

THE BIGHT CEMETERY, THE BIGHT

Conservation Management Plan

FINAL

July 2021



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Conservation Management Plan

FINAL

Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
on behalf of
MidCoast Council

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Report No. **20100/R01**
Date: **May 2021**



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Document Status

Rev No.	Reviewer		Approved for Issue	
	Name	Date	Name	Date
1	Tim Adams	23 September 2020	Tim Adams	23 September 2020
2	Tim Adams	12 October 2020	Tim Adams	12 October 2020
3	Tim Adams	18 February 2021	Tim Adams	18 February 2021
4	Tim Adams	13 May 2021	Tim Adams	13 May 2021

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Brief

Umwelt Environmental and Social Consultants (Umwelt) has been engaged by MidCoast Council (MCC) to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for The Bight Cemetery (herein referred to as ‘the Cemetery’).

The Cemetery is listed as an item of local heritage significance on the Greater Taree Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010 (Item ID I288).

The purpose of the CMP is to provide MCC with a suitable guiding document that:

- assesses and considers the significance of the Cemetery both as a whole and with regard to its individual component elements
- provides current information regarding statutory obligations, assessment and permit requirements, and the responsibilities of MCC in relation to the maintenance of the Cemetery
- provides appropriate management strategies and guidelines to guide the future maintenance and management of the Cemetery, whilst conserving and celebrating its identified heritage significance.

It is important to note that the significance gradings used in this CMP do not reflect the significance of grave markers to the deceased or their family and friends; the significance gradings used in this CMP relate only to the relative heritage significance of grave markers within the context of The Bight Cemetery, and for the purposes of informing this CMP. They are predominately based on the physical fabric, age, and historical significance of the grave markers in the context of the local area.

1.2 Site Location

The Bight Cemetery is located within the locality of The Bight, within the Mid-Coast Local Government Area (LGA). It is located on the eastern side of Tinonee Road, and comprises:

- Lot 1, DP 1155918
- Lot 7015, DP 1001487
- Lot 1, DP 1155351
- Lot 1, DP 1155343.

Its commonly accepted street address is 145 Tinonee Road. The location of the Cemetery is shown in **Figure 1.1** for reference. Within this CMP, a differentiation is made between the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery, where the visibly marked graves are located, and the remainder of the Cemetery which comprises uncleared bushland. Further information is provided at **Section 4.0**, with the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery shown in **Figure 4.1**.

The Bight is a section of land surrounded on three sides by the Manning River and is situated between the townships of Wingham (across the river) and Tinonee. Its original name was ‘Yaypo Brush’ (sometimes referred to as ‘Yappo Brush’), which is believed to be an Aboriginal name meaning small fish.¹

¹ Science of Man and Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol 14 No 1 (1 December 1912), p. 26. The traditional custodians of the land are the Biripi People.



Legend
 Project Area

FIGURE 1.1
Location of The Bight Cemetery

1.3 Methodology

This CMP has been prepared with reference to the *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (2013) and *The Conservation Plan* by James Semple Kerr (2000), and with reference to the *Conservation Management Plan (CMP) Assessment Checklist* prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW (2003).

This CMP has also been prepared with reference to the following guidelines:

- Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, 2020, *Voluntary Code of Practice for Cemetery Maintenance: Cemetery Maintenance Guide*.
- National Trust, 2009, *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*.

It is noted that this CMP is to be updated to reflect any changes or revisions to the National Trust's *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, as it is understood that these guidelines are currently being revised and updated.

This report follows on-site inspections undertaken in July and September 2020 by Umwelt Senior Consultant Karyn Virgin, with historian Janine Roberts also in attendance.

1.4 Author Identification

The following report has been prepared by Karyn Virgin (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Janine Roberts (Historian). Tim Adams (Principal Historical Heritage Consultant) and Nicola Roche (Manager – Cultural Heritage) have reviewed and endorsed its content.

Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Umwelt.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance with the compilation of this CMP:

- MidCoast Council
- Janine Roberts, Historian
- The local communities of Wingham and The Bight.

1.6 Limitations

The following limitations to the preparation of this report are acknowledged by the CMP authors:

- This CMP has been prepared as a guiding document for the management and conservation of The Bight Cemetery. It has not involved the preparation of and does not include a detailed repair program for recently (2018-2019) damaged grave markers, as this is outside of the scope of this document. Any such repairs are to be advised upon and undertaken by a suitably qualified stonemason with proven experience in working on heritage fabric/places.
- This CMP does not include a complete or comprehensive ecological or natural values assessment.
- This CMP does not include a complete historical archaeological assessment.

- This CMP has not included a visual survey of the entirety of the Cemetery, the boundaries of which are taken to be defined by the place's listing curtilage (refer to **Figure 2.1**). The visual inspections undertaken to inform this CMP have focused on the actively used portion of the Cemetery (refer to **Figure 4.1**). As such, the conclusions of the Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence style assessment presented in this CMP apply only to the actively used portion of the Cemetery.
- This CMP does not include and is not informed by a comparative analysis. This is because the Cemetery is a local heritage item, the heritage significance of which is already established and formalised within the LEP.
- This CMP includes detailed inventory sheets for grave markers that have been recently (in 2018 and 2019) damaged. All other grave markers have been given a grading of significance, but detailed inventory sheets have not been prepared.

1.7 Intellectual Property

This CMP has been prepared by Umwelt for MCC. To the extent applicable, the content of this CMP is the intellectual property of MCC.

1.8 Definitions

The below table outlines the definitions of terms used throughout this CMP.

Table 1.1 Relevant definitions

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions
Archaeological potential	The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research
Archaeology	The study of past human cultures, behaviours and activities through the recording and excavation of archaeological sites and the analysis of physical evidence
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites
Burial	Placing a casket or coffin into an earth grave (also called interment).
Burra Charter	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS, which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance. Although the <i>Burra Charter</i> is not cited formally in an Act, it is nationally recognised as a document that shapes the policies of the Heritage Council of NSW
Columbarium	A building with tiers of niches used for the reception of cremation urns.
Conservation	All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance; it includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these
Conservation Management Plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance; it can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations

Term	Definition
Context	The specific character, quality, physical, historical and social characteristics of a building or place's setting; depending on the nature of the proposal, the context could be as small as a road or entire suburb
Curtilage	The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance; land title boundaries do not necessarily coincide
Denomination	Church or religious group.
Desk	A block of stone or concrete with a sloping front face.
Floor	A cement or concrete infill laid on the ground within grave kerbing.
Footstone	Small slab of stone placed at the foot of a grave, often with initials.
Grave	The site in the Cemetery where the coffin/casket containing the deceased will be or has been placed.
Grave marker	Any object used to mark a grave site such as plaques, signs, rocks, timber crosses and monuments.
Headstone	A marker that lies at the head of the grave that names the person/people interred in the allotment/grave.
Heritage and Conservation Registers	A register of heritage assets owned, occupied or controlled by a State agency, prepared in accordance with section 170 of the Heritage Act
Heritage item	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance
Heritage significance	Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations
Integrity	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage and still largely intact
Interment	Burial of either coffin/casket or cremated remains into the ground or entombment.
Interpretation	Interpretation explains the heritage significance of a place to the users and the community; the need to interpret heritage significance is likely to drive the design of new elements and the layout or planning of the place
Kerb/kerbing	The stone or concrete surround enclosing a burial allotment.
Ledger/ledger slab:	A rigid solid covering generally of stone lying either on top or within the monument kerbing.
Maintenance	Continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place; to be distinguished from repair; repair involves restoration or reconstruction. For the purposes of this CMP, maintenance refers predominately to the physical maintenance of significant heritage fabric, unless specified otherwise.
Monument	A marker that lies on or beside a grave that names the occupant/s of the grave.
Mortise	The slot in the top of a plinth (base stone) into which the headstone tenon fits.
Name splay	Bevelled area on the front kerb of a grave, to take a name or nickname, eg "DAD".
Panel	See Tablet.
Plaque	An inscribed metal plate attached to a burial monument. See also Tablet.
Restoration	Returning the existing 'fabric' of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Term	Definition
Setting	The area around a heritage place or item that contributes to its heritage significance, which may include views to and from the heritage item; the listing boundary or curtilage of a heritage place does not always include the whole of its setting
Stele (plural stelae)	A vertical slab marker, eg typical headstone.
Tablet	A thin stone slab attached to a monument, typically with memorial inscription.
Tenon	The tongue on the bottom of a headstone, to fit into the mortise (slot) in the base.
Use	Means the functions of a place, as well, as the activities and the practices that may occur at the place; a compatible use respects the cultural significance of a place

2.0 Heritage Listings

The Cemetery is subject to the heritage listings outlined in **Table 2.1**. The Cemetery in its entirety is a locally listed heritage item. The curtilage of the Cemetery is shown in **Figure 2.1**. The Cemetery is not known to be listed as a heritage item on any other register or database, noting that confirmation as to the listing status of the Cemetery on the National Trust of Australia list has not been obtained.

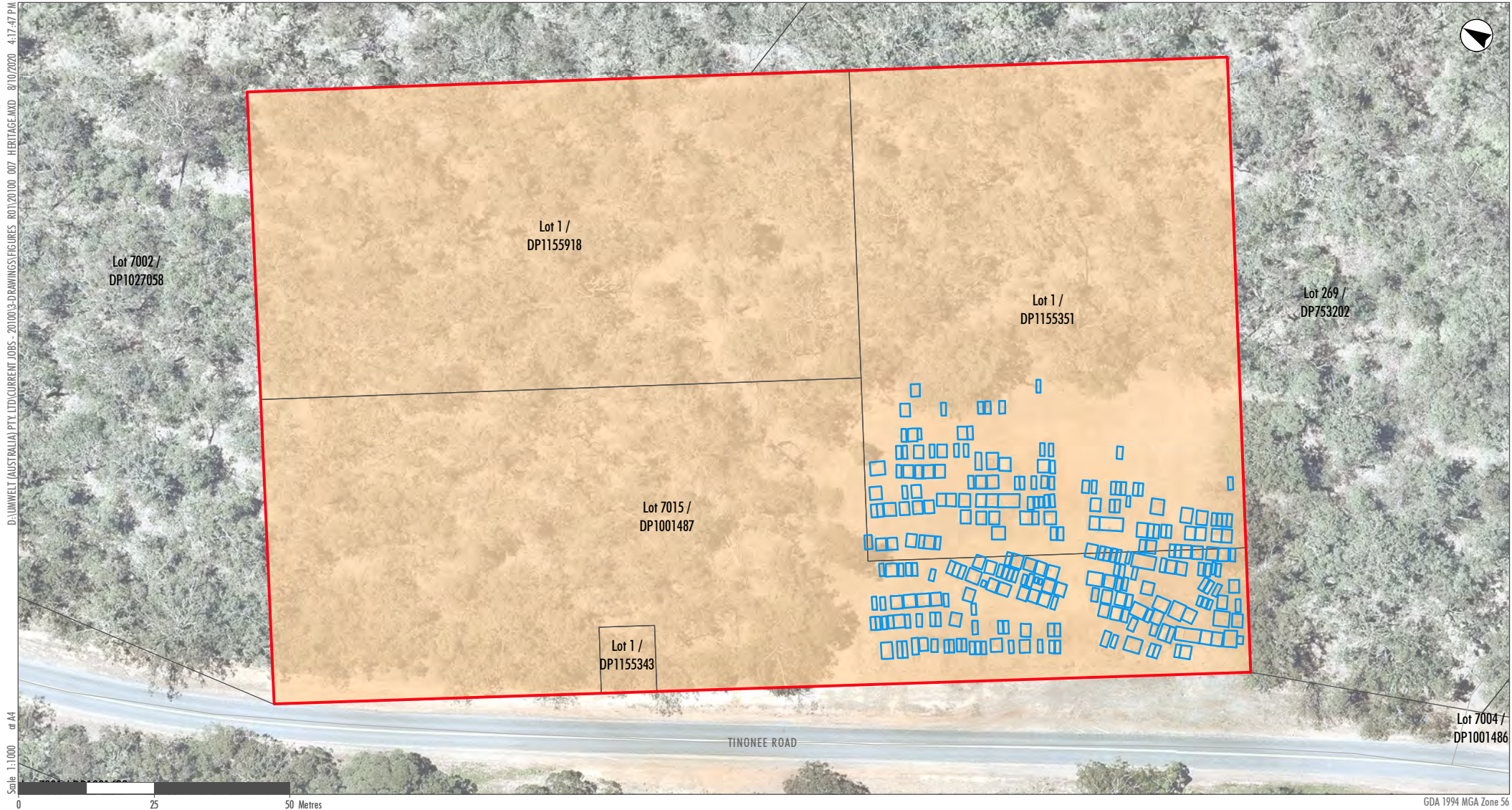
It is noted that the Greater Taree LEP 2010 contains two local heritage listings for the land that forms the Cemetery, as below:

- Hill Family Cemetery, 145 Tinonee Road (Lot 7015, DP 1001487; Lot 1, DP 1155343; Lot 1, DP 1155918; Lot 1, DP 1155351), Item ID I287
- The Bight Cemetery, 145 Tinonee Road (Lot 7015, DP 1001487; Lot 1, DP 1155343; Lot 1, DP 1155918; Lot 1, DP 1155351), Item ID I288.

The 'Hill Family Cemetery' listing is, however, an error in the LEP. The Hill Family Cemetery is located well outside of The Bight Cemetery and on a property known as "Bungay" on the Manning River. As such, the Hill Family Cemetery is not considered within the remainder of this CMP.

Table 2.1 Relevant heritage listings

Type of Listing	Name of Item	Assessed Level of Significance
Statutory Listings		
World Heritage List	Not listed.	N/A
National Heritage List	Not listed.	N/A
Commonwealth Heritage List	Not listed.	N/A
State Heritage Register	Not listed.	N/A
State Government Agency Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register	Not listed.	N/A
Greater Taree LEP 2010 (Schedule 5 – Items of Environmental Heritage)	Listed. Item ID I288 Also listed in error as Item ID I287	Local
Non-Statutory Listings		
Register of the National Estate	Not registered.	N/A
National Trust of Australia	Unknown.	N/A



Legend

-  Project Area
-  Grave Markers
-  Locally Listed Heritage Curtilage – 1288 The Bight Cemetery

FIGURE 2.1
Listing Curtilage of The Bight Cemetery

3.0 Statutory Obligations

Works to the Cemetery and its component elements (predominately being grave markers) may require particular approvals depending on the nature and scope of proposed works. Key legislation, plans, policies and other documents that affect the management of the place are described below. This section should be referred to in addition to the Opportunities and Constraints presented at **Section 7.0** and the Conservation Guidelines presented at **Section 8.0**.

3.1 Commonwealth Legislation and Policies

3.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's environment and heritage legislation. This act is triggered by developments or actions that will have a significant impact on matters of National environmental significance, including world heritage areas, Commonwealth marine areas, nationally threatened species and communities and migratory birds. The EPBC Act includes a process for assessment of proposed actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance. These actions require approval from the Commonwealth Minister, Environment and Heritage.

A new national heritage system was established in January 2004 under the EPBC Act. This led to the introduction of the National Heritage List, which recognises and protects places of outstanding heritage to the Nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which includes Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value. The Bight Cemetery is not listed on the National and/or Commonwealth Heritage Lists.

3.2 State Legislation

3.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) governs strategic planning and development assessment processes undertaken by State and Local Government in NSW. The Act requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. Development approval for works may be required under Part 3A, Part 4 or Part 5 of the Act.

The Bight Cemetery is located within the Mid-Coast LGA and is subject to the provisions contained within the Greater Taree LEP 2010. Approval may be required under this Act for works to or within the Cemetery.

3.2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is administered by Heritage NSW (being one of five branches within the Community Engagement Group in the Department of Premier and Cabinet [DPC] NSW). The purpose of the Heritage Act is to ensure cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and conserved. The Heritage Act is the primary item of State legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the Heritage Act 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the NSW SHR, and are given automatic protection against any activities that may damage an item or place or affect its heritage and/or archaeological significance.

The Heritage Council of NSW, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for heritage in NSW, as constituted under the Heritage Act. The Council is a cross-section of heritage experts, with Heritage NSW being the operational arm of the Council.

The Bight Cemetery is not listed on the SHR as an item/place of State heritage significance.

Relics Provision of the *Heritage Act 1977*

The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to 'relics' which form part of archaeological deposits (except where these provisions are suspended by other prevailing legislation). The Heritage Act defines a 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

- relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- is of state or local heritage significance.

Sections 139-145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless in accordance with an excavation permit. Section 60 excavation permits are required to disturb relics within SHR items/places, while Section 140 permits are required for items/places that are not listed on the SHR.

Section 139 Exceptions may also apply if it can be demonstrated that the proposed works will result in no or only minor impact to a potential archaeological resource. An assessment of impacts, prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist, is required to demonstrate this.

In 2001 the Heritage Council issued the *Revised Assessing Significance* guidelines and in 2009 the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* which outline specific criteria for addressing the significance of an item or archaeological site.

3.2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The DPC NSW is primarily responsible for regulating the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the NPW Act). The NPW Act is accompanied by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (the Regulation), the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010a) and other codes and guides.

The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal object as:

..any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales.

Under Section 84 of the NPW Act, an Aboriginal place must be declared by the Minister as a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. Section 86(4) of the NPW Act states that a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

In accordance with Section 86(1) of the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm or desecrate a known Aboriginal object, whilst it is also an offence to harm an Aboriginal object under Section 86(2). Harm to an object or place is defined as any act or omission that:

- destroys, defaces or damages an object or place, or
- in relation to an object – moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or
- is specified by the regulations, or

- causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c),
- but does not include any act or omission that:
 - desecrates the object or place (noting that desecration constitutes a separate offence to harm), or
 - is trivial or negligible, or
 - is excluded from this definition by the regulations.

Section 87(1) of the NPW Act specifies that it is a defence to prosecution under Section 86(1) and Section 86(2) if the harm or desecration of an Aboriginal object was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) and the activities were carried out in accordance with that AHIP.

Section 87(2, 4) also establishes that it is a defence to prosecution under Section 86(2) (the strict liability offence) if due diligence was exercised to reasonably determine that the activity or omission would not result in harm to an Aboriginal object or if the activity or omission constituting the offence is a low impact act or omission (in accordance with Section 80B of the Regulation). The Regulation identifies that compliance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* is taken to constitute due diligence in determining whether a proposed activity will harm an Aboriginal object.

3.2.4 NSW Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) establishes mechanisms for the:

- management and protection of listed threatened species of native flora and fauna (excluding fish and marine vegetation)
- listing of threatened species or key threatening processes. development and implementation of recovery and threat abatement plans declaration of critical habitat consideration and assessment of threatened species impacts in development assessment process
- management and regulation of actions that may damage critical or other habitat or otherwise significantly affect threatened species, populations and ecological communities.

Section 7.2(1) of the BC Act provides that development under the EP&A Act is likely to significantly affect threatened species if:

- it is likely to significantly affect threatened species or ecological communities, or their habitats, according to the test in section 7.3, or
- the development exceeds the biodiversity offsets scheme threshold if the biodiversity offsets scheme applies to the impacts of the development on biodiversity values, or
- it is carried out in a declared area of outstanding biodiversity value.

Subsection (1)(b) does not apply to development that is an activity subject to environmental impact assessment under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. An assessment of an activity under Part 5 of the EP&A Act that is likely to significantly affect a threatened species must be accompanied by a species impact statement or, if the proponent elects to participate in the biodiversity offsets scheme, a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR).

3.2.5 Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013

The *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* regulates private and local government cemetery and crematoria operators, as well as Crown operators of cemeteries and crematoria. One of the key functions of this act is its intention to improve the governance and regulation of cemeteries and crematoria to ensure they operate with accountability, transparency and integrity.

3.2.6 Crown Lands Management Act 2016

The *Crown Lands Management Act 2016* commenced in 2018 and is intended to regulate the management of Crown Land in NSW. The objects of the Act are:

- a) to provide for the ownership, use and management of the Crown land of New South Wales, and
- b) to provide clarity concerning the law applicable to Crown land, and
- c) to require environmental, social, cultural heritage and economic considerations to be taken into account in decision-making about Crown land, and
- d) to provide for the consistent, efficient, fair and transparent management of Crown land for the benefit of the people of New South Wales, and
- e) to facilitate the use of Crown land by the Aboriginal people of New South Wales because of the spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance of land to Aboriginal people and, where appropriate, to enable the co-management of dedicated or reserved Crown land, and
- f) to provide for the management of Crown land having regard to the principles of Crown land management.

3.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) deal with issues significant to the state and people of NSW. There are a number of active SEPPs for the state of NSW, which deal with a range of development types including infrastructure, exempt and complying development, housing, and coastal management.

In most instances, SEPP provisions do not apply to land that is heritage listed; appropriate planning advice should be sought for any future development works proposed at the Cemetery to ensure that the interaction between the various pieces of legislation are understood and accounted for.

3.4 Local Government Policies

3.4.1 Greater Taree LEP 2010

An LEP is the principal legal document for controlling development and guiding planning decisions made by a local Council. As it is located within the Mid-Coast LGA, The Bight Cemetery is subject to the provisions of the Greater Taree LEP 2010.

Clause 5.10 of the LEP 2010 provides objectives and controls for the use, development and conservation of heritage items listed on the LEP. The contents of this clause are provided below.

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Greater Taree City,

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

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(3) When consent not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

- a) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
 - (i) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) (would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or

- b) the development is in a Cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:
 - (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and
 - (ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or
- c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or
- d) the development is exempt development.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance.

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(6) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.

3.4.2 The Greater Taree DCP 2010

A development control plan is a non-legal document that supports the LEP with more detailed planning and design guidelines. Part F of the Greater Taree DCP 2010 incorporates provisions for works to heritage items and development in the vicinity of heritage items. It also contains detailed information regarding fabric replacement/repairs, development consent requirements and guidance for alterations and additions.

4.0 Physical Description

4.1 Setting and Views

The Bight Cemetery is located on Tinonee Road which is the main thoroughfare between Tinonee and Wingham. The Cemetery is situated in an elevated position relatively central to a significant meander in the Manning River, which is located to the north, east and west of the Cemetery. Views of gently undulating rural properties to the west and across Tinonee Road are available from the Cemetery, while to the north, east and south the Cemetery is surrounded by a moderately dense bushland (eucalyptus forest). The lots within which the Cemetery is located are zoned RU4, Primary Production Small Lots. The land to the north, east and south of the Cemetery are zoned E2, Environmental Conservation.



Plate 4.1 View of the front (western) boundary of the Cemetery (right of frame), facing north along Tinonee Road

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.2 Views to the west across Tinonee Road

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.3 View of the bushland setting of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery, facing southeast

© Umwelt, 2020

4.2 Boundaries

As noted, the listing curtilage of the Cemetery comprises the entirety of Lot 1, DP 1155918, Lot 7015, DP 1001487, Lot 1, DP 1155351 and Lot 1, DP 1155343. However, the active portion of the Cemetery (being defined as the area within which graves are mapped and visible), is limited to the southwest corner of the listing curtilage (partially within Lot 7015 DP 1001487 and Lot 1 DP 1155351). The 'active portion' of the Cemetery is shown in **Figure 4.1**.

At present, fencing is readily visible to the front (western) boundary of the Cemetery. Remnant fencing is also visible to the north, east and south of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery, as shown in **Figure 4.1**. The interrelationship between this fenced area and the area cleared of vegetation (being the 'active portion' of the Cemetery) is not clear.

All visible fencing is of a simple post and wire construction, utilising a mixture of timber and star pickets as posts. There is a stock gate for both pedestrian and vehicle access to the centre of the front boundary fence. There is also a metal boom-style gate to the northwestern corner of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery.

The periphery of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery (as represented by the extent of the cleared area) is diffuse and obscured by vegetation regrowth in some places.



Plate 4.4 View of the front (western) boundary fence of the Cemetery, showing the central stock gate for pedestrian and vehicle access

Signage is also visible

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.5 View of the southeast corner of remnant boundary fencing, showing the *in situ* corner post

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.6 View of the diffuse rear boundary of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery, facing north

© Umwelt, 2020

4.3 Layout

As noted above, a stock gate located to the front (western) fence line of the Cemetery provides both pedestrian and vehicle access. The gate is located roughly in the centre of the front fence line, in relation to the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery. An informal and unsealed (dirt) vehicle track extends from this gate to the east, where it meets a perpendicular track that runs in a north-south orientation in proximity to the eastern (rear) extent of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery. A gently curved track (also informal and unsealed) is also located in proximity to the northern extent of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery. The layout of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery, including these tracks, is shown in **Figure 4.1** for reference.

