



# Conservation Management Plan Update

Waverley Cemetery SHR #01975

Cnr. St Thomas Street & Trafalgar Street, Bronte

Submitted to Waverley Council

## Report Revision History

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01 DRAFT	28/07/17	<b>Ana Silkatcheva</b> <i>Heritage Consultant</i>	<b>Carole-Lynne Kerrigan</b> <i>Associate Director</i>	<b>Kerime Danis</b> <i>Director - Heritage</i> 
02 DRAFT	7/11/17 20/11/17	<b>Brittany Freeland</b> <i>Senior Heritage Consultant</i>  <b>Alexandra Ribeny</b> <i>Heritage Consultant</i>	<b>Kerime Danis</b> <i>Director - Heritage</i>	
03 DRAFT	27/03/2018	<b>Alexandra Ribeny</b> <i>Heritage Consultant</i>		
FINAL	15/05/2018	<b>Alexandra Ribeny</b> <i>Heritage Consultant</i>		

*This document is preliminary unless approved by a Director of City Plan Heritage.*

### CERTIFICATION

This report has been authorised by City Plan Heritage, with input from a number of other expert consultants, on behalf of Waverley Council. The accuracy of the information contained herein is to the best of our knowledge not false or misleading. The comments have been based upon information and facts that were correct at the time of writing this report.

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# Section 1

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Preamble

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared as an update to the CMP authored by Allan Jack + Cottier in 2003 for Waverley Cemetery, located on the corner of St Thomas Street and Trafalgar Street in the suburb of Bronte. The cemetery was established in 1877 and is still owned and operated by Waverley Council.

The subject site is located approximately 7km south-west of the Sydney Central Business District. The grounds of the cemetery are recognised for their importance to the people of NSW on the State Heritage Register under the NSW Heritage Act, 1977 (SHR No. 01975). The grounds are also identified as an item of local landscape significance under Schedule 5 of the Waverley Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 (item no. C66), and the two sandstone buildings on its grounds are listed separately as an item of local heritage significance (item no. I343) under Schedule 5 of the Waverley LEP 2012. Consecrated in 1877, Waverley Cemetery is the final resting place of many people who are significant to the development of New South Wales and Australia and continues to function as an active burial ground as well as a tourist attraction and place of recreation.

This CMP is intended to be a principal reference document for future management of the place, including provision of advice to guide decisions about the conservation of the place and any modifications, information on potential adaptive re-use of the site, and a plan for ongoing operations and maintenance.

The conservation policies outlined in this CMP are intended to assist the owners, consent authorities and all stakeholders and occupants with the processes of conserving, repairing, maintaining and using the site. The conservation policies provide a set of guidelines to inform future decision-making processes. Decisions about future work include repair, conservation, adaptation to various uses, maintenance works, or future additions and development should take into consideration the significance of the place as a whole as well as of the affected separate parts and their interrelationship. The conservation policies are not intended to prohibit change at the site. Use of the policies will ensure that future decisions are made on an informed basis enabling the significance of the place to be retained and, if possible, enhanced. The policies target the issues that are relevant to the site but also are intended to be flexible in recognising the site and Waverley Council's constraints and requirements. The policies in this report commence with the general policies to provide guidance to deal with the key implications for retaining the significance of the site, including:

- Recognise and retain heritage values;
- Conserve the place as a whole;
- Recognise all periods of the site's history;
- Facilitate the adaptation of the site for appropriate uses so as to ensure its continued viability;
- Conserve and maintain significant building features and their functional and spatial relationships; and
- Conserve in accordance with significance.

Policies are then provided to address physical conservation issues such as identifying, managing and undertaking conservation and maintenance works as well as employing consultants and contractors with appropriate expertise, including:

- Adopt best-practice guidelines and procedures;
- Provide effective management; and
- Manage operational and security issues.

Policies are also provided to identify and manage future change, accepting that change is inevitable with most occupied and functioning sites including:

- Manage change including management as an overall strategy by implementing these policies;
- Guide change and new development within the site; and

- Identify and assess potential impacts.

Policies are then recommended for:

- Managing the site's potential archaeological resources;
- Involving associated people and communities;
- Keeping proper records and managing archive collections and records;
- Regular review and update of these policies;
- Presenting and interpreting the site and its story;
- Further research.

## 1.2 Aims of the Conservation Management Plan

The aim of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to identify the cultural significance of a place by investigating its history, fabric and context. The level of cultural significance determines the type and degree of acceptable change, the levels of maintenance required and the type of adaptive re-use that the place can undergo. This information is then used to suggest opportunities for making the place useable in order to keep it viable and ensure its future.

This CMP is intended to be a practical document that will guide future decisions about Waverley Cemetery to ensure that its cultural significance is not compromised through inappropriate change. It will provide structure for the management and conservation of the significant values of the place with regard to the relevant legislation and the requirements of the stakeholders.

## 1.3 Document Structure

Section 1	Provides introductory material about the CMP and the subject site
Section 2	Discusses the significant cultural values of each section of the cemetery and their constituent buildings and features, in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2.0 - Background</li> <li>▪ 3.0 - Built and Landscape Context</li> <li>▪ 4.0 - Historical Evidence</li> <li>▪ 5.0 - Analysis of the Physical and Historical Evidence</li> <li>▪ 6.0 - Comparative Analysis</li> </ul>
Section 3	Summarises these values in a Statement of Significance and identifies the various levels of significance of the site's elements and component parts.
Section 4	Summarises constraints, issues and opportunities which relate specifically to the site and in relation to the wider statutory context.
Section 5	Sets out policies and guidelines for each element of the site's fabric and operations.

## 1.4 How to use this CMP

An example of how to use this CMP is provided here in reference to a hypothetical proposal to upgrade and reinforce a section of the western sandstone boundary wall in Section 10 of the cemetery:

	Information Needed	Sub-Section/s to Consult
Section 1	Develop an understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ how to best use the CMP;</li> <li>▪ the general site context; and</li> <li>▪ where the works would be located within this context.</li> </ul>	<b>All</b>
Section 2	Identify the immediate context of the proposed works	<b>Section 3.4 - Burial Sections (Section 10)</b>

	Identify whether the works would affect any significant views and/or vistas	<b>Section 3.6 - Views and Vistas</b>
	Understand the historical context of the features affected by the works	<b>Section 5.2 - Major Changes</b>
Section 3	Identify the level of significance assigned to the relevant section	<b>Section 7.6.2 - Schedule of Significant Elements (Section 10)</b>
	Identify the level of significance assigned to the features which would be affected by the proposed works	<b>Section 7.6.5 - Schedule of Significant Elements - Fences, Gates and Retaining Walls</b>
Section 4	Identify which statutory frameworks apply to the proposed works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Environmental Planning &amp; Assessment Act 1979 &amp; 1997 (Amendment)</i></li> <li>■ <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i></li> </ul>
	Determine whether the proposed works would fall under the <i>Site-specific Exemptions</i>	<b>Section 8.6.5 - Site-specific Exemptions</b>
	Determine whether the proposed works would affect any archaeological resources	<b>Section 8.8.5 - Archaeology</b>
Section 5	Identify policies of relevance to the proposed works	<b>Section 9.4.1 - Principal Conservation Policy</b> <b>Section 9.4.2 - Conservation Process</b> <b>Section 9.4.3 - Conservation of Fabric</b> <b>Section 9.4.4 - Quality &amp; Integrity of Work</b> <b>Section 9.4.5 - Curtilage &amp; Setting</b> <b>Section 9.5.1 - General</b> <b>Section 9.5.15 - Retaining Walls</b> <b>Section 9.6.4 - Archaeology</b> <b>Section 9.6.6 - Maintenance &amp; Repair</b> <b>Section 9.6.10 - Future Development</b>
Final	Unless the proposed works fall under the <i>Site-specific Exemptions (Section 8.6.5)</i> , refer to the <i>Assessment and Approvals Process (Section 1.6)</i> before proceeding further. Any applications will need to consider the potential heritage impacts in relation to the policies contained within this CMP and the relevant statutory frameworks (as identified in reference to above).	<b>Section 1.6 - Assessment &amp; Approvals Process</b>

## 1.5 Relationship of Conservation Management Plan to other Documents

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) provides a guide to the future care and use of a heritage item, including any new development. It is:

"...a document which sets out what is significant in a place and, consequently, what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in its future use and development. For most places it deals with the management of change."<sup>1</sup>

In April 2005 the Heritage Council adopted a new strategy that outlines the processes for dealing with CMPs received in the Heritage Branch, which is applicable to items on the State Heritage Register (SHR). The main points are summarised as:

1. to support best-practise conservation management of heritage items;
2. to provide for strategic approaches to the long term management of heritage items that are agreed upon by the Heritage Council and owners and managers of heritage items;
3. to promote the management of an item's heritage values as an integral part of asset management; and
4. to identify the range of documentation useful for seeking site-specific exemptions and for supporting strategic management approaches.<sup>2</sup>

The relationship of the CMP to statutory controls and other documents of relevance to State heritage items is illustrated in Figure 1.

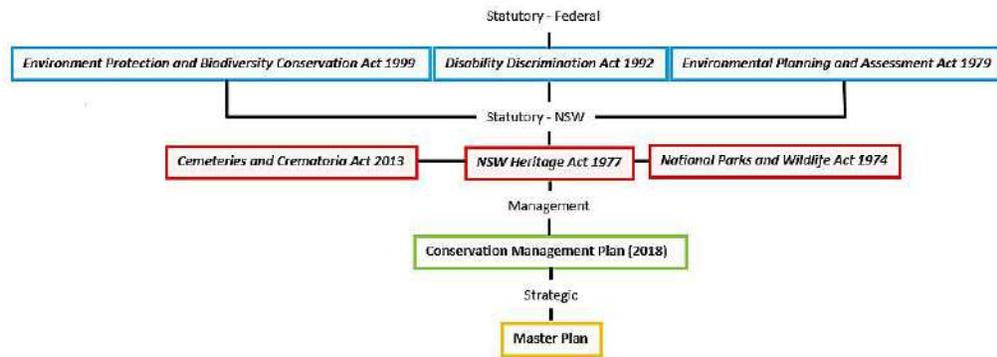


Figure 1: Relationship of CMP to statutory control and other documents of relevance to State heritage items

## 1.6 Assessment and Approvals Process

As Waverley Cemetery is listed as a State heritage item, any proposal for change or development must undergo a rigorous assessment to determine its compliance with this CMP, and then, if required, submitted to the relevant authority for approval. The statutory framework for this approval process is set out in the following diagram (Figure 2), which illustrates the approvals process for State heritage items:

<sup>1</sup> Kerr, The Conservation Plan, National Trust NSW, Sydney 2000: 1

<sup>2</sup> 'Conservation Management Planning Review & Endorsement Strategy', NSW Heritage Office (6 April 2005). Available from <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/cmpstrategyapril2005.pdf>.

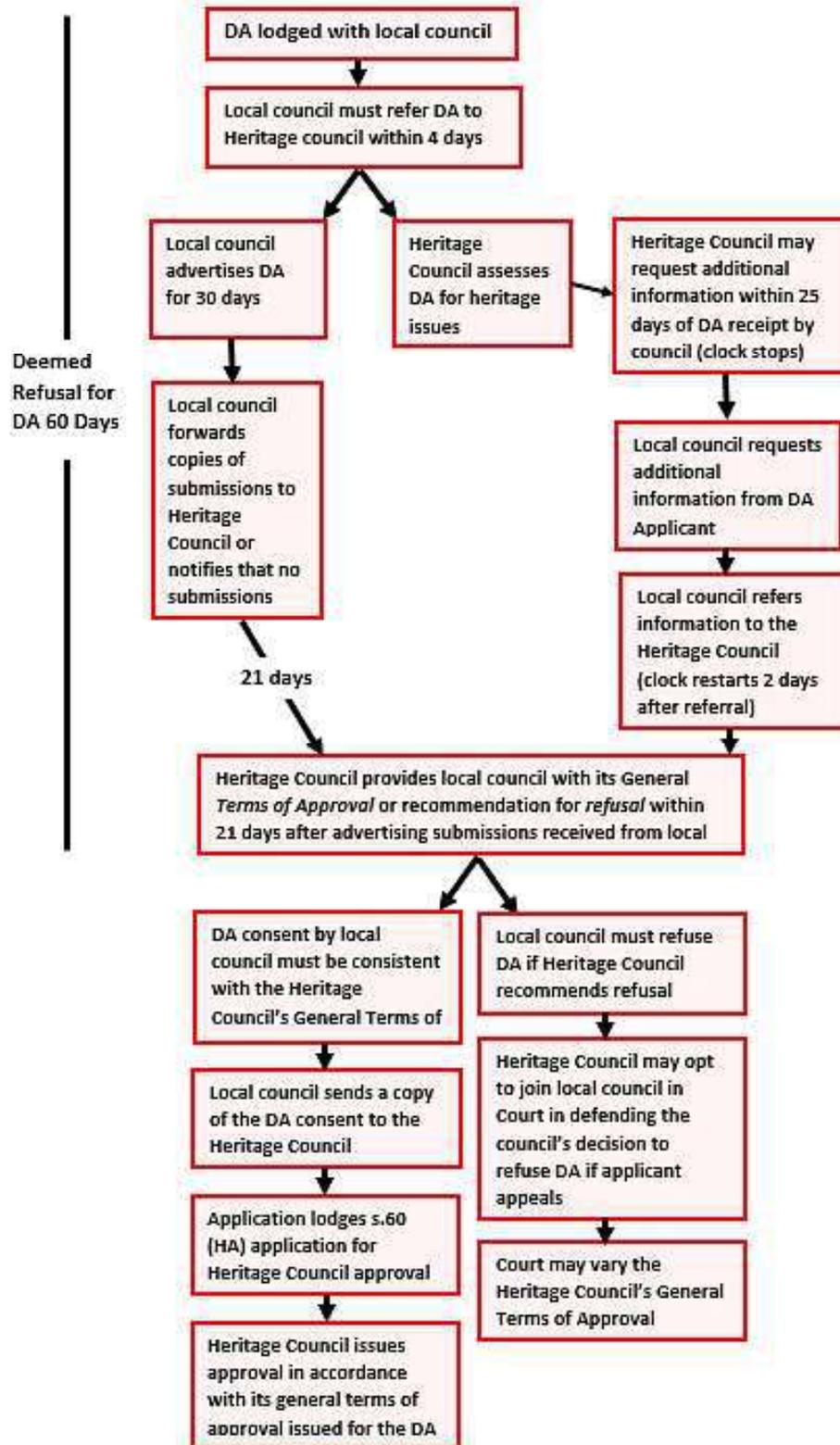


Figure 2: Approvals process for Integrated Development to State heritage items.

## 1.7 Abbreviations and Conventions

Table 1: Terms and abbreviations of relevance throughout the document

Term	Refers to
'Subject site'	Waverley Cemetery, Corner St Thomas St & Trafalgar St, Bronte NSW
Grave monument	Grave decoration which adopts a variety of forms (see below) and materials (e.g. marble, sandstone and granite)
Grave surrounds	Stone structure which defines the perimeter of a grave
Grave cover	Stone structure which lies horizontally across the top of a grave
(Burial) Section	One of 20 burial sections located within Waverley Cemetery (Figure 24)
Abbreviation	
CBD	Central Business District
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CPH	City Plan Heritage
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP	Deposited Plan
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHS	Monogram which symbolises Jesus Christ
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
PP	Planning Proposal
SHI	State Heritage Inventory

## 1.8 Methodology

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013, the NSW Heritage Manual 'Conservation Management Documents', and *The Conservation Plan* (5th edition, 2000) by James Semple Kerr and published by Australia ICOMOS.

The main objective of a CMP, as outlined in the J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan*, is to set out the significance of the item and develop appropriate policies to enable the significance of the item to be retained in its future use and development. The NSW Heritage Manual indicates that a CMP should be a concise document that makes reference to the other documentation where necessary rather than repeating the information included in previous reports unless of particular relevance.

The historical context in this CMP is based on primary sources where possible, as well as previous research presented in other reports. A list of sources used is provided in Section 1.8.

All photographs have been taken by CPH unless otherwise stated.

## 1.9 Author Identification

The following report has been prepared by the following CPH team:

- Ana Silkatcheva (Heritage Consultant), M.A. (Res.), M.ICOMOS MMHS, BA.;
- Brittany Freeland (Senior Heritage Consultant), M.ICOMOS MMus Stud, BA;
- Alex Ribeny (Heritage Consultant), MArchSci, BA (Hons);
- Carole\_Lynne Kerrigan (Associate Director - Heritage), ICOMOS, MCultHer, BACultHer & Mus, HNDipArch;
- Kerime Danis (Director - Heritage), M.ICOMOS, MHerCons (Hons), BArch, Past President of AICOMOS.

CPH would like to acknowledge Allan Jack + Cottier, authors of the 2003 CMP, which has formed a large component of this document.

City Plan Heritage asserts its Moral Rights in this work, unless otherwise acknowledged, in accordance with the (Commonwealth) Copyright (Moral Rights) Amendment Act 2000. City Plan Heritage's and its subconsultants' moral rights include the attribution of authorship, the right not to have the work falsely attributed and the right to integrity of authorship.

## 1.10 Sources and Acknowledgements

The following resources were utilised during the course of investigations for the CMP:

- *Waverley Cemetery Conservation Management Plan*, 2003, Allan Jack + Cottier;
- *Waverley Cemetery Plan of Management*, 2008, Waverley Council;
- *Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study*, 2009, Dominic Steele Consulting;
- State Heritage Inventory form for the State heritage listing of the site, which incorporates content from the State Heritage Register Nomination for Waverley Cemetery as prepared by Penny Mora of Residents for Waverley Cemetery;<sup>3</sup>
- B.T. Dowd, 1959, *History of the Municipality of Waverley*, Sydney: Council of the Municipality of Waverley.

A number of historical photographs have been obtained from the Waverley Local Studies online repository (available at <http://photosau.com.au/waverley/scripts/home.asp>) and the NSW State Library online catalogue (available at <http://library.sl.nsw.gov.au/search>). Modern aerial photographs and 1943 aerial photographs have been sourced from the NSW Department of Lands Spatial Information eXchange (SIX) (available at <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>). Some street view photographs have been sourced from Google Street View photography. Copies of digitised newspaper articles have been obtained from the Trove Database operated by the National Library of Australia (available at <http://trove.nla.gov.au>).

CPH wishes to acknowledge the invaluable support of the people and organisations that assisted in the preparation of this report:

- Robert Sabato, Waverley Council;
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- Ingrid Grace, Local History Research and Engagement Officer, Waverley Library;
- Sean O'Connell, Waverley Cemetery;
- Amrit Virk, Administration Officer, Waverley Cemetery;
- George Brun, Cemetery Manager, Waverley Cemetery;
- Gregory Ross, President of the Friends of Waverley Cemetery.

## 1.11 Limitations

- A detailed historical and archaeological assessment does not form part of the scope of this report. Historical research has relied on readily available resources and the history included in the 2003 CMP by Allan Jack + Cottier, the Waverley Cemetery Plan

<sup>3</sup> State Heritage Inventory form no. 5050820, available at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5050820>

of Management produced by Waverley Council in 2008, and the State Heritage Inventory form for the site;

- This report addresses Aboriginal historical associations and the Aboriginal value of the place only insofar as information was already available from the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study commissioned by Waverley Council from Dominic Steele Consulting in 2003. This report does not form part of an application under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW);
- This report does not assess issues associated with natural values, flora or fauna;
- Relevant information from the 2003 CMP authored by Allan Jack + Cottier has been incorporated verbatim throughout this report. *Sections 4.0, 8.0 and 9.0*. For ease of reference, this text has not been italicised or highlighted throughout the document;
- An individual assessment of each of the graves stones and memorial structures is beyond the scope of this report. A general assessment of the characteristics of each section of the site is explored in Section 3.2.7. This is considered sufficient for the purposes of this report and has not restricted the fabric analysis;
- CPH was unable to obtain plans of the existing cemetery buildings. This report does not therefore include a mark-up of significant built elements; and
- This report does not include a moveable heritage assessment. The cemetery's archives, which document all activities in the cemetery including burial registers, photographs, plans, maps, architectural drawings, title deeds, press clippings and related published materials, are kept in a Chubb safe within the Cemetery Office building, which is currently used as the administrative centre of the cemetery. These archives constitute an irreplaceable resource that is of exceptional heritage and research significance and is key to understanding and interpreting the significance of the site.



## Section 2

## 2. Background

In January 2017, Waverley Council issued a request for tenders to undertake an update to the CMP prepared by Allan Jack + Cottier in 2003 for the continued active operation of the cemetery. With the passage of 14 years since the date of the preparation of the previous CMP, the cemetery has been subject to numerous changes and therefore an updated document was required to inform and guide the management and conservation of the cemetery through its continued operation. City Plan Heritage (CPH) has prepared this updated CMP.

### 2.1 Location of the Study

The subject site is bounded by Trafalgar Street to the north, St Thomas Street and Fig Tree Lane to the west, Boundary Street to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the east. Its historical and current main entrance is located at the corner of St Thomas and Trafalgar Streets. Figures 1 and 2 show the site in context on a cadastral map and aerial photograph. For a more detailed description of the site and its context, see Section 2: The Site: Context and Description.



Figure 3: NSW cadastral map showing the grounds of Waverley Cemetery in their context (outlined in red). (Source: SIX Maps NSW)



Figure 4: Aerial photograph of Waverley Cemetery, with the cemetery grounds outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps NSW)

## 2.2 Existing Heritage Status

Waverley Cemetery was gazetted to the State Heritage Register (SHR) of New South Wales on 28 October 2016, under the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977* (SHR no. 01975) (Figure 4). The following established Statement of Significance is reproduced from the State Heritage Inventory form for Waverley Cemetery, and originates from the State Heritage Register form for Waverley Cemetery.<sup>4</sup>

*Waverley Cemetery is of state heritage significance as a general public Victorian-era cemetery that is the final resting place for more than 100,000 people. Sited in an urban setting, against a dramatic natural landscape of the Pacific Ocean with its steep cliffs and the endless horizon, Waverley Cemetery is a picturesque urban burial ground that contains a collection of highly intact funerary monuments and furniture dating from 1877.*

*Its earliest elements demonstrate the moral standards and religious philosophies of the Australian community in the Victorian period and, through the continuity of the cemetery's use to the present day and the gradual introduction of alternative funerary designs and interment practices throughout the years, the cemetery demonstrates the cultural diversity and changing social values and attitudes of the Australian people towards death and its commemoration over some 140 years. The aesthetic continuity of Waverley Cemetery is largely due to the strict management of the cemetery in the early periods of its development.*

*Waverley Cemetery is of state heritage significance for its association with a number of high-achieving, famous and notable people from across NSW, Australia and the world. Some of its most famous names include Henry Lawson (writer and poet); Dorothea Mackellar (poet); Jules Françoise Archibald (journalist and benefactor of the Archibald art prize); Sir James Martin (NSW Premier); Sarah 'Fanny' Durack (Olympic gold medal swimmer); members of the Cavill family of famous swimmers - Arthur, Charles, Ernest and Frederick Cavill; William Dymock (book retailer); Victor Trumper*

<sup>4</sup> State Heritage Register form for 'Waverley Cemetery,' database no.5050820, accessed 25 September 2017 via <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5050820>

*(batsman from the 'Golden Age' of cricket); Lawrence Hargrave (aviator and inventor); Nicholas Weekes (prominent freemason); and Michael Dwyer (revolutionary leader of the 1798 Irish Rebellion).*

*As an operational general public cemetery, Waverley Cemetery is of state heritage significance for its demonstration of the historic and contemporary social character of Sydney and NSW. Waverley Cemetery contains a wealth of genealogical, historical, architectural and artistic information which makes it a significant public educational resource for NSW.*

*Internationally, the Waverley Cemetery has been reported to be one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world - among the likes of England's Highgate Cemetery and Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.<sup>5</sup>*

The following evaluation of Aboriginal heritage significance of the Waverley area is extracted from a 2004 report prepared for the Waverley Archaeological resource:<sup>6</sup>

*'...the imposing and yet picturesque sandstone cliffs and sandy beaches that mark the coastal strip in this part of Sydney are of considerable Aboriginal cultural significance. They feature an abundance of important Aboriginal heritage sites that have managed to survive (despite ongoing development that has no doubt resulted in the un-witting destruction of countless other undocumented Aboriginal sites) which provide an indication of the diversity of site types which would have formerly been distributed across the cliff-top, beach, creek and hinterland zones of the original pre-Contact Aboriginal landscape of Waverley prior to the arrival of the British.*

The surviving Aboriginal sites include open and sheltered campsites where a range of domestic food procurement, processing, and consumption activities occurred in the past and where necessary tool manufacture and maintenance required by people on a daily basis were carried out, painted rock art sites that (whilst fading) continue to display a rich Aboriginal artistic heritage that predates the arrival of the colonists whom would rapidly annex their land, along with complex rock engravings that depict a diversity of motifs and styles that represent a tangible and enduring testimony to Aboriginal life in the Waverley area prior to Contact.<sup>7</sup>

The grounds of Waverley Cemetery are also listed as an item of local landscape significance under Schedule 5 of the Waverley LEP 2012 (item C66) (Figure 3).

"Two gothic derived styling, rusticated stone buildings within Waverley Cemetery", at 44A Thomas Street, and "Granite horse troughs", at St Thomas Street (outside Waverley Cemetery), are listed as items of local heritage significance under Schedule 5 of the Waverley LEP 2012 (items I343 and I515 respectively).

The cemetery was listed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in 1980. While this listing has no legal weight, it is a well-accepted measure of the heritage significance of a place.

Waverley Cemetery is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The listing card is titled "Waverley Cemetery" and the listing database number is 002474.

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<sup>5</sup> NSW State Heritage Inventory sheet for the State heritage listing of Waverley Cemetery (no. 01975), from the State heritage nomination written by Penny Mora of Residents for Waverley Cemetery, available at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5050820>.

<sup>6</sup> Steele 2004, p.39-40



Figure 5: Waverley LEP 2012 Heritage Map 004B showing Waverley Cemetery Landscape Conservation Area (C66), two heritage buildings within the cemetery grounds (I343), and horse troughs outside the entrance to the cemetery (I515). (Source: Waverley LEP 2012)



**State Heritage Register - SHR 1975, Plan 2723**

**Waverley Cemetery  
St. Thomas Street, Bronte**

Gazettal Date: 28 October 2016



Scale: 1:5,000  
Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



**Legend**

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

Figure 6: State Heritage Register curtilage of Waverley Cemetery (SHR no. 01975). (Source: NSW State Heritage Inventory)

### 3. Landscape and Built Context

Waverley Cemetery's suburban context is easily forgotten when within the boundaries of the cemetery itself. Spanning an area of approximately 16 hectares on land characterised by ridges and valleys, the cemetery forms its own enclosed townscape where views are either of the ocean or the cemetery and its monuments. The cemetery's real property description is Lot 1877 of Deposited Plan (DP) 1173589.

