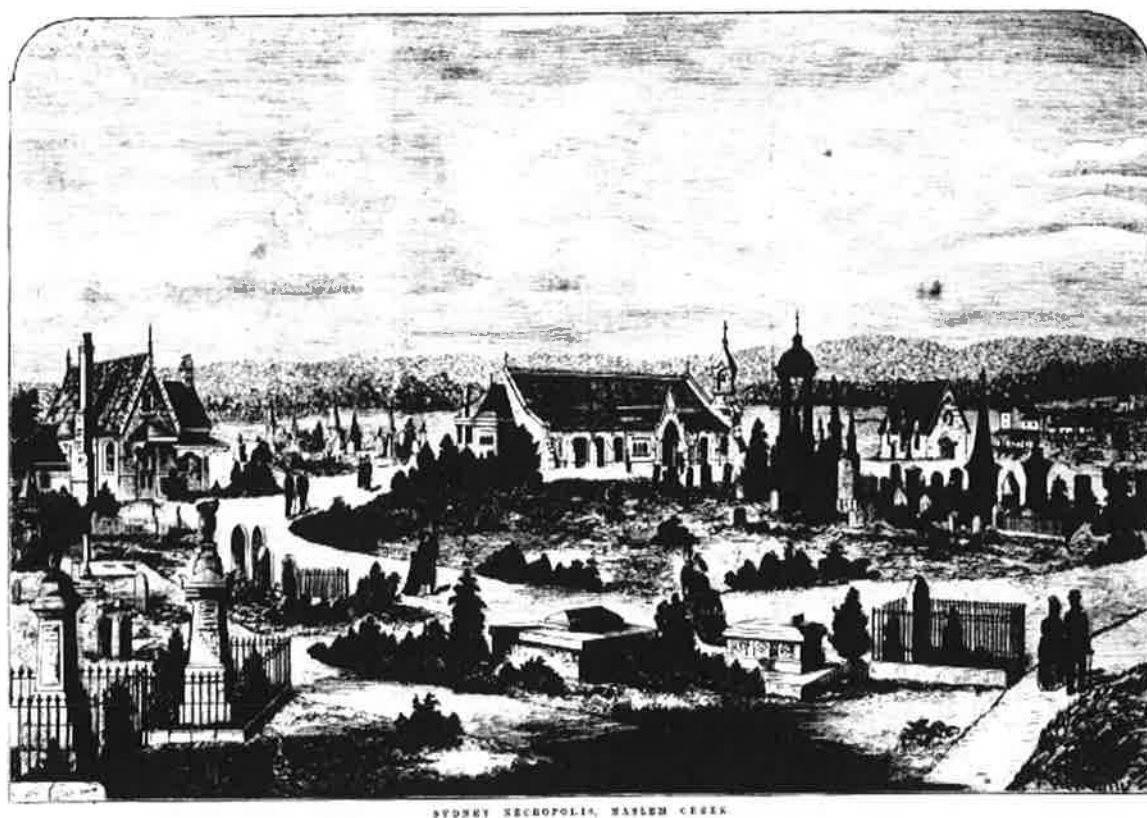


Figure 3.2 Sydney Necropolis 1875. Just seven years after the first burials, the *Sydney Illustrated News* published this image accompanying a description of the Necropolis as a tastefully laid out cemetery, with a collection of elegant gothic chapels and buildings, including the station. The image shows people strolling the paths, presumably mourners or family. This aligned to the idea of the Necropolis being a place of quiet contemplation and reflection within a moral landscape of Victorian funereal art and monumentation. (Source: *Sydney Illustrated News* 29 May 1875)

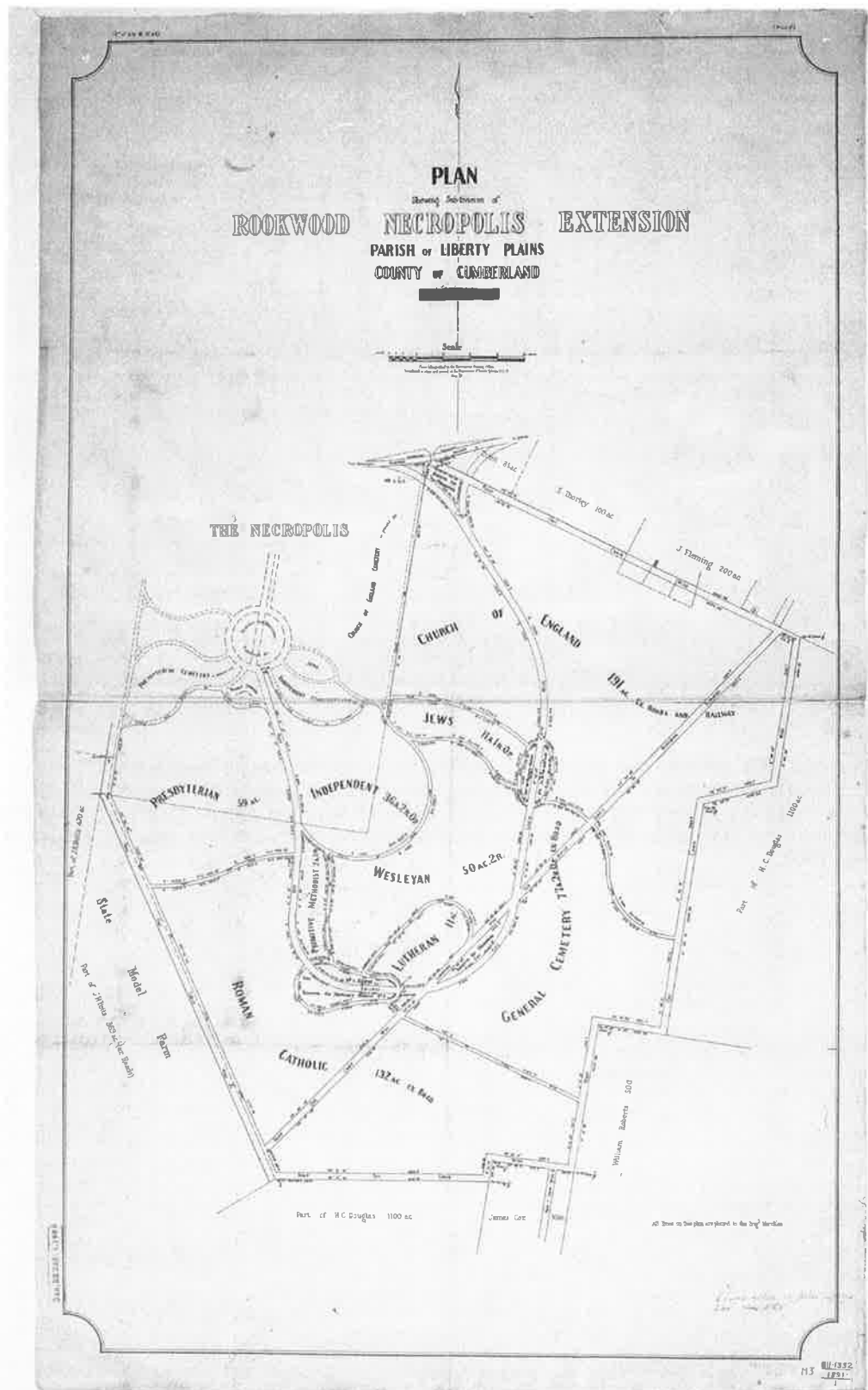


Figure 3.3 Plan showing the subdivision of the Rookwood Necropolis Extension. This plan shows the layout of the extended area along with the original 200 acres. The plan shows the extension of the railway into the new sections and the partial continuation of the curved paths and roadways that had been a feature of the original design. The greatly increased area of the Necropolis allowed for extensions to the existing trustees areas as well as the provision of space for new denominations. (Source: SLNSW)



Figure 3.4 The Necropolis main station c1897 after the line was extended and the station building altered to allow trains to proceed down the line. The fine stonework and gothic style are clear in this image. The station was dismantled in 1957 and reassembled as a local church in Canberra, where it remains. (Source: SRNSW)

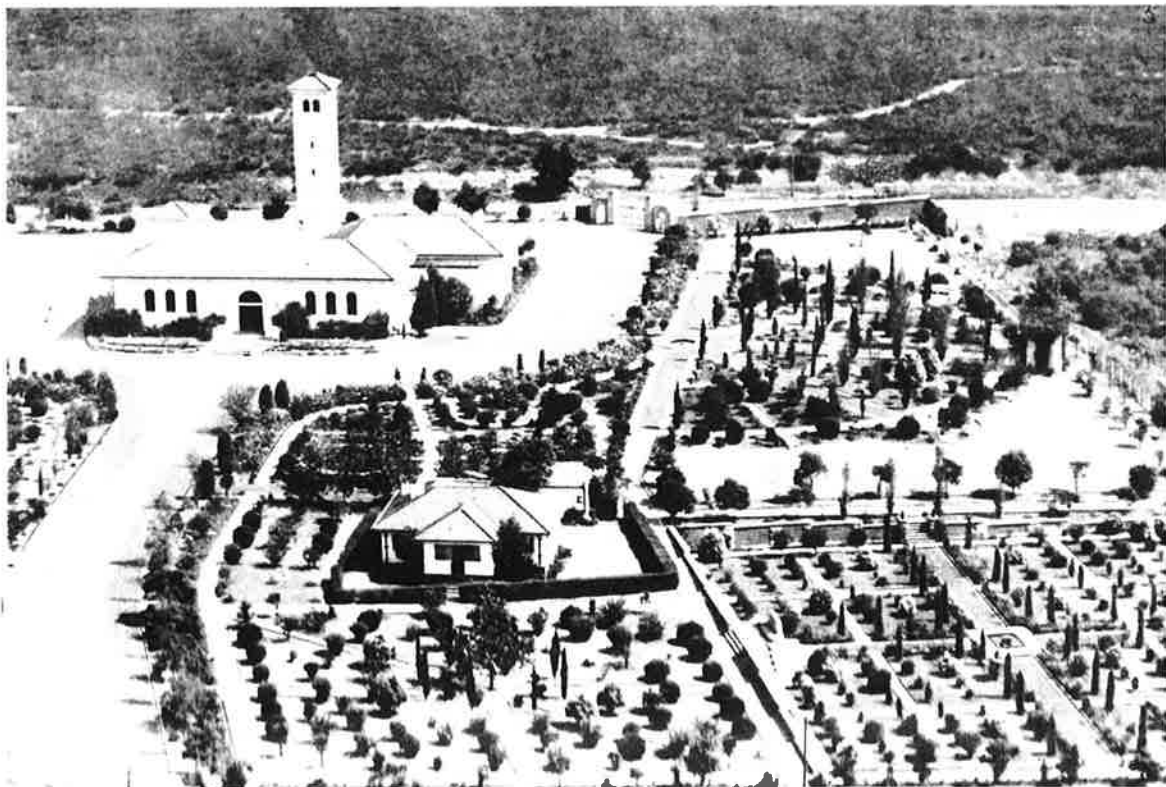


Figure 3.5 Rookwood Crematorium 1938 looking west across the landscaped memorial gardens with the caretaker's cottage to the crematorium. The popularity of cremation has seen the memorial gardens extended to the north, west and south of the crematorium and another chapel wing added to it. Note the undeveloped cemetery land behind the crematorium. (Source: Boylan & Co, Pty Ltd, *Remembrance*, Sydney July 1938)

3.8 Endnotes

- ¹ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), p 37.
- ² Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), pp 37, 39.
- ³ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), pp 37–38.
- ⁴ *Sydney Mail* 25 June 1864, p 5.
- ⁵ *Sydney Morning Herald* 18 August 1866, p 5.
- ⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald* 1 January 1867, pp 2, 17.
- ⁷ An Act to regulate the Necropolis, 23 December 1867, New South Wales Legislative Assembly.
- ⁸ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), p 16.
- ⁹ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), p 22.
- ¹⁰ *Evening News*, 30 October 1913, p 14.
- ¹¹ *Evening News*, 30 October 1913, p 17.
- ¹² *Evening News*, 30 October 1913, p 17.
- ¹³ Weston, D (ed) 1993, *The Sleeping City: The Story of Rookwood Necropolis*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, p 14.
- ¹⁴ Design 5 Architects, Quong Sing Tong Monument Conservation Management Plan, prepared for Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, Rookwood Necropolis, December 2003, p 27.
- ¹⁵ K. Hu Jin, *Chinese Cemeteries in Australia, Vol.6: Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney, Chinese Section 1 1865–1920*, Golden Dragon Museum, Bendigo, 2004, p 17.
- ¹⁶ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), p 18.
- ¹⁷ Report for the Department of Public Works for Year ending 30 June 1897, p 25.
- ¹⁸ Weston, D (ed) 1993, *The Sleeping City: The Story of Rookwood Necropolis*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, pp 50–52.
- ¹⁹ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), p 22.
- ²⁰ R. Nicol, *This Grave and Burning Question: A centenary History of Cremation in Australia*, Adelaide Cemeteries Authority, Adelaide, 2003, p 206.
- ²¹ R. Nicol, *This Grave and Burning Question: A centenary History of Cremation in Australia*, Adelaide Cemeteries Authority, Adelaide, 2003, p 217.
- ²² R. Nicol, *This Grave and Burning Question: A centenary History of Cremation in Australia*, Adelaide Cemeteries Authority, Adelaide, 2003, pp 220–223.
- ²³ Boylan & Co, Pty Ltd, *Remembrance*, Sydney July 1938.
- ²⁴ K. Inglis, *Sacred Places: War Memorials in the Australian Landscape*, The Miegunyah Press, Carlton Victoria, 1998, p 383.
- ²⁵ Weston, D (ed) 1993, *The Sleeping City: The Story of Rookwood Necropolis*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, p 39.
- ²⁶ Jalland, P 2006 *Changing Ways of Death in Twentieth Century Australia: War, Medicine and the Funereal Business*, UNSW Press, Sydney, pp 323–24.
- ²⁷ Weston, D (ed) 1993, *The Sleeping City: The Story of Rookwood Necropolis*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, p 42.
- ²⁸ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHR Listing, 'Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis', viewed at <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045470>>, last viewed 7 April 2016.

4.0 Site Description

4.1 Site Inspection

An inspection of Rookwood was undertaken on 27 November 2015 by Jennifer Jones and Melissa Moritz of GML. The study area was inspected with the aim of further understanding the following:

- the physical nature of the site and the context in which it is situated;
- the previously identified cultural landscapes of Rookwood;
- visible archaeological remains and evidence of former ground disturbance; and
- the current condition of previously recorded areas of Aboriginal and historical archaeological potential.

The site inspection was informed by historical evidence, site plans and aerial photographs presented in Section 3. Specific historical archaeological sites identified will be addressed in Section 6—this section presents a general overview of the subject site. The following observations were made:

- Much of the terrain within the study area consists of manicured lawns containing a high density of internments (Figures 4.1 and 4.2).
- Landscaping in the vicinity of older internment areas is less strictly managed and there is some potential for internments or landscape features to be obscured by overgrowth (Figures 4.3 and 4.4).
- Evidence of unmarked internments was encountered within the western portion of the study area (previously used for paupers' graves), as a few scattered grave markers and location markers were located (Figures 4.5 and 4.6).
- The study area consists of gently rolling terrain with high points located in the vicinity of Mortuary Station, the Crematorium, a cottage within the Independent cemetery, and the 'Crown of Thorns' shrine in the Catholic cemetery.
- Several canals systems, already clearly mapped in the Rookwood Landscape Management Plan, were evident spanning the study area (Figures 4.7–4.10).
- Within the northwest sector of the study area, in the vicinity of Canal #5 (Rookwood Main Branch), Canal #6 (Rookwood Main Branch) and Canals #10A and #10B, there is evidence of regular flooding, wash and the resulting accumulation of sediment (Figures 4.11–4.13).
- Where internments are planned in these flood-prone areas in some instances they have been excavated to 2.5m depth and laid with concrete in preparation for burials (Figure 4.14). Any archaeological resources in these areas would be completely destroyed.
- Areas which do not contain internments consist generally of roads, extant buildings, spacious curated lawns, and vegetation conservation areas.

- Several of the curated lawn spaces and areas of overgrown vegetation, particularly in the northern half of the study area, coincide with previously recorded historical archaeological sites (discussed in Section 6).
- A wide variety of landscaping features were observed extending throughout the study area, defining the boundaries of roads, paths and burial areas. These include kerbs, drains, location markers and unique elements such as fountains, statues and rest shelters (Figures 4.15–4.18).
- An area of Aboriginal archaeological potential at the southeast corner of the study area (MU#24, Lot 10 and 7053) identified in a previous report¹ (discussed further in Section 5) consists of a conservation area which is also registered as a High Voltage Electric (HVE) easement.²
 - The construction of transmission towers would have resulted in localised disturbance to any archaeological deposits in the area (Figure 4.19).
 - The area was identified as containing Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark forest and is densely vegetated (Figures 4.20 and 4.21), inhibiting the ability to search for surface expressions of Aboriginal objects.
 - Most of this area was enclosed in high fences (Figures 4.22 and 4.23), likely as part of the HVE easement, so it was not possible to inspect it in its entirety.



Figure 4.1 Example of high density contemporary burials in the Jewish cemetery. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.2 Example of high density burials surrounding the 'Crown of Thorns' shrine within the Catholic cemetery. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.3 Example of overgrown burials within historical sections of Rookwood. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.4 Example of slightly overgrown historical burials within Rookwood. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.5 Area of unmarked pauper burials in the northwest sector of the study area (MU#11, Independent and Catholic). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.6 Example of a marked pauper burial within the area of unmarked burials shown in Figure 4.5. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.7 Exit point of Canal #5 (Rookwood Main Branch) beneath East Street along the western boundary of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.8 View northwest along Canal #10B (Crematorium Branch) from MU#13A (Independent). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.9 View northeast along the Serpentine Canal in MU#3 (Anglican No. 1). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.10 View east across Canal #5 (Rookwood Branch) to the conservation area within MU#11 (Independent and Catholic). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.11 Area identified as being marshy and subject to regular flooding within the northwest sector of the study area on the east side of Canal #5 (MU#11, Independent and Catholic). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.12 View south along Oliver Avenue showing the growth of dense vegetation in an area known to flood fairly regularly (MU#8, Presbyterian No. 1). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.13 Deposit of fine beige alluvium with fine gravels present within identified flood-prone areas in the northwest sector of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.14 Flood prone areas bulk-excavated and laid with concrete in advance of internment, located on the north side of Canals #10A and #10B, MU#10 (Independent). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.15 Circular brick layout element located within MU#9 (Catholic) in the southwest vector of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.16 Locational marker partially obscured by vegetation within a heavily overgrown portion of the study area, MU#8 (Presbyterian No. 1). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.17 Gravel road/path with brick spoon drain situated within the SHR curtilage of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.18 Unidentified partially buried sculptural element located within the northwest sector of the study area (MU#3, Anglican Area No. 1). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.19 View to the northeast of the large electrical transmission towers situated within an area of Aboriginal archaeological potential in MU#24 (Lot 10 and 7053). MU#24 is visible to the right as the forested area separated from the open lawn by a fence. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.20 View to the north from within MU#24 (Lot 10 and 7053) towards the electrical transmission towers. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.21 View to the east towards the area of previously identified Aboriginal archaeological potential in MU#24 (Lot 10 and 7053). (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.22 Example of the high chain link fence enclosing parts of the area of Aboriginal archaeological potential at Rookwood. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.23 View to the north along the boundary of MU#18C (Catholic) and MU#24 (Lot 10 and 7053), separated by a high chain link fence. (Source: GML 2015)

4.2 Endnotes

- ¹ AHMS, Rookwood Necropolis NSW—Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desk-top Assessment, report prepared for the Rookwood Necropolis Trust, July 2010.
- ² Florence Jacquet Landscape Architect, Rookwood Necropolis Landscape Masterplan, report prepared for the Rookwood Necropolis Trust, August 2014, p 65.

