Boroondara Cemetery
High Street, Kew

Conservation Management Plan

Prepared by
heritage ALLIANCE in conjunction with Historica cultural heritage projects and Stephen Fitzgerald Arboriculture

For
Boroondara Cemetery Trust

July 2007
This Conservation Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter adopted by ICOMOS Australia.

The document assesses management issues related to the restoration, maintenance and repair of the Cemetery.

This document has been completed by David Wixted & Simon Reeves
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

Cemeteries are cultural landscapes found on the edges of our country towns or squeezed between suburbs which were once on the fringe of the city, some more alive with hidden meaning than others.

With its gardensque layout, exotic trees, symbols and its sometimes prosaic historic record both written and carved in stone, Boroondara Cemetery is one of the more densely packed cultural landscapes in the greater Melbourne area.

This cemetery has some of the more unusual memorials found in greater Melbourne, yet also some of the more simplistically designed as well. It also has the range of memorial symbols that could be expected in historic cemeteries, clasped hands, broken columns, classical allusions to the passing of time, index fingers pointing to the heavens, upturned flaming torches, and so on.

The landscape, composed primarily of Cypress species follows the Victorian era tradition of the use of these tree types in cemeteries. Some trees such as Bhutan Cypress, Italian Cypress, Bunya Bunya were favoured for their upward pointing characteristics (ie a heavenly ascent) in the cemetery landscape.

Summary of Significance (revised Heritage Victoria Statement of Significance)

The Heritage Victoria statement of significance should be updated to reflect the research undertaken for this Conservation Management Plan. The text below rearranges and updates the Heritage Council Statement.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical and aesthetic significance as an early, outstanding example of a Victorian-era garden cemetery. It is an important example in Victoria of a cemetery influenced by Romantic and Picturesque notions of beauty expressed in its layout and design, furnishings and structures. The influence of England's large garden cemeteries and the writings of cemetery designers such as J. C. Loudon are particularly evident in the ornamental features surviving within the grounds.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical significance as a record of the lives of Victorians, many of who were associated with this part of metropolitan Melbourne. Countless histories can be traced through the memorials and monuments recording the lives of everyday men, women and children of various faiths and countries of origin who pioneered the colony and State of Victoria. The Cemetery is notable for also including a number of individuals whose activities have played a more prominent role in State and National history. They include the Henty family, artists Louis Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessmen John Halfey, publisher David Syme, artist and diarist Georgiana McCrae, actress Nellie Stewart and architect and designer of the Boroondara and Melbourne General Cemeteries, Albert Purchas. The Cemetery is significant for its ability to demonstrate, through its design and location, attitudes towards burial, health concerns and the importance placed on religion, at the time of its establishment.

The Boroondara Cemetery has further historical significance for its intact collection of burial records, plans and photographs and rare items of boardroom and office furniture. Their retention and long association with the cemetery increases their own importance and enhances the historical significance of the Cemetery. The impressive Thomas Gaunt clock (and workings) is notable as a public symbol of civic order surviving from the nineteenth century.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of architectural significance for the design of the gatehouse or sexton's lodge and cemetery office and clocktower (built in stages from 1860 to 1899), the ornamental brick perimeter fence and elegant cemetery shelter to the design of prominent Melbourne architects, Charles Vickers (for the original 1860 cottage) and Albert Purchas, cemetery architect and secretary from 1864 to his death in 1907.

The Boroondara Cemetery has considerable aesthetic significance which is principally derived from its tranquil, picturesque setting; its impressive memorials and monuments; its landmark features such as the prominent clocktower of the sexton's lodge and office, the building interiors, the mature exotic plantings, the decorative brick fence and the entrance gates; its defined views; and its curving paths. The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522), the Syme Memorial and the Cussen Memorial (VHR 2036), all contained within the Boroondara Cemetery, are of aesthetic and architectural significance for their creative and artistic achievement.
The Boroondara Cemetery is of scientific (botanical) significance for its collection of rare mature exotic plantings. The Golden Funeral Cypress, (chamaecyparis funebris 'aurea') is the only known example in Victoria.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of social significance for the links it provides to descendants of people buried in the grounds, and the sense of identity, belonging and continuity it reinforces.

Summary of Recommendations

The Lodge and Office

Repair and maintenance issues are:

- Joinery repairs and repainting
- Replacement of non-matching roofing ridge tiles
- Replacement of lichen affected roofing and maintenance and repair of downpipes and gutters to be reconnected, straightened, refixed, painted, or renewed
- Removal of roof lichen which is destroying the slates
- Repairs to the tower glass louvres and re-instatement where the louvres have been replaced in other material.
- A new windvane and lightning strike finial as a matter of urgency
- Renew the broken glass clock-faces
- Renewal of rear tenancy stairs as a matter of urgency

An allowance of $90,000 + gst should be considered as a base amount for basic and urgent repairs.

The Rotunda

Repairs and maintenance issues are:

- Repairs to roof tiles and cast iron gutters and downpipes
- Resetting tessellated floor tiles
- Re-render work on dwarf walls where there are expansion cracks
- Joinery repairs and repainting

An allowance of up to $50,000 + gst should be considered for basic repairs.

Cemetery Wall

Repair and maintenance issues are:

- The lean on some sections of the wall requiring immediate remedial work
- The rebuilding of the top of the wall at the Park Hill Road entrance
- Invasive plants in the tops of walls requiring poisoning and removal
- Uplift of some sections of wall (localised).
- Repointing where there is cement pointing and smearing of brickwork

An allowance of a minimum of $250,000 + gst should be considered for urgent works. This figure requires some consideration and input by the engineer.

Main Gates & Relocated Original Gates

Apart from maintenance, corrosion control and painting, no specific action is required.
Outdoor Brick Toilets
These should not be demolished rather they could either be repaired and upgraded or decommissioned and used as storage compounds.

Pathways & Edging
The main wide car access paths should be edged with bluestone kerb rather than moulded extruded concrete, which is not a visually appealing approach. Given that the heritage significance of the place lies much in the aesthetics of the landscape, retaining the character of the bluestone edging is important.

Many original paths were topped with asphalt (referred to as gas tar paving in the Minute Books) which is still evident although all these paths have since deteriorated. The use of this asphalt paving was tentative when first implemented in 1884.

The Trustees subsequently extended the use of asphalt with the last of the paths being finished in 1903.

The Trustees will need to decide on which approach they might take in the circumstances, reinstating a select group of asphalt paths should be considered in the area of the main monuments (ie in the upper section of the cemetery) or continuing with a concrete path system.

Concrete paths should as much as possible be limited as they are visually intrusive into the landscape of the cemetery. Concrete paths which start to lift also pose a public trip hazard.

Other alternatives may be to have sandstone, quartz or crushed basalt topped (eg scoria) and compacted pathways. The various colours and size particles would need to be trialed before installation of an appropriate aggregate.

An exact or even minimum costing is not possible without consideration of what areas are priority for upgrading. This question is beyond the scope of this report.

The Landscape
The primary elements of the landscape are the (mainly) exotic trees planted in accordance with 19th century traditions of plantings in cemeteries. The trees are Italian Cypress, Bhutan Cypress, Canary Island Pine, and Weeping Elms amongst others. Bunya Bunya (an indigenous species) was also planted in cemetery landscapes. These cemetery trees were chosen for their symbolic meaning as well as their aesthetic appeal.

It is important to manage the exotic trees, the native grasses and the upper grove of gums in a manner which reduces the risk of their catastrophic loss through dropping of limbs or being blown over.

As well as these there are areas of Sugar Gum trees, particularly in the lowest part of the cemetery in the Public Graves area in the north east of the site. These are probably the trees most in need of maintenance or complete removal given their parlous condition.

Of importance in the overall scheme but lying outside the cemetery is the Park Hill Road row of Plane trees planted by the Council.

It is recommended that a regular summertime inspection and management of trees take place to prune, mulch and water trees.

Detailed recommendations are found in the tree section which is an appendix to this report.

The Main Monuments
The main monuments (Cussen, Springthorpe and Syme) require their own conservation plans prior to any works occurring. These structures are generally in good order but require some survey of their historic fabric from time to time to ensure they remain structurally sufficient and have not been vandalised.
The Minor Monuments

There is a vast number of important burials at the cemetery although their memorials may be often minor in scale. These memorials still contribute meaning to the cultural landscape of the place. Many however are collapsing, through being undermined by animals, from failed foundations, invasive plants or from vandalism.

Selected important historic graves could be the focus of fund raising by historic societies and interest groups depending on the event commemorated.

Guidelines for repair of monuments such as those available through the National Trust should be consulted and the Cemetery Trustees might consider adopting these and making them available to owners of the graves and monuments.

Future Research and Conservation of Records

There is within the Office fireproof safe-room a large number of records in the form of drawings which should be flattened, sleeved in archival sleeves and catalogued. This would allow further site research, allow more informed planning and provide vital information where important monuments require repair.

Funding For Works

Many monuments which are failing, vandalised or have had components stolen require a policy approach by the Trustees. Although the current Cemeteries and Crematoria Act (2003) does not authorise trustees to spend monies on Grave plots and monuments they do not own, there is no reason not to obtain finances through various Heritage Agencies to repair some of the most important monuments in the cemetery.

The Act allows the Trustees to obtain monies for repair and the works may be carried out with the consent of the Secretary (nominated under the Act). There is no reason to believe that the Secretary would refuse consent where funds have been specifically raised for conservation works. (See S110 of the Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003)

The Springthorpe Memorial has already been the subject of detailed conservation work funded by Heritage Victoria.

Selected important but minor scale historic graves could be the focus of fund raising by historic societies and interest groups depending on the event commemorated.

For example, the Police Historian may be contacted in relation to police killed in the line of Duty, or the Fire Brigade Museum for Firemen. There are many such agencies which may independently make an application to community funds for restoration of grave monuments and for the compilation of the Cemeteries records.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background, Brief and Methodology
This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was prepared to document the history and cultural significance of the Boroondara Cemetery the better to inform the decision-making process prior to further work and alterations to the heritage listed structures.

The report has been compiled with reference to key cultural heritage documents used by heritage and collections management practitioners in Australia:

- The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance: The Burra Charter, 1999. (See Appendix F.)

The report also takes into account two documents produced by Heritage Victoria:
- ‘Conservation Management Plan Draft Brief’ (February 2001); and

1.2 Site Ownership
The site is a Reserve set aside for the establishment of a public cemetery under the control of Trustees. A title was created and a presentation copy made and signed by Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen in 1876 and given the title reference Volume 939 Folio 631. The Trustees hold the presentation copy of title.

1.3 Study Team
The study team who prepared this report comprised:

- David Wixted Principal, heritage ALLIANCE
- Simon Reeves Architectural historian, heritage ALLIANCE
- Michele Summerton Historica, Cultural Heritage Projects
- Stephen Fitzgerald Stephen Fitzgerald Arboriculture

1.4 Copyright
Copyright is held jointly by heritage ALLIANCE, Historica, Stephen Fitzgerald Arboriculture, the Trustees of the Boroondara Cemetery and Heritage Victoria.

1.5 Acknowledgments
We would like to thank those who assisted the study and particularly:
- Mr Joe Kinsela for considerable time spent in critiquing the text
- Mr Guy Forristal, Manager of Works
- Friends of Boroondara Cemetery (Elizabeth Hoare and Gail White) for a tour of important graves
- Judith Voce (briefly as Chair of the Trustees steering committee)
Heritage Victoria (Frances O’Neill and Robert Green)

1.6 Definitions

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

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

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

1.4 Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 Existing Heritage Listings & Statutory Controls

Victorian Heritage Register

The cemetery is on the Victorian Heritage Register to the extent of:

- all of the land of the cemetery
- the wall surrounding the cemetery
- the gate lodge and office
- The Springthorpe Memorial
- The Syme Memorial
- The Cussen Vault
- The Rotunda

Statutory obligations arise from the inclusion of the site and structures on the Victorian Heritage Register and there is a requirement imposed to obtain permits for works except where works are declared permit exempt. There are permit exemptions declared for some works to the site and the site Trustees are cautioned against proceeding with works without confirming the application of the exemptions with Heritage Victoria.

The Heritage Council provides funds from time to time for restoration works at heritage sites provided that

a) appropriately considered applications are made and
b) there are funds available for such works.

(See appendix for a list of funding sources).

Register of the National Estate

The Register identifies that Boroondara Cemetery was added in October 1999 as Place ID 101212, file 2/15/029/0018. The registration does not distinguish between components of the site.

No statutory obligations flow from this registration although obligations may flow from any grant of money from the Commonwealth for conservation or building works.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Boroondara Cemetery is classified by the National Trust (Victoria) and they hold file B 6824 for the site.

No statutory obligations flow from this registration although obligations may flow from any grant of money or charity scheme aimed at raising funds administered by the National Trust.

City of Boroondara

Elements within the Cemetery have been identified as Heritage Overlays (HO) HO64 Springthorpe Memorial, HO65 Syme Memorial & HO66 the Gatelodge. A mapping ‘fix-up’ amendment is proposed for mid year 2007 which will realign the planning scheme maps with the extent of registration under the Heritage Act.

Strangely the Planning Scheme allows the Memorial structures to be used for what would otherwise be prohibited uses in the scheme although this a highly unlikely event.

The Cemetery is zoned as Public Uses Zone 5 (PUZ5) in the planning scheme and this covers the site’s use as a cemetery. The site is surrounded by Residential zones and a recreation reserve to the east.

The impact of the zone controls should be discussed with the Town Planning Section of the City of Boroondara.

Statutory obligations arise from Zoning and Heritage Overlay controls which are imposed on the site.

Figure 1 (Portion of ) Map of the settled districts around Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria compiled from the most authentic sources by A. Purchas 1854. This extract from the larger map is one of the earliest showing the intention of reserving land for a cemetery in the Kew area. Note the 1st Melbourne Cemetery at Flagstaff Hill, the 2nd on the site of the Victoria Markets and the 3rd at Melbourne General Cemetery Reserve. (Source National Library of Australia)
Figure 2  Location of the Boroondara Cemetery.
(Source: Melways Street Directory 2001).

Figure 3  City of Boroondara Planning Scheme Map of HO64 (Springthorpe Memorial),
HO65 (Syme Memorial) and HO66 (Gatehouse)
(Source: DSE Planning Schemes on line 2007.)
Figure 4  Site Plan as at 2007
2.0 PHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 The Site

The site is essentially a triangular section of ground of 13.6 hectares (31 acres), bounded by High Street along the northwest edge, Park Hill Road to the south and Victoria Park to the east.

The land folds down to a gully toward the eastern boundary of the site.

The whole site is surrounded by a 3.3m high brick wall constructed in panels between piers.

Some of the panels are metal pike fencing (along High Street) although the majority is solid brick. There are approximately 65 panels of metal pikes.

The main entrance is to the west at the High Street – Park Hill Road intersection where there is also the Gate Lodge and Office building. The Mausoleum (constructed 2001) is of brick with a slate roof and is directly to the east of these buildings.

The site is characterised by its asphalt paths which start as a wide carriage path at the entrance and bifurcates into a circumnavigating drive taking in the land to the east. Segmental pathways can be found between the denominations of the cemetery although many of these have become broken up over time. The overall arrangement of the pathways is Gardenesque, ie their arrangement is meandering rather than in a grid pattern.

Original bitumen topping constitutes most of these segmenting pathways.

The pathways also define the denominational areas which are identified by cast iron markers (referred to as “labels”)

There are few other signs within the cemetery apart from some surviving enamel notices warning against removal of flowers.

The mature cypress and other exotic trees are a major landscape feature under which lie many graves with headstones of marble and granite and often with cast or wrought metal surrounds to the grave plots. Many of the ornate graves are set on the higher ground with most of the major monuments on the upper flat section or the upper slope of the cemetery.

In the slope of the cemetery land is found the surviving waiting Rotunda, while in the land forming the lowest section of the cemetery further east, is a section of native vegetation (Sugar Gums) and Chinese graves.

The exotic vegetation becomes sparse in the eastern -most portion of the cemetery.

Many of the graves have collapsed or been undermined by trees or have simply become neglected. Much ornamental ironwork is damaged and some ornamental copper work has been stolen in recent years.

A number of graves have been damaged by catastrophic collapse of headstones or by large trees having uprooted them or fallen on them

Buildings

The Gate lodge and Office are the largest built original structures (apart from the recent large and monolithic mausoleum) and are constructed as one complex consisting of a lodge of two tenancies (originally one double storey tenancy), and attached office with main public office, the boardroom and fire-safe room with records.

Off the boardroom is a small office and a small washroom and toilet.

To the rear of the Lodge is a kitchen and laundry with open space in the area between it and the office building.

The whole is in brick with a Welsh slate roof. Ridging to the building is in decorative terracotta ridge pieces, and chimney finsihed with terracotta pots.

The most prominent element on site is the clock tower which is an integral component of the Gate Lodge and Office. It has four glass faces, and an original mechanical weighted mechanism. Atop this is a metal windvane
final which also acts as a lightning conductor. The 1903 photograph of the entrance indicates that the tower roof was terracotta tiled with gable finials (possibly terracotta horns)

Observation of the style and materials of the Lodge allow detection of various phases of construction with what is clearly a separate two-room structure to the west integrated with the central two storey lodge and tower. The style and brickwork of the west rooms are clearly different with the central two storey section and eastern office and rooms in a more stripped style.

Clearly the arrangement we see today was there in 1903 when it was photographed in the panoramic view of the site.

Beyond the Gate Lodge and Office is the mausoleum, an equally prominent structure, more monolithic in form than the other buildings although this is less obvious from the southern side.

The Mausoleum was completed in 2001 and is essentially a structure built to fit the available ground space. The interior has a single dogleg corridor with vaults either side. The exterior is in brick with a slate roof.

The Works building is a contemporary single storey brick building and has an office, toilets, lunchroom and storage for equipment and materials. The roof is metal decking.

The building and the compound area are not considered historically important elements of the site.
(A) Original plan of the Gate Lodge and Office as shown on the framed plan drawn by Purchas and held in the Public Office of the Cemetery marked with uses: MIN: Minister’s Room, TB: Trustees Boardroom, FS: Fire safe room, OFF: office, EC: earth closet (demolished), La laundry, K: Kitchen, and Lodge: residential area. The pavilion (opposite) has been demolished.

Various marks and smudges on the plan indicate that the drawing has been updated from time to time.
(B) Gate Lodge and Office with present day uses (2007) and showing arrangement of upper level tenancy. The minister’s room is currently disused, and the Upper tenancy rooms K: kitchen & L: Lounge.

Figure 11 Historical and Contemporary uses of the Gate lodge and Office building

Objects

The interior of the office contains a number of important items of fixtures and furniture, most documented in the Cemetery Minute Books, viz:

- Trustees Boardroom table and seven board chairs and one chairman’s chair. The chairs have buttoned oilcloth covers. The set was purchased in 1899.
- A mechanical mantle clock in the Boardroom of unknown provenance.
- Two framed photographs of the site in the Boardroom, one undated but 19th century prior to rebuilding of the entry lodge and office and the other a panorama dated 1903 both of unknown provenance.
- A cedar book cupboard with bench top, in the boardroom, of c.1876.
- A hat stand formerly in the office or boardroom of 1899 (removed to another room).
- A mechanical clock by Fosters of London, in the office above the fireplace. Possibly dated c.1876.
- The timber panelled public counter in the office (although this may have been rearranged).
- The framed map of the site (lithographed by Sands and McDougall and framed in August 1876).
- The Bentwood chair on the public side of the counter.
- The original records to the cemetery held in the fireproof vault (vault door labelled Phillips & Sons, Birmingham).
- The fireproof safe (purchased 1872 from E.A. Wright & Co, Wolverhampton).

Figure 12  Timber Office Counter

Figure 13  Timber Boardroom table and chairs

Figure 14  Mantel Clock and figurative marble fireplace surround

Figure 15  One of the two framed photographs of the site held by the Trustees (This one dated 1903, the other undated)
Figure 16  Cedar bookcase in Trustees Office

Figure 17  Fireproof safe by E. A. Wright of Wolverhampton (UK)

Figure 18  Bentwood Chair and framed lithographed plan of site in public office

Figure 19  Chairman’s chair in Boardroom
Cemetery (Brick) Wall

The wall which surrounds the site replaced other timber and metal picket fences.

The supply of brick for the construction of the work was awarded to Fritz Holzer in late 1895. Thereafter the trustee minutes record a never ending supply of bricks to the cemetery over the following 40 years (no doubt for other constructions as well). The design of the wall was by Albert Purchas.

The wall is up to 3.3 M high, is composed as solid panels with piers along Park Hill Road and along Victoria Park on the east side. Along High Street there are open sections of metal pickets between brick piers (east half of site) and returning to blank wall along the western half.

A One hundred foot section in the northeast corner is recorded as having falling down in 1902 due to a storm and subsequently rebuilt. This is possibly the section of continuous palisade fence.

Figure 20   Section of brick fence at E on Figure 22 showing full height and rebuilt sections on Park Hill Road.

Figure 21   Palisade section of fence on High Street rise.

Figure 22   Brickwall layout around the cemetery: A) possible 100 ft section repaired in 1902, B) possible 164 ft section repaired in 1907, C) length of wall to Victoria Park repaired by Kew Council(2003-04) , D) two sections removed for car access and 1960 tram shelter, E) Section at Uvdale Grove entrance rebuilt at lower height (2004), F) 3 pan toilets (female), M) Pan and Urinal toilets (male)
A further 164 foot section of wall is said to have collapsed in 1907 due to further storm damage and J D McConnell is recorded as obtaining the tender to carry out the new works which replaced the collapsed fencing with a palisade fence.

There are some 65 panels of open metal pickets with 15 panels at the lowest point of the site followed by 5 brick panels then alternating with 5 metal picket panels uphill for approximately half the length of the High Street wall.

**The Monuments**

It has been suggested that there are more than 75,000 burials at the site. These are primarily in graves that have been used just once with a small proportion used for multiple burials. The density of the graves matches that of only a small number of other cemeteries such as Melbourne General and St Kilda in Victoria and Waverley in New South Wales. Many other metropolitan cemetery sites are not as ‘filled’ such as Fawkner in Victoria, Toowong in Brisbane and Rookwood in New South Wales.

The number of burials in substantial family vaults and mausolea is small and the more monumental structures do not have an impact on the landscape in the manner that current day Italian and Greek family vaults do. In cemeteries such as Williamstown and Keilor where there are new sections for such vaults, there is an obvious verticality and density of these structures which make them stand out from the traditional Australian cemetery landscape which has been more of a horizontal arrangement. These ‘imported’ traditions came with the inflow of post World War Two migrants and are now becoming evident with the death of that immigrant population.

Many of the pre World War Two monuments in the Catholic section reflect an affiliation with Ireland where a Celtic cross is used, some of these being both large and ornate. This reflects the immigration of Irish Catholics in the settlement patterns found across Australia. The Catholic graves are marked by many crucifixes, crosses and angels, some of these being ‘off the shelf’ products although there are many more individual creations.

Within the Presbyterian and Methodist sections there is usually care to avoid overt religious imagery with more classical motifs employed such as urns, broken columns and obelisks. Text is more important to the Protestants than specific devotional symbols. The early Presbyterian burial area has Scottish Celtic crosses and these are almost wholly without religious references on them.

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1 Friends of Boroondara Cemetery website
A large number of graves are surrounded by cast metal fences set on an upstand stone-wall with some of the more ornate fences being in copper.

There are also a large number of burials of important personages at the cemetery although many of their memorials are often understated. Many are also collapsing.

**Figure 24** Catholic compartment with statues and many headstones bearing a cross

**Figure 25** Protestant headstones which portray a greater interest in text on headstones

**Figure 26** Scottish Presbyterian compartment in the vicinity of the Syme and Springthorpe memorials with a large number of substantive obelisks, urns and (Scottish style) Celtic Crosses

**Figure 27** Cussen Memorial

**Figure 28** Springthorpe Memorial

**Figure 29** Syme Memorial
The dip in landscape where the public burials are to be found presents a very different and lower scale landscape of burials with many being just small footstones (in the Chinese area) or simply the cast burial markers.

On the whole the landscape is flat and seen as a random series of dips and crescendos up to the larger memorials in the vicinity of the prominent Wyselaskie monument. In this Presbyterian compartment are many large-scale obelisks, urns and Celtic crosses.

**The Rotunda (aka Shade Pavilion or Pavilion)**

The rotunda was constructed in 1890 to the design of Albert Purchas. It is identical to the rotundas at the Melbourne General Cemetery being an ornate structure consisting of decorative cast iron, tessellated tiled flooring, and lower wall render panels with insets of tessellated tiles.

The roof is a decorative fish-scale slate with rolled lead ridges, cast iron gutters and beaded timber boards for the eaves.

While the structure is intact and appears to have an early decorative scheme, it never the less requires some maintenance work to arrest decay.

**Outdoor brick toilets**

There were originally several of these small single storey brick toilet pavilions for women and mens’ use. Two structures remain.

The lithographed plan of the site held in the office indicates that there were a number of single pan facilities on the site primarily along the north and south walls and one set of double pan facilities near the office. None of these remain.

The existing brick toilets opposite the Mausoleum were once three pan (now split into male and female sections) and the High Street gate set is a one pan and urinal arrangement. Both structures are original but obviously were constructed after the office and lodge complex but predate the sewer connection in the local area as their construction shows that they were constructed as night soil pan toilets.

These facilities are in red brick with a corrugated metal roof. The upper set opposite the Mausoleum is fully roofed while the High Street gate set is only roofed over the water closet. The floors in both are bluestone slabs.

The chronology indicates brick toilets were constructed in 1896 to a design by Purchas and these may be them.

A Metal Lattice fence (original) is found at the east and west of the upper toilet block, while it has been replaced at the lower gate toilet block.

The lattice fences most probably date to 1897 and reference to such is found in the Trustee Minutes.

**Paths**

The majority of paths were asphalted in the later part of the 19th Century.

Most remain as asphalt although there is at least one major concrete path dividing denominational areas.

Parts of the vehicular path has extruded cast concrete kerbing while earlier edgings remain in other sections. These earlier edgings, but probably not original, are made of bluestone.

Many of the early asphalt minor paths have decayed leaving exposed earth.

The paths in the best condition are the vehicular paths.
Figure 30  Rotunda designed by Purchas

Figure 31  Three pan Brick toilets opposite Mausoleum

Figure 32  One Pan and Urinal Brick Toilets at High St gate

Figure 33  Original ‘gas-tar’ paths
3.0 ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Historical Significance

Chronology

The following notes have been taken from the Minute Books of the Cemetery Trustees. They range from the original appointments in 1858 to the 1970s.

Many entries within the Minute books discuss several ongoing problems particularly drainage and the finish of paths and roads.

The theft of flowers from graves takes up a lot of the Trustees minutes and this results in a number of actions including Police fines and prosecutions and the erection of notices warning against theft and trespass.

From the brief reports made in the Minutes, it is obvious that those stealing flowers are poverty stricken and pursue their actions with the hope of reselling the flowers or simply to cheer up their homes.

The minutes record multiple entries for the purchase of flowers, seeds, plants and trees as well as ongoing removal of tree limbs and trees. Larger trees are sold for removal, presumably for their firewood content.