For ease of reference this section has been divided into sections exploring the context of the cemetery within the Waverley Local Government Area (LGA) (Section 3.1), description of the landscaping present within the site (Section 3.2) and a description of the built fabric within the cemetery site (Section 3.3). An analysis of views is explored in Section 3.6.

#### 3.1 Context

Waverley Cemetery is located towards the southern end of the Bronte, a suburb located within the LGA of Waverley Council. The site is approximately 7km south-east of the Sydney central business district (CBD) and is within close proximity to Tamarama Beach, Bronte Beach, Bondi Beach and Centennial Park (Figure 7).

The cemetery is a dominant element in the local area, with long boundaries along three local streets and a topography which provides local views with the sea as a background. It is positioned on an elevated promontory overlooking the Pacific Ocean and is visible from high ground to the north in the suburb of Tamarama. The cemetery is bounded by Trafalgar Street to the north, St Thomas Street to the west, Fig Tree Lane and an unpaved path to the south-west, Boundary Street to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the east.

The immediate urban context (Figure 3) of the cemetery is predominately low-scale and densely populated by one and two storey residential developments. Within Trafalgar Street to the north are a number of residential developments, predominately of a two-storey scale and dating from the Inter-War period and some of a more recent construction. The western boundary of the cemetery, St Thomas Street, has a similar low-scale residential character, with single storey and two-storey residential developments mostly in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. There are a number of c.1980s residential flats buildings towards the northern end of St Thomas Street. Boundary Street features a range of residential buildings, with a number of large scale contemporary residences present.

In contrast, Fig Tree Lane is predominately features garages, used by the residences located along St Thomas and Boundary Streets with some contemporary residences present. The south-eastern end of the lane is only accessible by pedestrians, with a small track present, leading to the southern boundary of the cemetery.

The cemetery main vehicular and pedestrian entrance is at the corner of St Thomas Street and Trafalgar Street, and secondary pedestrian entrances along Boundary Street, along Trafalgar Street, at the corner of Trafalgar Street and Calga Avenue, and from the coastal walk to the north.

The western and southern boundaries of the site include angled parking.

The cemetery is also within proximity to MacPherson Street, a central thoroughfare that contains cafes, restaurants, deli stores and boutique shops and an important east west thoroughfare leading to Bronte Beach

The cemetery is also a popular recreation place, and its eastern boundary is much used by walkers and joggers using the coast path which runs between North Bondi and Coogee.

The following images provide an overview of the current context of the Waverley Cemetery site.

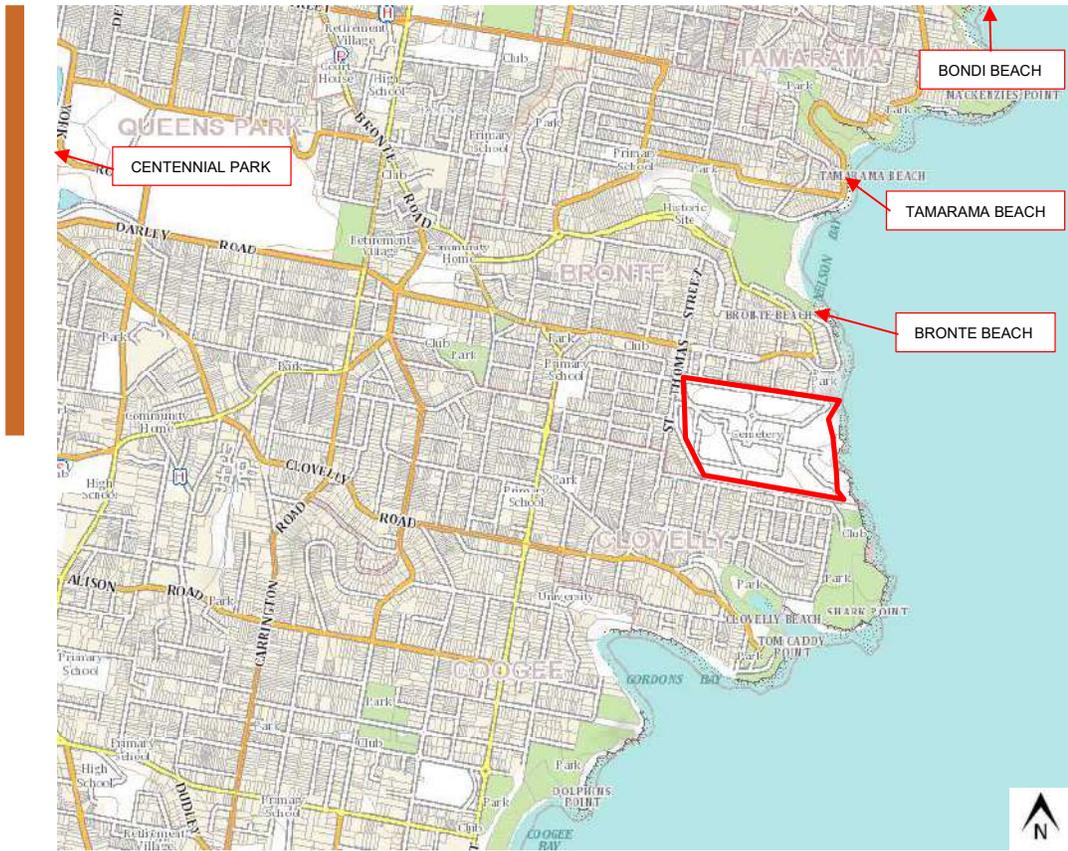


Figure 7: Maps showing the context of the Waverley Cemetery, located in proximity to Tamarama Beach, Bondi Beach and Centennial Park. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 26 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 8: The coast walk entrance to the east of the site (left) and looking south towards Boundary Street from the site (right).



Figure 9: East along Trafalgar street with the sandstone boundary wall of the site visible to the left (left). The image on the right shows the easternmost end of Trafalgar Street from Calga Reserve. Note the Cemetery and fence visible to the left.



Figure 10: East from within the Cemetery towards the Pacific Ocean (left) and view looking south west along Fig Tree Lane (right).



Figure 11: South-west along the pedestrian access only section of Fig Tree Lane (left) and view looking west along Boundary Street (right).

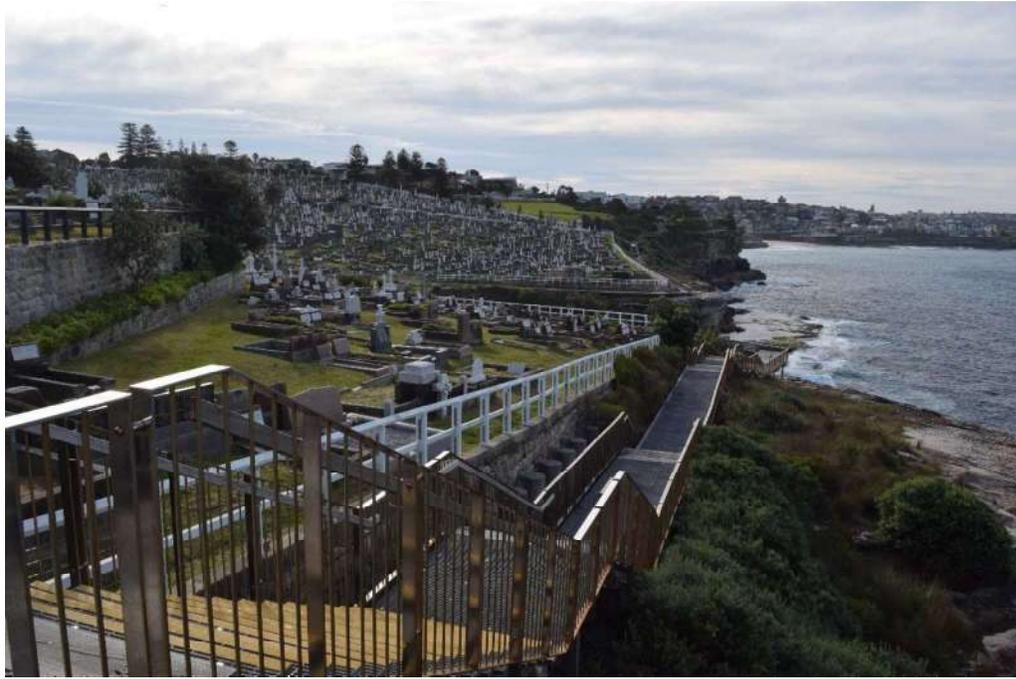


Figure 12: North along the coastal walk showing the Waverley Cemetery to the left and the Pacific Ocean to the right.

## 3.2 The Landscape of Waverley Cemetery

### 3.2.1 Landform

The landform consists of five major elements:

- Ridge;
- Steep slopes;
- Sandstone ledges/ outcrops;
- Cliffs;
- Gullies.

The landform has been much altered with the development of the natural place into an orthogonal system which is reinforced by the built form of the cemetery. The adjacent Calga Reserve has also been extensively remodelled by the tipping of building refuse.

The site's ridgelines and spurs have influenced the strategic siting of some key monuments and grave plots as well as influencing the road and path layout. They also continue to the picturesque qualities of the silhouette of the collective monuments which are seen against the sky from below and against the sea from above.

The natural landform is expressed by sandstone outcropping within the southern half of the cemetery and the northern part of the Reserve together with the series of dramatic sandstone ledges and cliffs along the coastline. Isolated outcrops occur within the reserve and the cemetery grounds.

Much of the sloping land has been modified into terraces by grave plots or by stone retaining walls which were building where changes in level occurred naturally or where quarrying had been carried out.

Very steep slopes have been largely created by fill, particularly along the coastal edge and in the gullies created by eroded dykes. Sometimes the fill is retained while in other places it has been left as natural scree slopes and has been invaded by weeds.

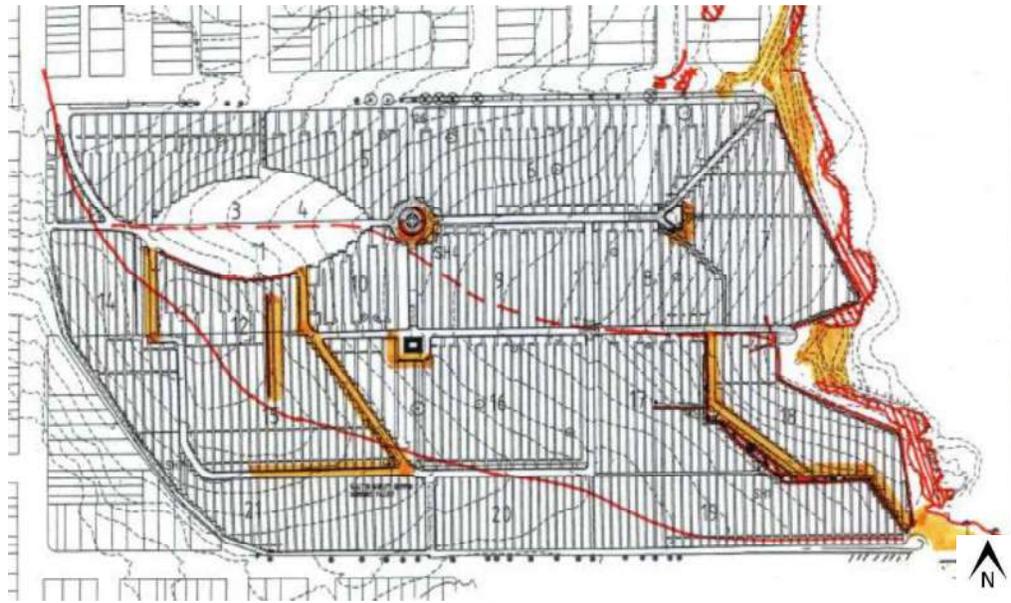


Figure 13: Plan for Waverley Cemetery showing the landform. The ridge which runs from the north-west to the south-east of the Cemetery is shown as a heavy line, while the main water drainage line is shown dotted. Steeply sloping areas and level changes are shown in orange and exposed sandstone cliff tops are hatched. (Source: Craig Burton via Waverley Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, issue 8, February 2003, p.25)

### 3.2.2 Edges

The cemetery has two types of edges:

- Marine coastline;
- Fences, gardens, walls.

The cemetery is clearly defined by either fencing or rock face sandstone freestanding walls and retaining walls with three different fencing types. The fences are mostly in a poor condition. Integrated buildings and gardens, with limited remnant tree species also help define the edge and the possible reading of the original cemetery grounds.

Fences are mostly painted timber framed structures of picket or arris rail character. They are sometimes associated with stone walling but in some cases are free standing. The timber fences are a memory of the earlier lapped paling fences which bounded the cemetery. The more recent fence, along the Boundary Street boundary, is a combination of stone piers and metal pipe railings. As the main entrance to St Thomas Street, the fence has sandstone dwarf walls, decorative sandstone piers with cast iron fencing and gates.

Spatially, the cemetery edges consist of the neighbouring built forms of houses facing the adjoining streets, particularly along Boundary Street to the south. To the east, the cemetery's visual curtilage is contained by the sea and horizon.

The natural landforms along the eastern edge of the cemetery contrast with the built forms of the walls and fences along its other boundaries. This eastern edge is comprised of sandstone terraces, cliffs and steep slopes with remnant indigenous flora and an extensive exotic flora pruned by relentless onshore winds.

### 3.2.3 Vegetation

The cemetery's vegetation is comprised of either remnant surviving indigenous flora or exotic plants which have been introduced by design or by accident. Some exotic plants have been introduced to gardens and grave plots and have 'escaped' whilst others appear to have been self-seeded.

Coastal Heath is a vegetation structure which survives in a depauperate state, clinging to the exposed sandstone habitats along the coastal edge of the Cemetery lands and parts of Calga Reserve. The Heath structure has been impacted by landfill, altered drainage and the

invasion of exotic plants. The largest intact community is that of Coral Heath (*Epacris microphylla*) and Knobby Club-rush (*solepis nodosa*) located on an upper sandstone terrace partially isolated from physical intervention of landfill and human access. Other remnant species observed were *Lomandra longifolia*, *Westringea fruticosa*, *Hydrocotyla* sp., *Carpobrotus glaucescens*, *Blechnum* sp., *Acacia longifolia* and *Melaleuca nodosa*;

Cultural Plantings include both exotic and native Australian plants. They have either been planted as individual trees or in the following situations:

- Gardens;
- Rows;
- Grassed areas;
- Grave plots.

The gardens are mass planted areas along the cemetery boundaries (particularly the Trafalgar Street boundary) and to areas within the cemetery and they have been identified as show in Figure 13.

In addition, smaller garden beds are located between the grave plots and the road alignment and they contain a mixture of shrub species including Rosemary, Oleander, Alyssum, Grevillea and small trees such as *Callitris rhomboidea* adjacent to the road leading away from the main entry area (Lawson Road).

An area along the eastern side of St Thomas Street, which was formerly part of the original Cemetery grounds, contains a planting of various tree species including; *Banksia integrifolia*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Eucalyptus botryoides*, *Melaleuca stypheliodes* and *Agonis flexuosa*.

Rows of plantings are represented by Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*), particularly as a main component of the garden adjacent to Trafalgar Street boundary and along Boundary Street to the south. Smaller rows of Oleander (*Nerium oleander*) occur throughout.

Beyond the Cemetery land, yet strongly associated with it, is the row of Hill's Fig (*Ficus hillii*) planted along Chesterfield Parade in 1927.

Individual trees are represented by the Canary Island Pines (*Phoenix canariensis*) which appear to have self-seeded amongst the grave plots and a New Zealand Christmas Tree (*Meterosiderous excelsa*) self seeded to the east of the rondel. A lone Moreten Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) situated on the south western corner of the original cemetery lands appears to be a survivor from the original planting scheme marked out in the cemetery in 1878-79. The individual trees and shrubs are identified and mapped as shown in Figure 13.

Grassing is a dominant planting element throughout the cemetery and provides a contrasting setting for the hard edged grave plots. The grassing acts as both pathway and field for the integration of grave plots and monuments.

The grave plots also contain a rich variety of garden plants adding to the complexity and interest of the place. Some plants have overrun the plots and monuments whilst others have damaged some of the built fabric.

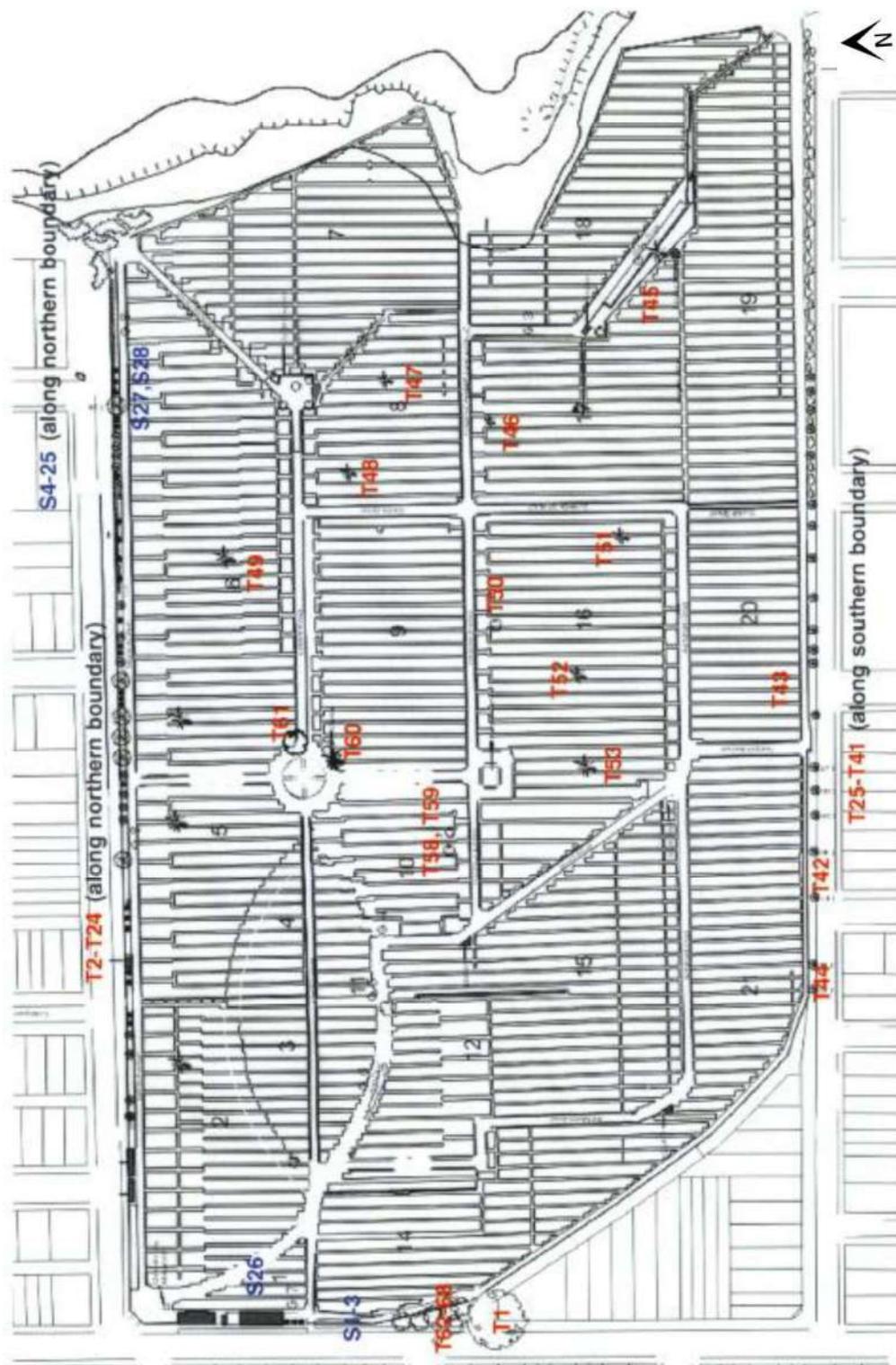


Figure 14: Trees and shrub plantings. See table below for key. (Source: Craig Burton via Waverley Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, issue 8, February 2003, p.29)

Trees and shrub plantings	
T1	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>
T2-41	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (all are recent plantings except T4 and T6)
T42	<i>Ficus obliqua</i>
T43	<i>Ficus</i> sp.
T44	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
T45-60	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
T61	<i>Meterosiderous excelsa</i>
T62	<i>Eucalyptus salinga</i>
T63-65	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
T66	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>
T67	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>
T68	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>
S1-26	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
S27-28	<i>Coprosma repens</i>

### 3.2.4 Gardens

Gardens are evident at many levels and geographic locations. As a fenced area of intense cultivation the whole cemetery is, in a sense, a garden.

A peripheral linear garden is located along the northern boundary of the cemetery and various trees, shrubs and commemorative gardens are located throughout it. Only a remnant of the western boundary garden remains as it was developed to accommodate the cemetery residence, office, waiting and entrance area. A fragment of this garden remains to the south of the residence and contains Inter-War period plantings of Oleander shrubs (*Nerium oleander*) running in a line from the residence's garage to the former entrance road.

Other major garden areas are linear in nature as they follow the alignment of both road and retaining walls. They contain mostly exotic plants with occasional representative specimens of the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub flora such as *Banksia* species and *Blechnum* species. Individual planting beds have been created by sandstone sawtooth edging to both define the beds and contain soil.

Individual garden plots have been created by planting the spaces created between the road kerb alignment and the orthogonal arrangement of the grave plots. The character of these gardens is variable - some containing small trees but most comprise prostrate shrubs with a variety of species.

Memorial gardens are also present throughout the cemetery. They are comprised of small scale elements including inscribed stone plants.

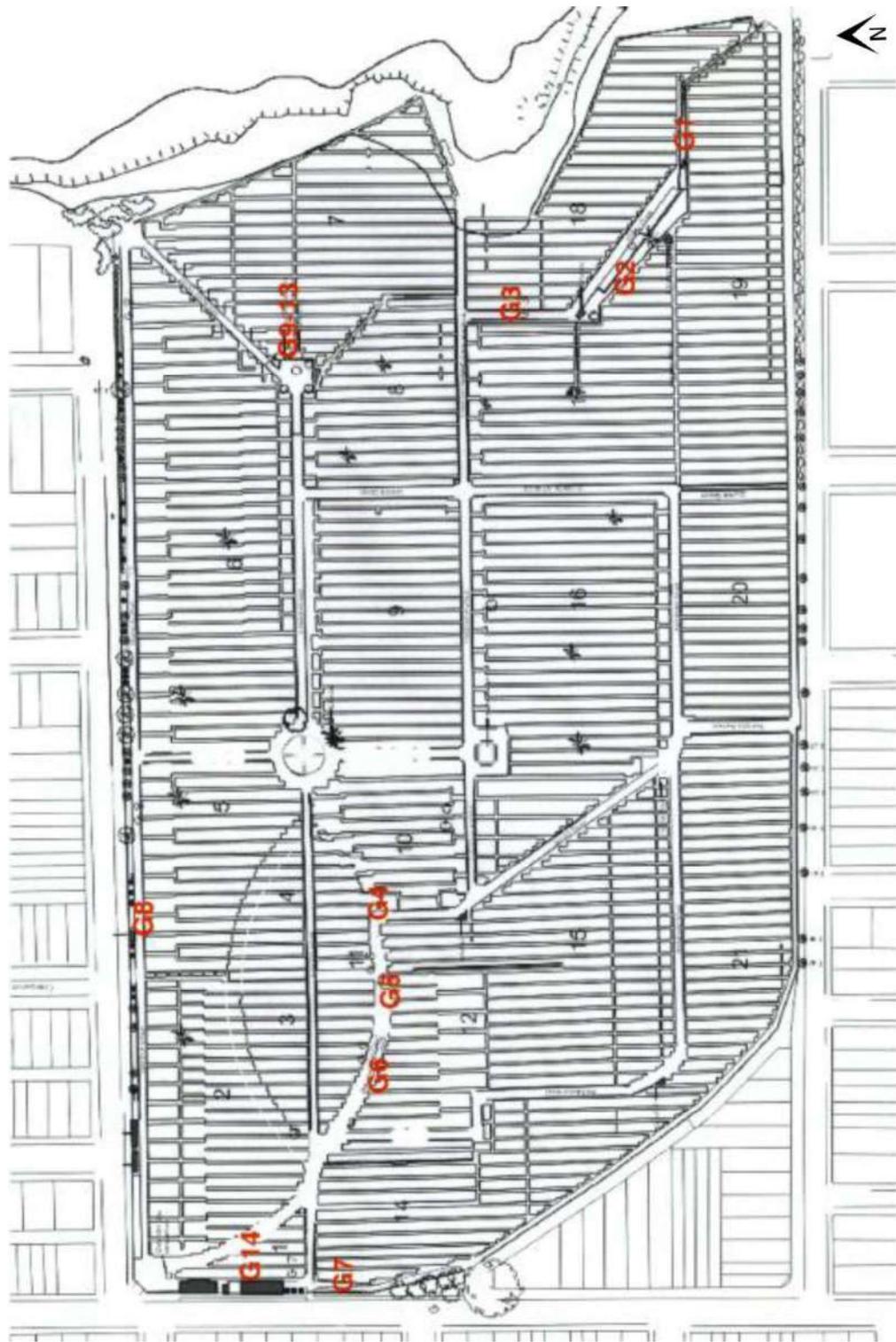


Figure 15: Garden beds. See table below for key. (Source: Craig Burton July 2002, via Waverley Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, issue 8, February 2003, p.28)

Garden Beds	
G1	G1) <i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander), Olive, <i>Coprosma</i> , <i>Lantana</i> and Asparagus fern
G2	<i>Phenix Canariensis</i> (Canary Island Palm), <i>Hibiscus Coprosma</i> , Blechnum ferns, <i>Oleander</i> , <i>Ficus</i> sp., <i>Banksia ericifolia</i> , <i>Bougainvillea</i> , Honeysuckle, <i>Lantana</i> and Asparagus ferns
G3	G3) <i>Oleander</i> , <i>Ostospermum</i> sp., <i>Asteraceae</i> and <i>Acalypha wilkensisiana</i>
G4	<i>Gardenia</i> and <i>Alyssum</i>
G5	<i>Agonis flexuosa nana</i> , <i>Meterosiderous excelsa</i>
G6	<i>Melaleuca amillaris</i> , <i>Melaleuca stypheliodes</i> , <i>Darcunia citroidora</i> , <i>Callisternon</i> sp., <i>Juniperus</i> sp., <i>Acalypha wilkensisiana</i> and <i>Alyssum</i>
G7	Oleander <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> (Nortfold Island Pine), <i>Coprosma</i> , <i>Oleander</i>
G9-G13	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , <i>Correa alba</i> , <i>Banksia Serrata</i> , <i>Baecka imbricata</i> , <i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
G14	(includes the 15 small beds along the curved section of Lawson Road between Sections 1 and 2); <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> (Rosemary), <i>Dietes iridiodes</i> (Dietes), <i>Oleander</i> , <i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> (Port Jackson Pine), <i>Convolvulus enerorum</i> , <i>Buxus microphylla 'Japonica'</i> ; (Japanese Box), <i>Metrosideros 'Thomasii'</i> (New Zealand Christmas Bush), <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> (Nile Lily), <i>Dietes bicolor</i> (Dietes), <i>Plumbago auriculata</i> (Cape Plumbago - Blue), <i>Correa reflexa</i> (Common correa), <i>Rulingia herannifolia</i> (Creeping Periwinkle), <i>Lonicera nitida</i> (Red Hot Poker), <i>Correa alba</i> (Coastal Correa), <i>Dianella revoluta</i> (Flax Lily)

### 3.3 Built Fabric

Within the Waverley Cemetery site are a number of built elements including the entrance gates, roads, administration facilities and graves with associated monuments and surrounds. These are described separately below.