5.0 Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

5.1 Introduction

This section provides the environmental and archaeological context for developing a predictive model for Aboriginal objects and archaeology within the study area. Predictive models use existing knowledge of a site's environmental context in conjunction with findings from previous archaeological studies from the area to assess the potential for (and types of) Aboriginal archaeological resources within the study area.

5.2 Environmental Context

Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in the initial formation, and the subsequent preservation, of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources including water, flora, fauna and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items has, and continues to have, a significant influence over the way in which people utilise the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment, whether naturally or humanly induced, also impact upon the preservation and integrity of any cultural materials that may have been deposited, while current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, it is essential to consider the environmental context of the study area as a component of any Aboriginal archaeological assessment.

5.2.1 Geology, Soils and Landform

The landscape of the study area is characterised by gently rising slopes with relief ranging between 20m and 40m above sea level.¹ Soil landscape mapping by Chapman and Murphy situates most of the study area within the residual soils of the Blacktown soil landscape and the Birrong alluvial soil landscape (Figure 5.1). The residual Blacktown soil landscape is characterised by soils that range from shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) and the absence of rock outcrops.² As a residual soil landscape there is no likelihood of stratigraphic deposits, and the estimated depth of soil which would contain Aboriginal objects is approximately 30cm.

The Birrong alluvial soil landscape is characterised by level to undulating alluvial floodplains with gentle slopes. Deposits associated with the Birrong alluvial soil landscape are deep (>200cm) and consist mostly of silt and clay-sized alluvial materials derived from the Wianamatta Group shales. Topsoil (A1 horizon) associated with the Birrong soil landscape is generally dark-brown silty clay loam approximately 10–40cm in depth. This typically overlies a bleached weak clay loam to fine sandy clay loam (A2 horizon) which extends for approximately 35cm. These in turn overlie mottled clay (B, C, D horizons) and bedrock.³

The Blacktown soil landscape is on the Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale, with a landscape characterised by gently undulating rises with broad, rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes (Figure 5.2). The Birrong soil landscape also overlies the Wianamatta Group shales. The Wianamatta Geological Group consists of mostly shale with some carbonaceous claystone, laminate, and occasional sandstones.⁴ There are no known sources of stone suitable for stone tool manufacture, such as silcrete, silicified tuff, and other fine-grained siliceous rocks or silicified wood, in proximity to the study area.⁵

5.2.2 Hydrology

The study area is situated in the immediate vicinity of one waterway, the Cooks River (Figure 5.3). This river extends along the southern boundary of the study area and would be characterised as a first order water course in the vicinity of the study area. Cooks River drains to the southeast and is gradually fed by several minor water courses before draining into Botany Bay immediately west of the Sydney Airport.

A minor tributary of Haslams Creek is located approximately 1km north of the northern boundary of the study area. Ducks River is situated approximately 3km west of the study area. All waterways in the vicinity of the study area are first order water courses, none of which would offer a consistent source of fresh water year-round.

5.2.3 Fauna and Flora

Prior to British settlement, the natural vegetation of the study area would have been characterised by a blend of tree species from the drier Cumberland Plain, such as the grey box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), broad-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*), stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenoides*), and woollybutt (*Eucalyptus parramattaensis*) mingled with trees characteristic of wetter areas, such as red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*) and turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*). Scrubby undergrowth would have been widespread across the area. Tea-tree scrub (*Melaleuca decora* and *Melaleuca nodosa*) was particularly characteristic of the broader Auburn area.⁶

The site of the future Rookwood Necropolis was described in 1861 as ‘...dense ti-tree and wattle scrub and covered with mahogany, stringybark, woollybutt and ti-tree’.⁷ Regular burning was used to maintain parts of the cemetery and in these areas kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) and a variety of ground orchids are found.⁸

Fauna species still present within the study area which may have been exploited by Aboriginal people for food and other resources include the common ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*), grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), Australian magpie (*Cracticus tibicen*), kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*), eastern brown snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*) and eastern blue tongue lizard (*Tiliqua scincoides*).⁹

5.2.4 Modern Land Use and Disturbance

For the purpose of understanding the likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological potential at the site, it is necessary to assess the level of disturbance that has occurred within the precinct.

The degree of land disturbance is assessed on a scale as minor, moderate or major:

- Minor disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and/or condition of archaeological remains.
- Moderate disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and/or condition of archaeological evidence. Archaeological evidence may be present but may be disturbed.
- Major disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and/or condition of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

The discussion below addresses impacts to the integrity and condition on potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits within Rookwood.

Prior to the development of the Rookwood, ephemeral use of the study area for timber getting would have resulted in, at most, minor disturbance to the integrity of potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Clearing of vegetation would similarly have resulted in minor disturbance to potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

More significant disturbance to potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits would have commenced in the study area from 1864 when land clearing and establishment of the cemetery was initiated; several phases of use would have resulted in a reduction or loss of soil integrity. Impacts to the study area as a result of historical land use would include:

- excavation of over 600,000 graves for human internment to 1.5m depth;¹⁰
- construction of rail infrastructure, including rail lines, platforms and stations;
- infrastructure, including road, paths, canals, drains and services;
- landscaping elements, including pergolas, benches, rest shelters, gardens, memorial furniture/structures, fountains, statues; and
- construction of more substantial structures, including caretaker's houses, lodges, the crematorium, chapels and offices.

The effect of these activities is a holistic loss and reduction of the soil integrity across the study area. In some locations (such as the graves, canals and areas of major structures) there may be a complete loss of soil integrity. However, loss of integrity has not in all instances removed Aboriginal objects from the precinct—merely moved them from their original location.

The same construction events which have impacted the soil integrity of the study area would also impact on the soil condition, the likelihood that the soil can contain artefacts. Areas which would have been subjected to loss of condition include the canals, footprints of more substantial structures, and any trenches excavated for services or drains. The excavation of graves may have resulted in a loss of soil condition, though this would depend on whether the same soil was reintroduced to the excavated grave.

Areas where the soils were removed and then possibly reinstated during work or other activities would have very poor condition. This includes areas used for internment, areas subject to gardening and landscaping, and areas on which minor structures (such as pergolas, rest shelters, memorial structures/furniture, statues, above-ground mausoleums, etc.) were constructed.

The remaining portions of the study area which have not been subject to historical disturbances resulting from use as part of Rookwood would contain remnant soils in good condition with low to moderate integrity. Particularly, the southeast corner of the study area has been subject to minimal disturbances associated with land clearing and use of the area for a horse track. This small portion of the study area would contain remnant soils in good condition with moderate integrity.

5.3 Aboriginal Archaeological Context

5.3.1 Ethnohistory

Aboriginal tribal boundaries in Australia have been primarily reconstructed based on surviving linguistic evidence and are therefore only approximations. It is further noted that social interaction, boundaries and linguistic evidence may not always correlate, and it is likely boundaries as well as interaction and communication levels varied and fluctuated over time.

Observations made about the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the Cumberland Plain region are plentiful, with European settlers first coming into contact with the local Aboriginal populations in the vicinity of the study area in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These early European settlers described the area as being part of the Darug language group.¹¹

Twentieth-century ethnologist Norman Tindale's map of Aboriginal tribes of Australia shows the study area to be occupied by the 'Daruk'. A map of Aboriginal Australia by Horton, another ethnologist, shows the same area as 'Dharug'.¹² At the beginning of the twentieth century, anthropologist and linguist RH Matthews documented the location of this language group:

*The Dhar'-rook dialect, very closely representing the Gundungurra, was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith, and possibly as far east as Sydney, where it merged into Thurrawal.*¹³

The Wangal people, a sub-group or 'clan' of the Darug language speaking group, were the traditional owners of the Rookwood area. The Wangal were distinguished as a sub-group of the Darug people through religious and/or totemic associations to Country. Ethnohistoric accounts of the region suggest that the Wangal inhabited the south site of Sydney Harbour from Darling Harbour west to Parramatta.¹⁴

The Aboriginal population of the Sydney region and their lifeways were significantly impacted following the arrival of Europeans. A major smallpox epidemic followed the arrival of Europeans in 1789, who brought diseases to which the Aboriginal inhabitants had little or no resistance. By the time of Governor Phillip's expedition to the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers in April 1791 the epidemic had already struck and likely impacted on the Aboriginal populations observed. The smallpox epidemic is thought to have caused the death of over half of the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region within one year.¹⁵ Other estimates would suggest that the smallpox epidemic in south-eastern Australia killed up to 80% of the Aboriginal Australian population.¹⁶

Beyond the widespread impacts of smallpox, Aboriginal peoples in the Sydney region were displaced from their traditional food sources, camping areas and ceremonial sites as a direct consequence of colonial settlement. The extent of European settlement left Aboriginal groups with limited options, which included trying to integrate into the fringes of colonial society, relocating to potential hostile lands of neighbouring Aboriginal groups, or resisting the expansion of European settlement.¹⁷

5.3.2 Subsistence Activities

Accounts by European settlers make mention of some of the subsistence strategies used by the Darug in the Sydney basin. Groups living inland from the coast generally relied on limited amounts of freshwater fish, including mullet and eels, supplemented by terrestrial animals and plants. Wallabies, bandicoots and birds were often snared along creeks and rivers, while possums and gliders were a common food source in the open woodlands across the Cumberland Plain. Wild honey, the Burrawong nut, berries and banksia flowers were also significant sources of food. Ethnohistorical accounts of Aboriginal people in the Cumberland Plains mentions a variety of wild yam, found in large quantities along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, being dug out of the earth as a source of food.¹⁸ George

Washington Walker's 1836 journal provides an account of Aboriginal peoples processing zamias in the Illawara:

... [they] either roast them, and pound them into a paste, steeping them in water to get rid of their acrid and hurtful properties, or get rid of these by longer period of steeping in water, so as to render them fit to be eaten in a raw state.¹⁹

Ethnographic evidence suggests the use of 'fire-stick farming' in the greater Sydney region. Fire-stick farming represents a method of systematically burning the landscape to create patches of early regrowth vegetation. Firing was used to create grassland open spaces which encouraged animals to the area to graze whereupon they could be easily hunted. This accounts for the 'park like' environment noted by several European settlers in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.²⁰

5.3.3 Material Culture

A wide range of material culture was used by Darug-speaking Aboriginal peoples, with the types of items used distinctive to gender. Men's items included various types of spears, spear throwers, clubs, boomerangs, 'swords', hafted stone hatchets and shields. Women's toolkits were markedly different and included fishing hooks, lines and sinkers, digging sticks and containers made of shell and wood. Net bags made from fibres created by plaiting wood were used by both men and women.²¹

The majority of artefacts recovered from archaeological sites in the Cumberland Plains are manufactured from stone which, as a non-organic enduring material, is not subject to decomposition or decay which often results in the loss of organic materials. While stone artefacts, or lithics, are useful for analysis in examining the lifeways of Aboriginal peoples, it is worth noting that the rich array of material culture used by Aboriginal groups is therefore often absent or under-represented in the archaeological record.

Lithics in the Cumberland Plains are represented by a variety of types of flaked stone artefacts, including flakes, cores, backed artefacts, adzes and points, as well as some ground stone forms. Silcrete and silicified tuff (also known as indurated mudstone) are the most common materials from which flaked stone artefacts are made, though other less widely represented materials include quartz, quartzite, petrified wood, chert and various fine-grained volcanics.²²

5.3.4 Patterns of Land Use

Aboriginal peoples have inhabited the Cumberland Plain for at least 36,000 years. Archaeological site distribution across the Cumberland Plain has been linked to a variety of factors, including proximity to water, stream order, landform and geology as influencing site selection and use. The Cumberland Plain was extensively utilised and visited by Aboriginal peoples, producing an extensive array of archaeological material ranging from low density background scatter to more complex, high density artefact concentrations with evidence of multiple activities.²³

More than 4,000 archaeological sites have been recorded on the Cumberland Plain, most of which are open artefact scatters. Given the ample availability of comparative data, predictive modelling on the Cumberland Plain has been developed over the past 20 years. Two predictive models have been used to assess the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits within Rookwood: stream order modelling and economic zone modelling.

Stream Order Model

The stream order model relies on an area's proximity to watercourses, landform and aspect in assessing an area's potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The most recent published

research provides spatial analysis of excavated archaeological deposits.²⁴ As a consequence of this work, the following predictive statements can be made:

- in the headwaters of upper tributaries (ie first order creeks), archaeological evidence will be sparse and represent little more than background scatter;
- in the middle reaches of minor tributaries (ie second order creeks), there will be archaeological evidence of sparse but focused activity (eg one-off camp locations, single episode knapping floors);
- in the lower reaches of tributary creeks (ie third order creeks), there will be archaeological evidence for more frequent occupation. This will include repeated occupation by small groups, knapping floors (perhaps used and reused), and evidence of more concentrated activities;
- on major creek lines (ie fourth order creeks) there will be archaeological evidence for more permanent or repeated occupation. Sites will be complex and may even be stratified;
- creek junctions may provide foci for site activity; the size of the confluence (in terms of stream ranking nodes) could be expected to influence the size of the site;
- distance from water appears to be another factor, with higher artefact densities likely to occur within 50–100m from fourth order creeks and within 50m of second order creeks;
- higher artefact densities are more likely to occur on terraces and lower slopes, while higher slopes are more likely to be characterised by sparse, discontinuous scatters;
- lower slopes near major watercourses facing north or northeast generally contain higher artefact densities; and
- ridgetop locations between drainage lines will usually contain limited archaeological evidence although isolated knapping floors and other forms of one-off occupation may be in evidence in such a location.²⁵

The predictive model suggests that the most common site types across the Cumberland Plain are artefact sites, either as multiple finds (open sites) or as single occurrences (isolated finds), and will primarily be located within a couple of hundred metres of a permanent water supply.

Economic Resource Model

The economic resource model extends the process of examining landforms used for the stream order model. The economic resource model examines locations for high value economic food and/or resources in relation to changes in landscape texture and 'ecotones'. Economic zones include resources that would have been regularly accessed by Aboriginal people, including grazing or feeding areas for animals that were hunted, creeks, yam beds, and seed collection areas. The scale of economic zones is highly variable and can range from a single tree to an ecological niche.²⁶

Ecotones are described by Owen and Cowie as follows:

Ecotones are junctions between different ecosystems, which provide a rich diversity of natural resources. The ecotones are frequently expressed by vegetation communities, where the boundary defines a clear change in soils, water and frequently landform. Such locations represent significant resource areas for Aboriginal people due to the increased number of natural resources present.²⁷

Essentially, this model identifies that the likelihood for evidence of Aboriginal activities adjacent to an economic zone and the anticipated distance from the economic zone would depend on the richness of resources within the economic zone, as well as the 'texture' or 'ecotone' of landforms in the area.²⁸

5.4 Relevant Local Studies

5.4.1 Lidcombe State Hospital—Aboriginal Archaeological Survey—Mary Dallas, 1997

Mary Dallas undertook an Aboriginal archaeological survey of the former Lidcombe State Hospital in 1997, prior to use of the area as part of the Media Village for the 2000 Sydney Olympics. The former Lidcombe State Hospital borders Rookwood to the west. No Aboriginal sites or areas of potential were identified during the survey. European use of the site for a hospital for over a century had resulted in extensive disturbance to areas of potential intact archaeological deposits. Dallas noted that given the absence of permanent water resources or suitable raw materials for stone tool manufacture it was unlikely that the site contained significant or substantial undisturbed archaeological deposits.²⁹

The area was identified as most likely having been used seasonally or opportunistically for food or other natural resources. Any of these more ephemeral activities are unlikely to have resulted in the deposition of substantial physical remains.³⁰

5.4.2 Potts Hill, Bankstown, Indigenous Heritage Assessment—Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2007

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMcDCHM) was commissioned to assess the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Potts Hill Reservoir in Bankstown, situated approximately 1.5km southwest of the study area. Part of the assessment of the study area involved the identification of patterns in the distribution of sites in the neighbouring area. JMcDCHM conducted a search of registered Aboriginal heritage sites in the vicinity of the Potts Hill Reservoir and found no sites had been recorded within a 5km radius of the study area on the AHIMS database.³¹

Archaeological survey of the study area encountered no evidence of Aboriginal objects, sites or potential archaeological deposits (PADs). Given extensive disturbance across the Potts Hill Reservoir as a result of modern land use and the landscape context of the site, the study area was assessed as having areas of no or low archaeological potential.³²

5.4.3 Rookwood Necropolis NSW—Aboriginal Archaeological Potential Desk-top Assessment—AHMS 2010

AHMS prepared an Aboriginal archaeological desktop assessment for the Rookwood Necropolis Trust in 2010 in order to identify places with Aboriginal archaeological potential within Rookwood and make recommendations on their management. As a result of the desktop analysis two areas towards the southern site boundary (Unit 24) were flagged as having Aboriginal archaeological potential given their proximity to Cooks River and minimal evidence of disturbance. One area of native old growth trees along the western boundary of the study area was identified as having the potential for Aboriginal scarred trees. Recommendations were made for further assessment prior to any disturbance in these areas.³³

The remainder of the site was assessed as having low potential for intact archaeological deposits as a result of heavy disturbance from construction and landscaping works, as well as extensive internments. These areas were identified as having some potential for isolated Aboriginal objects in disturbed contexts.³⁴

5.4.4 WestConnex M4 Widening Aboriginal Heritage Assessment—Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2014

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting was commissioned to prepare an Aboriginal heritage assessment in association with the proposed widening of the M4. The study area was defined within a corridor that followed the M4 from Homebush West to Holroyd, approximately 1km north of Rookwood. No Aboriginal objects, sites or PADs were identified during the site survey along areas of proposed road widening or the proposed sites for construction compounds to service the road widening works.³⁵

A study of the broader landscape and distribution of sites in areas immediately north of Rookwood, including Lidcombe, Granville and South Granville, found few artefacts recorded in the broader area. A high concentration of sites was recorded in Parramatta, and smaller concentrations of sites were located along Haslams Creek near Homebush Bay and along the Duck River.³⁶

5.4.5 WestConnex M4 East Aboriginal Heritage Assessment—AECOM 2015

A large-scale Aboriginal heritage assessment was undertaken to the north of the study area as part of planning works associated with the WestConnex M4 East expansion. The study area included a corridor approximately 10km long extending from Ashfield west to Auburn along the M4 and Parramatta Road. Given the extensive development along the M4 and Parramatta Road, archaeological survey of the study area focused on parks and reserves, areas along canals, and vegetated areas along the M4 and Parramatta Road. Over 25 areas were examined, including Philips Park approximately 500m north of the study area where site 45-6-2339 was recorded.³⁷

Of the 25 zones examined as part of this study only two areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified. No sites or isolated artefacts were identified during the course of the study.³⁸

5.5 AHIMS Search

An extensive search of the AHIMS database administered by the OEH was conducted on 29 October 2015 (Appendix A) with a 1000m buffer; one registered site was identified (Figure 5.4).

Site 45-6-2339 (Haslams Ck1) is an artefact site identified as an 'Open Camp Site' situated approximately 600m north of the study area. It is situated within Phillips Park, Lidcombe, approximately 300m south of minor tributary associated with Haslams Creek. The site card for 45-6-2339 notes that it contained a concentration of 10 stone artefacts with shell fragments.³⁹

With only one site in the proximity to the study area it is not possible to assess trends in the distribution of sites. The search extended 1km out from the study area boundaries (not from a central point). This relative lack of sites may reflect either minimal use of the area by Aboriginal peoples or a paucity of Aboriginal studies undertaken within the broader Lidcombe and Auburn area.

5.6 Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

Extensive use of the study area for internments has resulted in a loss of condition and integrity for Aboriginal archaeological deposits in most parts of the study area. The majority of the study area is situated within the residual Blacktownsoil landscape, the upper 30cm of which has the potential for intact archaeological deposits. Beyond the use of the study area for internments, the widespread introduction of infrastructure, including roads, paths, fountains, and structures would have substantially impacted both the condition and integrity of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The majority of the study area has been assessed as having low potential for Aboriginal objects (Figure 5.5).