There are multiple entries for the purchase of bricks and drainage tiles over a very long period. Bricks from Fritsch Holzer alone are purchased over at least a 40 year period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>REF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 May 1836</td>
<td>First Burials at Flagstaff Gardens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 May 1837</td>
<td>Official Foundation of Melbourne by Governor Richard Bourke</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1837</td>
<td>Old Melbourne Cemetery surveyed by Robert Hoddle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Act for the establishment and regulation by the Trustees of a general</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cemetery in the Colony of Victoria</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 June 1853</td>
<td>Melbourne General Cemetery opened</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Triangle of land on Bulleen Road set aside as a Reserve on a plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completed by Government Contract surveyor Albert Purchas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Plan of land set aside as a cemetery reserve on Bulleen Road showing 20</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>acres of land with 6 denominational compartments</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Nov 1858</td>
<td>Nomination of first trustees</td>
<td>Minute Bk 1, P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Dec 1858</td>
<td>Trustee appointment approved</td>
<td>P5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sep 1859</td>
<td>1st plants obtained from Botanical Gardens/Mueller</td>
<td>P25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sep 1859</td>
<td>Construction of timber fencing and gates completed by J. Padbury</td>
<td>P27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Jan 1860</td>
<td>Plans submitted for small wooden caretaker’s cottage by Brightwell,</td>
<td>P36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hampton &amp; Padwell - Hampton to prepare plans &amp; specs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 June 1860</td>
<td>Contract for cottage completed Builder – George Sauder/s Plans done &amp;</td>
<td>P51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>overseen by Architect Charles Vickers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May/June 1860</td>
<td>370 plants and trees obtained from Botanical Gardens/Mueller</td>
<td>P52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug/Sep 1860</td>
<td>More trees, plants and seeds obtained from Botanical Gardens/Mueller</td>
<td>P57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1860</td>
<td>First water closet built by George Sauder/s</td>
<td>P61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Nov 1860</td>
<td>Resolved that ‘two Wicket Gates be erected at the North &amp; South entrances’</td>
<td>P62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar/Apr 1861</td>
<td>Plans for C of E, German Lutheran, Wesleyan Methodist &amp; United Methodist sections submitted &amp; approved</td>
<td>P77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Aug 1861</td>
<td>Plans for cemetery prepared by Mr Higgins approved</td>
<td>P88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 1861</td>
<td>Laying out of grounds by Mr Higgins completed</td>
<td>P93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 1861</td>
<td>Alteration to the Independent section of the plan approved</td>
<td>P93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 3 Sep 1862</td>
<td>Received letter from Office of Lands stating its intention to add 16 acres of land to the cemetery</td>
<td>P121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct/Nov 1864</td>
<td>‘Rough channelling’ of gully in the lower part of cemetery completed by Michael Davoren. Also ‘Rough Water Table’ formed on the north side of Park Hill Rd to stop storm water flowing into cemetery</td>
<td>P189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1866</td>
<td>Plan for a Board Room/Office prepared by Albert Purchase submitted &amp; approved</td>
<td>P213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 5 Feb 1867</td>
<td>Office building completed by John Padbury</td>
<td>P222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 5 Feb 1867</td>
<td>Office table purchased – Airey</td>
<td>pp223-224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-May 1867</td>
<td>Office chairs purchased – W Harrison</td>
<td>P229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-May 1867</td>
<td>Decision to ‘purchase an Office Chandelier of two burners’</td>
<td>P230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1868</td>
<td>Caretaker ‘instructed to substitute iron labels for the present wooden ones where required’; Remaining portion of stone culvert replaced with open stone channel, and 6” pipes laid under the footpath</td>
<td>P259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-Mar 1869</td>
<td>New gates purchased – J Padbury</td>
<td>P276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 1869</td>
<td>After working out that portions of the plan were incorrect, H. Loxton is employed to resurvey the land and draw up new plans</td>
<td>P282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Aug 1869</td>
<td>Tenders opened for ‘building a kitchen for the present Lodge’ – Thos Davison wins</td>
<td>P289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug-Sep 1869</td>
<td>Purchase &amp; installation of 910 gutter tiles; Brick channels laid across paths (1000 bricks purchased – J Bevan); Cesspool created to take water to underground drain; 130ft of 6” glazed drain pipes plus iron grating &amp; framework purchased for construction of two new cesspools; 32ft of 3” pipe for carrying off overflow from water tank</td>
<td>P292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-Apr 1871</td>
<td>More gutter tiles &amp; bricks purchased &amp; laid for channels (bricks from J Bevan); Tenders opened for corrugated iron fence – John Page wins</td>
<td>P336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June 1871</td>
<td>Report that ‘bank of earth at the NE corner’ has been cut down; Report that contract for fencing completed</td>
<td>Minute Bk 2 P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June 1871</td>
<td>Purchased instructed to look into buying a ‘Bell, Gong or Whistle’ (for communication); Considering ‘disallowing the erection of Wooden fences around Graves, for the future’; Authority given to ‘cut down certain Bluegums near the entrance’;</td>
<td>P6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 July 1871</td>
<td>Resolution to purchase 50 Elms from (...) Laing &amp; Co Nursery</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘of the broad leaved species’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 July 1871</td>
<td>Report the purchase of a Turret Bell – James McEwan &amp; Co</td>
<td>P7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchas to design a turret for it, Padbury to build it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 July 1871</td>
<td>Order for an estimate for ‘fencing in the spare land at entrance…with Posts and Chains’;</td>
<td>P8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Aug 1871</td>
<td>Mr Bayne to be told to repair wooden fence around his daughters’ grave or the Cemetery would remove it; Report that the ‘outline of the border on the Park Rd side…near the Entrance had been altered’</td>
<td>pp11-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Oct 1871</td>
<td>Tenders opened for ‘fencing at the entrance’</td>
<td>pp17-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 2 Jan 1872</td>
<td>First payment made towards Post and Chain fencing – J Harding</td>
<td>P23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 5 Mar 1872</td>
<td>Fire proof safe purchased – Gemmell Tuckett &amp; Co</td>
<td>P31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 May 1872</td>
<td>Tenders opened for ‘fencing a portion of the boundary on the North side’</td>
<td>P36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct 1872</td>
<td>Tenders opened for supply of drain pipes &amp; gutter tiles; Decision for tenders to be called for laying the pipes</td>
<td>P49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 4 Feb 1873</td>
<td>1500 3” drain pipes, 1500 4 ½” drain pipes, 8 junctions, 1000 gutter tiles &amp; 1000 bricks purchased (James Bevan) &amp; laying largely completed; Fence at east end of southern boundary, &amp; eastward from Presbyterian section raised &amp; repaired</td>
<td>P57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Feb 1873</td>
<td>Decision to call for tenders for an additional room (bedroom) &amp; for ‘another length of Iron fencing for the northern boundary’</td>
<td>P64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Apr 1873</td>
<td>Tenders opened for the addition to the Lodge – W. W. Wood’s accepted;</td>
<td>P65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenders opened for iron fence – Joseph Hughes’ accepted</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 3 June 1873</td>
<td>Contract for iron fence completed (Joseph Hughes)</td>
<td>P70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wood refused contract for the Lodge addition so awarded to Joseph Hughes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 July 1873</td>
<td>Contract for addition to Lodge completed (bar small alterations to window)</td>
<td>P75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 1 July 1873</td>
<td>Permission given for purchase of ‘unscreened metal for road in front of Office’;</td>
<td>P76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment for Pittosporum nigrescens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Feb 1874</td>
<td>Loxton to ‘lay out more allotments on Plan’</td>
<td>P89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 March 1874</td>
<td>Attention drawn to the ‘desirability of making some improvement to the approach to the Cemetery’; Council to be asked permission to ‘lift the pitchers in the channel crossing the West end’ &amp; replace it with 12” pipe; Loxton has completed alterations to Plan</td>
<td>P92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 7 July 1874</td>
<td>Tenders opened for alterations at entrance – R Foster &amp; Geo Matthews win</td>
<td>P95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 7 July 1874</td>
<td>Discussion of obtaining ‘some form of Tablet to specify the different portions of ground’ – price will be sought by Purchas; Permission given to buy bell for front door of Lodge</td>
<td>P97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 7 July 1874</td>
<td>Gates at entrance raised, and new lock, frame &amp; grating</td>
<td>pp98-100</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>6 Oct 1874</td>
<td>Sands &amp; MacDougall to lithograph general plan</td>
<td>P102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 6 Oct 1874</td>
<td>Tenders received for Compartment Labels – J. Reeves accepted;</td>
<td>P103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order placed for unscreened metal (to go from entrance to just past Office);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bell fixed to front door of Lodge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 6 Oct 1874</td>
<td>Tenders called for then opened for ‘continuation of Permanent Fence on the Northern Boundary’ – Edward Marshall’s accepted</td>
<td>pp103-104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 3 Nov 1874</td>
<td>Marshall’s fencing contract completed ‘finishing that line from east to west’;</td>
<td>P106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Compartment Labels received from J Reeves &amp; installed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 7 Sep 1875</td>
<td>Tenders opened for fencing, washhouse &amp; ‘Public Urinal &amp; Closet’ – John Padbury wins the lot</td>
<td>pp124-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 2 Nov 1875</td>
<td>Tenders opened for ‘remainder of the old fence of Eastern boundary’ – James (F.?) Morgan’s accepted; Washhouse erected</td>
<td>P130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Jan 1876</td>
<td>Tenders for galvanised iron fencing on south boundary eastwards from entrance, Padbury’s accepted; Report that heavy rain caused embankment over culvert on north boundary to subside, ‘endangering the fence’, so culvert was lengthened</td>
<td>P135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Mar 1876</td>
<td>Cast iron grave labels to be galvanised (to save painting); Padbury’s fence contract completed</td>
<td>P141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Apr 1876</td>
<td>Decision to buy ‘cabinet for the purpose of holding papers, books, etc’; Permission given to alter a walk on the north side near entrance from repeating curve to straight line, and buy ‘better’ plants for border</td>
<td>P147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Aug 1876</td>
<td>Copy of Sands &amp; MacDougall Cemetery plan to be framed and glazed and to hang in Office; Will look into buying a clock for the Office;</td>
<td>P155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 5 Sep 1876</td>
<td>Payment for bookcase for office - Harrisons; Payment for clock for office (on trial)</td>
<td>P159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 5 Sep 1876</td>
<td>Pitchers for channels laid, plus enough left over for rough-pitched channel near Wesleyan section; Decision to cost the laying of a small private water main along Bulleen Rd</td>
<td>P160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Apr 1877</td>
<td>Decision to call for design of a shelter for visitors, made of stone, brick or iron</td>
<td>P175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June 1877</td>
<td>Designs for shelter opened, Francis J. Smart’s chosen; Tenders for construction to be put out;</td>
<td>P184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Aug 1877</td>
<td>Tenders opened for shelter designed by Smart – all far too high so decision to call for tenders for Charles Vickers’ design instead (with alterations)</td>
<td>P189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 4 Sep 1877</td>
<td>Tenders opened for Beauchamp’s Shelter design (with alterations) due to Vickers leaving colony, W. H. Dare’s selected</td>
<td>pp192-193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Oct 1877</td>
<td>Dare’s tender for Shelter accepted after Beauchamp’s alterations; Work on its foundation commenced 1st Oct</td>
<td>P195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 4 Dec 1877</td>
<td>No progress on shelter construction since 10 Nov – Dare declares himself insolvent, new tenders called for</td>
<td>P201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Jan 1878</td>
<td>New tenders for Shelter opened, Joseph Hughes selected</td>
<td>P204</td>
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<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Jan 1878</td>
<td>Work on Shelter resumes;</td>
<td>P205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Apr 1878</td>
<td>Shelter completed (Joseph Hughes)</td>
<td>P212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Apr 1878</td>
<td>Decision to call for tenders for extending the metalling of the roads;</td>
<td>pp212-213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caretaker directed to lower channel on south side of carriage road bounding part of C of E section &amp; replace gutter tiles with bricks;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission given to replace crumbling wooden culvert with 9” socket drain pipes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 May 1878</td>
<td>Order to be placed for gutter tiles to drain area near new Shelter;</td>
<td>P215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wooden culvert replacement completed;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 July 1878</td>
<td>Another 3200 ‘patent paving bricks’ for channels bought &amp; laid, completing line from west end of Pres section to just below East Gate; Catchpit made on boundary of Pres section &amp; socket drains inserted to take water to Bulleen Rd side;</td>
<td>P219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 1881</td>
<td>Received plans for Mortuary Chapel in RC section</td>
<td>pp313/314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Dec 1882</td>
<td>Lodge renovated</td>
<td>Minute Bk 3 P1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mar 1883</td>
<td>Report that G. (or R.G. ?) Purchas has finished adding grave owners’ names to Plan</td>
<td>P11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sep 1883</td>
<td>Tenders to be called for completion of permanent boundary fence</td>
<td>P30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Oct 1883</td>
<td>Tenders for fencing part of south boundary opened – James Anderson’s accepted</td>
<td>pp34-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov 1883</td>
<td>Anderson declines fencing contract, H. Maxwell’s tender accepted, work in progress</td>
<td>pp37-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Dec 1883</td>
<td>Fencing south boundary completed</td>
<td>P40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Apr 1884</td>
<td>New rules to be framed &amp; glazed &amp; placed at entrance &amp; in porch of Lodge</td>
<td>pp51-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sep 1884</td>
<td>1000 bricks bought (E Cornish) &amp; laid in channel &amp; catchpit at east end of Pres Section; margins sloped &amp; planted with Buffalo grass</td>
<td>P67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Apr 1886</td>
<td>Decision to provide ‘closet for Ladies’;</td>
<td>P138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 1886</td>
<td>Suggestion to erect ‘Closet for Females’ in plantation at end of Pres. Section approved</td>
<td>P144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July 1886</td>
<td>Tender for ‘Closet for Females’ won by A. Chard</td>
<td>P145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Aug 1886</td>
<td>A. Chard being unwilling to pay deposit, tender given to James Anderson</td>
<td>P148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Apr 1887</td>
<td>Claude Purchas completed alterations to Plan</td>
<td>pp174-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 1887</td>
<td>Received letter from Miss E. Thomas asking forgiveness for stealing flowers – agree that prosecution will be withdrawn on payment of fine</td>
<td>P183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 July 1887</td>
<td>Permission given for 3 pitcher channel in C of E section;</td>
<td>P184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ditto re brick channel around Independent section;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ditto re metalling main road around Wesleyan section;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ditto to remove large Bluegums from Pres Section &amp; replant with Pittosporums</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 July 1887</td>
<td>Ditto to erect ‘Trough for Horses’ outside main entrance;</td>
<td>P185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Aug 1887</td>
<td>Tender for horse trough from Allen Bros accepted;</td>
<td>P186</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Also a feed (cistern?) to be placed inside the fence;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Jan 1888</td>
<td>Tenders to be called for tar paving some walks (ref July);</td>
<td>P198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission to erect approx. 12 ft of picket fencing near wicket gate on Park Hill Rd side</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Mar 1888</td>
<td>Tenders for tar paving signed but work not yet begun</td>
<td>P204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mar 1889</td>
<td>Designs for new entrance gate to be obtained, also smaller gate on Park Hill Rd, with ‘open iron fence’ at each side; Plans to be prepared &amp; tenders called for small fireproof room at north end of office, also counter at south end</td>
<td>P232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Apr 1889</td>
<td>One tender received for Office additions - waiting room, fireproof room &amp; counter (inc fittings) – Dootson (?) &amp; Cannell (?) - accepted One tender received for new gates – C. (?) Dowell - accepted</td>
<td>P236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July 1889</td>
<td>Purchase of mantelpiece from Brooks Robinson &amp; Co; Enamelled notices re flower stealing to be bought; Floor of the west verandah to be tiled like new verandah</td>
<td>P244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July 1889</td>
<td>Proposal to make short circular road near main entrance &amp; brick channel it, OR make into grass plots &amp; beds – after inspection ‘decided to form 6ft path with remainder to be beds &amp; grass’; Permission for construction for bathroom at north of Lodge</td>
<td>P245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Aug 1889</td>
<td>Bathroom completed</td>
<td>P248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Oct 1889</td>
<td>Purchase of furniture from Robertson &amp; Moffat</td>
<td>P253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Aug 1890</td>
<td>Decision to construct 2nd Shelter (A. Purchas to design) &amp; alter 1st one ‘so that the rain would not blow through’</td>
<td>P280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sep 1890</td>
<td>Notices to be obtained ‘prohibiting any person not connected with a funeral going near a grave during a burial’; Permission to buy Compartment labels for Wesleyan &amp; Baptist; New shelter (ref Aug) to be built on reserve between RC &amp; C of E</td>
<td>P284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Oct 1890</td>
<td>Compartment labels bought from W.F. Reeve;</td>
<td>P287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Oct 1890</td>
<td>Dootson to build new shelter (ref Aug/Sep)</td>
<td>P288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Feb 1891</td>
<td>Tenders for paving bricks opened – Box Hill Co accepted; Proposal for the small gates at either side of main entrance to have a ‘wicket constructed’ &amp; to make them self-closing; To ask Kew Council for permit to put in 6 hitching posts at entrances</td>
<td>P300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Apr 1891</td>
<td>Council gives permission for 6 hitching posts to be erected on Park Hill Rd near entrances</td>
<td>P304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May 1891</td>
<td>Purchas submits plans for closing openings in northern Shelter; Tender from Dootson for same accepted</td>
<td>P309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Feb 1893</td>
<td>Tenders for additions to Lodge opened – Thos Constable's accepted</td>
<td>P360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Apr 1894</td>
<td>Trees to be planted along fence on Pres. Section; Some ‘good sized’ Pine trees to be planted in ‘suitable situations’;</td>
<td>pp22-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Aug 1895</td>
<td>Plans to be prepared &amp; tenders called for ornamental fence around cemetery – Purchas to design; Plans for a crematorium – postponed</td>
<td>P57</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Sep 1895</td>
<td>Suggestion to move Urinal ‘to a more obscure position’ – approved, brick closet to be built instead;</td>
<td>P59</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Sep 1895</td>
<td>Report on Purchas’ design for brick wall</td>
<td>pp59-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Sep 1895</td>
<td>Discussion re brick wall</td>
<td>P61</td>
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</table>
12 Nov 1895  1st payment to D. McIntosh for brick wall  pp64-65
10 Dec 1895  Decision to ‘cement verandah & tuck point & colour exposed brickwork on front of Office & waiting room’ – D. McIntosh’s tender accepted  P68
14 Jan 1896  Decision for the brick wall to completely enclose cemetery  P71
10 Mar 1896  2 brick closets & urinal to be built – 1 in front of Lodge & other east of gate in south wall  P76
12 May 1896  Suggestion approved for a 4ft wall (?) looks like wall R) to be ‘formed’ around NE corner & area levelled & tidied up  P80
11 Aug 1896  Small payment for bricks to Fritsch Holzer;
              Payment to McConnell (?) & McIntosh for urinal;
              Payment to Chas Dowell for palisading  pp87-88
11 Aug 1896  Proposal approved for ‘all roads where the channels have to be lifted be reduced to a proper width, & all roads not metallled to be metallled’;
              Plans to be done for bridge across gully in NE corner;
              Brick channel to be put along wall on High St side, & gully in SE corner to be planted with tree ferns & other suitable trees  P88
By 13 Oct 1896  Design for small suspension bridge approved, tenders called  P94
12 Oct 1897  Discussion of ornamental water fountain & rockery for junction of main walks;
              Ditto additional Summer-house in Pres. Section;
              Ditto gal iron lattice to screen rubbish heaps – 1 in C of E section, other on Reserve at NE corner;
              Ditto more tar paving;
              Ditto 3 rockeries – 1 on each side of entrance, other in RC section;
              Ditto to finish lining & make small alteration to washhouse  pp126-127
By 19 Apr 1898  Interview with Dr John W Springthorpe re monument being created by sculptor Bertram Mackennal  P143
14 Feb 1899  Tenders to be called for boardroom, a kiosk or shelter on ‘south side of the approach’, & adding 2nd level to Lodge – Purchas to design  P166
14 Mar 1899  Report of interview with Springthorpe re site of memorial  P169
11 Apr 1899  Report of letter from Springthorpe re site of memorial  P170
11 Apr 1899  Tenders for building additions opened – John Timmins(?) accepted  pp171-172
9 May 1899  Report of letter from Mr Annear (architect) re Springthorpe’s plan for Mausoleum, agreement signed  P172
11 July 1899  Decision to apply for connection to electricity  P183
12 Sep 1899  Quote for ‘fitting for electric lighting of clock’  P190
10 Oct 1899  Payment for garden seats to James McEwan & Co;
              Payment for furniture for boardroom to J. Carl (?)  P191
14 Nov 1899  Payment for 30 Cupressus torulosa; (Bhutan Cypress)  pp193-194
12 Dec 1899  Payment for clock to Gaunt & Co - £508;  pp195-
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<tr>
<td>12 Dec 1899</td>
<td>Abbot Filter for public use to be fixed on verandah of Minister’s room’</td>
<td>P196</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Jan 1900</td>
<td>Payment for electric light &amp; fittings</td>
<td>P198</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Feb 1900</td>
<td>Discussion re filling in creek in NE corner to enable it to be used for graves; permission to buy 6 rubbish baskets</td>
<td>P201</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Aug 1900</td>
<td>Discussion of Springthorpe’s plan for ornamentation around his memorial – Guilfoyle (Bot Gardens) attended the meeting to explain Springthorpe’s plans – Trustees approved so long as existing fence &amp; Cypress hedge be removed</td>
<td>P218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sep 1900</td>
<td>Decision to enquire re adding reserve at east end (ref Aug)</td>
<td>P221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Oct 1900</td>
<td>2 Abbot Filters to be put in Shelters</td>
<td>P224</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Nov 1900</td>
<td>Letter re proposed extension to cemetery from Board of Public Health;</td>
<td>P225</td>
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<td>Letter from Kew Council re same – voted ‘11 to 2 against’</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Dec 1900</td>
<td>Offer from Gaunt &amp; Co to ‘wind, regulate, oil, etc’ Tower &amp; office clocks for £8.10.0 per annum</td>
<td>P228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Jan 1901</td>
<td>Gaunt’s clock maintenance offer accepted (ref Dec);</td>
<td>P230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Letter from Minister of Health re land extension – can’t/won’t help</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Apr 1902</td>
<td>Report that storm on the 3rd knocked down 100ft of boundary wall on NE corner – McConnell &amp; McIntosh to rebuild</td>
<td>P272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 1903</td>
<td>Letter from Springthorpe asking Trustees to ‘fill the windows of Rest house with coloured glass’ – to be priced</td>
<td>P310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Aug 1903</td>
<td>Resolution to meet Min. of Lands re adding reserve at east end</td>
<td>P315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Aug 1903</td>
<td>Min. of Lands tells Trustees to work it out with Kew Council re land</td>
<td>P316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Oct 1904</td>
<td>Road in C of E section to be replaced with 2 5ft paths to make more room for graves; Ditto road at back of Pres section to be narrowed to 4ft path; Ditto 6ft paths in Baptist section to be narrowed to 3ft; Ditto RC section – road to be replaced by 2 4½ ft paths &amp; remove plantation at south end; Ditto Pres section – remove plantation &amp; take part of rubbish heap yard &amp; reserve; Ditto C of E section – take part of reserve</td>
<td>pp353-354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July 1906</td>
<td>Read letter from Springthorpe submitting plans for (not legible) &amp; marble seat, &amp; again asking for the clear glass in Summer House to be replaced with coloured – to be told plans passed but glass wouldn’t be changed;</td>
<td>P43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov 1906</td>
<td>Discussion re land in RC section granted for Mortuary Chapel hasn’t been nor likely to be used for such – will request cancellation of grant</td>
<td>P57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Jan 1907</td>
<td>Storm caused 164ft of wall to fall – to be reconstructed with palisades – J D McConnell wins tender</td>
<td>P67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Oct 1907</td>
<td>Screen to be built for urinal on Park Hill Rd</td>
<td>P91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Feb 1908</td>
<td>Tenders to be called for trellis screen around ‘ladies’ closet’ (to be covered with climbing plants)</td>
<td>P105</td>
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<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Apr 1908</td>
<td>Tenders to be called for brick closet to replace iron one on the north side of cemetery</td>
<td>P113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May 1908</td>
<td>Tenders opened for new closet &amp; urinal – R A Snell wins; Decision to erect ‘suitable but not costly building’ in Independent section – Purchas to design</td>
<td>P116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec 1909</td>
<td>Letter from Mrs Syme re her ‘ideas for the improvement of the land surrounding the Memorial to the late Mr D Syme’ – approved subject to conditions</td>
<td>P172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July 1912</td>
<td>Approval of plans for Mortuary Chapel submitted by Mr Justice Cussen (?)</td>
<td>P274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Feb 1914</td>
<td>Payment for plants for GD; Payment for rubbish baskets; Payment for garden seats – James McEwan &amp; Co;</td>
<td>P325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Feb 1914</td>
<td>Tar paving contract completed; Contract for sewerage progressing</td>
<td>P326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mar 1914</td>
<td>Final payment for sewerage contract</td>
<td>P328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Feb 1915</td>
<td>Final payment for tar paving;</td>
<td>P353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mar 1915</td>
<td>Public grave area to be ‘trenched &amp; planted’</td>
<td>P357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July 1915</td>
<td>Notice to workers – that any going to war will be re-employed on their return &amp; Trustees will make up any difference b/t their military pay</td>
<td>Minute Bk 6, P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 June 1919</td>
<td>Opened tenders for contract for electric lighting in ‘Office, Boardroom &amp; Quarters’</td>
<td>P111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Jan 1931</td>
<td>Permission asked for notice ‘for the enclosure at the front’ to stop cars parking there due to damage to front gates – suggested wording ‘Parking of cars within this enclosure strictly prohibited’ (no mention of permission being granted)</td>
<td>P44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Oct 1935</td>
<td>Report that ‘lower wall’ being ‘for some distance out of plumb’, also ‘back portion of house…going into decay’ – architect suggests cheaper to rebuild as foundations beyond repair</td>
<td>P184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Aug 1940</td>
<td>Foot paths in new ground to be concrete; Will obtain prices on ‘forming paths in concrete coloured similar to asphalt’</td>
<td>pp324-325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Feb 1941</td>
<td>Agreed that Mr Collinson be asked to submit designs for a rockery on the Springthorpe site</td>
<td>P337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Sep 1941</td>
<td>Report on Springthorpe memorial</td>
<td>P354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Oct 1941</td>
<td>Report - ‘the dial on the Nth side of turret clock had cracked; Report on Springthorpe memorial</td>
<td>P356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Nov 1941</td>
<td>Report re dial on turret clock – ‘advisable to leave it at present’</td>
<td>P358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Jan 1942</td>
<td>Report that ‘Brooks, Robinson &amp; Co would soon complete putting the (ventilating?) tubes in the Springthorpe memorial</td>
<td>P363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 May 1943</td>
<td>Agreement to remove building adjoining Springthorpe memorial</td>
<td>P62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Aug 1945</td>
<td>To see Mr Beaumont re repairing wall &amp; ‘beautifying’ Springthorpe memorial as per Edna Walling’s plan</td>
<td>P142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov 1945</td>
<td>Quote from E (Ellis?) Stones re Springthorpe memorial – accepted</td>
<td>P150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sep 1954</td>
<td>Surplus paths to be used for new graves, beginning in Indep &amp; RC sections</td>
<td>P479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nov 1954</td>
<td>Report that gal iron fence b/t workmen’s yard &amp; cemetery ‘blown down by strong wind’</td>
<td>P487</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 May 1955</td>
<td>Report that 'lead light dome of Springthorpe memorial was leaking' to be repaired; Quote expected re cleaning marble figures in above</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 June 1955</td>
<td>Read letter from Guy Springthorpe agreeing to improvements &amp; removal of glass case (letter attached) – to be done</td>
<td>P506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Jan 1956</td>
<td>Read letter from architect Frank Heath re niche walling – agreed to erect a Columbarium Niche Wall of Remembrance</td>
<td>pp530-531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Aug 1956</td>
<td>Tender accepted for demolition of brick shelter (ref July)</td>
<td>P552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nov 1956</td>
<td>1 quote received for repair &amp; painting of tower, 2nd to be obtained; Washbasin to be put in Boardroom</td>
<td>P561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 May 1958</td>
<td>Discussion re re-use of Chinese ground - Messrs Waters &amp; Stewart 'of the opinion that the rites of the Chinese … had lapsed' – further advice to be obtained</td>
<td>P39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Apr 1959</td>
<td>Decision to apply to Dept of Health for permission to erect a Crematorium</td>
<td>P71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Jan 1960</td>
<td>Approval to close in front verandah of gardener's cottage for sleepout</td>
<td>pp96-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Dec 1960</td>
<td>Letter from Kew Town Clerk re moving tramway shelter shed 'from its present position beside the entrance garden …to the proposed position set into the wall of the residence'</td>
<td>P116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Aug 1961</td>
<td>Plans submitted for proposed alterations to Residence – agreement that they 'be modified to have the back verandah removed &amp; have a glassed in section to encompass the passageway b/t the kitchen &amp; the main part of the house'</td>
<td>pp130-131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1963</td>
<td>Dept of Health refuses Crematorium, Trustees to request meeting with the Minister on the matter</td>
<td>pp157 &amp; 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Feb 1964</td>
<td>Heath submits plan for proposed crematorium, asked to make slight alterations</td>
<td>P171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Nov 1964</td>
<td>Decision to 'wait 1 more month for satisfaction re Crematorium b/f opening up the ground for new graves'</td>
<td>P181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Mar 1965</td>
<td>The Smith Clock Service unable to continue attending clock, Otto Gabel appointed; Request to have light in clock tower fixed</td>
<td>P185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 May 1965</td>
<td>Quote accepted for re-lettering &amp; painting the clock faces;</td>
<td>P188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 July 1965</td>
<td>Report that painting of clock faces done, also 'concrete steps &amp; laundry window in gardener’s cottage'</td>
<td>P190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 May 1966</td>
<td>Proposal for more Walls of Remembrance be left to Maughan &amp; Heath</td>
<td>pp201-202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Nov 1966</td>
<td>Request detailed plans &amp; quotes for new Columbarium</td>
<td>P208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sep 1967</td>
<td>Report that alterations to office counter complete; Report that sculpture on new Columbarium in place; Letter to be sent to Dept of Health advising that a Mausoleum had been erected</td>
<td>P222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Nov 1967</td>
<td>Report read re cleaning Springthorpe statuary, tender to be called for restoration of lead light dome</td>
<td>P224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec 1967</td>
<td>Quote for cleaning Springthorpe statuary; C H Guy to be asked for quote to repair leadlight</td>
<td>P226</td>
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</table>
### 3.2 CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

#### The Cemetery Movement

Planning for the disposal of the dead as well as attitudes to death were major concerns of Britain’s Victorian Age and accompanied the century’s legacy of great sanitary reforms. With phenomenal shifts in the population from rural to town-and-city concentrations, Britain’s urban graveyards quickly became overcrowded leading to consequences injurious to health and offensive to decency. Graves, particularly those of the poor, had never been secure in graveyards, and increasingly burials were not possible without digging up other bodily remains.

J.C. Loudon (1783-1843), landscape gardener and writer, knew of a graveyard in which 45 coffins were packed into one plot. It is little wonder that bodies were taken to graveyards at night and buried the next morning with little or no ceremony, and few relatives going to the graveside for committal. As reaction to the gruesome horrors of urban graveyards set in, the movement towards establishing large metropolitan garden cemeteries gained momentum, and the cemetery, as we know it became a phenomenon of cities and towns.

Other factors were also propelling the establishment of cemeteries. The nineteenth century was an age when Governments increasingly reacted to the concerns of its citizens for greater religious tolerance and the increasing dissent towards the established (Church of England) church and the rise of the independence of other denominations. Those who were not Anglicans felt they should not have to be buried in Church of England parish churchyards or burial grounds attached to churches. The new cemeteries provided for all religious persuasions and some had their own Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist chapels. The grounds were divided into two areas; one consecrated by the Church of England Bishop in whose diocese the ground lay, the other comprising unconsecrated and undenominational burial land.

The patterns that shaped Britain’s emergent middle-class life also shaped its commemoration of death. The values of individualism and bourgeois respectability associated with everyday life in the nineteenth century metropolis also found expression in a new funeral culture that accompanied the advent of cemeteries. There were standards of mourning to maintain, and the display of a funeral marked one’s gentility ‘or at least of a hankering after gentility’. Undertaking became a commercial enterprise. The rich could afford an elaborate rite of passage, and the less wealthy were expected to make a show with ‘a good send off’ often with the body displayed in an open coffin in the front parlour of the stricken household.

The latter also often held their own services in the home but both culminated in the committal of the body at a graveside burial. Funerary monuments proliferated; built to stand in perpetuity, they defined one’s social place

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2 The author has adapted parts of this contextual history from the history of the Bendigo Public Cemetery, written and researched by the same author.

3 Curl, *The Victorian Celebration of Death*, p38.


5 Ibid. p195.
but also allowed those of uncertain social position to posthumously advertise their success. Monuments were like a sculpture gallery, a lesson in styles and taste and many of the more spectacular examples were architecturally designed.

The choicest jobs for architects however were for designs of complete cemeteries. Ensembles of Gothic or Renaissance chapels, handsome gate lodges and monumental entrance gates became the norm for new cemeteries, with the whole providing cleverly designed paths within an enclosed ‘world where nature, architecture, art, and landscape gardening combined in an illusion of quiet, peaceful, permanent rest for the middle-class dead’. While rendering the grounds more beautiful, trees and shrubs could also be educational, with their varieties attractively labelled for the enlightenment of those who walked there. Many of the new cemeteries in the English provinces were an attempt at civic improvement by private enterprise, often much needed in towns of rapid industrial development.

**Père-Lachaise and the Glasgow Necropolis**

The prototype for the nineteenth century cemetery as a landscaped funerary garden emerged in 1804 in Père-Lachaise Cemetery, established in Paris on a hill to the east of the city. Instead of being buried in a church or malodorous churchyard, the dead could be fashionably interred in ‘a terrestrial Paradise, an Elysium, and an Arcady, where the enchantments of landscape-gardening, nature, art, and architecture alleviated the gloom of the grave’. Owing much to the English landscaped garden of the eighteenth century, Père-Lachaise soon became world-famous with its influence shaping an entirely new funerary culture in the western world. Plans for a spectacular Scottish version of the cemetery followed in 1831, with a proposal for converting a rocky hillside park into an ornamental cemetery, to be known as the Glasgow Necropolis. A cemetery of such beauty and awe-affecting melancholy would ‘extend religious feelings’, benefit public morals, improve manners, extend virtuous and generous feelings and convincingly express ‘a nation’s progress’ in civilisation and the arts, claimed promoter John Strang (1795-1863). Many of the buildings and monuments were architect-designed, including the bridge, façade, lodge, and Egyptian vaults.

**English Cemeteries: Kensal Green, Nunhead, Highgate, Abney Park and Brompton**

Improving the system of burial in the London metropolis began to gain momentum by the late 1820s and early 1830s generating a great deal of discussion in publications, meetings and parliamentary debate. In April 1830, an exhibition of proposals by architect Francis Goodwin (1784-1835) was held for a ‘Grand National Cemetery’, with buildings constructed in the Greek Revival style. However the scheme failed to gain backing. J.C. Loudon, who, in 1843 published a comprehensive book on designing, planting and managing cemeteries, wrote to the *Morning Advertiser*, proposing a scheme for several cemeteries equidistant from each other and from the centre of London. They were laid out more formally than Père-Lachaise, which Loudon thought to be too difficult to administer. Only a month later, in May 1830, a petition was presented to the House of Commons seeking the removal of metropolitan burial grounds to places where they would be less ‘prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants’.

Several of the more influential promoters of new cemeteries formed the General Cemetery Company, and in July 1831 their purchase of 32 hectares (77 acres) of land at Kensal Green was approved. In November, when a competition was announced for designs for a chapel, gateway, and lodge, there was no shortage of architects and some 46 submissions. Although Henry Edward Kendall (1776-1875) won the competition, his Gothic designs never eventuated. Gothic, in 1832, was

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6 Ibid. pp 88-89.
7 Ibid. p 26.
8 Ibid. pp 46-47.
9 Ibid. p 49.
11 Ibid. p 50.
considered florid, and still had associations with pre-Reformation England. Greek Revival, the prevailing style of the day, would have held more attraction to the Company's 'polite society' clientele.

The General Cemetery of All Souls at Kensal Green opened in 1833, and in the same year classical designs were prepared for two chapels, one for Anglicans (built 1836-37), one for Dissenters (built 1833-34), a colonnade over catacombs, and an entrance gate and lodge (both 1833-34), (Fig. 3). Beneath the chapels were brick catacombs comprising shelves for the placement of coffins. More expensive than burial plots, the catacomb became a feature of the contemporary cemetery and in the 1850s there were even plans to build catacombs at two cemeteries in the Victorian goldfields towns of Back Creek (Bendigo) and Campbell's Creek (Castlemaine). Planted and laid out in walks, with parterres and borders of flowers, Kensal Green's attractive grounds and handsome Greek buildings soon proved to be enormously popular, its fashionable status elevated by the graves of several aristocrats, members of the royal family and monuments of rare or imposing architectural quality (Fig. 4). In 1938 the cemetery was extended and a crematorium was built in a simplified Scandinavian Classical style.

Many cemetery companies followed on from Kensal Green, but this cemetery company remains the only private cemetery company in London from this period still in existence.

More commercial cemeteries formed in rapid succession in provinces like Leeds and Birmingham, as well as around London. Stephen Geary (1797-1854) architect, entrepreneur, and member of the London Cemetery Company, is associated with the founding of the Cemeteries of Highgate, Nunhead, Peckham, Westminster, Gravesend and Brighton. He may have undertaken the initial surveys and plans for north London’s Cemetery of St James, Highgate, including designs for its spectacular ring of Egyptian-style catacombs around an existing Cedar of Lebanon, as well as the cemetery’s perimeter walls and the two chapels on either side of the Tudor gate-house. Like Kensal Green, it had two chapels, one for Anglicans, the other for Dissenters with parts of the cemetery ground reserved for unconsecrated and consecrated burials (the Anglican section was consecrated on 20 May 1839). Highgate ‘became the definitive cemetery of the London bourgeoisie’. Less formal than Kensal Green, Curl writes

*It is certainly one of the most remarkable creations of the Victorian Age, one of the most unashamedly Romantic: the spooky Egyptianising architecture is unforgettable wonderful, and the catacomb complex, with its climax at the Upper Terrace, is unquestionably a brilliant piece of scenographic design.*

The London Cemetery Company proceeded with a second enterprise in 1840 at Nunhead, south of the river. By now, A.W.N. Pugin’s views on the moral superiority of Gothic architecture (promoted in his publication, *Contrasts*, of 1836) were gaining currency, and from 1837 the Houses of Parliament at Westminster were arising beside the Thames as the prime example of the new Gothic fashion, so it was no surprise that the cemetery’s Anglican and Dissenters’ Chapels were designed in the Gothic style of the fourteenth century. Neoclassicism however, was still employed for the entrance-gate piers and two symmetrical lodge gates.