A rubbish bin is located to the rear of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery, roughly in line with the front gate (refer to **Figure 4.1**). This bin is emptied by truck, with trucks utilising the central informal track that extends east-west across the Cemetery from the central front gate.



Plate 4.7 View of the informal east-west access track through the centre of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery, facing east

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.8 View of the informal track that runs along the northern extent of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery, facing east

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.9 View of the informal track that runs along the rear (eastern) of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery, facing south

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.10 View of the rubbish bin to the rear of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery

© Umwelt, 2020

4.4 Grave Markers

All of the visibly marked graves present within The Cemetery are located within the southwestern corner of the listed curtilage for the Cemetery, herein referred to as the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery (being part of Lot 7015 DP 1001487 and Lot 1 DP 1155351). This is shown in **Figure 4.1**.

All of the graves are generally oriented to the east, noting that the placement of graves is not entirely consistent, as demonstrated in **Figure 4.2**. Graves are generally arranged in denominational sections, and older graves are more concentrated in the south-west corner of the Cemetery (which is shown on a 1916 Parish Map to have been originally demarcated as the Presbyterian section, refer to **Section 4.6**). Grave markers present at the Cemetery span 1863 to the present day.

Based on MCC records, there are a total of 477 recorded graves within the Cemetery. Of these 477 graves, 388 are recorded as being occupied and 86 are recorded as being reserved. One grave is recorded as being a ‘cancelled reservation’, and three graves are recorded as being vacant. The majority of graves within the Cemetery have their denomination recorded on MCC records as ‘general’, with Anglican, Roman Catholic, Uniting Church and Presbyterian graves also recorded. The frequency of graves in relation to these denominations is detailed in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Denominations of graves within The Bight Cemetery

Denomination	No. of Graves
General	457
Anglican	10
Roman Catholic	5
Uniting Church	3
Presbyterian	2

Further research has, however, demonstrated that the data presented in **Table 4.1** is inaccurate. Historical research has revealed that a greater number of graves have been buried in accordance with their denominational associations than is suggested by MCC records. The distribution of graves in association with denominations, as evidence in the historical record, is shown in **Figure 4.2**.

The historical record demonstrates that the visibly marked graves do not represent all burials associated with this Cemetery. Some families, such as the Parsons, did not believe in erecting headstones though many members of this family are reported to have been buried within The Bight Cemetery.² Known unmarked graves, such as that of the Parsons' family, are shown in **Figure 4.3**.

In addition to this, unmarked and unrecorded burials are also highly likely to be present; for example, Mary Dyer died in 1867 from childbirth and her death certificate states she is buried at 'Yaypo Brush' Cemetery, but there is no corresponding burial record or grave marker within the Cemetery.³ Other burials recorded as having been undertaken within The Bight Cemetery but with no corresponding record of their location and no associated grave marker, are listed in **Appendix A** for reference.

Recently, a number of grave markers within the Cemetery were damaged as a result of storm activity (and associated tree fall) (2018) and attempted stabilisation works as part of the Monument Safety Program (2019). A full inventory of all damaged grave markers damaged is provided at **Appendix B** for reference.

Grave markers at the Cemetery are predominately made of granite, marble and sandstone, as is typical of cemeteries of a comparable age. Grave marker designs within the Cemetery include upright slabs/stelae, pillars with sculptures atop, and slab and desks. Older grave markers tend to utilise upright slab/stelae monuments, while newer grave markers are predominately slab and desk design. Some of the older grave markers incorporate elements of Victorian symbolism (refer to **Appendix C**). Some grave markers are made of stone (also referred to as 'rustic pedestal'), whilst some graves do not have formal grave markers (but are clearly demarcated by informal plantings, grave surrounds, and/or signage). The materiality of grave surrounds includes concrete, stone, and timber.

Grave markers at the Cemetery feature engraving/incised lettering, hand carving, raised engraving/embossed lettering, and lead lettering inscriptions. A select number of photographs demonstrating the range of grave markers present at the Cemetery have been provided below. Further information is provided at **Section 5.5.1**.

² Manning Wallamba Family History Society, *Burial Records: Tinonee, The Bight (Yaypo), Bo Bo, Easton, Murray, Hill, Dunvegan*, 1987.

³ NSW BDM, death certificate No .351/1867.



Plate 4.11 Example of a grave (Christopher Hannan) with no formal grave marker present (ID209)

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.12 Stone grave markers (Dr. Ross and Jane Hayter) at the Cemetery (ID234 and ID237)

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.13 Ledger grave marker (Sydney Robert Taylor), 1879 (ID144)

© Umwelt, 2020

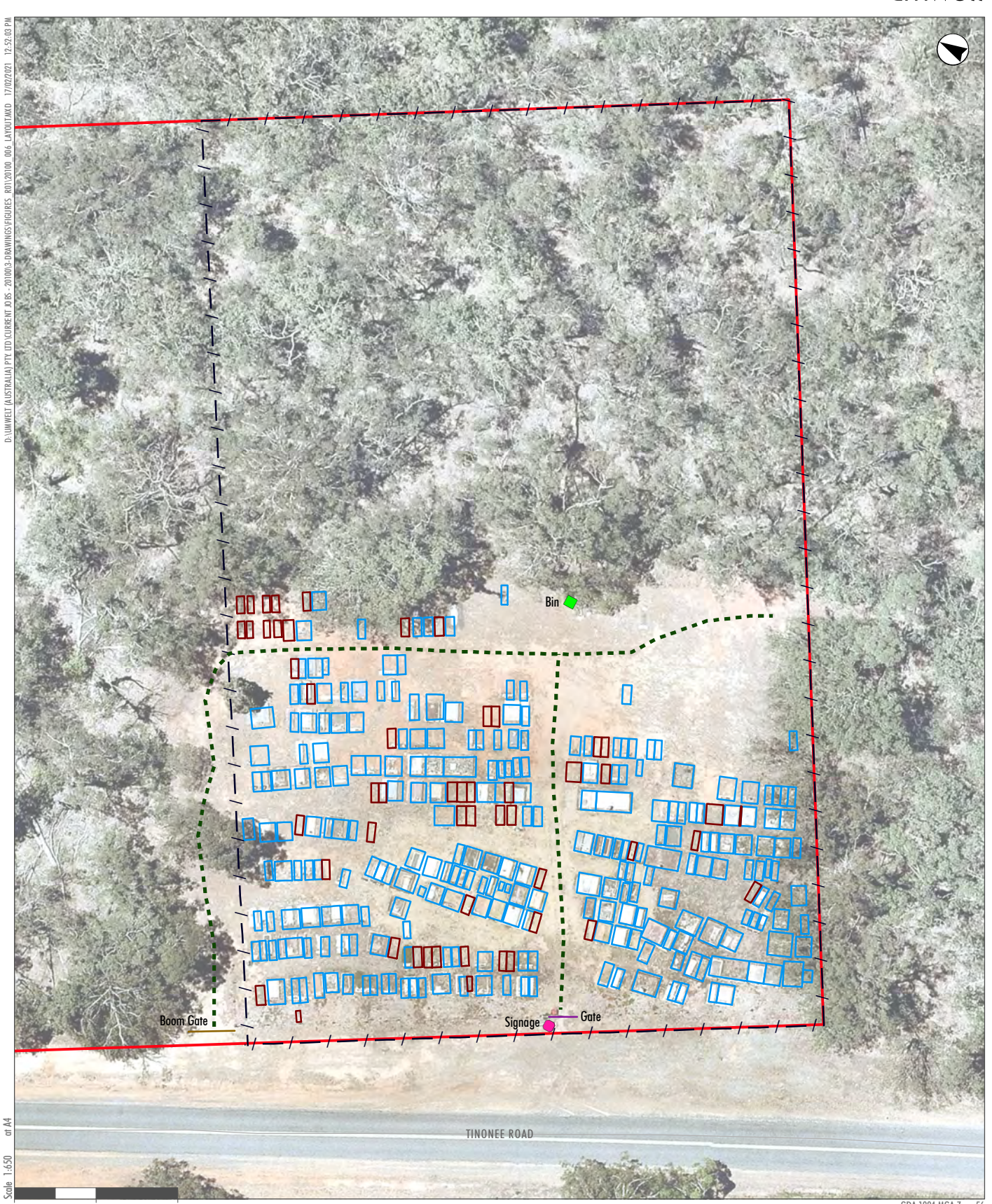


Plate 4.14 Marble stela grave marker (William and Susana Froude) with a low-set tomb surrounded by a cast-iron surround (ID120)

© Umwelt, 2020



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at A4
Scale 1:650

0 10 20 Metres

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Legend

- Project Area
- Unmarked Graves
- Grave Markers
- Fence Line
- Unformed Vehicle Tracks
- Boom Gate
- Gate
- Signage
- Bin

FIGURE 4.1

Current Layout of The Bight Cemetery



Legend
 Project Area
 Grave Markers

FIGURE 4.2A

Grave Markers within The Bight Cemetery



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Scale 1:200 or A4



0 5 10 Metres

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Grave Markers

FIGURE 4.2B
Grave Markers within The Bight Cemetery



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Scale 1:250 at A4



0 5 10 Metres

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Legend

- Project Area
- Unmarked Graves

FIGURE 4.3A

Known/Recorded Unmarked Graves within The Bight Cemetery



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Scale 1:200 or A4



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Legend

- Project Area
- Unmarked Graves

FIGURE 4.3B

Known/Recorded Unmarked Graves within The Bight Cemetery

4.5 Plantings

Until 2018, the front (western) fenceline of the Cemetery, which fronts Tinonee Road, was marked by a row of Golden cypress trees (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). In December 2018, two of these trees were impacted by a severe storm. The two trees were blown over and into the Cemetery, with their fall causing damage to several graves. Following this and to avoid further impacts of this nature, the remaining Golden cypress trees were removed from the front boundary of the Cemetery; an arborist report undertaken at the time showed that structural failures were evident even those trees that remained standing after the storm (MCC pers. comm.). Following the removal of the row of trees, MidCoast Council committed to planting a new row of trees more suited to the conditions as part of a wider beautification program.⁴ These planting works have not yet been undertaken, but are scheduled to occur following the repair of damaged grave markers.



Plate 4.15 View of fallen Golden cypress trees in December 2018

© Courtesy of Peter Langdown



Plate 4.16 Detailed view of damage to grave markers as a result of fallen trees, December 2018

© Courtesy of Peter Langdown

⁴ MidCoast Council, Wingham Community Conversation Summary, 7 May 2019, accessed online 3 September 2020.

Within the remainder of the Cemetery, there is only one planting that appears to be deliberate/cultural. This is a single Radiata pine tree planted near the Poole family grave (ID244). This tree is shown below for reference. The tree is causing damage to the grave enclosure, as the roots of the tree are lifting the northeastern corner of the enclosure.



Plate 4.17 Radiata pine tree planted in immediate proximity to the Poole family grave (ID244)

© Umwelt, 2020

A number of graves also feature plantings within the footprint of the grave. The 2009 National Trust guideline identifies these kinds of plantings as ‘controlled overgrowth’, rather than deliberate cultural planting associated with the wider Cemetery (**Plate 4.18**). It is generally recommended that controlled overgrowth be maintained, as it contributes to the character of the place. Weeds, by contrast, are generally recommended for management/removal (**Plate 4.19**).



Plate 4.18 Controlled overgrowth within The Bight Cemetery associated with grave of Joyce Morrow Butler (ID146)

© Umwelt, 2020



Plate 4.19 Weeds evident in association with a grave site (Donald McLennan) at The Bight Cemetery (ID031)

© Umwelt, 2020

4.6 Other Considerations

4.6.1 Environmental Context

The following section provides a summary of the environmental context of the Cemetery, including its underlying geology, relevant soil landscapes, and naturally occurring vegetation communities. This section of the CMP has been prepared predominately for reference purposes, and to inform guidelines pertaining to Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage.

4.6.1.1 Geology

Geological mapping suggests that the Cemetery is underlain by Quaternary alluvium; however, it has been suggested that the terraces that underlie the Cemetery are actually late Tertiary aged unconsolidated sediments in the form of high level terraces comprising gravel, sand and kaolinite clays.⁵ Up to 10 metres of basal gravels overlie bedrock.

4.6.1.2 Soil Landscapes

The Cemetery is located within the Killawarra soil landscape, which is typified by moderately deep (50 to 100 centimetres) to very deep (150 – 500 centimetres) well-drained soils.⁶ Available soil profile reports based on soil testing undertaken in the vicinity of the Cemetery, demonstrate that:

- 230 metres to the north of the Cemetery, up to 25 centimetres of fine sandy clay loam topsoil overlies heavy clay subsoil
- 50 metres to the south of the Cemetery, up to 20 centimetres of fine sandy clay loam topsoil overlies heavy clay subsoil
- 215 metres to the south of the Cemetery, up to 25 centimetres of fine sandy clay loam topsoil overlies medium silty clay subsoil
- 410 metres to the southwest of the Cemetery, up to 17 centimetres of clay loam topsoil overlies coarse sandy clay subsoil.

These results strongly suggest that topsoil profiles within and in the vicinity of the Cemetery are shallow, being up to 25 centimetres where present.

4.6.1.3 Landscape and Hydrology

The Killawarra soil landscape is associated with level to undulating terrace plains and valley flats up to 500 metres wide, that drop off steeply at the edges. Slopes are typically one to 10%, local relief two to nine metres, and elevations of five to 100 metres. As is the case with the Cemetery, the Killawarra soil landscape is generally located in association with hillslopes on the insides of meander bends of rivers (in this case, the Manning River).⁷

The Cemetery is located relatively central to a sizeable meander in the Manning River; the river surrounds the Cemetery on its eastern, western and northern sides with a distance of approximately 1.5 kilometres from the Cemetery to the river on all sides.

⁵ Killawarra Soil Landscape description via eSPADE, available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/kim.pdf>

⁶ Killawarra Soil Landscape description via eSPADE, available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/kim.pdf>

⁷ Killawarra Soil Landscape description via eSPADE, available at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/kim.pdf>

Low (first and second) order tributaries of the Manning River are located in closer proximity to the Cemetery (within 200 metres). These tributaries, which are now largely modified in association with agricultural use of the land, are likely to have had limited catchments and would have provided only intermittent sources of fresh water following periods of particularly heavy rainfall.

4.6.1.4 Remnant Natural Vegetation

The Cemetery is located in a landscape that has been extensively cleared of vegetation. Remnant vegetation in the area suggests that prior to European settlement, the original vegetation community would have comprised *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (forest red gum), *Angophora subvelutina* (broadleaved apple) woodlands and *Cryptocarya obovata* (pepperberry tree). Large *Ficus* species often remain in paddocks, and regrowth of *Melia azedarach* (white cedar), *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood wattle), *Acacia irrorata* (blue-skin wattle), *Guioa semiglauca* (guioa), *Pittosporum undulatum* (sweet pittosporum) and *Alphitonia excelsa* (red ash) is common.

4.6.1.5 Disturbance

The ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery has been disturbed, predominately through vegetation clearance but also through the introduction of graves and grave markers and sustained vehicle and pedestrian use. The ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery has also been subject to erosion, which has been exacerbated by the aforementioned disturbance factors (particularly vegetation clearance).

Given the shallow depth of topsoil in this area, it is highly likely that these disturbances have removed and/or disturbed topsoil profiles within the Cemetery, and particularly within the active (south-west) portion of the Cemetery.

The remainder of the Cemetery has not been subject to visual inspection. However, it appears that areas outside of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery have been subject to relatively limited disturbance, and may contain intact soil profiles.

4.6.1.6 Ecological Considerations

As noted in **Section 1.6**, this CMP does not include an ecological assessment or an assessment of the Cemetery’s natural heritage values. It is noted, however, that:

- The Cemetery is a significant site for the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid *Diuris flavescens*.
- The Cemetery is identified on the NSW Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool as being located within an area that contains high biodiversity value.

4.6.2 Aboriginal Archaeology

This section summarises the known Aboriginal archaeological context of the local area, and synthesises information relevant to an understanding of the Cemetery’s Aboriginal archaeological potential. This section of the CMP has been undertaken with consideration of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) (the Code), but does not constitute an Aboriginal archaeological assessment.

4.6.2.1 Concise Ethnohistorical Context

Max Solling's book *Town & Country: A History of the Manning Valley* describes early interactions between settlers in The Bight and Biripi people, as told through the diary of William Wilmett Board who had worked as a labourer around The Bight before buying land there. Board's diary shows that between 1846 and 1855, Aboriginal people were participating in the European economy. They worked as piecemeal farm labourers, acted as couriers, guides and trackers looking for animals and people without reward.

The Aboriginal people sometimes took payment such as tobacco, flour, food, clothing and small amounts of money, but they were eventually exploited as the settlers dispossessed them of their land. The diary also describes examples of harsh retaliation meted out by the settlers on some Aboriginal people for stealing food.⁸

As seen elsewhere, intimate relationships existed between the European settlers and Biripi people. There are descendants of these unions who still live in the area today. After Parkhaugh School stopped operating as a school in 1877, it was reportedly used as a refuge by some Biripi people because of their connection to the area and the settlers.⁹ Given these documented interactions, it is possible that there are Aboriginal people buried at or near The Bight Cemetery,¹⁰ though it is noted that no Aboriginal burials are recorded as being located at or within one kilometre of the Cemetery.

4.6.2.2 Consultation with Aboriginal Parties

Consultation with relevant Aboriginal parties is a key component in identifying and assessing the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as well as determining and carrying out appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts to Aboriginal heritage.

The Bight Cemetery is located within the boundaries of the Purfleet/Taree Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). Consultation with the LALC was outside of the scope of this CMP, and has therefore not been undertaken. It is also noted that under the Code (upon which this section of the CMP is based), consultation with Aboriginal parties is not required.

4.6.2.3 AHIMS Search

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 3 September 2020 (Client Service ID: 532669, **Appendix D**). The search was undertaken for the area GDA, Zone: 56, eastings: 439757 - 443622, northings: 6470503 – 6474649, which allows for a buffer of approximately two kilometres in all directions.

This search identified that six Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the search area; none of these sites have been recorded in or within one kilometre of the Cemetery. These sites are summarised in **Table 4.2** below, and their locations relative to the Cemetery are shown in **Figure 4.4**.

⁸ Max Solling, *Town & Country*, p. 74-78.

⁹ Witness Australian Presbyterian, 9 December 1876.

¹⁰ Max Solling, *Town & Country*, p. 74-78.

Table 4.2 AHIMS extensive search results

Site ID and Name	Site Type	Distance from Cemetery
AHIMS #30-5-0079 Cedar Party Creek Burial 1	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming Site, Burial Site, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1.721 km
AHIMS #30-5-0009 Stony Creek	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth), Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	2.125 km
AHIMS #30-5-0028 Wingham Bush 1	Stone Arrangement	1.276 km
AHIMS #30-5-0031 Wingham Burial Grounds	Burial Site	2.484 km
AHIMS #30-5-0052 TWEMS-1	Artefact Site	1.118 km
AHIMS #30-5-0029 Wingham Bush 1	Artefact Site	1.066 km

4.6.2.4 Preliminary Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

Based on the AHIMS search results, as well as the environmental context presented at **Section 4.6.1** it has been assessed that:

- No Aboriginal archaeological sites are located in or within one kilometre of the Cemetery.
- The underlying geology of the area is relatively unlikely to have provided ready access to raw stone materials suitable for working or use. However, such materials may have been imported from elsewhere.
- Topsoil profiles within and in the vicinity of the Cemetery are shallow, being up to 25 centimetres where present. Within a soil profile, topsoil layers are most likely to contain artefactual material and/or cultural deposits. Subsoil layers (B or C horizons), particularly those characterised by a high clay content, have less potential to be artefact bearing due to their physical density; that is, the vertical movement of artefactual material into subsoil layers is prohibited by the inherent compactness of these soils.
- The active portion of the Cemetery has been disturbed due to a range of factors, including erosion, and these disturbances are likely to have disturbed and/or removed topsoil layers across the active portion of the Cemetery. Previous vegetation clearance and resultant erosion may have also disturbed and/or removed topsoil layers within the remainder of the listed curtilage of the Cemetery. The non-active portions of the Cemetery (which currently comprise bushland) are likely to have been subject to relatively minimal disturbance; this has not been confirmed by a visual inspection are part of this CMP.
- Major watercourses like the Manning River were typically targeted by Aboriginal people in the past as a source of fresh water as well as for the purposes of resource procurement and landscape use/occupation. The Manning River is located approximately 1.5 kilometres from the Cemetery in all directions. Tributaries located in the vicinity of the Cemetery are unlikely to have provided reliable sources of fresh water or other resources.

- Vegetation known to have been present in the area has been recorded as having been used by Aboriginal people for various purposes including food, medicine and raw materials in the past. Particularly, eucalyptus species are known to have been targeted by Aboriginal people for bark and heartwood removal to make items such as wooden bowls and shields, and it is likely that a range of other plant resources in the local area were utilised by Aboriginal people. The native vegetation community would have also supported a range of mammal, reptile and bird species that provided food and other resources for Aboriginal people.

Based on the above, a preliminary assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Cemetery suggests that it has a low degree of potential to contain as yet unidentified Aboriginal archaeological sites. However, a visual inspection of the non-active portions of the Cemetery would be required to confirm this.



- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Burial, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
 - Artefact
 - Stone Arrangement

FIGURE 4.4

Registered AHIMS Sites in the Vicinity of The Bight Cemetery

4.6.3 Historical Archaeology

Historical archaeology in Australia generally relates to the study of the past using physical evidence in conjunction with historical sources. Historical archaeology is generally defined as comprising the period since European arrival in Australia in 1788.

An archaeological resource is the physical evidence of the past and may comprise sub-surface evidence including building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Archaeological resources are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information that is unavailable from other sources.

The historical archaeological potential of the Cemetery is the likelihood that there may be physical evidence relating to the early development and occupation of an area beneath the current footprint of the site. Within the context of the Cemetery, it may also relate to the potential for unmarked or as yet unidentified graves to be present within the wider Cemetery curtilage.

4.6.3.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is defined as *“the degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.”*¹¹ Archaeological research potential relates to the extent to which the further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites or archaeological resources.

Accepted gradings used to assess archaeological potential are outlined in **Table 4.3** below, noting that these gradings apply to the potential for archaeological material and relics, rather than skeletal remains/burials.