Two areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential have been identified within the Rookwood site. In addition to these being zones with features that suggest past use of the area by Aboriginal peoples, both areas identified as having Aboriginal archaeological potential have been subjected to only minor land disturbance. The first area of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential is situated towards the western site boundary, comprising most of MU #11 (Figure 5.5). This area is situated on a terrace at the junction of first order creeks, and both the landform and proximity to water support the presence of Aboriginal objects in following the Stream Order Model for the Cumberland Plain.⁴⁰ This portion of the site is also situated at the junction of two distinct ecological zones creating an ecotone between the residual Blacktown soil landscape and the alluvial Birrong soil landscape. The potential for the presence of Aboriginal objects in this area is supported by the Economic Resource Model for the Cumberland Plain.⁴¹

A second area of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential exists within MU #24 at the southeast corner of the study area (Figure 5.5). This area consists of a low slope in close proximity to the Cooks River, which suggests that it has potential for Aboriginal objects in following the Stream Order Model for the Cumberland Plain.

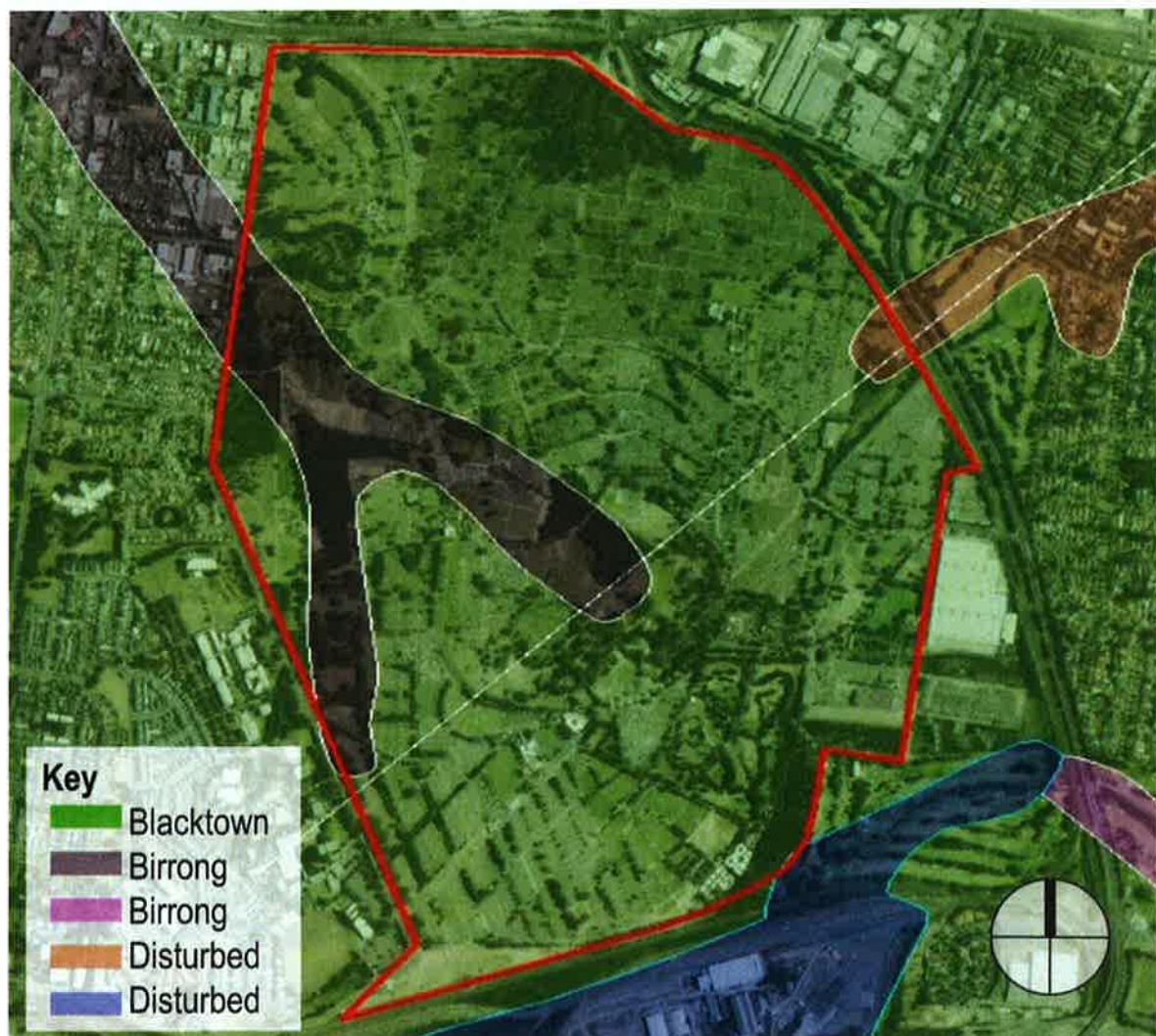


Figure 5.1 Soil profiles within and in proximity to the study area. (Source: Chapman and Murphy 1989 with GML additions 2016)

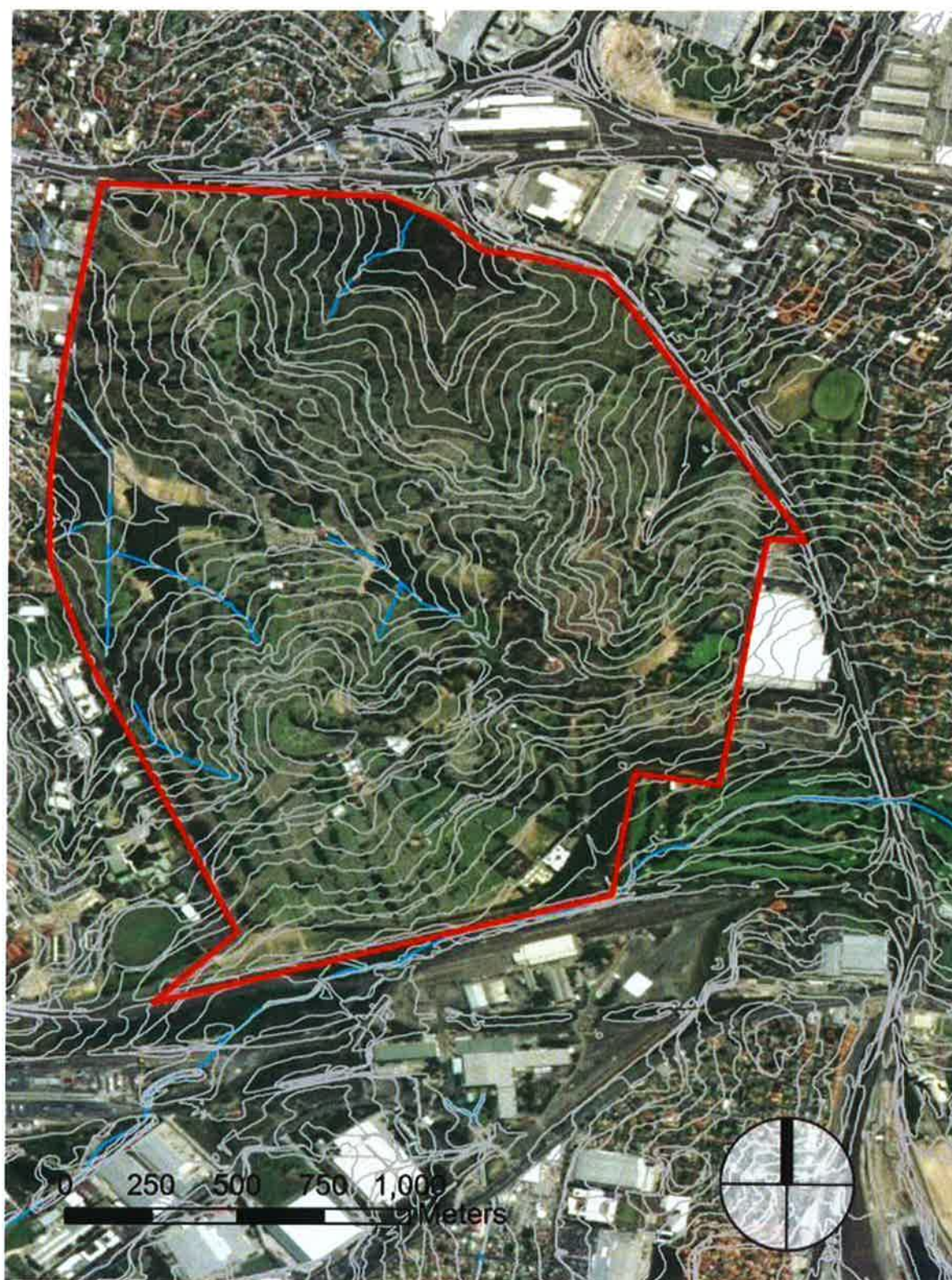


Figure 5.2 Plan depicting the gently rolling topography of the study area, as well as the location of some of the canal systems. (Source: ArcGIS with GML additions 2016)



Figure 5.3 Waterways in the vicinity of the study area. Note that the waterways within the study area are actually canals, and the waterway depicted northeast of the study area is also part of a canal system. (Source: ArcGIS with GML additions 2016)



Figure 5.4 Results of an AHIMS search with a 1km buffer around the Rookwood study area. (Source: AHIMS, Google Earth Pro with GML additions 2015)



Figure 5.5 Aboriginal archaeological potential of Rookwood. The majority of the site has low or no Aboriginal archaeological potential (uncoloured) while areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential are marked in blue. (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML additions 2016)

5.7 Endnotes

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6.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

6.1 Preamble

This section discusses the site's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. This assessment is based on consideration of the current site conditions and examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the site, including evidence of demolition and construction activities that may have disturbed archaeological remains associated with former site features and activities.

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 7.0 of this report.

As the purpose of this AA was to update the findings of past archaeological assessments undertaken for Rookwood, this section provides an overview of the previous work undertaken by Dr Siobhan Lavelle in 1996. It considers the sites previously identified and reviews their current condition also considering whether or not they were subject to further impacts in the intervening 20 years. It also considers the historical evidence and potential for additional sites and site types to be present.

6.2 Relevant Archaeological Studies

One previous historical archaeological investigation has been undertaken at Rookwood¹. As the purpose of this AA is to update the findings of the previous archaeological assessment of Rookwood, the key findings of this prior assessment are presented below.

6.2.1 Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures—Lavelle 1996

The report completed by Siobhan Lavelle in 1996 forms the basis of this historical archaeological assessment and provided a framework for the identification of sites within Rookwood. Extensive historical research was undertaken, including a review of meeting minutes from the various trusts operating out of Rookwood. A total of 39 archaeological sites and abandoned buildings were identified within the study area. Lavelle provided a succinct summary for each site and made recommendations for their management and an indicative account of their significance. Category 1 sites were identified as sites of great significance within Rookwood and recommended for retention. Category 2 sites were identified as being sites with considerable significance which should be retained where possible, requiring further investigation or recording prior to being removed or disturbed. Category 3 sites were those with limited significance but generally with no archaeological significance. Sites from this category could be removed without further archaeological investigation.²

The archaeological sites with the greatest significance within Rookwood were identified as:

- the Lodge/Stables Compound (Item 1);
- the Ranger's Lodge (Item 1A);
- the Independent Sexton's House/Men's Quarters (Item 2);

- No. 1 Mortuary Station (Items 3 and 3A);
- Presbyterian Office/Residence (Item 4);
- Manager's Residence, Catholic (Item 5);
- Manager's Residence/Complex, Anglican (Item 6); and
- No. 3 Mortuary Station (Item 15).³

The findings from Lavelle's report have been updated as part of this current archaeological assessment. Extant structures recorded by Lavelle have been excluded, as built elements have been addressed separately in the CMP. All previously recorded sites were examined for evidence of disturbance in the 20 years since Lavelle's study, and a more detailed overview of each site is presented in Section 6.5.1 below. The significance of select sites and site types has also been re-assessed in line with updated guidelines from the Heritage Division. The assessment of historical archaeological significance is presented in Section 7.0.

The numbers assigned to each site by Lavelle are retained in this study for consistency with the numbering and nomenclature included in other actively used management documents at Rookwood, such as the *Rookwood Necropolis Trust Masterplan*.⁴

6.3 Phases of Historical Development

The following chronological outline of historical development at Rookwood site has been extrapolated from the historical overview presented in Section 3.0. It has particular regard to the physical development of the study area, which may have implications for the archaeological record. The analysis has identified six main phases of historical development:

- Phase 1: Ephemeral Use (1788–1832);
- Phase 2: Henry Gratton Douglass' Land Grant (1833–1864);
- Phase 3: Establishing Haslems Creek Cemetery (1864–1878);
- Phase 4: Rookwood Necropolis Expansion and Growth (1879–1895);
- Phase 5: Railway Extension and Removal (1896–1948); and
- Phase 6: Contemporary Use (1949–Present).

6.3.1 Phase 1: Ephemeral Use

There is no evidence for development within the study area during this phase. Activities within the study area were limited to ephemeral uses such as timber getting, hunting, camping, etc.

6.3.2 Phase 2: Henry Gratton Douglass' Land Grant

There is no evidence for development within the study area during this phase. The key activities within the study area at this time included timber getting and charcoal manufacturing.

Historical accounts of activity within this phase mention the leasing of parts of Henry Gratton Douglass' land grant to tenant farmers, so there is some potential for archaeological remains associated with farmsteads and associated outbuildings. It is more likely, however, that this occurred in the portion of

Douglass' grant that was not sold to form the Haslems Creek Cemetery. One of the key criteria established by the NSW Government in purchasing land for the cemetery was that it be isolated so as not to devalue adjoining land.⁵

6.3.3 Phase 3: Establishing Haslems Creek Cemetery

Activity within the study area associated with this phase involved widespread land clearing, and the introduction of rail infrastructure and Mortuary Station No. 1 at the northwest corner of the study area. Within the northwest corner of the study area, within the bounds of the first 200 acre parcel of land purchased, during this phase there was widespread landscaping of the site, including the introduction of roads, paths, gardens and ornamental ponds, along with associated drains and kerbs.

Several chapels and managers' residences were established within the study area in this phase, as were several rest shelters, workshops and offices.

6.3.4 Phase 4: Rookwood Necropolis Expansion and Growth

In 1879 an additional 577 acres of land was acquired by the government for the expansion of Rookwood Cemetery to the south and east of the initial 200 acre parcel. Land clearing and extensive landscaping works were undertaken across the study area to integrate the new land grant with the existing cemetery. The Serpentine Canal with associated ponds was completed during this phase.

The use of the study area for internments extended into the newly opened sections and additional chapels and managers' residences were established within the study area to accommodate the approximately 35 staff working within the cemetery towards the end of the nineteenth century.

6.3.5 Phase 5: Railway Extension and Removal

The railway line within Rookwood was extended in 1897 and again in 1908. By the end of railway works within Rookwood the line measured 3.3km in length and three new mortuary stations with turn-around loops and sidings had been constructed within the study area.

Additional cemetery infrastructure, including rest houses, toilet blocks chapels, ornamental landscaping, workshops and staff residences were constructed within Rookwood, particularly as internments extended further to the southern and eastern ends of the study area. A crematorium was introduced to the site in 1925 and the Sydney War Cemetery was established on the site in 1943. Given the increasing use and popularity of cars, the railway line within Rookwood ceased operations in 1948.

6.3.6 Phase 6: Contemporary Use

With the end of the train service the associated buildings began to fall into disrepair. In 1957, the original mortuary station was sold to the vestry of All Saints Church of England, North Ainslie, Canberra and relocated for use as the parish church.⁶ The remaining tracks, platforms, station buildings and associated infrastructure were demolished. The line of the railway is still discernible in much of the cemetery, although recent burials along part of its length have obscured sections of its route. Throughout the twentieth century, new areas continued to be opened up to migrant and expanding denominational groups. The Necropolis continues today as an active cemetery.

6.4 Analysis of Site Disturbance

The degree of disturbance to each site feature is assessed on a scale as minor, medium or major:

- Minor disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains.
- Medium disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological evidence. Archaeological evidence may be present; however, it may be disturbed.
- Major disturbance—the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

Rookwood was established as a cemetery and continues in this primary function. Excavation for internment or construction of large-scale memorials, such as mausoleums, would result in major disturbance to any remnant historical archaeological remains.

The introduction of new structures within the site, such as visitors' centres, chapels or offices, would result in moderate to major disturbance to any earlier potential historical archaeological remains. The construction of new roads similarly has the potential to impact on the site's historical archaeological resource. The extension of Railway Street along the northern site boundary in 1984 currently overlies internments as well as the remains of the Rangers Lodge (Item 1A) and a Lattice Rest House (Item 12).

While the continued use of Rookwood for burial purposes—with related infrastructure—has resulted in some disturbance to historical archaeological remains, the site has remained exempt from development pressures common in the greater Sydney region. A review of the sites identified by Lavelle in 1996 indicates that nearly all sites assessed were retained in situ, and some abandoned extant structures were restored. In some instances, however, internments have encroached on recorded historical archaeological features in the last 20 years.

6.5 Summary of Potential Historical Archaeological Remains

Archaeological potential refers to the level of possibility that physical evidence of past historical phases will survive on a site. It is an assessment made by interpreting the results of historical analysis and the extent of previous physical disturbance at a site to determine the likelihood of the survival of historical archaeological remains.

Archaeological potential is assessed as low, moderate or high, and is defined as follows:

- Low—it is unlikely that historical archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives.
- Moderate—it is possible that some historical archaeological evidence associated with this 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 this historical phase or feature survives intact.

Table 6.1 below outlines the potential for historical archaeological remains associated with identified historical phases. Please note that Items 40 (Unidentified Sculptural Feature), 41 (Well/Cistern) and 42 (Unidentified Building) are not included as their date of construction is not known. This table presents the historical archaeological resource of the study area broadly in terms of types of sites which might

be found as a result of each phase of use. Sites previously identified by Lavelle (1996) or located during site survey are presented in greater detail in Section 6.5.1 below. The locations of identified archaeological items are presented in Figure 6.1.

Table 6.1 Potential Historical Archaeological Evidence and Likelihood of Survival at Rookwood.