The Abney Park Cemetery of 32 acres was also founded in 1840 in London. Established by the Abney Park Cemetery Company, it differed from its predecessors by being open to all religions, with no separations into denominational divisions and with no consecration of the burial ground ever occurring. The structures included an oecumenical Gothic Chapel built in brick with stone dressings, a small catacomb in an underground chamber separated from the Chapel, and Portland stone Egyptian Revival entrance-gates and lodges (Fig. 5). The grounds inherited a landscape of lush planting, which was retained and enhanced by adding some 2,500 varieties of trees and shrubs and over 1000 roses, forming an arboretum and rosarium, with many of the species labelled. The Cemetery catered for the more modest burials of workers and accordingly lacks the grand monuments of Highgate or Kensal Green. It was taken over by the London Borough of Hackney Council in 1978.

Stephen Geary was also involved in establishing Brompton Cemetery, which was opened on 39 acres by the West of London and Westminster Cemetery Company in 1840. Comprising an Anglican Chapel inspired by the

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12 Christopher Brooks (1989), quoted from Curl, p 92.
13 Ibid. p 92.
14 Ibid. p 95.
Italian Renaissance, circular colonnade, catacombs and gateway in the form of a triumphal arch, it was also to include Roman Catholic and Dissenters’ Chapels, but due to financial problems they were never built. The Cemetery suffered financial ruin and in 1851 the government acquired it from the company. It was becoming evident that the business of cemetery planning, construction and management did not marry well with the interests of a speculative company.

The Cemeteries Clauses Act of 1847 had enacted general powers to regulate commercial cemeteries and was based on the Acts under which many of the earlier company-formed cemeteries were established. The problem with the majority of the new cemeteries was that they were dedicated to those who were able to afford a grave site and monument. There was little interest shown in attracting the poor, and problems were mounting on how to dispose of the masses of working-class dead, many of whom ended up in the small, overcrowded burial grounds still open in urban centres. The situation was compounded by outbreaks of cholera throughout 1848 and 1849. In 1850 the General Board of Health proposed to close all urban burial-grounds and purchase all existing cemeteries founded by joint-stock companies, some of which would be closed. Kensal Green was retained and expanded, and huge, new public cemeteries were created, providing the means for a civilised burial to be available to people of all classes. The Better Provision for the Interment of the Dead Act was passed in 1850, followed by the Metropolitan Burial Act of 1852, which remained the principal legislation on the subject until largely repealed in 1972. These enactments effectively ended the burial crisis and set up a workable system of affordable public interment.

Figure 34  Loudon, ‘Design for Laying Out and Planting a Cemetery on Hilly Ground’, 1843.

Old Melbourne Cemetery

Melbourne’s earliest burials occurred informally on Burial Hill, now the Flagstaff Gardens, from May 1836 when the small Port Phillip settlement of squatters was still illegal. The location of Melbourne was confirmed for official

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15 Ibid. p 137.
16 May, p 25.
settlement with the arrival of Captain Lonsdale as commandant, on 1 October that year. NSW Governor Richard Bourke followed him in March 1837 along with surveyor, Robert Hoddle who commenced surveying and planning Melbourne on a rectangular grid within a town reserve of approximately three miles by one mile, parallel with the river. Hoddle (1794-1881) included a cemetery surveyed to the north-west just within the town reserve area, bounded by Victoria Street. The four-hectare cemetery is now covered by the car park of the Queen Victoria Market.\(^ {17}\) Apparently in response to a request by the Presbyterians, who objected to mixed burials, he divided the cemetery into denominational sections, making it the first denominationally sectioned cemetery in Australia.\(^ {18}\) Other denominations represented were Episcopalian (Church of England) and Roman Catholic, with Wesleyans, Independents, Jews and Quakers occupying smaller sections. An additional portion was also set aside for Aboriginal burials. The Church of England Bishop of Australia, William Grant Broughton (1788-1853),\(^ {19}\) consecrated the cemetery in April 1838, although burials had commenced in 1837.\(^ {20}\)

Hoddle’s cemetery illustrated the new shift in burial practice away from church graveyards (a characteristic of early Sydney) to the public cemetery, but it was still a world away from the design of London’s Kensal Green, which had opened just four years previously in 1833. Functionally planned and laid out, Melbourne’s public cemetery displayed little ornamentation, and was initially enclosed by a wooden fence. This was replaced by iron railings on bluestone footings, built by public subscription in 1869, well after the cemetery had closed. The monuments, many carved from soft sandstone, were largely of rudimentary tablet form, and iron railings enclosed some graves. Seventy historically significant headstones were transferred to the Fawkner Cemetery to form the Pioneer Section in the 1920s after the cemetery had long remained neglected since its closure in the early 1850s. Some 914 remains were also exhumed and reburied in Fawkner as well as in Melbourne General, Boroondara (Kew), St Kilda and Cheltenham cemeteries.

**Melbourne General Cemetery**

On 25 June 1847, Melbourne was created a city by letters patent of Queen Victoria.\(^ {21}\) The town had grown rapidly, and with it emerged the same concerns about urban burial and public health that had gained momentum in England. By 1849 the Council of the Corporation of Melbourne was claiming that the overcrowded 1837 cemetery was ‘in dangerous proximity to the inhabited portions of the city’.\(^ {22}\) They approached the NSW Government and in 1850 plans were drawn up for a new cemetery, following the passing of a NSW act of parliament. Invitations to five cemetery trustees went out in early 1851, and in September 1852, the position of architect and surveyor for the new Melbourne cemetery was advertised in the *Government Gazette*, and Albert Purchas (1825-1909) was appointed.\(^ {23}\) Born in Chepstowe, in the county of Monmouthshire, Wales, Purchas had only been in the colony a year, and had been working as a civil engineer, surveyor and architect in contract jobs for Surveyor-General Robert Hoddle, one of them to survey the new village of Hawthorn. In addition to the position advertised for the cemetery he was also appointed as secretary to the trustees and provided with a salary of £450 a year. By contrast a cemetery keeper and sexton was earning £156 a year.\(^ {24}\)

A map of Melbourne drawn by Purchas in 1853 or 1854 shows the 33½ acre reserve for the new cemetery well beyond the town grid drawn by Hoddle.\(^ {25}\) Carved from the swathe of public parkland to the north of the city just beyond the university, the Melbourne General Cemetery was Victoria’s first modern cemetery. Designed on the principals of England’s large metropolitan garden cemeteries, it displayed elements of Romantic and formal

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17 Lewis, p 27.
21 Melbourne was created a Bishop’s See of the Church of England, to which Dr Charles Perry was appointed bishop, and by virtue of this, the town of Melbourne was elevated to the status of city.
22 Dunstan, p149; it is estimated that as many as 10,000 burials may have occurred at the Old Melbourne Cemetery (see Cannon, p129).
23 *Government Gazette*, 1 September 1852.
24 Friends of Brighton Cemetery website, chapter 3.
styles, combining serpentine roadways within which paths defined burials and denominational sections. Whereas each religious denomination represented at the Old Cemetery held its allotted land under a separate government grant and was responsible for managing its own portion, the new Melbourne General comprised one land grant and one management body of denominational representatives. This system would guard against the haphazard arrangement and neglectful management that characterized the old cemetery.

The old cemetery was declared officially closed, and the new Melbourne General Cemetery opened in June 1853, the same year that the University of Melbourne was established. Designed to function not only as a place of burial but also as a modern civic amenity, this cemetery was to be just as important as a landscaped park, gallery, library or museum for decorous recreation and education. It accorded with the suggestion of the Argus newspaper a year earlier, that Melbourne’s new burial ground should be a cemetery and public garden combined, thereby providing an opportunity for the education of popular taste in a society ‘destitute as it is, of almost every means of popular education in art and taste’. Botanist Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896) provided advice on the ornamental plantings from 1860, and the grounds went on to be ornamented with a number of gate-keeper’s lodges (north gate of 1867 by Charles Webb), Jewish chapel (1854), iron gates (1869 Charles Webb), Roman Catholic Chapel (1871 and 1888 by William Wardell), iron fence (1876, by Morgan Jageurs), rockeries, several shade pavilions, denominational iron markers and many distinguished monuments. The Melbourne General Cemetery predates Sydney’s Rookwood Cemetery of 1867, which is the largest nineteenth century cemetery in the world.

**Albert Purchas**

Born in Chepstowe, Wales in 1825, Purchas became a civil engineer, like his father Robert Whittlesey Purchas, and migrated to Melbourne in 1851 at the start of the goldrushes. Describing himself as a land agent and civil engineer, he quickly picked up work surveying Melbourne’s new roads and villages and even spent a brief time on the Bendigo goldfields. After settling in to a salaried position at Melbourne General Cemetery in 1852, he launched his architectural career. In 1853 he designed a 4-roomed weatherboard cottage at Prahran, and in May the same year he arranged for two weatherboard cottages to be erected in the new Melbourne General Cemetery grounds. At the age of 29 in 1854, Purchas received the important commission of designing a new residence for Henry Field Gurner, Victoria’s first Crown Solicitor. The substantial two-storey residence, Berkeley Hall, still stands at 11 Princes Street, St Kilda, and is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H 491). That same year Purchas was appointed valuer to the Commissioner of Savings Banks, and also married Eliza Anne Swyer with Anglican rites. They lived in St Kilda until 1863 and thereafter in Fitzwilliam Street, Kew in the house he designed and named Fernhill.

Between 1855 and 1862 Purchas worked in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Swyer under the name Purchas and Swyer, at 20 Temple Court Melbourne. Purchas’ name is associated with designs for many significant buildings and places including the Zoological Gardens in Royal Park, and several churches including Christ Church (Anglican), Acland Street, St Kilda (1854-57); Christ Church (Christ Church), Glenlyon Road, Brunswick (1857 nave); St John’s (Anglican), Burgundy Street, Heidelberg (1858 works); St John’s Church of England (Anglican), Cameron Street, Malmsbury (1861-66); St George the Martyr (Anglican), Hudson Street, Queenscliff (1863-64); St Luke’s (Anglican), Pelissier Street, Yea (1868); St George’s (Presbyterian), Chapel Street, St Kilda (1877-80); and Holy Trinity (Anglican ), Arundel Street, Benalla (1884). Commercial buildings included the Melbourne Savings Bank, and Selbourne Chambers at 81 Chancery Lane in 1881.

Purchas’ involvement with Boroondara Cemetery seems to have arisen from personal tragedy in 1864. In June that year his twin daughters Beatrice and Lillian died at the age of two months from influenza. They were buried at Boroondara Cemetery near to the family home despite their father’s official role with Melbourne General. A few months later Purchas was appointed as a trustee to the Boroondara Cemetery, representing the local Holy

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26 Chambers, p99.
27 Argus, 7 February 1852, p 2.
28 Mackay et al., p 8.
29 See Miles Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches*, p61, 74, 83, 84, 103, 144, 157.
Trinity Church of England, and it followed that he was unanimously elected as chairman for most of his 45 years association with the trust. During this time he managed both cemeteries, and both emerged from the 1890s economic depression in good financial order.

Eliza Purchas bore eleven children in fourteen years of marriage, with four of the daughters dying in infancy. She died on Christmas Eve 1869 at the age of 43, a month after the birth of her last child, Eliza, leaving seven children. She was buried in the family grave on Boxing Day, with the Dean of Melbourne officiating. Two further daughters died in 1875 in a scarletina epidemic. Son, Guyon Purchas became an architect, and other son, Claude a surveyor, and both received work from their father from the 1870s onwards, including work associated with the Boroondara Cemetery. Albert Purchas died aged 84 in August 1909.

Suburban and Regional Cemeteries

The speed with which Melbourne passed from a relatively small community to a metropolis distinguished by elaborate urban and city needs soon necessitated further action to accommodate its burial requirements. A number of suburban public cemeteries followed Melbourne General Cemetery in quick succession throughout the 1850s and 1860s including St Kilda (1855), Brighton (1855), Williamstown (1857), Boroondara (1858), Box Hill (1858), Templestowe (1858), Oakleigh (1859), Coburg (1860) and Footscray (1860). Growing country centres also applied to the government for grants of Crown Land to be reserved for cemetery purposes or sought to have Crown land surveyed for cemetery purposes. Some examples include Back Creek (later known as Bendigo Cemetery) (1854-57); Wangaratta (c.1857), Dandenong (1857), Keilor (1857), Daylesford (1857), Belfast (later known as Port Fairy) (1857); Avoca (1857), Heathcote (1857), Ballarat (1857), Murgheboluc (1857), Epping (1858) and Smythesdale (1859). Many of these cemeteries were set up as a result of public meetings of concerned citizens and local church groups, and the legislation governing their establishment was influenced by the English legislation of the early 1850s, which saw public cemeteries administered by trustees.

In 1854 the Victorian government passed an *Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria*. It empowered the government to appoint and dismiss trustees and to approve the rules and regulations for a cemetery's administration, and a scale of fees and charges for graves, as recommended by the trustees. It also stated that a ‘burial ground must be distant one mile at least from any town’. Initially local councils were to have the responsibility for the management and trusteeship of cemeteries, under the *Municipal Institutions Act* and the *Public Health Act*, both of 1854. However by the 1860s Victoria’s public cemeteries were under the Public Works Department, followed by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey from 1873 to 1888, and the Chief Secretary’s Department from 1888 to 1890. In 1890 responsibility passed to the Department of Health (*Public Health Act* 1889). A new act governing Victoria’s 600 cemeteries was proclaimed in the *Cemeteries Act* 1958. This was superseded by the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act* 2003, which is administered by the Department of Human Services.

BOROONDARA CEMETERY

Boroondara Parish

The first land sales immediately outside the original town section of Melbourne were held in February 1839 for the mile-square section of flat land now covered by Fitzroy and Collingwood, skewing Melbourne’s development to the east. A little further east, just over the Yarra River, the first Hawthorn land sales occurred late in 1843, and the new garden suburb in the parish of Boroondara began to develop along the Yarra riverfront. The Boroondara blocks varied in size, but those beyond the more accessible Hawthorn area tended to be larger and suitable for small farms, like those sold in 1845 on the Willsmere riverflats. Dense stands of eucalypts, which characterized this undulating landscape, probably influenced government officials in naming the parish

30 This biographical information is derived from Frances O'Neil's research on Albert Purchas completed in 1985.
31 Sagazio, p 13.
32 Quoted from 'Self Guided Tour of the Bendigo Cemetery, 145 Years of History 1858-1993'.
33 Max Lay, Melbourne Miles, p19.
34 Lay, p23.
‘Boroondara’, a word adapted from the indigenous Woiwurrung language, and understood to mean ‘where the ground is thickly shaded’.35

Forest covered the entire district, and from the late 1830s good timber was cut in the Templestowe area, near John Wood’s Bulleen sheep station. Sawmilling soon became the dominant local industry and produced most of the demand for roads.36 Kew Junction became important, as did High Street, then known as Bulleen Road, and in 1851, George Wharton, a prominent architect and surveyor, surveyed the Kew village. Gangs of unemployed immigrants had built Collingwood’s Johnstone Street during the depression in 1842, and a bridge at its eastern end was first seriously advocated in 1855 to replace Hodgson’s punt that had operated since 1840. When a large timber bridge was built in 1858, it opened up a direct radial route from Melbourne to Kew Junction and onto the upper Yarra.37 Large mansions soon went up in Studley Park, and by 1865 Kew was described as ‘the most picturesque portion of the suburbs of Melbourne’.38

Planning for a Cemetery

Planning for a district cemetery began quite early and even pre-dated the establishment of municipal government, with the cemetery set aside early in 1855 and the Boroondara Roads Board formed in 1856. The treed hillside location on Bulleen Road, beyond the Kew Junction, was far removed from the less rural surrounds of Hawthorn, and would have satisfied the new regulation that a cemetery ‘must be distant one mile at least from any town’.39 The location was still considered to be on the outskirts in 1887, when the cemetery became the terminus for a new horse tram service. The unusual triangular portion of land had been designated a ‘reserve’ from at least 1853 and its status is distinctly shown on a plan drawn that year by government contract surveyor, Albert Purchas.40

The earliest known plan for the Boroondara Cemetery was prepared in April 1855. It shows the site as it is recognized today, but the point of the land at the junction of Bulleen Road and Park Street is excluded from the proposal. The size, at just over 20 acres, is small and comprises six denominational compartments set out like garden parterres in a parkland setting with a circular carriageway in the middle (Map 1).41 Elevated cemetery sites were desirable for good drainage, as well as for offering scenic qualities and these factors may have influenced the choice of this land. J.C. Loudon included a ‘Design for Laying Out and Planting a Cemetery on Hilly Ground’, in his comprehensive book on cemetery design published in 1843 (Fig. 21). Celebrated cemeteries such as the Necropolis in Scotland and London’s Highgate were established around elevated view sites, natural and man-made, as was Bendigo’s Back Creek Cemetery.

Three months later an amended plan was prepared. The arrangement of the denominational compartments had clearly become an issue, as annotations on the new plan specify ‘that the spaces allotted to each Sect are to be in strict accordance with the Census Returns for 1854’. Official statistics were obtained from the Census Office on 3 July 1855, and the document, which still survives today, records that of the 3,160 people in the Boroondara parish, there were 1,489 Anglicans, 100 ‘Protestants not otherwise defined’, 311 Presbyterians, 206 Wesleyan Methodists, 114 Independents, 129 Baptists, 107 Lutherans, 34 ‘Other Protestant Churches, 615 Roman Catholics, 8 Jews and 47 ‘Residue’.42 Completed on 24 July and signed by district surveyor, Clement Hodgkinson, the plan was quite a departure from the serpentine curves of first design. A formal arrangement of rectangular compartments of varying size now stretched around two sides of the triangular reserve. These were for the Wesleyans, Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans and Catholics and together they surrounded a large, inner triangular compartment representing the Church of England. Although the census

35 City of Boroondara website.
36 Lay, p122.
37 Lay, p127.
38 Sylvia Morrissey on Kew in Encyclopaedia of Melbourne, p387.
40 Map of the Settled Districts around Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria, 1853 (SLV) and 1854 (NLA).
42 Department of Human Services, Boroondara Public Cemetery file, H CEM 63.
identified ten ‘Principal Religious Denominations’, it seemed that only seven were to be accommodated. The entrance incorporated the point of land at Bulleen Road, where there was a circular drive and garden beds, but these features seemed out of kilter with the grid-like burial compartments of the greater part of the cemetery.43

Figure 35: The 1854 Census of religious denominations for the Parish of Boroondara
A couple of years went by seemingly without any further progress on the development of the cemetery. A public meeting was held at the Governor Hotham Hotel on 13 October 1858, and a Mr Johnson of Barkly Road, Hawthorn ‘mentioned the desirability of securing this land as burial land for the District of Boroondara’.44 The matter gained momentum, and on 21 December the first Boroondara Cemetery trustees were appointed, these

43 Lands Department Cemeteries Plans, cited from the appendix of Frances O'Neill’s report of 1985.
44 From the first Minute Book of the Boroondara Cemetery Trust, cited from Rogers, p53.
being mainly Hawthorn residents. The first president of the board was Michael O’Grady, later mayor of Hawthorn in 1870, and the other members were Henry Box, Thomas Judd, John Lloyd, Thomas Johnson, Jabez Chambers, John Denbeigh, Christian Finger and Thomas Balmain, each representing one of the nine main religious groups in the parish. Finalising denominational representation remained an issue, and once again the current census (1857) was referred to so that ‘separate and distinct places of Burial’ could be allocated with ‘unbiased judgement’.

Early in the New Year Frederick Acheson of the Public Lands Office prepared a third plan for the cemetery (Map 2). Signed on 25 January 1859, the drawing returned to the asymmetrical arrangement of curving paths and drives featured in the first plan. These rhythmic, organic shapes characterize other cemetery plans during this period, for example the Melbourne General Cemetery (1852 plan and later plan), Brighton Cemetery, Elsternwick (1859), Back Creek, Bendigo (1855, revised 1857) and White Hills, Bendigo (1855). They clearly draw inspiration from English garden cemetery designs with their park-like arrangement of serpentine paths.

Acheson retained the formal entrance and plantings at the narrow point of the reserve where it met Bulleen Road, and allocated nine curvilinear shapes of varying sizes to specified denominations. Additionally, a square-shaped plot was set aside for ‘unspecified denominations’ and a section along the Bulleen Road boundary was reserved for extensions. The largest compartment of nine acres was assigned to the Church of England, with the Church of Rome receiving three acres and smaller portions meted out to the Scottish Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents (also known as Congregationalists), Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians and Unspecifieds. Plantations covered four acres and included gardens framing the cemetery frontage to Bulleen Road. Drives and walks took up just over five acres of the cemetery, which overall comprised 31 acres, two roods and 39 perches of land.

The pleasing design did not satisfy everyone, and very soon Boroondara’s Independent residents, represented by minister Richard Connebee, complained that their ground was ‘highly objectionable’ because of its location in ‘a hollow’ surrounded by roads and paths which would only serve to ‘increase the morass and concentrate drainage’. Independents, along with Baptists had emerged as distinct dissenting denominations in the seventeenth century, and changes in the legal and social status of dissenters in the early nineteenth century raised their profile in the community. Independents ‘now came boldly out of the corners into which they had crept for security and privacy, and placed their buildings in commanding positions’, as well as their graves. The Scottish Presbyterians also remonstrated, and both denominations were shifted to more attractive elevated compartments formerly earmarked for extension purposes. Acheson’s plan was modified accordingly, and a very fragile version of it survives on the Department file, showing the changes.

Another issue arose. From at least 1854, the suburb of Richmond had been petitioning the government for a cemetery and hoped that the Survey Paddock by the Yarra River would be allocated (see Purchas plan 1853/54). Richmond Council complained that people were transporting the dead over four miles to the Melbourne Cemetery ‘thereby entailing a heavy expense … [when] ill able to bear it’. A cemetery plan was drawn for the Paddock, but because the site was prone to flooding the proposal was abandoned. Choice, elevated land in the Studley Park Reserve was considered in 1856, but it was felt that ‘its appointment for a cemetery would create intense dissatisfaction in East Collingwood and Kew’. In November 1858 the Richmond Town Clerk wrote to the Lands Office requesting for land next to the Kew Cemetery to be allocated for a Richmond Cemetery, and proposed that ‘in lieu of two independent cemeteries in contact, it would be better that the area of the Kew Cemetery be increased to 40 acres, and be then considered available as a Cemetery for the Richmond

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45 Gwen McWilliam, p118.
47 1859 document on Boroondara Cemetery file H CEM 63, Department of Human Services.
49 Letter from Town Clerk Cameron to the Hon. Chief Secretary, 13 October 1856, held on Cemetery file H CEM 63.
50 Drawn by A. Hurrey, Surveyor General’s Office, 4 July 1854, Cemetery file H CEM 63.
51 Note dated 6 November 1856 on Cemetery file H CEM 63.
district as well as the Kew District. \(^52\) Sixteen acres were set aside on 20 July 1860, and a sketch was drawn showing the additional area for Richmond Cemetery excised from the reserve on the north-east side of the Boroondara Cemetery. The trustees received a letter from the Lands Office in 1862 stating its intention to add the sixteen acres, but no further action occurred. \(^53\)

**Building the Cemetery**

The first burial in the Boroondara Cemetery took place on the evening of 12 March 1859 when the Reverend Foy laid Ellen Quick to rest in the Baptist section. It was within weeks of Acheson’s plan being drawn, and details on the layout were still being adjusted. Work on the grounds was about to commence, starting with clearing the reserve of River Red Gum and Wattle trees, and sawing the red gum into timber for fencing. The contract went to John Padbury, and by September he had erected gates and 1 ¼ miles of fencing from 12,000 palings and 1,600 rails. \(^54\) Plenty of timber remained and was removed in November, when 40 loads were carried away. Burials were allowed during the works but graves had to be individually fenced, and faced the risk of being moved if it was later found they were not in the right place. Further burials during this early period include Catherine Mansfield, buried on 25 March 1859; a baby named Susan Greenhill; an unnamed member of the Finger family; and nineteen year old Rebecca Hannah Derrick who was buried on 10 June 1859. \(^55\) Ellen Quick had been buried in the centre of the upper driveway, and had to exhumed and reburied, as did some of the other bodies. When the Independent section was re-adjusted in 1861, a distraught father complained that a new path went right across his child’s grave. After this incident the trustees instructed that paths were not to go over graves. \(^56\)

With the cemetery already open for business and the site fenced and cleared by the end of 1859, the trustees moved quickly onto arranging for the erection of a small wooden cottage for the caretaker, Benjamin Carey. They met on 4 January 1860 and appointed a Mr Hampton for the job, but then it seems they changed their minds and decided on a brick building instead. \(^57\) Designed by architect Charles Vickers of the firm Wharton & Vickers, the two-roomed cottage was built by George Saunders and completed in June as the cemetery’s first building. \(^58\) It continues to stand within the lodge/office complex today although was altered when a second storey was added during the major extensions undertaken in 1899. Later in 1860 Saunders was called in again to build a water closet. \(^59\) Vickers was an early resident of Kew and a signatory of the petition to make Kew a separate municipality by 1860. He designed a number of religious (Anglican) and commercial buildings in Melbourne, among them Christ Church, Denham Street, Hawthorn, (1853); transepts to St Peter’s, Albert Street, East Melbourne (1853); Holy Trinity, Sydney Road, Coburg (1853); and Holy Trinity, Merrawap Road, Ceres (1855). \(^60\)

Perhaps the decision to change to brick construction indicates a willingness by the trustees to spend more money enhancing the cemetery with substantial structures befitting this growing middleclass district. The Minutes certainly show that the trustees were keen also to start early on beautifying the grounds with plantings so that the reserve could be enjoyed as both park and cemetery. Dr Mueller provided the first of several deliveries from the Botanic Gardens in September 1859, with the arrival of 100 Bluegums, four dozen Cape Broom, four dozen English Broom and one dozen Cypress. \(^61\) In May 1860 the trustees took advantage of a government program providing free plants from the Botanic Gardens for the establishment of public parks and accepted a further 370 shrubs and trees from Mueller, including a further 200 Bluegums and packets of shrub

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52 Letter 30 November 1858 on Cemetery file H CEM 63.
53 Minute Book 1, 3 September 1862.
54 Minute Book 1, 7 May and 7 September 1859.
55 Rogers, p54.
56 Minute Book 1, September 1861, and 6 November 1861.
57 Minute Book 1, 4 January 1860 p36.
58 Minute Book 1, 6 June 1860 p51.
59 Minute Book 1, November 1860 p61.
60 See Miles Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches*, p51, 66, 73, 100.
61 Minute Book 1, 7 September 1859, p25.
seeds. More trees, shrubs and seeds arrived from Mueller a couple of months later, followed by a further 650 specimens in mid-1862 and 'upwards of 200 plants', plus pine trees in 1864. Local residents also contributed; a 'large number of roots and flowers' came from Mr T. Rattan, and Reverend Wood, T. Ragg, James Cook and Mr Christian donated trees and shrubs, and Mr Thomas Johnson supplied several varieties of roses. Cemetery trustee, Thomas Judd spent £10 on shrubs 'of a permanent character' including Cypress, Dracona, magnolia Grandiflora, Junipers, Grevilleas and Ficus. Data sheets in this report identify the oldest and most significant plantings in the grounds. The edges to the main cemetery walk were defined and made tidy by gutter tiles and gradually extended to the other walks during the 1860s.

In the midst of this intense period of laying out and planting the grounds, the cemetery was also mapped so that sites for graves in each section could be clearly accounted for and numbered. The job was advertised in May 1861 and J.B. Higgins' tender for £30 was accepted for mapping the cemetery on a scale of twenty feet to one inch. The work was completed in September. The following winter, July 1862, the first of a number of drainage problems occurred after an overflow of stormwater from Park Hill Road (south side of the cemetery) caused 'serious injury' to the grounds. It happened again in 1863 and 1864 prompting repairs to a stone culvert, followed by 'rough channeling' works in the gully in the lower part of the cemetery, and installation of ceramic drainage pipes. In September 1866 a new rough stone channel was constructed, and 500 bricks purchased for a 'small' channel that would divert water away from new buildings proposed for the cemetery entrance.

Arrival of Albert Purchas

The well-known architect and surveyor, Albert Purchas had joined the Trust late in 1864 as a representative of the Church of England. Purchas lived locally and given his close involvement with the Melbourne General Cemetery, it is no surprise that he was soon unanimously elected as Trust chairman. He held this position for most of his 45 years association with Boroondara Cemetery, while continuing to also manage the Melbourne General. Purchas had a personal interest in developing the Boroondara Cemetery as a pre-eminent place for burials. His twin baby daughters had just been interred in the cemetery, and there was potential to further enhance the aesthetic qualities of the grounds as well as improve the facilities for the trustees. His first suggestion was for garden seats to be placed about the grounds 'for the accommodation of the public'. In October 1866 he prepared plans for a new boardroom and office to stand with the caretaker's cottage at the front of the cemetery. Bluegums planted in 1859 were cut down to provide room for the building.

The sexton's lodge or caretaker's office was a vital component of a nineteenth century cemetery. The trustees held meetings there and the sexton or caretaker maintained a plan of the burial plots and dealt with other matters pertaining to the cemetery's day-to-day function. Larger cemeteries generally provided a residence for the caretaker or his superintendent. Fashionable English cemeteries were likely to have imposing, arched and walled entrances with flanking gate lodges built in a matching Tudor, Egyptian, Classical or Gothic style to enhance the ornamental qualities of the cemetery. A temporary lodge was constructed at the Melbourne General in the 1850s and replaced by more ornate Gothic examples in 1867 and 1869 (See Fig. 35). St Kilda's office and residence was built by 1866 in the Picturesque cottage orné style; and in 1892 Brighton General Cemetery replaced a wooden building with a brick Queen Anne style caretaker's residence designed by architect, Percy Oakden. An office, boardroom and strongroom followed in 1929. In Victoria's regions,

62 Minute Book 1, May-June 1860, p52.
63 Minute Book 1, August-September 1860, p57.
64 Minute Book 1, May-June 1862, p114; May 1864 p162; July-August 1864 p166.
65 Minute Book 1, May 1860, p36; June 1861 p85; July & August 1861 p86 & 89; November 1864 p172; April-May 1863 p137, 139; May-June 1866 p202.
66 Minute Book 1, September 1861 p93.
67 Minute Book 1, July 1862 p118.
68 Minute Book 1, July 1863 p144; January 1864 p152; October-November 1864 p189.
69 Minute Book 1, September 1866 p211.
70 Minute Book 1, November 1864 p172.
71 Minute Book 1, May 1866 p200.
Castlemaine erected a small bichrome brick lodge between 1858 and 1859, as did Bendigo’s Back Creek and White Hills cemeteries, and Maldon built a brick office and residence in 1866. Offices, ornate or rudimentary went up in cemeteries all over Victoria. Some of the early examples were replaced or extended, but many including those at St Kilda and White Hills cemeteries eventually fell into neglect and were demolished to provide space for more burials.

The Cottage, later known as the Lodge

Boroondara Cemetery’s two-roomed, red brick caretaker’s cottage of 1860 had a kitchen added in August 1869. It was built by Thomas Davison to Purchas’ instruction. From this point onwards, the Minute Books refer to this building as the ‘lodge’.72

Maintenance works were undertaken on the lodge in May 1872, and in June 1873 Joseph Hughes, who was working on the cemetery fence, was also given the job of adding an extra bedroom, which was greatly appreciated by the caretaker.73 A constant trickle of further small works followed; a bell was granted for the front door in July 1874; and a washhouse built at the rear in 1875 by John Padbury, who, on the same contract was also asked to complete a public urinal, closet and some fencing. An additional room built of timber was completed by A. Dalton in July 1881, and the whole lodge renovated in December 1882. A bedroom was added to the north end of the building in 1889 when the office was being extended.74 Permission was given for some renovations in October 1891, and builder Thomas Constable was asked to add a further room in February 1893.75 By then the lodge had grown in a rather ad hoc fashion to about eight rooms, bathroom and washhouse included. A photograph taken prior to 1895 shows the buildings in the vicinity of the lodge as a cluster of structures obscured by trees and shrubbery at the front of the cemetery.

The two-storey lodge as we generally recognize it today resulted from the major extensions and renovations undertaken in 1889, which also included the clocktower and office extensions. All were built by John Timmins to the design of Albert Purchas, who was assisted by his son Claude.76 The lodge extensions incorporated the 1860 cottage designed by Vickers and some of the subsequent additions by Purchas. A comparison between the photograph taken before 1895 and another taken in 1903 confirms the substantial extent of the 1899 works and the degree to which the lodge was altered to achieve an integrated complex of buildings in the ‘gatehouse’ precinct.