Table 4.3 Gradings of historical archaeological potential

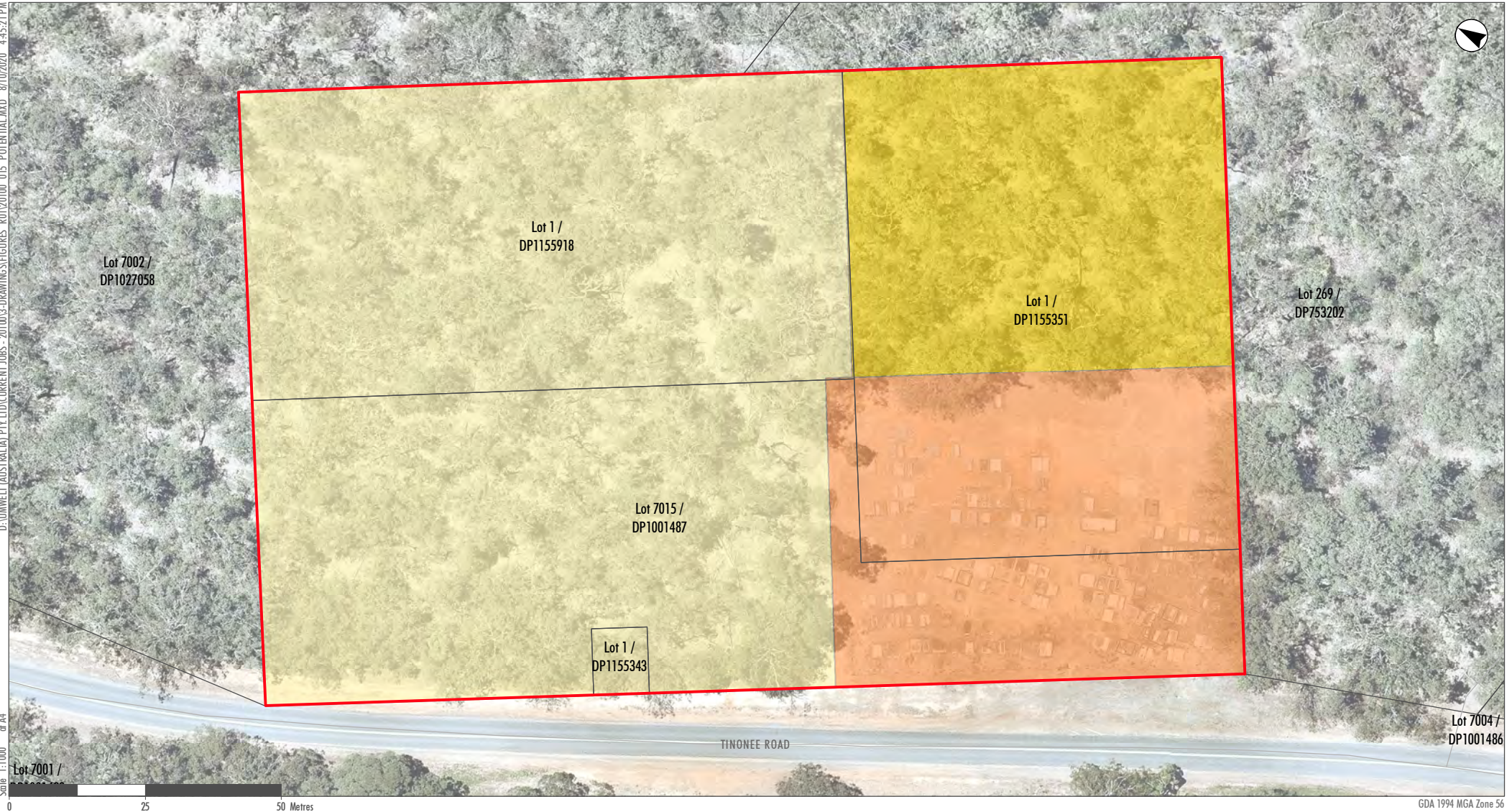
Grading	Description
High	Substantially intact archaeological remains could survive in these areas.
Moderate	Land use history suggests limited phases of low-moderate development intensity, or that there are impacts in this area. A range of archaeological remains may survive, including building footings and shallower remains as well as deeper sub-surface features.
Low	Land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, however deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact-bearing deposits may survive.
Nil	Land use history does not suggest at any previous use/occupation of the area, or the area is so extensively disturbed that any archaeological evidence would have been removed.

The historical record does not contain any evidence that the Cemetery was subject to any other use prior to its dedication as a Cemetery in 1863. The potential for archaeological material or relics associated with any earlier (pre-1863) phase of occupation/use is therefore assessed as low to nil, based on the grading system outlined above.

¹¹ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996

However, and as outlined at **Section 4.4**, the historical record demonstrates that it is highly likely that unmarked and unrecorded (mapping/MCC records) burials are present within the listed curtilage of the Cemetery, which corresponds to the area originally dedicated for use as a Cemetery in 1863. Further details regarding the location or number of unmarked graves within the Cemetery is not available, and so the identification of areas with the potential to contain unmarked burials is, by necessity, arbitrary.

It is considered more likely that unmarked burials, if present, are located within the cleared and actively used portion of the Cemetery, being the southwest corner of the listing curtilage. Within this area, the potential for unmarked graves to be present is graded as high. Outside of this area, but within the area that has previously been fenced, the level of potential is assessed as moderate. Within the wider listing curtilage but outside of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery and the fenced portion of the Cemetery, the potential for unmarked burials is assessed as low. These gradings are shown in **Figure 4.5**.



- Legend
- Project Area
 - High Archaeological Potential
 - Medium Archaeological Potential
 - Low Archaeological Potential

FIGURE 4.5
Grading of Historical Archaeological Potential
within The Bight Cemetery

5.0 Historical Context

5.1 Dedication of the Cemetery

The Bight Cemetery was formally established in 1861. On 19 December of that year, district surveyor, John Hall surveyed the five acres that was set aside for the purpose of a cemetery, and the Cemetery was dedicated on 27 July 1863 under its original name ‘Yappo Brush’ (‘Yappo Brush’).¹²

As part of the dedication of the Cemetery, the Cemetery grounds were roughly arranged into denominations including: Church of England, Independent, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and the General section. Interestingly there is a small section dedicated for Jewish burials though it is unclear if any Jewish burials ever occurred.¹³



Plate 5.1 1916 historical parish map showing The Bight Cemetery

© NSW Land Registry Services, Historical Parish Map of Tinonee, 1916

¹² NSW Government Gazette, Supplement, 16 July 1863.

¹³ NSW Land Registry Services, Vol-Fol: 593-240.

Each section of the Cemetery appointed trustees, for example, in 1882 Lachlan McDonald, David Lobban, William Brown, Duncan Cameron and John Pollock were trustees of the General section, John Luke, Charles Bolton and Frederick White were the Church of England trustees and three men Louis Phillips, George Myers and Henry Cohen were trustees of the Jewish section not just at The Bight but in cemeteries throughout NSW.¹⁴

5.2 European Migration and Settlement (Peopling Australia: Ethnic Influences)

Part of the identified significance of The Bight Cemetery is its strong associations with early European, and particularly Scottish, settlement in the local area, which occurred from the 1850s onwards. There has been a Scottish presence in the Manning Valley since the early 1800s with settlers at Redbank, Wingham, and Barrington, but the Bight offered a defined area where a more closely-knit community could be established.

Alexander Lobban and his family were one of the first to take up land and settle at Yaypo Brush in 1851. Lobban was a Scottish convict who arrived on the convict ship *Burrell* in December 1830 and was assigned to Charles Boydell at Paterson River.¹⁵ In December 1834 Alexander obtained his Ticket of Leave which allowed him to work before his sentence was completed.¹⁶ He petitioned to have his wife Margaret and son Thomas join him in Australia, which they did around 1836. The couple had five more children in Australia: David, Isabella, Margaret, Alexander and Janet.¹⁷ On 9 June 1851¹⁸ the Lobban family made the journey from Lewinsbrook near Dungog to the Manning Valley where Alexander had purchased land by auction in the area now known as The Bight. The property was called *Parkhaugh*,¹⁹ reportedly after a farm in Glass, Scotland where Lobban's family had lived.

When the land at The Bight was surveyed and sold by public auction in 1854 at the Port Macquarie Crown Lands Office, families living and working around the Hunter Valley bought up the land and made their way north.²⁰ Scottish families including John Cameron, Donald Stewart, Duncan McDermid and Angus McLeod were among the first purchasers.²¹ Like Lobban, some called their properties and homesteads after their homes in Scotland (*Lochaber* and *Balmoral*, for example), while others used names such as *Sunnybrae*, *Longview* and *Mount Pleasant*, the latter being the name of a property in Paterson.

While the area's strong Scottish influence is evident in the family names, early churches and schools, and indeed the Bonnie Wingham Scottish Festival which is held every year to honour the Scottish settlers, there were also early families at The Bight who came from England and Ireland. Among those who bought in the 1854 auction were Englishmen Thomas Browne, William Willmet Board, and James Parsons, along with Irishmen John Pollock and William Somerville.²²

¹⁴ Government Gazette of the State of NSW, 13 January 1882.

¹⁵ Ancestry.com. New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859 for Alexander Lobban.

¹⁷ NSW BDM, birth indexes: David J 695/1837, Isabella 709/1839, Janet 256/1845 and death indexes: Margaret Murray (nee Lobban) 13746/1918, Alexander 7210/1920.

¹⁸ Journal of proceedings of William Willmet Board: The diary of a pioneer, 1996, Taree, NSW: Board & Gow, p. 59.

¹⁹ NSW Land Registry Services, Serial No. 81, page 228, 1 November 1851.

²⁰ Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 7 January 1854, 4.

²¹ New South Wales Government Gazette, 27 June 1854 [Issue No. 75], 1305.

²² New South Wales Government Gazette, 27 June 1854 [Issue No. 75], 1305.



Plate 5.2 Historic (1916) map of the Parish of Tinonee, showing early land grants

© NSW Land Registry Service, County of Gloucester, Edition 5, 1916

The immigration pattern of these families was similar. The settlers predominantly came from the rural areas of northwest Scotland, southern England and what is now Northern Ireland at a time when those countries were experiencing enormous civil and social upheaval. The displacement of people due to the ‘clearances’ in the Scottish Highlands and Western Isles,²³ the legal process of ‘enclosure’ impacted by industrialisation in England,²⁴ and famine and poverty in Ireland,²⁵ all contributed strongly to the influx of Scottish, English and Irish immigrants to Australia in the mid-1800s.

In 1828 Australia introduced “Assisted Immigration” schemes to encourage skilled and ‘moral’ people to migrate to Australia (and particularly NSW) by subsidising or paying their passage. A similar program was the “Bounty Scheme”, where passage fees were paid by colonists, rather than the government, and immigrants were employed upon arrival in Australia to pay back the incurred costs.²⁶ A search of the early families who lived in The Bight and are now buried at The Bight Cemetery reveal that most came to Australia through one of these schemes (refer to **Appendix E** for additional information).

²³ Ross Galloway, *The Scots and the Manning River 1840-1860*, in *Journal Manning Valley Historical Society*, No. 54, June 2016, 1.

²⁴ Marjorie Bloy, “Rural Unrest in the 1830s: the “Swing” riots”, *A Web of English History*, 2016, www.historyhome.co.uk/peel/ruralife/swing.htm.

²⁵ Museums Victoria, *Immigration History from Ireland*, <https://origins.museumsvictoria.com.au/countries/ireland>

²⁶ <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/assisted-immigrants-index>

Upon arrival to Australia, the immigrants who eventually moved to The Bight were generally engaged with landholders in the Hunter area including Maitland, Dungog, Paterson, Allyn and Williams Rivers.²⁷ Many settlers had gained a decade of experience as tenant farmers in the Hunter when the land at The Bight was auctioned, and with their accumulated capital set out for a farm of their own.²⁸

The land at The Bight was cleared and turned into farms which produced mostly maize and wheat. The sizes of the land parcels were generally able to be managed by a single farmer or family. Agricultural practices in the 1850s were heavily reliant on manual labour with little mechanisation. There was no mill nearby so farmers either sent their products to Sydney to be ground or used small hand grinders on the properties. The Manning River was principal transport route at that time, and produce was shipped to Sydney.²⁹

5.3 The Presbyterian Church and its Impact on Education (Developing Australia's Cultural Life: Religion)

While the Cemetery is not attached to a specific church, there is a rich history of faith amongst the early settlers. Many of the early Scottish settlers at The Bight followed the Free Presbyterian Church. After the "great disruption" of 1843 when ministers broke away from the Church of Scotland and established the Free Church of Scotland (free from the involvement of State),³⁰ the Bight settlers in the main chose to follow this discipline of the religion.³¹

Alexander Lobban was instrumental in establishing the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia (Free Church) in the Manning having converted to Christianity while living in Paterson. He lobbied to have the Reverend Allan McIntyre (brother of Reverend William McIntyre) stationed in the area. The first service was held by Reverend McIntyre in Lobban's slab barn where people came from all corners to hear the Scottish minister preach in Gaelic and English.³² The John Knox Free Presbyterian Church was built at Tinonee in 1880³³ and continued to hold services there in Gaelic until 1899.³⁴

In the Wingham Museum is displayed the McLeod Gaelic family bible and wooden bible box. Donald McLeod and his family came to Australia from the Isle of Skye on the *Midlothian* in 1837. Also on that ship was Reverend William McIntyre who had been handpicked by J D Lang to preach in NSW. Just four days after arriving in Sydney, McIntyre held the first ever Gaelic service in the colony.³⁵ The McLeods believe the bible displayed at the museum was used in that ceremony. There is a hand-written notation in the front of the bible that reads: "*Bible first published in Scottish Gaelic 1783-1801 and used for the first Gaelic church service preached in the Southern Hemisphere.*" The box built to protect the bible on its long journey has a handwritten inscription as well "*Made in the year 1837 at Dunvegan Is of Skye and brought to Australia by Donald McLeod and family in the ship Midlothian.*"³⁶ Angus McLeod, son of Donald McLeod, and his wife Janet and other McLeod descendants are buried in The Bight Cemetery.

²⁷ Searches conducted on each family and their migration records to Australia. NSW State Archives & Records, Assisted Immigrants (digital) Shipping Lists, <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/assisted-immigrants-digital-shipping-lists>

²⁸ Max Solling, *Town & Country: A history of the Manning Valley*, Halstead Press: Ultimo, NSW, 2007.

²⁹ Manning River Times and Advocate for the Northern Coast Districts of NSW, 8 April 1905, 6.

³⁰ Walker, Norman L. (1895). *Chapters from the History of the Free Church of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

³¹ Ross Galloway, *The Scots and the Manning River 1840-1860*, 3.

³² Lobban one-name study: Origins and diaspora of the Scottish family name Lobban/Loban, Alexander Lobban (1802-1876), https://lobban.one-name.net/?page_id=955

³³ Tinonee Museum, John Knox Free Presbyterian Church, <https://tinoneemuseum.org.au/tinonee-self-guided-heritage-walk/>

³⁴ Ross Galloway, *The Scots and the Manning River 1840-1860*, in Journal Manning Valley Historical Society, No. 54, June 2016, 3.

³⁵ Alan Dougal, Australian Dictionary of Biography, William McIntyre (1805-1870), <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcintyre-william-4103>

³⁶ Terry Tournoff, *In the Museum*, in Journal Manning Valley Historical Society, No. 54, June 2016, 29.

Since the Scottish Reformation in the 16th century, parishes were encouraged to have a school so that the population had the opportunity of reading the bible.³⁷ It is perhaps this attitude that compelled Reverend Allan McIntyre to found a school of the Free Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia called ‘Parkhaugh Private School’ at The Bight on 18 December 1854. He was concerned that children were not receiving formal instruction. McIntyre paid £10 a year towards the salary of a teacher, Andrew Thomson.³⁸ The land for the school house, adjacent to the farm *Parkhaugh*, was donated by Irish settler John Pollock.³⁹ In September 1860, control of the school moved to the National Board of Education.⁴⁰ Parkhaugh National School was renamed Yaypo Public School in 1867 and operated until 1877.⁴¹

In just one generation of settlement, The Bight produced an Inspector of Schools, Alexander Lobban Junior, and the NSW Director of Education, Peter Board (son of William Wilmett Board).⁴² Five of Alexander Lobban’s six children all became teachers. Alexander Junior, as mentioned, was a pioneer schoolmaster first at Croki and then Sydney and in 1883 he was appointed ‘Inspector of Schools’ serving the Clarence River and later Sydney. Thomas was the first schoolmaster at Oxley Island National School, Margaret was schoolmistress at Kelvingrove School Bootawa,⁴³ and Janet and Isabella were both teachers at Parkhaugh.⁴⁴

5.4 World War I and World War II Experiences (Peopling Australia: Defence)

The Cemetery is the final resting place of several servicemen. A selection of their stories are provided below.

5.4.1 World War I – John Gardiner (Military Cross)

John Gardiner was born near Glasgow in Uddingston, Scotland in 1894 to parents Mary Ann and John (who was a farmer).⁴⁵ In 1911, aged 17 years, he commenced Army service when he enlisted as Private 1363 in the 6th Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) as part of the Territorial Forces. In 1914 with the start of World War I, he was called up for compulsory, full-time home service and within two months he had been promoted to Lance Corporal.

In March 1915, John and the 6th Battalion embarked for France. One of his first major skirmishes was at the Battle of Festubert in May 1915 and a month later he was promoted to Corporal. In November 1916, John was appointed to a temporary commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Cameronians. He had been “fast tracked” to a commission due to his loyalty, courage and good conduct. He saw action on the Western Front and in 1917 was wounded by mustard gas and sent to recover in hospital in the UK.

In 1918 John returned to France where he was selected to be part of the final ‘push’ against the Germans in Belgium as part of the 9th Battalion Cameronians. During operations on 25 October 1918, near Ingoygham (now Ingooigem), Belgium, the platoon officers of one of the attacking companies all became casualties so John, who was in a support company, used his initiative and under heavy fire took command of one of the platoons. He ended up leading them forward with great gallantry.⁴⁶ For “*his grasp on the situation and fine personal example at a critical time*” he was awarded the Military Cross.⁴⁷ Five of John’s fellow soldiers in

³⁷ Journal Manning Valley Historical Society, No. 54, June 2016, 4.

³⁸ Manning River Times and Advocate for the Northern Coast Districts of NSW, 20 November 1937, 9.

³⁹ Daily Examiner 19 Nov 1937, 3.

⁴⁰ Manning River Times and Advocate for the Northern Coast Districts of NSW, 17 November 1937, 5.

⁴¹ NSW Government, Historical information NSW government schools, accessed 26 July 2020, https://data.cese.nsw.gov.au/data/dataset/historical-information-of-nsw-government-schools/resource/88c33631-f500-45b4-8780-728f21e56711?view_id=dd265648-061e-45a7-b1d2-6133b72a1921

⁴² Ross Galloway, *The Scots and the Manning River 1840-1860*, 4.

⁴³ Lobban one-name study: Origins and diaspora of the Scottish family name Lobban/Loban, Alexander Lobban (1802-1876), https://lobban.one-name.net/?page_id=955

⁴⁴ Northern Champion, 24 November 1937, 2, Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 26 July 1935, 4.

⁴⁵ Ancestry.com.au, 1901 Scottish census record.

⁴⁶ Tom Tulloch-Marshall, World War One Research Services, Surrey, England. Based on records held at The National Archives, Kew, UK.

⁴⁷ Certificate and Citation of the Military Cross awarded 5 December 1918. Records held by Catherine Potts.

the 9th Battalion were killed that day and are buried in the little military Cemetery at Ingooigem along with 57 others.⁴⁸ Following the end of World War I John was selected for the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland and was finally released from service in October 1919 retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1920 and at the age of 25 John immigrated to Australia on the “Berrima” listing his occupation as sawyer.⁴⁹ He had come to Australia to join his friends from Scotland, the Chambers (James Thomson Chambers and his son William (Bill)) who owned a timber mill at Killabakh. John and Bill had been friends prior to the war (refer to **Plate 5.5**) and both served in the Cameronians during the course of the war. John’s first role in the timber industry was as a sawyer.



Plate 5.3 John Gardiner at his family’s back gate at Humeholm, Scotland (unknown date)

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts

⁴⁸ Ingoyghem Military Cemetery, Commonwealth War Graves, <https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/Cemetery-details/2023731/Ingoyghem%20Military%20Cemetery/>

⁴⁹ Ancestry.com.au, UK and Ireland Outward Passenger Lists, 1890-1960. London, Departure 24 March 1920, “Berrima”.



Plate 5.4 Photograph of John believed to have been taken during his time in the Rhineland (unknown date)

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts



Plate 5.5 John Gardiner and childhood friend Bill Chambers horsing around in a garden

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts

After the Chambers' sold their mill, John worked for Henry Machin and Sons at Elands, becoming the foreman and then manager.⁵⁰ At this time, a young Christina 'Ruth' Cameron was working at the Wingham branch of Machin's Sawmill (Machin's had three mills at Elands and one at Moorall Creek). Part of Ruth's job on a Friday was to ring John in Elands for the weekly log tally. They spoke for seven years before they met face to face. Mervyn Machin decided to play matchmaker and reportedly said to John (who had a reputation for being a man of few words):

Merve: "You know Ruth Cameron is a nice lass."

John: "Oh I find her a bit of a chatterbox."

Merve: "Really!? I've never noticed – what makes you say that?"

John: "She always asks me how I am."⁵¹

Ruth and John were married on 4 April 1942 at St George's Free Presbyterian Church on Castlereagh Street, Sydney.⁵² They moved to Elands where John also owned the local post office. Ruth fell into running the facility which included a mail service, savings bank, telephone exchange and general store. They had two daughters, Wynne and Catherine, while living at Elands.⁵³

Just two weeks after John and Ruth were married, John aged 48 years, enlisted in the Australian Army at Taree. He was appointed as Officer in Charge of the Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC), Wingham, with the rank of Captain.⁵⁴ The VDC played an important role during World War II amidst the ever-growing threat of Japanese invasion. Men who signed up were under the same oath as those in the military forces but wouldn't be called upon for active service unless the enemy was very close. Men were armed with rifles and ammunition and participated in drills as well as actively preparing the community's defences, for example, digging air raid trenches.⁵⁵ John was discharged from the army on 1 October 1945.⁵⁶

In 1948, Machin's Sawmills amalgamated with Duncan's Holdings Pty Ltd. The couple subsequently moved to Wingham in 1950 where John managed this group of mills.⁵⁷ They bought a house in Rowley Street.⁵⁸ When John retired in 1966, Duncan's Holdings treated him and Ruth to a holiday in Scotland as a sign of the great respect they had for him.⁵⁹ John Gardiner's grave marker is referenced as GIS027.

John is remembered as an extremely humble man who quietly worked hard in the background. He was a part of a number of community initiatives; for example, a year after arriving in Australia he helped to build a War Memorial at Killabakh in honour of soldier Corporal John Woollard who was killed during service.⁶⁰ In 1954, he was one of three men who established the Welfare Committee at the Wingham RSL to help those members who needed assistance.⁶¹ Each year he led the ANZAC Day Parade but rarely let people know that he had won a Military Cross. One year his daughter asked him why he walked at the front and he replied "*That's because I know the way.*" John Gardiner died on 5 January 1971, and was laid to rest under a cypress tree at The Bight Cemetery.

⁵⁰ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 1 April 2009.

⁵¹ Written document held at the Manning Valley Historical Society, *John Gardiner and Christina Ruth Cameron*.

⁵² NSW BDM, Marriage Index for John Gardiner and Christina Ruth Cameron, No. 9519/1942.

⁵³ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 28 March 2012.

⁵⁴ WWII Military Service Record of John Gardiner provided by President Terry Gould at Wingham RSL Sub-branch.

⁵⁵ Northern Champion, 4 March 1942, 2; 7 March 1942, 3; Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 8 May 1942, 2.

⁵⁶ WWII Military Record.

⁵⁷ Machin's Sawmill, Wingham, <https://www.machinssawmill.com.au/our-history/>

⁵⁸ NSW Land Registry Services, Vol-Fol: 5757-73.

⁵⁹ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 1 April 2009.

⁶⁰ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 20 September 1921, 2.

⁶¹ Sandra M Williams, *Wingham District Memorial Service Club Ltd: Celebrating 50 years 1947-1997*. SunBird Publications, p, 61.



Plate 5.6 John Gardiner (left) at the timber mill at Elands (unknown date)

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts



Plate 5.7 John Gardiner leading an ANZAC Day march (unknown date)

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts



Plate 5.8 Photograph of John Gardiner (unknown date)

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts

5.4.2 World War II – Duncan ‘Dizzy’ McDermid

Duncan “Dizzy” McDermid was the grandson of Scottish immigrants who settled at The Bight in the 1850s. Their property was called “Mount Pleasant” named after the place they lived at on the Williams River when they first arrived in Australia. Duncan was born in Wingham in 1902 to John and Janet McDermid.⁶² In 1940 Duncan enlisted with the army and held the unfortunate title of being “*Wingham’s first bad news*” when he went missing in 1941. On ANZAC Day 1941 his family were unsure if he was missing or dead, and a minute of silence was held for him during the service.⁶³

Thankfully, in May 1941 Duncan was listed as a prisoner of war (POW) in Italy after being captured in Benghazi (Libya). He stayed in this Italian POW camp for two and a half years and was then transferred to a Stalag in Germany.⁶⁴ In 1945 Duncan arrived in England after being released on 16 April by “*the Yanks*”. Duncan even joked in his letters that he had been given a dressing gown.⁶⁵ He arrived back in Wingham in 1945 looking fit and well after being a POW for four years. He married Janet Louisa Stewart in 1946 and their remains are in the same grave as Duncan’s parents at The Bight Cemetery.⁶⁶

⁶² NSW BDM, Birth Index for Duncan McDermid, No. 27947/1902.

⁶³ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 24 April 1941, 2.

⁶⁴ NAA: B883, NX21524, McDERMID DUNCAN.

⁶⁵ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 18 May 1945, 2.

⁶⁶ NSW BDM, Marriage Index for Duncan McDermid and Janet Louisa Stewart, No. 16039/1946.