#### 3.3.1 Main Entrance Gates (1880s)

Located on the corner of Trafalgar and St Thomas Streets are the main entrance gates to the cemetery. The entrance gates comprise of three separate elements; six sandstone posts of varying sizes, iron palisade fencing and low sandstone walls. The main entrance gates wrap around the corner, partially extending onto both streets where they connect to a sandstone boundary wall (east) and to the gatehouse building (south).

Two plaques, referenced in the previous CMP<sup>7</sup>, were erected within proximity to the entrance gates, however, these could not be found during the inspections undertaken by CPH. Details of the plaques are as below:

- To the south the gates feature a memorial dedication plaque the Bronte Sub Branch of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen of the Imperial League of Australia to the, "...citizens of the district who paid the supreme sacrifice in the War of 1939-1945". This plaque was installed on 11 November 1950 and includes the names of the president and honorary secretary of the League at the time.
- To the north the gates feature a plaque dedicated by the Council of the Municipality of Waverley to, "...the citizens of the district who paid the supreme sacrifice in the War of 1914-1918".

<sup>7</sup> Allen Jack + Cottier (2003)

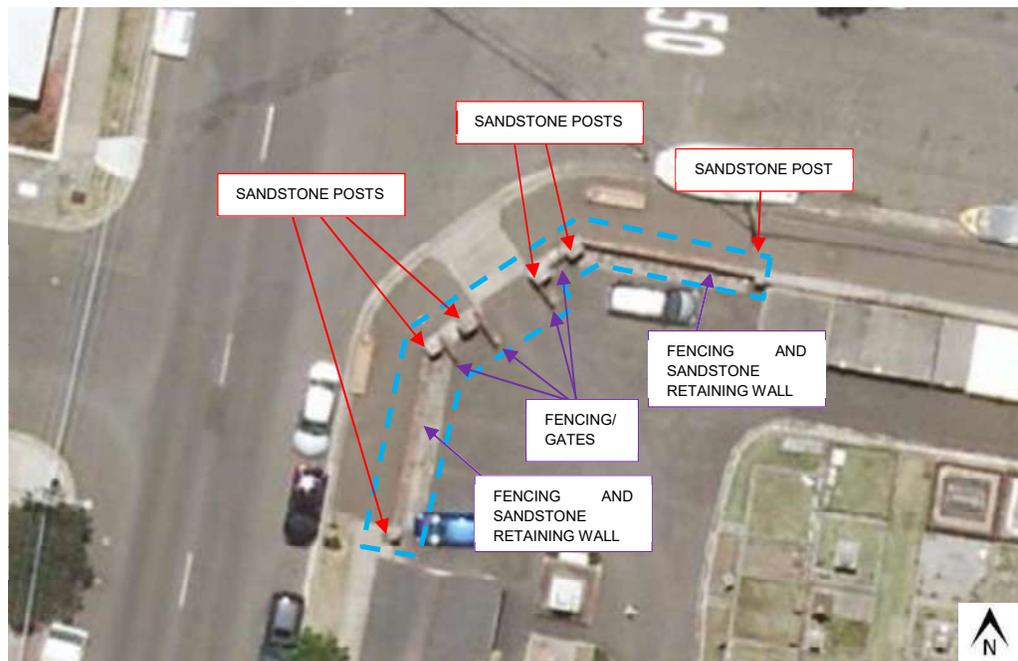


Figure 16: Aerial view showing the various components of the main entrance gates including the sandstone posts, iron palisade fence and sandstone wall. The blue hashed line provides an indication of the extent of the gates. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 26 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

### **Sandstone Posts (Figure 17)**

The sandstone posts are in three different sizes with the central two piers, flanking the main vehicular entrance, being the largest. These posts are of a geometric design with a squared base, squared shaft and decorative capital/ top. The shaft features a trefoil lancet shaped recessed panel on each of the four sides. The panel is painted white and includes the Waverley logo in black and floral designs, above and below the logo. To either side of the recess is an ornate circle. The capitals feature a cruciform pitched roof design with wreaths in the gable end. The roof detailing has also been carved to give the appearance of tiles. Cast iron vehicular gates are fixed to the central posts.

The shorter posts to either side of the central posts are of the same design as the central posts. However, the recessed panel in the side posts remain unpainted. Cast iron pedestrian gates are fixed to the side posts.

The outer boundary posts are located directly on Trafalgar and St Thomas Streets. They are separated from the other posts by the low sandstone wall and iron palisade fence. While of the same design, they are significantly slender than the central and side posts,

The base of all four posts are discoloured as a result of rising damp and the top section of the west facing central post shaft has been replaced.

### **Iron Palisade Fencing and Gates**

Between the central posts is a two-leaf iron gate that opens inwards, providing vehicular access. To either side of the central posts are two smaller iron gates, providing pedestrian access. Between the side posts and boundary posts a palisade fence is fixed to the top of low sandstone walls.

All gate sections contain similar filigree design ornamentation on the balusters.

### **Sandstone Walls**

The low wall features ashlar sandstone blocks and a capping stone. As with the base of the posts, the base of the sandstone retaining walls has discoloured as a result of rising damp. In addition, the altered topography of the site has resulted in some base sections being shorter, particularly within the northern section. The concrete paving outside of the site directly abuts the sandstone retaining walls.

The following images provide an overview of the current appearance and condition of the main entrance gates.



Figure 17: The main entrance to Waverley Cemetery from the corner of St Thomas Street and Trafalgar Street.



Figure 18: View looking north east from within the site towards the four central posts of the main entrance gates (left) and view of one of the two leaves that comprise the central entrance (right).



Figure 19: Sandstone low wall and palisade fencing to the eastern section of the entrance gates.

### 3.3.2 Roads and Paths

The cemetery largely retains its Victorian grid layout with bitumen roads leading through the site, accessible both by pedestrians and vehicles (Figure 20). The roads are lined with kerbing and guttering of either original Victorian-period sandstone or more modern concrete. In some areas, concrete guttering indicates the location of original roads that were resumed to create space for additional burial plots.

As detailed in the history included in Section Historical Evidence, the existing layout of the cemetery and its roads/ paths reflects a grid pattern, first laid out in 1878 by Surveyor Parrot. The roads were first established in the northern section of the site, later extended to the east and south during a period of expansion and subdivision between 1916-1960. The layout focused on the traditional grid pattern, using symmetrical roads and reflecting the topographical character of the site. This meant that the paths would run north and south while the grave plots were oriented east and west. The Rondel Garden (described in Section 3.4.7) was designed as a focal point.

The road present within the site are represented on a plan dating from 1999 (Figure 20). The layout and attributed names detailed in this plan are essentially the same for the site today, although it is understood they are yet to be official adopted (street signs are currently stored outside the office). The following roads names can be found within the site and are mostly derived from the names of people buried or associated with the site:

- Archibald Road;
- Daley Close;
- D'Arcy Way;
- Durack Street;
- Davie Terrace;
- Hargrave Avenue;
- Kendall Road;
- Lawson Road;
- Mackellar Street;
- Martin Avenue;

- Quinn Road;
- Sargent's Way;
- Thompson Road;
- Trumper Avenue.

A pedestrian accessible path is located along the eastern boundary of the site, which is frequented by locals and is known as the 'coastal walk'. At the time of preparation of this document, damage caused to the major embankment by the severe coastal storm of 2016 was visible, with route diversions in place for safety.

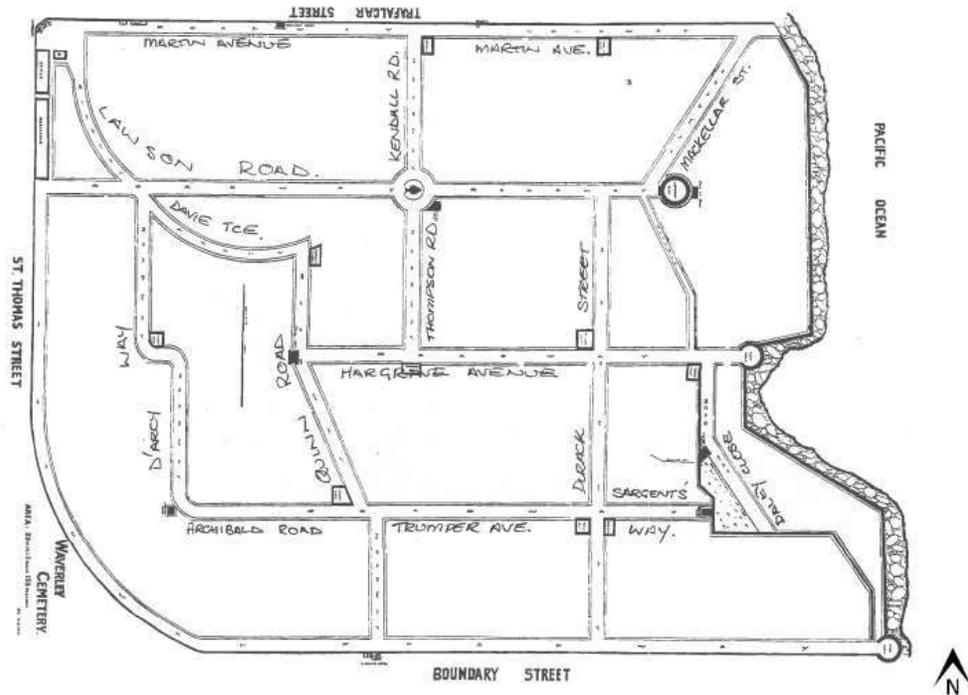


Figure 20: Plan for Waverley Cemetery showing the various roads within the site and their attributed name, as allocated in 1999. The central road has slightly changed and now includes a small semi-circular road to the south. It should also be noted that this map is not to scale and does not accurately represent the shape of each site section. (Source: Courtesy of Waverley Council)

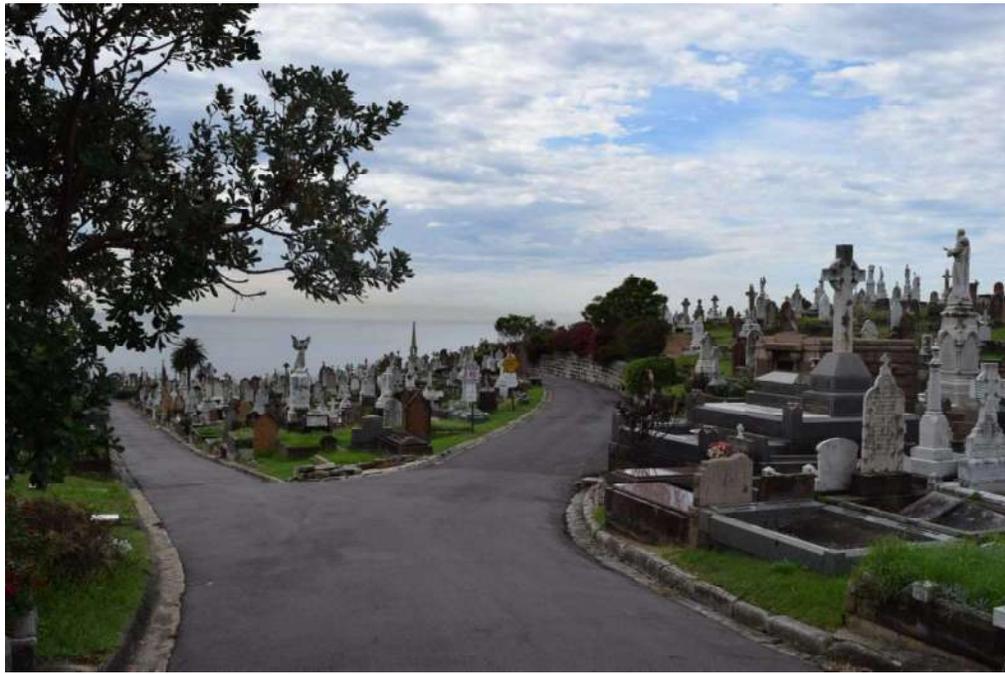


Figure 21: Bitumen roads kerbed and guttered with sandstone and concrete through the site.



Figure 22: Views looking south west towards the pedestrian paths located along the eastern boundary of the site. The image on the right shows damage cause to the coastal walk following the storm of 2016.



Figure 23: Looking north along a section of the coastal walk (left) and the site showing a sealed road, lined with sandstone kerbing (right).

## 3.4 Burial Sections (Sections)

The site is divided into 21 sections, each of which is designated for use by specific religions or general purposes. The boundaries of each section are defined by the internal road network and have been provided with an identifying number (e.g. Section 1), assigned by Waverley Cemetery staff. The numbering system employed for each section is shown in Figure 24. It is important to note that there is no section 13 (which is considered an unlucky number in various countries and to various religions). Of the various sections within the site, 10 are allocated for Church of England burials, six for Roman Catholic burials and five for general burials. The oldest sections are section 1 and section 11.

As previously detailed, the cemetery grounds were originally laid out in 1878 by Surveyor Parrot, based on a traditional grid layout focusing on symmetrical roads and the topographical form of the site. Burial allotments were originally either 3 x 8 feet or 6 x 12 feet in size.

The individual sections are described in Sections 3.4.2 to 3.4.22.

### 3.4.1 Burial/ Memorial Structures

The cemetery's townscape is dominated by Victorian and Edwardian funerary monuments and surrounds, family vaults and memorials. It contains more than 100,000 burials and ash interments, which have filled almost all available space. The presence of later and modern funerary architecture is a testament to the continued use of the site as a burial ground through 150 years and to the changing attitudes towards death during this time.

Several major monuments and memorials are spread throughout the cemetery, generally situated at intersections of large roads and pathways and other important vantage points. Each monument features its own design specific to its significance and many express highly aesthetic characteristics. The character of the area is described by Valerie Garton as follows:<sup>8</sup>

*...As this cemetery was not opened till 1877 the earliest monuments are of the Victorian era showing the bereaveds' desire to externalise their grief in the use of symbolic funerary.*

*Denominational differences are apparent but migrants from European countries are not of great number, indicating the small percentage of Europeans in the area. Throughout the cemetery the use of the harp, shamrock and thistle from Britain indicates the birth place of the interred. Religious differences are obvious with the predominance of the use of Celtic crosses in the Catholic sections compared with the use of Gothic crosses in the Anglican sections. This is particularly noticeable in the older sections but as times changed in later years the headstones have become more cosmopolitan. The general sections are fairly devoid of much grandeur or ostentation showing their simple attitudes to interments (and perhaps also their social standing in their ability to afford such grandeur).*

*Looking at the lawn cemetery neither race nor creed nor wealth are apparent - all seem to be equal. As a society we have changed our attitude to celebrating a burial, probably mainly due to the enormous costs involved.*

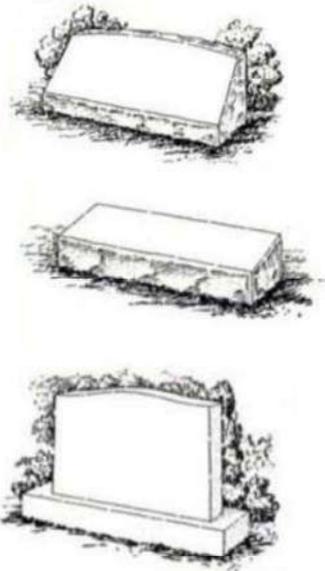
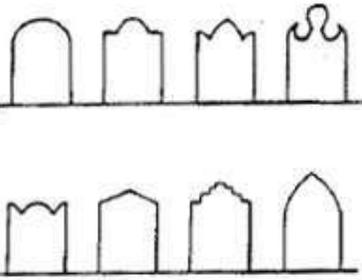
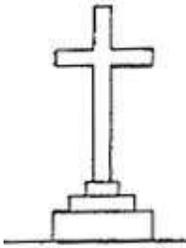
The strong geometry of grave plots and their terraced sandstone surrounds contrast with the grassed areas between and the predominately marble monuments is a central ingredient of the landscape character of the place.

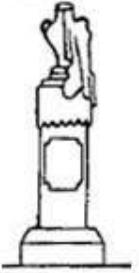
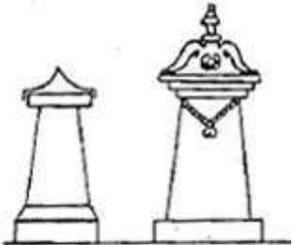
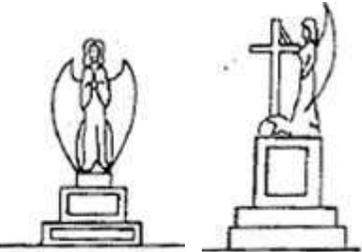
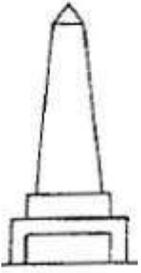
The following table illustrates the key styles of monuments seen within the Waverley Cemetery site.

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<sup>8</sup> Garton, Valerie B, A Survey of Waverley Cemetery 1877-1996, assignment for Local History, University of new England, 1996, p.63

Table 2: Grave monument forms found at Waverley Cemetery

Image	Term (Gilbert, L. 1980, <i>A Grave Look at History</i> )
	<p><b>Lowset Headstone</b> Indeterminate (undetermined?) date</p>
	<p><b>Slab (Norman, Gothic and other forms)</b> Late Georgian - Mid-Victorian (Late 18th - early 19th century)</p>
	<p><b>Calvary Cross (Cruciform)</b> Edwardian-Victorian era (c. 1837 - 1910)</p>
	<p><b>Celtic Cross (Cruciform)</b> Edwardian-Victorian era (c. 1837 - 1910)</p>

	<p><b>Broken Column</b> Edwardian-Victorian era (c. 1837 - 1910)</p>
	<p><b>Draped Urn</b> Late Victorian - Edwardian (c.1860-1910)</p>
	<p><b>Peaked Column</b> Late Victorian - Edwardian (c.1860-1910)</p>
	<p><b>Angel Forms</b> Late Victorian - Edwardian (c.1860-1910)</p>
	<p><b>Obelisk</b> Edwardian-Victorian era (c. 1837 - 1910)</p>



**Urn-topped Column**

Edwardian-Victorian era (c. 1837 - 1910)

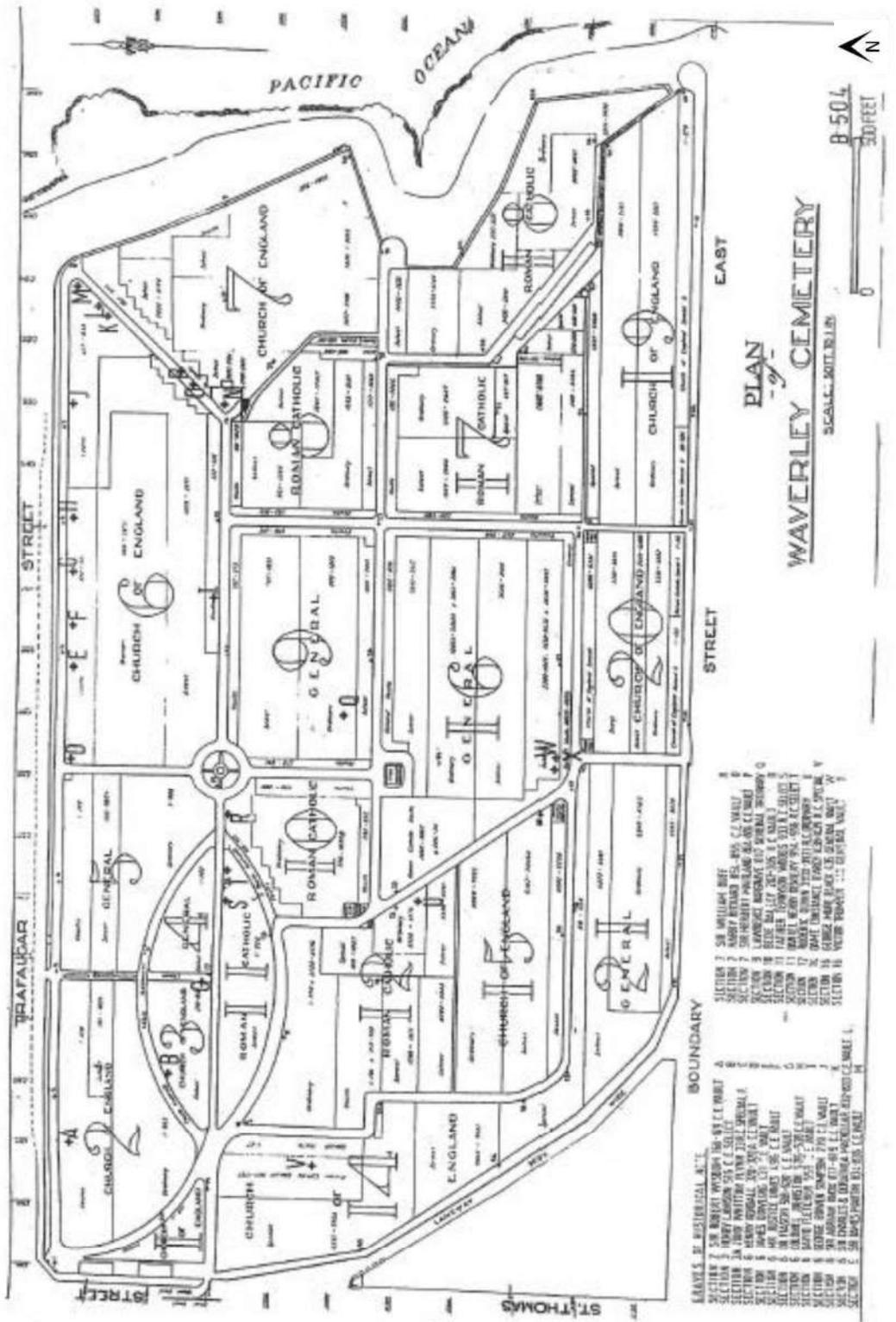


Figure 24: Plan for Waverley Cemetery showing the layout of the site and designation of Sections according to religion. (Source: Courtesy of Waverley Cemetery)

### 3.4.2 Section 1

Section 1 is located towards the north-western corner of the site. Generally triangular in shape, it is one of the smaller sections of the cemetery. Section 1 can be accessed via the main entrance gates, from the corner of Trafalgar and St Thomas Streets and Lawson Street, which wraps around the eastern and southern sides of the section (Figure 25). It is designated for burial of people from the Church of England faith and includes some of the oldest graves within Waverley Cemetery.

Within the northern apex of the section is a large white marble monument with a three-tiered sandstone base, in the shape of a decorative column. Although considered as part of Burial Section 1, the monument is physically separated by a strip of bitumen that runs along the southern boundary of the monument. As such, it is on its own island that is semi-circular in shape, bordered by concrete kerbing and surrounded by low scale hedges and floral plants. The memorial commemorates various men who died in active duty from 1891 onwards (Figure 26).

The eastern side of the section is landscaped with some medium sized trees and interspersed between the graves are sections of grass (Figure 27). A number of monuments are entirely covered with ivy (Figure 28). The grave stones and monuments are medium-large in size and composed of both marble and sandstone, with a small number in red granite. Sandstone monuments are in poor condition, with weathered, often illegible inscriptions. The majority of grave monuments assume the form of obelisks and tablet forms. A small number of Calvary cross monuments and draped urns are also present (Figure 29). Wrought iron palisade fencing/ balustrades are also found on some examples.

Information gathered from a survey conducted by Valerie Garton in 1996 indicates a large majority of the oldest monuments can be found within this section including the following:<sup>9</sup>

- Mary Ann Critchley, 18 May 1879 (grave no.136);
- Frederick Charles Birks, 28 September 1879 (grave no.166-170);
- Annie daughter of William Moreton and Annie Newman, 28 May 1882 (grave no.174-177);
- Mary Wells Holt, 5 September 1883 (grave no.163-164);
- Emma Scanlon, 9 August 1877 (grave no.1).

The western boundary is bordered by built structures including the former Residence and Office buildings. These are described separately below.

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<sup>9</sup> Garton, Valerie B, A Survey of Waverley Cemetery 1877-1996, assignment for Local History, University of new England, 1996, p.16



Figure 25: Aerial view of Section 1 showing the general layout and shape. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 26 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 26: View looking south along the eastern side of Section 1 (left) and a detailed view of the memorial monument (right).



Figure 27: Sandstone kerbing and monuments present in the northern end of Section 1. Note the use of marble, the concrete upstand surrounds to graves and landscaping.



Figure 28: Ivy covered graves and monuments located within the southern part of Section 1.



Figure 29: South-western corner of Section 1.

### **The Cemetery Office**

The cemetery office is located immediately south of the small car park at the entrance to the cemetery, on its St Thomas Street perimeter. It is a single-storey building of random ashlar sandstone construction. The building features steep pitched gabled roofs clad with terracotta tile in a slate grey colour, as well as smaller, decorative pyramidal roofs clad in metal. The tiled roofs have open eaves. The northern part of the office building includes a waiting area with bench that opens to the east and north. Generally, openings feature half round arches.

The Town and Country Journal of 17 May 1879 reported that a 'neat Gothic cottage' of stone was built in the cemetery to provide an office and accommodation for the cemetery manager. The cottage was located on a slight saddle on the high ground. It was orientated to the north and fronted the main central access roads from St Thomas Street near to their junction with the central ellipse. Pymont sandstone was used to construct the Cemetery Lodge, which was implemented by Mr R Watkins, who was an associate of the then manager.<sup>10</sup>

In 1894, additions to the original cemetery office and waiting rooms in the old cottage were carried out by James Redmond.<sup>11</sup>

The cemetery office has been fitted-out for administrative purposes and also contains the cemetery's physical archives inside a Chubb safe.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and configuration of the Cemetery Office.