Few changes were made to the lodge over the following decades apart from those relating to maintenance or upgrading of necessary facilities. New electric lighting was extended throughout all the buildings in 1919 and in February 1922 the telephone was extended to the lodge ‘for emergencies’.77 It was not until November 1935 that maintenance became an issue, with the back of the house reported as ‘going into decay’. Architectural advice recommended demolition, but the following month a tender was accepted for repair instead. Renovations were carried out in 1942, when the office boardroom was also updated, and the kitchen and bathroom were upgraded at the end of 1946.78 Despite being renovated and extended at the end of 1958, the back verandah needed removing in 1961 to make way for ‘a glassed section to encompass the passageway between the kitchen and the main part of the house’. Repainting and other improvements to several rooms were completed in December 1971, and new carpet bought for the hallway in 1972.79

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72 Minute Book 1, August 1869 p289.
73 Minute Book 2, May 1872 & February 1873, pp48 and 64.
74 Minute Book 2, July 1874, p97; July 1881, p315; Minute Book 3 December 1882, p1; July 1889, p245.
75 Minute Book 3, October 1891, p312; February 1893, p360.
76 Minute Book 2, 14 February 1899, p166 and 11 April 1899, p171-72.
77 Minute Book 6, June 1919, p111; February 1922 p184.
78 Minute Book 8, April 1942 p11; December 1946 p189.
Office

Albert Purchas designed the office for the Boroondara Cemetery in October 1866 and John Padbury, the contractor who had earlier put up the cemetery’s wooden fencing and gates, completed its construction in February 1867. The detail and materials faithfully followed the style of the existing red brick cottage designed by architect Charles Vickers. An office table and chairs were purchased at the same time and a decision made to buy a ‘chandelier of two burners’ for the interior.

Some of the larger cemeteries installed a bell-post and bell near their lodge and office for communication within the grounds, and Boroondara was no exception. In June 1871 Purchas was asked to acquire a ‘bell, gong or whistle’. After a bell was purchased from James McEwan & Co., Purchas designed a turret or bell-post, and the following month Padbury was called in to build it. An early photograph taken between the 1870s and 1895 shows the cemetery entrance with the bell-post on the east side of the office, rising high above the roof. Bendigo Cemetery acquired a decorative cast iron bell-post and bell in 1899 after earlier deciding against installing a ‘warning’ bell in the cemetery chapel.

In early 1872 a fireproof safe was obtained for the office from Gemmell Tuckett & Co., of Collins Street, Melbourne. As the firm were auctioneers, it is likely that the safe was second hand. It was later moved to the strongroom, where it remains today. Information on the safe doors indicates that its manufacturer was E.A. Wright & Co. of Wolverhampton. A ‘cabinet for the purpose of holding papers, books, etc.’ was purchased from Harrisons in April 1876. Later in the year a copy of the cemetery plan was framed, glazed and hung in the office, and in September a clock was obtained on trial. These items can still be found in the office in 2007. In 1884, there is mention of the lodge having a porch, where visitors could inspect a framed and glazed copy of the cemetery rules (another copy was displayed at the cemetery entrance).

Thus equipped, the office had no further needs until the late 1880s, when some changes became necessary. More storage was required for the cemetery’s growing number of records and further space was needed to accommodate clients. In April 1889 contractors Dootson and Connell were commissioned to build a small fireproof room at the north end of the office, as well as a counter at the south end, and a waiting room. The strongroom door, still in use in 2007, was supplied by Welch Perrin & Co. and imported from manufacturers, Phillips & Son, of Birmingham. A mantelpiece was bought from the hardware firm Brooks Robinson & Co., in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne and furniture for the waiting room was purchased from the Robertson & Moffat emporium in Post Office Place, Melbourne, where the Myer store is now situated. A new, tiled verandah was added, and an existing verandah on the west side was re-floored with the same tiles. A hedge and roses were planted outside the waiting room. Later, in 1895 the brickwork on the front of the office and waiting room was enhanced by tuckpointing, and the verandah floors concreted.

With the worst of the early 1890s economic depression over by the middle of the decade, the trustees embarked on a series of costly improvements that transformed the major built elements of the grounds. Decisions were made for the brick wall to completely enclose the cemetery, a further shelter to be added (both discussed later) and major extensions and renovations to the office and lodge buildings, all designed by Albert Purchas. In April 1899 tenders were called for the project, which resulted in a second storey to the lodge, an office boardroom,
minister’s waiting room and the grand clocktower, as well as a shelter ‘on the south side of the approach’. Builder, John Timmins won the contract.  

The works progressed and towards the end of 1899 items were purchased for the newly renovated and expanded office interior. Payment was made in October to a Mr J. W. Carl for boardroom furniture and in November for a hat stand, and payments followed to other firms for carpet, linoleum and electric light fittings as well as for an umbrella stand from Chambers & Seymour. The boardroom furniture remains in the room today and comprises a table with seven chairs and a chairman’s armchair. The large table was probably assembled in the room. The chairs are upholstered with button-cushioned oilcloth covers, and the backs have carved tops. An Abbot Filter for public use was purchased and placed in a frame on the verandah of the new Minister’s room. These cylindrical vessels, which provided cool, clean drinking water from a tap, were made of unglazed earthenware or stoneware, and the Abbot brand was patented in Australia between 1870 and 1900. A telephone was also connected to the office.

The office had no further requirements until June 1919, when the electrical needs of the office, boardroom and quarters were reviewed. The following autumn, tenders went out for electric radiators to be supplied and fitted. Renovations were necessary by the early 1940s, and in April 1942 works to the boardroom and house were priced, and presumably went ahead. Very little further work is mentioned in the Minute Books apart from new linoleum placed in the office entrance in November 1948; chairs purchased from Youngs auctions in September 1957 and alterations made to the office counter in September 1967.

Tower and Clock

The imposing red brick clocktower was designed by Albert Purchas and built during the major extensions and renovations of 1899, which resulted in a second storey to the house and the additions of a boardroom office and minister’s waiting room. The tender for the work went out in April 1899 and was awarded to John Timmins. In May 1899, Melbourne watchmakers, jewellers and opticians Messrs Gaunt & Co., won the tender to supply, fix and maintain the large clock proposed for the tower.

A clocktower was a prominent public symbol of stability and civic order. By the mid-19th century, tower clocks were being mass-produced in the United States and installed in towns throughout the world, in railway stations, post offices, town halls, court houses, churches, schools and other public places such as shopping arcades and cemeteries. During the 20th century many of the original mechanical movements of the clocks were discarded or replaced with electrically driven mechanisms. Watchmaker Thomas Gaunt (1829-1890) emigrated to Melbourne with his young family in 1857 and set up his business in Post Office Place, later moving to the nearby Royal Arcade in 1869. His firm made nearly all of Victoria’s large public timepieces; the Melbourne Town Hall clock (1870), a clock donated to St Francis’ Church, Elizabeth Street (1874), chronograph clocks for Flemington and Caulfield racecourses (1876 and 1899), Hotham (North Melbourne) Town Hall clock (1879), Emerald Hill (South Melbourne) Town Hall clock (1880; built at a cost of £650, it was first used at the International Exhibition, where Thomas Gaunt won a gold medal for his turret clocks), Sandhurst (Bendigo) public buildings clock (1886), Collingwood Town Hall (1889, built at a cost of £750), Chapel Tower Abbotsford Convent (1890) and clock figures Gog and Magog in Royal Arcade (1892). The firm continued after Thomas Gaunt’s death in 1890 and remained in the Royal Arcade until taken over by Prouds in 1970.

Lit by electrical lighting, the Boroondara Cemetery clocktower was a lavish addition to the grounds, with the clock alone costing £508. Other examples of public cemetery clocks in Victoria can be found at Melbourne General

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89 Minute Book 4, 14 February 1899, p166 and 11 April 1899, p171-72.
90 The stand was in the office until recently and hopefully it still remains in the building.
91 Minute Book 4, October 1899 to February 1900, pp 191-201. Information on the Abbot Filter from the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, website.
93 Minute Book 4, 14 February 1899, p166 and 11 April 1899, p171-72.
94 Information from Rachel Naughton, Archivist & Museum Manager, Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne.
95 Minute Book 4, 12 December 1899, p195-96.
(tower clock there by c.1870), and Brighton. The latter is a clock purchased from Noyes Bros. (Aust.) in March 1938. Projecting from the side of the 1892 office, it is far less imposing than a tower clock and more akin to the domestic style of its associated Queen Anne office building.

Messrs Gaunt & Co. continued to wind, regulate and oil the Boroondara Cemetery clock over the next couple of years for £8.10 per annum. In October 1927 the clock was cleaned and serviced, and in April 1931 the trustees considered having the clock face re-gilded and frosted, but deferred the matter. The Great Depression peaked in 1931 and the trustees initiated few if any new works throughout the cemetery during this lean time. Six unemployed men were provided with relief work for eight weeks from July 1931. Other matters preoccupied the trustees and the clock did not come to their attention again until October 1941, when it was noticed that the dial on the north side was cracked. They sought information and were advised ‘to leave it at present’. The north face as well as the east face remains cracked in 2007.

In May 1942, the clock mechanism became faulty and needed overhauling. By November, when it still hadn’t been fixed, a Mr S. Hayles was called in for the job. It again went out of order and was repaired in 1948 and 1953. In November 1956 the tower was repaired and painted. By March 1965 the Smith Clock Service was unable to continue servicing the clock, so Mr Otto Gabel was called in to attend to the light in the tower, and in July the clock faces were painted and re-lettered. In viewing these today, it is apparent that the detail of the west face is more recent in style to the other three faces. Closer inspection of the cemetery’s Minute Books may reveal the reason for this. The clocktower roof was repaired in March 1969, with the trustees preferring to use copper instead of glazed tiles if the additional price was affordable. The clock was once again serviced, and the original terra cotta tiled roof and finials were replaced by a less ornamental design. The 1903 photograph shows the tiled roof with ornate detailing akin to the style of the Federation roofs of the 1900 period. It matches the uniformly applied Federation detailing of the office and lodge, with their unusual finials (since removed; see 1903 photograph), ridge capping, ornate chimneys and accentuated gables.

**Changes to the Main Entrance**

Particular care was taken to ensure that the entrance to a large suburban cemetery contributed civic qualities to a streetscape. The Trusts and Boards of many large 19th century cemeteries aspired to ornament the entrances with handsome gates, buildings and aesthetically pleasing gardens. Boroondara is a fine example of this, with its ensemble of red brick buildings, clocktower and substantial fencing, but it was not until the very end of the 19th century that the cemetery could afford to complete these attractive improvements.

Early priorities were the caretaker’s cottage, a large signboard informing the public of the cemetery’s opening hours and rules, fencing, front gates and driveway. During the cemetery’s first forty or so years, the entrance had to suffice with a tidy picket fence and gates, with segments of corrugated iron fencing in less conspicuous locations. Pickets flanked the entrance in a line between High Street and Park Hill Road, leaving the tip of the ‘V’-shaped land open. This ‘spare land’ was partly enclosed by a post and chain fence put up by contractor J. Harding in 1871, as shown in the photograph taken before 1895. The removal of Bluegums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) from the entrance was another project undertaken in 1871, and at the same time 50 Elms were purchased. The Gums were causing problems dropping limbs and shading other plants, and the first of several culls was made in 1866, with the caretaker using the trees as firewood.

In the early 1870s the road in front of the office was made of unscreened metal, and the nearby garden, originally bordered with chamomile, was replaced with edging tiles. In March 1874 the trustees resolved to make further ‘improvements to the approach of the cemetery’, and a few months later R. Foster and G. Matthews raised the gates and installed a ‘new lock frame and grating’. Early in 1875 more unscreened metal was ordered to go

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96 [Friends of Brighton Cemetery website.](#)
97 Minute Book 2, July 1871, p8.
98 Minute Book 2, June 1871, p6.
99 Minute Book 2, June, July 1873, pp70-76.
100 Minute Book 2, March 1874, p92.
from the entrance just past the lodge.  Allen Brothers installed a trough for horses outside the entrance in July 1887. It coincided with commencement of the new horse tram service from Kew Junction terminating at the cemetery gates. More people were now visiting the grounds and startling monuments reflecting the affluence of the period were ornamenting the walks, among them the lofty Wyselaski memorial erected in 1885. Further improvements beffitting the cemetery’s increasing popularity were now necessary. The trustees approved the laying of Buffalo grass inside the front gates, and a lawnmower was acquired to keep it well maintained. The following year, in March 1889 a decision was made to replace the front pickets with entirely new entrance gates. Designs for a new gate ‘with open iron fence’ at each side, and a smaller gate on Park Hill Road, were prepared by Albert Purchas, and the tender from Charles Dowell was accepted to install them. Smaller, self-closing gates were put at either side of the main gate in 1891. In 1896 tenders were called for new palisading to the main entrance, and the contract was again awarded to Charles Dowell. The ornate iron gates which greet visitors today is a combination of a new pair of wide gates and a rearrangement of the support pillars which originally stood in line (see figure 11A). The original pair of gates now stand behind the mausoleum. The iron fencing enclosing the forecourt may have remained until about 1960.

The new gates, as well as the new office extensions undertaken the same year, prompted a new 6ft wide path at the front entrance, which was made in July 1889, with accompanying flowerbeds and more grass. The project

Figure 36: MMBW base plan dated 1896 showing the area in front of the cemetery entrance at Park Hill Road and High Street (rhs) with woodblock paving, horse hitching posts on Park Hill Road and a timber fence around the woodblocked area. This plan is contemporary with the cover photograph of the site entry. Source State Library of Victoria MMBW map on line. Plan dated 1904.

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101 Minute Book 2, October 1874, p103; Jan 1875, p110.
102 Minute Book 2, April –June 1876, pp147-152.
103 Minute Book 3, August 1887, p186.
104 Minute Book 3, September 1888, p218, December 1888, p222.
105 Minute Book 4, June 1896, p83.
continued the following winter, with wood block paving laid in the forecourt, and plantings of Bhutan Cypress (*cupressus torulosa*) placed along the segments of open iron fence flanking the entrance. Iron guards were also installed to protect the new trees. The photograph of 1903 shows the trees and fencing as well as the gates further inside the entrance. The extent of the wood block paving and the location of the horse trough on High Street are both shown on the MMBW plan of 1905. In 1891 the trustees sought permission from Kew Council to erect six hitching posts in Park Hill Road, and these are also indicated on the MMBW plan. One can be seen in the 1903 photograph to the right of the refreshment barrow.

Rock-edged paths, grottoes and rockeries were in fashion towards the end of the nineteenth century. In 1897 two rockeries were proposed for flanking the entrance. An additional rockery as well as a fountain was also planned for the junction of the paths, further into the cemetery. Williamstown Cemetery had installed an ornately rendered fountain in 1892 modeled by Wardrop and Scurry. Many of the rockeries built in Victoria were the work of South Australian designer, Charles Robinette (1841-1921), who was responsible for examples in Melbourne’s Botanic Gardens (1886, commissioned by gardens director, William Guilfoyle), the Melbourne Zoological Gardens (1886 and 1887), Malvern Municipal Gardens (1889), Melbourne General Cemetery (1889) and other public places such as Flemington Racecourse. Robinette’s specialist services were keenly sought, but the designs he submitted to the trustees were rejected in December 1897, and the proposal for the ornamental work lapsed. A few months later, the prospect of ornamenting the grounds with a unique, artistically designed memorial arose from discussions initiated by Dr John Springthorpe. The trustees it seems then decided to look into more useful ways of enhancing the entrance. In 1899 they extended and remodeled the cemetery’s office and lodge and built the imposing clocktower, as well as a new shelter in the front gardens (since demolished).

Cars proliferated during the inter-war years and by 1930 parked cars were cluttering the cemetery entrance and damaging the iron fence and gates. A notice was put up strictly prohibiting parking within the enclosed forecourt, but cars remained a problem, causing further damage to the fence in November 1946 and October 1953. More damage to the fence was reported the following month, however repair work was postponed pending completion of a proposal to alter the cemetery entrance. The works, by architect Maugham were approved in July 1960 and probably included removing the iron forecourt fencing and adjusting the gates, as well as shifting the entrance gateway was altered in 2001 and the original iron gates moved to the eastern side of the Mausoleum. As noted above new gates were installed and the pillars re-arranged.

**Perimeter Fence**

The cemetery’s picket fence built by John Padbury in 1859 served until 1873. In June that year the section along High Street (formerly Bulleen Road) was replaced by an iron fence erected by Joseph Hughes. The job was meant to start in September 1872, but an increase in the price of iron delayed the project. Contractor, Edward Marshall finished the northern fence in November 1874, and in July 1875 the Council was asked if it would share the expense of the eastern fence. The Council refused, but the project still went ahead in November with the tender going to James Morgan. The following month the tender for the south boundary, eastwards from the entrance along Park Hill Road, was awarded to John Padbury. This fence already had a small gate for pedestrians, and it was moved further eastwards in July 1879. Another small wicket gate went in the High Street fence in late 1888, perhaps to provide separate access to the cottage. Further fencing aligned along part of the south

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107 MMBW Plan No.1586, signed 30 June 1905.
108 Minute Book 3, February and April 1891, p300 and p304.
110 Minute Book 7, January 1931, p44.
111 Minute Book 8, November 1946, p185-186; October 1953, p445.
113 Minute Book 2, May 1872, p41; September 1872, p43.
114 Minute Book 2, October 1874, pp103-104; November p106; 6 July 1875 p120; September p123; November, p130.
boundary was completed by December 1883.\textsuperscript{115} A problem with bills posted on the cemetery fence necessitated placement of a ‘post no bills’ notice in April 1887.\textsuperscript{116} The earliest known photograph of the cemetery, taken between 1872 and 1889, shows the fencing along High Street, and it appears to be made of corrugated iron.

After the cemetery’s ornate, iron front gates and forecourt fencing were largely completed by 1889, it was an appropriate time to also reconsider the style of the perimeter fencing. In August 1895, Albert Purchas prepared plans for an ornamental fence to go all around the cemetery’s boundary of 1.25 miles.\textsuperscript{117} He initially proposed alternate panels of brickwork and iron palisade, but the residents of Park Hill Road petitioned the trust to build a solid brick fence so that their properties would not overlook the cemetery grounds.\textsuperscript{118} When the matter was resolved, only the High Street frontage went ahead with the brickwork and palisade. D.M. McIntosh started construction late in 1895, with the first of many orders of bricks arriving from Fritsch Holzer & Co. brickworks, East Hawthorn.\textsuperscript{119} The fence was completed in 1896, but six years later a section of 100 feet in the northeast corner had to be rebuilt by McConnell and McIntosh after a storm knocked it down.\textsuperscript{120} A further 164 feet fell over in a storm in January 1907 and J.D. McConnell was asked to reconstruct it with palisades.\textsuperscript{121} Segments of the walls began to fall out of plumb during the inter-war years. It was first noticed in 1922, when the front wall near the entrance was several inches out of kilter. Perhaps to strengthen the northern wall, the gate opening to Victoria Park was bricked up in late 1923. Crevices were also noticed forming between some bricks in the High Street wall and these were repaired in March 1929.\textsuperscript{122} Repairs resulting from more storm damage were carried out in late 1934, then in late 1935 it was reported that the lower wall was out of plumb for ‘some distance’. Repairs were held up until July 1936 due to problems getting suitable labour.\textsuperscript{123}

Apart from storm damage and warping, the wall increasingly suffered from motor car collisions. A car caused ‘considerable damage’ in January 1944, necessitating repairs the following month. Another car ran into the Park Hill Road wall in July 1945, and in August Constable Fox collided with the fence at the entrance, inciting the trustees to threaten with ‘further action’ on rectifying the matter. The Minutes report that trucks and cars continued to cause damage to the walls throughout the 1940s and 1950s.\textsuperscript{124} Evidence of repairs to the brickwork can be found all around the perimeter walls, and the iron palisade sections remain on the High Street elevation.

**Shelters**

Given the recreational and park-like qualities of many large nineteenth century cemeteries, it is hardly surprising that small pavilions were also included to ornament the grounds as well as cater to the needs of mourners and visitors. Many took the octagonal hipped roof form of a bandstand or municipal rotunda, so popular in public parks and gardens. Intricacy was a feature and some shelters adopted Gothic revival or Romanesque detailing and a few borrowed motifs from Chinese pagodas. The Melbourne General Cemetery asked its surveyor and secretary, Albert Purchas to prepare plans for shelters in 1864, and in 1866 Carlton builder John Pigdon constructed six octagonal ‘shelter sheds’ for the price of around £150 each.\textsuperscript{125} Purchas designed a further shelter for the Melbourne General in 1890, which was also used as the basis for an identical shelter erected at the same time in Boroondara Cemetery. Of the four shelters that stood in the Boroondara Cemetery by 1908, only one remains today.

The decision to build Boroondara Cemetery’s first shelter was made in April 1877. Albert Purchas, who had been designing structures for the cemetery since 1866, could have ably designed the structure, but organized a

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item \textsuperscript{115} Minute Book 2, December 1875, p134; January 1876, p135; July 1879, p256; Minute Book 3, October 1883, p34-35.
\item \textsuperscript{116} Minute Book 3, April 1887, p175.
\item \textsuperscript{117} Minute Book 4, August 1895, p57.
\item \textsuperscript{118} Minute Book 4, 10 September 1895, cited from Frances O’Neill, p23.
\item \textsuperscript{119} Minute Book 4, November 1895, p65.
\item \textsuperscript{120} Minute Book 4, April 1902, p272.
\item \textsuperscript{121} Minute Book 5, January 1907, p67.
\item \textsuperscript{122} Minute Book 6, December 1922, p205; November 1923, p230; January and March 1929, p357, 360.
\item \textsuperscript{123} Minute Book 7, December 1934, p165; November and December 1935, pp186, 188; July 1936, p203.
\item \textsuperscript{124} Minute Book 8, February 1944, p88; July 1944, p103, p138; August 1945, p142, 153; May 1951, p374.
\item \textsuperscript{125} Don Chambers, p139.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
competition instead.\textsuperscript{126} Francis J. Smart submitted the winning design, but his proposal proved too costly to build, with the tenders all far too high. Charles Vickers' design was then chosen with amendments, but on learning he was leaving the colony and could not supervise the work, the trustees had to settle for the design proposed by Mr J. Beauchamp, again with amendments.\textsuperscript{127} Builder, W.H. Dare was awarded the job and work on the shelter's foundations finally commenced on 1 October 1877. It came to a halt however in November when Dare declared himself insolvent, necessitating a call for new tenders. Finally in January Joseph Hughes was appointed. Work resumed and the shelter was completed by early April. The rectangular brick structure included metal columns in its construction, and the initial plan was to have them galvanized but this was too costly.\textsuperscript{128} Purchas supervised subsequent alterations, which included closing its openings, in 1891.\textsuperscript{129}

The shelter stood on a former reserve a little to the south of where the Springthorpe Memorial was erected between 1897 and 1907. Dr Springthorpe, it seems, was keen to ensure that it enhanced the aesthetic value of his temple precinct. In 1900, Springthorpe suggested that ivy be planted ‘round the Rest House opposite his temple’, and in 1903 he asked the trustees to ‘fill the windows of the Rest house with coloured glass’, presumably so that they would match the glass in the memorial.\textsuperscript{130} The shelter was removed in June 1943 during renovations aimed at ‘beautifying' the adjoining Springthorpe Memorial.\textsuperscript{131}

In August 1890, the trustees decided to erect a second shelter and chose a reserve between the Roman Catholic Section B and the Church of England Section A for its location. At the same meeting they resolved on altering the first shelter ‘so that the rain would not blow through’. Henry Dootson built the new shelter for £313, completing it in March 1891, and then moved on to altering the older building.\textsuperscript{132} Boroondara’s new shelter was identical to one designed by Purchas and erected at the same time in the Melbourne General Cemetery, where Purchas also served as a trustee and official architect. The ornate octagonal pavilion with a pyramidal roof of fish-scale slates featured Gothic arched openings framed by cast-iron lacework, cast-iron twisted columns with Corinthian capitals, tessellated tiles and timber bench seats. The pavilion was restored in 1992 with works supervised by architect Stan Evans including re-painting and repairs to the slate roof. It remains intact today and continues to enhance the picturesque landscape qualities of the cemetery grounds.

An additional shelter or ‘summer house’ was discussed in October 1897 as part of a suite of improvements to the grounds that included rockeries and an ornamental fountain.\textsuperscript{133} The latter items did not eventuate, but the shelter went ahead as planned in the Presbyterian section on the south side of the approach. It was built during the major works of 1899 that involved the addition of the office boardroom, clocktower and second level to the lodge, which were all designed by Albert Purchas and his son Claude, and built that year by Robertson and Sinclair. By then the new ‘summer house’ was referred to as the ‘kiosk’ or ‘shelter’.\textsuperscript{134} An Abbott water filter was installed in October 1900, along with another placed in one other shelter. The rectangular, brick building served until 1956, when the trustees advertised for its demolition and removal, which occurred in August that year.\textsuperscript{135}

In May 1908, Purchas was instructed to design a further shelter. This ‘suitable but not costly building’ was to be erected in the Independent section. Tenders went out in June, and the job went to S. Newman, who completed

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\item \textsuperscript{126} Minute Book 2, April 1877, p175.
\item \textsuperscript{127} Minute Book 2, June 1877, p184; August 1877, p189; September 1877, p192-93.
\item \textsuperscript{128} Minute Book 2, October 1877, p195; December 1877, p201; January 1878, p205; March 1878, p208; April 1878, p212.
\item \textsuperscript{129} Minute Book 3, May 1891, p309.
\item \textsuperscript{130} Frances O'Neill, p23; Minute Book 4, July 1903, p310; Minute Book 5, June 1906, p40.
\item \textsuperscript{131} Minute Book 8, May 1943, p62; June 1943, p64; July 1945, p139.
\item \textsuperscript{132} Minute Book 3, August 1890, p280; September 1890, p284; October 1890, p288; March 1891, p302; May 1891, p309; August 1891, p315.
\item \textsuperscript{133} Minute Book 4, October 1897, p126-27.
\item \textsuperscript{134} Minute Book 4, February 1899, p166; Frances O’Neill, p59.
\item \textsuperscript{135} Minute Book 8, July 1956, p549; August p552.
\end{itemize}
the construction by November.\textsuperscript{136} It no longer survives and is probably the ‘old rotunda in the lower section of the grounds’ that was removed in September 1961 to provide more space for graves.\textsuperscript{137}

**The Grounds: Gardens, Walks, Roads and Gutters**

Boroondara Cemetery, like other nineteenth century cemeteries with elaborate plans, was designed with picturesque features that included a system of walks between focal points such as shelters and other ornamental structures. It included a formal, main drive for funeral processions, and serpentine avenues pleasantly sweeping around the grounds. Paths were a typical feature of this park-like setting, as were ornamental garden beds. Trees provided a strong landscape statement and trees with specific characteristics were chosen for defining axial views and precincts, as well as for contributing mood or suggesting symbolic association. Maintained in neatness and order, the cemetery served as a place of commemoration, reflection and comfort, reunion and continuity. Pressures began to encroach on this nineteenth century aesthetic from around the turn of the century when the Boroondara trustees were forced to use the grounds more intensively for burial space. Garden beds, lawns and ornamental structures were gradually resumed, roads and paths narrowed and the formerly integrated scheme of tree plantings began to assume an unco-ordinated scatter. Today, many of the surviving plantings have reached a state of senescence.

**Gardens and Decorating Graves**

English architect and cemetery designer J.C. Loudon advised on selecting evergreens such as pines, cypress and cedars for cemeteries. Early garden cemetery designers preferred these trees for their dense, shady appearance and their formal qualities, which seemed to emphasize reverence and sobriety. Ferdinand von Mueller, who was Victoria’s colonial government botanist and director of Melbourne’s Royal Botanic Gardens from 1857 to 1873, keenly supported this approach, and further recommended Bluegums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) for planting in cemeteries. Under his direction the Botanic Gardens cultivated thousands of seedlings, and Mueller also introduced them to Europe, Africa, California and parts of South America. In September 1859, one hundred Bluegums were included in the first of many deliveries of these and other evergreen trees to the cemetery from the Botanic Gardens. Also among those arriving from Mueller were Cape and English Broom, both evergreens from Europe (and now classed as noxious weeds in Australia), pines and cypress varieties. From other sources came further evergreens such as *Magnolia grandiflora*, Junipers and types of Ficus. Shrubs, including Grevillea, Pittosporum, varieties of roses, flowering bulbs and seeds accompanied these selections. The edges to the main cemetery walk were defined and made tidy by gutter tiles and were gradually extended to the other walks during the 1860s.\textsuperscript{138}

By the early 1870s, Mueller’s rather scientific approach to laying out gardens was losing favour to picturesque notions of beauty and an interest in more varied types of trees. Conifers did not fall out of fashion, but they were increasingly planted with Elms ‘of the broad leaved species’. Oaks and other deciduous varieties.\textsuperscript{139} The hundreds of Bluegums in the cemetery did not fare well with this changing view. They had grown quickly and by 1868, when the first cull was made, they were dropping limbs and their canopies were shading other plantings. Elms were purchased after the second cull in 1871, and more Gums were progressively removed up the 1890s and replaced by ornamentals and shrubs as well as by burial space.

Some plants were acquired as gifts, but most of the early stock came from the Botanic Gardens. By the 1870s plants were being purchased from metropolitan nurseries such as Laing & Co., and Brunnings of St Kilda, \textsuperscript{140} and the Minutes over many years reveal that the month of June was a busy time in the planting calendar for new shrubs and trees. As the cemetery increasingly became a popular place to visit, more attention was paid to the

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\textsuperscript{136} Minute Book 5, May 1908, p116; November 1908, p13.
\textsuperscript{137} Minute Book 9, August 1961, p13; September 1961, p13.
\textsuperscript{138} Minute Book 1, May 1860, p36; June 1861 p85; July & August 1861 p86 & 89; November 1864 p172; April-May 1863 p137, 139; May-June 1866 p202.
\textsuperscript{139} Minute Book 2, June 1871, p6.
\textsuperscript{140} Ibid.; Minute Book 2, June 1876, p152.
\end{flushright}
detail of the gardens. There were flowerbeds and borders, Buffalo grass was planted along road margins, and Pittosporums used to screen toilets. Large or senescent trees were replaced, such as the old pines (then known as Pinus insignis, now Pinus radiata or Monterey pine) along fence on Park Hill Road. In 1891 these were replaced by ‘good evergreens’. In the 1890s, the trustees favoured the Bhutan cypress with its pendulous foliage, for formal areas such as the entrance and drives. The species is a native of the Himalayas, where it is associated with religious places. A fern gully was also created in the south-east corner.

The flowers were a temptation, and by 1878 visitors were picking them with such frequency that a reward of £2 was offered for information leading to a conviction. Fifty notices were printed on calico and displayed around the grounds, but violets camellias and other flowers were still stolen. Boys, girls, men and women were apprehended and fined with startling consistency. A woman was fined for stealing a single camellia flower in August 1883. Another woman, Miss E. Thomas asked for forgiveness when caught stealing flowers in July 1887. Her prosecution was withdrawn on payment of the fine, but a month later the bench reversed its decision and she was charged. The reward was reduced to £1 in 1887, and in July 1889 the trustees ordered new signs made of enamelled metal to be placed about the grounds. One remains in the cemetery today. Flower pickers remained undeterred by the notices, and although prosecutions dropped during the hard times of the 1890s depression, fines were often still imposed.

Flower stealing and the cemetery’s determination to deal with it parallels the advent of ‘grave dressers’ in the cemetery. This new trade developed in the 1880s among gardeners and nurserymen, who, for a fee, would care for a grave and ornament it with plantings. In 1883 the trustees granted a license to the first grave dresser employed by owners of graves within the cemetery, and further licenses followed. Competition between gardeners led to spectacular displays, and no wonder visitors were tempted to pick some of the specimens. Boroondara cemetery employees also offered grave dressing at competitive rates using plants cultivated within the grounds and sold below nursery prices. This aggrieved commercial gardeners, who complained that the cemetery offered unfair competition. A deputation to the Minister of Health apparently rectified the matter in August 1895, and from thenceforth plants used by the cemetery’s grave dressers were purchased from local nurseries such as Presnell Bros. The revised Rules and Regulations of the Boroondara Cemetery, gazetted on 10 November 1893 and reprinted in 1911 provide a schedule of conditions to be observed for dressing graves, and the practice remained central to the cemetery’s routine operations until at least the 1930s and may have lingered on to the 1950s. This is indicated in the Minutes by regular payments made to nurseries for ‘grave decorating’.

Apart from offering grave dressing for a fee, the trustees initiated new projects to beautify the grounds and maintained the gardens with a routine planting program. Seeds, shrubs, trees and occasional ferns were purchased from nurseries, and specialists were consulted on tree removal and replacement, and weed control. Landscape designer, Edna Walling was approached in 1945 to review and upgrade the Springthorpe Memorial garden originally designed by William Guilfoyle (1840-1912), Mueller’s successor at the Botanic Gardens. Walling passed the work to her protégé, Ellis Stones who completed the project in 1946. Piped water was brought to the cemetery in late 1876 after an application was made to the Water Board and Kew Council to have a private main extended along the Bulleen Road to the cemetery entrance. The new taps placed throughout the gardens were set in rockwork formed by rough sandstone to blend with the surroundings. Galvanised iron pipes were bought to extend the system in December 1877, and when water pipes were laid along Bulleen Road in 1880 the trustees resolved to pull up the cemetery pipes and re-lay them to extend the internal system.