5.4.3 World War II - Robert Angus Campbell

Robert Angus Campbell (NX82513) was born in Quirindi in 1920. He was a farmer who enlisted in WWII in 1941. A year later he was taken into the North Australian Observer Unit (NAOU). The NAOU, also known as the “Nackeroos” and “Curtin’s Cowboys”, were skilled bush and horsemen – they were Australia’s secret bush commandos. The Nackeroos were positioned across the Northern Territory on guard against surprise landings of enemy troops in isolated places. It was not unusual for men to have ridden over 2000 miles on horseback while on their patrols.⁶⁷

In June 1945 Campbell joined the battle in the Pacific when he was sent to Morotai Island, Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia) to serve with the Airforce. The Battle of Morotai had started in September 1944 and lasted until the end of the war in August 1945. The battle began when Australian and US forces landed on the island outnumbering the Japanese defenders. The allied forces needed the island to create a base through which to liberate the Philippines which they managed to do in late 1944.⁶⁸ The Island’s base facilities were then expanded in 1945 to support the Australian-led Borneo Campaign to liberate the Japanese-held British Borneo and Dutch Borneo.⁶⁹ Campbell served on Morotai, Ambon and Seram Islands before returning to Australia in January 1946. He was posted to an ammunition depot in NSW before finally being discharged in June 1946.⁷⁰

Campbell returned to farming and later in life he moved to the NSW Mid Coast. He died in 2014 and is buried next to his wife Doreen who died in 2016.

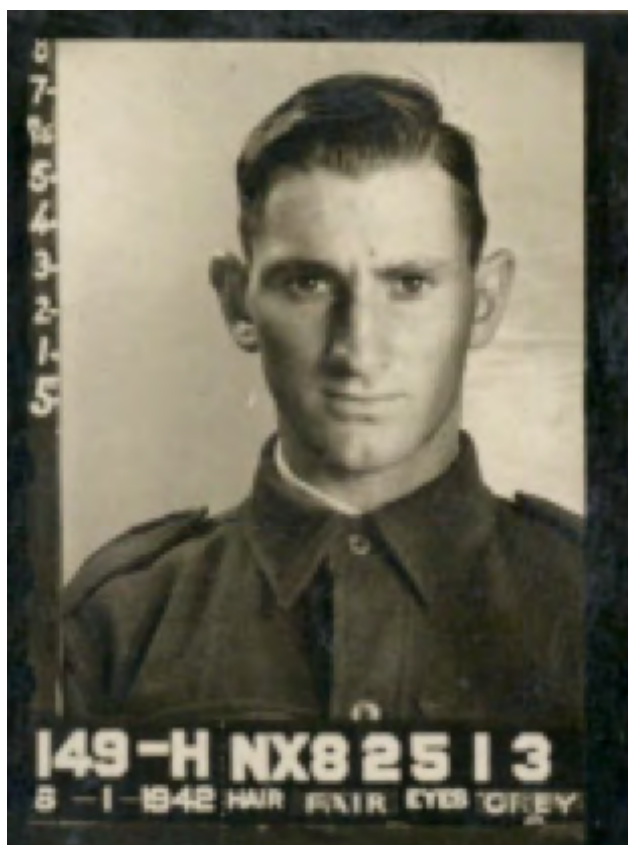


Plate 5.9 Robert Angus Campbell, WWII service photograph

© NAA: B883, NX82513.

⁶⁷ Australian War Memorial, *North Australian Observer Unit (NAOU)*, viewed 20 September 2020, <<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/058457>>.

⁶⁸ Wikipedia, *Battle of Morotai*, viewed 20 September 2020, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Morotai>.

⁶⁹ Wikipedia, *Borneo campaign*, viewed 20 September 2020, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borneo_campaign>.

⁷⁰ NAA: B883, NX82513.

5.4.4 World War II – Leslie Gordon Poole

Leslie Gordon Poole enlisted for World War II in 1940, but military life didn't suit him at first and he went away without leave (AWOL), and was later struck off for desertion. However, in 1941 he re-enlisted under the name Gilbert Purcell. He was sent to the Middle East and then returned to Australia before disembarking at Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in October 1942.

Sadly, Leslie gave his life fighting for his country when he was killed in action a month later. He was initially buried at Papua in the Waiopi Province, before being reburied after the war in the Kokoda War Cemetery. His true name, Leslie Gordon Poole, was discovered in 1944.⁷¹ A plaque to Poole is on the graves of his parents Frederick Ephraim and Mary Poole at The Bight Cemetery.

5.5 The Cemetery: Headstone Designs, Monumental Masons and Causes of Death (Marking the Phases of Life: Birth and Death)

5.5.1 Grave Marker Designs

The grave markers at The Bight Cemetery span over 150 years, with interments continuing today. As expected, there is a large variety in designs, trends and materials used in the grave markers. The older graves are predominantly sandstone or marble with hand carved designs and lead lettering, while the more recent headstones tend to be granite with machined designs. This is evidenced in the photographs below (refer also to **Section 4.4**).



Plate 5.10 Example of a hand carved sandstone grave marker, marking the grave Henry Brown and dated 1867

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

⁷¹ NAA: B883, QX7797 and NAA: B883, QX22050.



Plate 5.11 Example of a marble headstone with lead lettering, marking the grave of Margaret Cameron and her son, dated 1862

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020



Plate 5.12 Example of a machined granite grave marker, marking the grave of Ludwik Antoni Piorkowski, and dated 2013

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

Cemeteries are time capsules of a community's attitudes, beliefs, social, cultural, historical and even financial position and these attitudes can be expressed through the art of their headstones. Some of the most ornate graves are in the Presbyterian section of the Cemetery. Designs include marble draped urns, pedestals, desks, and headstones with Victorian detail and symbolism. The expense of these monuments may seem incongruent with religious beliefs, but given many Scots were dispossessed of their land in Scotland, land ownership in Australia became important. Many Scots were able to prosper and buy town allotments in Wingham and Tinonee in addition to their farming properties.

There are approximately 11 graves with wrought and/or cast-iron surrounds with at least two of these believed to be from local blacksmiths.⁷²



Plate 5.13 Example of the use of an urn in a grave marker at The Bight Cemetery

In Victorian times, the urn symbolised death and the returning of the body to ashes. Grave marker pictured is that of Alexander and Emily Kennedy, dated 1893

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

⁷² <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/search-for-heritage/search-for-nsw-heritage/>

5.5.2 Monumental Masons

The key monumental masons identified on the grave markers at The Bight Cemetery include:

- J Cunningham of Sydney, with grave markers dating to the late 19th century
- Doyle & Jukes of Waverley and Sydney, with grave markers dating to the early 20th century
- Edstein of Taree and Raymond Terrace, with grave markers dating from the 1880s to 1980⁷³

Below is a brief description of two of these masons.

5.5.2.1 James Cunningham of Sydney

James Cunningham's monument and headstone business based at Wynyard Square, Sydney operated for over 60 years.⁷⁴ He took over J. Woolford's monumental business, which was situated nearby in Clarence Street, Church Hill, around 1870.⁷⁵ Cunningham died in 1917 and is buried at Waverley Cemetery, Bronte. His business continued until at least 1929 at the same location by his son.

Cunningham's works can be seen throughout Sydney's cemeteries including Rookwood and Waverley as well as Newcastle and Maitland. His work can also be seen throughout the MidCoast region of New South Wales, with headstones at Scotts Creek, Mitchells Island and The Bight cemeteries.



Plate 5.14 1880 advertisement for J Cunningham's services

© Freeman's Journal (Sydney), 28 February 1880

The headstone of Lachlan and Duncan MacDonald is one such example at The Bight Cemetery. After Lachlan's immigration from Scotland he settled in Sydney and then moved to the Hunter where he married Anne McDermott (McDermid) in 1842.⁷⁶ They bought property at The Bight in 1855, cleared their land and built a homestead called "Longview". Lachlan was heavily involved in the community being one of the first trustees of the general burial ground at Yaypo Brush Cemetery,⁷⁷ a patron and secretary of the committee of Parkhaugh School, and an Elder of the Free Presbyterian Church congregation.

⁷³ <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/search-for-heritage/search-for-nsw-heritage/>

⁷⁴ SMH, 15 June 1929, 13, Advertising.

⁷⁵ SMH, 26 March 1870, 1, Advertising.

⁷⁶ NSW BDM, marriage index No. 581/1842 V1842581 162A.

⁷⁷ Government Gazette of the State of NSW, 13 January 1882.

On Boxing Day 1863, Lachlan and Ann's eldest son Duncan was riding with his brother John and Irishman John Pollock to Tinonee. Duncan was left behind a little and shortly afterwards they saw Duncan's horse without its rider. The men went back and found Duncan dead on the ground. It seems the horse had stumbled and thrown Duncan against the tree killing him instantly. There was much grief felt throughout the district.⁷⁸ Alexander Lobban was their neighbour and penned the following poem:

When parting from their parents dear

Two brothers then did say

'Farewell – but for a while

'We'll not be long away

And happily, they rode along

Rejoicing in each other

For they had long divided been

The brother from the brother

But Oh! Grim death, or terrors King,

Did meet them on the way

And with the arrow from his bow

Duncan was borne away.⁷⁹

Duncan was buried in the Yaypo Brush Cemetery and when his father died in 1892 a headstone was erected in memory of both men. The monumental mason was James Cunningham. The headstone would have been crafted in Sydney before being shipped to The Bight for installation.

⁷⁸ Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 9 January 1864, 2.

⁷⁹ Supplied by descendant Elaine. Lobban letters and documents relating to the Lobban Family 1861-1896 copies created by Mitchell Library, held at the Manning Wallamba Family History Society, Taree, PEO:151.



Plate 5.15 Grave marker of Lachlan (1892) and Duncan MacDonald (1863), crafted by Sydney monumental mason James Cunningham (ID023)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020



Plate 5.16 James Cunningham's headstone at Waverley Cemetery, Sydney

© Courtesy of Gregory Ross, Friends of Waverley Cemetery

5.5.2.2 Edstein: Monumental Sculptors (Taree and Raymond Terrace)

Edstein Monumental Sculptors was established by Joseph John (JJ) Edstein in 1896 at Raymond Terrace. The business expanded to Taree in 1908 and then to Kempsey. Soon after it was established, Edstein disposed of the Kempsey business, which was then run by his brother, and continued to run the Raymond Terrace and Taree branches.

All of the materials for the headstones (such as sandstone, marble and granite) arrived rough, and it was the masons who created the shapes and lettering with hand tools. The chisels were fire-sharp, so it was imperative that the yard had its own forge. The lead lettering was a labour-intensive process. The letters were chiselled, holes drilled and the lead beaten into the space before being pared back and rubbed off.

The Taree yard created grave markers and monuments that were placed throughout New South Wales and abroad, including Waverley, Sydney, Armidale, Rabaul and Sri Lanka. International examples are a reflection of some families wanting the grave markers of their loved ones who died overseas to be made of Australian stone.



Plate 5.17 A monument sculpted by Edstein, erected by traffic staff at Waverley Depot in memory of comrades killed in World War I

© Courtesy of John Edstein

Transportation of headstones from Taree to The Bight and other local cemeteries was tricky. Headstones and monuments were completed at the Taree yard and then lifted by crane onto a car with rubber tyres. The car would then travel by punt across the river to the Cemetery where wooden skids and a trolley were used to get the monuments into place.

Processes started to change in the 1940s and 50s with sandblasting being used to cut the design. Today, lettering and designs are created on computer and laser cut. 'Edstein Creative Stone' still exists as a company in Taree, though it is no longer associated with the Edstein family.⁸⁰



Plate 5.18 An Edstein Monumental Sculptors car, used to transport headstones locally (unknown date)

© Courtesy of the MidCoast Libraries Local History Collection

5.5.3 Early Burials

According to The Maitland Daily Mercury, the first official burial at The Bight Cemetery was that of George Flemming's mother in 1863.⁸¹ After careful research it does not appear to be George Flemming's mother but rather his mother-in-law who might have been the first official burial in the Cemetery. There is no headstone indicating where this grave may have been (refer to **Appendix F** for further information).

Using the dates on headstones other early burials appear to be:

- Margaret Cameron (died 1862) and her son Peter (1855) – it is likely the headstone was created after these dates.
- Duncan McDonald (1863)
- Henry Brown (1867).

⁸⁰ Interview with John Edstein, the last family member who worked in the company, 1 July 2018. Memorabilia including photos, newspaper clippings and pattern books.

⁸¹ Maitland Daily Mercury, 24 March 1922, 6.

Before the Cemetery was established burials were usually carried out on individual properties, such as Flora Lobban who died in 1859 at the young age of 26 on the property “*Thistleton*”.⁸² After the Cemetery was established, memorials to those buried elsewhere were included on the headstones of family members. Details of Flora’s death were included on her husband Thomas Lobban’s headstone when he died 24 years later in 1883 (ID039).



Plate 5.19 Grave marker of Thomas and Flora Lobban, with dates of death recorded as 1883 and 1859 respectively (ID039)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

5.5.4 Causes of Death

Many of the early deaths marked at The Bight Cemetery reflected the trials of settler life. As already mentioned, Mary Dyer, daughter of Thomas and Ann Brown, died during childbirth at aged 27 years, and Duncan MacDonald was accidentally killed while horse riding at the age of 20. Other causes of death recorded by graves at The Bight Cemetery include drownings, disease and accidents such as tree felling.

⁸² Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 15 October 1859, 1.

5.5.4.1 Edward Cannon

Edward Cannon was one of many British teenagers assisted to migrate to Australia between 1911 and 1939 under the Dreadnought Scheme, the object of which was to provide a supply of trained labour to work on rural properties in NSW.⁸³ Cannon boarded the *Benalla* bound for Australia at the age of 15.⁸⁴

Arriving in Sydney on 30 October 1925,⁸⁵ Edward was placed as a farm labourer with Victor Bird, a local of resident of The Bight. On the morning of Sunday 29 November 1925, Edward was swimming in the Manning River near a spot called the Devil's Elbow, despite having been warned of the dangers of swimming alone.⁸⁶

At midday, Walter Kohlbach who was bathing nearby with his family, heard cries of distress and spotted Edward struggling in deep water. Kohlbach was unable to reach Edward before he disappeared from sight. Despite an exhaustive search, Edward's body was not located until the following Tuesday.⁸⁷ He had been in Australia just a few short weeks.



Plate 5.20 Edward Cannon's grave marker at The Bight Cemetery

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

5.5.4.2 The Brown Family

Thomas and Ann Brown emigrated from Somerset, England on the *Emigrant* in 1849. Their son Henry Brown died in May 1867 after a kick to the stomach by a horse which ruptured his liver. His grave marker is one of the earliest in The Bight Cemetery.⁸⁸ Two months later, Henry's sister Mary Dyer died during childbirth at age 27.⁸⁹ Ann Brown herself died in 1879 aged 64 years due to "*shock to the system from spasm of the stomach*".⁹⁰ She was buried next to her son Henry.

⁸³ <https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/landscape/settlement/display/23163-dreadnought-old-boys-association>

⁸⁴ www.ancestry.com.au – UK and Ireland Outward Bound Passenger Lists 1890-1960

⁸⁵ <http://passengersinhistory.sa.gov.au/node/944340>

⁸⁶ Wingham Chronicle Friday 4 December 1925 P6

⁸⁷ Ibid

⁸⁸ NSW BDM, death certificate No. 346/1867.

⁸⁹ NSW BDM, death certificate No. 351/1867.

⁹⁰ NSW BDM, death certificate No. 6704/1879.

In 1887 John, another son of the Brown's, was living with his brother Edward Brown and managing heart disease. At the age of 37 he went for a walk in a paddock where he died of a heart attack. John was not found until late that night.⁹¹

Another son William died in 1912 of typhoid fever in the Manning River District Hospital. At the time William's wife was seriously ill in hospital with the same complaint. Their daughter (Mrs Cox) and two of her children were also in the hospital with the fever and sadly her husband Mr Cox had died from typhoid fever five weeks earlier.⁹²

In 1923, Edward Brown's adult son Arthur Manning Brown and his wife Elizabeth contracted pneumonia. Pneumonia struck the Manning Valley that year with at least six deaths reported and many more people hospitalised with the illness.⁹³ On 24 August after being ill for a month, Elizabeth passed away. There was great mourning in the community for this woman who was highly regarded by all. The saddest aspect of her death was that her husband Arthur was so ill that he was unaware of his wife's passing. He never regained consciousness and died 11 days later.⁹⁴ Of their four children, only two survived childhood and were looked after by their grandparents.⁹⁵ Below is an image of Arthur and Elizabeth's grave marker, on which their two children Marjory and Wesley are also listed.



Plate 5.21 The grave marker of Arthur Manning Brown, Elizabeth Mary, Marjory Olga and Wesley Kelvin Brown (GIS152)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

⁹¹ Sydney Mail and NSW Advertiser, 22 October 1887, 887.

⁹² Maitland Daily Mercury, 16 August 1912, 4.

⁹³ Search of articles in Northern Champion, Manning River Times and Wingham Chronicle, 1923.

⁹⁴ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 7 September 1923, 4.

⁹⁵ NSW BDM, death index No. 3690, 1918; death index No. 15198, 1921.

5.6 Personal Stories of Select Individuals Buried at The Bight Cemetery (Marking the Phases of Life: Persons)

Cemeteries are keepers of an area's social, cultural and historical knowledge. Cemeteries are not only the final resting places of relatives, friends and community members, they tell stories about those people. It is these people who have built a local community, or fought for their country, or worked away quietly in their own circle. All of these stories together describe an area. Here are some stories of those who are buried at The Bight Cemetery.

5.6.1 Christina 'Ruth' Gardiner

Christina 'Ruth' Cameron was born 31 March 1909 at Wingham to Alexander and Agnes Cameron.⁹⁶ She is believed to have been the first baby born at Nurse Cameron's Private Hospital which was established in William Street in 1909.⁹⁷ The hospital was later called Fassifern and then Carlyle Hospital.⁹⁸ Ruth grew up on her parents' farm at Bungay and attended Wingham Brush Public School before taking the boat each day to Taree for high school. After completing school, Ruth took typing and shorthand lessons and worked at the Eclipse Garage for seven years.

During the depression, timber was the area's strongest industry so Ruth started working for Machin's Sawmills at Wingham. It was here that she met and later married John Gardiner (refer to **Section 5.4.1**). For the first six years of her married life Ruth lived at Elands with John working in the post office he owned and raising their two daughters Wynne and Catherine. In 1950 when Machin's Sawmill amalgamated with Duncan Holdings Pty Ltd, the family moved to Rowley Street, Wingham where they had a cottage and garage.⁹⁹



Plate 5.22 Christina 'Ruth' Gardiner receiving an Australia Day Award from Wingham Rotary Club's Service Awards for Community Service, 1995

© Courtesy of Catherine Potts

⁹⁶ NSW BDM, birth index for Christina R Cameron No. 20766/1909.

⁹⁷ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 19 August 1921, 3; Wingham Chronicle, 28 March 2012.

⁹⁸ MidCoast Stories, <https://midcoaststories.com/2018/06/carlyle-hospital-ingham-nurse-phyllis-bidner/>

⁹⁹ NSW Land Registry Services, Vol-Fol: 5757-73.

After her husband John's death in 1971, Ruth was heavily involved in caring for her community. John Machin, who was president of the Dundaloo Foundation, asked Ruth to be treasurer which she did for over twenty years. Dundaloo was and continues to be an organisation that provides services to support people with different ability levels.¹⁰⁰ Ruth was awarded life membership and was the patron of the organisation.

Ruth also had a long association with Wingham Court which is now called the Whiddon Group, a residential aged care centre. Ruth was a life member of the Wingham Court Women's Auxiliary and would spend one day a week assisting residents. There is a flowering gum planted at Wingham Court in Ruth's honour. She was also treasurer of the Wingham Presbyterian Women's Association for nine years.

Ruth contributed significantly to the local community and was referred to as a 'treasure'.¹⁰¹ Ruth passed away at the age of 103 on 28 October 2012, and is buried next to her husband John Gardiner at The Bight Cemetery.

5.6.2 Francis John Dennes

Francis John Dennes was born in 1850 to parents Susanna Cann and Francis Dennes.¹⁰² His parents' marriage was the first wedding ceremony to be performed at Bungay Bungay near Wingham in 1848.¹⁰³ In 1855, Susanna died shortly after giving birth to a daughter who also died. They were both buried at the Taree Estate Private Cemetery. Following his mother's death, Francis was sent to live with extended family at Tinonee and then Yaypo Brush. He attended Parkhaugh School until he went back to live with his father when he was nine years old, at which time he attended Tinonee National School.

At age 16 Francis was apprenticed to A. R. Hansford, a cabinet maker at Tinonee. During his apprenticeship Francis worked on the Tinonee School residence and on completion of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman with local carpenter Samuel Lee. Lee and Francis built a residence at Mount George and a store on the corner of Bent and Farquhar Streets, which now houses the Wingham Museum.¹⁰⁴ Over the next couple of years Francis worked with both Hansford and Lee constructing school buildings and the Presbyterian Manse in Albert Street, Taree.

Between 1878 and 1889 Francis struck out on his own and erected school buildings on Balton's Farm (near Little Dingo Creek), Cedar Party Creek, Ashlea and Mount George. He also erected his own residence on the corner of Farquhar and Dingo (now Queen) Streets and a residence for George Flemming at the corner of Mortimer and Primrose Streets, which remains extant.¹⁰⁵ During this time, Francis used his cabinet-making skills to create bespoke furniture pieces for private homes and the Wingham Presbyterian Church.

As was usual in rural communities, Francis used his abilities in a number of required industries to serve the region. His carpentry skills came in handy when he established an undertaker business which he carried on for over 40 years before transferring it to H. V. Brewer in 1922.¹⁰⁶ The Wingham sawmill "*Excelsior*", which he bought in 1889, is likely to have provided a convenient source of materials.¹⁰⁷

In civic life, Francis advocated for Wingham to become a municipality, which eventuated in 1889. Following this, Francis was elected to the first Council and served for over 20 years. He also served two terms as

¹⁰⁰ <https://dundaloo.org.au/>

¹⁰¹ Wingham Chronicle, 1 April 2009; 28 March 2012.

¹⁰² NSW BDM, Birth Index for Francis John Dennes, Index No. 623/1850 V185062344A.

¹⁰³ NSW BDM, Marriage Index for Francis Dennes and Susanna Cann, Index No. 531/1848 V184853133B, conducted by Rev Thomas O'Reilly, St Thomas Church of England, Port Macquarie.

¹⁰⁴ NSW Land Registry Services, Vol-Fol: 125-164, Wingham historic rates, <https://midcoaststories.com/wingham-rate-books-1938-1943/>

¹⁰⁵ NSW Land Registry Services, Vol-Fol: 489-230.

¹⁰⁶ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 3 October 1922, 4.

¹⁰⁷ Northern Champion, 10 August 1949, 2.

Mayor from 1904-1911. In 1914 and in recognition of his community service, “Dennes Street” was named after him.¹⁰⁸

Francis married Christina McDerimid from Yaypo Brush in 1877 and had nine children.¹⁰⁹ After Christina died in 1928, he continued to live in his Wingham home, at which he would ultimately spend 64 years of his life.¹¹⁰ Francis walked from Wingham to his farm “*Currabican*” (originally owned by William Willmet Board) at The Bight every day until he was 89 years old.

Francis passed away in 1941 aged 90 years.¹¹¹ In a coincidence of dates, Francis married Christina on 14 July 1877; sadly, his daughter Florence passed away on 14 July 1940 and Francis himself passed away on 14 July a year later. Given Francis’s long and deep association with his community, it was no surprise that the cortege at his funeral stretched from his Wingham residence to The Bight Cemetery where he now rests.¹¹²



Plate 5.23 Grave marker of Francis John Dennes and family at The Bight Cemetery (ID090)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

¹⁰⁸ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 2 September 1916, 4.

¹⁰⁹ NSW BDM, Marriage Index No. 3464/1877 and various birth index records.

¹¹⁰ NSW BDM, Death Index No. 21107/1928.

¹¹¹ NSW BDM, Death Index No. 16939/1941.

¹¹² Story based on the obituary of Francis John Dennes published in Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 22 July 1941, 2.

5.6.3 Donald Stewart and Janet Campbell

Donald Stewart was born on the Isle of Skye in 1825 and arrived in Australia on the “*Boyne*” with his mother Marjory Cameron and his stepfather John Cameron in 1839.¹¹³ They first settled at Dubbo where they resided for eight years. While in Dubbo during the 1840s, Donald drove bullock teams all the way to Circular Quay via George Street.¹¹⁴ The family moved to Williams River for a short time where Donald and his stepfather heard about land for sale at Yaypo Brush. They rode their horses to Port Macquarie to secure the desired land.