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<sup>10</sup> Martin Forrester-Reid notes; Dowd 1959, p.172.

<sup>11</sup> Martin Forrester-Reid notes.



Figure 30: Northern and western elevation of the Cemetery Office.



Figure 31: Eastern elevation of the Cemetery Office with steep pitched gabled roof and smaller, decorative pyramidal roofs clad in metal.



Figure 32: Internal view of the Cemetery Office waiting area, within the northern end of the building. Note the tessellated tile pattern to the floor, council dedication plaque inserted on the wall and timber framed arched window.



Figure 33: The interior of the office is one large space, divided by half height glazed timber partitions. The ceiling features timber coverstrips and timber picture rails are present on the walls. Interior furnishings are a more recent addition.



Figure 34: The Chubb walk-in safe contains the original cemetery archives for the site.



Figure 35: The main Cemetery Office reception desk. Note the timber dado and picture rail, fanlight above the main entrance door and the half round window opening.



Figure 36: Interior of the toilets (left) and the external western sandstone wall to the toilets, with the skillion roof also visible (right).

### The Cemetery Residence

The cemetery residence is located south of the cemetery office along St Thomas Street. Like the cemetery office, the building is constructed with random ashlar sandstone steeply pitched roof clad in grey terracotta tiles and half round window openings.

Inside, the building is largely intact and retains many elements of its original fabric from the nineteenth century, including dark timber joinery and mantelpiece. Some ceilings feature ornate plaster mouldings.

The following images provide an overview of the current appearance, condition and layout of Section 1 and the buildings located within it.



Figure 37: Southern elevation of the Cemetery Residence a covered storage area is positioned in the foreground.



Figure 38: Western elevation of the cemetery residence, with entrance portico to the south, as viewed from St Thomas Street.



Figure 39: Interior of the ground floor showing the central timber staircase (left) and a ground floor sitting room (right).



Figure 40: Room on the first floor currently used as an office space.

### 3.4.3 Section 2

Section 2 is located within the north-western corner of the site, to the north of Sections 1 and 3 and to the west of Section 5. It is an irregular shaped block bounded to the north by the northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery (Figure 41). Although separated from the site by Martin Road, for ease of reference the family vaults to the north of the road have been included in the following character description for Section 2. Section 2 is designated for the burial of people from the Church of England faith.

The family vaults located to the north of Section 2 are used by families and are generally cube-like structures that abut one another (Figure 42). Each family vault has been faced with granite, some with sandstone bases, and date from various periods of development, most from the second half of the 20th century. Of note is the grave of Sir Robert Wisdom, barrister and politician (1888) in vault number 168-169.

The character of the monuments and graves present within Section 2 reflects the character seen in Section 1, however, contains a greater diversity of graves with marble. Sandstone and granite monuments are present in smaller numbers, although there is a slight increase in the latter (Figure 43). Sandstone grave monuments and furnishings are generally in poor condition. There is also a greater diversity of monuments than Section 1, including the 'broken pillar' and 'urn-topped pillar' forms. Some burials are unmarked and devoid of monuments. Others still have fallen monuments or are filled with vegetation, particularly at higher elevations. The area slopes down towards the south and is densely populated. The southern boundary of Section 1 is not clearly delineated but appears to follow a series of raised graves.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and configuration of Section 2.



Figure 41: Aerial view showing the location of Section 2, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 27 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 42: View looking north east along Martin Avenue, showing the family vaults to the north and the graves to the south. Note the graves situated directly along the boundary of Section 2.



Figure 43: Southern boundary of Section 2 (indicated in red). The lower inset graves with lowset headstones seen to the right of the image form part of Section 3 and date from c.1960s onwards.

To the east of the family vaults within Section 2 is a coursed ashlar sandstone two-storey amenities building (Figure 44 and Figure 45) and a separate men's toilet facility, bordered by a sandstone wall and accessible by a set of sandstone steps (Figure 46). The amenities building has three storage rooms at ground floor level (Figure 47), a central staircase and tea and change rooms on the first floor (Figure 48).



Figure 44: Southern elevation of the amenities building.

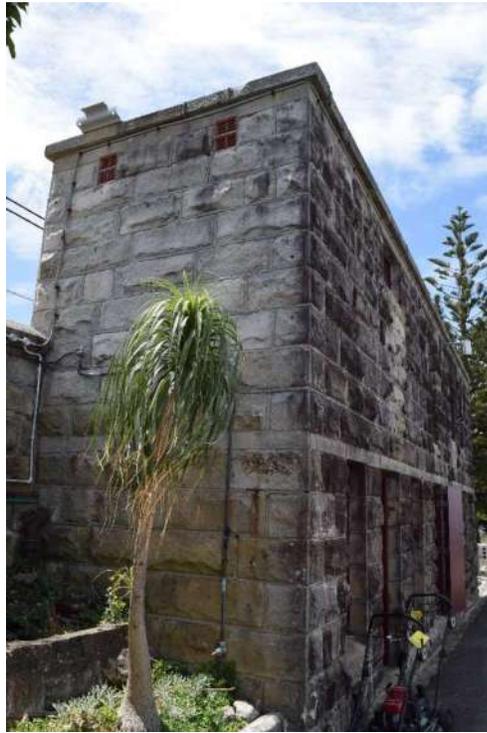


Figure 45: Western (left) and eastern (right) elevations of the sandstone amenities building. The building can also be seen from the street and is rectangular shaped.



Figure 46: Sandstone wall and steps to the men's toilet. Note tree to the west has extended over the wall.



Figure 47: Interior staircase (left) and a first floor lunch room (right).

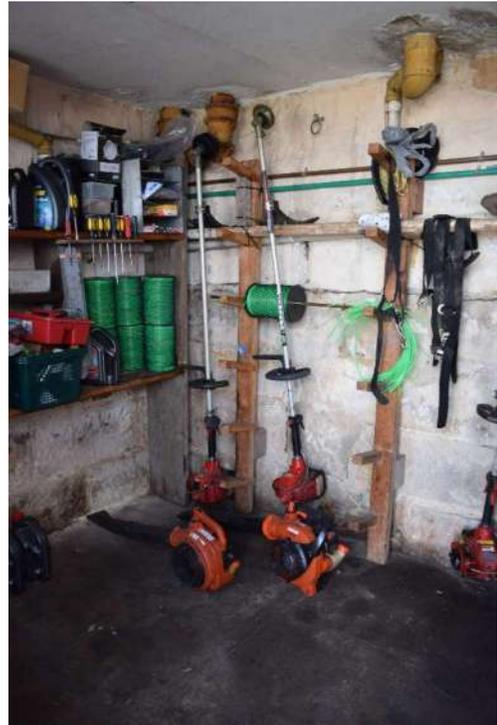


Figure 48: The front door of the amenities building (left) and the interior of a ground floor storage room (right).

### 3.4.4 Section 3

Section 3 is located directly south of Section 2 (Figure 49). It is bounded to the south by Lawson Road and is designated for the burial of people from the Church of England faith.

The northern boundary of Section 3 comprises graves that are generally more inset into the ground and have lowset headstones, with an increased occurrence of granite, particularly in obelisk form. Many graves are not delineated by either monuments or upstand surrounds, which creates the appearance of a more open space (Figure 50). They date from c.1960s onwards and provide a clear delineation between Sections 2 and 3.

The graves within the main area of Section 3 are alike Section 2, varied in design with large monuments and lowset headstones of marble and sandstone. These include urn-topped columns, obelisks, draped urns, obelisks, angels and slab monuments (Figure 52). The area is also densely populated. Various recent interments are found within this area also; some dating to the present year (2017). Of note is grave number 516, which contains the poet Henry Lawson (1922) (Figure 52). Also of note is grave number 1-2, which contains Wee Davie (1878), one of the earliest burials at Waverley Cemetery.

Sandstone kerbing is present along the southern boundary, except a small concrete kerbing section to the south-western corner, where the infill has occurred. There is also a pebble-concrete path directly adjoining the sandstone kerbing to the north.



Figure 49: Aerial view showing the location of Section 3, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 27 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

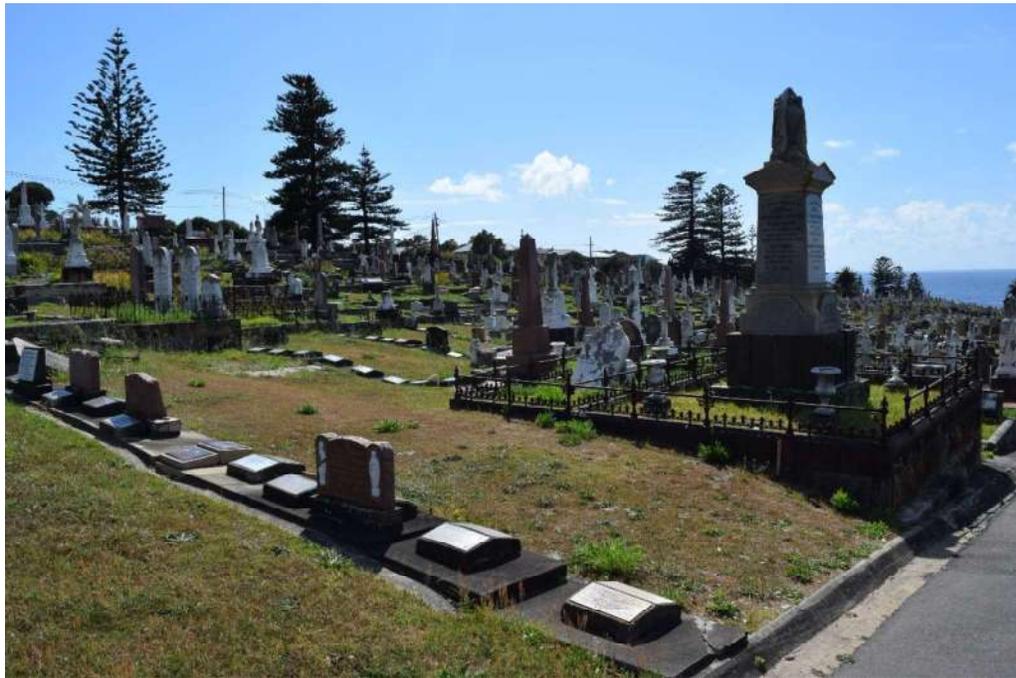


Figure 50: The south-western corner of Section 3 showing the difference in graves within the infilled section, to the left, and the earlier section, to the right. View facing north-east.

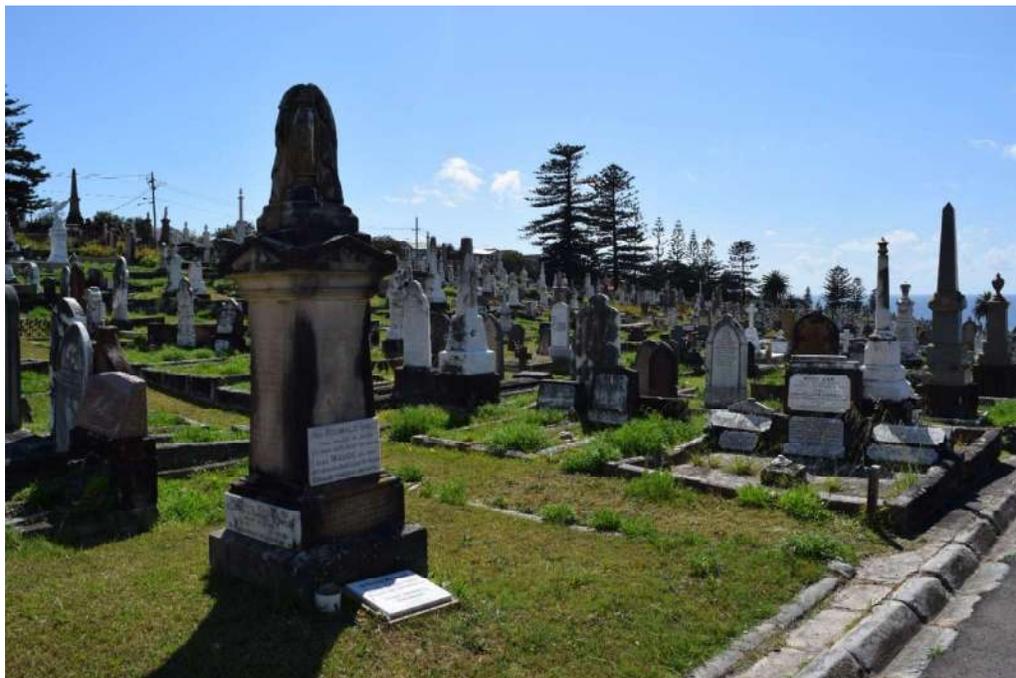


Figure 51: Section 3 contains large monuments and lowset headstones of marble and sandstone. View facing north-east.

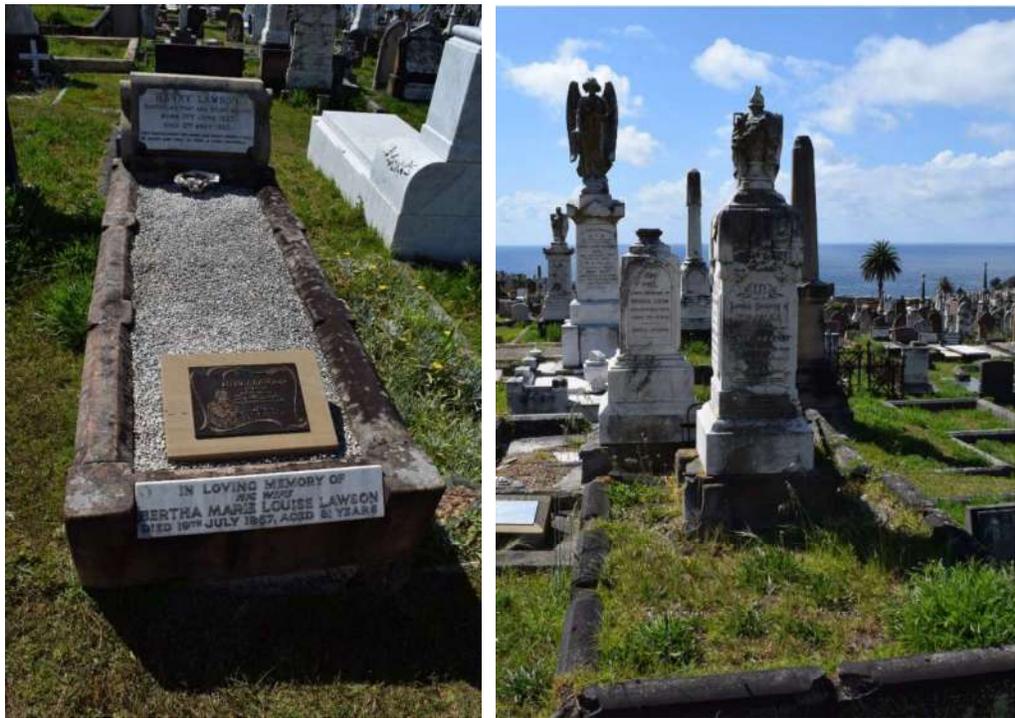


Figure 52: Grave of Henry Lawson (left) and an example of the popular urn grave monument form with obelisk and angel grave monuments located to the east (right). Views facing east.

### 3.4.5 Section 4

Directly east of Section 3 is Section 4, which also mirrors the shape and size of Section 3 (Figure 53). It is designated for general burial use.

Section 4 slopes gradually to the south and graves are arranged within north-south stepped sandstone low perimeter walls (Figure 54). The character of Section 4 is similar to that of Section 3 with large monuments and lowset headstones of marble and sandstone. These assume similar forms, including draped urns, obelisks and angels, as well as slab monuments (Figure 56). There is a higher occurrence of cruciform grave monuments than neighbouring Section 3, with both the Calvary and Celtic cross forms represented (Figure 54 & Figure 55). Monuments are also more elaborate at higher elevations, with the simplest lowset headstones located along the southern pathway (Figure 56).

Graves are also more densely vegetated at higher elevations and several grave monuments have fallen and are in a state of disrepair. Modern graves are distributed evenly with older, with various interments dating to the present century. Of note is the grave (No. 2) of Ruth Allen (1877), one of the earliest graves at Waverley Cemetery.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and configuration of Section 4.



Figure 53: Aerial view showing the location of Section 4, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 27 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

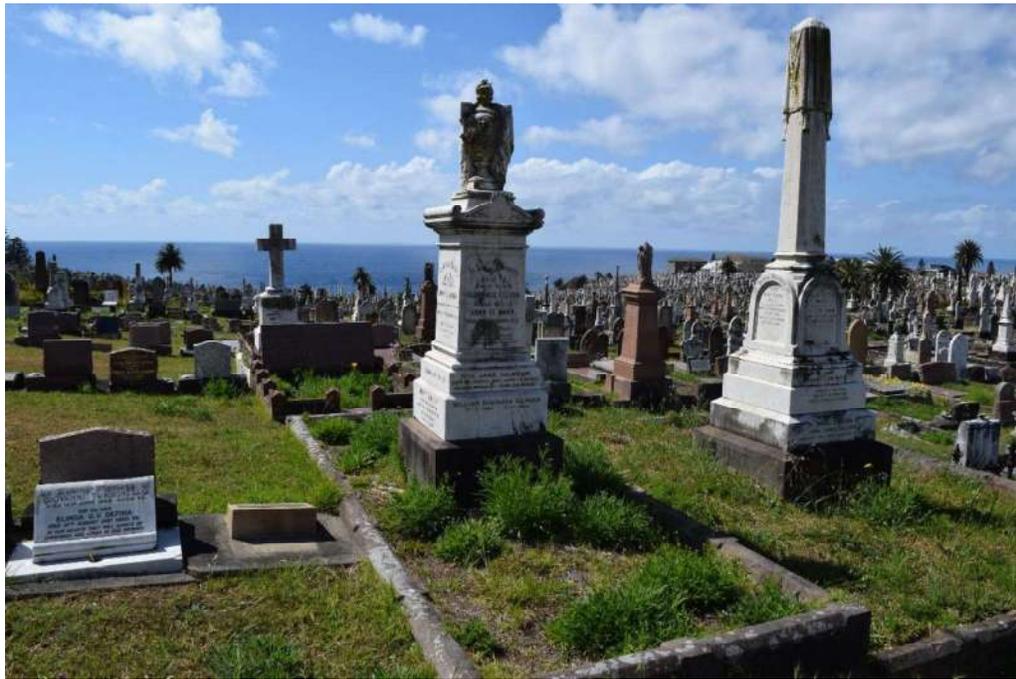


Figure 54: Graves within Section 4 are arranged within north-south stepped sandstone low perimeter walls. View facing east.



Figure 55: Section 4 slopes gradually to the south. View facing north-east.

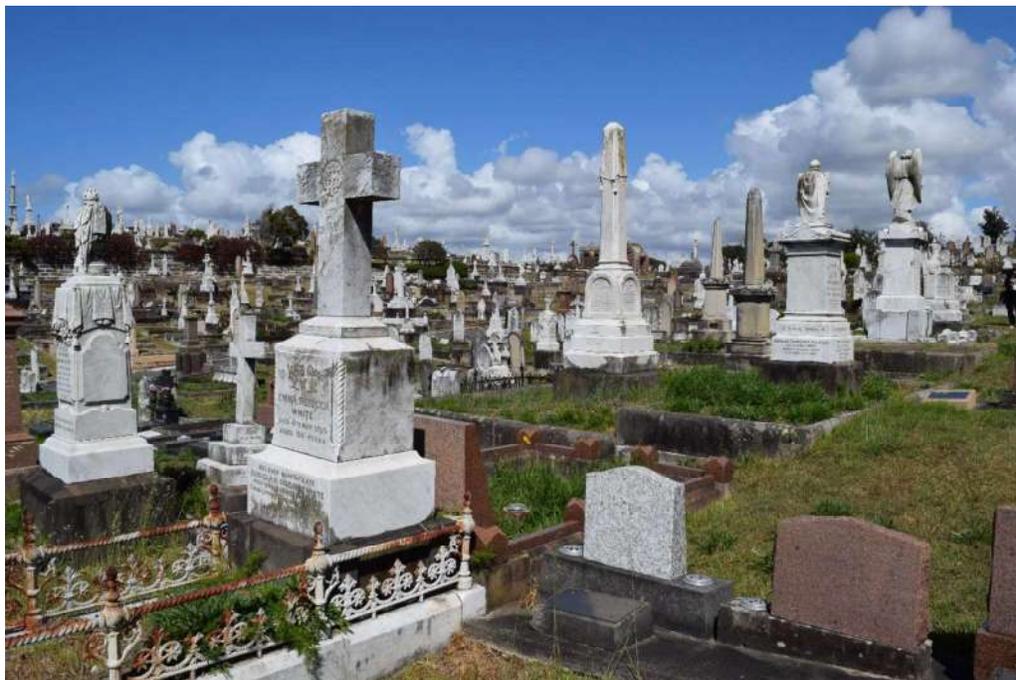


Figure 56: Section 4 contains a large number of cross monuments. View facing north-west.

### 3.4.6 Section 5

Section 5 is located towards the centre of the northern end of the site and is irregular in shape (Figure 57). It is bounded to the north by Martin Avenue, to the east by Kendall Road and to the south by Lawson Road. It is designated for general burial use.

Section 5 rises to the north where it meets the northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery. Trafalgar Street runs parallel with this boundary and its neighbouring properties are clearly visible from within the cemetery (Figure 58).

Section 5 has larger monuments than Sections 3 and 4; consistent with the general observation that larger monuments tend to be found at higher elevations (Figure 59). These often retain their original cast iron fencing. There are fewer sandstone monuments, with sandstone increasingly reserved for low walls and monument bases. There is also an increased occurrence of granite monuments (Figure 60). Of note is a significant increase in the number of large slab monuments. Monuments also continue to adopt a mixture of other forms, including obelisks, draped urns and more modest lowset sandstone headstones with mounted marble plaques.

Graves are more clearly defined and neatly arranged than in either Section 3 and 4. Along the northern boundary grave perimeter walls are substantial and constructed in several courses of sandstone. The northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery, on the other side of Martin Road, is delineated by a white picket fence (Figure 61). The original pathway to the east of Section 5, as indicated on the original map, has been covered in pebble-crete.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and configuration of Section 5.



Figure 57: Aerial view showing the location of Section 4, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 27 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

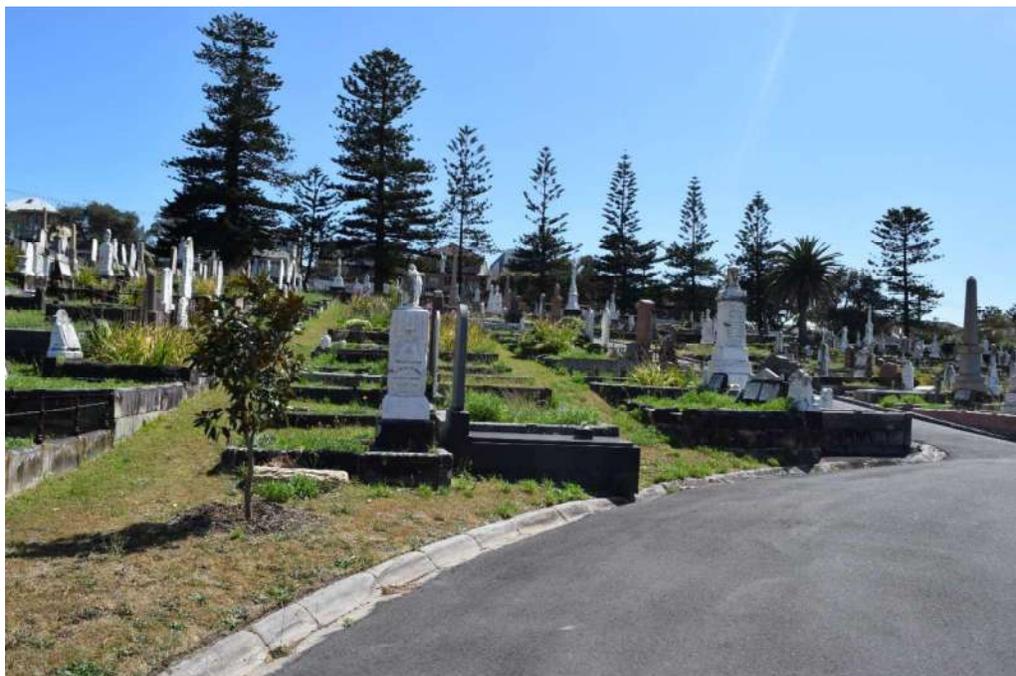


Figure 58: Section 5 rises gradually to the north where it meets the northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery. The southern boundary of Section 5 meets the roundabout at its south-eastern corner. View facing north.



Figure 59: Graves in Section 5 are more clearly defined and, consistent with other section, larger, more elaborate monuments with cast iron fencing are found at higher elevations. View facing south.

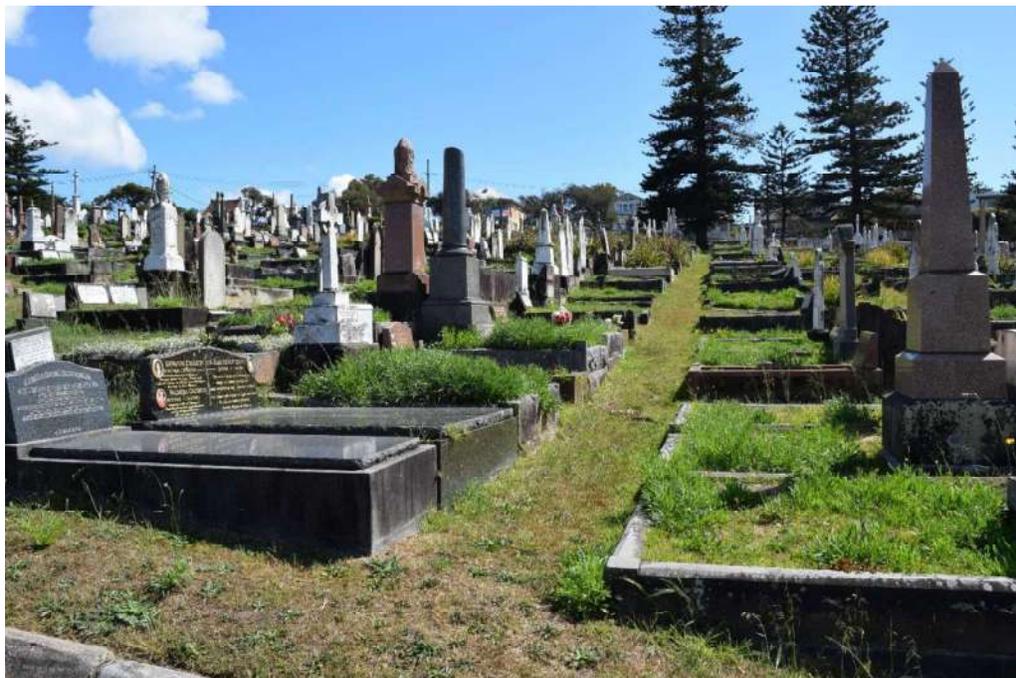


Figure 60: Section 5 has a marked increase in granite monuments. View facing north.