141 Minute Book 3, April 1891, p306.
142 Minute Book 2, August 1878, p227.
143 Minute Book 3, July 1889, p244.
145 Minute Book 8, July 1945, p139; August 1945, p150; January 1946, p156; July 1946, p174-75.
146 Minute Book 2, September 1876, p160; October, p162; December, p167; December 1877, p202; November 1880, p301.
Gutters, Walks and Roads

J.J. Higgins laid out Frederick Acheson’s plan for the cemetery in 1861. However within months, the work was repeatedly threatened by drainage problems and flooding. In July 1862 water ran down from Park Hill Road, and despite installation of culverts, clay pipes and gutter tiles to direct the flow, it continued to wreak havoc. Loads of Hoffman patent paving bricks were ordered for channels, and tenders were called for draining the roads and cemetery grounds with pipes and gutter tiles. Culverts and embankments were built, and pitchers laid to direct and carry off running water. Work went on through the 1870s, much of it by contractor James Bevan. In 1877, surface water problems in the lower-lying Roman Catholic section were dealt with by re-directing water to High Street. Gutter tiles and a wooden culvert in the Church of England section were replaced with bricks and drain pipes, and in 1878 drainage was put in around the newly built shelter. Patent bricks in their thousands were ordered for new guttering work during 1878, some of them for a channel between the west end of the Presbyterian section to the east gate. Margins around sections were sloped and planted with Buffalo grass to help prevent run-off. Thousands more bricks went into channeling and gutter-making in the 1880s in the Church of England, Independent, Baptist, Lutheran and Roman Catholic sections. A brick channel was built on east side of main road and later edged with Buffalo grass.

Water still flowed in from Park Hill Road and saturated graves, so in January 1889, the trustees urged the Council to improve the street drainage. Bricks for channeling during the 1880s came from the Box Hill brickworks. In the 1890s they came from Nicholas Brothers and then from Fritsch Holzer’s Hawthorn works. Later, in 1896 a decision was made to design a small suspension bridge across a gully in the northeast corner, and it was built by McConnell and McIntosh. Early plans show this area in the cemetery to include a small creek, where water must have collected, but no evidence of the bridge survives today. The Minutes of February 1900 record that the trustees discussed filling in the creek in the north-east corner to enable space for more graves.

Despite attempts by the trustees to deal with drainage problems, flooding remained a risk in the twentieth century, necessitating further channeling. By now Buffalo grass, originally planted to prevent runoff, was instead becoming a problem by getting into drains. In December 1916, it was reported that some graves were in a flooded state, and even in February 1956 rainwater was again coming in from Park Hill Road and flowing under the cemetery buildings. By the 1960s there is little mention in the Minutes of flooding or the need for new channeling or drainage works.

Roads and Paths

The cemetery’s roads and paths required frequent maintenance. ‘Blue stone metal’ was purchased for repair work in May 1869, and during the 1870s the roads were progressively metalled and provided with gutters. Tenders were called to metallise the main road in May 1876, and by August the surface had been spread and rolled. The process was extended to other parts of the cemetery between April and August 1878, using Richmond Council’s roller, and the following year some of the smaller crossroads were metalled.

By the mid-1880s water had damaged many of the original paths. The trustees initially proposed to put down bluestone metal or gravel screenings, but then decided to seek a quote on using gas tar with red gravel. The matter was deferred until 1888 when a project commenced to tar pave all the minor paths. More tar paving was ordered in the early 1890s for minor roads in the Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic

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147 Minute Book 1, September 1861, p93.
148 Minute Book 1, July 1862, p118.
149 Minute Book 2, June 1877, p184.
150 Minute Book 2, May 1878, p215; July 1878, p219; October 1878, p232.
151 Minute Book 2, May 1882, p344; Book 3, September 1884, p67; October 1886, p157.
152 Minute Book 3, January 1889, p225.
153 Minute Book 4, August 1896, p88, p94.
154 Minute Book 6, December 1916, p41; Book 8 May 1942, p15; February 1956, p535.
155 Minute Book 1, May 1869, p282; Book 2, May 1876, p148; April 1878, p212; August 1878, p224.
sections, and in 1893 the main carriage road was tar paved. Extensive tar paving of the cemetery’s footpaths and roads continued through the early years of the twentieth century. In December 1909 it was reported that a further 2000 yards of tar paving was ‘in continuation’. Another 2000 yards was put down in December 1911, followed by 1,000 yards in January 1913. A length of road was covered with tarred metal in October 1914, and a final 500 yards were completed in 1917. Tar was used in Australia from the late nineteenth century on roads to make them dust free and more durable. This heavy sticky, residual by-product occurs after coal is distilled during the production of gas for use in lighting. A layer of gravel covered the paving to provide a non-sticky surface. While having excellent adhesive qualities tar deteriorated quickly, and as a consequence other road surface materials replaced it during the inter-war years. In the post war years concrete became the preferred material for paving, and some 1,800 square yards of concrete paving were put down between graves in 1950 ‘where most urgently needed’. In February 1960 approval was given for a further 900 square yards of concrete paving.

Administering the Cemetery and Providing Public Amenities

Ornamental gardens, monuments and handsome structures comprised the principal elements of large nineteenth century cemeteries. In addition to this ‘top layer’ of features there was was an infrastructure of less apparent, but necessary elements that further catered to the needs and comforts of visitors and facilitated the administration of the cemetery. The Boroondara trustees provided a number of seats in the gardens and official plans of the cemetery were maintained by the trustees and these and a range of public notice boards were located in strategic locations. Graves were numbered and identified by iron markers, and larger markers indicated denominational sections. Toilets were placed in discreet locations, as were rubbish bins, and horse posts were installed outside the grounds. Some of these items remain at the cemetery today.

An accurate survey plan remained vital to cemetery operations. The general plan, such as the framed example in the Boroondara office, showed the layout of the grounds and location of denominational sections. A more detailed version of the plan numbered all the burial allotments and kept track of all the graves and spaces available for allocation. In June 1869, J. Loxton was commissioned to resurvey the cemetery after the trustees discovered that there were inaccuracies in portions of the original plan. In February 1874 he was again contracted to ‘lay out more allotments on [the] Plan’, presumably as demand for more burial plots increased. Soon afterwards, the trustees obtained prices for having a lithographic plan of the cemetery printed, and in January 1875, well-known publishers and printers Sands & McDougall supplied fifty copies. The trustees purchased a new bookcase and clock for the office in August 1876 and also arranged for a framed and glazed copy of the plan to be displayed on the wall. This is probably the same plan that hangs in the office today. Slight smudges to some of the line work suggest that the plan was amended when the administrative buildings were extended in 1889 and 1899.

In August 1882 the trustees resolved to write the names of grave owners on the detailed survey plan. The job, which was handed to Albert Purchas’ son, Guyon, took some time to do and was finally completed in March 1883. The survey plan was updated and extended with more plots and names when additional burial space was surveyed. For instance, in June 1883, Albert Purchas’ son Claude was employed to survey a new Presbyterian section, and was later asked to alter the numbers on the plan to allow for extra graves. He did this between September 1886 and April 1887, and again in December 1888. More space continued to be made available over the years, effecting further adjustment to the plan.

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156 Minute Book 3, January 1888, p198; April 1890, p268; February 1892, p331; Minute Book 4, November 1893, p8.
157 Minute Book 5, December 1909, p174; November 1911, p252; January 1913, p291; October 1914, p343; Minute Book 6, January 1917, p43.
158 Minute Book 9, Minute Book 8, November 1950, p339; January and February 1960, p96 and 102.
159 Minute Book 1, June 1869, p282; Book 2, February 1874, p89, 92.
160 Minute Book 2, July 1874, p96, 97; October, p103; January 1875, p110; August 1876, p155.
161 Minute Book 2, August, p354; Book 3, March 1883, p11; September 1886, p154; April 1887, p174.
A register book documented the burials and the survey plan indicated the orderly arrangement of burials and the registered number of each grave. Graves in the Boroondara Cemetery were initially allocated an iron marker imprinted with a number that corresponded with the number on the survey plan and register book. They were perhaps first introduced to Boroondara Cemetery in 1868, when the caretaker was ‘instructed to substitute iron labels for the present wooden ones’. These small metal stakes with quatrefoil-shaped tops are characteristic of the decorative furnishings of Victorian-era cemeteries, and were commonly used to identify graves. A number remain in the cemetery today, but they are vulnerable to theft due to their portability. Some have been disturbed from their associated grave and rest on the ground. During the twentieth century, the monuments themselves were numbered and the markers were discontinued.

In 1874, the trustees discussed obtaining ‘some form of Tablet to specify the different portions of the ground’. Albert Purchas was instructed to seek prices for suitable markers, and a few months later a tender for the job was accepted from Mr J. Reeves. The first thirteen compartment markers were delivered and installed by November, with another purchased the following January. A decision was made to galvanise the markers in March 1876 to save on painting. Further markers were obtained from W.F. Reeves, perhaps a relative of the original supplier, in October 1890 for the Wesleyan and Baptist compartments. At least eleven markers in two styles survive in the Cemetery, and both types can also be found in the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Seats

The first garden seats for the cemetery were initiated by Albert Purchas in November 1864, shortly after he became a trustee. They were painted along with the cemetery’s picket fence and entrance gates in February 1868. No more were ordered until July 1882, when tenders were called for twelve hardwood seats to match those already in the gardens. John Padbury, who had worked on previous contracts, was given the job in August, and the new seats were soon in place. However by December the trustees were concerned that visitors were moving the seats out of their positions, and instructed that they be secured to the ground with timber. Seats were regularly purchased over the next couple of decades as visitation to the cemetery increased. Six seats made of varnished Red Gum and Kauri were purchased from Mr G.H. Barnett in May 1889. Three more were added in March 1895, and another six were purchased from Mr A. Dalton in December 1896. James McEwan & Co. supplied orders in 1899 and 1906, and more were bought in 1910 to replace those that were worn out. Four more were installed in 1913 and these were apparently the last garden seats purchased for some time.

The rise in visitation also necessitated the introduction of rubbish bins, which are first mentioned in the Minutes in November 1884. Six rubbish baskets were purchased, followed by two more in 1886. They were regularly required and further purchases were made in 1887, 1888, 1890, 1893, 1894, 1900, 1901, 1906, 1913, 1914 and 1933. They were initially made of cane, but were replaced by more durable galvanized iron baskets from 1892.

One of the initial duties of the trustees on the establishment of the cemetery was to prepare rules and regulations and a schedule of charges relating to burials for the approval of the Governor. These were subsequently gazetted and a copy displayed just inside the fence at the front of the cemetery, along with the opening hours of the grounds. The earliest known photograph of the cemetery, taken some time between 1872 and 1889 shows two sign boards just inside the front gates on the right side of the drive. The smaller board might be the notice that went up in late 1871 at two entrances prohibiting dogs in the grounds. The larger board would be the notice concerning opening times and other particulars. The Minutes indicate that a new board fitting this description

162 Minute Book 1, July 1868, p259.
163 Minute Book 2, July 1874, p97; October p103, November p106; January 1875, p115; March 1876, p141; Book 3, October 1890, p287.
164 Minute Book 1, November 1884, p172, February 1868, p249; July 1882, p351; p354; Book 3, December 1882, p2.
165 Minute Book 3, February 1889, p229; Book 4, March 1895, p45; October 1896, p93; October 1899, p191; Book 5, March 1906, p35; June 1910, p194; December 1913, p319.
166 Minute Book 3, November 1884, p78; May 1892, p338.
was installed at the entrance in June 1880. Four years later new rules were framed and glazed and placed at the entrance as well as in the porch of the lodge.\(^{167}\)

Mention has already been made of the calico notices of 1878 offering a reward for information on flower pickers, and the enamel signs that replaced these in 1889, one of which still survives. During the same period, Bendigo Public Cemetery installed twelve small signs along main paths cautioning the public against picking flowers.\(^{168}\) Visitors to Boroondara Cemetery were also requested to respect the privacy of others; in 1890 a new notice was ordered ‘prohibiting any person not connected with a funeral going near a grave during burial’. Boroondara’s signage was well maintained, and the Minutes of 1896 indicate that some notices were ornamented with ‘gold leaf and painting’. The rise of the motor car during the inter-war years prompted a new notice in 1931 strictly prohibiting vehicles from parking in the forecourt enclosure, and a further sign in 1961 restricting the speed limit to 20mph.\(^{169}\)

**Toilets**

When public toilets were displayed at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London of 1851, they were a novelty and definitely not a familiar feature of British public life. In Melbourne, hotels were the only places where they could be found prior to 1859. That year the Melbourne City Council erected a urinal on the pavement in Bourke Street near the former Post Office. By the 1870s public toilets and urinals were recognizable structures on the streetscape, but they catered for men only.\(^{170}\) Boroondara Cemetery’s first toilet, then referred to as a water closet, was provided in 1860. It was probably not intended for public use as it coincided with the construction of the brick caretaker’s cottage by George Saunders. It was not until 1875 that the cemetery’s first public facility, a urinal and closet, was provided for men. It was built by John Padbury, who put up a washhouse and fencing at the same time.\(^{171}\)

Women had to wait over a decade for their own conveniences. They were provided in April 1886, when the trustees decided to build a ‘closet for ladies’ in the plantation at the end of the Presbyterian section. The job was given to James Anderson, who completed the structure in October that year. At the same time, the men’s toilets were improved by screening with 30 Pittosporums. A few years later the trustees considered moving this or perhaps another urinal, but instead decided to screen it with lattice.\(^{172}\) The matter returned to the agenda in 1895, when the trustees decided to move the urinal ‘to a more obscure position’ but then decided to replace it with a brick closet. They amended their decision in March 1896, when it was resolved to construct two brick closets and a urinal, one to go in front of the lodge and the other near the gate on the south wall. Built by McConnell and McIntosh, they were completed by August. Plans from the turn of the century show two toilet blocks along the north wall (each containing two closets) and another two along the south wall (each with a single closet or urinal).\(^{173}\)

Complaints in July 1901 that the women’s toilets were ‘too small and dirty’ prompted construction of new female closets in September. These were screened by trellis and climbing plants in 1908, and that year a new water closet and urinal was also erected by R.A. Snell to replace an iron urinal on the north side of the cemetery. Both brick structures still stand today and retain their original metal lattice screening.\(^{174}\) By the late nineteenth century a urinal stood on the outer edge of the footpath on Park Hill Road. After repeated complaints from residents, the trustees offered to give it to the Council, but it remained in the street until 1911. Today no trace of it remains. Evidence of its existence can be seen in the 1903 photograph of the entry (see cover illustration) where it can be made out as a cylindrical dark object near the entry on Park Hill Road. Sewering progressed through the

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\(^{167}\) Minute Book 2, August 1871, p16; June 1880, p287; Book 3, April 1884, p51.


\(^{169}\) Minute Book 3, September 1890, p284; Book 4, may 1896, p79; Book 7, January 1931, p44; Book 9, may 1961, p126.

\(^{170}\) Brown-May, Melbourne Street Life, pp96-97.

\(^{171}\) Minute Book 1, November 1880, p61; Book 2, September 1875, p124-125, p131-132.

\(^{172}\) Minute Book 3, April 1886, p138; August 1886, p148; October 1886, p157; October 1890, p287.

\(^{173}\) Minute Book 4, July 1901, p248; September 1901, p254; February 1908, p105; April, p113; May, p116.
grounds in 1914, and until this was completed waste needed to be removed from the closets and taken away. For a while, someone at the cemetery thought it easier to deposit the soil in the grounds, but a fine by Kew Court in 1896 put a stop to this.  

**Burying and Commemorating**

Boroondara Cemetery reached its peak around the turn of the nineteenth century, when the gardens, buildings and memorials could be experienced in a harmonious park-like setting. The progressive completion of the glass-domed Springthorpe memorial and its garden between 1899 and 1907 certainly represents the zenith of this nineteenth century aesthetic.

Funerary culture of the Victorian period and attitudes to death and mourning are well-represented in many aspects of the cemetery. The monuments and memorials range from the grandiose to the modest, with some graves not marked at all. All express something - social aspiration and status, poverty, grief, melancholy, loyalty or duty, religious belief, public statement, affiliation or eternal love. The masonry uses specific materials, designs and symbols to convey information about those who have died as well as those who mourn them. There are shrouded urns, broken columns, orbs, doves, angels, clasping hands, pointing fingers, ivy garlands, piles of rocks (to symbolize steadfastness), crosses, scrolls, open books (Bible), lambs, all-seeing eyes and other Masonic emblems and faithful dogs. Many memorials are simple upright tablets, some have Gothic lancet-shaped tops, and others are rounded, or slightly shaped. A few of these are made of iron, but most are crafted in marble or granite with smaller numbers in bluestone, sandstone or slate. The simpler memorials are generally earlier examples. Many graves also display interesting examples of ornamental cast iron grave surrounds.

Various design phases in the use of cast ironware for funerary purposes are demonstrated from simple hooped surrounds of the 1860s to the elaborate work of the late Victorian period. Unfortunately segments from some of the more outstanding surrounds have recently been stolen from the cemetery due to their value as second-hand metal.

Many well-known people who have contributed to state and local history are buried in the cemetery, and the list continues to grow as further research delves into the burial register and inscriptions on graves. They include members of the Henty, Syme, Ball, Welsch, Campbell, Cussen, Kemp, Hailey, Flack, Stephens and Baillieu families. Some of the graves are surprisingly modest or nondescript, while others such as the Syme and Cussen memorials are elaborate, architecturally designed constructions. The granite, Egyptian-style Syme memorial (1910-1913) is an open pavilion modeled on an ancient temple, while the ornate Cussen family mausoleum (1912-13) is highly detailed in the Gothic style. These lavish early twentieth century monuments, like the Springthorpe memorial, are late expressions of the nineteenth century garden cemetery aesthetic. The Cussen mausoleum may possibly occupy the site previously set aside in 1881 for a Roman Catholic mortuary chapel. It never eventuated and the land passed back to the trustees. A large area is also occupied by an enclosure containing the graves of Sisters of the Good Shepherd ranging in date from 1886 to 1947.

Noted individuals include E.W. Cole, Louis Buvelot, Mars and Gerald Buckley, George Coppin, Emma Stone (Australia’s first registered female doctor), Nellie Stewart, George Wharton, Joseph Bosisto, Rev. Adam Cairns, Richard Goldsborough, William Greenlaw, Sir Robert Molesworth, Sir George Verdon, Albert Purchas and his family, John Dickson Wyselaskie, Carmin Fabris, Walter Rinaldi, James and Mary Bonwick and Henry Harrison. Among the many graves of those who migrated to Victoria from other countries is an area that includes a group of 35 veterans of the American Civil War and the earlier Mexican War. There is also an area in the vicinity of the cemetery’s Public Burials and Other Denominations that includes several Chinese graves.

Space became tighter towards the end of the nineteenth century. Paths and gardens were resumed, and when the Melbourne General Cemetery closed between 1903 and 1927, the trustees were particularly pressured to find further land. The cemetery had come close to extending into the adjoining Victoria Park in the 1860s, but the idea lapsed when the trustees refused to share the extra burial land with Richmond. The trustees tried once

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175 Minute Book 4, June 1896, p83; Book 5, February 1906, p29, 31; October 1907, p91; August 1911, p239; March 1914, p326; Book 4, April 1896, p78.
again to obtain the land in the 1890s and persevered for some years but the Department of Health would not agree to the proposal, even though the Council was using the reserve as a tip. The matter developed into a serious debate, and despite losing a local referendum on the issue and receiving a generous offer of £6,000 for the land, the Council would not support the proposal. Roads, reserves and margins in the cemetery were reduced even further and the garden setting began to shrink. The trustees made a final submission to the Minister in 1912, but their quest to acquire the land failed again.

A proposal for a crematorium was first raised among the trustees in 1895, but the issue was contentious and lapsed. It was discussed again in 1911, but a motion moved on the proposal was not seconded. By now the Springvale and Fawkner Cemeteries were established, and cremation had been introduced from 1905, after a long debate (a crematorium followed at Fawkner in 1927). Attitudes to death and burial were gradually changing and cremation began to gain a small degree of acceptance by the public. In October 1923 a gas company wrote to the trustees proposing a crematorium for the cemetery, and in 1934 the Master Undertakers contacted the trustees suggesting that they consider establishing a crematorium. Finally by 1959, the trustees were ready to proceed; they asked a surveyor to draw up an area in the cemetery for a possible crematorium, and sought permission for the proposal from the Health Department. Architect, Frank Heath went ahead and designed a crematorium, but by July 1962, the matter was still unresolved. The sticking point was the land. The trustees were proposing to resume land for the project in the Public Burials and Other Denominations area on the north side of the cemetery, but the Department was unwilling to allow this. After further discussions in 1972 the proposal was withdrawn.

The trustees, in the meantime had introduced ash burials between 1956 and 1957. Architect, Frank Heath (also architect to Fawkner Cemetery) reported that he had inspected memorial walls at Fawkner and Springvale and on this advice the trustees resolved to erect a niche wall for cremated remains in a garden setting adjoining the main drive at the entrance. Designed by Heath, the ‘Columbarium Niche Wall of Remembrance’ was built in 1956 and cost £3000. The niches were intended to have a limited tenure of 20 years, but some of the owners did not realise this when they purchased a niche. The wall was eventually demolished to allow for construction of the ‘Peace Haven Mausoleum’ in 2002, and some of the columbarium ashes were transferred to new niches in the building. From around 1962, roses and azaleas could also be purchased and planted in the gardens as memorials for ash burials.

Following repeated requests for gravesites, the trustees initiated plans for a mausoleum during the 1990s. At first they proposed to build it in the Public Burial and Other Denominations sections, using the pathways for double vaults for 112 burials, but the Department rejected the proposal. The Peace Mausoleum was then successfully proposed and was erected on the left side of the main drive. It occupies the site of the former Niche Wall and is landscaped with lawn, an ornamental pool and memorial shrubs. It provided the first new graves at the cemetery since 1997, and on completion, purchasers quickly reserved 165 of the mausoleum’s 685 crypts. Twenty-five were occupied by September 2002, with prices ranging from $35,000 for a crypt, to $1,700 for a niche urn. The interior displays crypts marked with plaques and photographs of the deceased, while other glass-covered niches contain ashes in marble urns. The revenue raised by the sales has financed the budget for cemetery maintenance and staff, which in 2002, was $200,000 per year.

Since 1859, when Ellen Quick was interred, there have been 76,000 people buried in the cemetery in 26,000 plots. Over one hundred years ago, there were 30 burials a day; now the cemetery buries just 100 people a year where families hold existing graves. The Boroondara Cemetery is widely appreciated and valued for its historical, architectural and aesthetic importance. This is reflected in its heritage listings on the Victorian Heritage Register; the National Estate Register and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register. The cemetery has an active ‘Friends’ group that conducts tours and research into the graves, and the many memorials are popular with family history researchers.

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176 Department of Human Services, Boroondara Public Cemetery file, H CEM 63.
177 Progress Leader, 30 September 2002.
3.3 Comparative Analysis

Victorian 19th Century Cemeteries

A number of extant Victorian metropolitan cemeteries were established in, or prior to, the 1850s, in Victoria, including: Brighton (1854) Eastern Cemetery, Geelong (1829); Boroondara Cemetery Kew (1855); Geelong West Cemetery (1856); Williamstown Cemetery (1857).

Many of these are in a gardenesque layout (Melbourne General, Brighton) and this design also translated to country cemeteries (Bendigo’s Carpenter Street and White Hills). A number of these cemeteries appear to have been influenced by (or were a copy of) the original gardenesque designs for Melbourne General by Albert Purchas.

Comparative sites: metropolitan cemeteries of State importance are:

St Kilda

A small scale cemetery of 8 hectares with the first internment in 1855. The site has a layout influenced by the gardenesque and a surrounding high brick wall on three sides with a metal palisade fence on the main frontage.

No large monuments but a site with many graves of people of state and national significance. The cemetery also contains a number of graves with significance for aesthetic and rarity reasons. The original gatehouse was demolished in the 1970s.

Williamstown Cemetery

Williamstown Cemetery was established in 1857, to replace a makeshift cemetery at Point Gellibrand. A masterplan was developed c.1912 to extend the original 6 hectare site but this was never fully executed.

According to the CMP, there were several structures associated with the cemetery. These included a timber mortuary chapel, which doubled as a rest-house, and office (c1858-89, demolished); propagating yard and fernery; a central fountain (c1892); and a gatekeeper’s sentinels box (c1896, demolished). Other landscape features included seating, compartment markers, finger posts to toilets (c1879), toilets and rubbish baskets (c1889). In 1913 the rubbish bins were replaced by ‘sugar baskets’, and then by galvanised drums in 1937. Several work sheds have been located around the cemetery at various times.

The new chapel was opened in 1937 and designed in a Tudor-revival style. In 1939, entrance gates from the St Kilda Town Hall and posts from the Exhibition Gardens were relocated to the cemetery. The residence was demolished c1966 and the current residence erected. New sheds were erected to replace earlier sheds around this time.

Melbourne General Cemetery

Established in 1850 this is a large metropolitan cemetery of 45 hectares. As the largest inner metropolitan cemetery, the site is of national significance for the graves and monuments of historical and aesthetic importance. The design is directly comparable to the gardenesque style of Boroondara and features such as the rotundas are identical as Albert Purchas was responsible for a number of works at both Boroondara and Melbourne General.

Like Boroondara, the entrance is marked by a substantial gatehouse lodge and office with clocktower (in the Gothic style) although this is actually a building of 1934-35 using relocated materials from the original office and lodge buildings of 1867 by the architect Charles Webb.

Brighton

A moderately scaled cemetery of established in 1854 with the first burial the following year. The site has a brick surrounding wall and gatehouse lodge of 1892. Comparative to Boroondara in scale, design and content. A number of interesting monuments of aesthetic significance such as the Egyptian style tomb.
Victorian era comparative national sites: metropolitan cemeteries.

Toowong (Brisbane) Queensland
A large and undulating site of 43 hectares, established in 1866 covering a number of small foothills at the base of Mt Cootha. This unfenced site holds a number of monuments of similar scale and diversity and has graves of historical, aesthetic and rarity significance at the State level.

In this cemetery there are also many monuments of aesthetic significance and a number of excellent examples of stone sculpting.

The collection of trees is also comparable to Boroondara and the whole has the feel of undulating parkland. The cemetery is utilized to nowhere near capacity.

West Terrace (Adelaide) South Australia
The City of Adelaide's earliest cemetery and reputed to be the oldest continuous cemetery in Australia having been provided for in Colonel Light’s plan of Adelaide of 1837. The cemetery is a flat piece of ground, of 20 hectares, on the edge of the city CBD. There are however others in the Sydney area which predate the Adelaide cemetery which commenced as church yard cemeteries.

Cornelian Bay (Hobart), Tasmania
Some distance from Hobart on the upper estuary of the Derwent River, this moderate sized cemetery was established in 1872 and contains graves or aesthetic, historical and rarity significance. It was recently found to contain graves with monuments to the design of the noted English gothicist architect AWN Pugin.

Rookwood Cemetery (Western Sydney) New South Wales
Established in 1866 with the first burial in 1867, this is a cemetery of immense scale and the largest in the world at 284 hectares and in excess of 1 million burials. There are sections of the cemetery which are unfilled. The cemetery contains early relocated burials, the site has a gardensque layout, is simply fenced and contains a number of denominational chapels (some very large) and gatehouses. The whole of the cemetery is divided into a number of trusteeships on a denominational arrangement.

Waverley Cemetery (Bronte), New South Wales
A municipal cemetery of medium scale and comparable at 16 hectares, with a spectacular setting overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The site contains a small number of large monuments and unfenced. The entrance is marked by an office and lodge.

The cemetery plan is partly irregular but substantially on a grid iron pattern.

19th and Early 20th Century Cemetery Gatelodges in Victoria

Melbourne General Cemetery Gatelodge
Currently an imposing two storey Gothic style building of 1934-35 using relocated material with an office, lodge and clock tower. This is directly comparable in scale to Boroondara Cemetery’s Office and Lodge building. This structure replaces structures of 1867 & 1869 also in a Gothic style.

Bendigo Cemetery
A simple house like structure with verandahs built in 1908 and replacing an earlier pattern book cottage of 1858. The materials are red brick, render, slate and terracotta ridging.

Brighton Cemetery Gatelodge
The gate lodge of 1892 was designed by architect Percy Oakden in a Domestic Revival Style (Queen Anne). The structure is single storey brick with high pitched slate roofs, terracotta ridges, and tall brick chimneys.
Williamstown Cemetery Gate lodge

This is an office of in a Tudor Revival style constructed in the 1930s.

Geelong East Cemetery Gate lodge

The gate lodge is of 1888-89 to the design of Joseph Watts and built by Messrs. Neville and Heard. The structure is in a Picturesque Rural Gothic style with steep roofs, tall hexagonal chimneys, battlemented bay windows and castellated porch. The material is brick with stone quoins.

Cemetery Rotundas

Several Victorian era cemeteries have rotundas including the Melbourne General Cemetery which have identical rotundas, Bendigo Cemetery, Ballarat Old Cemetery and St Kilda Cemetery.

Generally they are all variations on a theme, with slight changes in appearance but similar materials ie slate or iron roofs, cast iron decorative work, tessellated tiled floors and timbered or masonry walls.
3.4 Assessment of Significance

The Burra Charter (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance) sets out guidelines for the assessment of significant places. According to the Charter, a place is a site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds. Four criteria are defined by the Charter to aid the assessment of the cultural significance of a place, these being: Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific and Social.

Aesthetic Value

The Burra Charter defines aesthetic value as follows:

A place may have aesthetic value because of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; and smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

The Boroondara Cemetery has considerable aesthetic significance which is principally derived from its tranquil, picturesque setting; its impressive memorials and monuments; its landmark features such as the prominent clocktower of the sexton’s lodge and office, the building interiors, the mature exotic plantings, the decorative...
brick fence and the entrance gates; its defined views; and its curving paths. The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522), the Syme Memorial and the Cussen Memorial (VHR 2036), all contained within the Boroondara Cemetery, are of aesthetic and architectural significance for their creative and artistic achievement.

Figure 45  Post card of 1907 highlighting the aesthetic values of the Springthorpe Memorial within the cemetery setting.  
Source State Library of Victoria Picture Collection. J.D. Meade Postcard Collection.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of aesthetic (architectural) significance for the design of the gatehouse or sexton's lodge and cemetery office and clocktower (built in stages from 1860 to 1899), the ornamental brick perimeter fence and elegant cemetery shelter to the design of prominent Melbourne architects, Charles Vickers (for the original 1860 cottage) and Albert Purchas, cemetery architect and secretary from 1864 to his death in 1907.

Historic Value
The Burra Charter defines historic value as follows:

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

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historic and aesthetic significance as an early, outstanding example of a Victorian-era garden cemetery. It is an important example in Victoria of a cemetery influenced by Romantic and Picturesque notions of beauty expressed in its layout and design, furnishings and structures. The influence of England's large garden cemeteries and the writings of cemetery designers such as J. C. Loudon are particularly evident in the ornamental features surviving within the grounds.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historic significance as a record of the lives of Victorians, many of whom were associated with this part of metropolitan Melbourne. Countless histories can be traced through the memorials and monuments recording the lives of everyday men, women and children of various faiths and countries of origin that pioneered the colony and State of Victoria. The Cemetery is notable for also including a number of individuals whose activities have played a more prominent role in State and National history. They include the Henty family, artists Louis Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessmen John Halfey, publisher David Syme, artist
and diarist Georgiana McCrae, actress Nellie Stewart and architect and designer of the Boroondara and Melbourne General Cemeteries, Albert Purchas. The Cemetery is significant for its ability to demonstrate, through its design and location, attitudes towards burial, health concerns and the importance placed on religion, at the time of its establishment.

The Boroondara Cemetery has further historic significance for its intact collection of burial records, plans and photographs and rare items of boardroom and office furniture. Their retention and long association with the cemetery increases their own importance and enhances the historical significance of the Cemetery. The impressive Thomas Gaunt clock (and workings) is notable as a public symbol of civic order surviving from the nineteenth century.

**Scientific Value**

The Burra Charter defines scientific value as follows:

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

The Boroondara Cemetery is of scientific (botanical) significance for its collection of rare mature exotic plantings. The Golden Funeral Cypress, (*chamaecyparis funebris* 'aurea') is the only known example in Victoria. The types of fabric used for monuments (stone types and metal castings) and other surfaces in the cemetery have research value as indicators of changes in technology and taste. The cemetery’s thousands of graves and its collection of historic documents are extremely valuable for research purposes.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of scientific (botanical) significance for its collection of rare mature exotic plantings. The Golden Funeral Cypress, (*chamaecyparis funebris* 'aurea') is the only known example in Victoria.

**Social Value**

The Burra Charter defines social value as follows:

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

The Boroondara Cemetery is of social significance for the links it provides to descendants of people buried in the grounds, and the sense of identity, belonging and continuity it reinforces.