John Cameron bought 53 acres of land on which he built ‘*Lochaber*’ and Donald Stewart bought 55 acres which almost touched The Bight Cemetery boundary on the east.¹¹⁵ Donald married Janet Campbell at Paterson in 1855 and together they had 11 children. Their son James became an Alderman, their son Donald was the librarian of the Wingham School of Arts and Secretary of the Free Church, and their son Duncan donated money to building a memorial wing at the Hastings Hospital. Donald’s wife Janet passed away in 1900 and Donald himself passed away in 1914 aged 89 years.¹¹⁶



Plate 5.24 The grave marker of Donald Stewart and his wife, Janet Campbell (ID021)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

¹¹³ NSW State Archives, Boyne passenger list and immigration card.

¹¹⁴ Maitland Daily, 5 November 1914, 4.

¹¹⁵ New South Wales Government Gazette, 27 June 1854 [Issue No. 75], 1305.

¹¹⁶ NSW BDM death certificate No. 22/1914.

5.6.4 Alexander and Emily Kennedy, and George Fowler

Alexander and Emily Kennedy came to Australia as assisted immigrants from Scotland in 1848 and settled on the Hastings River.¹¹⁷ They passed away in 1893 and 1877, respectively. Their white marble grave marker featuring a draped urn is one of the more ornate at The Bight Cemetery.



Plate 5.25 The grave marker of the Kennedy's and George Fowler (ID048)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020id

¹¹⁷ NSW State Archives & Records, Assisted immigrants Index for "Charlotte Jane" 8 Oct 1848, <https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/assisted-immigrants-index>

The marker also features a memorial to their son-in-law George Fowler. George married their daughter Catherine Kennedy in 1887.¹¹⁸ They adopted a child called Margaret May Flynn who went on to marry Thomas McLennan in 1907.¹¹⁹ Margaret and Thomas had a son Alexander McLennan who became the famous Australian poet 'Lex McLennan'.¹²⁰

George Fowler died in Sydney in 1895 and his body was brought to the Manning by the S. S. Electra¹²¹ which was the first ship fitted with electric lighting to operate between Sydney and the NSW north coast.¹²² His wife Catherine is buried in the same grave but there is no mention of her name on the headstone.

5.6.5 James Hodgins

James William Hodgins passed away at the age of 47 on 25 March 1907. James was in charge of the Nationally heritage listed Post and Telegraph Office at Wingham for 27 years. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Wingham.¹²³ His grave marker, pictured below, is ornate, featuring a marble draped urn atop a pedestal.



Plate 5.26 The marble urn that forms part of James Hodgins' grave marker (ID040)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

¹¹⁸ NSW BDM, Marriage Index No. 5245/1887.

¹¹⁹ NSW BDM, Marriage Index No. 2842/1907.

¹²⁰ Austlit, *Lex McLennan*, viewed 20 September 2020, <https://www.austlit.edu.au/austlit/page/A29617>

¹²¹ Port Macquarie News and Hastings River Advocate, 17 August 1895, 2.

¹²² John E Hoskin/Flotilla Australia, Australian shipping lines, viewed on 20 September 2020, <https://flotilla-australia.com/ncsnc.htm>

¹²³ Gloucester Advocate, 30 March 1907, 5.

5.6.6 Alexander Lobban

Alexander Lobban was born in Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland in 1802.¹²⁴ After marrying Margaret McLennan in 1827 they had their first child Thomas in 1829.¹²⁵ That same year, at age 27, Alexander was charged with presenting a forged cheque to the value of £40 in a bank at Aberdeen.¹²⁶ He confessed to the crime and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. He arrived in Australia on the convict ship “*Burrell*” in December 1830, and was assigned to Charles Boydell at Paterson River.¹²⁷ In December 1834, Alexander obtained his Ticket of Leave which allowed him to work before his sentence was completed.¹²⁸ He petitioned to have his wife Margaret and son Thomas join him in Australia, which they did around 1836. The couple had five more children in Australia: David, Isabella, Margaret, Alexander and Janet.¹²⁹

In 1851 the Lobban family made the journey from Lewinsbrook near Dungog to the Manning Valley where Alexander had purchased land by auction in the area now known as The Bight. The property was called ‘*Parkhaugh*’¹³⁰ reportedly named after a farm in Glass, Scotland where Alexander’s family had lived.

While Alexander lived in Paterson he converted to Christianity and from that point on he turned his life around. He established congregations of the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia (PCEA) in the Manning region and was instrumental in having the Reverend Allan McIntyre stationed in the area. The first service was held by Reverend McIntyre in Alexander’s slab barn where people came from all corners to hear the Scottish minister preach. After McIntyre’s death in 1870, Alexander kept the congregations together and was a Synod representative.¹³¹

Alexander passed away on 31 December 1875 at his residence ‘*Parkhaugh*’ at the age of 73.¹³² In his will he left everything to his “*beloved wife Margaret*” with gifts to all of his children except Thomas who had previously received assistance. His will recognised the goodness and mercy of God and he described his love of ‘*Parkhaugh*’ because “*it is associated in my mind with many days of spiritual privileges and enjoyments as well as with many family and social pleasures and earthly blessings*”.¹³³

Alexander’s children all became leaders in the district; David became a farmer and took over ‘*Parkhaugh*’, while his remaining five children all became teachers. Alexander’s impressive sandstone headstone with wrought iron surround describes the admiration held for this once convict turned church and community leader.

¹²⁴ Ancestry.com. Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950. Index for Alexander Lobban.

¹²⁵ Ancestry.com. Scotland, Select Marriages, 1561-1910 and *Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

¹²⁶ Ancestry.com. New South Wales, Australia, Convict Indents, 1788-1842 for Alexander Lobban.

¹²⁷ Ancestry.com. New South Wales, Australia, Settler and Convict Lists, 1787-1834.

¹²⁸ Ancestry.com. New South Wales and Tasmania, Australia, Convict Pardons and Tickets of Leave, 1834-1859 for Alexander Lobban.

¹²⁹ NSW BDM, birth indexes: David J 695/1837, Isabella 709/1839, Janet 256/1845 and death indexes: Margaret Murray (nee Lobban) 13746/1918, Alexander 7210/1920.

¹³⁰ NSW Land Registry Services, Serial No. 81, page 228, 1 November 1851.

¹³¹ Lobban one-name study: Origins and diaspora of the Scottish family name Lobban/Loban, Alexander Lobban (1802-1876), https://lobban.one-name.net/?page_id=955

¹³² SMH, 1 February 1876, 1.

¹³³ Findmypast.com.au, NSW State Archives and Records, New South Wales Will Books 1800-1952.



Plate 5.27 Andrew Lobban's grave marker, dated 1876 (ID036)

© Courtesy of Janine Roberts, 2020

6.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance

6.1 Historical Themes

Historical themes can be used to understand the context of a place, such as what influences have shaped that place over time. The Heritage Council of NSW established 35 historical themes relevant to the state of New South Wales. These themes correlate with national, State and local historical themes.

Historical themes at each level that are relevant to The Bight Cemetery are provided in **Table 6.1**. The relevance of these themes to the Cemetery is based on the thematic history presented at **Section 5.0**.

Table 6.1 Historical themes relevant to The Bight Cemetery

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Discussion
Peopling Australia	Ethnic influences	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	The Bight Cemetery contains the graves of a number of individuals and families who migrated to Australia from the 1830s onwards. Many of these individuals are relevant to the local area's historical development.
	Migration	Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements	As above.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages.	The Cemetery is reflective of early land dedication for interments and early town planning in the area.
Governing	Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Burials at the Cemetery are associated with those who served in World War I and World War II.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship.	The Cemetery reflects the religious denominations present in the area in the mid-19 th century and provides evidence of historical religious belief systems relevant to an understanding of the area's local history.
Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	The Cemetery is a physical representation of the commemoration and treatment of death in the local community.
	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	The Cemetery is closely associated with a number of individuals and families of relevance to the local community and its history, being their final resting place.

6.2 Gradings of Significance

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of heritage significance in NSW: local, State, National and world. The level indicates the context in which a heritage place/item is important (e.g. local heritage means it is important to the local area or region). Heritage places that are rare, exceptional or outstanding beyond the local area or region may be of State significance. In most cases, the level of heritage significance for a place/item has a corresponding statutory listing and responsible authority for conserving them.

Different components of a place may contribute in different ways to its heritage value. The gradings of significance developed by the Heritage Council of NSW have been adapted for use in this CMP to be relevant to both ancillary elements/fabric and grave markers. The significance grading definitions used in this CMP are outlined in **Table 6.2**.

It is important to note that the significance gradings used in this CMP do not reflect the significance of grave markers to the deceased or their family and friends; the significance gradings used in this CMP relate only to the relative heritage significance of grave markers within the context of The Bight Cemetery, and for the purposes of informing this CMP. They are predominately based on the physical fabric, age, and historical significance of the grave markers in the context of the local area.

Table 6.2 Gradings of heritage significance definitions used in this CMP

Grading	Corresponding Date Range	Explanation
Exceptional (E)	1860-1880	<p>Elements of exceptional heritage significance are rare or outstanding elements that directly contribute to the place's overall heritage significance. They demonstrate a key aspect of the place's overall heritage significance and should be retained and conserved <i>in-situ</i>.</p> <p>Grave markers of exceptional heritage significance may date from the earliest phase of the Cemetery's use. Grave markers may also be identified to be of exceptional heritage significance if they are of particular aesthetic significance by way of their design or the technical elements they display, and/or are of particular historical and/or social significance by way of their association with an individual or family of local historical significance.</p>
High (H)	1881-1920	<p>Elements of high heritage significance have a high degree of original fabric. They demonstrate a key aspect of the place's overall heritage significance and should be retained and conserved. Retention should be considered <i>in-situ</i>.</p> <p>Grave markers of high heritage significance are those which date from the earlier phases of the Cemetery's use. Grave markers of high significance may also be those that have aesthetic significance by way of their design and/or those associated with individuals/families of historical significance to the local community.</p>
Moderate (M)	1921-1950	<p>Elements of moderate heritage significance have been altered or modified or do not demonstrate a key aspect of the significance of the place. They contribute to the place's overall heritage significance, however change is allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance.</p> <p>Grave markers of moderate heritage significance are those which date from roughly the 1920s to 1950. Grave markers of moderate heritage significance do not date from the earliest phases of the Cemetery's use, but still contribute to an understanding of the Cemetery's use over time.</p>

Grading	Corresponding Date Range	Explanation
Low (L)	1951-1970	<p>Elements of low heritage significance do not substantially add to the significance of the place in a positive way, though neither do they detract from its overall significance. Elements of low heritage significance may also reflect fabric that may have been substantially altered or modified, or may reflect non-significant phases of development. Changes are allowed so long as it does not adversely affect values and fabric of exceptional or high significance.</p> <p>Grave markers of low heritage significance are those which date from roughly the 1950s to 1970. Grave markers of low heritage significance are not associated with the earlier phases of the Cemetery's use, but still contribute to an understanding of the Cemetery's use over time.</p>
Neutral (N)	1971-onwards	<p>Elements identified as neutral do not contribute or detract from significance. The attribution of 'neutral' typically applies to introduced new or utilitarian fabric that does not relate to a significant historical period or use. Changes are allowed so long as they do not impact on associated fabric of higher significance.</p> <p>Grave markers identified as neutral are contemporary, dating from the 1970s onwards. They contribute in a limited capacity to an understanding of the Cemetery's use over time.</p>
Intrusive (I)	N/A	<p>Intrusive elements are damaging to the place's overall heritage significance; they should be considered for removal or alteration.</p> <p>No grave markers have identified to be intrusive within the context of the Cemetery.</p>

With regards to condition, the schedule of significant elements presented in this CMP identifies whether or not grave markers are broken in accordance with the definitions outlined in **Table 6.3**. More detailed information regarding the condition of broken, displaced or otherwise structurally impacted grave markers is provided in **Appendix B**. The gradings of condition used for other elements in the Cemetery are outlined in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.3 Gradings of condition for grave markers used in this CMP

Grading	Explanation
Broken (Y)	Grave marker is broken, displaced, or otherwise structurally impacted as a result of recent damage.
Broken (N)	Grave marker is <i>in situ</i> , with or without evidence of wear and tear due to age and weathering.

Table 6.4 Gradings of condition for other elements within the Cemetery used in this CMP

Grading	Explanation
Excellent (E)	Element has no defects. Condition and appearance are stable and not deteriorating.
Good (G)	Element exhibits superficial wear and tear, minor defects, minor signs of deterioration to surface finishes, but does not require major maintenance. No major defects exist.
Fair (F)	Element is in average condition. Deteriorated surfaces require attention. Element is functional but requires attention. Deferred maintenance work exists.

Grading	Explanation
Poor (P)	Element has deteriorated badly. Serious structural problems exist. General appearance is poor. Elements are defective or failing, and major defects exist. This grading is used to describe grave markers that have been displaced, broken or otherwise structurally impacted by recent (2019) works at the Cemetery.
Unknown (U)	Unknown. Unable to access to assess condition.

6.3 Schedules and Diagrams of Heritage Significance Gradings

Based on the above grading definitions and defined phases, the following section of the CMP provides a schedule of heritage significance gradings for all grave markers in the Cemetery (**Table 6.5**). The grave marker ID numbers referenced are arbitrary, and were developed for the purpose of this CMP. For shared grave markers, the date of manufacture is assumed to be the earlier date, unless the inscription on the marker suggests otherwise. Several graves do not have any associated grave marker; as both the date and individual associated with these is not known, no significance grading has been attributed to these graves. A separate schedule of significance gradings for all other elements in the Cemetery (including fencing, gates, pathways, etc) is provided at **Table 6.6**.

A corresponding diagram of significant elements for The Bight Cemetery is provided at **Figure 6.1**.

Please note: the following table is presented in terms of burial sites. A site could have more than one person memorialised, particularly if additional plaques have been placed on the grave. The name in the list refers to the family name of the site, not the individuals memorialised. As a result of this being presented as a list of sites, there can be two listings that refer to the one monument ie if two sites adjacent to each other share a common monument/headstone. The date listed is not a date of death, but a date of manufacture of the monument. Please refer to the notes at the bottom of the relevant pages for those sites that are marked as unknown.

Table 6.5 Schedule of significance gradings for grave markers at The Bight Cemetery

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID001	Cameron	1902	High	Y ¹³⁴
ID002	Cameron	1925	Moderate	N
ID003	Cameron	1882	High	N
ID004	Cameron	1970	Low	N
ID005	Cameron	1900	High	N
ID006	Thiele	1944	Moderate	N
ID007	Cameron	1874	Exceptional	Y
ID008	Andrews	1992	Neutral	N
ID009	Cameron	1972	Neutral	N
ID010	McCarthy	2018	Neutral	N
ID011	Cameron	1895	High	N
ID012	Cameron	1961	Low	Y
ID013	MacDonald	1922	Moderate	N
ID014	Cameron	1862	Exceptional	Y
ID015	MacDonald	1937	Moderate	N
ID016	Cameron	1932	Moderate	N
ID017	Stewart	1945	Moderate	N
ID018	Cameron	1953	Low	N
ID019	McLeod	1901	High	N
ID020	MacDonald	1951	Low	N

¹³⁴ The damage to this grave marker was not caused by 2018 storm activity or 2019 MCC works. This grave marker is therefore not included in **Appendix B**.

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID021	Stewart	1900	High	Y
ID022	McLeod	No Date	Neutral	N
ID023	MacDonald	1892	High	Y
ID024	McLean	1879	Exceptional	Y
ID025	McLeod	1933	Moderate	Y
ID026	McLeod	1912	High	N
ID027	Gardiner	1971	Neutral	Y
ID028	Stewart	1926	Moderate	N
ID029	McLeod	1962	Low	Y
ID030	Kirton	1978	Neutral	Y
ID031	McLennan	1898	High	N
ID032	Stewart	1990	Neutral	N
ID033	Gardiner and Potts	2012	Neutral	N
ID034	Stewart	1993	Neutral	N
ID035	McLennan	1880	Exceptional	Y
ID036	Lobban	1876	Exceptional	Y
ID037	Harman	1927	Moderate	Y
ID038	Nuchter	2010	Neutral	N
ID039	Lobban	1883	High	Y
ID040	Hodgins	1907	High	Y
ID041	Stewart	2001	Neutral	N
ID042	Brown	2017	Neutral	N
ID043	McLeod	1919	High	N
ID044	Lobban	1898	High	Y
ID045	Stewart	1932	Moderate	Y
ID046	McLeod	1929	Moderate	N
ID047	Bringolf	2008	Neutral	Y
ID048	Fowler and Kennedy	1908	High	Y
ID049	Lobban	1956	Low	N
ID050	McDermid and Bennet	1939	Moderate	N
ID051	McIntosh	1910	High	Y
ID052	Lobban	1960	Low	N
ID053	Harman	1976	Neutral	Y
ID054	McDermid	1890	High	N
ID055	Lenton	1989	Neutral	N
ID056	Coombes	2011	Neutral	N
ID057	Taylor	1980	Neutral	N
ID058	McDougall	1997	Neutral	N
ID059	McDermid	1894	High	N
ID060	Harman	1978	Neutral	N
ID061	McDougall	1994	Neutral	N

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID062	Coombes	1960	Low	N
ID063	Wamsley	1956	Low	N
ID064	Harman	1935	Moderate	N
ID065	Witchard	1998	Neutral	N
ID066	Harris	1938	Moderate	Y
ID067	Witchard	1996	Neutral	N
ID068	Hill	2002	Neutral	N
ID069	Perrin	2016	Neutral	N
ID070	Harris	1947	Moderate	Y
ID071	Stewart	1944	Moderate	Y
ID072	McDermid	1932	Moderate	N
ID073	Fowler	1998	Neutral	N
ID074	Bulley	No Date	Neutral	N
ID075	Stewart	1937	Moderate	Y
ID076	Harris	1955	Low	N
ID077	Eriksson	1953	Low	N
ID078	James	2000	Neutral	N
ID079	McDermid	1952	Moderate	Y
ID080	Stewart	1942	Moderate	Y
ID081	Berriman	1996	Neutral	N
ID082	Wilson	1971	Neutral	N
ID083	Stadt	1995	Neutral	N
ID084	Beattie	1944	Moderate	Y
ID085	Bulley	No Date	Neutral	N
ID086	Stack	1989	Neutral	N
ID087	Berriman	1997	Neutral	Y
ID088	Stadt	2013	Neutral	N
ID089	Stack	1990	Neutral	N
ID090	Dennes	1928	High	N
ID091	Watson	1997	Neutral	N
ID092	Pluis	1998	Neutral	N
ID093	Watson	1997	Neutral	N
ID094	Luck	2010	Neutral	N
ID095	Lambert	2016	Neutral	N
ID096	Dennes	1951	Low	Y
ID097	Lambert	1987	Neutral	N
ID098	Brown	1992	Neutral	Y
ID099	Bakewell	1936	Moderate	N
ID100	Wolski	1995	Neutral	N
ID101	Parbery	1991	Neutral	Y
ID102	Lambert	1935	Moderate	N

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID103	Young	1988	Neutral	Y
ID104	Lambert	1995	Neutral	N
ID105	Pemberton	1980	Neutral	N
ID106	Lambert	Unknown ¹³⁵	Neutral	N
ID107	Jones	1991	Neutral	N
ID108	Lambert	Unknown ¹³⁶	Neutral	N
ID109	Hatchwell	2018	Neutral	N
ID110	Lambert	1906	High	Y
ID111	Lambert	1992	Neutral	N
ID112	Lambert	2002	Neutral	N
ID113	Gilmour	1900	High	Y
ID114	Lambert	1942	Moderate	N
ID115	Hatchwell	2007	Neutral	N
ID116	Knight	1995	Neutral	Y
ID117	White	1990	Neutral	N
ID118	Lambert	1967	Low	N
ID119	Mancell	1998	Neutral	N
ID120	Froude	1882	High	N
ID121	Love	1997	Neutral	N
ID122	Lambert	1943	Moderate	N
ID123	Woodward	1981	Neutral	N
ID124	Love	1987	Neutral	N
ID125	Cox	1995	Neutral	N
ID126	Silvester	1990	Neutral	N
ID127	Love	1987	Neutral	N
ID128	Silvester	2007	Neutral	N
ID129	Lambert	1944	Moderate	N
ID130	Lambert	1918	High	N
ID131	Lambkin	1989	Neutral	N
ID132	Lambert	1964	Low	N
ID133	Goddard	1994	Neutral	Y
ID134	Fitzgerald	1999	Neutral	Y
ID135	Erby	1993	Neutral	N
ID136	Maitland	1973	Neutral	Y
ID137	Lambert	1932	Moderate	N
ID138	Brown	1867	Exceptional	Y
ID139	Pollock	1909	High	Y
ID140	Jones	1999	Neutral	Y

¹³⁵ Grave marker is dated, but this date does not correspond with the style or apparent age of the marker. The date of manufacture is therefore considered to be unknown.

¹³⁶ Grave marker is dated, but this date does not correspond with the style or apparent age of the marker. The date of manufacture is therefore considered to be unknown.

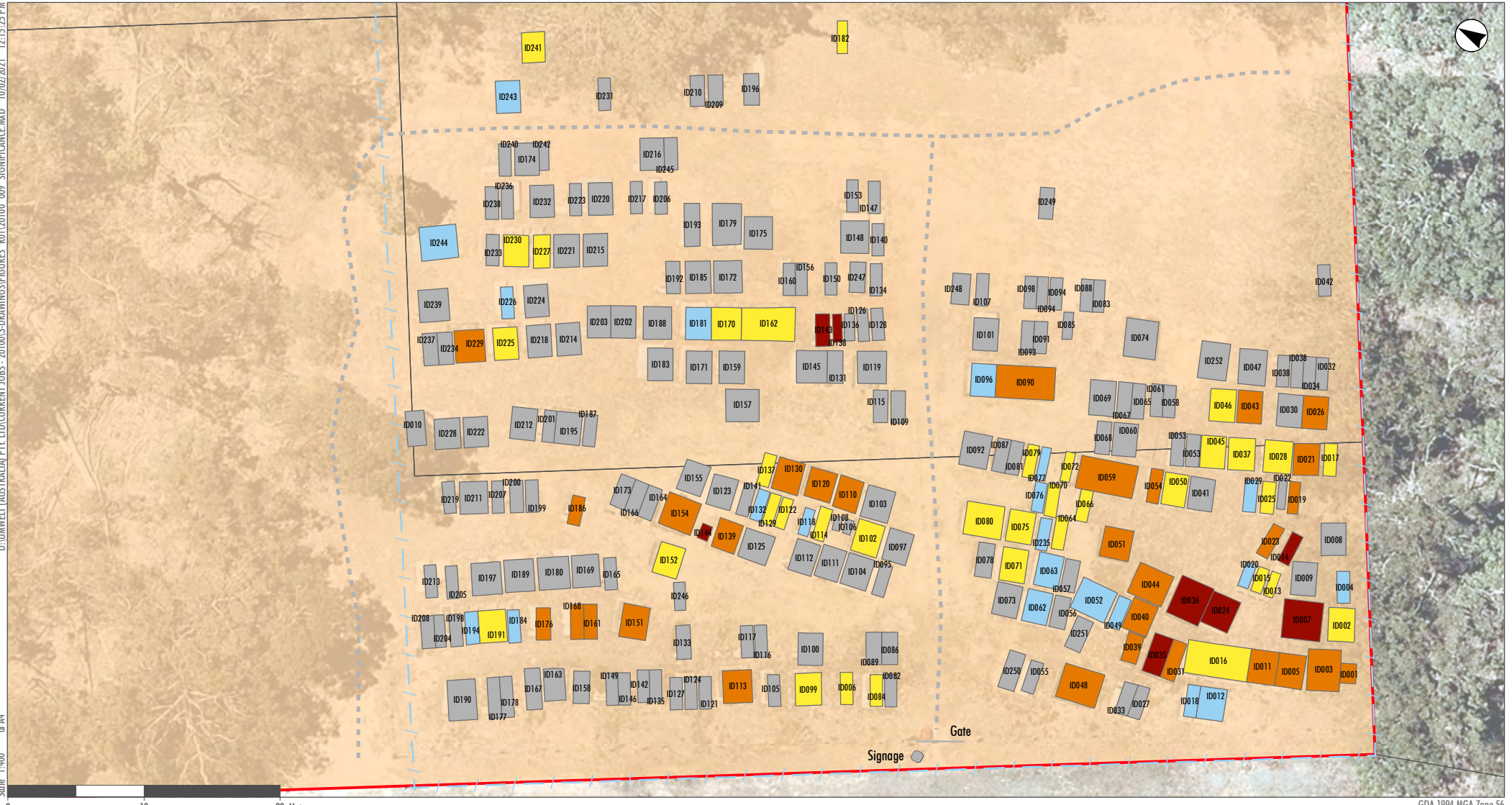
Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID141	Paul	1973	Neutral	N
ID142	Erby	1993	Neutral	N
ID143	Brown	1879	Exceptional	Y
ID144	Taylor	1879	Exceptional	N
ID145	Thompson	1998	Neutral	Y
ID146	Butler	2009	Neutral	N
ID147	Piorkowski	2013	Neutral	N
ID148	Jones	1999	Neutral	Y
ID149	Butler	1989	Neutral	N
ID150	Bulloch	1994	Neutral	N
ID151	Murray	1917	High	Y
ID152	Taylor	1923	Moderate	Y
ID153	Carroll	2014	Neutral	N
ID154	Pollock	1888	High	Y
ID155	Woodward	2010	Neutral	N
ID156	Saxby	2008	Neutral	N
ID157	Rankin	2002	Neutral	N
ID158	Fuller	1992	Neutral	N
ID159	King	1997	Neutral	N
ID160	Anderson	1992	Neutral	Y
ID161	Somerville	1909	High	Y
ID162	Brown	1923	Moderate	Y
ID163	Eyles and Searle	1995	Neutral	N
ID164	Gregory	1995	Neutral	N
ID165	Grove	1992	Neutral	N
ID166	Gregory	2009	Neutral	N
ID167	Vrielink	2017	Neutral	Y
ID168	Somerville	1903	High	Y
ID169	Hoy	1996	Neutral	N
ID170	Brown	1936	Moderate	Y
ID171	Wynter	1993	Neutral	N
ID172	Rumbel	1990	Neutral	N
ID173	Stuckey	2004	Neutral	N
ID174	O'Hare	2007	Neutral	N
ID175	Boots	2004	Neutral	N
ID176	Somerville and Longworth	1895	High	Y
ID177	Geatches	1998	Neutral	N
ID178	Geatches	2014	Neutral	N
ID179	Moore	2004	Neutral	N
ID180	Burnett	2004	Neutral	N
ID181	Brown	1966	Low	Y