Figure 61: The northern boundary of Waverley cemetery at the north of Section 5 runs parallel with Trafalgar Street, with clear views to neighbouring residences. View facing north-west.

#### **3.4.7 Rondel Garden**

Although not designated a separate number, at the intersection of Lawson Road, Kendall Road and Thompson Road is a raised rondel garden used for the interment of ashes (Figure 62). The rondel garden is contained within a sandstone wall, which appears recent and contains a raised garden (Figure 63). The sandstone wall is surrounded by sandstone kerbing and is accessible by pedestrians via four stairs located to the north, east, south and west. The stairs develop into paths that lead to a central circular area, creating a cross-like pattern.

Within the circular centre is a small Norfolk pine tree (Figure 64) and, between each path, an arrangement of plantings interspersed with ash internments. These are arranged in a radial pattern and face inwards (Figure 65). Due to the topography of the site, the round-about slopes downwards to the east and south.

In 1999 the Administrator was appointed to the position of Cemetery Manager. A programmed restoration of the built infrastructure was commenced with the rondel garden area adapted for cremation memorial gardens as a stage in the improvements to the cemetery based on an understanding of both natural and cultural heritage values of the place.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and configuration of the rondel garden.



Figure 62: Aerial view showing the configuration of the Rondel Garden, circled in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 27 September 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 63: The sandstone random ashlar retaining wall which contains a raised rondel garden with radially-arranged ash interments.



Figure 64: Landscaping is present to the centre of the rondel garden with a small Norfolk pine tree at its centre.

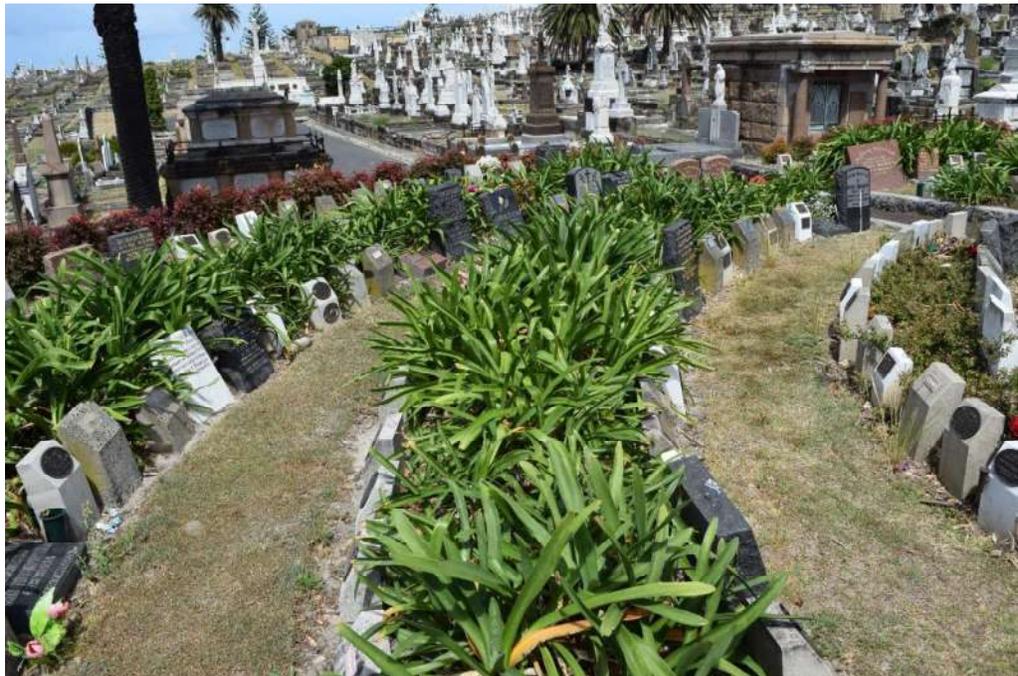


Figure 65: Ash interments are separated by grass and small plants. The markers are of various designs although all of a similar scale.

### 3.4.8 Section 6

Section 6, located to the east of Section 5, is one of the largest sections within the Waverley Cemetery site, designated for use by the Church of England. It is trapezoidal in shape and bounded to the north by Martin Avenue, to the east by MacKellar Street, to the south by Lawson Road and to the west by Kendall Road (Figure 66).

The majority of graves within Section 6 consist of low sandstone perimeter walls and bases topped with marble monuments. There are also a smaller number of granite examples. It is in this section that the Irish/ Celtic Cross appears in large numbers. These are accompanied by a wide range of alternative monument forms, including obelisks, angels and large slab monuments (Figure 67). Tessellated chequered grave surfaces with alternating marble and slate squares are found in larger numbers also (Figure 68). These appear to serve the dual function of aesthetics and protection, particularly from weeds. Cast iron fences accentuate the grave perimeters, although these are, for the most part, disintegrating and discolouring the sandstone beneath.

Section 6 meets the northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery, which is defined by a white picket fence (Figure 69). The eastern side of Section 6 enjoys ocean views and it is here that much larger monuments are found; some adopting particularly creative and technically-sophisticated forms (Figure 70). Of note within this section is the grave of poet Henry Kendall (Figure 71). Originally located in Section 3 next to poet Henry Lawson, his grave fell into a state of neglect. Outraged by this, Henry Lawson's mother Louisa Lawson financed his reinterment and the erection of a suitable monument to Henry Kendall in Section 6.<sup>12</sup>

Also of note within this section are the following graves of prominent individuals:

- Dorothea Mackellar (poet), vault no.832-833;
- Sir James Martin (twice premier of NSW), 1886, vault no.834-836;
- Henry Kendall (poet), 1 August 1882, vault no. 320-320A (Figure 71);
- Sir James Dowling (judge), 1787, vault no.823-824 (Figure 71).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 6.



Figure 66: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 6, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

<sup>12</sup> 'Circular Quay to South Head and Clovelly, Loop Walk L13: Waverley Cemetery' (2007), p.3. Accessed on 07 November, 2017. Available from <http://walkingcoastalsydney.com.au/brochures/documents/L13WaverleyCem.>



Figure 67: Section 6 contains a wide range of monuments, including crosses, urns, obelisks and slab monuments. View facing south-east.



Figure 68: A very intact example of the tessellated grave cover, which appears to have served both an aesthetic and practical function. View facing south-east.



Figure 69: Section 6 meets the northern boundary of Waverley Cemetery at its north. View facing east.



Figure 70: A classical doric-style temple sitting atop a sandstone base is one of Waverley's more unique grave monuments. View facing north.



Figure 71: Grave of poet Henry Kendall (left), view facing south-east. Grave of judge Sir James Dowling (right), view facing north.

### 3.4.9 Section 7

Section 7 is located within the north-eastern corner of the site and is designated for Church of England burials. It is located east of Section 6. The area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the east by the cliff face/ Pacific Ocean, to the south by Hargrave Avenue, to the west by an unnamed street and to the north-east by MacKellar Street (Figure 72).

Closer to the ocean the character of this section is similar to that of Section 6, with a predominance of large marble monuments on sandstone bases and surrounds (Figure 73). These are found in a variety of forms, including Calvary and Celtic crosses, draped urns, obelisks and large slab monuments. Setback further from the ocean, graves are more modest, with lowset sandstone headstones with mounted marble plaques (Figure 75). There are also a large number of unmarked lots. A sandstone 'waiting shelter' of indeterminate function is located on the boundary of Sections 7 and 8 (Figure 75).

The sandstone surrounds of some graves show clear signs of rust, resulting from the disintegration of (no longer present) cast iron decoration. Lichens and algae are present on sandstone grave surrounds and exposure to wind has caused significant weathering. Closer to the ocean, some grave perimeter walls are in better condition as they are constructed in marble or granite, both of which are less vulnerable to these effects.

The original sandstone at the eastern extent of Section 7 has been replaced with a concrete wall and white ordinance fence, installed 20 years ago to a design informed by Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners. The eastern, ocean-facing side and coastal walk is currently fenced off for safety and could not therefore be assessed closely (Figure 75).

Of note in this section is the grave of the former governor of NSW Sir William Duff (1895) (Figure 76), as well as that of Sir Robert Maitland (surgeon) in vault number 864-865.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 7.



Figure 72: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 7, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 73: The eastern, ocean-facing side and coastal walk is currently inaccessible for safety reasons. View facing south.



Figure 74: Setback further from the ocean graves are more modest, with lowset sandstone headstones with mounted marble plaques. There are also a large number of vacant plots or unmarked graves. View facing north-east.



Figure 75: A sandstone 'waiting shelter' is located on the boundary of Sections 7 and 8. View facing south.



Figure 76. Grave of former Governor of NSW, Sir Robert William Duff (left), facing east. Section 7 is currently fenced off on all sides (right), view facing east.

#### 3.4.10 Section 8

Section 8 is located west of Section 7 toward the eastern end of the site and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. Sections 7 and 8 are divided by sandstone stairs and a concrete pathway. The area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the east by an unnamed road, to the south by Hargrave Avenue, to the west by Durack Street and to the north by Lawson Road (Figure 77).

Section 8 consists of large marble monuments on sandstone bases and surrounds. The obelisk form, popular in the general and Church of England sections, has been substituted to some extent with Celtic crosses. These, as well as a number of unique and highly-decorative monuments, are found at a higher elevation (Figure 78). As Section 6 slopes toward the east, these are clearly substituted for the slab monument form (Figure 79). As with previous sections, granite monuments are represented in small numbers throughout (Figure 80).

An increased number of graves include the details of later interments inscribed on the side of monuments. Family vaults line Section 8 on its northern side (Figure 81). Although the effects of moss and moisture are apparent on sandstone features, this section is generally in better condition than others.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 8.



Figure 77: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 8, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

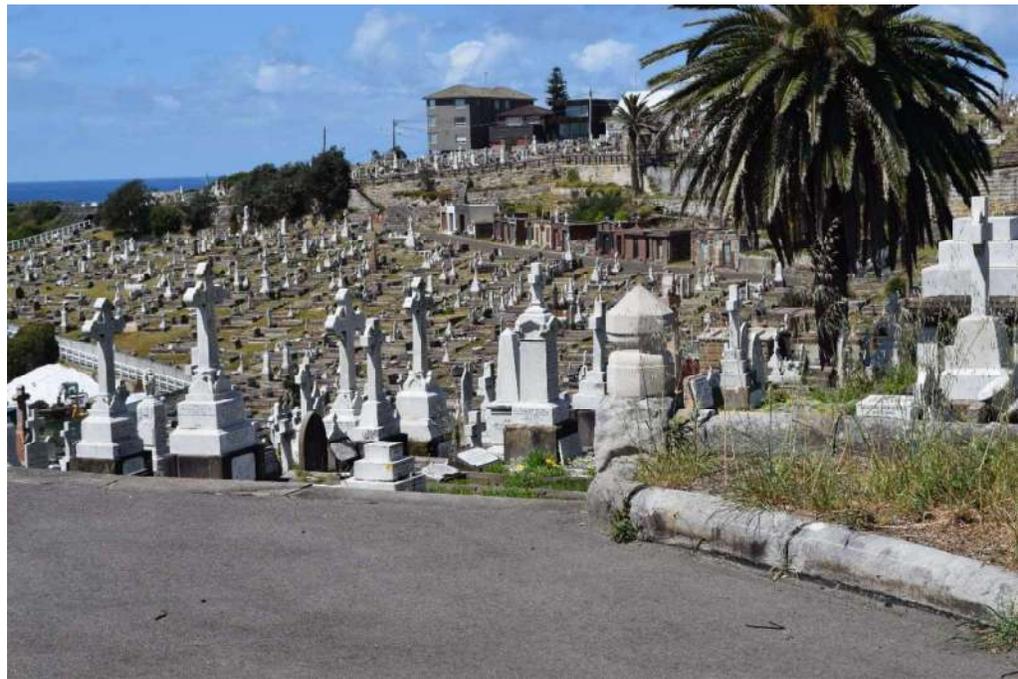


Figure 78: Section 8 has a large number of Irish/ Celtic cross monuments. View facing south-east.



Figure 79: As Section 8 slopes toward the east, the large slab monument form becomes dominant. View facing north-west.

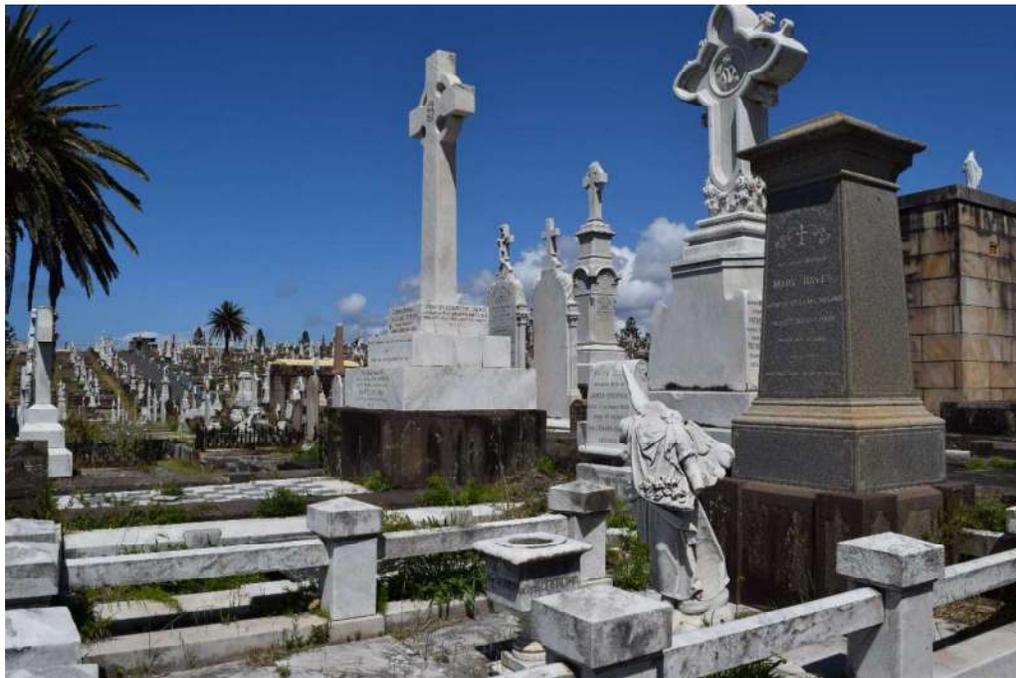


Figure 80: Section 8 consists of a large number of marble monuments on sandstone bases. A small number of grey granite monuments are also present. View facing south-west.



Figure 81: Family vaults line Section 8 on its northern side. View facing south-west.

### 3.4.11 Section 9

Section 9 is centrally located within the Waverley Cemetery site and to the west of Section 8. It is designated for general burial purposes. The area is rectangular in shape and bounded to the north by Lawson Road, to the east by Durack Street, to the south by Hargrave Avenue and to the west by Thompson Road (Figure 82).

Section 9 contains burials of various forms, including single and double plots, with large family vaults at both its far-eastern and western sides (Figure 83 & Figure 84). The majority of graves have very substantial sandstone surrounds, which contain various types of vegetation. Many graves retain their original cast iron decoration. Some areas of Section 9 are very densely vegetated, obscuring graves entirely (Figure 85).

The majority of monuments are ocean-facing and assume the form of large slabs, with a smaller number of obelisks and angel forms (Figure 86). The most popular material is marble on sandstone bases and low surrounds, however, there is also an increased number of granite monuments.

Section 9 is entirely encircled by sandstone kerbing, with a sandstone waiting shelter (Figure 87) located at its north-western corner by the rondel garden, which appears to be of modern construction. Of note within this section is the grave (No.1117) of aviation pioneer Lawrence Hargrave (1915).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 9.



Figure 82: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 9, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 83: Section 9 contains burials of various forms, including single, double and even larger plots. View facing south-east.



Figure 84: Large family vaults, decorated with cast iron, are located at both the eastern and western boundaries of Section 9. View facing south-east.



Figure 85: Parts of Section 9 are very densely vegetated. View facing south-east.



Figure 86: The majority of monuments are ocean-facing and assume the form of large slabs. View facing east.



Figure 87: A sandstone 'waiting shelter' is located at the north-western corner of Section 9 by the roundabout, View facing south.

### 3.4.12 Section 10

Section 10 is located centrally within the Waverley Cemetery site, to the west of Section 9, and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. The area is irregular in shape and bounded to the north by Lawson Road, to the east by Thompson Road, to the south by Hargrave Avenue, to the west by Quinn Road and to the north-west by the south-eastern corner of Section 11 (Figure 88).

Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 10 has a large number of cruciform shapes and slab monuments (Figure 89). Grave configurations include singles, doubles, family plots and family vaults. Like Section 9, substantial sandstone grave surrounds contain vegetation; oftentimes flower beds, which appear to have been deliberately established to prevent erosion.

The western extent of Section 10 borders the eastern boundary of Section 12, which is delineated by a tall sandstone wall and ornate waiting shelter (Figure 90 and Figure 91). Two large palm trees are located on the eastern slope and appear to have been established there for some time.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 10.



Figure 88: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 10, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 89: Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 10 has a large number of crosses and slab monuments. View facing north-east.



Figure 90: The western boundary of Section 10 borders the eastern boundary of Section 12, which is delineated by a sandstone retaining wall. View facing south.



Figure 91: An ornate sandstone waiting shelter is located in the sandstone wall in the south-western corner of Section 10. View facing south-west.

### 3.4.13 Section 11

Section 11 is located north of Section 10 towards the north-west corner of the site and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. It is narrow and slopes to the north. The area is elliptical in shape and bounded to the north by Lawson Road, to the south-west by Davie Terrace and to the south-east by Section 10 (Figure 92).

Although Section 11 is one of the smaller sections (Figure 93), it is comprised of very large monuments. The majority of these are marble, with occasional sandstone examples. The majority are in the form of slab monuments, which are more ornate than previous examples and often have crosses at their apex (Figure 94 & Figure 95). Notably absent are the free-standing cruciform monuments, so prevalent in other Roman Catholic sections. Cast iron grave decoration is common (Figure 95).

The northern sandstone boundary wall contains leaf-shaped plaques with inscribed names, used as a memorial wall (Figure 96).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 11.



Figure 92: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 11, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 93: Section 11 is narrow and elliptical and slopes to the north. View facing east.



Figure 94: Section 11 is comprised of large monuments, particularly in the form of slab and cruciform monuments. View facing north-east.



Figure 95: Cast iron grave decoration is common and hints at particularly ornate graves. View facing south-west.



Figure 96: The northern sandstone boundary wall of Section 12 with ivy leaf-shaped memorial plaques inserted.

#### 3.4.14 Section 12

Section 12 is located towards the western end of the site and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. It is located south of Section 11. The division between Sections 12 and 15 is not clearly identifiable, although evident in Figure 13. The area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the north by Lawson Road, to the east by Quinn Road, to the south by Section 15 and to the west by D'Arcy Way (Figure 97).

Section 12 sits at the highest elevation of all the sections at Waverley. It is comprised of two stepped intervals, which run roughly north-south and are bordered by large sandstone retaining walls topped with a modern fenceline (Figure 98 & Figure 99). Historical records<sup>13</sup> indicate the presence of a sandstone quarry here, which was the likely source of much of the sandstone used in monuments, grave structures, kerbing, surrounds and walls throughout the cemetery. The quarry site appears to have been infilled and stabilised with the substantial sandstone walls that form the eastern stepped boundaries of Section 12.

Graves and their sandstone surrounds are arranged in a crowded, stepped configuration on the steep topography (Figure 100). The easternmost ocean-facing component of this section contains the largest grave monuments and family vaults (Figure 101). Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 12 contains a large number of cruciform shapes (Figure 102). Scroll forms are also found in greater numbers and there is also an increased occurrence of the 'IHS' monogram. The larger monuments to the east are particularly ornate and large in size. The northern boundary is characterized by large monuments with cast iron detailing. The more modest graves toward the west consist of marble plaques mounted on lowset sandstone headstones. Occasional granite monuments are found throughout.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 12.

<sup>13</sup> 'Enlarging Waverley Cemetery', Evening News (June 17, 1914). Accessed on 16 November, 2017. Available from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114336476>.



Figure 97: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 12, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

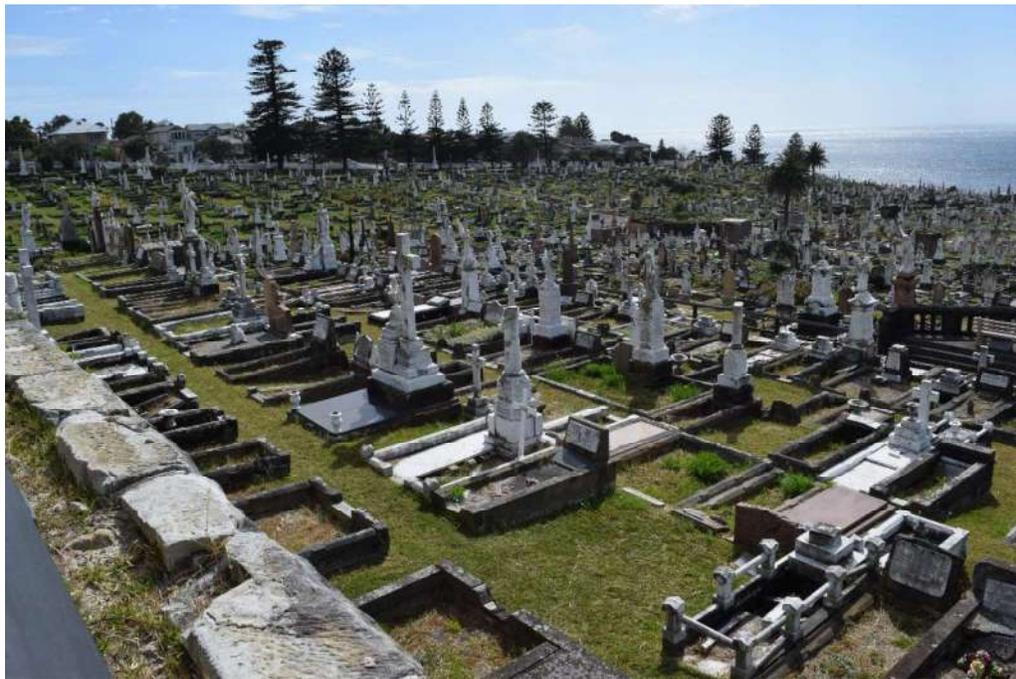


Figure 98: Section 12 sits at the highest elevation of all the sections at Waverley. It is comprised of two stepped intervals, which run roughly north-south and are defined by large sandstone retaining walls. View facing north-east.



Figure 99: The highest point of Section 12 with substantial monuments and family vaults overlooking the ocean. A recent ordinance fence runs the length of the sandstone retaining wall. View facing north.



Figure 100: Graves are arranged in a stepped configuration on the steep topography. View facing south-east.



Figure 101: The easternmost ocean-facing component of Section 12 contains the largest grave monuments and family vaults. View facing south-west.



Figure 102: Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 12 contains a large number of cruciform shapes. View facing east.

### 3.4.15 Section 14

Section 14 is located along the western boundary of the site to the west of Section 12 and is designated for Church of England burials. The area is irregular in shape and bounded to the north by Lawson Road, to the south by Section 21, to the east by D'Arcy Way and to the west by the cemetery gates, Fig Tree Lane and St Thomas Street (Figure 103).

Section 14 is located some distance from the main entrance of the cemetery and is in noticeably poorer condition than those sections located in closer proximity (Figure 104). Graves are overgrown and grave placement is more crowded; so much so that a new grave configuration is observed with graves placed horizontally through the middle of the regular vertically-arranged rows (Figure 105).

Larger marble monuments are located toward the northern boundary (Figure 106 & Figure 107), closer to the cemetery entrance, as well as a series of sizeable family vaults along the perimeter (Figure 108). The majority of monuments consist of lowset sandstone headstones and surrounds with mounted marble plaques. These are modest and adopt simple forms. Urn monuments are also particularly prevalent.

Of note in this section is the grave (No.1438-1439) of renowned obstetrician and gynaecologist, Dame Constance D'Arcy.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 14.



Figure 103: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 14, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

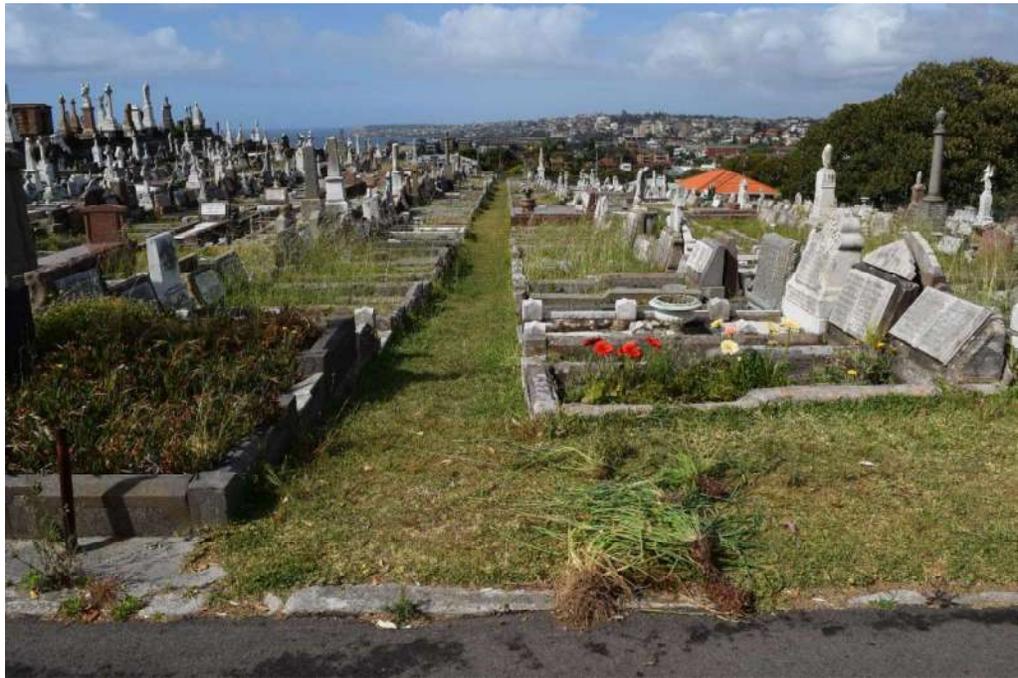


Figure 104: The graves of section 14 become more crowded and modest in design on its southern side. View facing east.