Phase	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood of Survival	Location
1: 1788–1833 Ephemeral Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> isolated artefacts associated with transient use of the study area for timber getting; and ephemeral or temporary structures associated with passing use of the study area for timber getting, camping, hunting, etc. 	Low	Entire study area
2: 1833–1864 Hyde Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> burnt tree boles associated with land clearing; farmsteads, agricultural outbuildings and sealed artefact deposits from rubbish pits, cesspits and wells associated with lease of the study area to tenant farmers; structures associated with charcoal burning and timber getting; and isolated artefacts resulting from all phases of use. 	Low	Entire study area

Phase	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood of Survival	Location
3: 1864–1878 Haslems Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • burnt tree boles associated with land clearing; • landscaping and infrastructure including roads, paths, and drains; • introduction of rail infrastructure; • human internments, including grave furniture within the original site boundary; • grave elements and minor burial-related objects within the original site boundary; • unmarked human internments immediately beyond the original site boundary; and • grave elements and minor burial-related objects associated with unmarked graves beyond the original site boundary. <p>The following identified sites associated with this phase are located within the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodge Stables/Shed (Item 1); • Rangers Lodge (Item 1A); • Jewish Chapel (Item 43); • Independent Sexton's House (Item 2); • Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3); • Presbyterian Office/Residence (Item 4); • Catholic Managers Residence (Item 5); • Managers Residence (Anglican) (Item 6); • Workshop, Store and Nursery (Anglican) (Item 6); • Unidentified Chinese Element (Item 7); • Shed/Ornamental Arbour for Clergy (Item 8); • Semicircular Embankment (Item 37); • Office/Board Room (Anglican) (possibly part of Item 6); and • the northwest portion of the Railway Corridor (Item 44). 	<p>Low Moderate</p> <p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Original 200 acre allotment</p> <p>20m zone outside the original 200 acre allotment</p> <p>See Figure 6.1</p>

Phase	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood of Survival	Location
4: 1879–1895 Rookwood Necropolis Expansion and Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> burnt tree boles associated with land clearing; landscaping and infrastructure including roads, paths, and drains; recorded human internments, including grave furniture; grave elements and minor burial-related objects; and unmarked human internments, associated with grave elements and burial-related objects. <p>The following identified sites associated with this phase are located within the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lattice Rest House (Ladies Only) (Item 10); Lattice Shelter/Rest House (Item 10A); Lattice Rest House (Item 11); Lattice Rest House (Item 12); Glass and Brush House (part of Item 5); and Rest House and Workers Change Room (Item 13). 	<p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Areas beyond the original 200 acre land grant</p> <p>Entire study area</p> <p>See Figure 6.1</p>
5: 1896–1948 Railway Extension and Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscaping and infrastructure including roads, paths, and drains; recorded human internments, including grave furniture; grave elements and minor burial-related objects; and unmarked human internments, associated grave elements and burial-related objects. <p>The following identified sites associated with this phase are located within the study area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet Block No. 1 Mortuary Station (Item 3A); Mortuary Station No. 3 (Item 15); Former Pond and Fountain, 'Twins' Sculpture (Item 36); Ornamental Pond (Item 38); Dead End Railway Siding (Item 17); Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory (Item 18); Residence (Keating Family) (Item 21); Weatherboard House/Kiosk (Item 25); and Railway Corridor (Item 44). 	<p>Moderate</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>High</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>Entire study area</p> <p>See Figure 6.1</p>

Phase	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood of Survival	Location
6: 1949–Present Contemporary Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> landscaping and infrastructure including roads, paths, and drains; recorded human internments, including grave furniture; grave elements and minor burial-related objects; unmarked human internments, associated grave elements and burial-related objects; additional cemetery administrative infrastructure, including offices, managers' residences, toilet blocks, chapels, waiting sheds, flower stalls and kiosks. 	Moderate High Low High	Entire study area

Rookwood has been used continuously as a cemetery since 1867 and grown through the addition of new internments, monuments, structures and infrastructure constructed across the site since its establishment. Given its continued use as a cemetery, there have been limited impacts from development, other than those associated with its use, and the internments themselves serve as part of the site's historical archaeological resource. Land use at Rookwood has been characterised by the expansion of internment areas and gradual abandonment or demolition of derelict or redundant structures.

It should be noted that while the archaeological potential for human internments within the site boundary is 'high', this is limited to areas known to have been actively used for burials in Rookwood. Areas not known to have been used for internments in any phase have low archaeological potential for unmarked burials. This information is summarized in the *Rookwood Landscape Masterplan*⁷, and should be available from the trust responsible for administering the internment area of interest.

Similarly, the site has been identified as having moderate potential for landscaping features such as kerbs, drains, roads and paths associated with the formal layout of the cemetery in a 'gardenesque' fashion. Most of the earlier roads and paths remain in use at the cemetery, and these features would only be anticipated in the vicinity of current or former roads and paths.



Figure 6.1 Historical archaeological potential of Rookwood as indicated by the presence of anticipated non-interment sites (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML additions 2016)

6.5.1 Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Sites

This section presents an overview of previously recorded and newly identified non-internment historical archaeological sites within Rookwood. The majority of sites discussed are represented by those established by Lavelle in 1996. All historical information relating to each site is derived from Lavelle's 1996 report. An additional five sites were identified during the site inspection.

A summary of each identified site is presented in Table 6.2 below. Note that the table lists the assessed level of significance for each site—this was added to provide a listing with all relevant details for each site in one centralised place. A detailed discussion and assessment of the heritage significance of each site or group of sites is presented in Section 7.0.

All photographs presented were taken by GML in 2015, unless otherwise identified. The locations are presented under 'Site Details' by Management Unit (MU) as defined in the existing Masterplan and Plan of Management documents created for Rookwood. The descriptions for Item 1 through Item 39 are directly derived from Lavelle's 1996 report and supplemented by the results of the site inspection and aerial photographs of the site in 1943.⁸

Table 6.2 Non-Internment Historical Archaeological Sites and Features (derived from Lavelle 1996).







Site Details	Description	Images
Lodge Stables/Compound (Item 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolished c1984 during upgrades to Railway Street. Located in No. 1 Catholic, west side of William Drive. 	
MU #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several phases of site use and configurations, beginning with use of the site as stables. Between 1921 and the 1940s the stables were replaced by storage for tractors. The compound was re-fenced in a new configuration in the 1970s. 	
First constructed 1865 Demolished 1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence suggests that the buildings were demolished with no other associated ground disturbance. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portion of the study area consists of an open lawn with no evidence of disturbance (Figure 6.2). There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the Lodge Stables/Compound to remain within the study area. This evidence might include structural remains of the Lodge Stables, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as road surfaces/paving and fencing. 	
State significance		

Figure 6.2 View to the west along open lawn with the potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with the Lodge/Stables Compound.

Rangers Lodge (Item 1A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site consisted of a large two-storey building with tower designed by James Barnet, Colonial Architect. 	
MU #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original building was extended in 1896. 	
First constructed 1865 Demolished c1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the Rangers Lodge compound is currently situated beneath Railway Street and likely remains intact. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elements associated with Rangers Lodge include fenced paddocks, stables (Item 1) and a greenhouse. 	
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with the Rangers Lodge within the study area might include outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as road surfaces/paving and fencing. 	Figure 6.3 View to the east of the site of the Ranger's Lodge within the study area. The Lodge structure and most associated features would be situated beneath Railway Street to the north.
Independent Sexton's House (Item 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within No. 1 Independent Cemetery on Necropolis Circuit at the corner of Farrar Avenue. 	
MU #12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sextons cottage was first constructed sometime between 1867 and 1873. 	
First constructed c1870 Demolished c1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with the Independent Sexton's House might include remains of the cottage, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as road surfaces/paving, kerbs, drains and fencing. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area appears to have been subjected to little or no disturbance, and with structural remnants visible in situ this site has high archaeological potential (Figure 6.4). 	Figure 6.4 View to the northwest across the site of the Independent Sexton's house.
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During site survey the brick outline of a well or cistern was encountered (Figure 6.5), along with a small square concrete footing, possibly from a later outbuilding or feature. 	
		Figure 6.5 Outline of a well or cistern located within the site of the Independent Sexton's house.

Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station designed by James Barnet, Colonial Architect (Figures 3.2 and 3.4). 	
MU #7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Necropolis Branch railway line was extended in 1897, which required alterations to the station. 	
First constructed 1869 Demolished 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test excavations of the site by Lavelle in 1992 identified extensive footings and fill deposits surviving at and below the present surface.⁹ 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remains of Mortuary Station No. 1 have been integrated into an interpretive alignment meant to illustrate the layout of the station (Figure 6.6). Structural elements of the station likely remain intact beneath the concrete, gravel and paving. 	
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with Mortuary Station No. 1 might include remains of the station, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits from interior and exterior spaces, remains of rail infrastructure/machinery, and landscaping elements. 	<p>Figure 6.6 Ruins of Mortuary Station No. 1 (and additional interpretive elements), view to north.</p>
Toilet Block—Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The toilet block was constructed shortly after the Necropolis Branch railway line was extended in 1897. 	
MU #7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone footings of the toilet block are visible within the study area, suggesting that the site has been subject to little or no disturbance (Figure 6.7). 	
First constructed c1890 Demolished 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with the toilet block might include structural remains of the toilet block, remnants of services, sealed artefact deposits associated with use of the toilet block (particularly if sewerage was not established immediately) and landscaping elements (paths, etc) associated with the toilet block. 	
High archaeological potential		
Local significance		<p>Figure 6.7 Exposed footings from the toilet block for Mortuary Station No. 1, view to northwest.</p>



Presbyterian Office/Residence (Item 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in No. 1 Presbyterian Cemetery on Necropolis Circuit at the corner of Cohen Avenue. 	
MU #4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original building was a large two-storey gothic building with garden areas (Figure 3.2). 	
First constructed c1870 Demolished c1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone footings associated with the Presbyterian Office/Residence are visible within the study area. They appear relatively intact suggesting that they have been subject to little or no disturbance since demolition (Figures 6.8 and 6.9). 	
High archaeological potential		
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with the Presbyterian Office/Residence might include remains of the original structure, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving and fencing. 	

Figure 6.8 Exposed footings of the Presbyterian office/residences, view to northwest.

Figure 6.9 Exposed footings of the Presbyterian office/residences, view to southeast.




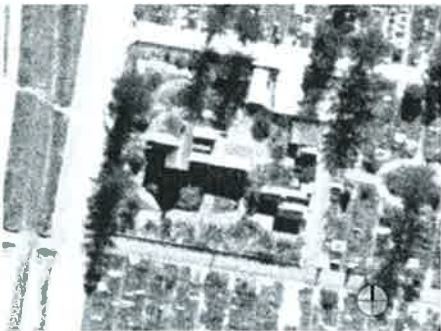

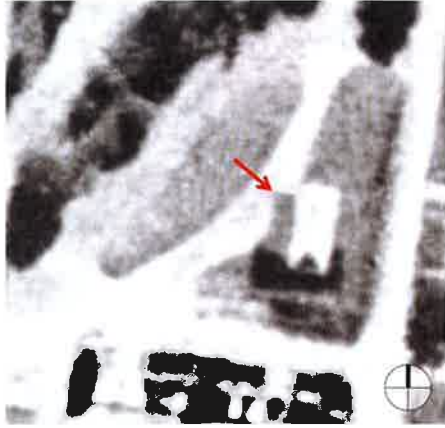



Catholic Managers Residence—King, Keating (Item 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-storey brick house constructed for William King, manager of the Catholic Cemetery. • A hothouse and nursery formed part of the house complex. 	
MU #2		
First constructed c1870 Demolished c1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated within what is now the New Priests Lawn Cemetery, which was established by 1959. • The house is known to have been inhabited by E Keating and his family until his death in 1938. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house is absent from an aerial photograph of the site in 1943, suggesting that it was demolished shortly after the death of E Keating. • During the site inspection turf stripping works were being undertaken at the southwest corner of the site (Figure 6.10). No archaeological evidence was encountered. 	
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bulk of the housing complex likely remains under the New Priests Lawn Cemetery, the southernmost portion of which appears to have remained unused at this stage (Figure 6.11). • Evidence associated with this site might include remains of the original structure, outbuildings (such as the nursery and hothouse), sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving and fencing. 	

Figure 6.10 View to the southwest across the southwest corner of the former Managers Residence. Note that construction and ground clearing works were underway when the team arrived on site.

Figure 6.11 View to the northeast across the New Priests Lawn Cemetery, which would contain most of the Catholic Managers Residence.

<p>Anglican Managers Residence and Complex (including Workshop, Store and Nursery) (Item 6)</p> <p>MU #3</p> <p>First constructed c1873 Demolished 1970</p> <p>High archaeological potential</p> <p>State significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site initially consisted of a complex centred on a gothic-styled two-storey residence with a complex of garden areas and a nursery. The nursery and greenhouse were extended in the 1880s and 1890s, and the residence was renovated in the 1920s. Sandstone footings, brick footings, dwarf walls and garden elements were encountered during the site inspection (Figure 6.12). These elements reflect what appears to have been a sizeable complex of buildings and working areas (Figure 6.13). At present the site is heavily overgrown and contains stockpiles of demolition rubble, with no evidence of other disturbance. It is highly likely that much of this site remains intact. Evidence associated with this site might include remains of the original structure, outbuildings (such as the nurseries and greenhouse), sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving and fencing. 	 <p>Figure 6.12 Brick ruins within the site of the Anglican Managers Residence and Complex.</p>  <p>Figure 6.13 Aerial photograph from 1943 showing the extent of the Anglican Managers Residence complex. (Source: SixMaps with GML additions 2016)</p>
<p>Unidentified Chinese Element (Item 7)</p> <p>MU #8A</p> <p>First constructed 1877 Not fully demolished</p> <p>High archaeological potential</p> <p>State significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated immediately north of the Quong Sin Tong pagoda/altar. Site consists of an altar stone enclosed within a wrought-iron fence and a brick roundel (Figure 6.14). The function and full extent of the site is unknown, but further investigation and reinstatement of the neighbouring Quong Sin Tong pagoda/altar proved fruitful. Further investigation of this feature could provide some insight into its original extent and function. Archaeological evidence associated with this feature would likely be limited to structural elements such as paving, edging, kerbs and possibly lost architectural elements. 	 <p>Figure 6.14 Unidentified element opposite the Quong Sin Tong pagoda/altar, view to west.</p>

Shed/Ornamental Arbour for Clergy (Item 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ornamental arbour/waiting shed was constructed in this location for use by the Anglican clergy. 	
MU #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visible remains were encountered, but the arbour was shown in a c1900 photograph and Lavelle (1996) identified this location as most probable to contain it. 	
First constructed c1878 Demolished c1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A demolition date in the 1930s was originally proposed by Lavelle, though the arbour is still visible in a 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 6.15). The shed/arbour was likely demolished sometime in the 1940s. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed location of the arbour is an overgrown ornamental garden plot with a brick spoon drain bordering its edges. There is no evidence of ground disturbance or works in this area (Figure 6.16). 	
Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the arbour to remain intact in the study area. Archaeological evidence associated with this site might include structural remnants (footings), evidence of landscaping elements such as gardens, paving, kerbs or drains, and sealed artefact deposits associated with its use. As a structure that would not have been intensively occupied it is likely that isolated artefacts reflecting ephemeral use only would be encountered. 	<p>Figure 6.15 Aerial image of the arbour (indicated by the red arrow) in 1943. (Source: SixMaps with GML additions 2016)</p>  <p>Figure 6.16 Likely location of the former shed/ornamental arbour for clergy, view to northeast.</p>

<p>Lattice Rest House (Ladies Only) (Item 10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site initially consisted of a timber lattice rest house with multiple entrances and an elaborate roof form. A historical photograph of the buildings suggests that it was situated within a complex pathway system with garden beds and shrubs and a terracotta urn. This area appears to have been subject to minimal disturbance (Figure 6.17). The layout of an elaborate system of gardens and paths visible in aerial photographs of the site from 1943 are still evident in the landscape. This site retains high historical archaeological potential for remains associated with the lattice rest house. Associated historical archaeological evidence might include structural remains of the rest house (footings), landscape elements such as gardens, kerbing, paths, drains and the base of the terracotta urn. Given that use of this feature would have been relatively ephemeral there is some potential for isolated artefacts associated with its use. 	
<p>MU #3</p>		
<p>First constructed c1880 Demolished c1950</p>		
<p>Moderate archaeological potential</p>		
<p>Local significance</p>		<p>Figure 6.17 Potential site of the former ladies only lattice rest house.</p>
<p>Lattice Shelter (Item 10A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lattice rest shelter was identified as having formerly occupied a small roundel within Section B of the No. 1 Anglican Cemetery. No archaeological remains were evident during the site inspection (Figure 6.18) and it is not certain that this is the correct location of the site. As such, this location has only moderate potential to contain the remains of the lattice shelter. Evidence associated with the lattice shelter might include structural remains (footings) and isolated artefacts (lost or discarded) associated with its use. 	
<p>MU #3</p>		
<p>First constructed c1880 Demolished c1950</p>		
<p>Moderate archaeological potential</p>		
<p>Local significance</p>		<p>Figure 6.18 Potential site of the former lattice shelter.</p>









Lattice Rest House (Item 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ruins of this lattice rest house are consistent with several other octagonal timber lattice rest houses constructed within No. 1 Wesleyan Cemetery and Sections 1 and 2 of the Anglican Cemetery. The footings of the rest house are dry-pressed brick and the floor surface and steps are concrete rendered. Oral accounts of the site suggest that it may have also functioned as an office. This site is currently a partial ruin and therefore has high archaeological potential. Archaeological evidence might include additional structural elements or landscaping features such as gardens, kerbs, paths and drains. Isolated artefacts associated with use of the rest house may be encountered. If the site were in fact used as an office there would be some potential for sealed artefact deposits in the immediate vicinity of the structure. 	
MU #1		
First constructed c1880 Demolished c1960		
High archaeological potential		
Local significance		
Lattice Rest House (Item 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main rest building was initially a large, rectangular structure built of timber lattice with small, decorative projecting porches located at entry points. This portion of the site is located beneath Railway Street. A small weatherboard building, identified as a Hearse Shed, was situated in proximity to the rest house, and by 1913 it was converted to an employee lunch room. Visible remnants within the current Rookwood boundary consist of a partially rendered brick cistern/well and an urn base (Figures 6.20 and 6.21). The cistern/well may contain sealed artefact deposits which could provide insight into activities in this area. There is high potential for additional artefact deposits associated with use of the rest house, Hearse Shed and employee lunch room. Structural remains associated with the Hearse Shed and other unidentified outbuildings may remain in the area, as well as landscaping features such as paving, paths, kerbs, gardens and drains. 	
MU #3		
First constructed c1880 Demolished c1970		
High archaeological potential		
Local significance		




Figure 6.19 Remains of lattice rest house, view to north.

Figure 6.20 View to the northeast towards Railway Street of the brick cistern/well and urn base.

Figure 6.21 View to the northwest towards Railway Street of the brick cistern/well and urn base.

Rest House and Workers Change Room (Item 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area contained within a large brick-paved roundel in No. 2 Jewish Cemetery previously contained a small timber or weatherboard building used as a rest house and workers' change room. There is little to no evidence of later disturbance in this area, with the exception of the outer margins of the roundel in which juvenile burials have commenced (Figure 6.22). Archaeological evidence in this area might include structural remains, isolated artefacts associated with ephemeral use of the building as a rest house, sealed artefact deposits resulting from use as a change room, and landscaping elements such as paths, gardens, kerbs and drains. 	 <p>Figure 6.22 View east towards the site of the former rest house and workers' change room. Note that burials have commenced within the brick paved roundel said to contain these archaeological remains.</p>
MU #14A		
First constructed c1890 Demolished c1970		
High archaeological potential		
State significance		
Mortuary Station No. 3 (Item 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortuary Station No. 3, initially opened as the Mortuary Terminus in 1897, consisted of a stone building with two ornamental towers. Remains of the station have been subject to minimal disturbance and sandstone footings of the station are visible in an area of open lawns on the south side of Weekes Avenue near the Catholic Cemeteries and Crematoria offices (Figures 6.23 and 6.24). There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the station to remain intact within the study area. Evidence associated with Mortuary Station No. 3 might include remains of the station, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits from interior and exterior spaces, remains of rail infrastructure/machinery, and landscaping elements. 	 <p>Figure 6.23 Sandstone footings of Mortuary Station No. 3, view to northwest.</p>  <p>Figure 6.24 Sandstone footings of Mortuary Station No. 3, view to east.</p>
MU #17		
First constructed 1897 Demolished c1957		
High archaeological potential		
State significance		

Dead-End Railway Siding (Item 17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed in 1908 as part of the final railway line branch extension. Rookwood line closed and the railway track was removed in 1948. Much of this portion of the study area is currently an open, seemingly undisturbed grassed area (Figures 6.25 and 6.26). A turfed parking enclosure and gardens/shrubs is present in the northern portion of the Dead-End Railway Siding area in association with the All Souls Chapel. There is no indication that these works would have resulted in anything beyond minor disturbance to potential archaeological remains. As the tracks themselves were removed there is moderate potential for archaeological evidence associated with the railway formation to remain intact within the study area. 	
MU #5		
First constructed 1908 Demolished 1948		
Moderate archaeological potential		
Qualifies as a 'work' under the Heritage Act		<p>Figure 6.25 View east from Hawthorne Avenue across the area thought to contain remains of the railway siding.</p> <p>Figure 6.26 View to the north across the grassed surface through to contain remains of the railway siding.</p>

Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory (Item 18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ladies' lavatory was constructed in 1908, though the lavatories may have been an addition to an older, existing lattice rest house. 		Figure 6.27 Overview of the lattice rest house/ladies lavatory sit with brick octagonal footings visible.
MU #4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures associated with this site were demolished in c1970. 		
First constructed 1908 Demolished 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible remains include the footings of an octagonal structure, brick paving and kerbs, and a concrete pad with evidence of glazed ceramic sewerage pipes (Figures 6.27 through 6.29). 		
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry-pressed brick paving extends on the northwest side of the octagonal structure while a concrete pad is situated on its south side. 		Figure 6.28 Brick paving with brick kerb extending northwest from the brick footings.
Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has high archaeological potential for remains associated with the lattice rest house and ladies lavatory. This evidence would include structural remains of the building, service pipes, landscaping elements including paving, kerbs, paths and drains, as well as isolated artefacts resulting from use of the site. 		Figure 6.29 Concrete pad with evidence of sewerage pipes on the south side of the octagonal structure.