**Statement of Significance (revised HV statement)**

**What is significant?**

Boroondara Cemetery, established in 1858, is within an unusual triangular reserve bounded by High Street, Park Hill Road and Victoria Park, Kew. The caretaker's lodge and administrative office (1880 designed by Charles Vickers, additions, 1886-1899 by Albert Purchas) form a picturesque two-storey brick structure with a slate roof and clock tower. A rotunda or shelter (1890, Albert Purchas) is located in the centre of the cemetery. It is a replica of one designed by Purchas and constructed in the Melbourne General Cemetery in the same year, and has an octagonal hipped roof with fish scale slates and a decorative brick base with a tessellated floor and timber seating. The cemetery fencing includes formal entrance gates made of wrought iron (1889, 1896, Albert Purchas) and a surrounding 2.7 metre high ornamental red brick wall (1895-96, Albert Purchas) with some sections of vertical iron palisades between brick pillars. Other notable original features include the Thomas Gaunt & Co. clock in the clocktower (1899), red brick toilet blocks (1901, 1908); examples of nineteenth century enamel signage (1889 and 1890), denominational markers made of iron (1874 and 1890) and iron grave markers.

Albert Purchas (1825-1909) was a prominent Melbourne architect who was the Secretary of the Melbourne General Cemetery from 1852 to 1907. He was appointed to the Boroondara Cemetery Board of Trustees in 1864 and was its Chairman from 1867 to 1909. His contribution to the design and development of the Boroondara Cemetery is significant. Purchas is buried in the Church of England section of the cemetery.

Boroondara Cemetery is an outstanding example of a nineteenth century cemetery designed on Garden Cemetery principles, retaining its key stylistic elements, despite overdevelopment, which has encroached on its gardens, paths, driveways and other features. Elements of the style represented at Boroondara include an ornamental boundary fence, a system of curving paths which are kerbed and follow the site's natural contours, defined views,
recreational facilities such as the rotunda, a landscaped park-like setting, sectarian divisions for burials, impressive monuments, wrought and cast iron grave surrounds and exotic symbolic plantings. Its Victorian garden design with sweeping curved drives, hill top views and high maintenance made it an attractive place to visit as well as walk and contemplate. In its Victorian Garden Cemetery design, Boroondara was following an international trend. The picturesque Romanticism of the Pere la Chaise garden cemetery established in Paris in 1804 provided a prototype for great metropolitan cemeteries such as Kensal Green (1833) and Highgate (1839) in London and the Glasgow Necropolis (1831). Boroondara Cemetery was important in establishing this trend in Australia.

From the early 1850s Victoria’s cemeteries were located on the periphery of populated areas because of concerns about diseases like cholera. Typically they were arranged to keep religions separated and this tended to maintain links to places of origin, reflecting a migrant society. Construction and operation of a terminus for a horse tram at the cemetery gates during 1887-1915 increased the popularity of the park-like grounds for passive recreation, as did beautiful monuments such as the magnificent Springthorpe Memorial (1897 and 1907). By the 1890s, the Boroondara Cemetery remained a popular destination for visitors admiring the beauty of the grounds and the splendid monuments. The edge of suburban settlement had reached the cemetery in the previous decade. The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522), a small Doric style temple with a Tiffany-style glass domed roof and finely carved sculptures, is set at the entrance to the burial ground and commemorates Annie Springthorpe. It was erected between 1897 and 1907 by her husband Dr John Springthorpe, and was the work of the sculptor Bertram Mackennal, architect Harold Desbrowe Annear, landscape designer and Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, W.R. Guilfoyle, with considerable input from Sir Dr Springthorpe. The memorial originally stood in a landscaped triangular garden of about one acre. However, after Dr Springthorpe’s death in 1933 it was found that transactions for the land had not been fully completed so most of it was regained by the cemetery. Ellis Stones re-landscaped its surrounds in 1946.

The Syme Memorial (1908) is a monument to David Syme, political economist and publisher of the Melbourne Age newspaper. Designed by architect Arthur Peck, the Egyptian temple-like memorial is one of the finest examples of monumental design in Melbourne. Each column has a different capital detail and they support a cornice that curves both inwards and outwards. The tomb also has balustrades set between granite piers, which create porch spaces leading to the entranceways. Two variegated Port Jackson Figs are planted at either end. The Cussen Memorial (VHR 2036) was constructed in 1912-13 by Sir Leo Cussen in memory of his young son Hubert. Sir Leo Finn Bernard Cussen (1859-1933), judge and member of the Victorian Supreme Court in 1906, was subsequently buried here with other family members. It is one of the larger and more impressive memorials in the cemetery and is an interesting example of Gothic Revival style architecture. It takes the form of a small chapel with carvings, diamond shaped roof tiles and decorated ridge embellishing the exterior.

The cemetery’s beauty peaked with the progressive completion of the spectacular Springthorpe Memorial between 1899 and 1907. From about the turn of the century, the trustees encroached on the original design, having repeatedly failed in attempts to gain more land. The wide plantations around road boundaries, grassy verges around clusters of graves in each denomination, and most of the landscaped surround to the Springthorpe memorial are now gone. Some of the original road and path space were resumed for burial purposes. The post war period saw an increased use of the Cemetery by newer migrant groups. The mid- to late- twentieth century monuments were often placed on the grassed edges of the various sections and encroached on the roadways as the cemetery had reached the potential foreseen by its design. These were well tended in comparison with Victorian monuments, which have generally been left to fall into a state of neglect. A brick niche wall and a memorial rose garden were constructed near the entrance in the mid- twentieth century (1956-57) for ash burials and a mausoleum completed in 2001. The maintenance shed/depot close to High Street was constructed in 1987. The original entrance was altered in 2000 and the main section of the original cast iron gate moved to the eastern entrance of the Mausoleum.

The Boroondara Cemetery is associated with Botanist and Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller (1825-1896) who provided advice on ornamental plantings from 1860 and supplied many of the early specimens, although few if any of these survive today. The Cemetery features many plants, mostly conifers and shrubs of funerary symbolism, which line the boundaries, roadways and pathways, and frame the cemetery monuments or are planted on graves. The major plantings include an impressive row of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), interplanted with Sweet Pittosporum (Pittosporum undulatum), and a few Pittosporum crassifolium, along the High Street and Park Hill Road, where the planting is dominated by Sweet Pittosporum. Planting within the cemetery includes rows and specimen trees of Bhutan Cypress and Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens), including a row with alternate plantings of both species. There is also an unusual “squat” form of an Italian Cypress. More examples of these trees once lined the cemetery roads and paths. Also dominating the
cemetery landscape near the Rotunda is a stand of three Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*), a Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and a Weeping Elm (*Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'). Notable conifers include a towering Bunya Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), a Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a rare Golden Funeral Cypress (*Chamaecyparis funebris 'Aurea*'), two large Funeral Cypress (*Chamaecyparis funebris*), and the only known Queensland Kauri (*Agathis robusta*) in a cemetery in Victoria.

The Cemetery records, including historical plans of the cemetery from 1859, are held by the administration, as are several original furnishings namely the Boardroom table and eight chairs (1899), clocks, book cupboard (1876), hatstand (1899), bentwood waiting room chair, panelled office counter, strongroom vault and safe (1872), two framed photographs and a framed map of the site (1876).

**How is it significant?**

Boroondara Cemetery is of historic, aesthetic, architectural, scientific (botanical) and social significance to the State of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical and aesthetic significance as an early, outstanding example of a Victorian-era garden cemetery. It is an important example in Victoria of a cemetery influenced by Romantic and Picturesque notions of beauty expressed in its layout and design, furnishings and structures. The influence of England's large garden cemeteries and the writings of cemetery designers such as J. C. Loudon are particularly evident in the ornamental features surviving within the grounds.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical significance as a record of the lives of Victorians, many of who were associated with this part of metropolitan Melbourne. Countless histories can be traced through the memorials and monuments recording the lives of everyday men, women and children of various faiths and countries of origin who pioneered the colony and State of Victoria. The Cemetery is notable for also including a number of individuals whose activities have played a more prominent role in State and National history. They include the Henty family, artists Louis Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessman John Halfey, publisher David Syme, artist and diarist Georgiana McCrae, actress Nellie Stewart and architect and designer of the Boroondara and Melbourne General Cemeteries, Albert Purchas. The Cemetery is significant for its ability to demonstrate, through its design and location, attitudes towards burial, health concerns and the importance placed on religion, at the time of its establishment.

The Boroondara Cemetery has further historical significance for its intact collection of burial records, plans and photographs and rare items of boardroom and office furniture. Their retention and long association with the cemetery increases their own importance and enhances the historical significance of the Cemetery. The impressive Thomas Gaunt clock (and workings) is notable as a public symbol of civic order surviving from the nineteenth century.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of architectural significance for the design of the gatehouse or sexton's lodge and cemetery office and clocktower (built in stages from 1860 to 1899), the ornamental brick perimeter fence and elegant cemetery shelter to the design of prominent Melbourne architects, Charles Vickers (for the original 1860 cottage) and Albert Purchas, cemetery architect and secretary from 1864 to his death in 1907.

The Boroondara Cemetery has considerable aesthetic significance which is principally derived from its tranquil, picturesque setting; its impressive memorials and monuments; its landmark features such as the prominent clocktower of the sexton's lodge and office, the building interiors, the mature exotic plantings, the decorative brick fence and the entrance gates; its defined views; and its curving paths. The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522), the Syme Memorial and the Cussen Memorial (VHR 2036), all contained within the Boroondara Cemetery, are of aesthetic and architectural significance for their creative and artistic achievement.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of scientific (botanical) significance for its collection of rare mature exotic plantings. The Golden Funeral Cypress, (*Chamaecyparis funebris 'Aurea*') is the only known example in Victoria.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of social significance for the links it provides to descendants of people buried in the grounds, and the sense of identity, belonging and continuity it reinforces.

The memorial is in the form of a small temple in a primitive Doric style. It was designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear and includes Bertram Mackennal sculptures in Carrara marble. Twelve columns of deep green granite from Scotland support a Harcourt granite superstructure. The roof by Brooks Robinson is a coloured glass dome, which sits within the rectangular form and behind the pediments. The sculptural group raised on a dais, consists of the
deceased woman lying on a sarcophagus with an attending angel and mourner. The figure of Grief crouches at the foot of the bier and an angel places a wreath over Annie's head, symbolising the triumph of immortal life over death. The body of the deceased was placed in a vault below. The bronze work is by Marriots of Melbourne. Professor Tucker of the University of Melbourne composed appropriate inscriptions in English and archaic Greek lettering. The floor is a geometric mosaic and the glass dome roof is of Tiffany style lead lighting in hues of reds and pinks in a radiating pattern.

A sundial and seat remain. The building is almost completely intact. The only alteration has been the removal of a glass canopy over the statuary and missing chains between posts. The Argus (26 March 1933) considered the memorial to be the most beautiful work of its kind in Australia. No comparable buildings are known.

The Burra Charter (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance) sets out guidelines for the assessment of significant places. According to the Charter, a place is a site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds. Four criteria are defined by the Charter to aid the assessment of the cultural significance of a place, these being: Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific and Social.

3.5 Further Research

Further research should be undertaken by cataloguing the large number of drawings held by the trustees. This would be invaluable for confirming issues raised in this Conservation Plan, for site planning and for repair of monuments. It is presumed some of these drawings may be original submissions to the trustees for the construction of various monuments on the site.
4.0 CONSERVATION POLICY STATEMENT

4.1 Constraints and Requirements

Development of buildings and spaces and their reuse depends to a large extent on the importance of the building or structure as a whole and the relative importance of the spaces contained within.

The surrounding landscape and views to the sites features of primary importance are also prime considerations in retaining the cultural significance of the place.

Development involving a greater degree of alteration may occur in areas of lesser or no significance, minor alterations may occur in areas of contributory significance while areas, structures and built fabric of primary significance should be subjected only to minimal and easily reversible changes. Primary spaces and structures should also be considered for restoration and reconstruction of missing features as funding permits.

Such restoration and reconstruction work should be based on documentary and physical evidence such as photographs, oral histories and as-built drawings.

The following tables indicate the relative significance of the building exteriors, the spaces between buildings and the interior spaces.

4.2 Site Significance (precis)

The site is significant

- For its layout planning
- For its infrastructure (such as but not limited to): wall, lodge and office, pathways and shelter
- For its collection of records, original furniture, office fittings and framed plan and early photographs of the site
- For its collection of native and exotic trees including one rare tree
- For the many important monuments to persons of great historic note
- For the aesthetically important monuments such as the Syme, Cussen and Springthorpe memorials

As a result of this the components of the site have been assessed for the relative contribution each makes to the overall heritage significance of the place. Policies in regard to works can then be established which while retaining the overall cultural significance of the place, discriminate between areas, structures and objects of relatively little importance, and those of moderate and greatest importance.

4.3 Elements of Primary, Contributory, Lesser and No Significance

Primary Significance:

The elements which contribute to the understanding of the cemetery in a highly significant manner are:

- The cemetery wall and the entry gates
- The gatehouse and office complex and the specific interiors and original furniture of some of those spaces ie The public office, The Trustees meeting room and the Records Room and Fire Safe, along with furniture such as the original wall and mantle clocks, the Trustee meeting table and its chairs, the public counter, original documents such as the burial ledgers and Trustee Minute Books, the framed Cemetery Map and the two early photographs.
- Associated built in elements such as the tower clock and clock are of primary significance.
- The Rotunda in the east portion of the site
- The system of pathways which define the denomination areas, the ‘denominational labels’ and extant enamel signs from the late 19th and early 20th century.
Figure 46  Reproduction Hitching Post at the entrance to the cemetery installed in 1988.

Figure 47  Cast iron Denominational Label

Figure 48  Later (date unknown), denominational label of cast iron, bolted to a ground spike

Figure 49  Enamel sign (1890) warning against trespass during funerals.

Figure 50  In situ enamel sign (circa 1890) warning against removal of flowers from Graves.
- The major tree plantings (particularly the various Cypress species).
- The major monuments and particularly the Cussen, Syme, and Springthorpe monuments.
- The listed moveable objects in the Office and Boardroom.
- The historic records held by the Trustees.

**Contributory Significance**

The elements which contribute to the understanding of the site in a secondary manner and which also support the elements of primary significance are:

- The interiors of the Office which constitute secondary office space, the interior of the lodge (apart from the bathrooms, kitchens toilets and storage rooms which are of lesser significance
- The exterior and interior of the brick toilet blocks
- The monuments to persons of historical significance for their contribution to the development of Australia, Victoria and Melbourne, or who were involved in important historical events. Examples are John Dickson Wyselaskie pastoralist and philanthropist, Charles Mills of Uardry NSW who was important in the development of the merino sheep breed, Sir George Verdon politician and banker, the multiple and large communal graves for Catholic Nuns and Priests who came from nearby Convents, James Campbell of Scotland who served in the Federal Army during the American Civil War and Frenchman Abram-Louis Buvelot the landscape artist who died in 1888. Some victims of a major railway disaster at Sunshine are buried in the cemetery (such as James and Maria Dannock).
- The monuments of architectural and aesthetic significance such as the various detailed and decorated Celtic Crosses, (eg Michael O’Grady memorial cross and the decorated monument to John William Murphy erected by Kate Murphy)
- The monuments containing Victorian symbols of death (clasped hands, pointing fingers, birds etc) as found at the Alfred Woolnough (1918) James Gander (1886) and Edward Quainton (1880) graves.
- The open brick drains which are mostly inside the wall along High Street

*Figure 51 Clasped hands on the Quainton grave (1880)*  
*Figure 52 Dove and clasped hands on the Woolnough grave (1918)*
Lesser or No significance

Lesser or No significance indicates that the place or structure does not contribute in any substantive manner to understanding the Significance of a heritage place.

- The toilets, bathrooms and kitchens in the Office and Lodge Building
- The carport shelter to the rear of the Office/Lodge
- The new mausoleum
- The works compound and the works depot and storage building
- The reproduction horse hitching post and horse trough installed in 1988 in the triangle of land to the west of the cemetery

4.2 Site Specific Policies

The policies are based on an understanding of the relative contribution of each component of the site.

Future Development general policies

Future development for structures such as mausolea should account for the following:

- A Location that is not prominent in the views from the primary site entrance
- A height that does not dominate the surrounding structures
- A design that is compatible in form and scale to the 19th Century structures at the site (ie the primary use of bricks is encouraged as is visible roof forms).
- A location which minimises damage to infrastructure and monuments of primary significance.

Suggested locations and forms would be:
- Along the wall (as is the current proposal for small mausoleum structures) in areas which do not affect graves, trees or important structures
- In the area of the works sheds
- Of maximum one storey
- Constructed with primary surfaces of masonry with roofs which have a low reflectivity value.

**Grounds**

The grounds of the cemetery are of primary significance and are almost fully developed. The undeveloped sites have been sold and will be used, possibly within the next two decades.

**Policy**

New development for burial structures (not individual graves) may be undertaken where there is available space and its placement, height and materials will not disturb the visual connection between the various historic features of the site or be seen as detracting elements of the landscape particularly in the view across the site from the west toward the east. Clusters of these structures should be avoided in favour of spreading the structures out in the landscape.

**Recommended Action**

Any new development should respect the existing locations of the historic buildings and structures. New constructions and their materials should respect the existing form of buildings and their materials palette (render, red brick, timber, slate and galvanized metal roof). In the case of mortuary structures for multiple internments, the structure should consider the existing array of monumental materials ie brick, marble, granite, basalt.

Location of new developments should be considered in terms of the existing relationship between buildings and important trees (particularly their root zone) and pathways and the long views of the site from the west.

Note: I have sighted a proposal drawn up by Peter McIntyre Architect for small sized vaults to be spread in the area of the public graves in the lower part of the cemetery.

This approach to the construction height, scale and materials is the very approach endorsed by this CMP in the above policy.

**The Gatelodge and Office**

The Gatelodge and Office are of primary significance to the site.

**Policy**

Works and alterations to the Gatelodge should not undermine the significance of the building and should be minimal externally while there is some scope for alterations internally.

On the exterior most of the works should be for the purposes of restoration and repair although the rear of the office may be adapted for shelters or sympathetic expansion of the office building provided it is completed in brickwork.

On the interior the rooms of primary significance should be restored or repaired with little alteration and should retain any significant furniture and fittings.

Of importance are the office counter, the framed map, the Trustee’s board table and chairs and the two office clocks (one a mantle clock)

Alterations can be undertaken in areas of lesser or no significance while areas of contributory importance might have minor alterations.
**Recommended Actions**

It is important that elements of primary significance are repaired, restored and maintained. Otherwise alterations which are made should not impact on the identified significant fabric.

Such alterations in contributory and non significant areas should be planned so that minimal amounts of original fabric are removed and where walls are opened up, the whole of the wall should not be removed.

In relation to needs of the Trustees, the ground floor of the lodge may be used as a public space or meeting room provided any alterations are minimised. Openings might occur between the western-most rooms provided that the opening maintains a minimum of 1m nibs to existing walls with the corner fireplace retained intact.

Care must be taken as the dividing walls are likely to be structural and engineering advice must be sought.

The hallway running from the building front to its service area at the rear should be retained intact. No new openings should be made in it.

The office room and Trustees Boardroom within the Lodge and Office building (ground floor) should retain their walls intact, but an opening can be made through to the toilet and bathroom area in the Lodge via the existing doorway and storage room wall in order to provide a direct access to those facilities.

The existing bath and toilet areas in the Lodge can be upgraded without any impact on the significance of the building.

**The Rotunda**

The Rotunda is of primary significance to the site.

**Policy**

As an element of primary significance the rotunda should be repaired, restored and reconstructed and not be subjected to any additions or alterations.

**Recommended Actions**

Carry out detailed repair of the structure in accordance with the notes found in this Conservation Plan.

**The Mausoleum (2001)**

This is a new structure and is of lesser significance. The construction of the mausoleum did however recognise the sensitivity of the site and used a palette of materials which was sympathetic to the historic development of the site.

**Policy**

As an element of lesser significance it may be modified internally while any external modifications should not be out of a scale or use materials which impacts on the cemetery proper or the adjacent features of heritage significance (walls, gatehouse etc). Continuing the existing external materials palette is entirely appropriate and encouraged.

**Recommended Action**

Nil

**The Wall & associated brick toilets**

The wall is a primary element of the site. The toilet blocks are of contributory significance and important only to their exteriors. While the toilet block nearest the High Street gate is intact, its intactness *per se* does not have a great bearing in understanding the heritage significance of the place. The significance of the toilet blocks relate more to the site planning and fulfilling the needs both reported in Trustee minutes and so obvious in a publicly accessible site of this size.
**Policy**

As the wall is of primary significance, works and repairs to the wall must retain its fabric and overall significance and be carried out in a manner minimising dismantling and rebuilding and minimising any changes to appearance and original fabric including the very mortar and brick types.

Works to the toilet blocks should minimise the impact on their exterior form.

**Action**

**Cemetery Wall:**

Undertake a programme of wall repair based on a logical costed programme starting with sections of fence in the worst condition and moving to areas requiring the least work.

Works must following these principles:

- Rebuild in situ where ever possible and dismantle only if there is no alternative after considering methods such as helical bars reinforcing courses of brick
- Reinforce the piers between panels
- Remove tree roots which are specifically uplifting sections of wall. This should not be seen as wholesale removal rather more specific and localised action to prevent overturning or catastrophic upheaval.
- Retain the existing brick where ever possible and colour, bonding method and the detail of the wall.
- Use only 1 cement 2 lime 9 sand mortar except for specific reinforcing work (ie within piers)
- Where previous work is inappropriate (smeared mortar and cement mortar) cut out sections of cement mortar and repoint. Remove sections of smeared mortar where ever possible if no damage is occasioned to the brickwork.
- On the wall along Victoria Park, there is little that can be done to rectify the poor workmanship without dissembling the wall.
- Any new openings (for gates) should be in a similar format to the existing.

**Toilets:**

Reinstall missing lattice screen lower toilet block, repair the exteriors, and alter interiors as required.

**The Pathways**

The major paths (as illustrated on all the cemetery maps) are of primary significance while the minor paths between graves are of contributory significance (some lesser paths and diversions) might be considered to be of lesser significance)
Figure 55  It is imperative that a rationalised programme of wall repair be undertaken and ongoing funding be obtained. The Trustees should resist the need to dismantle and seek methods of reinforcing the wall in situ where the wall lean is minimal.

Figure 56  As funds permit the minor paths should be remade in asphalt, not concrete

Figure 57  While not an original path (which were edged with drainage tiles), paths of this type should continue to be asphalted and edged in bluestone.

Policy:

As the paths are important elements in understanding the style of landscape introduced to the cemetery, it is important to repair the existing pattern of paths in a logical programme in asphalt and reusing original detailing and elements of the paths.

Action

Implement a programme of taking up gravel and re-asphalting commencing with most important pathways at the west of the site and progressing onto the secondary pathways toward the east.

Reuse the bluestone edging to the paths. Do not introduce extruded concrete edging.

New bluestone edging to be set nearly square to the paving with fine mortar joints of less than 3mm.
The Drainage System

The exposed spoon brick drains, the covered box brains in the northern corner of the site along High Street are of contributory significance while the hidden pipe-drains are of lesser significance.

The original drain tiles which were bought in vast quantities in the 19th century for the cemetery appear to have all been removed.

In the lower portion of the cemetery brick open drains and closed box drains can be found. Traces of asphalt are found on the brick drains.

The box drain has both slate slabs and cast concrete slab covers which are likely to have replaced the slate covers.

Policy:

Retain and repair the larger spoon drain systems to their original configuration where damaged. There is no necessity to recover the brick spoon drains in asphalt.

Where the box drain has broken covers these can be replaced in concrete but should be coloured as for slate pieces. Retain original slate covers wherever possible.

Take up and repair or replace as required the minor terracotta pipe drain systems using whatever means and materials are appropriate.

Actions:

On the major paths, the edgings should be maintained as bluestone. Covers to drains and drain boxes should remain as original slate where possible or new dark finished cast concrete lids for concrete drains and collector boxes.

Replace the broken covers near the high street wall and at the driveway edge in cast concrete dark coloured.

(short term works)

The Plantings

The major exotic Cemetery Plantings (trees) are of primary significance to the site. One tree (being rare) has a high aesthetic and rarity value.

The Plane Tree plantings in Park Hill Road (City of Boroondara) are of contributory significance to the site.

In the lower part of the site are native eucalypts which are possibly early plantings although none look particularly old. Their presence contributes to the site’s aesthetic significance

Policy

Maintenance of the major significant (exotic) plantings is essential to the site. They must be maintained to high standards and should not be removed unless there is good reason to do so.

The rarer trees must be inspected and managed on an annual basis.

Where senescence sets in the trees should be carefully managed, and if removed, a tree of the same species of minimum 2m high be planted and regularly maintained for a minimum of two years.

The grove of native trees should be managed although they may be replaced from time to time where loss of limbs and senescence makes replacement necessary. These trees may be replaced by E’ Citriodora, Lemon Scented gums.

Recommended Actions

Implement a management programme which causes the trees to be inspected every year, along with mulching and regular watering particularly during summer. The cemetery may have to install substantive rain-water tanks
in the area of the works compound or behind the office area to feed the trees during the drought periods now being experienced. These tanks could collect rainwater from the mausoleum and gatehouse and office building.

**Syme Memorial**

The Syme memorial is a monument of primary significance to the site. The memorial is individually listed on the Victorian Heritage Register for its architectural and historical significance at State level. The monument was designed by architects Butler and Bradshaw shortly after Syme’s death in 1908. (See appendix datasheet for detailed history)

*Policy:*

Any work to the monument should repair, restore or reconstruct missing elements.

*Recommended Actions*

Works should be guided by a properly prepared Conservation Management Plan and one should be prepared at the next available opportunity.

Continue to maintain the grounds around the memorial and seek specific advice from Heritage Victoria if there is damage, theft or subsidence of the monument.

**Springthorpe Memorial**

The Springthorpe memorial is a monument of primary significance to the site. The memorial is individually listed on the Victorian Heritage Register for its architectural and historical significance at State level. A detailed description of its history is given in the data sheets.

*Policy:*

Any work to the monument should repair, restore or reconstruct missing elements.

*Recommended Actions*

Works should be guided by a properly prepared Conservation Management Plan.


A subsequent Conservation Plan for the Metal work was completed by Daniel Tworek conservator in 1994, and this document should be referred to for any further works to the metal work.

Works may also include the reinstatement of the original glazed box to the sculpture.

Continue to maintain the grounds around the memorial and seek specific advice from Heritage Victoria if there is damage, theft or subsidence of the monument.

Seek a permit from Heritage Victoria for works to the structure.

**Cussen Memorial**

The Cussen memorial and vault is a monument of primary significance to the site. The structure is individually listed on the Victorian Heritage Register for its architectural and historical significance at State level

*Policy:*

Prior to undertaking any work complete a Conservation Management Plan which details necessary repair work. Any work to the monument should repair, restore or reconstruct missing elements.

A report on the history, integrity and required works was carried out in 1999 by Helen Lardner Conservation and Design P/L and this should be the basis for further repair works)

That document should be referred to prior to any further works on the Vault.
Recommended Actions

Continue to maintain the grounds around the memorial and seek specific advice from Heritage Victoria if there is damage, theft or subsidence of the monument.

Seek a permit from Heritage Victoria for works to the structure.

Contents of the Office (Records, moveable objects)

The moveable historic objects and the Trustee records constitute a collection almost unsurpassed in Victoria. The original boardroom table and chairs, office clocks, framed map of the site along with the records are of great significance in understanding the history of Melbourne.

Policy

Professional care and repair of the moveable objects (furniture, clocks and so on) is of importance as is the cataloguing the collection of records held by the Trustees.

Recommended Actions

Professionally repair and reupholster broken chairs as required, employ a researcher to catalogue, flatten, repair, and sleeve the collection of historic plans held in the fireproof room.

Lesser Monuments

There are numerous monuments in this category. They are contributory to the overall significance of the place. Amongst these are the structures listed as examples in the datasheets in an appendix to this CMP.

Policy

The bulk of the cemetery monuments make up the social aesthetic and historic body of the cemetery. It is important that monuments to persons of historic significance or events, monuments of aesthetic significance, monuments of rarity value are not destroyed through the actions of the Trustees in a search for new burial space and are prevented where ever possible from collapse.

Recommended Actions

Carry out consultation with the local historical society, Friends of the Cemetery, National Trust and Heritage Victoria if there are proposals to reuse burial plots in order that graves of historical importance are not removed or destroyed in the process of reuse. Plots that are subject to any approved deepening and reburial should benefit from (lease) internment funds being partly reused to stabilise any headstones and plot surrounds.

The issue of whether cemeteries should carry out deepening and reburial is a problem of Cultural inhibition about this process and community consultation about how this might be done in cemeteries recognised for their historical importance is bound to be emotive.

Elements of Lesser or No significance

These elements on the site have no intrinsic historic, architectural, or aesthetic significance.

Policy

These elements may be altered in a contemporary manner provided that the alterations do not impact on the overall significance of the heritage place.

Recommended Action

Alterations to the 2001 Mausoleum should be primarily on the interior and where exterior alterations are contemplated, the alteration should not make the structure larger, or radically alter the external material palette.

Alterations to the works office, shed and compound should be primarily to the interiors and external work should not radically enlarge the structure. While some extensions may be required from time to time, the overall bulk of
the structure should be kept low, be expressed in a simple material palette (such as red brick and metal or faux slate roof), and not be visually intrusive on the site.

Alterations to the interiors of the bath and kitchen areas of the lodge should not have any extensive impact on the exterior of the building.

Alterations to the rear Lodge carport should not have detrimental visual or fabric impact on the original Office and Lodge building.

Alterations to the interiors of the toilets may renew the existing toilet fixtures or remove these completely with the interiors allocated for other purposes. Alterations should not have a radical impact on the exterior form of the building.
### General Policy: Minor Works Recommended and Not Recommended for the Lodge and Office building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works which may be done</th>
<th>Works which should not be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooks, spikes minor bolts set into walls to attach furniture, small holes for plumbing wiring and the like</td>
<td>Large holes through walls or subfloor vent grilles for equipment or plumbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment of mirrors, pictures, fixed cupboards to walls provided original joinery (e.g. skirtings, architraves) are not removed</td>
<td>Plumbing exposed on the exterior of the building particularly on the primary facades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing hidden within the building</td>
<td>Removal of original skirtings or architraves to accommodate built-in furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Removal of original office and trustees’ furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment of equipment to walls with small bolts and spikes.</td>
<td>Cutting out sections of walls or surfaces or original joinery for attachment or setting in of equipment such as power boards and electrical boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching equipment to surfaces which cannot support them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching reverse cycle air plant to walls of primary importance or in primary views of the building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickwork repair using original bricks and lime-sand mortar</td>
<td>Use of cement mortars, smearing over plumbing chases and holes with cement rather than neatly cut brick repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of existing features and furniture using matching materials.</td>
<td>Adding features which never existed (e.g. plaster cornices in rooms where no cornices existed) or removing original features and then replacing them as new with in-exact matches to the original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of lath and plaster ceilings using hard plaster tradesman</td>
<td>Battening out and installing a new plasterboard ceiling below an existing ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing special made Holland Blinds or Timber Venetian over windows</td>
<td>Vertical strip blinds over original windows, reflective film over windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire services in a flat conduit above existing skirtings, Wire services below floors or wire services hidden behind existing skirtings</td>
<td>Ad hoc attachment of wire services to existing skirtings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New flush switch plate neatly positioned terminal outlets for wire services, electrical services etc.</td>
<td>Different switch plate finishes, switch plates in locations that are highly visible or visually or physically damage the appearance of a room of primary significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing anti-UV non-reflective film on selective north windows in order to combat fading of documents and furnishings.</td>
<td>Adding reflective film to windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formed well-fitted utility hatches in timber floors with battening around the edge of the cut-out. Locations to be determined as part of an overall servicing scheme</td>
<td>Ad hoc cutting through and placement of roughly made hatches in timber floors. Ad-hoc cutting through and removal of floorboards to service sub floor cabling and plumbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting as part of an overall scheme of painting works which are completed to a scheme relevant to the period of the building</td>
<td>Ad hoc painting of rooms of primary significance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Policy: Minor Works Recommended and Not Recommended for the grounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works which may and should be done</th>
<th>Works which should not be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paths &amp; Brick Drains</td>
<td>Paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue a system of repairing the asphalt paths in asphalt</td>
<td>Changing the paths to concrete, changing the edging from bluestone to extruded concrete edging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note some of the concrete paths now constitute trip hazards as they continue to break up with ground movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Monuments</td>
<td>The Monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out repairs to the heritage listed monuments in associating with a Conservation Management Plan (Syme Memorial &amp; Springthorpe Memorial).</td>
<td>Allowing owners or the public to carry out repairs on unstable monuments, cleaning of the monuments with any chemicals other than mild detergent, painting of copper elements, setting monuments in cement (such as headstones), using ferrous cramps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of stainless steel dowels and epoxy resin to join broken stone pieces (no resin or mortar to be on the joint edge)</td>
<td>Carrying out of works on Springthorpe, Syme or Cussen Memorials without a Heritage Permit and without the benefit of a Conservation Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of lime mortars and white cement mortars for repointing to be carried out by experienced mason.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propping and chocking up of leaning monuments as preventative action along with filling and consolidating holes and areas undermined by animals or tree roots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding of graves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of invasive plants by poisoning them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wall</td>
<td>The Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs in lime, cement sand mortar which retain original materials and pointing style</td>
<td>Demolition of the wall, changing of detail, using cement mortars and non matching bricks are all inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting out and rejointing area bad workmanship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing cement jointing and smears from brickwork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of trees as part of a programme established with a horticulturalist/arboriculturalist.</td>
<td>Lopping of trees leading to mis-shaping or unbalancing of limbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severing tree roots that are buckling walls WITH the aid of a Tree surgeon. Do not sever the root ball of the tree.</td>
<td>Arbitrary removal of trees without consulting an arborist (unless they have fully blown down)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Future Use and Development

The site is unlikely to ever be used for anything more than a cemetery, so future USE is essentially not an issue. The gatehouse may be used for other purposes in the future but its best USE continues to be as a residence and office complex. Whether that use is provided for a caretaker or as an outside tenancy arrangement, is not itself an issue. Such arrangements have been made elsewhere (eg tenancy at the Anglican Church Cemetery Newtown Cemetery Sydney) and are helpful in protecting the cemetery against vandalism.