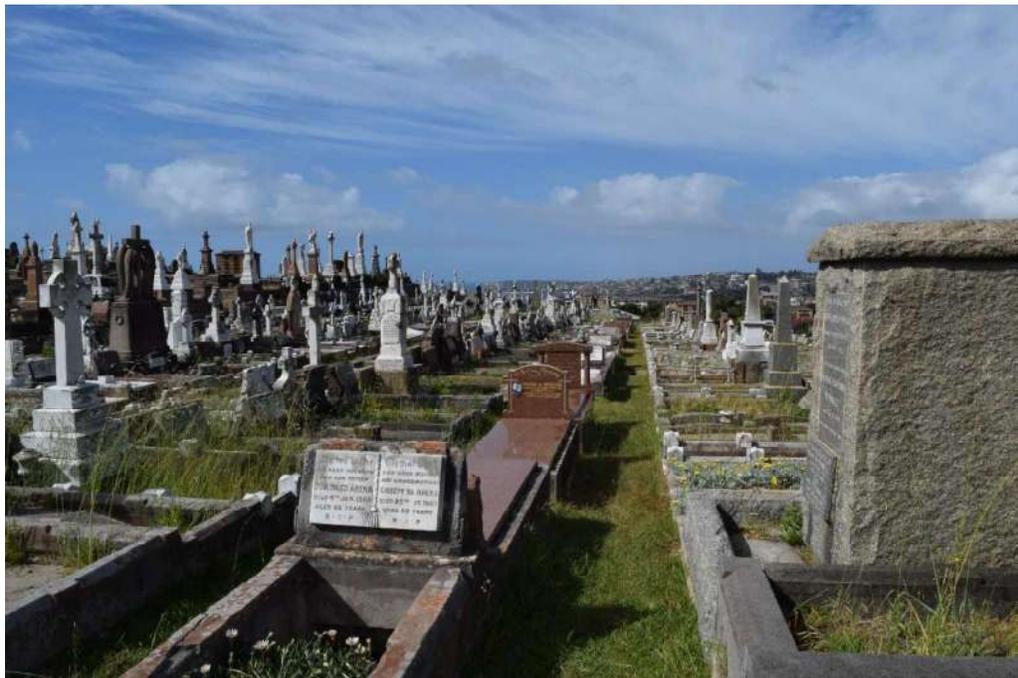


Figure 105: A new grave configuration in Section 14 has graves placed horizontally through the middle of the regular vertically-arranged rows. View facing south.



Figure 106: Larger, more elaborate monuments are located closer to the main office building and entrance toward the north of Section 14. View facing north-west.

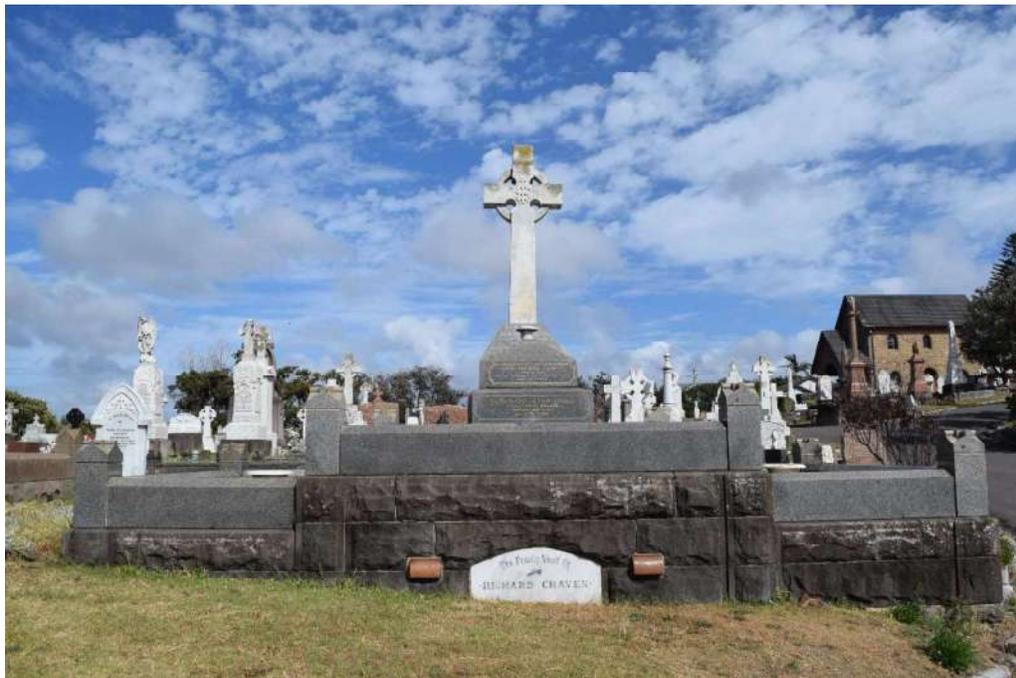


Figure 107: Large marble monuments are found along the northern boundary of Section 14 and proximal to the office building. View facing west.



Figure 108: A series of large family vaults is located along the northern perimeter of Section 14. View facing east.

#### 3.4.16 Section 15

Section 15 is located towards the south-western end of the site and is designated for Church of England burials. It is located east of Section 14. The area is generally trapezoidal in shape and bounded to the east by Quinn Road, to the south by Archibald Road, to the west by D'Arcy Way and to the north by Section 12 (Figure 109).

Section 15 is very similar to Section 14, in that it is in similarly poor condition, with vegetation and erosion compromising the integrity of graves. Many graves are unmarked (Figure 110). The majority of graves are very modest, with sandstone surrounds and lowset headstones with mounted marble plaques in the form of books, scrolls and a variety of other forms (Figure 111). A small number of larger monuments are located closer to the perimeter, particularly on the eastern, ocean-facing side (Figure 112). These are found in the form of obelisks or Cavalry crosses in marble and red granite (Figure 113).

The eastern and southern boundaries of Section 15 are delineated by a recent ordinance fence. This sits above a substantial sandstone retaining wall which forms the boundary with Sections 16 and 21 below. This stepped transition also coincides with the historically-documented quarry site.<sup>14</sup>

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 15.

<sup>14</sup> 'Enlarging Waverley Cemetery', Evening News (June 17, 1914). Accessed on 16 November, 2017. Available from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114336476>.



Figure 109: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 15, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

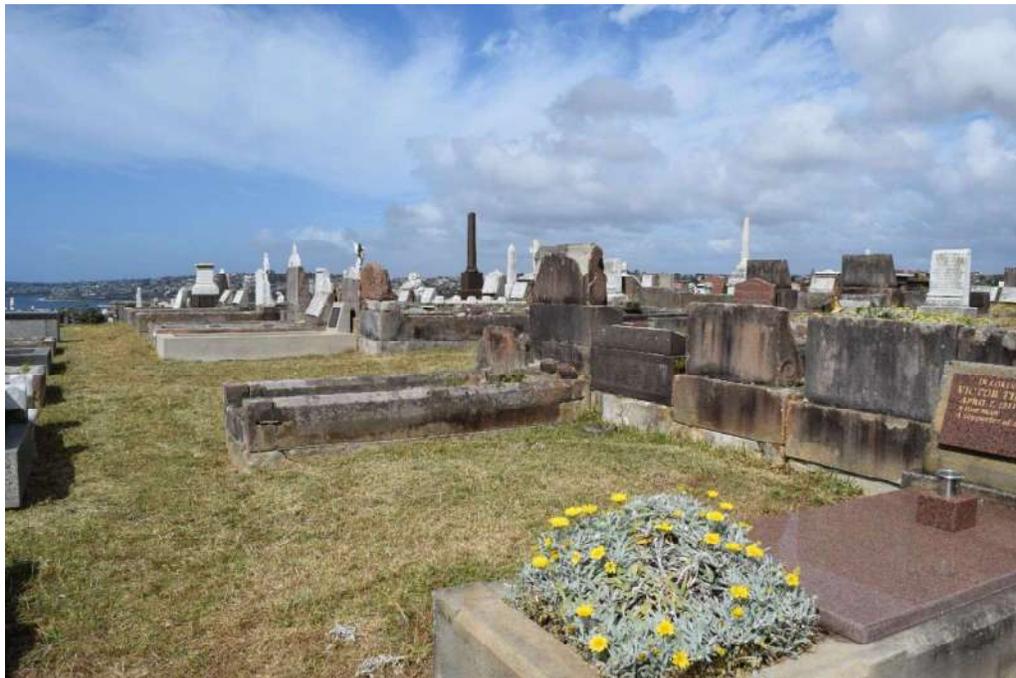


Figure 110: Many plots are unmarked or in poor condition. View facing south-east.



Figure 111: The majority of monuments are modest in Section 15 and consist mostly of sandstone surrounds and lowset headstones with mounted marble plaques in the form of books, scrolls and a variety of other forms. View facing east.

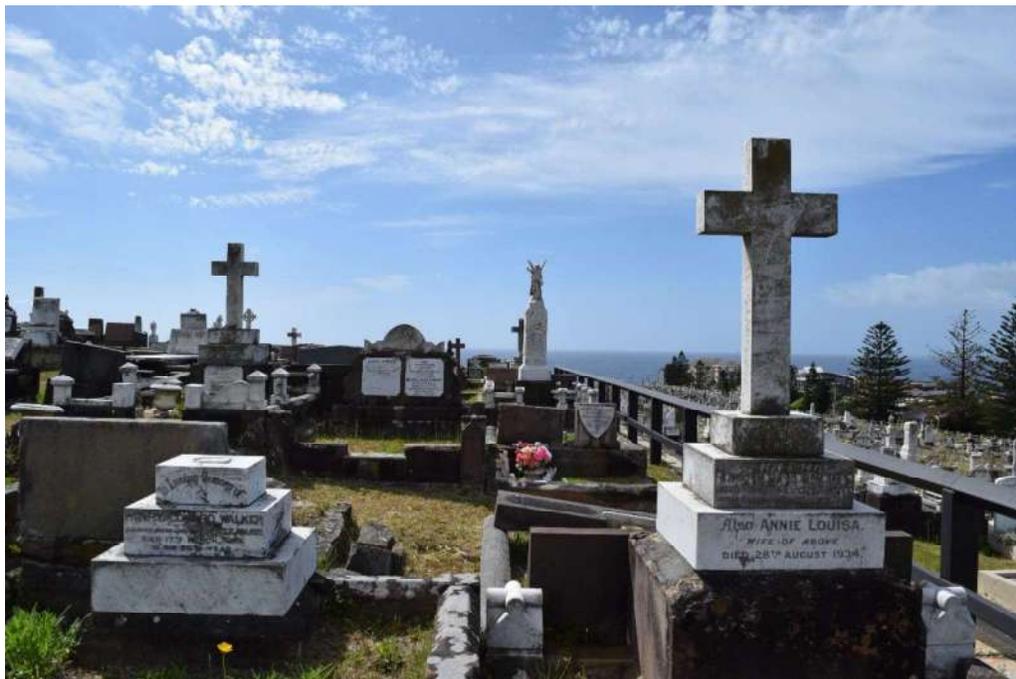


Figure 112: A small number of larger monuments are located closer to the perimeter, particularly on the eastern, ocean-facing side. View facing east.



Figure 113: Larger monuments in Section 15 are found in the form of obelisks or crosses. View facing south.

#### 3.4.17 Section 16

Section 16 is located centrally within the Waverley Cemetery site and east of Section 15. It is designated for general burial purposes. The area is trapezoidal in shape and bounded to the north by Hargrave Avenue, to the east by Durack Street, to the south by Trumper Avenue and to the west by Quinn Road (Figure 114).

Section 16 is characterised by a very large number of cruciform shapes, particularly the Celtic cross (Figure 115). Most are of marble composition, with occasional grey granite examples. Some large obelisks and urns, as well as a number of unusual forms, are also present (Figure 116). These are interspersed with more modest lowset sandstone headstones with marble plaques (Figure 117). The south-western boundary and north-western corner consist of particularly large and ornate monuments, as well as a series of vaults (Figure 118). Tessellated grave surfaces are also relatively well-preserved in this section. The eastern boundary of Section 16 is currently fenced off (Figure 119).

In the northern boundary of Section 16, on a separate island surrounded by sandstone kerbing, is a particularly large and ornate monument referred to as the 'Irish Martyrs Memorial'. This consists of a very large marble cross, which sits atop a mosaic-decorated marble podium. All components are in very good condition; owing to the extensive conservation works which have been recently undertaken (Figure 120 & Figure 121).

Of note in this section is the grave (general vault No. 440) of famous cricketer, Victor Trumper (1915) (Figure 122).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 16.



Figure 114: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 16, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

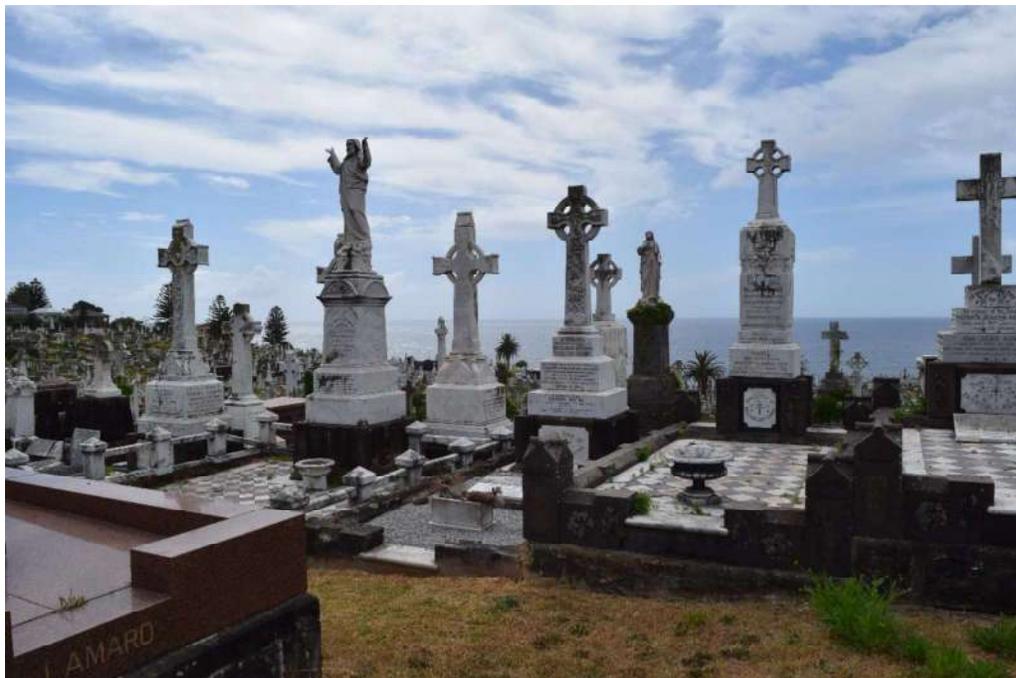


Figure 115: Section 16 contains a very large number of cruciform styles, particularly the Celtic type. View facing east.



Figure 116: Section 16 contains some unusual grave monuments, including this podium-style example. View facing east.



Figure 117: Larger marble and grey granite monuments are interspersed with more modest forms consisting of lowset sandstone headstones with marble plaques.



Figure 118: The north-western corner of Section 16 with the sandstone retaining wall of the eastern boundary of Section 15 visible on the right. View facing south-east.



Figure 119: Section 16 contains number of unusual monument forms (left), view facing east. The eastern boundary of Section 16 is currently fenced off (right), view facing north.



Figure 120: The Irish Martyrs Memorial at Waverley Cemetery, which is located within the northern boundary of Section 16 and is surrounded on all four sides by sandstone kerbing and roadway. View facing south.



Figure 121: The intricate mosaics of the Irish Martyrs Memorial are well-maintained.

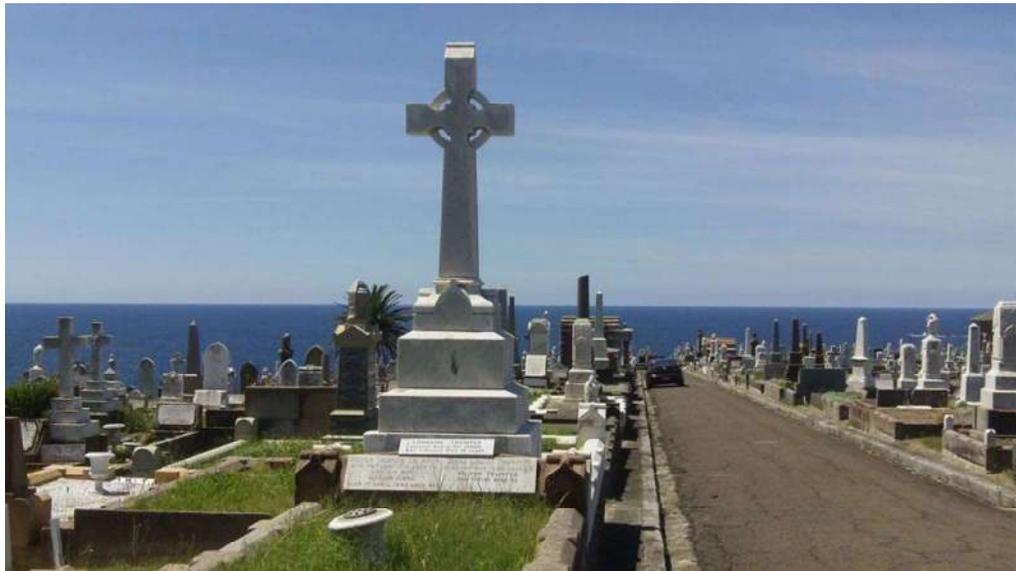


Figure 122: Grave of cricketer Victor Trumper, Section 16, Family Vault, Row 17, Plot 440G (Source: <http://www.espncricinfo.com/australia/content/image/555011.html?object=7980;dir=next>)

#### 3.4.18 Section 17

Section 17 is located east of Section 16 towards the south-eastern corner of the site and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. The area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the north by Hargrave Avenue, to the east by Daley Close, to the south by Sargent's Way and to the west by Durack Street (Figure 123).

Section 17 is very similar to Section 18, with a large number of marble Celtic crosses on sandstone bases (Figure 124). Those located along the western boundary are particularly uniform and ornate. Set against the backdrop of the ocean, these make for a dramatic view (Figure 125). At the eastern boundary of Section 17 a large number of angel monuments are present.

Graves show clear signs of wind erosion, which is likely to have been caused by their location, proximal to the ocean (Figure 126). Chequered tesserae which decorate the surface of graves are often missing and the interiors hollowed out. Sandstone surrounds are often collapsed and wrought iron detailing corroded as the result of rust and exposure to sea spray (Figure 127 & Figure 128).

A small sandstone structure with steep timber-shingled roof pitch of indeterminate function is located on the eastern boundary of Section 17 (Figure 129).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 17.



Figure 123: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 17, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

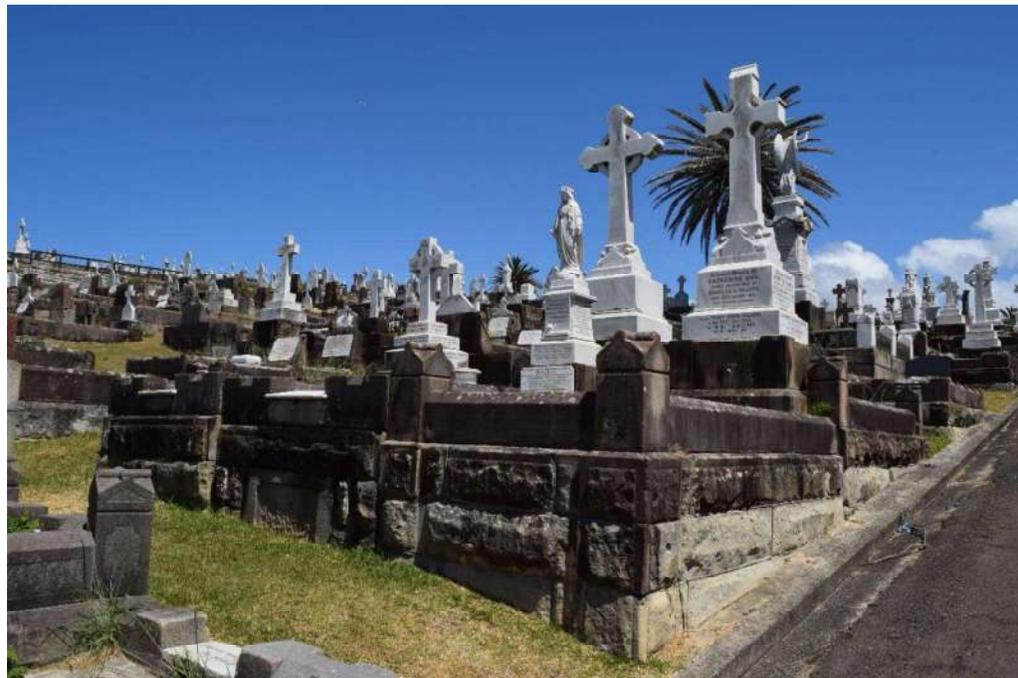


Figure 124: Like Section 18, Section 17 has a large number of marble crosses sitting atop sandstone bases. View facing north-west.



Figure 125: Cruciform monuments located along the western boundary of Section 17 are particularly large and ornate. View facing north-east.

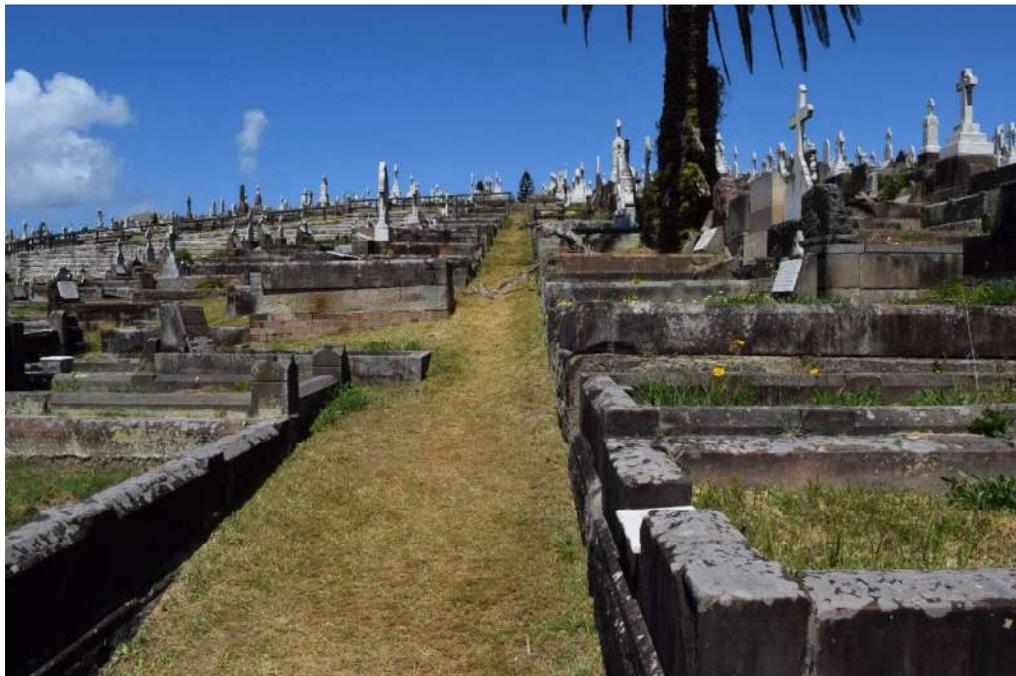


Figure 126: Section 17 contains a number of large palm trees. Graves show clear signs of wind erosion, likely to have been caused by their proximity to the ocean. View facing west.



Figure 127: Cast iron surrounds on graves is clearly corroded as the result of rust and exposure to sea spray. This damp is also manifest in the lichens and on grave surrounds. View facing south-east.



Figure 128: Examples of collapsed and eroded graves within Section 17.



Figure 129: A small sandstone structure with steep timber-shingled roof is located on the eastern boundary of Section 17. It is currently inaccessible due to the recent landslip. View facing east.

#### 3.4.19 Section 18

Section 18 is located towards the south-eastern corner of the site and is designated for Roman Catholic burials. It is located east of Section 17. The area is irregular in shape and is bounded to the north by Hargrave Avenue, to the south by Section 19, to the east by the cliff face/ Pacific Ocean and to the west by Daley Close (Figure 130).

Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 18 has a large number of marble crosses on sandstone bases (Figure 131). A number of these larger monuments have the details of later internments inscribed on their sides. Lowset sandstone headstones with mounted marble plaques are also found in large numbers in a mixture of single and double plots (Figure 132). A large number of graves are significantly hollowed by erosion, particularly those on the ocean-facing eastern side (Figure 133), and contain grass and weeds. Sandstone surrounds are often collapsed at the sides or missing sections.

The western boundary of Section 18 runs parallel with the substantial sandstone retaining wall which forms the eastern boundary of Section 17. The upper portion of the wall contains a modern concrete addition with railings and inclusions of the original sandstone. Toward the north of this wall is located a sandstone waiting shelter, which appears to be an original inclusion (Figure 134). As one continues south, a row of family vaults is arranged along the sandstone wall, some of which are topped with marble crosses (Figure 135). These are constructed in brick with granite and marble facades. Small ornamental stone vases sit on the steps outside of these. At the southernmost point of the sandstone wall is a staircase which provides access to Section 17 (Figure 136).

The eastern boundary of Section 18 contains a number of unmarked graves of unknown and stillborn babies (Figure 130). This section of the cemetery is currently inaccessible, however, due to the landslip and collapsed coastal walkway. Like Section 17, Section 18 is entirely fenced off at present and its eastern ocean-facing side could not therefore be assessed in detail.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 18.