Residence (Keating Family) (Item 21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brick house was constructed for and occupied by the family of E Keating, Manager of the Catholic Cemetery from 1898 until his death in 1938.
MU #2	
First constructed 1920 Demolished c1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been no further development in this area and, while no archaeological evidence was visible, the site has high archaeological potential for remains associated with the Keating residence (Figures 6.30 and 6.31).
High archaeological potential	
Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with the Keating residence might include remains of the house, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving, kerbs, drains and fencing.



Figure 6.30 Location of former Keating family residence, view to east.



Figure 6.31 Location of former Keating family residence, view to west.




Weatherboard Kiosk (Item 25)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site consisted of a weatherboard kiosk on brick piers with a flower stall and toilets with septic tank at the rear.	
MU #4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brick paving/footings and concrete remnants remain in situ at the rear (west) of the extant brick kiosk (Figures 6.32 and 6.33).	
First constructed 1928 Demolished c1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Internments appear to have extended into this area and impacted on the remains of the kiosk after the last review in 1996.	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the kiosk to remain within the identified portion of study area.	
Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evidence might include structural remains of the kiosk, flower stalls and toilets, as well as associated landscaping including paths, kerbs, paving, drains and services.	
Former Pond and Fountain, 'Twins' Sculpture (Item 36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site originally consisted of a fountain with a sculptural centrepiece.The 'Twins' sculpture which formed the centrepiece for the fountain remains intact, though the pond which formerly surrounded it is absent.	
MU #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site appears to have remained undisturbed since the initial removal of the pond.	
First constructed 1899 Partially demolished c1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The outline of the pond is clearly visible in the grass surrounding the 'Twins' sculpture (Figure 6.34).	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the fountain to remain within the study area.	
State significance		
		

Figure 6.32 View to west of brick paving, brick footings and concrete remnants.

Figure 6.33 View to northwest of brick paving and concrete remnants of the septic tank or toilets.

Figure 6.34 The 'Twins' sculpture with the outline of the former pond visible in the surrounding area.

Figure 6.32 View to west of brick paving, brick footings and concrete remnants.

Figure 6.33 View to northwest of brick paving and concrete remnants of the septic tank or toilets.

Figure 6.34 The 'Twins' sculpture with the outline of the former pond visible in the surrounding area.




Semicircular Embankment (Item 37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This large, curved embankment is situated in an area which was developed and utilised from when the cemetery was first established (Figure 6.35). 	
MU #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The function of the semicircular embankment is not known, though it may have been part of an earlier landscape element or worked to control the flow of stormwater within the cemetery. 	
First constructed c1880		
High archaeological potential		
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological investigations and further research might provide insight into the function and date of construction for this feature. Archaeological evidence associated with this feature might include a structural framework for the embankment and fill deposits for building it up, as well as isolated artefacts associated with loss during construction. 	
Former Pond (Item 38)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ornamental pond once existed in this part of No. 1 Catholic Cemetery and was implemented as a means of improving the flow of water along drains and culverts within Rookwood. 	
MU #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the pond has been removed, a circular outline thought to be associated with the pond is still visible within its former location (Figure 6.36). There is high potential for archaeological evidence associated with the pond to remain in this part of the study area. 	
First constructed c1900 Demolished c1970		
High archaeological potential		
State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burials are currently infringing on the eastern and southern sides of the 'pond' (Figure 6.37). Archaeological evidence would likely be limited to the structural remains of the pond and the associated drain and culvert system which formerly fed it. 	

Figure 6.35 View to the southwest of the semicircular embankment from its northern edge.

Figure 6.36 Site of the former pond, view to southeast.

Figure 6.37 Site of the former pond, view to east. Note the internments extending into the visible outline of the pond.







Unidentified Sculptural Feature (Item 40)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This undated feature consists of a stone sculpture, the lower body of a robed figure, on a stone plinth (Figure 6.38). 	
MU #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sculpture has a surrounding consisting of a ring of concrete with four arms radiating out from the sculpture. Sea shells have been pressed into the surfaces of the surround. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the distal end of each 'arm' is a rectangular brick base rendered in concrete. 	
Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas between the sculpture and surround are overgrown with grass and weeds. Archaeological testing could be used to identify and possibly date this unique feature. 	
Well/Cistern (Item 41)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dry-pressed brick well/cistern on the north side of Necropolis Drive was identified during the site inspection (Figure 6.39). 	
MU #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The top of the well/cistern is sealed with concrete, indicating that it is no longer in use. 	
High archaeological potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high potential for the cistern/well to contain sealed artefact deposits associated with use or immediately prior to abandonment. 	
Local significance		

Figure 6.38 Unidentified sculptural feature within No. 1 Anglican Cemetery.

Figure 6.39 Well/cistern in Anglican No. 2 cemetery on the north side of Necropolis Drive (visible in the background).

Unidentified Building (Item 42) MU #13C High archaeological potential Local significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A substantial building with a landscaped approach (tree-lined avenue) leading off from north side of Weekes Avenue is visible in a 1943 aerial of Rookwood (Figure 6.40). This site was not identified prior to the site inspection but a contemporary aerial image of the site suggests that the site has not been subject to further disturbance following demolition of this unidentified building (Figure 6.41). This portion of the site retains high archaeological potential for remains of this relatively substantial, landscaped building. Archaeological evidence might include remains of the main structure, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving, kerbs, drains and fencing. Additional research and archaeological testing would assist with identifying and dating this currently unidentified building. This would assist in further refining the item's significance in relation to Rookwood. 	 <p>Figure 6.40 Aerial photograph of unidentified building in 1943 (marked with red arrow). (Source: LPI with GML additions 2016)</p>  <p>Figure 6.41 Aerial photograph with site of unidentified building c2015 (marked with red arrow). (Source: Google Earth with GML additions 2016)</p>
Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) MU #7 First constructed 1867 Demolished c1970 ¹⁰ High archaeological potential State significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first Jewish Receiving Building represents one of the original buildings constructed at Rookwood. A review of a 1943 aerial of the study area suggests that it was located in the immediate vicinity of the 'Memorial to the Martyrs of Jewish Persecution in Europe' designed by Harry Seidler and constructed c1970. Archaeological remains of the receiving building may extend to the north and east of the memorial (Figure 6.42). These areas do not appear to have been subject to any disturbance. Depending on the ground disturbance associated with construction of the memorial, archaeological remains of the Jewish Receiving Building may remain in situ beneath it. Archaeological evidence associated with the receiving building might include remains of the main building, outbuildings, sealed artefact deposits associated with use and landscaping features such as gardens, road surfaces/paving, kerbs, drains and fencing. 	 <p>Figure 6.42 Site of the former Jewish receiving building, view to west.</p>

Railway Corridor (Item 44)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The railway corridor was established within Rookwood in several stages, with the initial portion extending to Mortuary Station No. 1 by 1868 with further extensions added in 1897 and 1908. 	
MU #2, #7, #8A, #13A, #13C, #17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the railway ceased in 1948 and most of the tracks were removed. 	
First constructed 1867 Demolished 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small portion of railway track was retained in situ at the northwest corner of the study area in MU #2. 	
Moderate archaeological potential (MU #7, #8A, #13A, #13C, #17) High archaeological potential (MU #2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This portion of the site has high archaeological potential for remains of the railway track system, including tracks, sleepers, surfaces used to support the railway tracks, remains of rail machinery/other infrastructure, and isolated artefacts associated with maintenance of the railway system. 	
Qualifies as a 'work' under the Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the railway corridor which have not yet been disturbed by burials or new infrastructure have moderate potential for archaeological remains most likely comprised of ballast and surfaces used to support the railway tracks and isolated artefacts associated with maintenance of the railway system. 	<p>Figure 6.43 View to the northwest of a section of the railway corridor along the border of MU #9 and MU #13C.</p>

6.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Lavelle, Siobhan, Rookwood Necropolis Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures. Report prepared for the Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, April 1996.
- ² Lavelle, Siobhan, Rookwood Necropolis Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures. Report prepared for the Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, April 1996, p 6.
- ³ Lavelle, Siobhan, Rookwood Necropolis Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures. Report prepared for the Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, April 1996, p 6.
- ⁴ Florence Jacquet Landscape Architect, Rookwood Necropolis Landscape Masterplan, prepared for the Rookwood Trust, August 2014.
- ⁵ Liston, C 1988, Rookwood Necropolis Plan of Management, Volume 1 (draft), pp 37–38.
- ⁶ Weston, D (ed) 1993, *The Sleeping City: The Story of Rookwood Necropolis*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, pp. 50–52.
- ⁷ Florence Jacquet Landscape Architect, Rookwood Necropolis Landscape Masterplan, prepared for the Rookwood Trust, August 2014, p 103.
- ⁸ Lavelle, Siobhan, Rookwood Necropolis Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures. Report prepared for the Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, April 1996.
- ⁹ Lavelle, Siobhan, Report on Archaeological Investigations, No. 1 Mortuary Station and Necropolis Circuit, report prepared for the Rookwood Necropolis Trust, 1992.
- ¹⁰ Lavelle, Siobhan, Rookwood Necropolis Archaeological Appraisal of Sites of Former Buildings and Abandoned and Derelict Buildings, Ruins and Structures. Report prepared for the Joint Committee of Necropolis Trustees, April 1996, p 8.

7.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance

7.1 Introduction

The assessment of significance of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework for consideration of their research potential. The most widely used framework for assessing research potential is three key questions developed by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984:¹

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?

The emphasis of these three questions is on the value of relics for the purposes of research. Generally, relics with a greater research potential will be of higher heritage significance.

Use of the Bickford and Sullivan questions provides basic but essential information. However, 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. The former Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division) has specifically formulated a set of guidelines for assessing the significance of archaeological sites and relics, which calls for a broader consideration of multiple values of archaeological sites that go beyond their research potential.

The significance assessment of the subject site's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*,² prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, OEH, Department of Premier and Cabinet) in December 2009, which also includes Bickford and Sullivan's questions.

Given the geographical extent of the Rookwood and the wide range of historical archaeological site types within it, the following section provides brief responses to Bickford and Sullivan's questions and the criteria expressed in *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*.³ The order of this discussion is presented thematically by site type with the exception of a discussion of Phase 1, Ephemeral Use, for which there is little potential for archaeology.

7.1.1 Evidence of Ephemeral (pre–1864) Use of the Site (Phases 1 and 2)

There is generally low potential for historical archaeological remains associated with ephemeral activities at the site between 1788 and 1864 when the Haslems Creek cemetery (later Rookwood Necropolis) was established.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

Much of the greater Sydney region was not subject to extensive land clearing until later in the nineteenth century, particularly as far to the west as what is now the Auburn LGA. Evidence of timber getting, land clearing and camping, among other ephemeral activities, would not be unique to the study area.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

More substantial archaeological evidence (such as temporary structures and artefact deposits such as limited-use rubbish dumps) associated with timber getting, hunting and camping would provide a unique insight into the types of activities undertaken outside developed areas in the greater Sydney region. Archaeological evidence of these activities would, however, most likely be ephemeral and scattered or disturbed by later development at Rookwood. It is unlikely that scattered or ephemeral evidence of land use prior to the establishment of Rookwood/Haslems Creek cemetery would provide any unique knowledge about the site.

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?

It is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with ephemeral land use within the study area could contribute to general questions about human history, Australian history or other major research questions.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Isolated artefacts and scattered evidence of ephemeral land use would have low archaeological research potential. More substantial evidence of irregular land use, such as identifiable temporary structures or sealed rubbish deposits, would have moderate archaeological research potential.

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

The study area was at one point part of a property granted to Henry Grattan Douglass (1790–1865), a colonial doctor and civil servant who had regular conflicts and disputes with other members of colonial NSW society and was eventually declared ... 'too mischievous for public office...'.⁴ There is, however, no evidence to suggest that any archaeological remains directly associated with Henry Grattan Douglass would be present within the study area. There is low potential for remains associated with farmsteads and associated outbuildings tenanted by him to farmers.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The study area is unlikely to contain archaeological remains from this phase of use which would meet this criterion.

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

The study area is unlikely to contain archaeological remains from this phase of use which would meet this criterion.

Summary Statement of Significance—Evidence of Ephemeral Use

Archaeological evidence associated with ephemeral use of the study area would have limited archaeological research potential. More substantial archaeological evidence associated with ephemeral land use between 1788 and 1864, such as temporary structures, sealed artefact deposits from camping/hunting, or tenant farmer homesteads (though these are unlikely) would be significant at a local level.

Isolated artefacts and scattered evidence of activities within the study area would not likely meet the threshold for local significance.

7.1.2 Landscaping Elements (Roads, Paths, Drains, Gardens, Fountains, Sculptures)

The following historical archaeological items are specifically considered in this significance assessment of landscaping elements:

- Item 7, Unidentified Chinese Element (Phase 3);
- Item 36, Former Pond and Fountain, 'Twins' Sculpture (Phase 5);
- Item 37, Semicircular Embankment (Phase 3);
- Item 38, Former Pond (Phase 5); and
- Item 40, Unidentified Sculptural Feature (Phase unknown).

Landscaping elements found more broadly across the Rookwood landscape are also considered in this significance assessment.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

Archaeological remains of roads, paths and drains can contribute very little knowledge no other site can. The selected materials and layout of these items, however, would be unique in reflecting the purposeful planning of the gardenesque memorial layout of Rookwood.

Archaeological evidence associated with fountains, gardens and sculptures at Rookwood would likely be consistent in construction and content with items of similar antiquity and cultural origins elsewhere in the greater Sydney region. However, cumulatively the selection of decorative landscaping elements within Rookwood such as fountains, gardens and sculptures form part of a memorial landscape unique to Rookwood.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

The layout of paths and canal systems at Rookwood has been relatively well documented in historical plans, particularly of the initial establishment of the cemetery in 1864 and later expansion in 1879.

Unique information which may not be available from other sources might include the selection of materials, construction techniques and the details of decorative landscaping elements such as sculptures, fountains and gardens (where they are no longer extant).

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?

The elements used to create the formal memorial landscape of Rookwood do have the potential to provide knowledge relevant to general questions about human history and Australian history as they relate to perceptions of death and the treatment of cemeteries. Attitudes about what a cemetery should be, particularly the Victorian notion of the gardenesque landscape fit for peaceful recreation among the graves, are enacted in the purposeful construction of the landscape at Rookwood. Further comparative research between Rookwood and other cemeteries in Australia or internationally would likely provide thoughtful insight into understandings of the role of a cemetery in society, particularly those that might differ by cultural group, temporal age range, socioeconomics and natural landscape.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The archaeological research potential of roads, paths and drains is low and limited to an understanding of their layout and construction materials. Any associated artefacts recovered from these features would likely be isolated items resulting from lone discard events or accidental loss.

The archaeological research potential of unidentified or demolished landscaping items (such as Item 7 'Chinese Pagoda', Item 37 'Semicircular Embankment', or Item 40 'Unidentified Sculptural Feature') fountains is somewhat higher in that archaeological investigations could assist in identifying the original layout, construction and function of these individual items.

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

Curvilinear landscaping elements extending from Mortuary Station No. 1 within the original 200 acre parcel of land on which Rookwood was established are likely associated with Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens in Sydney from 1848. The layout of the early Church of England sections is associated with Simeon Pearce, an early settler of Randwick who was a trustee for both the Church of England section and St Jude's of Randwick.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The archaeological remains of landscaping elements at Rookwood hold aesthetic significance. Even those items which in some respects are mostly functional (eg roads, paths and drains) were purposely planned and constructed to embody an idealised memorial landscape.

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

The archaeological remains of landscaping elements at Rookwood would have the potential to demonstrate the past. The remains of many of these elements would have been constructed of relatively robust materials, such as stone, brick and concrete, and as such could likely be exposed for display.

Summary Statement of Significance—Landscaping Elements

Buried or partially demolished landscaping elements associated with cultural landscapes of exceptional or high significance—as identified in the Rookwood CMP—have the potential to be of state significance, depending on their nature and extent. Other elements associated with creating formal memorial landscapes within Rookwood would be of local significance.

7.1.3 Rail Infrastructure

The following historical archaeological items are considered in this significance assessment of rail infrastructure:

- Item 3, Mortuary Station No. 1 (Phase 3);
- Item 3A, Toilet Block—Mortuary Station No. 1 (Phase 5);
- Item 15, Mortuary Station No. 3 (Phase 5);
- Item 17, Dead End Railway Siding (Phase 5); and

- Item 44, Railway Corridor (Phase 5).

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

Most of the elements associated with rail infrastructure, such as remnants of the tracks and associated signalling machinery along the Railway Corridor (Item 44) and Dead End Railway Siding (Item 17), would be unlikely to contribute unique knowledge relating to the construction and function of railways in NSW.

As railway features unique to a cemetery, archaeological remains of Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3) and No. 3 (Item 15) have the ability to contribute unique knowledge not available through other sites. Both sites have the potential to contain structural remains and sealed artefact deposits associated with their use. The associated Mortuary Station which remains extant in Chippendale, NSW, would be a source of complementary information with regards to the construction and design of the mortuary stations at Rookwood.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

The layout of the Railway Corridor (Item 44) is well documented historically and still visible in many places across the landscape of Rookwood. Archaeological remains of this or the Dead End Railway Siding (Item 17) are unlikely to contribute unique knowledge unavailable from other resources.

While plans and drawings are available for Mortuary Station No. 1, archaeological investigations undertaken by Lavelle in 1992 suggest that the site contains substantial sealed artefact deposits. Given the intact nature of the remains of Mortuary Station No. 3 (Item 15), it is likely that it contains similar undisturbed deposits. These deposits could provide unique evidence associated with the activities undertaken while waiting for trains to arrive or depart in relation to funeral processions, visiting the remains of friends or relatives, or day-tripping. As a group of activities which would be unique to these types of stations, the knowledge which could be gained from artefact deposits in this context would be unique to this resource.

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?

The knowledge which might be obtained from further study of the archaeological remains of the mortuary stations and associated artefact deposits could provide insight into broader research questions about transportation, mourning and the funerary process. While substantial studies have been undertaken in relation to burial customs, grave furniture and burial goods, the actions of the living while in mourning is less well understood. Concepts of mobility, grief and funerary customs beyond just the burial could be drawn out of archaeological evidence from the mortuary stations and adopted to more general questions about human history.

Information about the construction and layout of the railway corridor could be used to address ideas of transportation in a mortuary setting, but much of the most pertinent information would be available through documentary sources or a broader understanding of railway construction techniques in the greater Sydney region.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Structural remains and artefact deposits associated with Mortuary Stations No. 1 (Item 3) and 3 (Item 15) have substantial archaeological research potential for providing unique information which could be

broadly applied to major research questions relating to human history. The research potential of the toilet block associated with Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3A) would depend on whether it was plumbed or relied on a more rustic system of drop toilets and cisterns for water. A plumbed toilet block would have limited research potential, while drop toilets, cisterns and cesspits have a higher potential for sealed artefact deposits associated with various phases of use.