A tenanted Lodge however is very rare in the Australian context.


The nature of permit exemptions under the Heritage Act is to allow for certain minor works to be carried out without the need for engaging in the usual heritage permit process.

Permit Exemptions can include sunset clauses, causing the exemptions to expire by a certain time period or when a particular use ceases at the site.

Current Permit Exemption

The current declared Exemptions entered into the Heritage Register at time of Registration are:

General Conditions: 1.

- All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Conditions: 2.

- Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3.

- If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by Heritan
Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4.

- Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Conditions: 5.

Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Minor Works Note:

Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works may submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Landscape Permit Exemptions

- Repairs, conservation, and maintenance to hard landscape elements, buildings and structures, monuments, steps, paths, paths and gutters, drainage and irrigation systems, edging, fences and gates.
- The process of gardening; mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants, disease and weed control, emergency and safety garden works.
- New or replacement planting which conserves the historic landscape character including specimen trees, avenues, rows, shrubberies, flower beds, and lawns.
- In the event of loss of any tree specified in the Extent of Registration, replanting with the same species of tree as that removed.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373.
- Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems outside the canopy edge of significant trees.
- Vegetation protection and management of the possum population.
- Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994

General:

- Interments, burials and erection of monuments, re-use of graves, burial of cremated remains, and exhumation of remains in accordance with the Cemeteries Act 1958 (as amended).
- Stabilisation, restoration and repair of monuments.
- Emergency and safety works to secure the site and prevent damage and injury to property and the public.
- Monument works undertaken in accordance with Australian Standard AS4204 Headstones and Cemetery Monuments
- Painting of previously painted structures provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme.

Proposed Permit Exemption Policy

Policy

The exemptions policy recognises that not all areas of the site are of primary importance or that all actions are detrimental to the significance of the site. Areas identified as being of primary significance should be subjected to the least amount of change while areas recognised as being of contributory importance may have changes but these should be as minimal as possible.
Areas of little or no significance may have the greater amount of change, provided those changes do not have flow on impacts to areas of primary and contributory significance.

Alterations that impact on the significance of the exterior form and interior spaces are subject to permit applications.

**General Conditions:**

1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.

3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.

4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

6. These exemptions shall cease when any part of the site changes use or is sold, or a new development is permitted on the site. Nothing prohibits the site owner or users from reapplying for a new suite of Permit Exemptions.

**Exteriors**

- Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like.
- Removal of extraneous items such as air conditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc, and making good.
- Installation or repair of damp-proofing by either injection method or grouted pocket method.
- Regular garden maintenance.
- Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering systems.

**Interiors**

- Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme.
- Installation, removal or replacement of carpets and/or flexible floor coverings.
- Installation, removal or replacement of curtain track, rods, blinds and other window dressings.
- Installation, removal or replacement of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of mirrors, paintings and other wall-mounted artworks.
- Refurbishment of bathrooms and toilets including removal, installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, wall and floor coverings.
- Installation, removal or replacement of kitchen benches and fixtures including sinks, stoves, ovens, refrigerators, dishwashers etc and associated plumbing and wiring.
- Installation, removal or replacement of ducted, hydronic or concealed radiant type heating provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings and architraves and provided that the location of the heating unit is concealed from view.
- Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed.
- Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.
- Installation, removal or replacement of smoke detectors.

**Specific exemptions**

*Gatehouse and Office*

Alterations to benches, sinks, hot water units and plumbing in the kitchen area within the existing kitchen areas provided that no structural work is done to the historic building and no historic features are covered up or damaged.

Painting of previously painted surfaces. NB: Original brickwork is not to be covered over in an irreversible manner or painted over.

Alterations to the sink, bath and vanity units in the bathroom areas of the tenancies.

Re-covering the floors in sheet linoleum or carpet

The addition of Venetian Blinds or curtains to windows in all rooms

On the exterior the repair of timberwork matching like for like, the repair of render provided that the render is of a matching composition and colour.

The repair of roofing slates with matching Welsh slates (Spanish Slates are not to be used).

*Mausoleum*

All interior alterations

*Wall and Brick Toilets.*

The repair of walling provided no dismantling occurs using 3 lime 1 cement and 9 sand for pointing work and capping render.

Poisoning and removal of all self seeding invasive plants growing in walling.

Works to renew capping render must maintain the original profile of the wall.

Note: Works to the walling requiring dismantling must seek a heritage permit.

The repair of the toilets including changing urinal and toilet bowl and vanity basins, renewal of the flooring material is permit exempt.

The reuse of the interior space is permit exempt provided it is not the cause of changes to the exterior form and appearance of the toilet buildings.

*Pathways*

Repair of minor pathways with tar topping

Removal and reinstatement of bluestone edging

Provision of dark (self) coloured concrete lids to road drain boxes
## 5.0 CONSERVATION WORKS

### 5.1 Maintenance and repair works to the site by priority

Following an inspection of the buildings and infrastructure the recommended external repairs are categorised as: High Priority (within 1 year), Medium Priority (1 to 3 years) & low priority (3-5 years).

URGENT matters should be addressed without delay.

Many of these areas such as the fence work involves underpinning or wall dismantling and the final costs are near impossible to determine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Brick Wall</td>
<td>Repair leaning sections of fence (major leans)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Unknown (cost plan should be developed by Engineer &gt;$200,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair lesser leaning sections of walls</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repoint in lime mortar those sections of brick work which have cement jointing</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>Unknown &gt;$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair /upgrade toilets near walls (2) allowance per each for flooring, roofing and new fixtures (PS $10,000 each)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>PS $20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths Drains</td>
<td>Brick Drains Clean out reset loose bricks (general allowance for minor repairs)</td>
<td>Low medium</td>
<td>$5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathways: resurface Minor paths (demolish existing, new 100mm thick asphalt)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>$18 /sqm for large areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Gatelodge</td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: Tower (Lightning arrester and weathervane)</td>
<td>URGENT</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Install new earthing strap to ground.</td>
<td>(decay of vane finial fixings)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: Roofing works (gutter and downpipe decay, roof decay, ridge mortar and ridge pieces)</td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>$50,000?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office and Gatelodge: Chimney tops (re mortaring of the chimney tops and pots). Install stainless expanded mesh to pot tops.</td>
<td>High priority</td>
<td>$7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: self supporting new rear stairs to BCA standards</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Approx $5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: Carpentry repairs</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>&lt;$5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge inc tower: Painting of timber work</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: Walls mortar repairs, vents etc</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>$2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office &amp; Gate lodge: Interiors</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Dependent on specification of works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2 Maintenance Works

These works are essential maintenance and repairs to bring the site up to good condition and maintain it at that level.

Some items are overdue maintenance, some are maintenance repair as a result of a damage event (eg leaking downpipes) and some are items of development required for the ongoing use of the site.

#### Inspections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Brick Wall</td>
<td>Inspect for wall lean, cracking, invasive planting and seed sprouting in weather topping.</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cracking in weather topping</td>
<td>Half yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalism</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths</td>
<td>Cracking up, invasive planting</td>
<td>Half yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drains</td>
<td>Clogging of storm drain boxes</td>
<td>Quarterly or after heavy rains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clogging of surface drains</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Lodge complex</td>
<td>Storm damage (storm drains, roof gutters, chimney tops, vanes and windows)</td>
<td>After every heavy storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paintwork</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick surfaces</td>
<td></td>
<td>As required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roofing material: inspect for further delamination.</td>
<td>After heavy storms with hail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock-tower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock</td>
<td></td>
<td>Half yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>Interiors inspect</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services (plumbing, drains power, gas)</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda</td>
<td>After restoration</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paint touch up every 5 yrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Inspect for damage, failing limbs, dying trees</td>
<td>Half Yearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Works:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Brick Wall</td>
<td>Remove any sprouted seedlings, use low toxicity herbicide.</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cracking in weather topping (repair with render)</td>
<td>As required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside toilets</td>
<td>Clean out gutters, roofing</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steam clean flooring and fixtures</td>
<td>Half yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside toilets</td>
<td>Cracking up, invasive planting: use low toxicity herbicide</td>
<td>As required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drains</td>
<td>Clean out storm drain boxes</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean out surface drains</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Lodge complex</td>
<td>Clean out gutters</td>
<td>Every two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paintwork touch up</td>
<td>Every five years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repair jointing (lime, cement sand mortar)</td>
<td>As required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>Roofing material: inspect for further delamination, renail loose slates.</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clock</td>
<td>As per contract with clock company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Paint: touch up</td>
<td>Every 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services (plumbing, drains power, gas)</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Tree trimming &amp; surgery, mulching</td>
<td>Yearly pre-summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maintenance of Monuments:**

**Metals:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cast Iron</td>
<td>Historically Long period of use: High carbon content 3-5%</td>
<td>Use steel wool, steel metal brushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used for decorative components, non structural uses (eg cast posts, marker plates finials)</td>
<td>Remove surface corrosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low tensile strength</td>
<td>Treat with rust converter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Where material is to be overpainted: Paint with red lead (if available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrought Iron</td>
<td>Historically Long period of use: peak use in 1850s, Low carbon content &lt; 1%</td>
<td>Where metal is to be retained unpainted: use fish oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As for cast work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass</td>
<td>Used for gates railings, fences, chains, bolts</td>
<td>Made of a Copper and Zinc alloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Decorative uses (plaques)</td>
<td>Made of a Copper and Tin alloy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>Marble has a hard surface when cured in air but will sugar (ie crystalize) when attacked by pollutants. Can curl where excessively exposed to sunlight</td>
<td>Wash off pollutants with distilled water from time to time (from mostly horizontal surfaces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td>Easily worked but some sandstone friable and will crumble. Known poor sources have been used for building in Victoria (eg Barabool)</td>
<td>May need replacing if it is a un-decorated element that is failing or crumbling. Retain where the element is decorated or has historic text, consider replacement if some other simpler block form of stone if the stone is decayed beyond its structural capacity Where stone required pinning, use stainless steel metal dowels or cramps (do not use iron bindings or pins as these corrode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluestone</td>
<td>Dark dense stone, long lasting often used on early gravestones.</td>
<td>Generally durable, may need cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>Variety of colours (grey, red etc)</td>
<td>Generally durable and may just require simple washing with soft detergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Off white colour, soft when freshly cut, hardens over time</td>
<td>Can decay in contact with sandstones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>Dark appearance, layered material Some slate is of local origin</td>
<td>Can delaminate from rain or exposure to harsh sunlight on one side of the stone (differential heating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortars</td>
<td>Mortars vary in hardness from soft (19th C) to medium hardness in the earlier parts of the 20th century to hard in the second half of the 20th century Hardness should be considered in conjunction with the material it is being used with. Soft mortar: 1 lime 3 sand 2 lime 1 cement 9 sand</td>
<td>Most structures in the cemetery will be from the 19th and early 20th century and use of soft and medium hardness mortars are appropriate. Some structures will use white cement where the pointing is required to be distinctive. Hard mortars are likely to have been employed on structures post 1950s. Maintenance of mortars should consider hardness, sand colour and method of raking the joint (, flush, raked horizontal, v jointed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick surrounding Wall</td>
<td>An overall strategy for dealing with the wall section should be developed identifying a works program of sections of high priority, 2 year repair, 5 year repair and longer term. The current process appears ad-hoc and more in the nature of crisis management. The trustees should have the engineer investigate other options to dismantling and rebuilding such as helix bars which are set into cut out mortar joints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For walls with major leans:</strong></td>
<td>Dismantle, salvage bricks and rebuild to existing detail on an engineered foundation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brickwork to be in 1 cement, 2 lime and 9 sand mortar and the finished work must be a good match to the original work in bricklaying, mortar joints and coloration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For walls with minor leans</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether the wall can be stabilised using a helical bar system (eg stainless Helix Spiro Bars) where the reinforcing is cut into the mortar joints to form a series of beams using the brick as the beam web. Mortars will either be special mixed mortars and general mortar as above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As above walls should be rebuilt to original detail and retain original red brick appearance. A sample of approx 2sqm should be developed as a reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cemetery Trusts appointed engineer should develop a programme of the sequence of wall repair and building across the whole site. (eg Priority areas, Medium Term, long term)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Tops</strong></td>
<td>Remove invasive plants from wall tops in short term, the roots to be poisoned and the render topping renewed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toilet Structures</strong></td>
<td>Repair external walls (mortar 1 cement:2 lime: 9 sand) and renew all rainwater goods to drain line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brick surrounding Wall</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For walls with major leans:</strong></td>
<td>Dismantle, salvage bricks and rebuild to existing detail on an engineered foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brickwork to be in 1 cement, 2 lime and 9 sand mortar and the finished work must be a good match to the original work in bricklaying, mortar joints and coloration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For walls with minor leans</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether the wall can be stabilised using a helical bar system (eg stainless Helix Spiro Bars) where the reinforcing is cut into the mortar joints to form a series of beams using the brick as the beam web. Mortars will either be special mixed mortars and general mortar as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As above walls should be rebuilt to original detail and retain original red brick appearance. A sample of approx 2sqm should be developed as a reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Tops</strong></td>
<td>Remove invasive plants from wall tops in short term, the roots to be poisoned and the render topping renewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toilet Structures</strong></td>
<td>Repair external walls (mortar 1 cement:2 lime: 9 sand) and renew all rainwater goods to drain line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Alliance</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gate Lodge and Office.**

**Exterior**

**Tower**

- The ventilators of the clock tower are made of translucent glass. Some original components are missing and should be reinstated along with repairs to the detailed timber work retaining the ventilator blades.
- Paint is to be removed from the original vent glazing.
- Ensure the blades are backed by firmly fixed woven wire max 20mm openings to prevent pigeon roosting.
- The ogee cast iron gutter should be removed, the wall plugs renewed and then refixed with new galvanized wood screws.
- The gutter and downpipe to be wire brushed clean on all exposed surfaces, the interiors of gutters fish-oiled, the joints caulked and the exterior repainted in a compatible paint. (use red lead if available as a base primer).
- Other use a rust converted primer base.
- The north clock face may require renewal or backing with a second sheet of glass (need only be a quadrant of glass). The ad-hoc repair requires to be formalised.
- The south clock face metal work requires cleaning with a galvanized wire brush, recalking and repainting.
- The clock hands require paint removal and repainting in black Japan.
- The copper flashing to the clock face edges requires dressing over the moulding lip.

**Short to medium term priority**

**Medium term**

**Weathervane and lightning arrester.**

- The weathervane requires IMMEDIATE removal, repair, and reinforcement and re-erection with galvanized through bolts.
- The lightning arrester should up graded and the ground conducting cable replaced with a flat strip or more securely fixed cable. Work to be undertaken by an appropriate contractor: (eg Tercel International of Carlton).

**URGENT work**

**Tower Exterior:**

- Repaint external timber work

**Clock Mechanism**

- This appears to be regularly serviced and there is little need for comment in this document.
- The clock is of course an integral part of the heritage of the site and should be maintained in working order.
- The clock hands and faces may require repainting.

**Tower Stairs:**

- The tower access stairs and ladder do not meet occupation health and safety standards.
- An audit is required by an OH & S consultant as to methods for accessing the tower and lighting.
- The access stairs within the tower may only require some infill mesh along
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the balustrade while a new system may have to be designed to allow access from the ground to the first level eg a fixed harness wire with a fixed vertical metal ladder.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An electrician should also be consulted to assess the current electrical system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge and Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof and rainwater goods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximately 1/3 of the roof may require slate renewal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection of the slates reveals that the lichen growth is promoting serious delamination of the slate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lichen should be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All terracotta ridging should be removed and re-mortared. Odd pieces of the ridging should be renewed to match adjacent sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead flashings and soakers should be dressed down where lifting and renewed where missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace non original terracotta ridge pieces with good condition second hand pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recondition roof hatch and trimmers above office space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check over roof for loose slates (replace where necessary in Welsh Slates cut to size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean all gutters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original cast iron gutters and downpipes are to be retained, wire bushed clean (galv bristles), fish oiled, caulked and painted on the exterior faces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New spreaders should be added to the ends of downpipes which land on roofs or valley gutters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chimneys</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All chimney tops should have the existing weathering mortar removed and renewed after the brick tops have a coating of bitumen mastic such as bituthene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New weather toppings to go to edge of tops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure sufficient to mortar in any loose chimney pots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where render moulding is missing, insert cut brick as new background or insert stainless steel pins and stainless expanded mesh as background for any new render work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Ventilator to Upper tenancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The vent has glass louvres which appear intact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sides and front are in pressed metal work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The metal should be cleaned and repainted and holes caulked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The roof ridging should be removed, the slates repaired or renailed where slipping and the ridge tiles re-mortared to the roof apex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lodge and Office Walls</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair brickwork, re-mortar joints, open blocked sub floor vents, install cast ventilator pieces where missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Timberwork</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry out carpentry repairs to timberwork fascias, eaves and finials (replace missing drop-finials), prepare and repaint all timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remake sash windows to front office (2 pair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber rear stairs to rear of upper flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuild rear stairs to upper tenancy as free-standing self supporting structure to Building Regulation Standards including woven wire balustrade infilling of max opening size 100mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for Tenancies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry out renewal of kitchen and bathroom areas as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry out inspection and renewal and upgrade of services (electrical) and installation of hardwired fire detection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check slates and flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recast two lengths of cast gutter, clean out internal downpipes and replace if required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair eaves boarding after removing nests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair cracking render, repoint bricks and replace missing tuckpointing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry out spot corrosion control on metal columns and cast iron work (use an inhibitor primer coat after wire brush cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take up and relay tessellated tiles on a new background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take up concrete outer path and install new bitumen, carry dp outlets to channel formed in concrete or asphalt surround.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaint whole of rotunda in existing colour scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths and Drives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt Driveways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain asphalt paths with bluestone edging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The concrete kerbing used in cemeteries is a major aesthetic issue which devalues the landscape of these historic places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At every opportunity the bluestone kerbing should be reinstated or retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cemetery Trust needs to develop a strategy plan for dealing with the pathways. The strategy should itemise paths to be done within one year, two years, five years and paths which may not need to be upgraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The paths should have an asphalt finish and this may require a deeper section of asphalt with a well-compacted base including a low toxicity herbicide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note cement/concrete should not come into contact with asphalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The asphalt paths should be contained by timber or metal edging strips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete paths while serviceable are somewhat out of character with the surrounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An alternative may be to have a quartz topping but the widths should be kept to minimum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographs of elements requiring works.

**Figure 59**  Base of Finial weathervane on apex of Tower. This needs removal, a new timber or metal finial to attach the weathervane and new lightning cable or strip

**Figure 60**  (Painted) Glass Ventilators on tower. These need to be cleaned of paint and replaced where missing (approx <20% have been replaced in other material.)

**Figure 61**  Intact Cast iron Guttering and downpipe on tower. These need some cleaning, rust inhibitor applied and repainting. New wall plugs and screws should be used in refixing

**Figure 62**  Clock face Note gold leaf applied from inside and cracking (Arrowed). The clock faces need replacing and or refinishing with gold leaf and the cracking repaired

**Figure 63**  Chimney tops. These need new weather topping and the pots need bird-proofing

**Figure 64**  Damaged render band on chimney. This needs reconstruction using stainless steel pins and stainless expanded mesh as a construction base to the render.
Figure 65  Glass ventilators and sagging ridge on the roof vent to the upper tenancy of the Lodge

Figure 66  Terracotta ridge pieces on the roof vent to the Lodge with loss of mortar and sagging arrowed. The lead flashing also needs renewal.

Figure 67  Delaminating slates on roof caused by lichen growth. The lichen needs to be removed and the slates checked over.

Figure 68  Missing and buckled sections of cast guttering on the inner side of the upper tenancy roof of the lodge. The gutter requires cleaning, painting and rehanging.
The Cemetery Wall

Figure 69  Brick drain (6 bricks wide) inside High Street wall

Figure 70  Plant growth in wall top

Figure 71  Lowered wall at gateway. This needs rebuilding to full height.

Figure 72  Badly rebuilt section of wall using non matching bricks and cement mortar. The pointing work is also poorly executed.
Rotunda

Figure 73  Rotunda: missing cast gutter. Needs renewal of cast section and various sections of damaged eaves boarding.

Figure 74  Cast iron work. Needs corrosion control and repainting in existing colour scheme.

Figure 75  Render cracking repairs and open brick joints needs repair and repointing. Brickwork should have a tuckpointed finish. Note rainwater outlet in bluestone base.

Figure 76  Tessellated floor needs lifting and relaying after installation of a new background.

Figure 77  Box drain covers (concrete) running toward the lower section of the Cemetery Wall on High Street. These would have replaced slate slab covers.

Figure 78  Box drain covers (slate) Lower section of wall on High Street.
5.4 Risk Management of the Site

These risk management tables are a predictive indicator for the ongoing management of the site and attempts to identify where likely detriment will arise.

*N - Nil to Negligible impact, L - low impact, M – medium impact, H – high impact*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building / feature</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Present impact</th>
<th>Future impact</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodge and Office (and objects)</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Provided fire extinguishers and detectors are checked periodically the risk is currently and should remain low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalism &amp; theft</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Locality, tenants in Lodge and community use will keep these issues in check. Some risk of theft of original objects Risk of accidental damage to original ledgers is higher than deliberate damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural Adequacy</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Building appears to have some structural problems to date (vertical cracking) and it is predicted that these problems may continue as the soils continue to dry out: increased risk of interior wall cracking and plaster stress. Structural adequacy of rear timber steps needs to be resolved. URGENT attention to be paid to existing tower vane (weathered base of finial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lightning Risk will grow (intensity and frequency) Invasive vegetation from adjacent tree (along with seed and leaf debris) will continue to create maintenance problems particularly to gutters and downpipes. Low rainfall (climate change) will continue to cause soil drying and localised subsidence could occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visitor Use</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Visitor use is probably no greater than was originally intended when the building was first opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of Use</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Currently no foreseen lack of use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance &amp; management risks</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Risks will come from lack of maintenance particularly to gutters during extended dry seasons leading to blocked gutters and downpipes when there are infrequent but heavier deluges.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASSESSMENT

Main risks to building are:

Leaf and seed debris from trees blocking gutters particularly as cleaning of these areas may decrease with increased drought conditions. Increased frequency of occasional and much heavier rainfalls is likely leading to building damage.

**URGENT** repair to tower weather & lightning finial required

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building / feature</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Present impact</th>
<th>Future impact</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Walling</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Minimal to nil fire risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalism &amp; theft</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Vandalism possible as graffiti or cutting through gateways or spear picket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural Adequacy</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Sections of the wall are already showing signs of localised sinking, collapse and rotation. As climate change leads to greater drying of soils, subsidence risks along with heave from re-hydration of soil will increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Weathering</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Invasive vegetation in wall tops needs control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Moisture/drainage</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Vermin, weathering per se and moisture do not have major effects on the structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Vermin</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Weather impacts through drying of soils is a major issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invasive Vegetation</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Use</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>No issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Use</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>No issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; management risks</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Whole of wall needs a rebuilding strategy and should include options for minimum rebuild (use of helix bars).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASSESSMENT

Main risk is continued subsidence. Trustees MUST develop an overall strategy for the wall, identifying risk, financing, and alternatives to complete dismantling and rebuilding.

Current reactive approach to working on the wall needs to be rethought and a clearer strategy developed.

Funding agencies (if outside funds are sought) will not react favourably to the approach currently taken.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building / feature</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Present impact</th>
<th>Future impact</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grave Monuments</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>High Potential for grass fires in the area of the monuments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Could be spread to trees and thence all cypress trees particularly during longer and dryer summer periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalism &amp; theft</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Risk of vandalism and theft is related to its slightly isolated location and to metal prices. Few reported incidents of racially/religious related vandalism, but theft related to price of copper, bronze and brass has seen removal of grave railings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural Adequacy</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Undermining of monuments remains a problem (due to uncontrolled tree growth and nesting vermin, and particularly subsidence and collapse of graves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Factors</td>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Risk of vermin (rats) and uncontrolled invasive plant damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moisture/drainage</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Weathering is a problem, vermin nesting under graves is a problem (cats, rabbits, foxes etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vermin</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Invasive vegetation is a problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invasive Vegetation</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Use</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Damage by visitors to the more interesting monuments (see also vandalism) is low to medium risk, however there is potential for injury to visitors (subsidence, falling and overturning masonry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Use</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>This is the prime cause of all cemeteries declining and damage to monuments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; management risks</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>Monuments are not really managed apart from occasional care by descendant owners who are often unskilled when it comes to care of heritage places and the science of materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>Monuments are subject to the greatest risk of all in part due to the present Cemeteries Act which does not allow work to monuments by the Trustrees where they are owned by others. The Act therefore is the creator of some of the issues which arise with all monuments at a cemetery.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building / feature</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Present impact</td>
<td>Future impact</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>High Potential for wild fires within the cypress rows. (either as the result of a grass fire or deliberately lit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vandalism &amp; theft</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The trees are the least likely to be vandalised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structural Adequacy</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Undermining of trees remains a problem due to High winds, limited root space, lack of tree management and senescence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of vermin (rats) in tree burrows and root area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weathering</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moisture/drainage</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vermin</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invasive Vegetation</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Use</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Use</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; management risks</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td>M-H</td>
<td></td>
<td>Currently no real strategy dealing with health of trees and this now a particular problem which needs resolution given the extreme dry conditions in Victoria. Strategy should include removal and replacement of senescent trees, tree management and watering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSESSMENT**

Trees need trimming, feeding and a watering plan to ensure they continue to thrive. The trustee would be advised to employ a horticulturalist for the summer months to ensure the tree conditions improve during the harsh summer months.

Watering strategies will also need to be devised.

This should be given some urgency.
5.5 Future Management Issues for the site

The site is currently professionally managed (as would be expected) although there are issues which will increasingly face the trustees in a manner not previously conceivable. Some of these are brought about by climate change:

Subsidence below structures, drying of the earth and the death of trees are becoming problematic not just at this site but across Victoria.

Along with this are other confounding weather issues such as the lower average rainfalls combined with sudden heavy and catastrophic downpours and increased lightning activity.

Regular maintenance must occur on roof gutters, downpipes and drains and this is seen as a challenge in terms of time and money. A small cherry picker will need to be hired (or perhaps even purchased) from time to time to clean out the higher gutters and downpipes.

Slate repairs may only need to be undertaken from time to time after a major overhaul of at least 1/3 of the roof area while render repair will also be an occasional matter once a more major repair effort is undertaken.

A skilled roof plumber who can work with lead and galvanised metals making soldered joints for downpipes and gutters should also be sought out locally so that roof plumbing repairs can be carried out without delay if there is damage from a major storm.

Lack of rain will also lead to greater tree losses which may also be the cause of loss of monuments and building structures. Violent storms will also contribute to the blowing down of important trees in the cemetery.

In order to prevent this the Trustees should consider the use of a tree specialist every summer to manage root survival, watering and water retention techniques, tree branch losses, shaping and tree balance and any replacement planting programme.

The lightning arrester on the clock tower requires upgrading and due to weathering around its base the finial itself needs immediate removal and the supporting timber pole (which is normally hidden) replaced. The whole of the vane should be remade in a new method that does not allow future decay and structural failure.

The Trustees should seek a grant for the restoration of the Rotunda. Once works are complete the Rotunda need not have any further works apart from some touch up maintenance for some time after.

Also as a matter of priority the Trustees need to consider a long term ongoing strategy for works to the cemetery walling. Some issues are simple maintenance, others are more complex such as which areas are to be repaired in what sequence and how that is to be funded. The assistance of the engineer will be crucial in this aspect to deliver a long term repair plan.
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

Department of Human Services, Boroondara Public Cemetery file, H CEM 63.


MAPS & PLANS


No Author: No title: Plan No. 1 of layout of Boroondara Cemetery 2 July (?) 1855. Lands Department Victoria, Cemeteries Plans

No Author: Plan No. 2 of Cemetery at Boroondara, prepared in accordance with Minute in reference to plan No 1… 24 July 1855. Lands Department Victoria, Cemeteries Plans

NEWSPAPERS, REPORTS & ARTICLES


http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010146b.htm


SECONDARY SOURCES


Websites


City of Boroondara


Friends of Brighton Cemetery

http://www.brightoncemetery.com/History/history

Powerhouse Museum, Sydney

http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database
APPENDIX A     PLANS OF THE CEMETERY

Map 1  Map of the settled districts around Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria compiled from the most authentic sources by A. Purchas 1854.  Source National Library of Australia.

Map 2  No Author: Plan No. 2 of Cemetery at Boroondara, prepared in accordance with Minute in reference to plan No 1… 24 July 1855.  Lands Department Victoria, Cemeteries Plans

Map 3  No Author: No title: Plan No. 1 of layout of Boroondara Cemetery 2 July (?) 1855.  Lands Department Victoria, Cemeteries Plans


Map 6  No Author: Boroondara Cemetery date unknown, circa 1870.  Source: Department of Human Services Victoria files.

Map 7  Plan of Subdivision of the Cemetery, 11 February 1876 Traced from Acheson Plan with table of areas.  Source: Department of Human Services Victoria files.

Map 8  Plan of Subdivision of the Cemetery, 6 June 1877 Traced from Acheson Plan map 3.  Source: Department of Human Services Victoria files.

Map 9  Public map published with the cemetery regulations in 1911 and annotated in pencil to include new denominational areas in the north east corner of the site.  Source: Boroondara Cemetery Trustees.
Map 1  Map of the settled districts around Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria compiled from the most authentic sources by A. Purchas 1854. This is the first map in which reserved land is shown at Kew for a Cemetery. See also Figure 1.
Map 9  Public map published with the cemetery regulations in 1911. Source: Boroondara Cemetery Trustees. This is similar to the current map of the site prior to narrowing pathways and the introduction of the works area and Mausoleum.
APPENDIX B HERITAGE LISTINGS

Victorian Heritage Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VHR Number</th>
<th>H0049</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Number</td>
<td>HER/1999/000252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Names</td>
<td>BOROONDARA CEMETERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Construction Started</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Boroondara City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality 2</td>
<td>Boroondara City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of Registration</td>
<td>All the buildings and structures B1-6, objects and land marked L1 on Diagram 49 held by the Executive Director. General: The landscape, plantings, paths and driveways, the cast iron gates and the nineteenth and early twentieth century memorials and monuments. B1 Caretaker's Lodge and Office B2 Syme Memorial B3 Springthorpe Memorial (VHR H0522) B4 Cussen Memorial (VHR H2036) B5 Shelter (Rotunda) B6 Brick Perimeter Fence O1 Cemetery Records 1858-present, including minute books, burial registers, receipt books and cemetery plans showing grave sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect/Designer</td>
<td>Vickers, Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td>Comparisons: Bendigo Cemetery 1858 St Kilda Cemetery Melbourne General Cemetery</td>
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<td>Heritage Act Categories</td>
<td>Heritage object/s;Heritage place</td>
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Item Categories

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item Group</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cemeteries and Burial Sites</td>
<td>Cemetery Gates/Fences</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground</td>
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<td>Sexton's Office/Gatehouse</td>
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Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Boroondara Cemetery, established in 1858, is within an unusual triangular reserve bounded by High Street, Park Hill Road and Victoria Park, Kew. The caretaker's lodge and administrative office (1860 designed by Charles Vickers, additions, 1866-1899 by Albert Purchas) form a picturesque two-storey brick structure with a slate roof and clock tower. A rotunda or shelter (1890, Albert Purchas) is located in the centre of the cemetery: this has an octagonal hipped roof with fish scale slates and a decorative brick base with a tessellated floor and timber seating. The cemetery is surrounded by a 2.7 metre high ornamental red brick wall (1895-96, Albert Purchas) with some sections of vertical iron palisades between brick pillars. Albert Purchas was a prominent Melbourne architect who was the Secretary of the Melbourne General Cemetery from 1852 to 1907 and Chairman of the Boroondara Cemetery Board of Trustees from 1867 to 1909. He made a significant contribution to the design of the Boroondara Cemetery.