Figure 130: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 18, outlined in red. Location of unmarked infant burials indicate in blue. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

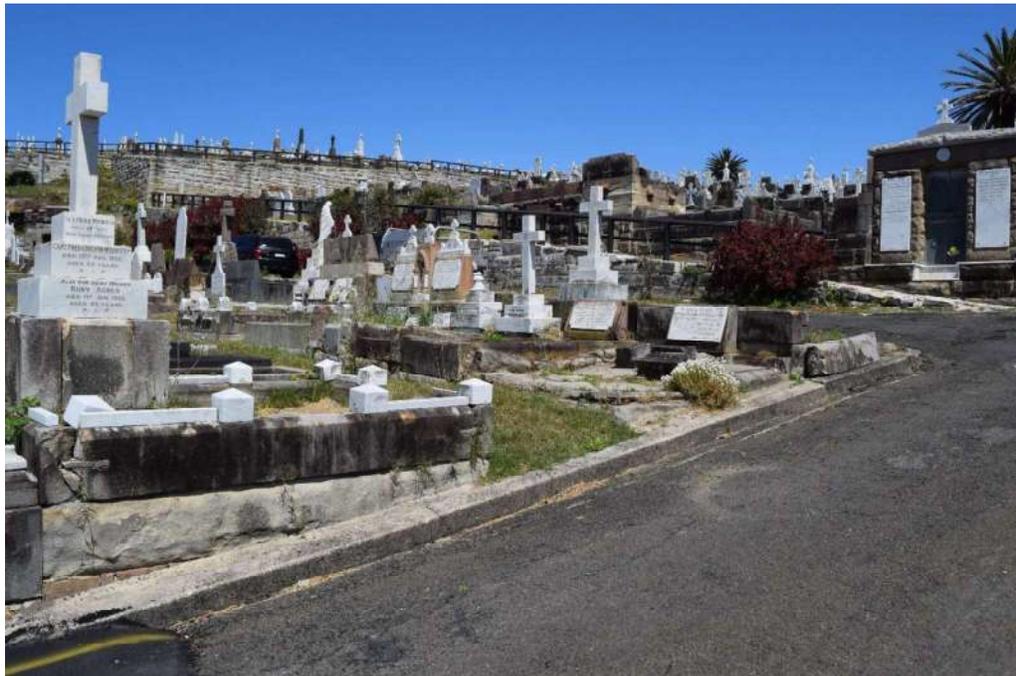


Figure 131: Like other Roman Catholic sections, Section 18 has a large number of marble crosses sitting atop sandstone bases. View facing west.



Figure 132: Sandstone lowset headstones with mounted marble plaques are found in large numbers in a mixture of single and double plots. View facing south-east.

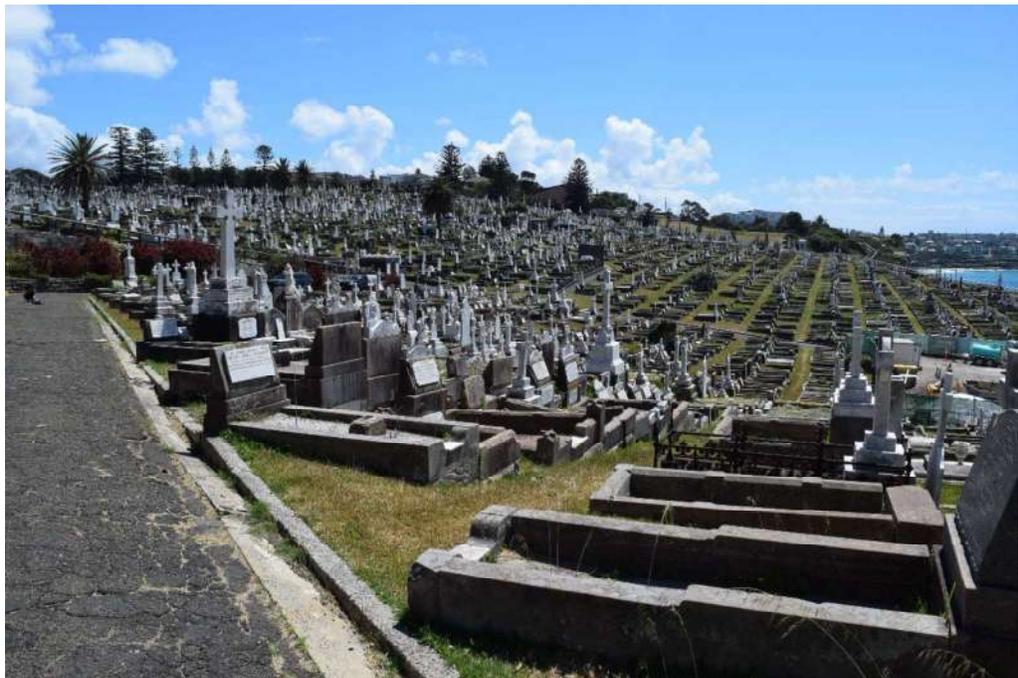


Figure 133: A large number of graves are significantly hollowed by erosion, particularly those on the ocean-facing eastern side. View facing north.



Figure 134: Toward the north of the sandstone retaining wall at the eastern boundary of Section 17 is a sandstone waiting shelter, which appears to be an original inclusion. View facing west.



Figure 135: A row of family vaults, each constructed in brick with granite or marble facing to the front arranged along the sandstone wall. View facing south-west.



Figure 136: At the southernmost point of the sandstone wall is a staircase which provides access to Section 17. View facing west.

#### 3.4.20 Section 19

Section 19 is located south of Section 18 in the south-eastern corner of the site and is designated for Church of England burials. The area is trapezoidal in shape and is bounded to the north by Sargent's Way, to the east by Section 18, to the south by an unnamed internal road and to the west by Durack Street (Figure 137).

Section 19 has significantly fewer cruciform monuments than the previous Roman Catholic sections. It instead contains a more varied combination of forms, including urns, slab monuments and lowset sandstone headstones with marble mounted plaques (Figure 138). Graves are mostly single and defined by prominent sandstone surrounds. There are also a number of unmarked graves. A small number of larger, more elaborate monuments are located on the eastern boundary, including a number of crosses and angel forms (Figure 139).

The overall condition of this section is poor, with many crumbling grave slabs and collapsed surrounds (Figure 140). Rust is apparent on surrounds, suggesting that a large number originally included iron decoration. Those graves located closer to the eastern ocean-facing side are particularly weathered and rusted (Figure 141).

The southern and eastern boundaries of Section 19 are currently fenced off as part of the landslip works and safety measures (Figure 142).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 19.



Figure 137: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 19, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 138: Section 19 has fewer cruciform monuments and a more varied combination of forms, including urns, slab monuments and the lowset sandstone headstones. View facing south.

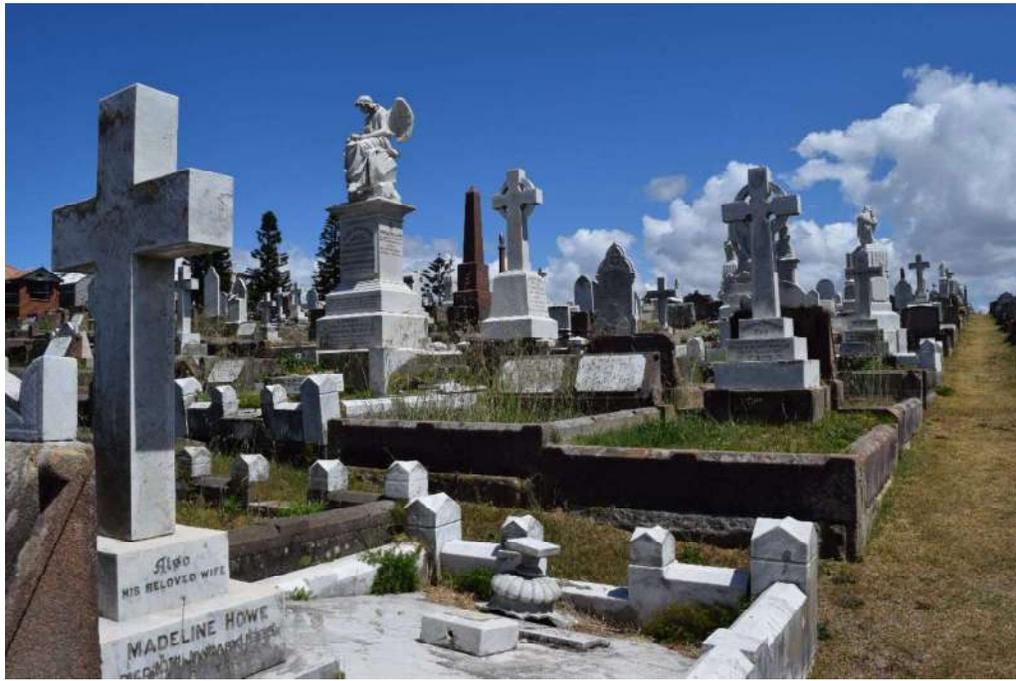


Figure 139: Like other sections, larger monuments are located closer to the ocean. View facing west.



Figure 140: The overall condition of Section 19 is poor, with many crumbling grave slabs and collapse at the sides.



Figure 141: Those graves located closer to the eastern ocean-facing side of Section 19 are particularly eroded. View facing east.



Figure 142: Section 19, is currently fenced off at its southern and eastern sides. It meets the southern boundary of Waverley Cemetery, which is defined by a lowset sandstone wall. View facing west.

### 3.4.21 Section 20

Section 20 is located towards the southern end of the site and is designated for Church of England burials. The area is rectangular in shape and is bounded to the north by Trumper Avenue, to the east by Durack street, to the south by an unnamed internal road and to the west by Quinn Road (Figure 143).

Section 20 is almost identical to Section 19 in that it consists of primarily modest forms, including slab monuments and lowset sandstone headstones with mounted marble plaques (Figure 144). Graves are found in either single or double plots, as well as a large number of unmarked plots. Like Section 19 also, there are many examples of collapsed sandstone surrounds and grave covers (Figure 145 Figure 146), as well as significant erosion and hollowing of the interior of graves (Figure 147). In some instances, entire monuments or sections of monuments appear to be missing.

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 20.



Figure 143: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 20, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)

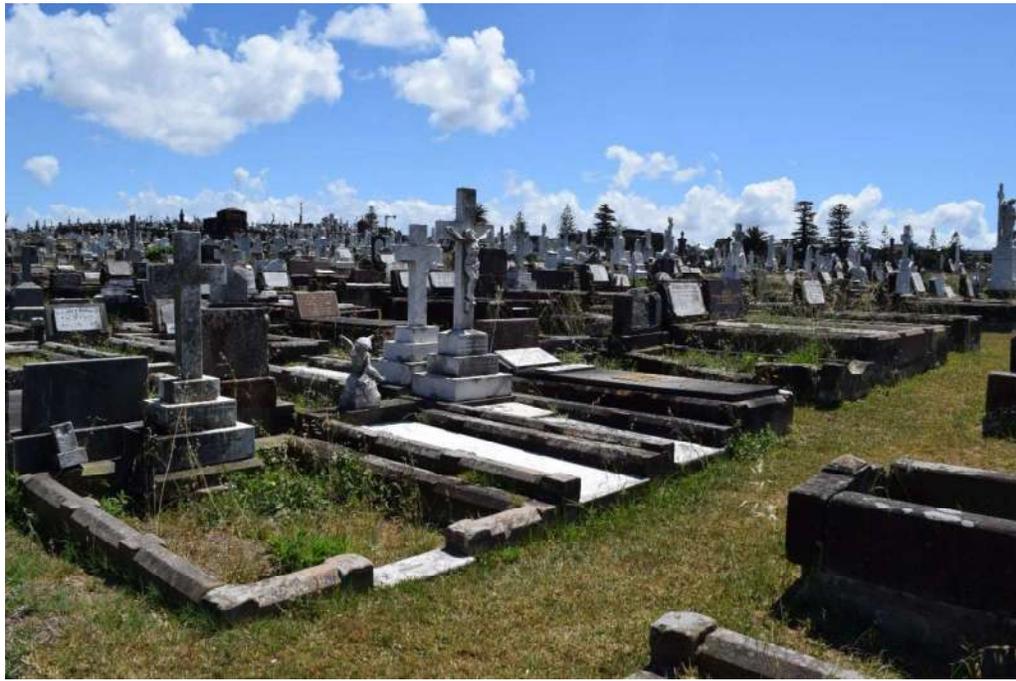


Figure 144: Like Section 19, Section 20 consists primarily of simple forms, including slab monuments and lowset sandstone headstones. View facing north-west.



Figure 145: Some graves within Section 20 are missing monuments, either partially or entirely, and sections of their surrounds.

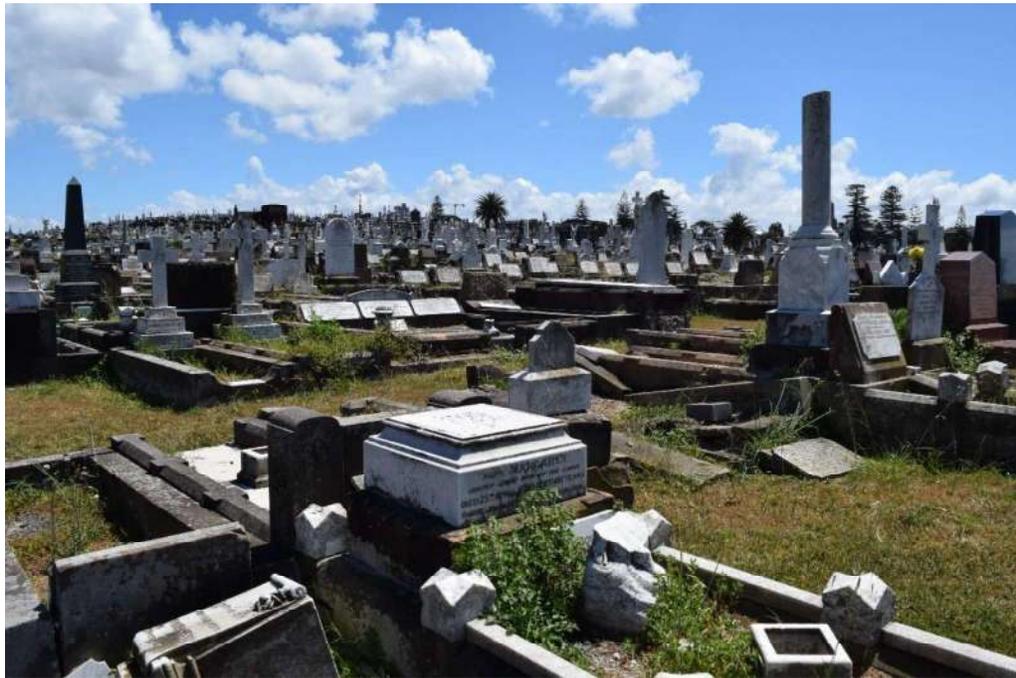


Figure 146: Many graves in Section 20 have collapsed grave surrounds and monuments. View facing north-west.

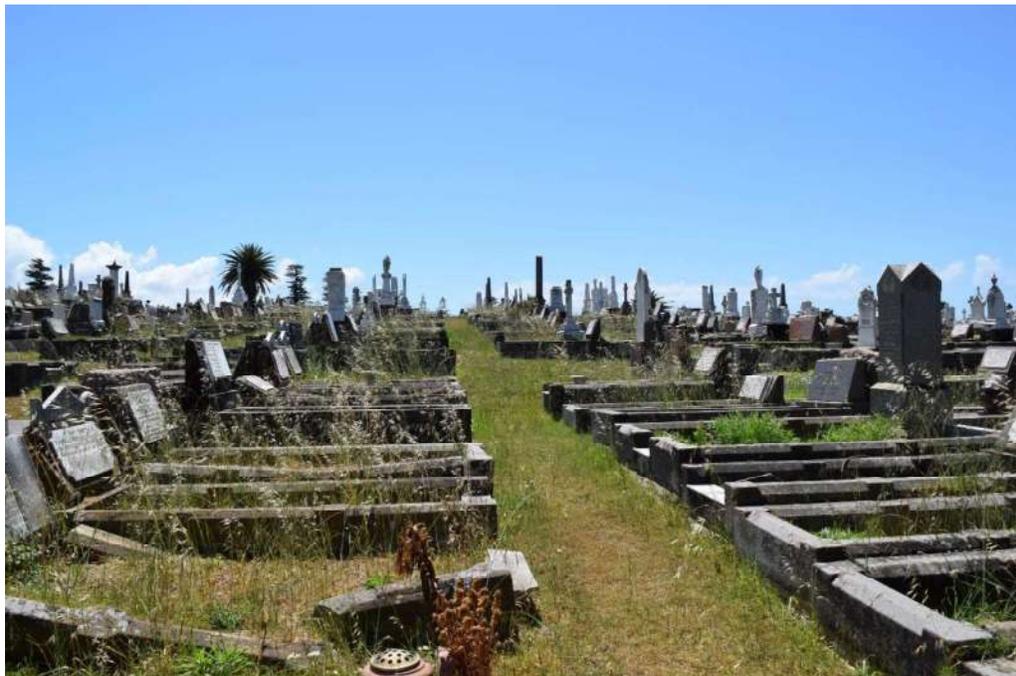


Figure 147: Graves are badly eroded and filled with weeds. View facing north.

### 3.4.22 Section 21

Section 21 is located toward the south-western corner of the site and is designated for general burial purposes. It is located west of Section 20. The area is trapezoidal in shape and is bounded to the north by Section 14 Archibald Road, to the east by Quinn Road and to the south and west by an unnamed internal road (Figure 148).

Section 21 slopes to the south and contains a mixture of single and double plots (Figure 149). Graves are delineated by substantial sandstone surrounds and are more crowded than other

sections. Monuments are of the modest lowset headstone form with marble mounted plaques (Figure 150). There is also a large number of unmarked graves.

Section 21 is in generally poor condition; similar to that observed in Sections 19 and 20. This is also consistent with the general observation that those sections located furthest from the main office building and ocean are in worse condition, both in terms of their completeness and overall maintenance. Graves are full of vegetation, particularly weeds, and are hollowed from erosion (Figure 151). Monuments are often collapsed or missing entirely. In some instances they are cordoned off, as they may pose a safety hazard to the public (Figure 152).

The following images provide an overview of the current configuration, appearance and condition of Section 21.



Figure 148: Aerial view showing the boundaries of Section 21, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 149: the south-eastern corner of Section 21 with the southern boundary of Waverley Cemetery visible on the left. View facing west.



Figure 150: Graves within Section 20 contain lowset sandstone headstones and surrounds with mounted marble plaques. View facing east.



Figure 151: Like Section 20, graves in Section 21 are full of vegetation, particularly weeds, and are hollowed from subsidence and erosion. View facing north.



Figure 152: Significant collapse poses a safety hazard. View facing east.

### 3.5 Condition and Integrity

Overall, the Waverley Cemetery is in a reasonable condition. This may be attributed to its operation as a self-sustaining facility that is funded entirely by the sale of grave plots and interments, which has allowed sufficient funds to be allocated to the maintenance of the cemetery over its lifetime. Some grave plots are in a more degraded condition than others as the provision of funds for maintenance of individual plots is the responsibility of the family of the deceased.

Many grave monuments and surrounds have sustained damage due to their age, exposure to the elements, or vandalism. Some monuments are leaning or have fallen (Figure 153), while some taller and larger monuments have been fractured with their constituent pieces lying in disrepair (Figure 154 and Figure 155). The micro-climate of the site, enabled by the proximity to the open ocean, has led to a series of conservation issues. Stone monuments are impacted by wind erosion, metalwork has been attacked by corrosive salts deposited by sea breezes (Figure 156), and algae and lichens are growing on stone (Figure 157).

Subsidence of the ground is affecting large numbers of graves and monuments. Many older graves and the heavy stone slabs placed over them have succumbed to sinking, which has led to fracture of the stone (Figure 158 and Figure 159).

Towards the coast, at least one road has subsided into a sinkhole, leading to its destruction and later repair. Some original sandstone retaining walls are threatened by erosion compromising some graves and monuments. In addition, the original sandstone retaining walls are not intact in their entirety, with areas of loss filled with concrete and reinforced by pylons.

Landslip and erosion of the coast has been an ongoing issue. The storm of June 2016 led to the loss of 77,000 square metres (5 linear metres) of the landfill embankment or gully in the centre of the coastal perimeter of the cemetery (Figure 160). Although there was no loss of graves or monuments, substantial land has been lost from the cemetery's holdings. The coastal walk therefore has been impacted.

Newer materials, including coloured granite (predominately black and rose) with modern inscriptions enhanced with gold paint, has affected the Victorian character of the Cemetery.

A new ordinance fence was constructed within the grounds of the cemetery to replace the earlier timber fence which had been decaying, following consultation with Clive Lucas Stapleton, Architects and Heritage Consultants (Figure 161).

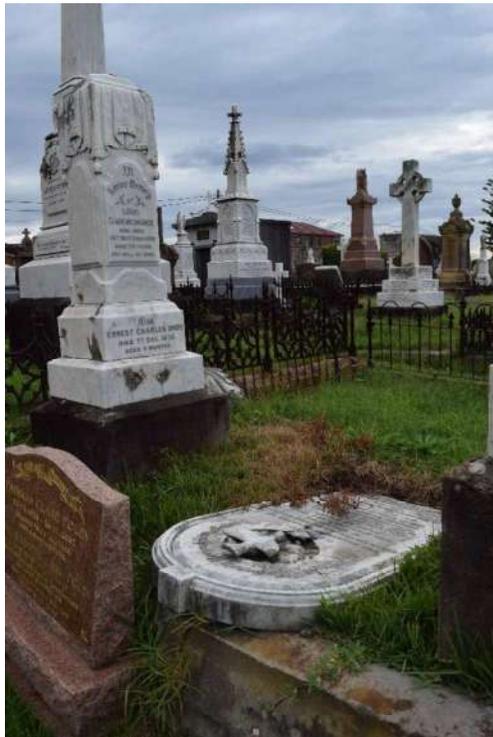


Figure 153: A fallen slab monument



Figure 154: A fractured grave monument



Figure 155: Fractured pieces of grave kerbing and a monument.



Figure 156: Corroded metal caused by deposition of salts by sea breezes



Figure 157: Stone monument damaged by lichen growth.



Figure 158: Fracture of a grave covering caused by subsidence of the ground.



Figure 159: Graves and stone surrounds that have sunk due to subsidence of the ground.



Figure 160: Landslip following the 2016 destructive coastal storm. (Source: Waverley Council)



Figure 161: New ordinance fence at left.

## 3.6 Views and Vistas

### 3.6.1 Views from the Cemetery

Views from the Waverley Cemetery site to areas outside of the site's boundaries are extensive, afforded by the prominent position of the site along the coast. As such, the most significant views have been explored, primarily from within the site's internal streets. Views from within the various sections can also be gained although are often obstructed by monuments and therefore not explored in detail below. It should also be noted that views from the cemetery also take in part of the cemetery itself.

The most significant views from the cemetery are towards the Pacific Ocean, which are afforded by the topography of the site. It is the cemetery's ocean-side setting that lends it appeal within the community, both as a place of recreation and a desirable place of eternal rest. This is further enhanced by some of the graves within the site, which are generally arranged so that the head of the deceased may face the rising sun. Primary views towards the Pacific Ocean include:

- a) Looking east from Martin Avenue Figure 163;
- b) Looking east from the Rondel Garden Figure 164;
- c) Looking east from Hargrave Avenue Figure 165;
- d) Looking east from Trumper Avenue/ Archibald Road Figure 166.

In addition to these views to the east, views can also be gained north and south along the coast, towards the neighbouring streets and to neighbouring headlands. These views include the following:

- e) Looking south from the southern boundary of the site towards Boundary Street, Blackwood Avenue, across the gulf and towards the headland beyond Figure 167;
- f) Looking south from the southern boundary of the site towards Boundary Street, Campbell Street, across the gulf and towards the headland beyond Figure 168;
- g) Views looking north and south along the coast towards Tamarama Beach etc Figure 169;
- h) View looking east from the eastern boundary of the site towards the gully Figure 170;
- i) View looking north towards the houses located in Trafalgar Avenue Figure 171.

The following images provide an overview of the views that can be gained from within the site, looking out.

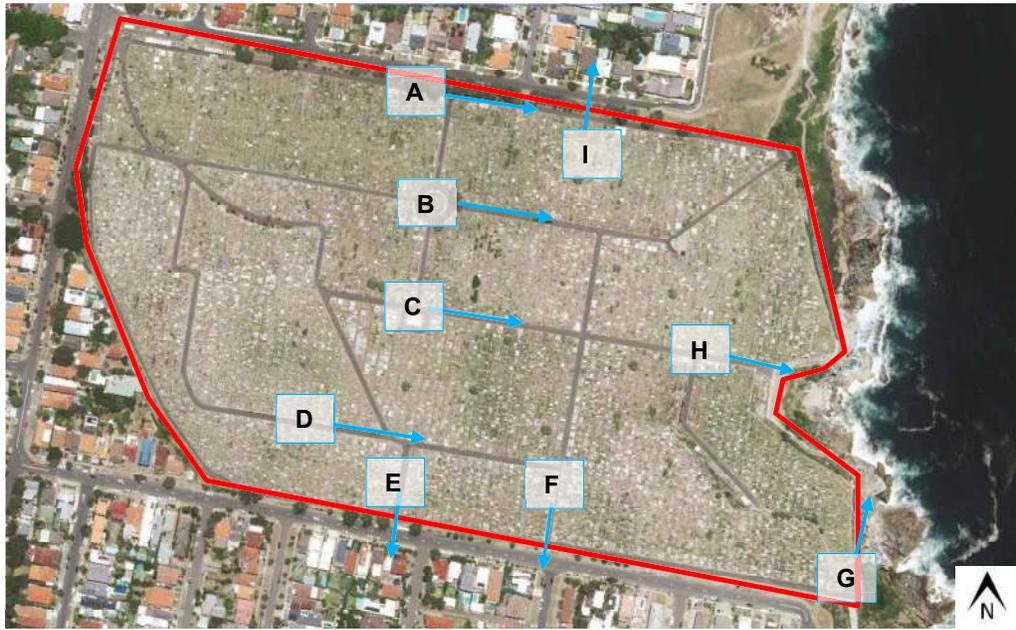


Figure 162: Aerial view showing the location of the various views from the site. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 163: Significant view 'a', from Martin Avenue, with the Pacific Ocean in sight.



Figure 164: Significant view 'b', from the Rondel Garden, with the Pacific Ocean visible.



Figure 165: Significant view 'c', from Hargrave Avenue, towards the Pacific Ocean



Figure 166: Significant view 'd', from Trumper Avenue/ Archibald Road, looking towards the Pacific Ocean.



Figure 167: Significant view 'e', from the cemetery boundary with Boundary Street, looking into Blackwood Avenue, across the gulf, and towards the headland beyond.



Figure 168: Significant view 'f', from the cemetery boundary with Boundary Street, looking into Campbell Street, across the gulf, and towards the headland beyond.



Figure 169: Significant view 'g', from the southeast corner of the cemetery towards the Eastern Beaches Coastal Walk, and Tamarama and Ben Buckler across the ocean.