Structural remains of the railway corridor and isolated artefacts associated with its use have limited archaeological research potential as they would provide little by way of substantial, unique information not readily available elsewhere. Particularly as the railway track has been removed across much of the site (except the northwest corner) anticipated remnants are generally limited to ballast introduced for construction of the track and hardware left in situ following track removal.

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

Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3) holds significance for being designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet.

No other significant associations were identified for other railway infrastructure elements.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The sandstone remains of Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3) and No. 3 (Item 15) would hold aesthetic significance. The layout of the Railway Corridor (Item 44) within the Rookwood landscape would hold aesthetic significance, though this significance would not necessarily relate to physical remains of the track ballast or signalling machinery.

None of the railway infrastructure at Rookwood is likely to contain evidence of unique technical significance.

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

All remains associated with railway infrastructure at Rookwood would have the ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. The remains of Mortuary Stations No. 1 and 3 could be particularly effectively interpreted in situ (noting the remains of Mortuary Station No. 1 have been substantially interpreted already). The remains of the toilet block for Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3A) have the potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains.

As much of the track was stripped from the site following closure, very little of the actual track remains within Rookwood and is focused at the northwest corner of the study area. In most areas along the Railway Corridor (Item 44) these remains would likely be limited to any remnant signal machinery, hardware and ballast laid for the track.

Summary Statement of Significance—Rail Infrastructure

As archaeological evidence with substantial archaeological research potential, their intactness and capacity to demonstrate rare aspects of NSW history, sealed artefact deposits and structural remains of Mortuary Stations No. 1 and 3 have the potential to be of significance at a state level, depending on their nature and extent. The toilet block associated with Mortuary Station No. 1 (Item 3A) comprises part of the Mortuary Station No. 1 complex as a later (c1890) addition. Remains of the toilet block and associated sealed artefact deposits have the potential to be of state significance.

Archaeological remains of the Railway Corridor (Item 44) and Dead End Railway Siding (Item 17) hold little archaeological significance as they are unlikely to provide substantial input into any scientific, cultural or historical lines of enquiry. These remains would qualify as 'works' under the Heritage Act., as opposed to relics. While the fabric of the railway corridor would provide little additional information, their layout holds significance as part of a broader cultural landscape.

7.1.4 Human Internments and Grave Furniture

Sub-surface evidence of human internments and grave furniture across the entirety of Rookwood Necropolis is considered in this significance assessment.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

Rookwood Necropolis is only one of an extensive suite of cemeteries across NSW and the greater Sydney region. The size of Rookwood as compared to other cemeteries would allow for the comparison of burial styles and grave furniture between temporal periods and cultural groups in a scale not matched elsewhere in the southern hemisphere.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

Human internments have been traditionally studied by archaeologists as a means of examining cultural understandings of life and death between individuals and larger groups. The material nature of internment and insight into cultural practices might not be captured in historical or anthropological documents. The study of human remains could provide insight into diet, health, occupation (through wear) and disease, though some of this information would be available from historical censuses.

This type of data would be widely available at cemeteries across NSW and the greater Sydney region but the sample size in any of these regions would not be nearly as substantial.

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?

The knowledge gained from the examination of human internments and grave furniture has the potential to address broad ranging questions about human history and would allow for the comparison of findings along several avenues. Comparative research would have the potential to address understandings of health, diet, cultural practices and the localised scale by examining different cultural groups and temporal periods within Rookwood. It might also compare evidence at large scales including regional Sydney, NSW, Australia or internationally.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Human internments have been traditionally studied by archaeologists as a means of examining cultural understandings of life and death between individuals and larger groups. The arrangement of the body, selection of burial goods and use of grave furniture provides several fruitful lines of enquiry rarely captured in historical resources. Memorial items left by family members, if substantial enough to remain on site or gradually be buried, would provide a unique form of knowledge related to mourning and memorialisation.

Human remains themselves are useful as sources of data regarding diet, health, occupation (through wear) and disease. Many of the human internments at Rookwood have occurred within living memory. It would be unsuitable to undertake any archaeological investigation of human remains.

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

There are several internments with associated grave furniture at Rookwood associated with significant individuals and groups associated with NSW and Australia.

While most internments hold significance locally through bonds of family or community, burials of historically notable individuals would hold significance at a state level.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Grave furniture and burial goods hold a degree of aesthetic significance as purposefully planned and sometimes artistically created memorial items.

Human internments and grave furniture at Rookwood are unlikely to hold any technical significance.

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

Grave furniture in particular has the potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. The recovery and reinstatement of broken and buried grave furniture would be a suitable means of demonstrating the past through archaeological remains.

Many of the human internments at Rookwood have occurred within living memory. It would be unsuitable to use human remains or grave goods in any sort of interpretive display.

Summary Statement of Significance—Human Internments and Grave Furniture

The majority of human internments and grave furniture at Rookwood would be significant at a local level. The graves of individuals particularly significant to the course of history in NSW or Australia would have the potential to be of state significance.

7.1.5 Residences

The following historical archaeological items are considered in this significance assessment of residences:

- Item 1A, Rangers Lodge (Phase 3);
- Item 2, Independent Sexton's House (Phase 3);
- Item 4, Presbyterian Office/Residence (Phase 3);
- Item 5, Managers Residence (Catholic) (Phase 3);
- Item 6, Managers Residence and Complex (Anglican) (Phase 3); and
- Item 21, Residence (Keating Family) (Phase 5).

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

The various residences of managers and other cemetery staff contained within Rookwood have the potential to contribute knowledge about daily life unique to this particular style of occupation. Cemetery managers' and caretakers' residences are not a unique site type, but part of the interest with the

residences at Rookwood is the potential for comparative analysis between individuals and families living within the same immediate area.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

Sealed artefact deposits, structural remains of the homes and outbuildings from the various residences contained in Rookwood have the potential to contribute information about daily life for families living at Rookwood, offering the type of detail which may not be captured in historical documents.

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?

The findings from the analysis of structures and artefact deposits from these residences might inform general questions relating to daily life for cemetery workers and their families, including the types of activities undertaken at the residence of the cemetery manager. Broader questions regarding the division of work and labour for persons living at their workplace and could also prove fruitful.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Evidence with archaeological research potential associated with residences at Rookwood might involve sealed artefact deposits (eg underfloor deposits, cesspits, wells and dumping areas), gardens and pathways, remains of houses, and outbuildings.

Isolated artefacts would have limited archaeological research potential.

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

The Rangers Lodge (Item 1) was designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet, who also designed Mortuary Station No. 1.

Most of the caretakers and managers identified in historical accounts of Rookwood would be considered significant at a local level.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Remains of some of the managers' residences might be considered to have some aesthetic significance, though further investigation would be required to determine this.

It is unlikely that any of the residences at Rookwood would hold any technical significance.

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

There is some potential that the structural remains of houses, outbuildings and landscaping elements associated with the residences at Rookwood would have the ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains.

At present the remains of the Independent Sexton's House (Item 2), Presbyterian Office/Residence (Item 4) and Anglican Managers Residence and Complex (including Workshop, Store and Nursery) (Item 6) are visible and could be used for interpretation. Archaeological investigations to further define and expose these structures would assist in further demonstrating the past through archaeological remains.

Summary Statement of Significance—Residences

Most of the residences at Rookwood hold substantial research potential to inform a broader understanding of families working and living within a cemetery. While none of the residences were designed or occupied by individuals or groups of historical importance they represent an important phase in the management and care of Rookwood in a unique setting. As a part of the broader Rookwood landscape the remains of these residences have the potential to hold significance at a state level.

As a later residence with septic services and low potential for sealed artefact deposits and extensive unrecorded outbuildings to provide additional insight into the lifeways of its occupants, archaeological evidence associated with the Keating Residence (Item 18) would be significant at a local level.

7.1.6 Rest Houses and Shelters

The following historical archaeological items are considered in this significance assessment:

- Item 8, Shed/Ornamental Arbour for Clergy (Phase 3);
- Item 10, Lattice Rest House (Ladies Only) (Phase 4);
- Item 10A, Lattice Shelter (No. 1 Anglican, Section B) (Phase 4);
- Item 11, Lattice Rest House (No. 1 Wesleyan) (Phase 4);
- Item 12; Lattice Rest House (No. 1 Anglican Section GG) (Phase 4);
- Item 13, Rest House and Workers Change Room (Phase 4); and
- Item 18, Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory (Phase 5).

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

The need for rest houses and shelters at Rookwood reflects both the size of the cemetery and the distance travelled by mourners and visitors attending the site. A review of NSW cemeteries suggests that these are not common features, and as such the suite of rest houses contained within Rookwood are unique to it. Item 13 (Rest House and Workers Change Room) included a change room for cemetery staff. As the only change room identified on the site it represents a form of archaeological resource unique within Rookwood.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

Many of the shelters were predominantly shade structures without any additional associated features or activity areas. The layout and construction of the shelters could be determined from historical plans and photographs, though some of the decorative detail, gardens, landscaping elements and alignments might be informed by archaeological excavations.

Items 12 (Lattice Rest House) and 18 (Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory) contain evidence of additional services, as the area around Item 12 contains a cistern/well and urn base while plumbed amenities are evident in the remains of Item 18.

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?

Archaeological remains of the rest houses and shelters have the potential to provide knowledge of late–nineteenth and early-twentieth century funerary customs and memorial landscapes in Australia.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Archaeological evidence associated with these site types might include structural remnants (footings), evidence of landscaping elements such as gardens, paving, kerbs or drains, and sealed artefact deposits associated with their use. As structures that would not have been intensively used it is likely that isolated artefacts reflecting ephemeral use only would be encountered. The exception to this is Item 13 (Rest House and Workers Change Room) which may contain more substantial sealed artefact deposits resulting from consistent, repeated use by cemetery staff.

With the exception of Item 13, these structures would have limited archaeological research potential.

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

There are no known associations between the rest houses and individuals or groups of historical significance.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The rest houses and shelters, as well as the landscaped areas surrounding them, would hold aesthetic significance.

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

Structural remnants of Items 11 (Lattice Rest House, No. 1 Wesleyan), 12 (Lattice Rest House, No. 1 Anglican Section GG) and 18 (Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory) are visible at present; all of these items would have the ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains. Of the remaining items, only Item 10A (Lattice Shelter) may not have the potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains, as its location is uncertain.

Summary Statement of Significance—Rest Houses and Shelters

Archaeological remains of the rest houses and shelters hold significance as landscape elements which reflect the scale of the site and the more exhaustive travel process required to visit Rookwood prior to the widespread use of motor vehicles. While rest houses and shelters do appear at some cemeteries in Australia and elsewhere, a review of cemeteries in NSW suggests that they are a feature unique to Rookwood within the state, particularly in their widespread use across the landscape.

Archaeological remains of the rest shelters, with the exception of Item 13 (Rest House and Workers Change Room), have limited archaeological research potential. While they form part of a broader memorial landscape, several examples of rest shelters have been restored and conserved across the site. Archaeological remains of the rest shelters would be of local significance. Archaeological evidence associated with the Rest House and Workers Change Room (Item 13) has the potential to be of state significance, depending on its nature and extent.

7.1.7 Other Cemetery Infrastructure

The following historical archaeological items are considered in this significance assessment of other cemetery infrastructure:

- Item 1, Lodge Stables/Compound (Phase 3);
- Item 25, Weatherboard Kiosk (Phase 5);
- Item 41, Well/Cistern (Phase not known);
- Item 42, Unidentified Building (Phase not known); and
- Item 43, Jewish Receiving Building (Phase 3).

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Site Can?

As an item constructed to receive Jewish passengers arriving at Mortuary Station No. 1 for funerals, the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) could contribute knowledge that no other site can. In NSW mortuary rail stations are limited to those established within Rookwood and the corresponding Mortuary Station constructed near Central Station in Chippendale.

The Lodge Stables/Compound (Item 1) also has the potential to contribute knowledge no other site can as it represents the only extensive maintenance compound used over the course of several historical phases. Remains of the Lodge Stables/Compound may contain archaeological evidence representing changing maintenance requirements at the Rookwood.

As elements associated with a cemetery (as opposed to other commercial or domestic activities) the Weatherboard Kiosk (Item 25) and Well/Cistern (Item 41) may contribute knowledge specific to the functioning of and activities at a cemetery. It is unlikely that these items would contribute knowledge that no other site can.

Until further investigation is undertaken, it is unknown whether Item 42 (Unidentified Building) has the potential to contribute knowledge that no other site can.

Can the Site Contribute Knowledge that No Other Resource Can?

Structural remains and sealed artefact deposits associated with the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) could contribute knowledge about daily activities, including the movement of funeral processions and mourners, at Rookwood which might not be available from historical documents or plans.

Similarly, sealed artefact deposits and structural remains outlining the changing use of the Lodge Stables/Compound (Item 1) would have the potential to provide detail about staff activities relating to maintenance and transportation at Rookwood which may not be available from historical documents. Structural remains and sealed deposits of the Weatherboard Kiosk (Item 25) could provide detail of items displayed, sold and consumed at Rookwood. This information may not be available from historical documents.

If the Well/Cistern (Item 41) contains sealed artefact deposits, it has the potential to contribute knowledge about its age and function that might not be available from historical documents and plans.

Until further investigation is undertaken, it is unknown whether Item 42 (Unidentified Building) has the potential to contribute knowledge that no other resource can.

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?

Of the five sites identified in this thematic grouping, only the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) would have the potential to contribute to major research questions. Archaeological evidence associated with the Jewish Receiving Building could provide insight into funerary and mourning customs for a distinct cultural group at Rookwood.

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

Structural remains and sealed artefact deposits associated with the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) would have significant research potential for understanding the building's layout and the daily activities undertaken within it.

Sealed artefact deposits within the Well/Cistern (Item 41) (if any) would have some archaeological research potential to inform the item's function and date. This archaeological potential would be limited, as any artefacts found would not necessarily prove useful for additional analysis. It would be nearly impossible to determine the dumping habits which would have resulted in their accumulation.

The archaeological research potential for the Unidentified Building (Item 42) identified in a 1943 aerial photograph of the site is substantial. There appears to have been little or no disturbance to the site since demolition of the building, and in 1943 it featured a double avenue of what appear to be mature trees lining the drive leading toward it from the road (Figure 6.40). Archaeological investigations could assist in identifying this building's age, function and construction techniques used. Sealed artefact deposits associated with it could provide information regarding the people who worked at, lived in or travelled through this structure.

The Lodge Stables/Compound (Item 1) and Weatherboard Kiosk (Item 25) have some archaeological research potential as structural remains and sealed artefact deposits from either site could provide information relating to daily activities at each site and their changing functions or spatial arrangements.

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

No associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance were identified for the selected items.

Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

Archaeological remains of the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) would hold some aesthetic significance.

Until further investigation is undertaken, it is unknown whether Item 42 (Unidentified Building) would have any aesthetic or technical significance.

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

Archaeological evidence associated with Items 1 (Lodge Stables/Compound), 25 (Weatherboard Kiosk), 42 (Unidentified Building) and 43 (Jewish Receiving Building) has the potential to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains.

As Item 41 (Well/Cistern) is currently sealed, it is not possible to determine if it contains archaeological resources that would be suitable for display or interpretation.

Summary Statement of Significance—Other Cemetery Infrastructure

Archaeological evidence associated with the Jewish Receiving Building (Item 43) holds broad significance in relation to the funerary and mourning customs of a cultural group at Rookwood. As an important structure with archaeological research potential, archaeological evidence associated with the Jewish Receiving Building could be of significance at a state level, depending on its nature and extent.

Archaeological remains of the Lodge Stables/Compound (Item 1) could provide evidence of changing maintenance and transportation techniques at Rookwood. As part of the original implementation of the Haslems Creek Cemetery (eventually Rookwood) archaeological evidence associated with the Lodge Stables/Compound could be of significance at a state level, depending on its nature and extent.

The Weatherboard Kiosk (Item 25) is a later addition to the memorial landscape of Rookwood and served to provide goods and services to visitors, staff, residents and mourners. As a modern (c1928) structure with plumbed services and a solid foundation, it has a comparatively limited archaeological research potential. Archaeological evidence associated with the Weatherboard Kiosk would be significant at a local level.

The age and function of the Unidentified Building (Item 42) are unknown, though substantial plantings and a formal landscape surround it in 1943 and limited disturbance to the site following demolition suggests that it has some archaeological potential. As very little is known about the structure, its archaeological research potential is high and investigations could assist in its dating and identification. No historical or cultural associations have been made in relation to this structure, and the remains of the Unidentified Building would be significant only at a local.

The Well/Cistern (Item 41) at Rookwood has some potential to contain artefacts relating to its function and use within the cemetery. Archaeological evidence associated with the Well/Cistern would likely be of local significance, depending on its nature and extent.

7.2 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance

The assessed level of significance for individual items within Rookwood, as derived from the discussion in Section 7.1 above, is presented in Table 7.1 below. It is also included in Table 6.2 within Section 6.5.1.

Historical archaeological evidence associated with pre-Rookwood uses within the study area would have resulted from ephemeral uses of the area and would consist mostly of land clearing, timber getting and charcoal production. More substantial evidence might include the remains of tenant farmer homesteads, including associated agricultural outbuildings and sealed artefact deposits. Historical archaeological evidence associated with pre-Rookwood (1788–1864) use of the study area would likely be of local significance, depending on its nature and extent.

While several significant non-interment features within Rookwood were identified in Section 6.0, the majority of the site has high archaeological potential in association with the extensive burials that have been excavated within the site from 1867. Internments currently cover most of the land at Rookwood, and, as archaeological items, these hold significance for the data they might provide with regards to past lifeways and cultural perceptions of life and death. Most of the interments (including unmarked

burials) would be of local significance, while the remains of individuals with historical or broad cultural significance in NSW would have the potential to be of state significance.

While many of the landscape elements of Rookwood remain extant and currently visible, changes in use through time and gradual burial through the accumulation of sediment (particularly in areas that are not regularly frequented or landscaped) have likely resulted in their partial or complete burial. Buried or partially demolished landscaping elements associated with cultural landscapes of exceptional or high significance—as identified in this CMP—have the potential to be of state significance, depending on their nature and extent. Other elements associated with creating formal landscapes within the cemeteries of Rookwood would be of local significance.

The historical archaeological resource of Rookwood is vast and represents a wide array of domestic, industrial, spiritual and recreational activities for the greater Sydney population from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. Structural remains and sealed artefact deposits associated with use of the site have the potential to provide insight into the more intricate details of lifeways for those living, working and burying friends and family at Rookwood. Internments themselves can provide a rich source of data and coffins, other grave hardware, burial goods, and burial styles can inform our understandings of life and death for a cross-section of cultural groups within Sydney.

Table 7.1 Levels of Archaeological Significance Assigned to Listed Historical Archaeological Items.