Boroondara Cemetery is an outstanding example of the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement in Victoria, retaining key...
elements of the style, despite overdevelopment which has obscured some of the paths and driveways. Elements of the style represented at Boroondara include an ornamental boundary fence, a system of curving paths which are kerbed and follow the site's natural contours, defined views, recreational facilities such as the rotunda, a landscaped park like setting, sectarian divisions for burials, impressive monuments, wrought and cast iron grave surrounds and exotic symbolic plantings. In the 1850s cemeteries were located on the periphery of populated areas because of concerns about diseases like cholera. They were designed to be attractive places for mourners and visitors to walk and contemplate. Typically cemeteries were arranged to keep religions separated and this tended to maintain links to places of origin, reflecting a migrant society.

Other developments included cast iron entrance gates, built in 1889 to a design by Albert Purchas; a cemetery shelter or rotunda, built in 1890, which is a replica of one constructed in the Melbourne General Cemetery in the same year; an ornamental brick fence erected in 1896-99(?); the construction and operation of a terminus for a horse tram at the cemetery gates during 1887-1915; and the Springthorpe Memorial built between 1897 and 1907. A brick cremation wall and a memorial rose garden were constructed near the entrance in the mid- twentieth century(c.1955-57) and a mausoleum completed in 2001. The maintenance shed/depot close to High Street was constructed in 1987. The original entrance was altered in 2000 and the original cast iron gates moved to the eastern entrance of the Mausoleum.

The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522) set at the entrance to the burial ground commemorates Annie Springthorpe, and was erected between 1897 and 1907 by her husband Dr John Springthorpe. It was the work of the sculptor Bertram Mackennal, architect Harold Desbrowe Annear, landscape designer and Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, W.R. Guilfoyle, with considerable input from Dr Springthorpe The memorial is in the form of a small temple in a primitive Doric style. It was designed by Harold Desbrowe Annear and includes Bertram Mackennal sculptures in Carrara marble. Twelve columns of deep green granite from Scotland support a Harcourt granite superstructure. The roof by Brooks Robinson is a coloured glass dome, which sits within the rectangular form and behind the pediments. The sculptural group raised on a dais, consists of the deceased woman lying on a sarcophagus with an attending angel and mourner. The figure of Grief crouches at the foot of the bier and an angel places a wreath over Annie’s head, symbolising the triumph of immortal life over death. The body of the deceased was placed in a vault below. The bronze work is by Marriots of Melbourne. Professor Tucker of the University of Melbourne composed appropriate inscriptions in English and archaic Greek lettering.. The floor is a geometric mosaic and the glass dome roof is of Tiffany style lead lighting in hues of reds and pinks in a radiating pattern. The memorial originally stood in a landscape triangular garden of about one acre near the entrance to the cemetery. However, after Dr Springthorpe’s death in 1933 it was found that transactions for the land had not been fully completed so most of it was regained by the cemetery. A sundial and seat remain. The building is almost completely intact. The only alteration has been the removal of a glass canopy over the statue and missing chains between posts. The Argus (26 March 1933) considered the memorial to be the most beautiful work of its kind in Australia. No comparable buildings are known.

The Syme Memorial (1908) is a memorial to David Syme, political economist and publisher of the Melbourne Age newspaper. The Egyptian memorial designed by architect Arthur Peck is one of the most finely designed and executed pieces of monumental design in Melbourne. It has a temple like form with each column having a different capital detail. These support a cornice that curves both inwards and outwards. The tomb also has balustradings set b...
sections and encroached on the roadways as the cemetery had reached the potential foreseen by its design. These were well tended in comparison with Victorian monuments which have generally been left to fall into a state of neglect.

The Boroondara Cemetery features many plants, mostly conifers and shrubs of funerary symbolism, which line the boundaries, road and pathways, and frame the cemetery monuments or are planted on graves. The major plantings include an impressive row of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa), interplanted with Sweet Pittosporum (Pittosporum undulatum), and a few Pittosporum crassifolium, along the High Street and Park Hill Road, where the planting is dominated by Sweet Pittosporum.

Planting within the cemetery includes rows and specimen trees of Bhutan Cypress and Italian Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens), including a row with alternate plantings of both species. The planting includes an unusual 'squat' form of an Italian Cypress. More of these trees probably lined the cemetery roads and paths. Also dominating the cemetery landscape near the Rotunda is a stand of 3 Canary Island Pines (Pinus canariensis), a Bunya Bunya Pine (Araucaria bidwillii) and a Weeping Elm (Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii').

Amongst the planting are the following notable conifers: a towering Bunya Bunya Pine (Araucaria bidwillii), a Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), a rare Golden Funeral Cypress (Chamaecyparis funebris 'Aurea'), two large Funeral Cypresses (Chamaecyparis funebris), and the only known Queensland Kauri (Agathis robusta) in a cemetery in Victoria.

Amongst the planting are the following notable conifers: a towering Bunya Bunya Pine (Araucaria bidwillii), a Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), a rare Golden Funeral Cypress (Chamaecyparis funebris 'Aurea'), two large Funeral Cypresses (Chamaecyparis funebris), and the only known Queensland Kauri (Agathis robusta) in a cemetery in Victoria.

The Cemetery records, including historical plans of the cemetery from 1859, are held by the administration and their retention enhances the historical significance of the Cemetery.

**How is it significant?**

Boroondara Cemetery is of aesthetic, architectural, scientific (botanical) and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical and aesthetic significance as an outstanding example of a Victorian garden cemetery.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical significance as a record of Victorian life from the 1850s, and the early settlement of Kew. It is also significant for its ability to demonstrate, through the design and location of the cemetery, attitudes towards burial, health concerns and the importance placed on religion, at the time of its establishment.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of architectural significance for the design of the gatehouse or sexton's lodge and cemetery office (built in stages from 1860 to 1899), the ornamental brick perimeter fence and elegant cemetery shelter to the design of prominent Melbourne architects, Charles Vickers (for the original 1860 cottage) and Albert Purchas, cemetery architect and secretary from 1864 to his death in 1907.

The Boroondara Cemetery has considerable aesthetic significance which is principally derived from its tranquil, picturesque setting; its impressive memorials and monuments; its landmark features such as the prominent clocktower of the sexton's lodge and office, the mature exotic plantings, the decorative brick fence and the entrance gates; its defined views; and its curving paths. The Springthorpe Memorial (VHR 522), the Syme Memorial and the Cussen Memorial (VHR 2036), all contained within the Boroondara Cemetery, are of aesthetic and architectural significance for their creative and artistic achievement.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of scientific (botanical) significance for its collection of rare mature exotic plantings. The Golden Funeral Cypress, (chamaecyparis funebris 'aurea') is the only known example in Victoria.

The Boroondara Cemetery is of historical significance for the graves, monuments and epitaphs of a number of individuals whose activities have played a major part in Australia's history. They include the Henty family, artists Louis Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessmen John Halfey and publisher David Syme, artist and diarist Georgiana McCrae, actress Nellie Stewart and architect and designer of the Boroondara and Melbourne General Cemeteries, Albert Purchas.
Register of the National Estate

List: Register of the National Estate
Class: Historic
Legal Status: Registered (26/10/1999)
Place ID: 101212
Place File No: 2/15/029/0018

Statement of Significance:

The Boroondara Cemetery, established in 1855, is significant as one of only two triangular cemeteries in Victoria and as the best example of the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement in Victoria. Elements of the style represented at Boroondara include an ornamental boundary fence, a system of curving paths which are kerbed and follow the site's natural contours, defined views, focal points, recreational facilities such as a rotunda, a landscaped park like setting, sectarian burials, impressive monuments, wrought and cast iron grave surrounds and exotic symbolic plantings. Boroondara Cemetery is also significant for its role in establishing the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement in Australia. (Criteria D.2, B.2 and A.4: Historic Theme 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies)

The Cemetery is a record of Victorian life from the 1850s, and as such is significant for its association with the early settlement of Kew. It is also significant for its ability to demonstrate, through the design and location of the cemetery, attitudes towards burial, health concerns and the importance placed on religion in the 1850s. In the 1850s cemeteries were located on the periphery of populated areas because of concerns with diseases like Cholera. They were designed to be an attractive, comforting place for mourners and typically separated religions. (Criterion A.4: Historic Themes 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of towns and suburbs, 9.6 Mourning the dead, and 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies)

The Boroondara Cemetery has considerable aesthetic value which is principally derived from its tranquil, picturesque setting; its impressive memorials and monuments; its landmark features such as the prominent clocktower of the caretaker's lodge, the mature exotic plantings, the decorative brick fence and the entrance gates; its defined views; and its curving paths. The cemetery is valued by post war migrants who maintain family monuments there. (Criteria E.1 and G.1)

The Golden Funeral Cypress, CHAMAECYPARIS FUNEBRIS 'AUREA', located in the Cemetery is the only known example in Victoria. (Criterion B.2)

The Springthorpe Memorial (entered in the Register of the National Estate in its own right), the Halfey monument, the Syme Memorial and the Cussen Memorial, all contained within the Boroondara Cemetery, are significant for their creative and artistic achievement. (Criterion F.1)

The Boroondara Cemetery contains the graves, monuments and epitaphs of a number of individuals whose activities have played a significant part in Australia's history. They include the Henty family, artists Abram Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessmen John Halfey and David Syme, author Georgiana McCrae, actress Nellie Stewart and architect Albert Purchas. Albert Purchas was a prominent Melbourne architect who made a significant contribution to the design of the Boroondara Cemetery. (Criterion H.1)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

History

During the mid nineteenth century the rapid increase in the number of cemeteries established, the closure of churchyard cemeteries, the recognition of the profitability of cemeteries and a changed attitude towards cemeteries all led to the adoption in Australia of the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement which was occurring in Europe and America. The Victorian Garden Cemetery movement aimed to provide a comforting place for mourners to prevent them from thinking about the horrific aspects of death.

Typically these cemeteries were located on the periphery of towns because of concerns over diseases like cholera. They consisted of a pastoral setting with a system of curving roads which were generally kerbed and followed the site's natural contours.
contours. The system of roads was intended to be symbolic of nature. Graves were laid out in a grid pattern between the curving roads. Planting was on a grand scale, with the intent of making visitors feel small and insignificant. The main species were conifers planted either in avenues to reinforce the plan of the cemetery, or sculpted to represent architectural forms. Focal points and defined views were provided throughout the cemetery. Owners of grave plots were encouraged to erect fences, hedges and vines, as individuality of monuments was preferred. These cemeteries became a reflection of the social structure of society as people spent a significant amount of money on memorials.

Kew was established on the bank of the Yarra River, east of Melbourne, from 1843 and land was reserved for the Boroondara cemetery in 1855. By 1860 Kew was a municipality and had developed into a middle class suburb. Limited transportation systems, substantial private houses and large public institutions marked its development. Kew is currently one of Melbourne's wealthiest suburbs.

The establishment of Boroondara Cemetery east of the village of Kew in a predominantly rural area reflected health concerns of the Victorian Garden Cemetery movement.

The first Boroondara Cemetery Trustees were appointed by the Governor-in-Council on 21 December 1858 and represented the nine main religious groups identified in an 1857 local population census. The importance of religion in a sectarian cemetery is demonstrated by this act. The cemetery compartments were allocated by size according to the census and each denominational representative oversaw maintenance of their own section. It should be noted that it also allowed people to be buried with their own nationality as religions usually reflected country of origin. This was a matter of great importance in the emerging colony.

The first burial for the cemetery was that of Ellen Quick (nee Derrick) and took place on 12 March 1859, before the basic infrastructure for the cemetery was in place. Also in 1859, Frederick Acheson, a civil engineer in the Public Lands Office was commissioned to draw up plans of the grounds, gates and fencing. The first building was designed by Charles Vickers and built by George Saunders in 1860. The grounds were laid out in 1861, by JJ Higgins. The cemetery was gazetted in 1876 and included 12.5 hectares.

Albert Purchas, architect & surveyor for the Melbourne General Cemetery, joined the Trust in 1864. He is credited with much of the botanic ornamentation and landscaping of Boroondara Cemetery and is actually buried in the cemetery.

Other developments include cast iron entrance gates, built in 1889 to a design by Albert Purchas; a rotunda, built by H Dootson in 1890, which is a replica of one constructed in the Melbourne General Cemetery in the same year; a 2.7 metre high ornamental brick fence erected in 1895-96; the construction and operation of a terminus for a horse tram at the cemetery gates during 1887-1915; and the Springthorpe Memorial built in 1897. A brick cremation wall and a memorial rose garden were recently constructed at the entrance.

The cemetery was very successful as a business enterprise, serving the areas of Kew, Hawthorn and Camberwell but taking burials from further away. Its development reflected the 1880s boom and 1890s depression but active pricing policies by the trustees encouraged private family plots with large monuments. Other suburban cemeteries, like Brighton, were not in such privileged circumstances.

By the 1890s, the Boroondara Cemetery was a popular destination for visitors and locals admiring the beauty of the grounds and the splendid monuments. The edge of suburban settlement had reached the cemetery in the previous decade. Its Victorian garden design with sweeping curved drives, hill top views and high maintenance made it attractive. In its Victorian Garden Cemetery design, Boroondara was following an international trend. The picturesque Romanticism of the Pere la Chaise garden cemetery established in Paris in 1804 provided an exciting prototype for great metropolitan cemeteries such as Kensal Green (1833) and Highgate (1839) in London and the Glasgow Necropolis (1831). Boroondara cemetery is important in establishing this trend in Australia.

From about the turn of the century, the trustees encroached on the design, having repeatedly failed in attempts to gain more land. However, the cemetery’s beauty peaked with the progressive completion of the spectacular glass-domed Springthorpe memorial, with its accompanying triangular park, between 1899 and 1907.

Post war periods saw an influx of ethnic monuments into Boroondara Cemetery. These were often placed in overcrowded conditions as the cemetery had reached the potential foreseen by its design. They were also well tended in comparison with Victorian monuments which have generally been left to fall into a state of neglect.
The Cemetery is currently open for burials.

Physical Description

The original design of Boroondara Cemetery, in the Victorian Garden Cemetery style, incorporated curved pathways which followed the natural contours of the site and accentuated views from hills. This was a complete departure from the grid-pattern plan of previous cemeteries. The entrance gate, office and accommodation, ornamental high enclosing walls, rotunda, shelter and symbolic plantings were focal points. The design was originally the work of Acheson but the developed garden design is credited to Albert Purchas from 1864.

Although now in a state of over maturity, the plantings which remain are of interest for what they indicate about the original scheme. The foundation planting was mostly conifers but with a good representation of other evergreen trees. Today many Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) and Italian Cypress (C. Sempervirens) are scattered throughout the cemetery. Little remains of the original planting layouts, except for the splendid row of mostly Bhutan Cypress along the High Street wall. The southern boundary planting is more diffuse with scattered pittosporums and cypresses. The Golden Funeral Cypress (Chamaecyparis funebris "Aurea") is listed by the National Trust as a significant tree and is the only known example in Victoria. Other significant examples include 5 Pinus canariensis, 1 Agathis robusta, 2 Araucaria bidwillii. The cemetery also contains lawns and rose gardens.

The decorative brick fence, entrance gates, mature trees, caretaker's lodge and offices with its prominent clocktower, are all landmark features in the region. Although erected in stages, the caretaker's lodge and offices forms a cohesive and picturesque structure of red brick and slate gable roofs. It is testimony to the romantic design philosophy which Boroondara followed for over fifty years. The Charles Vickers cottage, which is the section nearest the entrance gates, has a Serlian window unit of polychromatic bricks. Purchase's additions repeat the gable ridge tiles, the gable with king post treatment and the tuck pointing. The clock tower dominates the picturesque composition, its gable roof crowned with a weather vane.

The rotunda has an octagonal hipped roof with fish scale type slates and rolled ridge cappings. It features a decorative brick base with geometric patterned tiles inset into each panel which is topped with a rendered brick sill. The rotunda has corinthian capitals to twisted columns, and iron lattice work in gothic arches. The floor inside is tessellated tiles. The interior has timber seats and decorative timber lining boards to the ceiling.

Some fine wrought and cast iron grave surrounds survive and generally plots are enclosed. This was part of the Victorian tradition and indicated territorial rights and responsibilities.

The Boroondara Cemetery contains an important collection of memorials and funerary art which demonstrate a range of styles and the different periods of burial. Of particular interest are the Springthorpe, Syme, and Cussen Memorials and the Halfey monument.

The Springthorpe Memorial is a memorial to Mrs Annie Springthorpe (nee Inglis) wife of Dr John Springthorpe. It was the work of the sculptor Bertram Mackennal, architect Harold Desbrowe Annear, landscape designer W.R. Guilfoyle with considerable input from Dr Springthorpe. Brooks Robinson constructed the roof and Marriots of Melbourne were responsible for the bronze work. The memorial has the figure of Grief crouching at the foot of the bier and an angel placing a wreath over Annie's head, symbolising the triumph over death of immortal life. It contains twelve columns of deep green granite shot with mica from Scotland supporting a Harcourt granite superstructure. The floor is a geometric mosaic and the glass dome roof is of Tiffany style lead lighting in hues of reds and pinks in a radiating pattern. The memorial originally stood in a landscape triangular garden of about one acre near the entrance to the cemetery. However, after Dr Springthorpe's death in 1933 it was found that transactions for the land had not been fully completed so most of it was regained by the cemetery. A sundial and seat remains.

The Argus on 26 March 1933 described the memorial as the most beautiful work of its kind in Australia. The craftsmanship in all the materials is excellent and no comparable buildings are known.

The Syme Memorial is a memorial to David Syme, political economist and publisher of The Age. The memorial is one of the most finely designed and executed pieces of monumental design in Melbourne. It has a temple like form with each column having a different capital detail. These support a cornice that curves both inwards and outwards. The tomb also has balustradings set between granite piers which create porch spaces leading to the entrance ways.
The Cussen Memorial is a memorial to Sir Leo Finn Bernard Cussen (1859-1933), judge and member of the Victorian Supreme Court in 1906. The memorial is one of the larger and more successful memorials in the cemetery and is an interesting example of the 1930s Gothic Revival style architecture. It is a small chapel with carvings, diamond shaped roof tiles and decorated ridge embellishing the exterior.

The Halfey Monument is a memorial to John Halfey (1825-1889) and his wife, Annie, who died in 1909. It has an iron fence surround and an upright with a marble angel holding an anchor pointing upwards. The Halfey coat of arms is at top and it features marble with polished granite columns.

**Condition and Integrity:**

The wide plantations around road boundaries, grassy verges around clusters of graves in each denomination, and landscaped surround to the Springthorpe memorial are now gone. Some of the original road and path space has been resumed for burial purposes. Rows of new graves, which are commonly large ethnic monuments, crowd the edge. These monuments are better tended than the Victorian ones, most of which are now in an advanced stage of neglect.

Some of the planting is now in a state of over-maturity. Remnant trees were once integrated into a well-considered planting scheme but are now disparate and scattered because of the loss of much of the plantings. Weeds, including agapanthus, ivy and exotic grasses have proliferated.

**Location:**

High Street and Park Hill Road, Kew.

**Bibliography:**


Two Health Department files cover the period 1854 to 1941 and include Rules & Regulations and a scale of fees 1893, coloured maps 1859,1883, & 1893; and document routine matters.

The National Trust file and the Historic Buildings Council files include notes on the Springthorpe Memorial.


1992 horticultural report prepared for Cemeteries: Our Heritage by Roger Spenser, Horticultural Botanist
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

File Number: B6824
Location: High Street KEW
Address: High Street KEW 3101 VIC 8

Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance:

CITATION Dating from 1855 and having been in continual use for over 140 years, the Boroondara Cemetery is of national significance for the following reasons: Its importance in the course of Australia’s cultural history as a sophisticated and substantially intact example of a Victorian garden cemetery in the romantic style. It exhibits unusual cultural features associated with the development of romantic style Victorian garden cemeteries. This cemetery type had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation as it influenced cemetery design for more than half a century in Australia. Its possession of uncommon aspects of Australia’s cultural history as a Victorian garden cemetery. Its importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, and design no longer practised and in danger of being lost. It is of exceptional interest, as most Victorian garden cemeteries no longer demonstrate their characteristic design as twentieth century overcrowding and neglect have generally resulted in the loss of earlier Victorian schemes. For its collection of trees and plants, including Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) and Italian Cypress (C. sempervirens). The Golden Funeral Cypress (Chamaecyparis funebris "Aurea") is the only known example in Victoria. For trees planted last century and therefore of some botanical interest as being amongst the earliest surviving tree plantings in the metropolis. It's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia’s cultural history. Its importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of Australian history, by virtue of its use as a research and reference site. Its importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia. For example by providing information about the patterns of deaths in the colonial city by age, religion and family; and sometimes giving causes, occupations and other information. By illustrating the importance of homelands in epitaphs and also by demonstrating the range of technical and craft skills and materials available. For its value as a historical record, a collection of individual memorials, its continuity and security, for the manner in which it inspires a respect for the dead, as a social document, and for its role in education and recreation. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (1) A class of Australia’s cultural places, being Victorian Garden cemeteries in a romantic style. Its importance in demonstrating the principal attributes, which are characteristic of the class. These are: an ornamental boundary fence, curvilinear paths and landscaping, highlighting of topographical contours with established view lines and landmark features, provision of recreational facilities such as rotundas, symbolic plantings, and high quality Victorian buildings, enclosures and monuments. * Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land use, function, design or technique). It demonstrates the Victorian approach of seeing burial grounds also as a public park. For health reasons the cemetery was located outside populated areas but was designed to be an attractive destination for visitors. It also demonstrates that, although this was a secular cemetery, religion was very important with the allocation of land based on religious census figures. Its importance in exhibiting Victorian aesthetic characteristics valued by the colonial community. Its importance to the community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem is demonstrated in the value of the cemetery as a place of picturesque and tranquil beauty, a destination with a tram terminating at its entrance and tea rooms opposite, and as a public park with facilities like a rotunda, shelter and seats. The Trustees actively pursued policies to encourage high quality monuments and enclosures with good maintenance. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of the Victorian period. Its importance for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement, including monuments of national significance such as the Springthorpe Memorial, the Halfey monument, the Syme Memorial and the Cusken Memorial and the cemetery's collection of memorials, tombstones and other funerary art. Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. Its importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational and social associations. Boroondara Cemetery has special associations for the community because of its Victorian aesthetic but is also of importance to post war migrants with family monuments at the cemetery. Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia’s natural or cultural history. Its importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region and are illustrated in the monuments and epitaphs to them, including the pioneering Henty family, artists Abram Buvelot and Charles Nuttall, businessmen John Halfey and David Syme, author Georgina McCrae and actress Nellie Stewart. Also the association with the prominent Melbourne architect Albert Purchas who made a significant contribution to the design of the cemetery and is buried at Boroondara. See also File Numbers 1555 David Syme Memorial & 1556 Springthorpe Memorial

heritage ALLIANCE

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Job2006-18 Boroondara Cemetery CMP
APPENDIX C  CEMETARY LEGISLATION VICTORIA

Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003
Cemeteries Act 1958 - Act No. 6217
Cemeteries (Financial) Act 1957 - Act No. 6076
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1952 - Act No. 5263 - section 4(2)
Cemeteries Act 1944 - Act No. 5025
Cemeteries Act 1931 - Act No. 4006
Cemeteries Act 1930 - Act No. 3982
Cemeteries Act 1928 - Act No. 3652
Cemeteries Act 1915 - Act No. 2626
Coroners Act 1911 - Act No. 2343 - section 32
Cemeteries Act 1909 - Act No. 2218
Northern Suburbs Cemetery Act 1904 - Act No. 1952
Cremation Act 1903 - Act No. 1876
Necropolis, Spring Vale, Act 1903 - Act No. 1843
Health Act 1890 - Act No. 1098 - section 278
Cemeteries Act 1890 - Act No. 1072
The Public Health Act 1889 - 53 Victoria No. 1044 - section 14
The Cemeteries Statute Amendment Act 1880 - 44 Victoria No. 677
(1867) An act to amend the laws relating to or affecting public health - 31 Victoria No. 310
The Cemeteries Statute 1864 - 27 Victoria No. 201
(1854) An act for the establishment and management of cemeteries in the colony of Victoria - 17 Victoria No. 12
(1850) An act for the establishment and regulation by trustees of a general cemetery near the City of Melbourne - 14 Victoria No. 19
APPENDIX D PLANT LIST EXTRACTED FROM CEMETERY MINUTE BOOKS

The Minute Books indicate that planting was an important ongoing activity, but the types of the many trees, shrubs, flower seeds and bulbs selected for planting are not always described. The following plant types are mentioned in the books between 1858 and 1973.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>100 Bluegums and cypresses from Mueller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June/July 1864</td>
<td>Acacia armata seeds for hedgerow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June/July 1864</td>
<td>Varieties of roses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July/August 1864</td>
<td>Pine trees from Mueller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1864</td>
<td>Seeds of Indian trees and shrubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May/June 1870</td>
<td>Pittosporum nigrescens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1871</td>
<td>50 Elms from Laing &amp; Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1873</td>
<td>12 Pittosporum nigrescens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1873</td>
<td>Mention of chamomile edging replaced by tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1878</td>
<td>Buffalo grass planted on road margins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1878</td>
<td>Wattle trees have died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1883</td>
<td>Mention of camellias growing in grounds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 1883</td>
<td>12 varieties of Dahlias purchased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1886</td>
<td>30 Pittosporums for screening urinal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1889</td>
<td>Bulbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1890</td>
<td>Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan cypress) planted beside pavement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1891</td>
<td>Old Pinus insignis (Pinus radiata – Monterey Pine) replaced by suitable evergreens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1892</td>
<td>Mention of Acacia hedge replaced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 1894</td>
<td>’Good size’ pine trees to be planted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Oct 1895</td>
<td>2 dozen Ericas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 1896</td>
<td>250 Roses and flower seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug 1896</td>
<td>Tree ferns &amp; other suitable trees in SE corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nov 1899</td>
<td>30 Cupressus torulosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1900</td>
<td>Ivy approved for Springthorpe Memorial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1901</td>
<td>Trees, shrubs and tree ferns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1906</td>
<td>Large Moreton Bay fig is growing in grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1908</td>
<td>Water lilies in Springthorpe pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 August 1919</td>
<td>Gladiolus bulbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1957</td>
<td>Claret Ashes suggested to replace some cypresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1960</td>
<td>Bougainvilleas tied back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 June 1962</td>
<td>Azaleas to be planted for sale as memorials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 May 1971</td>
<td>Climbing geraniums put around cottage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 November 1972</td>
<td>Paper Bark tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 December 1972</td>
<td>‘Suitable native trees’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E  DATA SHEETS

The data sheets are ready reference for various elements found at the site. They are not intended to be comprehensive and in the case of the Graves and monuments, they give background to a selection of historically, and aesthetically important structures found in the cemetery.
APPENDIX F  FUNDING SOURCES

The following is a list of possible sources of funding for works to the cemetery, both specifically heritage-related and general works.

Heritage Council of Victoria, Grants and Loans Scheme

The Heritage Council makes grants and low interest loans available to places on the Victorian Heritage Register. The grants are often offered to community or non-profit groups which manage heritage places while loans are made available to privately owned places or commercial organisations. Allocations are usually directed to a) works which maintain or recover the heritage significance of a place (ie the repair, restoration and reconstruction of missing elements) and b) which are backed by a conservation management plan.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The Trust does not make grants and loans available but has the ability to set up tax-free accounts for worthy heritage projects. The setting up of such an account may be based on obligations such as a) undertaking appropriate conservation work, b) undertaking work which is outlined in a conservation management plan. In this case there may be new works funded from the collection pool.

National Heritage Investment Incentive, Environment Australia/Dept of Environment and Heritage

Provides assistance to restore and conserve heritage places listed on the National Heritage List or a state government statutory heritage register (eg. VHR). Priority given to places on the National Heritage List. Eligible projects include: works to repair, reinstate or restore fabric; works to protect or stabilise fabric or to reverse the causes of deterioration; works to remove threats to public safety. Projects must be informed by an approved management plan (5 years old or less).

Grants range from $10,000 to $500,000. Eligible applicants include: legally incorporated not-for-profit bodies, state government departments, agencies and authorities.

Contact: heritagegrants@deh.gov.au. For more information, see: www.deh.gov.au/heritage/programs/.

Department Of Human Services

Grants related to the upkeep of cemeteries eg Urgent action to prevent tree loss, repair of gates and fences, repair of rotundas etc.

These are normally small grants given annually to small cemeteries which may have only limited funds for works.

Contact: Cemeteries and Crematoria Program, Department of Human Services PO Box 4057 Melbourne 3001

Community Enterprise Foundation – Small Community Grants Program, Bendigo Bank

Preference will be given to projects that support: community capacity building projects; public education, including tertiary education, school building and libraries; innovative community services; cultural and arts initiatives; and environmental projects.

Grants are up to $10,000. Eligibility: charitable and not-for-profit organisations.

For more information, ring: 1 300 304 541, or see: www.bendigobank.com.au/public/foundation/index.asp.

Victorian Volunteer Small Grants, Dept for Victorian Communities

The grants are to encourage local community organisations to attract new volunteers from diverse backgrounds and create new volunteer opportunities.

Grants of up to $5,000. Eligibility: community not-for-profit organisations in Victoria that involve volunteers at a local level.

For more information, ring: 1 300 366 356, or see: www.grants.dvc.vic.gov.au.
APPENDIX G     THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance

Preamble

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

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

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

Who is the Charter for?

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

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;

What places does the Charter apply to?

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

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

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

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.
Article 1  Definitions

For the purpose of this Charter:

1.1 Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

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

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

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

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

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

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

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

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

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

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

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

- maintenance and regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
- repair involving restoration and returning of dislodged gutters;
- repair involving reconstruction and replacing decayed gutters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

1.10 Use means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1.11 Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

1.12 Setting means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

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

1.14 Related object means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.

1.15 Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and a place. Associations may include
social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses. Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

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

**Conservation Principles**

**Article 2**  Conservation and Management

2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.

2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

**Article 3**  Cautious approach

3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible. The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

**Article 4**  Knowledge, skills and techniques

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

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate. The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

**Article 5**  Values

5.1 *Conservation of a place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others. Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place. A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

**Article 6**  Burra Charter Process

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

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

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

**Article 7**  Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
7.2 A place should have a compatible use. The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Article 8 Setting

8.1 Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

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

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

Article 9 Location

9.1 The physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of places were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Article 10 Contents

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

Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11 Related Places and Objects

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

Article 12 Participation

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

Article 13 Co-existence of Cultural Values

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

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

Article 14 Conservation Processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a use; retention of associations and meanings; maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and interpretation; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. There may be

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circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

**Article 15  Change**

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain cultural significance, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a place should be guided by the cultural significance of the place and its appropriate interpretation. When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

15.2 Changes which reduce cultural significance should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit. Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

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

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

**Article 16  Maintenance**

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

**Article 17  Preservation**

Preservation is appropriate where the existing fabric or its condition constitutes evidence of cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out. Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

• where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;

• where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

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

**Article 18  Restoration and reconstruction**

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

**Article 19  Restoration**

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

**Article 20  Reconstruction**

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

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

**Article 21  Adaptation**

Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7

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

Adaptation is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.
21.2 Adaptation should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

**Article 22 New Work**

22.1 New work such as additions to the place may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the cultural significance of the place, or detract from its interpretation and appreciation. New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

**Article 23 Conserving Use**

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant use may be appropriate and preferred forms of conservation. These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

**Article 24 Retaining associations and meanings**

24.1 Significant associations between people and a place should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented. For many places associations will be linked to use.

24.2 Significant meanings, including spiritual values, of a place should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

**Article 25 Interpretation**

The cultural significance of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by interpretation. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

**Article 26 Applying the Burra Charter process**

26.1 Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines. The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

26.2 Written statements of cultural significance and policy for the place should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place. Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

26.2 Groups and individuals with associations with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the cultural significance of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its conservation and management.

**Article 27 Managing Change**

27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the cultural significance of a place should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

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

**Article 28 Disturbance of Fabric**

Disturbance of significant fabric for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible. Investigation of a place which requires disturbance of the fabric, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to
knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

**Article 29  Responsibility for Decisions**

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

**Article 30  Direction, Supervision and Implementation**

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

**Article 31  Documenting evidence and decisions**

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

**Article 32  Records**

32.1 The records associated with the conservation of a place should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

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

**Article 33  Removed Fabric**

Significant fabric which has been removed from a place including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its cultural significance.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

**Article 34  Resources**

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation. The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.
IDENTIFY PLACE AND ASSOCIATIONS
Secure the place and make it safe

GATHER AND RECORD INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLACE
SUFFICIENT TO UNDERSTAND SIGNIFICANCE
Documentary  Oral  Physical

ASSESS SIGNIFICANCE

PREPARE A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

IDENTIFY OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER FACTORS
AFFECTING THE FUTURE OF THE PLACE
Owner/manager’s needs and resources
External factors  Physical condition

DEVELOP POLICY
identify options
Consider options and test their impact on significance

PREPARE A STATEMENT OF POLICY

MANAGE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY
Develop strategies
Implement strategies through a management plan
Record place prior to any change

MONITOR AND REVIEW
APPENDIX H ARBORICULTURALIST REPORT.

This report is reproduced as a separate appendix and contains data sheets for the 20 most important tree species on the site.