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID182	Cannon	1925	Moderate	N
ID183	Heagney	1995	Neutral	N
ID184	Hammond	1960	Low	N
ID185	Brown	2008	Neutral	N
ID186	Bryan	1919	High	Y
ID187	Lee	2006	Neutral	N
ID188	Brown	2012	Neutral	N
ID189	Johnson	2007	Neutral	N
ID190	Nemet	1991	Neutral	N
ID191	Hammond	1927	Moderate	Y
ID192	Neale	2006	Neutral	N
ID193	Fitzgerald	2010	Neutral	N
ID194	Wamsley	1970	Low	N
ID195	Lee	1981	Neutral	N
ID196	Little	2017	Neutral	N
ID197	Reeve	1996	Neutral	N
ID198	Deer	2001	Neutral	Y
ID199	Lawrence	2014	Neutral	Y
ID200	Lawrence	1994	Neutral	Y
ID201	Coy	1980	Neutral	Y
ID202	Zanardi	2014	Neutral	N
ID203	Zanardi	1995	Neutral	N
ID204	Pope	1997	Neutral	N
ID205	Vaile	2006	Neutral	Y
ID206	Campbell	2014	Neutral	N
ID207	Grijzen	1986	Neutral	Y
ID208	Pope	2007	Neutral	N
ID209	Hannan	2010	Neutral	N
ID210	Blanch	2006	Neutral	N
ID211	Kohlbach	2019	Neutral	N
ID212	Hensing	1992	Neutral	N
ID213	Vaile	2010	Neutral	N
ID214	Lattimore	1998	Neutral	N
ID215	Bakewell	2003	Neutral	N
ID216	Schmutter	2015	Neutral	N
ID217	Clothier	2009	Neutral	N
ID218	Russell	1993	Neutral	N
ID219	Kohlbach	1976	Neutral	N
ID220	Atkins	2007	Neutral	N
ID221	Bakewell	2001	Neutral	N
ID222	Coronel	No Date	Neutral	N

Grave Marker ID	Family name	Date of Manufacture	Significance Grading	Condition (Broken – Y/N)
ID223	Stace	2003	Neutral	N
ID224	Lattimore	2004	Neutral	N
ID225	Bird	1933	Moderate	N
ID226	Bird	1963	Low	Y
ID227	Nelson	1925	Moderate	N
ID228	Brewer	1974	Neutral	Y
ID229	Bird	1887	High	Y
ID230	Nelson	1942	Moderate	N
ID231	Fogarty	2014	Neutral	N
ID232	Bakewell	2014	Neutral	N
ID233	Nelson	1976	Neutral	N
ID234	Hayter	2015	Neutral	N
ID235	Harman	1952	Low	N
ID236	Beattie	1982	Neutral	N
ID237	Hayter	2010	Neutral	N
ID238	Williams	2011	Neutral	N
ID239	Temple	1999	Neutral	N
ID240	Beattie	2009	Neutral	N
ID241	Wallis	1941	Moderate	N
ID242	Bloomfield	2015	Neutral	N
ID243	Parsons	1951	Low	Y
ID244	Poole	1953	Low	N
ID245	Schmutter	2019	Neutral	N
ID246	Love	2016	Neutral	N
ID247	Jones	2017	Neutral	N
ID248	Heuving	2000	Neutral	N
ID249	Pitt	2014	Neutral	N
ID250	Lenton	2017	Neutral	N
ID251	Coombes	2017	Neutral	N
ID252	Jensen	2016	Neutral	N

Table 6.6 Schedule of significance gradings for other elements within The Bight Cemetery

Element	Date Range	Grading of Significance	Condition
Fencing	Unknown (mixture of contemporary and early 20 th century)	Low	Good/Poor
Entry Gate	Contemporary	Neutral	Very Good
Informal Tracks	Unknown	Neutral	Good
Signage	Contemporary	Neutral	Very Good



Legend

- Project Area
- Fence Line
- Locally Listed Heritage Curtilage – I288 The Bight Cemetery
- Exceptional
- Unformed Vehicle Tracks
- High
- Gate
- Moderate
- Signage
- Low
- Neutral

FIGURE 6.1
Diagram of Significant Elements at The Bight Cemetery

6.4 Assessment of Significance

Before making decisions to change a heritage item, it is important to understand its values and the values of its context. This leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Assessments and statements of heritage significance summarise the heritage values of a place – why it is important and why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

The Heritage Council of NSW has developed a set of seven criteria for assessing heritage significance, which can be used to make decisions about the heritage value of a place or item; historical significance, aesthetic significance, social significance, associative significance, representative value, rarity and research potential. The following assessment of heritage significance has therefore been prepared in accordance with the ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’ (2001).

Table 6.7 Assessment of heritage significance for The Bight Cemetery

Criteria	Assessment
<p>A – Historical Significance</p> <p>An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</p>	<p>The Bight Cemetery was dedicated in 1863, and has remained in use since that time. Burials within the Cemetery therefore span over 150 years of local history.</p> <p>The Cemetery contains the burials of a number of individuals and families that are of significance to the local community, and which have contributed strongly to the local area’s history and historical development.</p> <p>The Cemetery retains a substantial number of mid to late 19th century and early 20th century grave markers, which provide clear physical evidence of the historical use of the Cemetery from the 1860s onwards.</p> <p>Through both its fabric and its strong and clear associations with the local community, the Cemetery has historical significance on a local level.</p>
<p>B – Associative Significance</p> <p>An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural or natural history.</p>	<p>As noted above, the Cemetery is the resting place of a number of individuals and families that are of significance to the local community, and which have contributed strongly to the local area’s history and historical development. Through the retention of original grave markers, this association remains clear in the physical fabric of the Cemetery.</p> <p>The Cemetery also has associations with well-known monumental masons including J. Cunningham and J. Edstein, as their work visible within the Cemetery in the form of grave markers.</p> <p>The Cemetery therefore has associative significance on a local level.</p>
<p>C – Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.</p>	<p>The Cemetery contains grave markers that date from 1863 to the present day. This includes grave markers produced by monumental masons J. Cunningham and J. Edstein, who were well known stonemasons from the late 19th century.</p> <p>Grave markers that date from the late 19th century within The Bight Cemetery have aesthetic significance in their ability to demonstrate stonemasonry techniques and designs that date from this period. The significance of these grave markers is reflected by their significance gradings as outlined in this CMP.</p> <p>The Cemetery enjoys a relatively elevated position along Tinonee Road, and the bushland present to the north, east and south of the Cemetery affords it a relatively private and idyllic setting. The setting and overall presentation of the Cemetery within the surrounding context is aesthetically distinctive.</p> <p>For these reasons, the Cemetery has aesthetic significance on a local level.</p>

Criteria	Assessment
<p>D – Social Significance</p> <p>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</p>	<p>As already discussed, the Cemetery has very strong associations with the local community, having been consistently used as a local Cemetery from 1863 to the present day.</p> <p>The Cemetery therefore has social significance on a local level.</p>
<p>E – Research Potential</p> <p>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</p>	<p>The historical research undertaken to inform this CMP has clearly demonstrated the potential for further research on the Cemetery and the individual graves contained therein to yield new information about the local area’s history and historical development.</p> <p>In particular, further research has the potential to reveal information about individuals and families who have contributed to the local area’s history.</p> <p>Further analysis of grave markers in the Cemetery may reveal additional information regarding correlations between historical phases and/or socioeconomic status and grave marker materiality and design.</p> <p>Further investigation may also reveal significant information regarding the spatial extent of burials, and may result in the identification of unmarked graves, particularly from the mid to late 19th century.</p> <p>The Cemetery therefore has research potential on a local level.</p>
<p>F – Rarity</p> <p>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</p>	<p>There are a number of local cemeteries in the region (many of which are also heritage listed) and, by association, a large number of examples of comparable grave markers. As a comparative analysis is outside the scope of this CMP, the relative rarity of The Bight Cemetery compared to other cemeteries in the local area has not been determined.</p> <p>It is noted, however, that The Bight Cemetery contains individual and family burials that have specific historical, social and associative significance, and which are not present in any other location.</p> <p>Individual/family burials may therefore have rarity value on this basis.</p> <p>The Bight Cemetery is also a significant site for the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (<i>Diuris flavescens</i>), which has rarity value.</p>
<p>G – Representative</p> <p>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s (or the local area’s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments. 	<p>The Bight Cemetery provides a good and important example of a historical local Cemetery established in the mid-19th century that has been consistently used since that time.</p> <p>It contains grave markers that date from the mid-19th century through to the present day. These grave markers provide useful examples of the materiality and design elements that were used during particular historical phases, as well as providing evidence of how the materiality and design of grave markers has evolved over time.</p> <p>The informality of the Cemetery (as conveyed by the absence of formal roads/pathways and the absences of formal/clearly defined boundaries) makes it an interesting example of a smaller-scale local Cemetery that has not been demonstrably influenced or adversely impacted by increasing pressures on capacity and facilities.</p> <p>The Cemetery therefore has representative value on a local level.</p>

6.5 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

Based on the significance assessment presented above, it has been assessed that the Cemetery has historical, associative, social and aesthetic significance on a local level, as well as research potential and representative values. Although a comparative analysis has not been undertaken to determine the rarity value of the Cemetery, it is noted that the graves of individuals/families may have rarity values through their specific historical, social and associative significance.

It is also noted that The Bight Cemetery is also a significant site for the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*), which is of high ecological and natural heritage value. Though this CMP does not include a complete ecological assessment, it does contain guideline that pertain to the ongoing management and protection of the orchid in accordance with relevant management documents (refer to **Section 8.12**).

7.0 Opportunities and Constraints

7.1 Introduction

The conservation planning process established by the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS guidelines (refer Article 6 which defines the Burra Charter Process) requires that relevant constraints be identified as part of the process for developing conservation policies for places of significance.

The assessment of the following specific constraints and opportunities are intended to inform the development of appropriate guidelines for The Bight Cemetery and its component elements. This section should be read in conjunction with the guidelines provided at **Section 7.7**.

7.2 Obligations Arising from Statutory and Non-Statutory Requirements

Approvals for works to the site may be required under the Greater Taree LEP, as outlined above in **Section 2.0**. Depending on the nature of works and anticipated impacts, approval may also be required under other pieces of legislation, including the NPW Act and the Heritage Act. The presence of the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*) within the Cemetery triggers requirements for approvals under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the EPBC Act 1999.

Professional advice should always be obtained. Should conflicts arise between compliance and cultural significance, the Heritage Council of NSW is able to provide advice and assistance in seeking appropriate compliance solutions.

7.2.1 The Burra Charter

The ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 adopted by Australia ICOMOS, establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance. Although the Burra Charter is not cited formally in an Act, it is nationally recognised as a document that shapes the policies of the Heritage Council of NSW.

The document provides the underlying methodology or best practice guidelines for how works to heritage items of all levels of significance should be undertaken and provides the guidelines for the management of heritage items.

The Cemetery demonstrates cultural significance, and therefore, procedures for managing changes and activities at the place should be in accordance with the recognised conservation methodology of The Burra Charter.



Plate 7.1 The Burra Charter process

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

7.3 Obligations Arising from Heritage Significance

This CMP provides an analysis of the significance of the Cemetery and its component elements in their present form. It has been determined that the place is of heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic, associative, social, and representative values, as well as its research potential.

This places an obligation for owners, occupiers and users of the place, and any other stakeholders responsible for or involved in the maintenance and management of the place, to conserve this identified significance. This includes the setting and overall presentation of the place, and significant elements as identified in **Section 6.3**.

Any future proposed changes to the place must be undertaken in accordance with the Greater Taree LEP and DCP 2010, the *Burra Charter* 2013, and with reference to the policy recommendations of this CMP. The significance of the place is summarised above in **Section 6.0**.

General constraints and opportunities in relation to significance of the Cemetery are outlined below.

7.3.1 Physical Change to Elements of Significance

- The gradings of significance used in this CMP are defined in **Table 6.2** and the assessed significance of component elements within the Cemetery are outlined at **Section 6.3**. This information should be referred to when making decisions relating to the development, use and maintenance of the Cemetery.
- The Bight Cemetery contains hundreds of graves, along with their associated grave markers. The sensitivity of these elements along with their social and associative heritage significance, means that they should be retained and conserved *in situ* irrespective of their identified heritage significance grading. Unless required to ensure their conservation and protection, the relocation or removal of graves and/or grave markers is not appropriate.
- *In situ* repair and maintenance of grave markers is strongly preferred over replacement.
- The advice of a suitably qualified stonemason with experience working on heritage sites/fabric should be sought for any repair or maintenance works to grave markers graded as being of moderate to exceptional significance.
- Works within the Cemetery more broadly must have regard for its identified heritage significance, and for the heritage significance of individual elements/fabric of identified significance.
- Works to elements/fabric of low significance (excluding grave markers), or elements/fabric identified as neutral (excluding grave markers) are permissible provided that any such works do not adversely impact other elements/fabric of significance, or the significance of the Cemetery as a whole.
- Works within the Cemetery should be accompanied by a heritage impact statement prepared by a suitably qualified heritage professional. The level of assessment required will be dependent on the nature and scope of the works proposed. For example, a brief letter style assessment may be appropriate for minor maintenance works, while a more comprehensive report style assessment may be required for more substantial works, such as the introduction of new fencing or other infrastructure elements.

7.3.2 Areas of Potential New Development

The use of the Cemetery precludes opportunities for new development in the form of buildings or inconsistent uses. New development that is consistent with the use of the place as a Cemetery (such as the introduction of a columbarium or similar) may be permissible pending the appropriate level of assessment and approval.

Small-scale structures, such as seating or lighting may be permissible provided that such elements are carefully designed and sited to ensure that they do not result in any impact to significant fabric or the overall significance of the Cemetery. Similarly, any new elements of this nature must not result in any physical impacts to recorded graves/burials. Any new elements such as those listed should be sympathetically designed and, where possible, discreetly located.

The formalisation of informal vehicle tracks within the Cemetery may be permissible, provided that this does not result in any physical impacts to any fabric or elements (including ecological element) of significance. Formalisation of vehicle tracks may be preferable where this can limit vehicle movement throughout the Cemetery, and ensure that vehicle movement that does occur is appropriate and safe, and avoids all potential physical interaction with graves and grave markers.

The same applies to pedestrian walking tracks throughout the Cemetery. The establishment of formal pathways within the Cemetery may be permissible, provided that this does not result in any physical impacts to any fabric or elements (including ecological element) of significance. Formalisation of pathways may be preferable where this can be demonstrated to improve the useability of the site and create greater clarity for site users as to where the most appropriate pedestrian routes are.

New elements within the Cemetery (e.g. signage, lighting, pathways, etc) should be designed to be consistent throughout the Cemetery in terms of scale, design and materiality.

Buffer zones to be considered when planning or undertaking works within the Cemetery are shown in **Figure 7.1**. These buffer zones have been applied around all known (marked and unmarked) grave sites to ensure that work in the vicinity of the grave sites is undertaken with caution and an acknowledgement of the potential for human remains in the vicinity of known grave sites.

A buffer zone has also been applied around the fence line of the Cemetery in association with land that is managed by Council, to ensure that works outside but in the immediate vicinity of the Cemetery also proceed with caution.



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Scale 1:650 at A4

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Grave Markers
 - Unmarked Graves
 - Fence Line
 - Signage
 - Bin
 - Future Landscaping
 - Buffer Zone
 - Proposed New Unformed Vehicle Access
 - Proposed New Relocated Boom Gate
 - Unformed Vehicle Tracks
 - Boom Gate
 - Gate

FIGURE 7.1

Layout and Proposed Buffer Zone

7.3.3 Layout

The existing layout of graves within the Cemetery is to be maintained without change. The re-location or removal of graves and/or grave markers is not appropriate.

As outlined at **Section 4.2**, the boundaries of the Cemetery are not clearly demarcated to the north, east and south. The actively used portion of the Cemetery represents only a small section of the land originally dedicated for use as a Cemetery (as reflected by the curtilage of the place shown in **Figure 2.1**).

As noted above and as outlined at **Section 4.3**, vehicle tracks within the Cemetery are informal and unsealed. Changes to the locations of these informal tracks may be permissible and/or encouraged where it can be demonstrated that this would both improve the useability of the place while resulting in a more sensitive and sympathetic outcome with regards to heritage significance and the protection of significant fabric. This also applies to any future pedestrian pathways.

It is understood that lawnmowers, trucks and other machinery utilised for the purposes of excavating graves use all of the informal tracks shown on **Figure 4.1**. It is also noted that the visual inspections undertaken to inform this CMP identified relatively fresh vehicle tracks on the location of known, marked graves. Guidelines relating to the movement of vehicles within the Cemetery have therefore been developed, and are provided at **Section 8.10**.



Plate 7.2 Tyre marks visible on graves to the rear (eastern) side of the ‘active portion’ of the Cemetery

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7.3.4 Setting and Views

As outlined at **Section 4.1**, the Cemetery is situated in an elevated position and is surrounded by bushland to the north, east and south. Although the Cemetery currently enjoys views of gently undulating rural properties to the west and across Tinonee Road, historically the front (western) boundary of the Cemetery was screened by a row of Golden cypress trees.

This row of trees would have afforded the Cemetery a high degree of privacy, and contributed to the Cemetery's sense of relative seclusion. These attributes contribute strongly to the Cemetery's sense of place, and are therefore of greater heritage significance than the currently available views to the west and across Tinonee Road.

On the basis of the above, the existing view available from the Cemetery to the west is not identified to be of significance. The relatively isolated setting of the Cemetery, however, is of significance as it contributes strongly to the Cemetery's sense of place.

The protected setting of the Cemetery should therefore be maintained and reinforced. Re-instating a row of plantings to the front (western) boundary of the Cemetery is therefore encouraged (refer to **Section 7.3.5** below).

The 'opening up' of the remainder of the Cemetery through vegetation clearance should only be undertaken to facilitate future burials. If undertaken, vegetation clearance of this nature must have regard for the setting of the Cemetery.

7.3.5 Plantings

As outlined at **Section 4.5** the only deliberate or cultural planting identified within the Cemetery is the Radiata pine located in immediate proximity to the Poole family grave (ID244).

There exists an opportunity to introduce new plantings along the front (western) boundary of the Cemetery. The re-introduction of a row of plantings to this boundary would improve the aesthetic presentation of the Cemetery from Tinonee Road, and create a greater sense of privacy within the Cemetery, as is appropriate to its use and identified significance.

Any new plantings should continue, be consistent with and enhance the existing natural bushland character of the place. Native species, such as brush box for feature trees and lily pilli as hedges, are preferred.

It is noted that a *Landscape Plan for the Bight Cemetery* is currently being prepared by MCC, and that this plan will be prepared in consultation with the Heritage Reference Group. This CMP and the guidelines it contains is to be considered in the development of this plan.

7.4 Obligations Arising from the Condition and Integrity of Fabric

This CMP provides an analysis of the overall condition of the Cemetery and its component elements, in their present state. It has been determined that, in general terms, the significant fabric of the place is in good condition and on this basis should continue to be retained, maintained and conserved.

General constraints in relation to condition of the fabric include:

- Damaged grave markers are to be repaired as soon as possible based on the advice of a suitably qualified stonemason with demonstrated experience in working on heritage fabric of a comparable nature. A suitably qualified stonemason with demonstrated experience in working on heritage fabric of a comparable nature must be engaged to undertake the repair works.
- Unless adequate justification is provided on the basis of condition or structural integrity (as obtained from a suitably qualified stonemason with demonstrated experience in working on heritage fabric of a comparable nature), repair and maintenance works to grave markers is to be undertaken in preference to removal or replacement.
- The process for conservation should be informed by the relative condition of the fabric, the level of documentary and historical evidence associated with the fabric, and the gradings of significance provided in this CMP.
- Future works to grave markers are to be preceded by the appropriate level of heritage assessment and any approvals required under the Greater Taree LEP 2010.
- Conservation of fabric within the Cemetery should be managed in accordance with the Conservation Guidelines in **Section 8.0**.

Refer to **Section 8.0**, for all guidelines regarding the conservation of the place and its component elements.

It is noted that a number of grave markers within the Cemetery were damaged during storm damage in 2018 and attempted stabilisation works (undertaken by MCC as part of the Monument Safety Program) in 2019. A complete inventory of all damaged grave markers is provided at **Appendix B** for reference.

As the majority of this damage was caused as a result of MCC activities, MCC have an obligation to rectify this damage and undertake repair works to the grave markers detailed in **Appendix B**. Reference should be made to the guidelines provided at **Section 8.4**.

7.5 Owner's Requirements

The Bight Cemetery is Crown Land, and MCC is the Crown Cemetery Operator of the land under the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013*. MCC are therefore obligated to ensure that the heritage significance of the Cemetery is conserved into the future, and particularly as part of any future works programmes (including repair, maintenance and/or safety works).

As the managers/operators of the Cemetery, MCC also have an obligation to repair all recent damage that has occurred to the Cemetery in association with storm damage (2018) and attempted stabilisation works as part of the Monument Safety Program (2019). Reference should be made to the guidelines provided at **Section 8.4**.

It is strongly recommended that a maintenance and conservation program be developed for The Bight Cemetery. The program should involve yearly (at a minimum) inspections of the Cemetery to identify any repair, conservation, and/or maintenance actions. A weed management strategy should complement, but be separate to, any maintenance and conservation program developed. Any maintenance and conservation

program developed for the Cemetery must be prepared with reference to the Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, 2020, Voluntary Code of Practice for Cemetery Maintenance: Cemetery Maintenance Guide and the National Trust, 2009, Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation.

It is noted that this CMP is to be updated to reflect any changes or revisions to the National Trust's *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, as it is understood that these guidelines are currently being revised and updated.

7.6 Current and Future Uses

The consideration of any future uses of the Cemetery and its component elements must be mindful of the place's historical uses and significance. The Cemetery has been used as such since 1863; this use is central to its identified significance, and should be maintained without change.

7.7 Opportunities and Constraints Related to Archaeological Potential and Significance

7.7.1 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery has been assessed at **Section 4.6.1.6** to be low. It is noted that the remainder of the Cemetery has not been subject to a visual inspection; a visual inspection of the remainder of the Cemetery would be required to confirm its level of Aboriginal archaeological potential (refer to the guidelines at **Section 8.6**).

The potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified Aboriginal burials to be present within or in the vicinity of the Cemetery (as discussed at **Section 4.6.2.1**) must also be considered as part of any future sub-surface works at the Cemetery. To effectively manage this, appropriate guidelines have been included at **Section 8.8**.

With regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage, it is noted that cultural heritage value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments a place has for Aboriginal people. There is not always a consensus about the cultural value of a place as people experience places and events differently. Cultural significance can only be determined by Aboriginal people and is identified through Aboriginal community consultation. Aboriginal community consultation has not been undertaken as part of the preparation of this CMP; as such, the cultural heritage value of the Cemetery for Aboriginal people is not considered as part of this report, and can only be considered as part of consultation with relevant Aboriginal parties.

7.7.2 Historical Archaeology

The potential for historical archaeological material/relics (excluding burials and associated graves markers) to be present within the Cemetery has been assessed at **Section 4.6.3** to be low to nil.

However, the potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified burials to be present within or in the vicinity of the Cemetery (as discussed at **Section 4.6.3**) must be considered as part of any future sub-surface works at the Cemetery.

To effectively manage this, appropriate guidelines have been included at **Section 8.8**, including a recommendation for undertaking further investigation into the potential for unmarked burials to be present within the Cemetery.

7.8 Obligations Relating to Ecology and Biodiversity

As noted at **Section 4.6.1.6**, the Cemetery is:

- A significant site for the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*).
- Identified on the NSW Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool as being located within an area that contains high biodiversity value.

These ecological and biodiversity values place an obligation on the owners/operators and users of the site to protect these identified values. Corresponding guidelines have been provided at **Section 8.12**.

7.9 Areas for Further Research

As noted throughout this CMP and specified at **Section 1.6**, a number of areas for further research have been identified for the Cemetery. This is due in part to the limitations of this CMP, with a number of areas for further research being outside of the scope of this document.

- A comparative analysis has not been undertaken as part of this CMP. It is recommended that a comparative analysis be undertaken in the future so as to allow an understanding of the Cemetery's local and regional rarity and, by association, its relative heritage significance.
- As noted throughout this CMP, there is potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified burials to be present within the wider Cemetery curtilage. It is recommended that further investigation into the presence/absence of these burials, and their spatial distribution, be undertaken. This may involve additional research and/or the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR).
- The potential to compile a complete inventory of all grave markers within the Cemetery should be explored, potentially in consultation with local historical groups.
- The formation of a "Friends of the Cemetery Group" is encouraged, with one of the potential roles of such a group being the undertaking of further research activities which can be appended to the CMP and which can guide future works to the Cemetery and its fabric.

8.0 Conservation Guidelines

8.1 What is a Conservation Guideline?

A conservation policy or guideline explains the principles to be followed to retain or reveal a place's heritage significance, and how the significance can be maintained and enhanced. This relies on a full understanding of the item's significance and a review of the constraints and opportunities arising out of that significance.

The below guidelines are informed by background discussion which explains the reasoning behind the policy. It is noted that not all of the guidelines and/or policies may be achievable when external matters are taken into account such as condition or owners' requirements (within reason).

8.2 Adoption, Implementation and Review

Any works to the Cemetery are to comply with appropriate legislation, policies and guidelines, as amended from time to time, including but not limited to the *Burra Charter* 2013, and relevant Greater Taree LEP 2010 and DCP 2010 documentation as outlined in **Section 3.4** of this document.

This CMP is to be reviewed and updated within 10 years to remain relevant to ongoing change and use of the place, and statutory compliance. Prior to the review, if substantial change to the management or use of the place is proposed that are not covered by guidelines in this CMP, then the policy section is to be reviewed. Reviews are to be undertaken by experienced conservation practitioners/heritage specialists in conjunction with relevant owner/operator and management representatives.

Irrespective of the requirement to review the document within 10 years, the CMP should remain as a valid basis for ongoing heritage management until such reviews are completed. Reviews of the CMP are to be based on the *Burra Charter* 2013 and other Heritage Council of NSW guidelines. Reviews should also take into account any other relevant legislation, planning frameworks and widely recognised conservation practices and procedures.

Management of the place under legislation is to be guided by the Cemetery's significance, this CMP and the following guidelines.

- Guideline 1. This CMP is to be freely available to the public and all interested users, as required.
- Guideline 2. This CMP is to be adopted by present and future owners/operators and used as a guide for management and conservation of the place. All persons responsible for the management and maintenance of the place are to be familiar with the significance of the place and the conservation guidelines in this report.
- Guideline 3. A copy of the CMP will be made available on the MCC website.
- Guideline 4. This CMP is to be reviewed and updated within 10 years or after any major works to the Cemetery or its component elements, to remain relevant to ongoing change and use of the place, and statutory compliance.
- Guideline 5. This CMP is to be endorsed by MCC and used as a basis for the assessment of development applications (DAs) as they relate to The Bight Cemetery. It is noted that DAs will generally only be required for major works; minor works such as maintenance and repair works, interments, etc, will not require the submission of a DA.
- Guideline 6. The guidelines in this CMP are not to be read in isolation, but rather in conjunction and as part of a comprehensive guide to the conservation management of the place.

Guideline 7. MCC is to refer to this CMP when considering proposed changes to the Cemetery and its component elements.

8.3 Management of Heritage Significance

Article 3 of The Burra Charter indicates that conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric of a place and should therefore involve the least possible physical intervention in order not to distort the evidence provided by the fabric. One of the key objectives of contemporary conservation practice is to therefore retain as much of the significant original fabric as possible, in order to preserve the essential integrity of the heritage resource.

The Bight Cemetery has significance at the local level for its historical, aesthetic, associative, and social values, as well as for its representativeness and research potential. The various component elements of the Cemetery contribute in different ways to the overall significance of the place, and the degree of change considered appropriate is dependent on the assessed level and grading of significance of these individual elements.

Under Section 46(1)(e) of the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* a Cemetery operator must leave any memorial to the deceased person lawfully erected at that site, and with the permission of the Cemetery operator, undisturbed (providing the interment right remains in force and the memorial is kept in good repair) until such a time as the memorial may be disturbed in accordance with the Act, unless disturbance at an earlier time is requested or authorised by the holder of the interment right. This is reinforced by **Guideline 17** below.

- Guideline 8. All future decisions and works to the place must be guided by the statement of significance presented in this CMP, along with the gradings of significance outlined in **Section 6.3** and shown on **Figure 6.1**.
- Guideline 9. All contractors, consultants and project managers engaged to work on the place are to be made aware of the heritage significance of the place, and of their obligations under the Greater Taree LEP 2010 and DCP 2010 (and any future versions of the LEP and DCP), and other relevant legislation outlined at **Section 3.0**. Copies of **Figure 2.1**, **Figure 4.3**, **Figure 4.4**, **Figure 4.5**, **Figure 6.1** and **Figure 7.1** are to be included in any future contractor induction information.
- Guideline 10. A heritage impact assessment must precede any works to fabric graded as being of moderate, high or exceptional significance.
- Guideline 11. Any works to fabric of significance (moderate, high or exceptional) must be undertaken by suitably qualified professionals that have conservation skills, experience and techniques relevant and appropriate to the trade, fabric or services being provided. Any stonemasons engaged to undertake repair or maintenance works to significant fabric must have experience working on heritage fabric and/or within heritage contexts.
- Guideline 12. Intervention into any component element or fabric of significance is to respect the integrity of the extant material, be carefully controlled, and be limited to that required by the proposed works.
- Guideline 13. The future conservation and development of the place is to be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (the Burra Charter). The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: *do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.*

- Guideline 14. Advice from a suitably qualified heritage professional is to be sought as part of the concept design phase of any changes to the Cemetery. This may include but is not limited to the replacement of fencing, maintenance works to grave markers graded as being of moderate, high or exceptional significance, the introduction of new signage, and the introduction of new plantings.
- Guideline 15. The introduction of new elements to the Cemetery (e.g. signage, fencing, plantings, etc) must avoid all graves and grave markers, and must be located a suitable distance from all graves to avoid inadvertent physical impacts.
- Guideline 16. All changes to the Cemetery and its component elements (including repair and maintenance works to grave markers) are to be carefully recorded and incorporated into a report or addendum to this CMP as appropriate. Attempts should be made to compile a record of all works undertaken to the place and its component elements to date.
- Guideline 17. All graves and grave markers must be maintained in their existing locations.
- Guideline 18. The incorrect local listing that currently applies to the Cemetery (Item ID I287) is to be corrected within both Schedule 5 of the LEP and within corresponding heritage mapping.

8.4 Conservation and Maintenance

The Bight Cemetery and its component elements require regular maintenance and upgrade works to conserve their heritage significance. Change is to also be considered with a goal to conserve and enhance the identified heritage values of the place or component element.

The conservation of particular materials requires due consideration and the expertise of appropriately experienced personnel. All conservation or maintenance works undertaken to grave markers graded as being of moderate, high or exceptional significance are to be undertaken in accordance with the Tabulated Guide to the Conservation of Grave Markers (Monuments) presented at **Table 8.1** and Principles of Maintenance and Repair and provided at **Appendix G**.

- Guideline 19. Repair works to monuments that were damaged as a result of storm activity in 2018 and MCC activities in as part of the Monument Safety Program in 2019 is to be undertaken as soon as possible and as a priority.
- Guideline 20. MCC are to develop a maintenance and conservation program for The Bight Cemetery that is specific to elements of moderate, high and exceptional significance. The program is to involve five-yearly (at a minimum) inspections of the Cemetery to identify any repair, conservation, and/or maintenance actions required to conserve and enhance the heritage significance of the place. A weed management strategy is to complement, but be separate to, any maintenance and conservation program developed for the heritage components and significance of the Cemetery.
- Guideline 21. Any maintenance and conservation program developed for the heritage components and overall significance of the Cemetery must be prepared with reference to the *Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, 2020, Voluntary Code of Practice for Cemetery Maintenance: Cemetery Maintenance Guide* and the National Trust, 2009, *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (as updated/revised).
- Guideline 22. All maintenance and repair works undertaken to significant fabric within the Cemetery are to be undertaken with reference to the *Cemeteries & Crematoria NSW, 2020, Voluntary Code of Practice for Cemetery Maintenance: Cemetery Maintenance Guide* and the National Trust, 2009, *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (as updated/revised).

- Guideline 23. This CMP is to be updated to reflect any changes or revisions to the National Trust's *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* as they become available.
- Guideline 24. Any conservation or maintenance works undertaken to grave markers within the Cemetery are to be undertaken in accordance with the Tabulated Guide to the Conservation of Grave Markers (Monuments) presented at **Table 8.1** and Principles of Maintenance and Repair and provided at **Appendix G**.
- Guideline 25. Unless required to ensure their conservation and protection, the relocation or removal of graves and/or grave markers is not appropriate.
- Guideline 26. *In situ* repair and maintenance of grave markers is strongly preferred over replacement. Wherever possible, repairs are to be made *in-situ*.
- Guideline 27. The advice of a suitably qualified stonemason with experience working on heritage sites/fabric is to be sought for any repair or maintenance works to grave markers graded as being of moderate to exceptional significance.
- Guideline 28. Works within the Cemetery more broadly must have regard for the Cemetery's identified heritage significance, and for the heritage significance of individual elements/fabric of identified significance.
- Guideline 29. Works to elements/fabric of low significance (excluding grave markers), or elements/fabric identified as neutral (excluding grave markers) are permissible provided that any such works do not adversely impact other elements/fabric of significance, or the significance of the Cemetery as a whole.
- Guideline 30. Works within the Cemetery that have the potential to impact elements of moderate, high or exceptional significance, or which have the potential to impact the overall presentation and layout of the Cemetery, are to be accompanied by a heritage impact statement prepared by a suitably qualified heritage professional. The level of assessment required will be dependent on the nature and scope of the works proposed.
- Guideline 31. New works are to enhance the presentation of the Cemetery, and be sympathetic to its setting and character.

Table 8.1 Tabulated guide to the conservation of grave markers (monuments)

This table has been sourced in its entirety from the National Trust *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009). This table is intended as a general guide to the conservation of Cemetery monuments. The recommendations should be regarded as options and not as definitive answers, as they will not apply in every case. It is recommended that professional advice be sought prior to restoration work commencing.

It is noted that this CMP is to be updated to reflect any changes or revisions to the National Trust's *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, as it is understood that these guidelines are currently being revised and updated.

Problem and Cause	Solutions
Leaning and Fallen Monuments Note: a slight lean is not a problem unless the Cemetery is subject to vandalism, in which case the lean will attract the attention of vandals; or unless the lean is causing the lettering to fret on the leaning side.	
Failure of footings and/or foundations because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal compaction of grave fill, coffin collapse • vault distortion or collapse • water erosion or soil saturation • rabbit or wombat burrows • tree roots raising one side 	Wait until they stabilise. Re-bed monument on porous fill, e.g. light gravel and sand. Seek professional advice on stabilization or reconstruction. Correct drainage problem. Fill holes with cobbles and earth. Chop off offending root (provided tree will remain stable).
Differential compaction, e.g. one side on rock and other on fill, or one side dry and the other side wet due to broken drain or hollow in ground	Check drainage, improve if necessary and re-bed in gravel/sand mix.
Soil creep on hillsides.	Sometimes caused by poor subsurface drainage, in which case an agricultural drain on the uphill side may help. Frequently an intractable problem, but avoid the removal of local bushes and trees.
Soil slump, i.e. localised movements of land usually after heavy rain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on river banks and gullies • in slate and shale areas 	Erosion control measures. Drainage control on the uphill side.
Monuments Disassembled but not Broken	
Vandalism or temporary removal to permit essential works.	Check top of plinth to ensure that it is level, re-bed if necessary. Re-assemble, avoiding Portland cement. For tall structures vulnerable to vandalism, consider introduction of non-rusting dowels (e.g. bronze, selected stainless steel).
Breaks in Sturdy Stone Monuments	
Accident, vandals and cattle; often involving heavy falls on to masonry or iron surrounds or uneven ground.	In general, employ an experienced monumental mason to reset stone on plinth and dowel parts together using waterproof epoxy resin adhesive (not standard Araldite). It is important to avoid Portland cement.

Problem and Cause	Solutions
Multiple Breaks in Relatively Thin Slabs	
As above.	<p>If re-erected they will be vulnerable to vandalism. The alternatives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leave lying on ground. • erect a solid slab cut to match, eg of fibrous cement floorboard, and pin the pieces of the slab with bronze or stainless-steel dowels and waterproof epoxy resin. • pin pieces to a horizontal or sloping masonry base (so that water will not lie on the upper surface). (Granites can be on a horizontal base, but other stones should be sloping so that water will drain off.) • pin stones to a local structure (a last resort). • prepare a facsimile for erection on site and remove the original to a museum. • leave pieces on site, reproduce the inscription on a small stainless-steel plate, and fix this on site in a way that does not detract.
Cracked or Broken Mortise or Tenon with Plinth	
Fall.	<p>The options are:</p> <p>a) if the tenon is still sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replace the plinth with a new facsimile, or • cut back the top of the existing plinth and remortise it, or • set the stone in a moulded concrete plinth with mortise, in the same form as the original, or <p>b) if the tenon is broken off</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level the plinth top and fix the upper piece with non-ferrous dowels.
Masonry Cracking	
Pressure from the continuing process of iron rusting and expanding when damp.	<p>a) where iron cramps within the masonry have expanded, remove them. If necessary, replace with bronze or stainless steel clamps, and repair masonry.</p> <p>b) where wrought iron rails, posts and bars have expanded and cracked masonry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove iron from masonry • scrape away loose rust • treat as set out in 10. (hot dip galvanise if possible) • apply protective paint • repair masonry • using quality elastomeric sealant, fix-in a prepared hole in the masonry, ensuring that no part of the iron is in contact with the stone • stop up interstices in the masonry to make watertight, and ensure that water is diverted from the area.

Problem and Cause	Solutions
Spalling, Fretting and Delamination of Monuments	
Rising damp (particularly near the base of the stone).	<p>Improve drainage at the base of the stone.</p> <p>Note: re-setting stone monuments improperly in concrete will accelerate this deterioration and any such work should be avoided unless it is strictly in accord with the procedures outlined in Section 2.3.1 of Part 3.</p> <p>Where significant monuments are already so set and deteriorating, the monument should be lifted and re-bedded in sand and fine gravel. If it is possible to remove some or all of the concrete this should be done, but only if there is no danger to the stone.</p> <p>Stones should be reset vertically if they are leaning, especially if the inscription or decorative side is facing the ground.</p>
Salt accumulation (particularly under mouldings).	<p>Remove loose and flaking stone. Fill cracks with acrylic resin.</p> <p>Remove overhanging branches which trap airborne dust and salt particles and shed them upon the stone.</p>
Ponding of rainwater (particularly on shoulders and carving of monument).	<p>Repair pointing to prevent entry of water if it is a compound monument. Ensure that water is drains well off the monument.</p>
Inscriptions Fretting on the Monuments	
<p>See 'Spalling, Fretting and Delamination of Monuments' above.</p> <p>Also abrasion by vegetation in a wind</p>	<p>Treat cause as in 'Spalling, Fretting and Delamination of Monuments' above, but first record as much of inscription as possible and photograph with the sun slanting across the face of the stone. Lodge a record with the local History Society and Society of Genealogists.</p> <p>As a general rule, inscriptions and decorations in stone which are of interest because of their style and character should not be recut. In such cases a small stainless-steel plate with a copy of the inscriptions may be fixed to with water-proof epoxy resin adhesive to a block at the centre or base of the grave. In exceptional cases where the character of the inscription and detailing of the monument is of such significance that it must be preserved, it should be carefully removed to a prepared location in a local museum and a facsimile monument erected in its place.</p> <p>Other inscriptions may be recut provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recutting is carried out by a competent letter cutter; • the precise character and mistakes of the original are meticulously retained.
Rusting of Cast Iron Memorials and Loss of Inscriptions¹³⁷	
Exposure to elements.	<p>Rusting of cast iron memorials such as those by ETNA and PATTON is superficial and presents no structural problems. However, as the inscriptions are generally painted on, these are rapidly lost and should be recorded before all trace is gone. Failing this, documentary and oral sources should be tapped.</p>

¹³⁷ Not directly relevant to The Bight Cemetery.

Problem and Cause	Solutions
Rusting of Wrought Iron Memorials and Surrounds	
Exposure to damp.	Rusting surfaces on most wrought iron is not seriously damaging unless it is flaking heavily. However, where treatment is necessary the iron work should be dismantled, grit blasted back to a hard surface and rust inhibitor applied. Alternatively, wrought iron can be galvanised and painted. If it is considered necessary to clean back the iron on site, great care must be taken to prevent particles falling on stonework, where it will usually develop into ugly rust stains.
Iron Monuments Broken in Parts¹³⁸	
Vandalism.	Parts can be joined if necessary by pin or splint. Wrought iron, but not cast, can be easily welded.
Monuments Astray from their Original Location	
Vandalism, accidental damage, relocation and/or removal.	Attempt to ascertain from documentary and oral sources (Cemetery surveys and registers; family members) the correct location, and reinstate. Where the original location cannot be found, place the monument in a group of strays.
Odd Alignment of Monuments	
Historical placement.	This is not a problem. Such stones are usually early and date from a period before the Cemetery was surveyed. As such, they and their alignment are of particular interest and should be carefully preserved.
Deterioration of Leaded Lettering on Marble Monuments	
Frequently, weathering of marble adjacent to letters.	Can be re-leaded. This may require extensive work.
Red Staining on White Marble from Lead Lettering	
Chemical attack on lead, mainly in industrial areas.	Partial removal by scrubbing with water and soft bristle brushes. Do not try overcleaning, which is damaging and destroys the sense of age.
Growth of Mosses, Lichens and Fungi on Monuments	
Moisture. Type of growth depends on the type of stone used. e.g. marble is liable to black mould and sandstone to lichen.	These growths offer some physical protection to the stone and at the same time do slight damage. On balance they may be left unless they are unsightly or obscure the lettering. In such cases the surface should be thoroughly wet, left until it is just damp, and then a mould killer should be applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The growth should then be left to die and fall off over a period of weeks. Do not attempt to scrape it off.
Growth of Disruptive Vegetation on Masonry	
Lack of maintenance.	Where sturdy shrub or tree seedlings take root on monuments and surrounds they should be cut back, poisoned, and allowed to die and decay. They should not be pulled out if it could damage the masonry or weaken foundations.

¹³⁸ Not directly relevant to The Bight Cemetery.

Problem and Cause	Solutions
Damage by Cattle and Horses to Monuments	
Inadequate fencing and gates,	<p>Ensure that fencing is cattle, horse and pig proof. Much damage can be done by cattle and horses leaning on monuments to scratch themselves. If this cannot be guaranteed, strong timber posts and railing can sometimes be erected behind important monuments to protect them.</p> <p>Sheep and goats if tethered and supervised can make useful lawn mowers provided that edible plants important to the Cemetery landscape are not at risk.</p>

8.5 Use

The consideration of any future uses of the Cemetery and its component elements must be mindful of the place's historical uses and significance. The Cemetery has been used as such since 1863; this use is central to its identified significance, and should be maintained without change.

Guideline 32. The use of the Cemetery as a Cemetery is to be maintained.

Guideline 33. The introduction of new uses within the Cemetery curtilage is not appropriate.

8.6 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The following guidelines have been developed based on the information presented at **Section 4.6.1** and **4.6.1.6** of this CMP. The Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Cemetery has been assessed as low. It is noted, however, that a visual inspection of the areas outside of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery would need to be undertaken to confirm this.

However, the potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified Aboriginal burials to be present within or in the vicinity of the Cemetery (as discussed at **Section 4.6.2.1**) must be considered as part of any future sub-surface works at the Cemetery. The below guidelines have been prepared to manage this risk.

Guideline 34. Areas outside of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery have not been subject to visual inspection. Works undertaken outside of the active portion of the Cemetery are to be preceded by a Due Diligence assessment that incorporates a visual inspection of the areas proposed to be disturbed. It is preferred that a representative(s) of the Purfleet/Taree LALC be invited to participate in the survey, and/or review a draft version of the assessment.

Guideline 35. Should any unexpected Aboriginal objects be uncovered during ground-disturbing works, works must stop and a suitably qualified archaeologist and the relevant Aboriginal parties must be brought in to assess the finds. Depending on the results of the assessment, additional approvals may be required before works can recommence on site. NSW Heritage and relevant Aboriginal parties may be required to be notified in accordance with the provisions of the NPW Act 1974

Guideline 36. In the event that a potential burial site or potential human skeletal material is exposed, the guidelines at **Section 8.8** must be followed.

Guideline 37. All persons working on site that are involved in ground disturbing works are to be made aware that it is an offence under Section 86 of the NPW Act 1974 to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object unless that harm or desecration is the subject of an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Guideline 38. It is recommended that further investigation into the presence/absence of unmarked burials and their spatial distribution be undertaken.

8.7 Historical Archaeology

The potential for historical archaeological material/relics to be present within the Cemetery has been assessed at **Section 4.6.3** to be low to nil. However, the potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified burials to be present within or in the vicinity of the Cemetery (as discussed at **Section 4.6.3**) must be considered as part of any future sub-surface works at the Cemetery. The below guidelines have been prepared to manage this risk.

- Guideline 39. Should any unexpected archaeology (excluding burials) be uncovered during ground-disturbing works within the Cemetery (as defined by its listed curtilage), works must stop and a suitably qualified archaeologist be brought in to assess the finds. Depending on the results of the assessment, additional approvals may be required before works can recommence on site. If the find is determined to meet the definition of a 'relic' under the *Heritage Act 1977*, Heritage NSW will need to be notified under Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Works within the buffer zones shown in **Figure 7.1** must proceed with particular caution and recognition of the potential presence of unexpected human remains.
- Guideline 40. In the event that a potential burial site or potential human skeletal material is exposed, the guidelines at **Section 8.8** must be followed.
- Guideline 41. Suitable clauses must be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations and requirements in relation to the archaeological provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.
- Guideline 42. It is recommended that further investigation into the presence/absence of unmarked burials and their spatial distribution be undertaken.

8.8 Unexpected Burials/Skeletal Remains

The potential for unmarked/as yet unidentified burials to be present within or in the vicinity of the Cemetery must be considered as part of any future sub-surface works at the Cemetery. This includes Aboriginal burials. The guidelines provided below have been prepared to manage the above identified risk.

To further assist with this, buffer zones to be considered when planning or undertaking works within the Cemetery are shown in **Figure 7.1**. These buffer zones have been applied around all known (marked and unmarked) grave sites to ensure that work in the vicinity of the grave sites is undertaken with caution and an acknowledgement of the potential for human remains in the vicinity of known grave sites. A buffer zone has also been applied around the fence line of the Cemetery in association with land that is managed by Council, to ensure that works outside but in the immediate vicinity of the Cemetery also proceed with caution.