Item No.	Item	MU	Reference	Significance	Curtilage
1	Lodge Stables/Shed	2	Lavelle 1996	State	SHR
1A	Rangers Lodge	2	Lavelle 1996	State	
2	Independent Sexton's House	12	Lavelle 1996	State	
3	Mortuary Station No. 1	7	Lavelle 1996	State	
3A	Toilet Block—Mortuary Station No. 1	7	Lavelle 1996	State	
4	Presbyterian Office/Residence	8	Lavelle 1996	State	
5	Managers Residence (Catholic)	2	Lavelle 1996	State	
6	Managers Residence and Complex (Anglican)	3	Lavelle 1996	State	
7	Chinese Pagoda	8A	Lavelle 1996	State	
36	Former Pond and Fountain, 'Twins' Sculpture	3	Lavelle 1996	State	
37	Semicircular Embankment	2	Lavelle 1996	State	
38	Former Pond	2	Lavelle 1996	State	
43	Jewish Receiving Building	7	New find	State	
8	Shed/Ornamental Arbour for Clergy	3	Lavelle 1996	Local	
10	Lattice Rest House (Ladies Only)	3	Lavelle 1996	Local	
10A	Lattice Shelter (No. 1 Anglican, Section B)	3	Lavelle 1996	Local	
11	Lattice Rest House (No. 1 Wesleyan)	1	Lavelle 1996	Local	
12	Lattice Rest House (No. 1 Anglican Section GG)	3	Lavelle 1996	Local	
21	Residence (Keating Family)	2	Lavelle 1996	Local	
40	Unidentified Sculptural Feature	3	New find	Local	
41	Well/Cistern	3	New find	Local	

Item No.	Item	MU	Reference	Significance	Curtilage
44	Railway Corridor	2, 7, 8A, 13A	Lavelle 1996	Work (non-Relic)	SHR and Non-SHR
13	Rest House and Workers Change Room	14A	Lavelle 1996	State	Non-SHR
15	Mortuary Station No. 3	17	Lavelle 1996	State	
17	Dead-End Railway Siding	5	Lavelle 1996	Work (non-Relic)	
18	Lattice Rest House/Ladies Lavatory	4	Lavelle 1996	Local	
25	Weatherboard Kiosk	4	Lavelle 1996	Local	
42	Unidentified Building	13C	New find	Local	

7.3 Endnotes

- ¹ 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.
- ² Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, viewed 4 April 2016, <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>>.
- ³ Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, viewed 4 April 2016, <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>>.
- ⁴ Noad, KB, 'Douglass, Henry Grattan (1790–1865)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, viewed 4 April 2016, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/douglass-henry-grattan-1987/text2417>>.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 Aboriginal Archaeology

8.1.1 Findings of the Due Diligence Process

The desktop assessment and visual inspection of the study area indicate that it is unlikely for Aboriginal objects to be located in much of the study area.

Two areas with moderate potential for Aboriginal objects were identified within the study area (Figure 5.5). The remainder of the study area holds low to no Aboriginal archaeological potential.

If required, ground disturbance in these areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential would require additional archaeological investigations and possibly an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to mitigate the impacts to Aboriginal objects.

If ground disturbance were proposed in areas of low to no Aboriginal archaeological potential, to meet the requirements of a Due Diligence assessment an updated search of the AHIMS database would be required. If the updated search of the AHIMS found no newly identified sites in the area the proponent could proceed with caution without an AHIP. In these areas, archaeological test excavation is not recommended because there is unlikely to be an Aboriginal archaeological signature present. Management of the areas with low Aboriginal archaeological potential can be based on a due diligence approach.

8.1.2 Required Aboriginal Heritage Management

In order to manage future requirements for Aboriginal heritage, the proponent should include Aboriginal cultural heritage awareness training, and Aboriginal object identification, as a component of all site inductions.

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area has been presented in Figure 5.5. The recommended Aboriginal heritage management strategies for the study area are determined by the assessed levels of Aboriginal archaeological potential. The management strategies for each area of potential are as follows:

- *No to Low Aboriginal Archaeological Potential*

To maintain the statutory protection of a Due Diligence assessment, a new search of the AHIMS database, administered by OEH, should be undertaken prior to any new works undertaken within a twelve month period (each AHIMS search is valid for a twelve month period).

If no new sites were registered in the area, given the low potential for Aboriginal objects the client should proceed with caution and manage the risk of Aboriginal object discovery. Should an Aboriginal object be discovered during works, the expected finds protocol (outlined below) should be enacted.

If any new sites within the area of proposed works were identified by the AHIMS search, the proponent should seek further advice from a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The proponent should maintain a log of AHIMS searches conducted to serve as a record of Due Diligence proceedings.

- *Moderate Aboriginal Archaeological Potential*

In the first instance, ground disturbance in areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential should be avoided. If required, prior to ground disturbance in areas of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential, archaeological testing should be undertaken following the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Code of Practice).¹

This would confirm identify the presence or absence of Aboriginal objects. If any objects were identified, the proponent would need to obtain an AHIP under Section 90 of the NPW Act prior to works commencing.

Unexpected Finds Procedure

If during the process of works Aboriginal sites and/or objects are suspected and/or identified, the following Aboriginal unexpected finds protocol should be enacted:

- Stop work order—all works should cease immediately in the area surrounding the suspected objects. Any identified Aboriginal object(s) should be left in situ and not disturbed in accordance with the requirements of Section 89A of the NPW Act. The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) should be notified immediately; an archaeologist experienced in the identification of Aboriginal cultural material should inspect the suspected Aboriginal objects to make a positive identification.
- If the suspected items are not Aboriginal in origin or manufacture (as defined under the NPW Act), the location and items should be recorded. Works may continue.
- If the objects are confirmed to be Aboriginal objects, the site should be registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) administered by OEH.
- If the suspected items are Aboriginal objects, an AHIP under Section 90 of the NPW Act would be required before works could continue in the area of the identified objects. The extent of any works exclusion zone would need to be determined through discussion with the OEH and Aboriginal community representatives.
- In the unlikely event that human remains were to be discovered at any time during the works, works must cease immediately in the surrounding area. The findings would need to be reported immediately to the New South Wales Coroner's Office and/or the New South Wales Police.

8.2 Historical Archaeology

Rookwood has been used continuously as a cemetery since 1867 and grown through the addition of new internments, monuments, structures and infrastructure constructed across the site since its establishment. A variety of historical archaeological relics assessed as having significance at a local or state level were identified within the study area.

Much of the study area has high historical archaeological potential in association with human burials across the site. This potential is, however, limited to areas known to have been actively used for burials in Rookwood. Areas not known to have been used for internments in any phase have low archaeological potential for unmarked burials. This information is summarised in the *Rookwood Landscape Masterplan*², and should be available from the trust responsible for administering the internment area of interest.

The site has also been identified broadly as having moderate potential for landscaping features such as kerbs, drains, roads and paths associated with the formal layout of the cemetery in a 'gardenesque' fashion. Most of the earlier roads and paths remain in use at the cemetery, and these features would only be anticipated in the vicinity of current or former roads and paths.

Several discrete areas with moderate or high potential for historical archaeological relics were identified during the course of this assessment and are presented in Figure 6.1. Ground disturbance within these areas would require further mitigation and permits.

8.2.1 Required Historical Archaeological Management

- All contractors responsible for ground disturbance within Rookwood should be provided a heritage induction conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist prior to any works beginning. This induction would provide information regarding the nature and appearance of potential heritage items within the study area and the requirements for reporting under the Heritage Act. The notes created from this heritage induction could be added to the general schedule of site inductions for new staff or contractors.
- Ground disturbance works should be avoided in areas assessed as having the potential for historical archaeological relics assessed as being of state significance.
- Further archaeological investigations would be required prior to the removal of historical archaeological relics assessed as being of local significance.

Within the SHR Curtilage

- If ground disturbance works are required in areas of moderate to high historical archaeological potential the proponent should submit an application under Section 60 of the Heritage Act.
- Additional documents, such as an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) may be required to accompany the Section 60 application.
- Ground disturbance other than burials in areas of low historical archaeological potential or works which would result in little or no impact to historical archaeological relics may qualify for a Standard Exemption under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act. It is best engage with
- The excavation of graves is currently covered as a Standard Exemption under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act and no further notification to the Heritage Division is required for graves excavated in areas of low historical archaeological potential.
- While the excavation of graves is covered as a Standard Exemption, it does not allow for such disturbance of areas with moderate or high potential for relics.

Beyond the SHR Curtilage

- If ground disturbance works are required in areas of moderate to high historical archaeological potential the proponent should submit an application under Section 140 of the Heritage Act. This would also meet the requirements of Clause 5.10(7) of the Auburn LEP 2010.
- Additional documents, such as an ARD, may be required to accompany the Section 140 application.

- Ground disturbance in areas of low historical archaeological potential or works which would result in little or no impact to historical archaeological relics may qualify for an Excavation Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act.

8.3 Endnotes

- ¹ DECCW 2010, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, DECCW, Sydney South.
- ² Florence Jacquet Landscape Architect, Rookwood Necropolis Landscape Masterplan, prepared for the Rookwood Trust, August 2014, p 103.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Basic Search Results

AHIMS Extended Search Results



GML Heritage

78 George Street

Redfern New South Wales 2016

Attention: Jennifer Jones

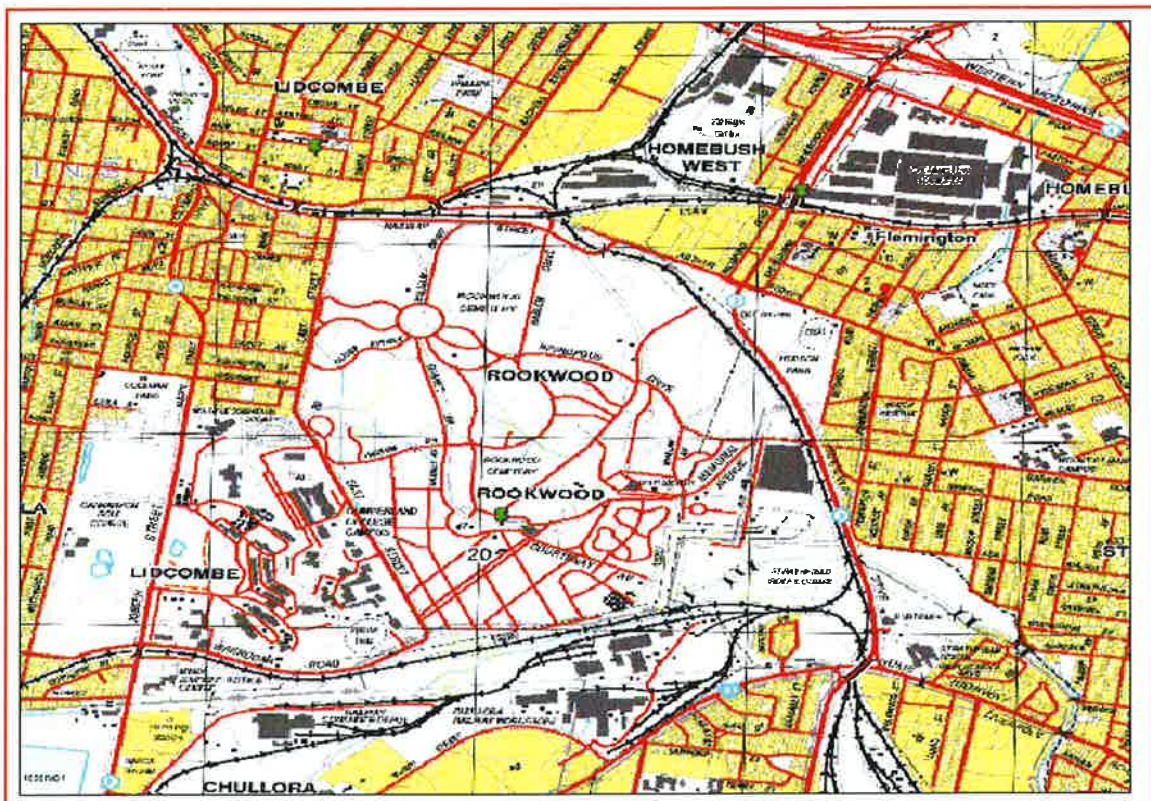
Email: jenniferj@gml.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

Date: 29 October 2015

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 319435 - 321232, Northings : 6249181 - 6251136 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Jennifer Jones on 29 October 2015.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the NSW Government Gazette (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 15-0409
Client Service ID : 197144

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2339	Haslams Ck 1	AGD	56	319810	6251690	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/11/2015 for Jennifer Jones for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 319435 - 321232, Northings : 6249181 - 6251136 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Due diligence assessment.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 1

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Appendix C

State Heritage Curtilage Plan

Appendix C—State Heritage Register Curtilage Plan

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register - SHR: 00718, Plan:1770 Rookwood Cemetery and Necropolis

Gazettal Date: 02 April 1999

0 150 300 450 600 Metres

Scale: 1:7,500

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Legend

- SHR Curtilage
- Land Parcels
- Roads
- LGAs
- Suburbs

Appendix D

Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval (Rev. Ed. 2009)

Appendix D—Standard Exemptions for Works to the SHR Area Requiring Heritage Council Approval (Rev ed. 2009)

HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

STANDARD EXEMPTIONS FOR WORKS REQUIRING HERITAGE COUNCIL APPROVAL

Heritage Council



of New South Wales

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INTRODUCTION

In NSW important items of our environmental heritage are listed on the State Heritage Register. Any changes to those items should respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that make the heritage place special.

Any major works proposed for **State Heritage Register items** therefore need to be assessed and approved by the Heritage Council to ensure that the heritage significance of the item will not be adversely affected.

However, the assessment process can waste the time and resources of both the owner and the Heritage Council if the works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place. The Heritage Act allows the Minister for Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council, **to grant exemptions for certain activities** which would otherwise require approval under the NSW Heritage Act.

There are two types of exemptions which can apply to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register:

1. **standard exemptions** for all items on the State Heritage Register. Typical activities that are exempted include building maintenance, minor repairs, alterations to certain interiors or areas and change of use.
2. **site specific exemptions** for a particular heritage item can be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council.

These guidelines have been prepared to inform owners and managers of heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register about the standard exemptions. They also explain how to develop site specific exemptions for a heritage item.

The State Heritage Register

Heritage places and items of particular importance to the people of New South Wales are listed on the State Heritage Register. The Register was created in April 1999 by amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The key to listing on the State Heritage Register is the level of significance. Only those heritage items which are of **state significance in NSW** are listed on the State Heritage Register.

To check whether an item is listed on the register, check the online heritage database on the homepage of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning:

www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

This online database lists all statutorily protected items in NSW. It may be accessed from the homepage, via the Listings tab, then Heritage databases.

WHY HAVE STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

The standard exemptions apply to all items listed on the State Heritage Register. These exemptions came into force on 5 September, 2008. They replace all previous standard exemptions.

The current exemptions replace those gazetted on 4 April 2006 and as amended 28 April 2006. They relate to a broad range of minor development and will result in a more streamlined approval process.

The purpose of the standard exemptions is to clarify for owners, the Heritage Branch and local councils what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval. This ensures that owners are not required to make unnecessary applications for minor maintenance and repair.

The Heritage Council has prepared guidelines to help owners and managers to interpret and apply the standard exemptions. Those guidelines were first published in 2004 and have been incorporated into this document.

HOW WILL EXEMPTIONS ALREADY IN PLACE BE AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

1. **Standard Exemptions:** The new standard exemptions replace all existing standard exemptions.
2. **Site Specific Exemptions:** Some heritage items have site specific exemptions for works other than those in the standard list. Site specific exemptions will continue to remain in force.

WHAT OTHER APPROVALS ARE NECESSARY TO DO WORK ON A HERITAGE ITEM?

The exemptions only reduce the need to obtain approval from the Heritage Council, under section 60 of the Heritage Act, to carry out works to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register. You should check with your local council for information on additional development and building approvals, and with the Heritage Branch for other approvals which may be required under the Heritage Act, such as an Excavation Permit.

HOW TO RELATE THE STANDARD EXEMPTION CLAUSES TO YOUR HERITAGE ITEM

The standard exemption clauses can be grouped under two headings:

- maintenance and repairs;
- alterations.

Clauses have been kept as concise as possible to avoid ambiguities. The terminology used is consistent with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Australia ICOMOS is the Australian Chapter of International Council on Monuments and Sites, a UNESCO-affiliated international organisation of conservation specialists. The *Burra Charter* is a nationally accepted standard for assessing and managing change to heritage items.

Before you develop firm proposals for changes to the heritage item, take the following actions:

- [1.] Check the boundaries of the item to which the State Heritage Register listing applies;
- [2.] Check the exemptions which apply to your heritage item;
- [3.] Read these explanatory notes to ensure that the work you propose is exempted, and check if prior Heritage Council notification and endorsement is required before the works are commenced;
- [4.] If the work is not exempted, apply to the Heritage Council for approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act;
- [5.] Check with the local council concerning other approvals that may be required;
- [6.] Check with the Heritage Branch if the work you propose involves the disturbance of relics more than 50 years old.

SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS

HERITAGE ACT, 1977

NOTICE OF ORDER UNDER SECTION 57(2) OF THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:

- 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and**
- 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.**

FRANK SARTOR
Minister for Planning
Sydney, 11 July 2008

SCHEDULE OF EXEMPTIONS TO SUBSECTION 57(1) OF THE

HERITAGE ACT 1977

MADE UNDER SUBSECTION 57(2)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. These general conditions apply to all of the following Exemptions.
2. Anything done pursuant to the following Exemptions must be carried out in accordance with relevant Guidelines issued by the Heritage Branch including *"The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide" 1998*, *"Movable Heritage Principles" 2000* and *"The Heritage Council Policy on Managing Change to Heritage Items"*.
3. The following Standard Exemptions do not apply to anything affecting objects, places, items or sites of heritage significance to Aboriginal people or which affect traditional access by Aboriginal people.
4. The Director, and Managers employed by the Heritage Branch,- Department of Planning; the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services, employed by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority; the Executive Director Culture & Heritage employed by the Department of Environment and Climate Change and the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation may perform any of the functions of the Director-General of the Department of Planning (Director-General) under these exemptions.

The authorisation to the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services.

The authorisation to the Executive Director Culture & Heritage of the Department of Environment and Climate Change is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director Culture & Heritage.

The authorisation to the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is

satisfied, must not be carried out by the General Manager, Sustainability.

5. In these Exemptions, words shall be given the same meaning as in the *Heritage Act 1977* (“the Act”) unless the contrary intention appears from the context of the exemption.
6. Anything done pursuant to the following Exemptions must be specified, supervised and carried out by people with knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the work.

Guidelines

In addition to the above guidelines listed in paragraph two, the Heritage Council adopted further guidelines on 7 April 2004 (revised 2009) for use in interpreting and applying the standard exemptions.

If it is unclear whether proposed development satisfies the requirements of these exemptions, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

1. The following maintenance and cleaning does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

- (a) the maintenance of an item to retain its condition or operation without the removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials;
- (b) cleaning including the removal of surface deposits, organic growths or graffiti by the use of low pressure water (less than 100 psi at the surface being cleaned) and neutral detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing.

NOTE 1: Traditional finishes such as oils and waxes must continue to be used for timber surfaces rather than modern alternative protective coatings such as polyurethane or acrylic which may seal the surface and can cause damage.

NOTE 2: Surface patina which has developed on the fabric may be an important part of the item's significance and if so needs to be preserved during maintenance and cleaning.

Guidelines

Maintenance is distinguished from repairs, restoration and reconstruction as it does not involve the removal of or damage to existing fabric or the introduction of new materials. It is a continuing process of protective care. Typical maintenance activity includes:

- *the removal of vegetation and litter from gutters and drainage systems;*
- *resecuring and tightening fixings of loose elements of building fabric;*
- *lubricating equipment and services which have moving parts;*
- *the application of protective coatings such as limewash, polish, oils and waxes to surfaces which have previously had such coatings applied; and*
- *cleaning by the removal of surface deposits using methods other than aggressive mechanical or chemical techniques such as high pressure, high temperature or strong solvents which may affect the substrate.*

This standard exemption applies to the maintenance of all types of heritage items including buildings, works, landscapes, cemeteries and movable heritage. Reference should be made to other relevant standard exemptions (#12, 14 and 17) for particular types of items.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 2: REPAIRS

1. 1. Repair to an item which is of the type described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

- (a) the replacement of services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing service routes, cavities or voids or replaces existing surface mounted services and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric;**
- (b) the repair (such as refixing and patching) or the replacement of missing, damaged or deteriorated fabric that is beyond further maintenance, which matches the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric.**

NOTE 1: Repairs must be based on the principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Therefore replacement must only occur as a last resort where the major part of an element has decayed beyond further maintenance.

NOTE 2: Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric for future maintenance.