Figure 170: Significant view 'h', from the eastern boundary of the cemetery towards the gully (which sustained erosion damage as a result of the 2015 storm)

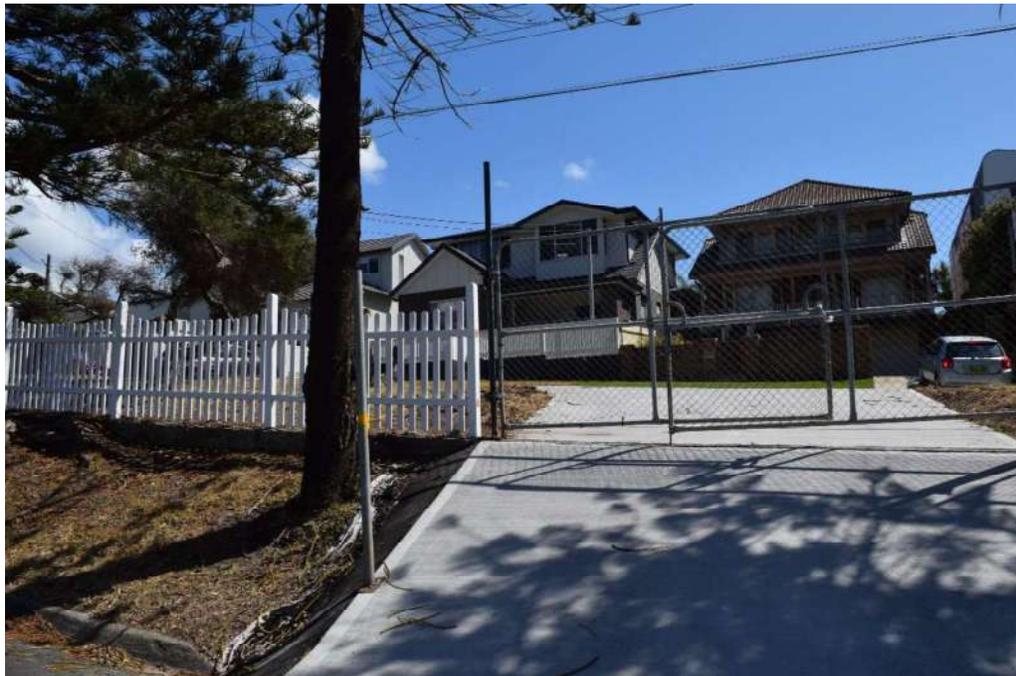


Figure 171: Significant view 'i' looking north towards the properties located in Trafalgar Avenue.

### 3.6.2 Views within the Cemetery

The Cemetery occupies a plot of land of substantial size that features an undulating terrain, such that, within its own boundaries, it forms its own enclosed townscape. Apart from the view of the ocean to the east, views within the cemetery are of the cemetery itself and its monuments. Major monuments and memorials are situated at road junctions or at other key vantage points. Structures of white marble dominate the landscape. As with views from the Waverley Cemetery site, the following are significant views predominately gained from within the streets. Figure 172 shows a summary of significant views within the cemetery:

- a) View from the entrance gates looking into the site Figure 173;
- b) View looking south-east along Lawson Road Figure 174;
- c) View looking south east along Davie Terrace Figure 175;
- d) Looking south from Kendall Road towards the Rondel Garden Figure 176;
- e) View looking east from Lawson Road towards the Rondel Garden Figure 177;
- f) View looking west from Lawson Road towards the Rondel Garden Figure 178;
- g) View looking north from Thompson Road towards the Rondel Garden Figure 179;
- h) View looking south from the Rondel Garden towards the Irish Matyrs' Memorial Figure 180;
- i) View looking east from Section 12 across the centre of the cemetery Figure 181;
- j) View looking east from Archibald Road across the southern section of the cemetery Figure 182;
- k) View looking east from Lawson Road towards the Governor Duff Memorial Figure 183;
- l) View looking north west from Daley Close towards the south-east corner of the site Figure 184.

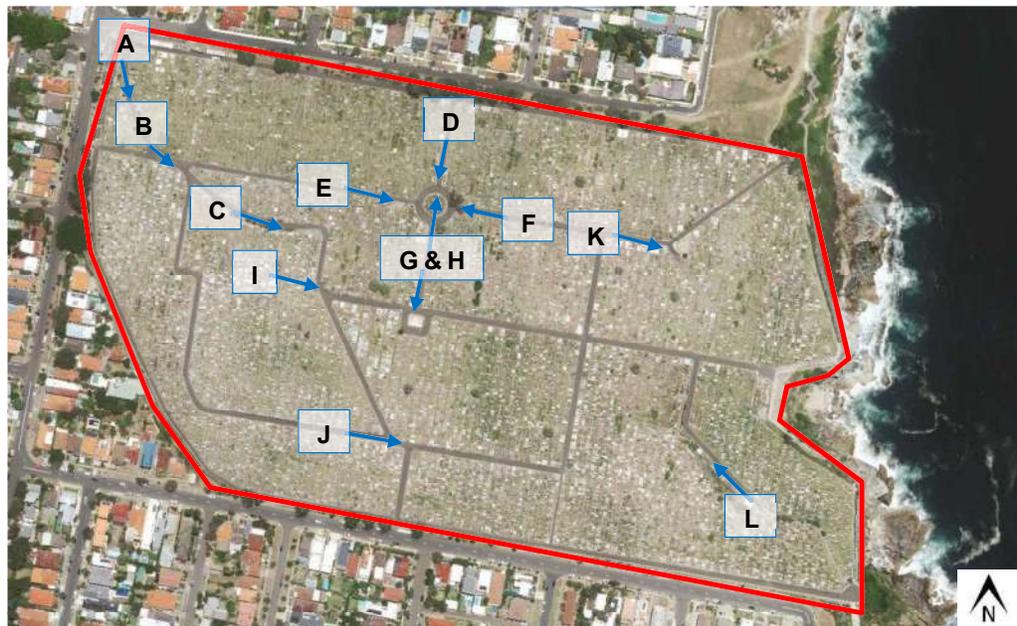


Figure 172: significant views within the Waverley Cemetery site. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 173: Significant view 'a' looking south east from the main entrance gates.



Figure 174: Significance view 'b' looking south east from Lawson Road.



Figure 175: Significant view 'c' down the remaining side of the elliptical road.



Figure 176: Significant view 'd', approaching the Rondel Garden from the north.



Figure 177: Significant view 'e', approaching the Rondel Garden from the west.



Figure 178: Significant view 'f', approaching the Rondel Garden from the east.



Figure 179: Significant view 'g', approaching the rondel garden from the south.



Figure 180: Significant view 'h', looking towards the Irish Martyrs' Memorial from the Rondel Garden.



Figure 181: Significant view 'i', looking across the cemetery towards the Pacific Ocean from the top of the stair near a shelter.



Figure 182: Significant view 'j', looking across the cemetery towards the Pacific Ocean from the stair next to the Stuart Memorial.



Figure 183: Significant view 'k', looking towards the Governor Duff Memorial.



Figure 184: Significant view 'l', looking north across the cemetery from the end of the road in south-eastern corner of the cemetery

### 3.6.3 Views from the public domain

Views of the cemetery from the public domain are available from a variety of vantage points. A limited view into the Cemetery is possible through the entrance gates on the corner of St Thomas and Trafalgar Streets (view A, Figure 186), but it does not allow the full extent of the Waverley Cemetery site to be seen. Similarly, a limited view of the cemetery is afforded through the pedestrian entrance at the corner of Trafalgar Street and Calga Reserve (View B, Figure 187). The topography of the site and the sandstone boundary wall along Boundary Street do not permit views of the cemetery from street-level to the south. This is also the case from the pedestrian entrances to the south, which are elevated and accessed by sets of stairs.

More expansive views of the Waverley Cemetery site are possible from higher ground in the vicinity, such as the viewing station at Mackenzie's Point (view C, Figure 188) and Dellview Street in Tamarama (Figure 189), both due north of the Waverly Cemetery site. A photograph from 1920 shows that the view from Dellview Street is a historic one (view D, Figure 190), although it is now somewhat impeded by the residential property at 28 Dellview Street. Figure 185 shows a summary of significant views to the cemetery from the public domain.



Figure 185: (Source: SIX Maps accessed 9 October 2017 via <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>)



Figure 186: View 'a' through the entrance gates on the corner of St Thomas and Trafalgar Streets.



Figure 187: View 'b', a limited view of the cemetery is afforded through the pedestrian entrance at the corner of Trafalgar Street and Calga Reserve.



Figure 188: View 'c', of Waverley Cemetery (circled in red) from Mackenzie's Point. (Source: Google Street View)



Figure 189: View 'd' of Waverley Cemetery (circled in red) from Dellview Street, Tamarama. (Source: Google Street View)



Figure 190: Historic view of Waverley Cemetery (circled in red) from Dellview Street, Tamarama, c. 1920. (Source: Waverley Library, file number 000835, picture number 2206)

## 4. Historical Evidence

### 4.1 Aboriginal association with Waverley

The following information has been summarised from the extensive study of the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Waverley undertaken by Dominic Steele Consulting on behalf of Waverley Council in 2009.<sup>15</sup>

Prior to European colonisation, the Sydney region was home to more than twenty different Aboriginal clan groups which comprised several extended families. The Waverley area formed part of the lands occupied by the Cadigal people, who likely numbered between 30 and 70 persons at the time of the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. The lands of the Cadigal were vast and may have covered the area between Port Jackson and Mascot, including all of the Waverley LGA which would have represented approximately 10% of their entire land estate. As the Cadigal were so few in number and occupied such a vast area, it is likely that the Waverley area was sparsely populated and may even have been vacant for some of the year. The eastern ocean coast may have been considered a significant source of food.

Once the Europeans had arrived on the First Fleet, there was initially little contact between them and Cadigal, although the new arrivals put pressure on Cadigal fish resources along the harbour, stole important possessions such as spears and shields, and likely entered culturally or spiritually significant spaces without permission. A smallpox epidemic in 1789 decimated the Cadigal population, and they were also affected by later outbreaks of other diseases. Despite major changes in population, it is recorded that some local and visiting Aboriginal people continued to use the area of eastern Sydney in the early decades of the nineteenth century for fishing and ceremonial activities.

However, by the 1830s many Aboriginal people who remained in the Sydney area having survived disease and conflict moved to the Illawarra and other regions that had been less impacted by white settlement activity. Nonetheless, some limited historical records note the presence of individual Aborigines in eastern Sydney in the middle of the century, and more extensive records note that groups of Aboriginal people were living in or would frequent the eastern suburbs into the late nineteenth century. From around the 1870s Aboriginal people

<sup>15</sup> Dominic Steele Consulting 2009, "Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study. Waverley Local Government Area", Report to Waverley Council in association with the NSW Heritage Office and the NSW Department of Planning.

were moving to or returning to the south-eastern suburbs, especially La Perouse. Twenty six Aborigines who were originally from the South Coast moved from the defunct Circular Quay camp and established a camp at Circular Quay that was deemed illegal. In 1894, an Aboriginal mission house was established at La Perouse and the following year the illegal camp was granted an official status as an Aboriginal Reserve. The La Perouse Aboriginal community grew throughout the twentieth century to become a vibrant cultural hub, and it is likely that twentieth century associations with Waverley relate to this community.

The 2011 census showed that 245 people in the Waverley LGA identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, a substantial increase from the figures records in the previous census of 2006, at 197 persons.

## 4.2 European colonisation and the development of the Municipality of Waverley

The following information is largely a limited summary from B.T. Dowd's (1959) extensive local history of the Waverley area, *The History of the Municipality of Waverley*.

European settlement of Sydney commenced at Sydney Cove in 1788, and although it spread quickly to the arable lands in the south and west, the Waverley area remained isolated several decades into the nineteenth century. The establishment of a military outpost at South Head, along with the construction of a road to the South Head lighthouse in 1811, opened the land on the east coast to settlers and prospectors.

Three men received the first land grants in the Waverley area: William Roberts, John Hurd, and Barnett Levy. Roberts received 200 acres of land, including Bondi Beach, in 1809; Hurd received 30 acres near Ben Buckler in the same year; and Levy's grant of 60 acres around Bondi Junction occurred much later, in 1831.

William Roberts had been engaged by the government in the construction of some of Sydney's roads and bridges. He had also been granted landed in the city centre, and it is evident that he did not live on his land at Bondi. Roberts died in 1826 and his Bondi estate remained within the family until 1851 when it was sold to Edward Smith Hall for the use of his daughter, Georgiana Elizabeth, and her husband, Hall's son-in-law, Francis O'Brien. O'Brien subdivided the estate the following year, although sales of the land did not begin until 1879 after O'Brien had declared bankruptcy.

John Hurd's grant of 30 acres was adjacent to that of Roberts' and encompassed the Bondi headland called Ben Buckler. Hurd arrived in Sydney as a convict from Devon, transported on the *Atlantic*. The 1806 census (then called the Muster) recorded that Hurd was employed as a labourer for Roberts at that time. Hurd's story and his relationship to the land is confused in the historical record, showing him continuing to own the land following his death in 1813 with it later being associated with a Richard Hurd, another ex-convict who had purportedly arrived on a different ship. Hurd's grant was cancelled in 1841 and transferred to Parry Long. The estate underwent numerous subdivisions and sales up to 1920.

Barnett Levey's grant of 60 acres and his activities on it were the most formative for the later municipality of Waverley, and it is he who is credited for founding it. Levey had arrived in Sydney on the convict ship *Free Bull* as one of the ship's twenty or more free passengers, and joined his brother, Solomon Levey, who had already established a business in the city. Barnett Levey worked as a developer, building a hotel and the first theatre in Sydney. He did not find great success in his endeavours, however. On his grant in the eastern suburbs Levey set about constructing a substantial house which he named *Waverley House* in honour of Sir Walter Scott's series of *Waverley Novels*. Not long after the completion of its construction, Levey leased it out. He had also subdivided land north of Waverley House into 63 allotments for sale, intended for development as a series of cottages along what he referred to as Waverley Crescent. While it is not clear how many of the allotments were sold, the records do show that Waverley's first hotel, the Crown Inn, was established on one of them. It is not clear whether Barnett Levey or his family ever lived in Waverley House themselves, but it is possible that, with his extensive merchant and development activities, he fell victim to the widespread economic depression in the colony in 1829. By 1836 Waverley House had become locally known as "Levey's Folly" and was soon converted to a Roman Catholic orphanage.

From 1832 Crown land ceased to be granted free but was instead offered for purchase, and so began the wider development of Waverley and its suburbs (Figure 191). The Municipality

of Waverley was proclaimed on June 16 1859 following the petition of 70 inhabitants of three rural areas of Waverley, Bondi, and Little Coogee. It was the second suburb to be proclaimed as a municipality in Sydney.

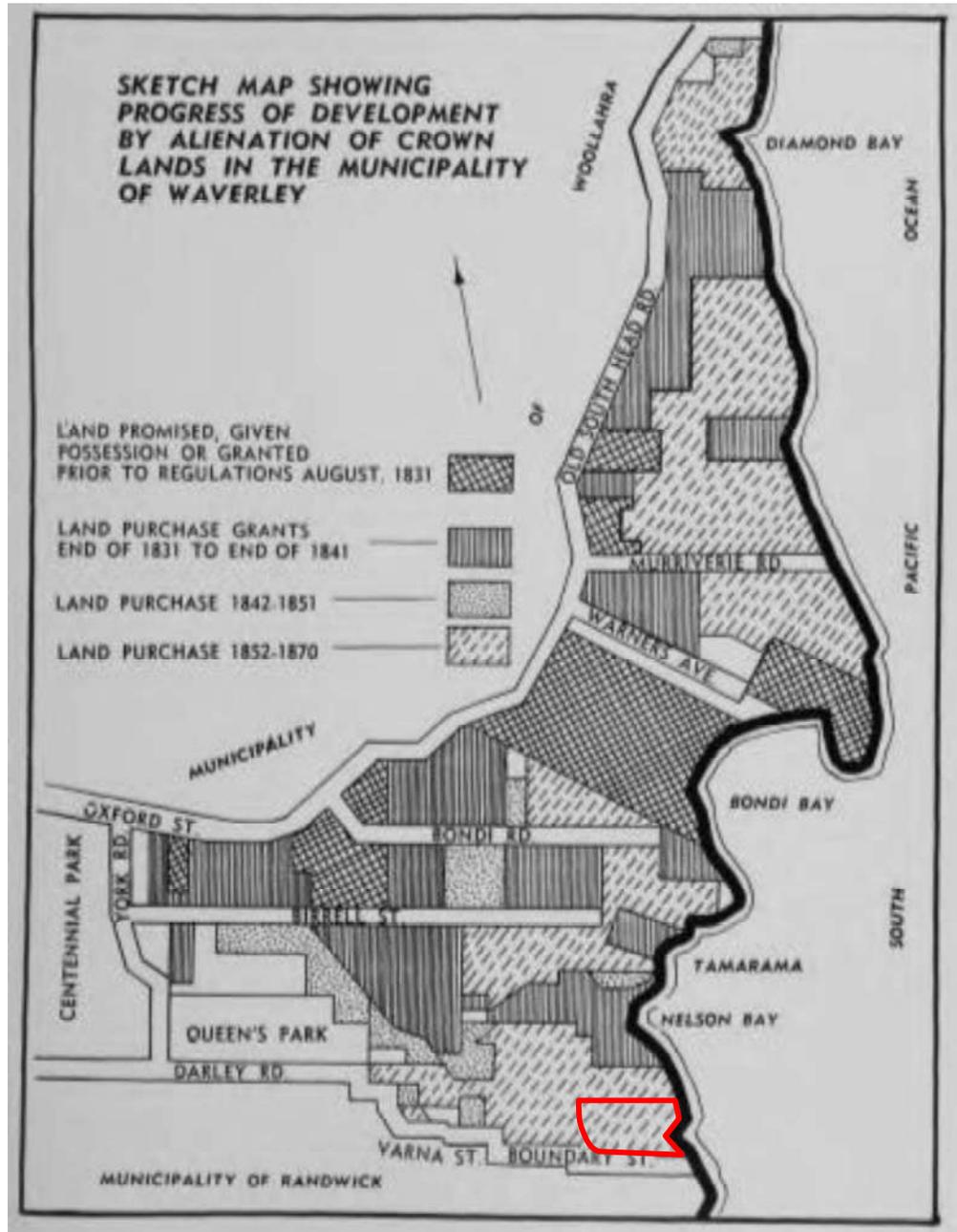


Figure 191: An early plan of the Municipality of Waverley showing the progress of development by alienation of Crown lands. The approximate location of Waverley Cemetery is outlined in red. (Source: Dowd, 1959, p.21)

## 4.3 Planning for Sydney's Cemeteries

### 4.3.1 The First Burial Grounds

Shortly after the European settlement of Sydney, it became necessary to define land for the purposes of a burial ground. The site for Sydney's first and principal cemetery was chosen in 1792 by Governor Phillip and the Reverend Richard Johnson on George Street, on the outskirts of the town, currently the site of Sydney Town Hall.<sup>16</sup> This site, later known as the Old Sydney Burial Ground, was far enough away from living and working quarters not to pose a threat to the health of inhabitants through contamination.<sup>17</sup> Despite a Government-directed extension, the cemetery became full quickly and by 1820 it had become necessary to establish a new cemetery elsewhere.<sup>18</sup>

A new burial ground was set aside in the brickfields on Devonshire Street, currently the site of Central Railway Station. This site, later known as the Devonshire Street Cemetery, was declared to be used exclusively as the only burial ground for the inhabitants of Sydney, and the old burial ground was closed.<sup>19</sup> When it was determined that the site of the Old Sydney Burial Ground was to become the location of the new Town Hall, some graves and vaults at were opened and the remains removed and reinterred at the new cemetery.<sup>20</sup> The Devonshire Street Cemetery served its purpose steadily until 1866 when the Sydney Burial Grounds Act (NSW) was introduced, prohibiting burials "within the city of Sydney from 1 January 1867, with the exception that persons with exclusive rights of burial at that date could still be buried on application to the Colonial Secretary who needed to be satisfied that 'the exercise of such right will not be injurious to health". The cemetery continued to accept burials on established family plots until the 1880s and once these had ceased it was abandoned and neglected (Figure 192). It had been long before foreseen that, due to its prime location near the city centre, the Devonshire Street cemetery, much like the Old Burial Ground, would need at some stage to be removed to make way for urban progress.<sup>21</sup> A search was made for a suitable location to reinter those buried at the Devonshire Street Cemetery. After consideration of some sites that were deemed unsuitable, the decision was made to establish a new cemetery, expressly for this purpose, in La Perouse.<sup>22</sup> The work to achieve this aim was substantial, with the transportation undertaken by train.<sup>23</sup>

By the 1850s the need for a new cemetery had already become apparent, and in 1862, after some delay, the government purchased a large allotment of land between Homebush and Haslam's Creek Stations on the Parramatta railway line.<sup>24</sup> The new cemetery was consecrated in 1868 and was known for some time as Haslam's Creek Necropolis (Figure 193). The cemetery was divided among denominations according to figures established from the 1861 census. The new cemetery's location on a railway line was important as, due to its distance from the city, this was the easiest way to transport the dead. A mortuary receiving house was constructed over the railway line to allow coffins to be offloaded from trains (Figure 194). This time the government had chosen wisely for the cemetery, now known as Rookwood Cemetery or Necropolis, remains operational with plenty of available land despite containing more than one million interments.

Other larger cemeteries were also established around same time on the outskirts of the city, of which Waverley Cemetery was one.

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<sup>16</sup> K.A Johnson 1970. 'Sydney's Early Burial Grounds. Part 2 - The Old Burial Ground, George Street, 1792-1869', *Descent* 5(1): 26.

<sup>17</sup> City of Sydney website, "Old Sydney Burial Ground", available at:

<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/sydneys-history/people-and-places/old-sydney-burial-ground>

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, "Government and General Orders", Saturday 29 January 1820.

<sup>20</sup> City of Sydney website, "Old Sydney Burial Ground".

<sup>21</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 11 February 1888, p.10.

<sup>22</sup> Evening News. "That New Cemetery. Botany Site Decided", Wednesday 20 February 1901, p.6.

<sup>23</sup> Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser, "Preparing for the Railway Station. The Old and New Cemeteries", Saturday 31 August 1901, p.544.

<sup>24</sup> Sydney Morning Herald, Tuesday April 1 1862, p.4.



Figure 192: An 1890 photograph of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, after it had ceased operating. (Source: City of Sydney Archives, SRC5172, file number 031031583)

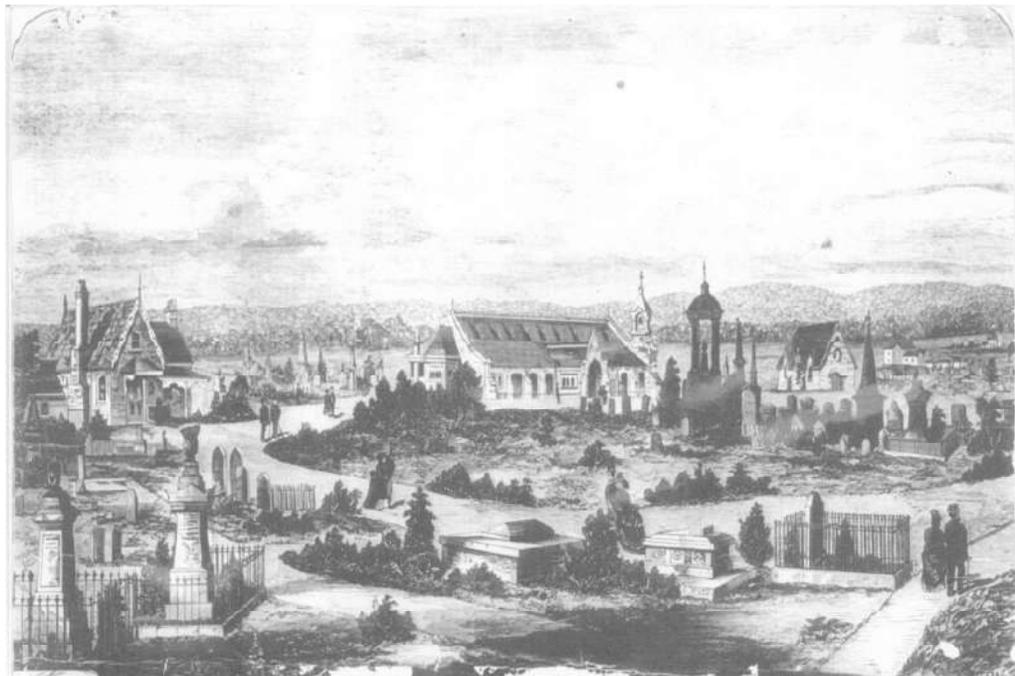


Figure 193: An 1874 etching of the Haslam's Creek Necropolis. (Source: Agricultural Gazette, 1874)



Figure 194: Undated photograph of the No. 1 Mortuary Railway Station, Rookwood Cemetery. (Source: State Archives and Records Authority of NSW/State Rail Authority Archives Photographic Reference Print Collection, digital ID: 17420\_a014\_a014000309)

#### 4.3.2 Establishment and Development of Waverley Cemetery

A detailed history of Waverley Cemetery was presented in the CMP of 2003. The history of Waverley Cemetery as it is currently known is largely based on documentary evidence provided in Dowd's 1959 monograph, *The History of the Waverley Municipal District*. The following history is reproduced from the CMP of 2003 (in grey italics), enhanced with additional information where it has been identified by CPH.

##### **Land Grants and Settlement: 1788 - 1862**

During this period, the areas now occupied by Randwick and Waverley were developed land gridded on paper into a relatively isolated island of high ground surrounded by sand, freshwater wetlands or the Tasman Sea. An umbilical line connecting Botany Bay with Sydney Town was reinforced by La Perouse and his men who negotiated a path along the sandstone ridges to avoid crossing the wetlands. This line has in part been incorporated into Frenchmans Road. The subsequent subdivision of surrounding land results from the combination of organic systems of paths and roads following ridgelines and the imposed subdivision pattern of rectangular allotments.

##### **Waverley Cemetery: Acquisition: 1863 - 1877**

Until the establishment of Waverley Cemetery, the citizens of the south-eastern suburbs had no choice but to carry their dead through the streets of the suburbs and then transport them by train to the cemetery at Haslam's Creek, now known as Rookwood Necropolis, which had been established in 1863.<sup>25</sup> From 1863, requests for the establishment of a local cemetery were repeatedly made to the Government. In 1868, £1,200 were set aside for that purpose,<sup>26</sup> however nothing was done until 1875 when the matter became so urgent that nearly one hundred residents of the boroughs of Waverley and Woollahra attended a meeting at the Waverley Council Chambers, called specifically to discuss this issue.<sup>27</sup> The motion was

<sup>25</sup> "Cemetery for the South-Eastern Suburbs", *Evening News*, 10 June 1875, p.2.

<sup>26</sup> B.T. Boyd, 1959, p.172.

<sup>27</sup> *Evening News*, "Cemetery for the South-Eastern Suburbs", 10 June 1875, p.2.