NOTE 3: Repair must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing detailing, such as vents, capping, chimneys, carving, decoration or glazing.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is not intended to allow the cumulative replacement of large amounts or a high proportion of the fabric of an item. If replacement of large amounts of fabric is necessary, an application will be required to be submitted under s. 60 of the Heritage Act. If there is uncertainty about whether the proposed extent of repair is exempt from approval, advice should be sought from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

Repairs should have detailed specifications and carried out by licensed tradespeople with experience in the conservation of heritage buildings. It is essential that the composition of elements of the fabric such renders, mortars, timber species and metal types remain the same to assist with matching appearance and avoiding chemical incompatibility.

Repair may involve reconstruction which means returning an item to a known earlier state. This may involve the use of new or recycled materials.

Reconstruction must satisfy a four-part test to qualify for exemption from approval:

- 1. The nature of the earlier state being reconstructed must be known. Where there is conjecture about the earlier state of the fabric or where it is proposed to change the appearance, material or method of fixing of the fabric an application under s.60 of the Heritage Act will be required.*
- 2. The replacement fabric must be matching in appearance and method of fixing. The use of salvaged or recycled fabric can be a valuable resource in matching appearance in preference to the use of new fabric which may appear obtrusive. However the damage to other heritage buildings by the salvaging of fabric for reuse is unacceptable. Salvaged materials must be judiciously sourced so as not to encourage secondary damage to other heritage resources. The use of artificial ageing techniques to assist the matching of new with original fabric is only advocated where there is an obtrusive mismatch of materials which negatively impacts on the heritage significance of the item. Ideally, new and original fabric should be subtly discernable on close examination to assist interpretation of the history of change to the building.*
- 3. The fabric being replaced must be beyond further maintenance. The replacement of fabric may only occur where fabric is missing or it is so damaged or deteriorated that it is beyond further maintenance. In many cases the judgement about the level of deterioration and the effectiveness of further maintenance will require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. If it is unclear that the fabric is beyond further maintenance, its replacement will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.*
- 4. Significant fabric must not be damaged or removed. In all cases of repair, the damage or removal of significant fabric is not permitted without approval. Significant fabric is that which contributes to the heritage significance of the item. The identification of the level of significance of fabric will usually require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. The damage or removal of significant fabric will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.*

New material used in repairs should where possible be date stamped in a location which is not conspicuous but is legible on close examination. Archival recording of removed and replacement fabric is advocated and should be used in interpretive displays where practicable.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 3: PAINTING

- 1. Painting does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act if the painting:**
 - (a) does not involve the disturbance or removal of earlier paint layers other than that which has failed by chalking, flaking, peeling or blistering;**
 - (b) involves over-coating with an appropriate surface as an isolating layer to provide a means of protection for significant earlier layers or to provide a stable basis for repainting; and**
 - (c) employs the same colour scheme and paint type as an earlier scheme if they are appropriate to the substrate and do not endanger the survival of earlier paint layers.**
- 2. Painting which employs a different colour scheme and paint type from an earlier scheme does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that:**
 - (a) the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item; and**
 - (b) the person proposing to undertake the painting has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied.**
- 3. A person proposing to undertake repainting of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal involved in the repainting. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

NOTE: Preference should be given to the re-establishment of historically significant paint schemes of the item that are appropriate to the significance of the building.

Guidelines

Painting of surfaces which have not previously been painted such as face brickwork, stone, concrete or galvanised iron is likely to adversely affect the heritage significance of the item and is not exempt from approval under this standard exemption. Likewise, the stripping of paint coatings which were intended to be protective may expose the substrate to damage and cause the loss of the historical record and significance of the building. In cases where surface preparation has revealed significant historic paint layers, repainting should facilitate the interpretation of the evolution of the building by displaying appropriately located sample patches of historic paint schemes. This

information should also be examined if it is proposed to recreate earlier finishes or paint schemes.

Paint removal of failed layers to achieve a stable base for repainting is exempt from approval but intervention should be minimised to avoid the loss of the significant historical record. Where old paint layers are sound they should be left undisturbed. The removal of paint with a high content of lead or other hazardous materials requires considerable care and use of experienced tradespeople as its disturbance can create health hazards. If the removal of such paint layers will adversely affect the heritage significance of the item, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Reference should be made to The Maintenance Series, NSW Heritage Branch, particularly Information Sheets 6.2 Removing Paint from Old Buildings, 7.2 Paint Finishes and 7.3 Basic Limewash which are available online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 4: EXCAVATION

- 1. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a), (b) or (c) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied that:**
 - (a) an archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or**
 - (b) the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; or**
 - (c) a statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.**
- 2. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) the excavation or disturbance of land is for the purpose of exposing underground utility services infrastructure which occurs within an existing service trench and will not affect any other relics;**
 - (b) the excavation or disturbance of land is to carry out inspections or emergency maintenance or repair on underground utility services and due care is taken to avoid effects on any other relics;**
 - (c) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain, repair, or replace underground utility services to buildings which will not affect any other relics;**
 - (d) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain or repair the foundations of an existing building which will not affect any associated relics;**
 - (e) the excavation or disturbance of land is to expose survey marks for use in conducting a land survey**
- 3. A person proposing to excavate or disturb land in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed excavation or disturbance of land and set out why it satisfies the criteria set out in paragraph 1. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a), (b) or (c) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

NOTE 1: Any excavation with the potential to affect Aboriginal objects must be referred to the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

NOTE 2: If any Aboriginal objects are discovered on the site, excavation or disturbance is to cease and the Department of Environment and Climate Change is to be informed in accordance with section 91 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

NOTE 3: This exemption does not allow the removal of State significant relics.

NOTE 4: Where substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment, zoning plan, management plan or statement required by this exemption, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

NOTE 5: Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics which are likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites or archaeological resources.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 5: RESTORATION

- 1. Restoration of an item by returning significant fabric to a known earlier location without the introduction of new material does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.**
- 2. The following restoration does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the restoration has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:**
 - (a) the restoration of an item without the introduction of new material (except for fixings) to reveal a known earlier configuration by removing accretions or reassembling existing components which does not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.**
- 3. A person proposing to undertake restoration of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and set out why there is a need for restoration to be undertaken and the proposed material and method of restoration. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

Restoration in accordance with clause 1 of this standard exemption does not involve the removal of fabric and only relates to the return of fabric which has been removed to storage or has been dislodged from its original location.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 6: DEVELOPMENT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OR DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- 1. Minor development specifically identified as exempt development which does not materially impact on heritage significance, by a conservation policy or strategy within a conservation management plan which has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW or by a conservation management strategy endorsed by the Director-General does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.**
- 2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

This standard exemption does not exempt development that is consistent with a conservation policy or strategy contained in an endorsed conservation management plan or interim conservation management strategy other than development that is specifically identified as exempt development in that conservation plan or strategy.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 7: MINOR ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE OR NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

1. Anything which in the opinion of the Director-General is of a minor nature and will have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.
2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed activity. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed activity meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

This standard exemption has the potential to relate to a wide range of minor development. In determining whether a proposed development is minor the Director may have regard to the context of the particular heritage item such as its size and setting. For instance a development may be considered to be minor in the context of Prospect Reservoir's 1200ha curtilage whereas a similar proposal affecting an item on a smaller site may not be considered to be minor.

In order to assess whether a proposal has an adverse affect on heritage significance it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item's heritage significance and an assessment of whether a proposal impacts on that significance.



STANDARD EXEMPTION 8: NON-SIGNIFICANT FABRIC

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the alteration of a building involving the construction or installation of new fabric or services or the removal of building fabric which will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.
2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

In order to assess the level of significance of fabric it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item's heritage significance and to grade the fabric of the place in accordance with its association with or impact on that significance. It may not always be concluded that more recent fabric is of less or no heritage significance.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 9: CHANGE OF USE

1. The change of use of an item or its curtilage or the commencement of an additional or temporary use does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the change of use has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the use does not involve the alteration of the fabric, layout or setting of the item or the carrying out of development other than that permitted by other standard or site specific exemptions; and
 - (b) the use does not involve the cessation of the primary use for which the building was erected, a later significant use or the loss of significant associations with the item by current users;
2. A person proposing to change the use of an item or its curtilage or to commence an additional or temporary use of an item or its curtilage in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the changes proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) and (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

For the purposes of this standard exemption any change of use which is inconsistent with specific conditions of any previous approval or consent such as hours of operation or nature of conduct of an activity requires approval under section 57(1) or the modification of an approval under section 65A of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 10: NEW BUILDINGS

1. Subdivision under the *Strata Scheme (Freehold Development) Act* or *Strata Scheme (Leasehold Development) Act* of the interior of a building that has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.
2. Alteration to the interior of a building which has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

Subdivision to which clause 1 of this standard exemption applies must not subdivide the curtilage of the exterior of a building other than approved car spaces. A strata plan which otherwise proposes the subdivision of the curtilage of a heritage item requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.

For the purposes of clause 2 of this standard exemption, alterations to the interior of a building:

- *do not include internal alterations to additions to buildings which existed prior to the listing of the site on the State Heritage Register or publication of the interim heritage order;*
- *must not affect the external appearance of the building such as by balcony enclosure or window screening; and*
- *must not be inconsistent with any specific conditions of a previous approval.*

Such alterations require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 11: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

1. The erection of temporary structures does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to erect the structure has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the structure will be erected within and used for a maximum period of 4 weeks after which it will be removed within a period of 2 days and not erected again within a period of 6 months; and
 - (b) the structure is not to be located where it could damage or endanger significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items.
2. A person proposing to erect a structure of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and set out the nature of the structure, the use for the structure and how long it will remain in place and the next occasion on which it is anticipated that the structure will be erected. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

The cumulative impact of the multiple use of this standard exemption will be considered by the Director in the assessment of the simultaneous construction of a number of temporary structures or a succession of temporary structures which may have a prolonged adverse impact on heritage significance of the item.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 12: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

- 1. Landscape maintenance which is of the type described below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) weeding, watering, mowing, top-dressing, pest control and fertilizing necessary for the continued health of plants, without damage or major alterations to layout, contours, plant species or other significant landscape features;**
 - (b) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material), not exceeding 10% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;**
 - (c) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material) between 10% and 30% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;**
 - (d) removal of dead or dying trees which are to be replaced by trees of the same species in the same location; or**
 - (e) tree surgery by a qualified arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon necessary for the health of those plants.**
- 2. A person proposing to undertake landscape maintenance in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) 1(c) or 1(d) must write to the Director-General and describe the maintenance proposed and provide certification by a qualified or experienced arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon that the maintenance is necessary for the tree's health or for public safety. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed maintenance meets these criteria, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

NOTE 1: In relation to cemeteries, landscape features include monuments, grave markers, grave surrounds, fencing, path edging and the like.

NOTE 2: Other standard exemptions may apply to landscape maintenance such as #4 Excavation and #6 Development endorsed by the Heritage Council; and #7 Minor works with no adverse heritage impact.

Guidelines

Landscape features and gardens can be of heritage significance in their own right. They are often vital to the curtilage of a heritage item and fundamental to the setting of other (eg; built or archaeological) heritage items and important to the appreciation of their heritage significance. Landscape setting is by its nature evolving and often requires more regular maintenance than other elements of heritage fabric. Horticultural advice may be required to ensure a regime of maintenance appropriate to the retention of the heritage significance of a place.

General advice about landscape maintenance is provided by The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide Information Sheet 9.1 Heritage Gardens and Grounds, printed versions available from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

General advice about heritage gardens is also available on the Heritage Branch website at: http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/06_subnav_10.htm and at: www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 13: SIGNAGE

- 1. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) temporary signage which is located behind or on the glass surface of a shop window which is not internally illuminated or flashing and is to be removed within eight weeks; or**
 - (b) a real estate sign indicating that the place is for auction, sale or letting and related particulars and which is removed within 10 days of the sale or letting of the place;**
- 2. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) respectively have been met and the person proposing to erect it has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:**
 - (a) the erection of non-illuminated signage for the sole purpose of providing information to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the item and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items; or**
 - (b) signage which is in the form of a flag or banner associated with a building used for a purpose which requires such form of promotion such as a theatre or gallery, which is displayed for a maximum period of eight weeks and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage;**
- 3. A person proposing to erect signage of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the nature and purpose of the advertising or signage. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) or 2(b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**
- 4. Signage of the kind described in paragraphs 1 and 2 must:**
 - (a) not conceal or involve the removal of signage which has an integral relationship with the significance of the item;**
 - (b) be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the item;**
 - (c) be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the item; and**
 - (d) reuse existing fixing points or insert fixings within existing joints without damage to adjacent masonry.**

Guidelines

In addition to the requirements of clause 4 of the standard exemptions, signage may be controlled by development control plans or signage policies prepared by the relevant local council. The operation of the standard exemptions do not affect the requirements for consent by local councils or the need to satisfy any signage policies which may have been adopted by them.

Additional forms of signage not addressed by this standard exemption may not require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if they satisfy the requirements of other standard exemptions such as Standard Exemption 7 (Minor Activities with no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or Standard Exemption 8 (Non-significant Fabric).

Signage in accordance with clause 2(a) of the standard exemption for the purpose of assisting the interpretation of heritage significance:

- requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if additional information is provided which is unrelated to heritage interpretation such as commercial promotion or sponsorship; and*
- must be in accordance with Interpreting Heritage Places and Items published by the Heritage Council and available online.*

STANDARD EXEMPTION 14: BURIAL SITES AND CEMETERIES

1. Development on land within a burial site or cemetery which is of the type described in (a), (b) or (c) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:
 - (a) the creation of a new grave;
 - (b) the erection of monuments or grave markers in a place of consistent character, including materials, size and form, which will not be in conflict with the character of the place; or
 - (c) an excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of carrying out conservation or repair of monuments or grave markers;

provided that there will be no disturbance to human remains, to relics in the form of grave goods, associated landscape features or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance.
2. A person proposing to carry out development in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) or (c) must write to the Director-General and describe the development proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.
3. This exemption does not apply to the erection of above-ground chambers, columbaria or vaults, or the designation of additional areas to be used as a burial place.

NOTE 1: Other standard exemptions apply to the maintenance, cleaning and repair of burial sites and cemeteries.

Guidelines

In addition to burial remains and artefacts, above ground cemetery elements may include headstones, footstones and other burial markers or monuments and associated elements such as grave kerbing, iron grave railings, grave furniture, enclosures and plantings. It is important that cemeteries listed on the State Heritage Register have a conservation policy or conservation management plan endorsed by the Heritage Council and that it records the history and significant fabric of the place with policies for conservation, relocation and the erection of new monuments and grave markers.

Additional advice about the management of heritage cemeteries is provided in:

- *Cemeteries: Guidelines for their Care and Conservation, Heritage Council of NSW and Department of Planning, 1992;*
- *Skeletal Remains, NSW Heritage Council, 1998;*
- *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2002.*

STANDARD EXEMPTION 15: COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS AND ORDERS

1. Development which is required for the purpose of compliance with the minimum standards set out in Part 3 of the *Heritage Regulation 1999* or an order issued under either:
 - (a) section 120 of the *Heritage Act 1977* regarding minimum standards of maintenance and repair; or
 - (b) section 121S of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* regarding an order which is consistent with a submission by the Heritage Council under subsection 121S(6) of that Act;does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is intended to facilitate and expedite compliance with orders and minimum standards of maintenance and repair.

The Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair replaced the “wilful neglect” provisions of the Heritage Act in 1999. The minimum standards are contained in Part 3 of the Heritage Regulation 2005 and are reproduced in the Heritage Information Series published by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The minimum standards only apply to items listed on the State Heritage Register and relate to:

- *weather protection;*
- *fire prevention and protection;*
- *security; and*
- *essential maintenance and repair to prevent serious or irreparable damage.*

Maintenance and repair which exceed the minimum standards in the Regulation may be exempt from approval under other standard exemptions (refer to #1 and #2).

Orders under s.121S(6) of the EP&A Act are those given by a council or other consent authority in relation to an item listed on the State Heritage Register, land to which an interim heritage order applies or a heritage item listed under an environmental planning instrument. Orders must not be given in relation to items listed on the State Heritage Register or land to which an interim heritage order relates unless the consent authority has given notice of it to the Heritage Council and considered any submission made by it.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 16: SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) or (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the item including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage; or
 - (b) development, including emergency stabilisation, necessary to secure safety where a building or work or part of a building or work has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and poses a safety risk to its users or the public.
2. A person proposing to undertake development of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the development and, if it is of the kind set out in 1(b), provide certification from a structural engineer having experience with heritage items confirming the necessity for the development with regard to the criteria set out in 1(b) and any adverse impact on significant fabric. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) or (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Development exempt under this standard exemption must be for the temporary or emergency securing of safety for users or the public. Permanent upgrading of site or building security may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #7 (Minor Activities with little or no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or #8 (Non-significant Fabric). Development described in 1(b) of this exemption is intended to apply in circumstances where there has been damage caused by a sudden change in circumstances of the building such as a catastrophic event, rather than safety risks which may arise from ongoing neglect of maintenance.

Emergency maintenance and repairs such as required following a storm event may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #1 (Maintenance and Cleaning) and #2 (Repairs). More intrusive means of upgrading security which may damage significant fabric will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Development in accordance with this exemption must be undertaken with minimal intervention to significant fabric.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 17: MOVABLE HERITAGE ITEMS

- 1. The temporary relocation of movable heritage items, including contents, fixtures and objects, to ensure their security, maintenance and preservation, for conservation or exhibition, to ensure health or safety, the need for a controlled environment for those heritage items, or to protect the place, and which are to be returned to their present location within six months, does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.**
- 2. A person proposing to relocate a movable heritage item as set out in paragraph 1 must advise the Director-General in writing of the proposed location and the reasons for its relocation. If the Director-General is satisfied that the temporary relocation meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

Movable heritage items or objects which are listed on the State Heritage Register must be specifically referred to in the gazetted listing. Unless specifically listed, the movable content of buildings such as furniture, paintings and other decoration is not movable heritage for the purposes of the Heritage Act which triggers approval requirements to “move, damage or destroy it”.

The permanent relocation of an item of movable heritage such as listed ships or railway rolling stock will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Additional advice regarding movable heritage is provided by:

- *Objects in Their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council, 1999; and*
- *Movable Heritage Principles, NSW Heritage Council and Ministry for the Arts, 1999.*

END

Appendix E

Site Specific Approvals for Works to the SHR Area under Section 57(2) of the NSW Heritage Act

Appendix E—Site Specific Approvals for Works to the SHR Area under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work		<p>See File For Schedule.</p> <p>Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Manual clearing of paths and drains; (2) Hand weeding of grave plots; (3) Mowing of lawns and paths; (4) Careful spraying of paths with selective herbicide; (5) Poisoning of weeds by careful spot application of herbicide (eg. Roundup or Zero) in a manner which will not affect ornamental or symbolic plants or remnant native vegetation; (6) Remedial tree surgery carried out according to professional horticultural standards; (7) Removal of dead, dying or dangerous trees or tree limbs in cases where there is a public safety risk; (8) Suppression of fires in cases of threat to human lives, property or cemetery monuments; (9) Maintenance of any roads, paths, signs, fences, drains and buildings, where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing materials; (10) Work programmes as approved from time to time by the Manager, Heritage Branch; (11) Continued use of existing family vaults; (12) Interments, including placement of ashes, where no new memorial is required, except for memorials as described below; (13) Erection of standard memorials in any areas used by religious orders or the Armed Services; (14) Erection of memorials in family plots remaining in use provided memorials are in keeping with those existing; (15) Erection of standard memorials in the Catholic Lawn Cemetery (site of Necropolis, 1 Railway Station); (16) Relettering or addition of inscriptions or attachment of stainless steel plaques to existing monuments; (17) All other activities provided for in the Plan of Management, as endorsed by the Heritage Council, and any amendments to this Plan of Management endorsed by the Heritage Council in the future. 	Nov 10 1989

Appendix F

Approvals Flow Chart

Appendix F—Approvals Flowchart