- Guideline 43. In the event that an unexpected potential burial site or potential human skeletal material is exposed within the Cemetery, all work in the vicinity of the skeletal material is to cease immediately and an area of 10 metre radius around the find will be cordoned off with temporary construction fencing.
- Guideline 44. The find must be immediately reported to MCC, who will notify local police (as required for all human remains discoveries), and Heritage NSW.
- Guideline 45. If the remains are suspected to be human, a suitably qualified person should inspect the remains and make a determination of whether the remains are human and if so, the likely ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historical or forensic).

- Guideline 46. If the remains are identified as forensic, the area is deemed a crime scene.
- Guideline 47. If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, the site is to be secured and the DPC, Heritage NSW and relevant Aboriginal parties are to be notified.
- Guideline 48. If the remains are non-Aboriginal (historical) remains, the site is to be secured and NSW Heritage is to be contacted.
- Guideline 49. Works are not to recommence at the location of Aboriginal or historical skeletal remains until the Department of Premier and Cabinet or the NSW Heritage provide written notification of the approved course of action.
- Guideline 50. Works within the buffer zones shown in **Figure 7.1** must proceed with particular caution and recognition of the potential presence of unexpected human remains.

8.9 Curtilage

The listing curtilage of the Cemetery, as shown in the Greater Taree LEP 2010, is historically accurate and is considered appropriate for the protection of the Cemetery. As the curtilage is based on the area originally dedicated for Cemetery use in 1863, the maintenance of the curtilage will assist in ensuring that areas identified to have the potential to contain unmarked/as yet unidentified burials are afforded protection under the LEP.

- Guideline 51. The current heritage listing curtilage of the Cemetery is to be maintained without change.

8.10 Layout, Setting and Views

On the basis of the information presented at **Section 4.1**, the existing view available from the Cemetery to the west has not been identified to be of heritage significance. In contrast, the relatively isolated setting of the Cemetery is of heritage significance as it contributes strongly to the Cemetery's sense of place.

Aside from layout of the grave markers, the layout of the Cemetery has generally been identified to have no heritage significance.

- Guideline 52. A complete, updated and accurate survey of the Cemetery should be undertaken to inform future planning and works.
- Guideline 53. The existing layout of graves within the Cemetery is to be maintained without change. The re-location or removal of graves and/or grave markers is not appropriate.
- Guideline 54. All works within the Cemetery are to seek to enhance, rather than detract from, its overall setting and visual character.
- Guideline 55. The formalisation of informal tracks (pedestrian and vehicular) within the Cemetery may be permissible, provided that this does not result in any physical impacts to any graves/burials and/or fabric or elements (including ecological elements) of significance. Where this would improve the useability of the Cemetery and avoid inadvertent impacts to fabric/elements of significance, the formalisation of pathways is encouraged.
- Guideline 56. The rubbish bin present at the Cemetery is to be moved (ideally to be located outside of the 'active portion' of the Cemetery) to limit truck movement within the Cemetery.
- Guideline 57. Options for restricting/limiting the movement of trucks and/or heavy machinery within the Cemetery is to be explored to avoid/minimise inadvertent impacts to fabric or other elements of significance (including the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*)).

Guideline 58. Unless approved and appropriate alternatives are developed in the future, vehicle movement must adhere to the existing pathways shown in **Figure 4.1** and **Figure 7.1** so as to avoid inadvertent impacts to grave sites (marked and unmarked).

8.11 Plantings

As outlined at **Section 4.5** the only deliberate or cultural planting located within the Cemetery is the Radiata pine located in proximity to the Poole family grave (ID244). Large portions of the Cemetery's listing curtilage comprise bushland (eucalyptus forest).

- Guideline 59. Any new plantings introduced at the Cemetery must continue, be consistent with and enhance the existing natural bushland character of the place. Native species, such as brush box and lily pilli, are preferred.
- Guideline 60. It is preferred that new plantings be located along or immediately outside of the Cemetery boundaries, as demarcated by its listing curtilage.
- Guideline 61. New plantings must not visually obscure grave markers or the existing layout of grave markers.
- Guideline 62. Any new plantings must be planted a sufficient distance from grave markers to ensure that no inadvertent physical impacts will occur to grave markers.
- Guideline 63. An ecological assessment is to precede and inform any new landscaping or plantings proposed within the Cemetery. Regard must be had for any identified endangered ecological communities, or other significant ecological communities within the Cemetery curtilage (including the Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*)). Refer to **Section 8.12**.
- Guideline 64. Regenerating vegetation is to be appropriately maintained within the active portion of the Cemetery to ensure that the existing layout and presentation of the area is not obscured.
- Guideline 65. Amenity plantings within natural bushland areas are not appropriate.
- Guideline 66. 'Controlled overgrowth' vegetation, as defined in the 2009 National Trust resource, should be maintained and controlled, rather than removed.
- Guideline 67. The Radiata pine tree located in immediate proximity to the Poole family grave (ID244) is to be subject to inspection every two years to assess the extent of damage the growth of the tree is causing to the box-tomb. If appropriate based on the extent of damage observed to the tomb, removal of the tree should be considered in consultation with representatives of the Poole family.
- Guideline 68. A maintenance program for the removal of weeds and invasive species throughout the Cemetery has been developed. This program is to be revised to include detailed information regarding best practices for undertaking weed/invasive species maintenance within the footprint of known burial plots.
- Guideline 69. Any weed management plan developed must have regard for the potential heritage, ecological and biodiversity impacts of any proposed weed management program.
- Guideline 70. The findings of this CMP must be considered as part of the preparation of the *Landscape Plan* for the Bight Cemetery currently being prepared by MCC.

8.12 Ecological and Biodiversity Values

As noted in **Section 1.6**, this CMP does not include an ecological assessment or an assessment of the Cemetery's natural heritage values. It is noted, however, that:

- The Cemetery is a significant site for the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*)
- The Cemetery is identified on the NSW Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool as being located within an area that contains high biodiversity value.

The following guidelines have been developed in recognition of identified ecological and biodiversity values at the Cemetery.

- Guideline 71. Works within the Cemetery must have regard for and avoid impacts to the critically endangered Pale yellow doubletail orchid (*Diuris flavescens*).
- Guideline 72. Works within the Cemetery must be planned with reference to the *Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale yellow doubletail (Diuris flavescens)* (MidCoast Council, 2019) and undertaken in accordance with the directives contained within that document.
- Guideline 73. Works within the Cemetery must be planned in accordance with the *Threatened Species Licence to Operate Wingham Bight Cemetery* (2019) undertaken in accordance with the directives contained within that document (**Appendix H**).
- Guideline 74. In the event that works are proposed at the Cemetery that have the potential to impact (either directly or indirectly) ecological or biodiversity values, an ecological assessment will be required in accordance with the Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM).

8.13 Interpretation

The Cemetery does not currently contain any interpretive material. As the Cemetery is of heritage significance, this significance should be recognised through the installation of appropriate interpretive material. The installation of any such material should be preceded by a heritage interpretation plan that is developed by a suitably qualified specialist in consultation with the local community and other relevant stakeholders.

Interpretation should be consistent with the *NSW Heritage Manual, the NSW Heritage Office Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (August 2005) and the *NSW Heritage Council's Heritage Interpretation Policy* (endorsed August 2005).

- Guideline 75. The highest form of interpretation is the retention and conservation of significant fabric; significant elements are therefore be retained and, where appropriate, interpreted.
- Guideline 76. In recognition of the Cemetery's heritage significance, interpretive material should be installed at the Cemetery.

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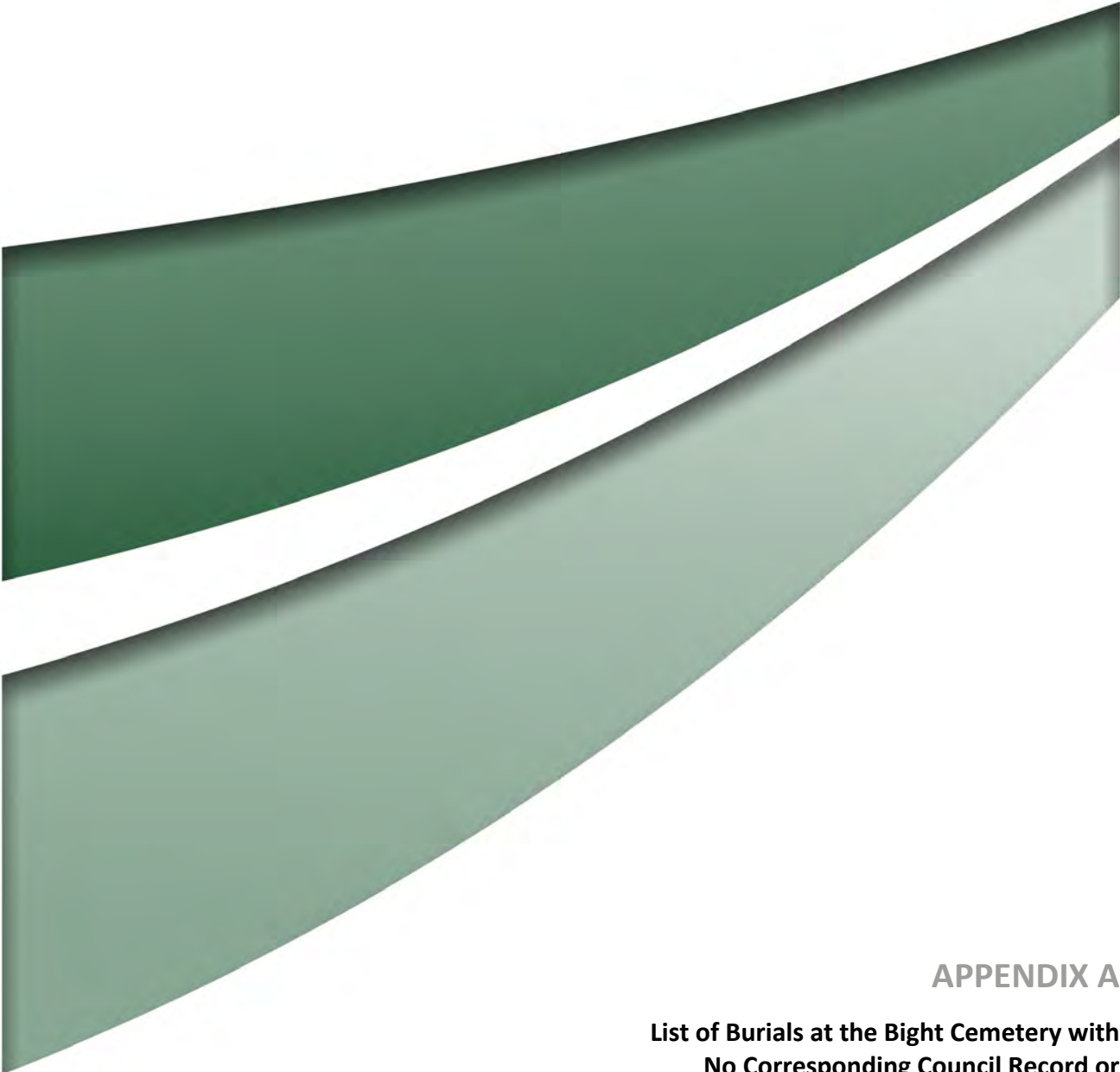
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APPENDIX A

**List of Burials at the Bight Cemetery with
No Corresponding Council Record or
Grave Marker**

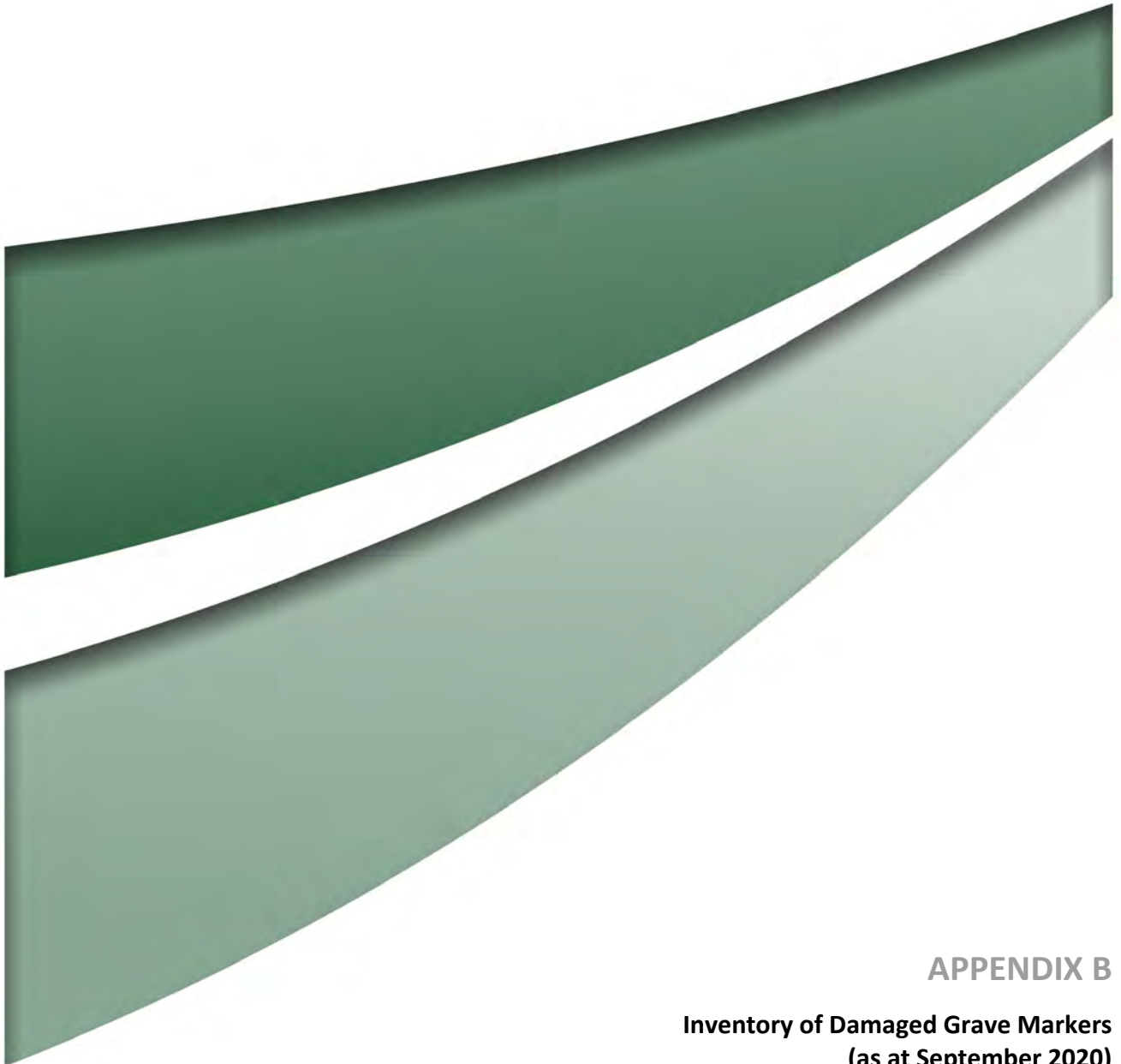
Appendix A - List of Burials at the Bight Cemetery with No Corresponding Council Record or Grave Marker

SURNAME	GIVEN NAMES	AGE	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL	FATHER	MOTHER	SPOUSE OR PARTNER	DEATH CERT NUMBER	SOURCE	REMARKS
ADEY	Frank A S	2	16 Jan 1914	Bight	Arthur S ADEY	Amy Matilda CANN	N/A	4298/1914	MWFHS*	
BROWN	John	34	7 October 1887	Bight	Thomas BROWN	Ann STONE	N/A	9224/1887	Death certificate	
CAMERON	John Ewan	9 m	25 Mar 1899	Bight	Charles CAMERON	Eliza IRVINE	N/A	3455/1899	MWFHS	
DYER	Mary	27	10 July 1867	Bight	Thomas BROWN	Ann STONE	William DYER	5639/1867	Death certificate	
FOWLER	Catherine	80	3 Apr 1924	Bight	Alexander KENNEDY	Emily McMASTER	George FOWLER	10090/1924	MWFHS & Wingham Chronicle, 8 April 1924, 3	
GIBSON	Louisa Ann	47	10 Jul 1919	Bight	John B P RILEY	Mary Ann CANN	William GIBSON	21070/1919	MWFHS	
GIBSON	William John	75	21 Jan 1937	Bight	George GIBSON	Mary Ann ARMSTRONG	Louisa Ann RILEY	4651/1937	MWFHS	
GRIFFIN	Fanny Jane	31	28 Jul 1899	Bight	Henry CANN	Margaret SKERRETT	Gerald James GRIFFIN	11009/1899	MWFHS	
LATIMORE	David (Junior)	23	19 Oct 1900	Bight	David LATIMORE	Elizabeth Joass	N/A	14982/1900	https://trove.nla.gov.au/news/paper/article/171626174?searchTerm+%22Bight%20Cemetery%22	Suicide, Manning River Times, 24 Oct 1900, 3
MACDONALD	Annie Wright	77	1 Jun 1941	Bight	Lachlan MACDONALD	Ann McDERMID		20125/1941	MWFHS	
MACDONALD	Archibald	80	5 Apr 1937	Bight	Lachlan MACDONALD	Ann McDERMID		10413/1937	MWFHS	

SURNAME	GIVEN NAMES	AGE	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL	FATHER	MOTHER	SPOUSE OR PARTNER	DEATH CERT NUMBER	SOURCE	REMARKS
MACDONALD	Hugh Stewart	73	17 Dec 1922	Bight	Lachlan MACDONALD	Ann McDERMID		19030/1922	MWFHS	
McDONALD	Ann	91	28 Mar 1914	Bight	Donald McDERMID	Mary STEWART	Lachlan McDONALD	9158/1914	MWFHS	
McDONALD	Archibald	75	5 Apr 1937	Bight	Lachlan MACDONALD	Ann McDERMID		10413/1937	MWFHS	
PARSONS	Cecil Raymond	48	6 Sep 1949	Bight	William James PARSONS	Ellen Susannah FROUDE		20166/1949	MWFHS	
PARSONS	William James	75	15 Dec 1934	Bight	James PARSONS	Jane PARSONS	Ellen Susannah FROUDE	21985/1934	MWFHS	
POLLOCK	John	80	11 May 1899	Bight	William POLLOCK	Sarah	Isabella SCOTT	7469/1899	MWFHS	
READ	Elizabeth	86	12 Oct 1933	Bight	Edward STYLES	Harriet POOLEY	Alexander GILMOUR William READ	20212/1933	MWFHS	
RICHARDSON	Ruby K	7 w	6 Jul 1907	Bight	Richard RICHARDSON	Elizabeth Amy MILLS	N/A	11409/1907	MWFHS	
RILEY	Mary Ann	65	3 Dec 1899	Bight	James CANN	Mary HOSEGOOD	John Bernard RILEY	15346/1899	MWFHS	
SEARLE	Mary	68	26 Jan 1869	Bight	John HOSEGOOD	Joan COBLEY	William CHAPMAN; James CANN; Robert SEARLE	4266/1869	MWFHS	
STONE	Elizabeth	64	16 May 1863	Bight	Robert STONE	Fanny Godfrey	William STONE	3979/1863	Death Certificate	Church of England
TURK	Arthur Manning	13 m	21 Aug 1905	Bight	William Frederick TURK	Margaret McDERMID	N/A	11165/1905	MWFHS	One of a twin

SURNAME	GIVEN NAMES	AGE	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL	FATHER	MOTHER	SPOUSE OR PARTNER	DEATH CERT NUMBER	SOURCE	REMARKS
TURK	William Frederick	62	9 Dec 1923	Bight	John TURK	Mary	Margaret McDERMID	20787/1923	Wingham Chronicle, 11 Dec 1923, 2 https://trove.nla.gov.au/news/paper/article/166263198?searchTerm=%22W%20F%20Turk%22%20AND%20Wingham	Suicide, Presbyterian
TURK	William Frederick	25	5 Aug 1925	Bight	William Frederick TURK	Margaret McDERMID	N/A	15549/1925	Wingham Chronicle, 7 August 1925, 4	Heart trouble, Free Presbyterian

* MWFHS: Manning Wallamba Family History Society has been running a program for several years for people to report unmarked graves in the community. The above names and details are partly drawn from that database.



APPENDIX B

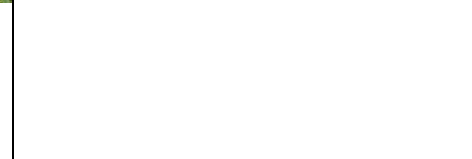
Inventory of Damaged Grave Markers (as at September 2020)

Note: the condition reports contained in Appendix B are not to be used as part of the monument assessment and restoration to be undertaken. Suitably qualified stone masons will undertake their own condition assessment as part of the preparation of individual scopes of work for required repairs.

ID No	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
048	10 August 1895 24 December 1893 29 November 1877 16 September 1906	George Fowler Emily Kennedy Alexander Kennedy Allan Kennedy	Four face ornate marble obelisk with carvings and lead lettering on three sides.	<p><i>"To the memory of Emily, beloved wife of Alexander Kennedy died on Hastings River, Nov 29 1877. Aged 70 years. Alexander Kennedy died in Wingham Dec 24 1893. Aged 88 years.</i></p> <p><i>In memory of Allan Kennedy, died in Wingham Sept 16 1906. Aged 64 years.</i></p> <p><i>In memory of My Dear Husband George Fowler, died in Sydney. August 10 1895. Aged 59 years."</i></p>	Monument was not laid down, however has possible strap marks on corners.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
198	12 September 2001	John Ross Deer	Die on stand black granite marker and plinth, with a serpentine arch style. The marker has a thin engraved cross to one side, and a military badge on the other. The grave is framed with a white wooden border, infilled with mulch and natural materials. 'EDSTEIN' is engraved on the front of the plinth, with a metal plaque to the side.	<i>"In Loving memory of John Ross Deer 27.3.1920 – 12.9.2001"</i>	The grave marker is in good condition, with no damage or cracking evident. The grave marker is in its original positioning. It appears that the headstone was removed from the plinth, but has since been re-instated and re-adhered.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
116	4 September 1995 6 October 2013	Jeffrey Charles Knight Betty Clare Knight	Die on stand black granite marker and plinth, with a serpentine arch style. The marker and plinth are placed on a concrete base. The grave does not feature any border.	<i>"In Loving memory Of My Dear Husband Jeffrey Charles Knight 27.4.1910 – 4.9.1995 Loving Wife Betty Clare Knight 19.1.1923 – 6.10.2013 Always Remembered"</i>	The grave marker is in good condition, with no damage or cracking evident. The grave marker is in its original positioning. It appears that the headstone has removed from the plinth, with the original placement of the headstone discernible in the below photograph.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
012	14 June 1961 20 August 1963	John Hugh Cameron Eliza Cameron	Block black/grey granite headstone removed from the plinth, lying a top of a double enclosure featuring a stone border and pink tiles slab top. No ornate carving.	<i>"In Loving Memory of our dear parents John Hugh Cameron died June 14. 1961 aged 90 years Eliza Cameron died Aug. 20 1963 aged 88 years The lord is my shepherd"</i>	Headstone has been forcibly removed, exposing the underlying cement. Minimal structural damage to the stone plinth. No visible damage on the grave marker or enclosure.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
084	19 July 1944	Faith Beattie + baby son	A slant stone headstone with black/dark grey plaque/tablet. The grave features a double tiered enclosure topped with a red square stone tile lid. A sandstone cubed vase holder is centre top of the slab. The stone plinth and enclosure surrounds are painted a vibrant yellow colour, overlying the natural stone tones. The headstone is upright and in front of the original anchor point.	<p><i>“Sacred to the Memory of Faith Beattie and baby son (Nee Thiele)</i></p> <p><i>Beloved wife of Frank Beattie</i></p> <p><i>Died July 19.1944</i></p> <p><i>Aged 37 years.”</i></p>	The grave marker is in fair condition, with some cracking evident on the top edge of the headstone. The paint is peeling/flaking off the bottom section of the marker, exposing the underlying stone. Paint bubbling/flaking is evident throughout the structure. No cracking or damage is evident on the granite plaque. The anchor point has a rough surface and minor damage due to the removal process.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
113	13 October 1900 12 October 1933	Hugh Crey Gilmour Elizabeth Gilmour	A stone headstone with plinth, with a plaque/tablet engraved in the style of an open paged book. The grave is a double devotion. The plinth and headstone are on opposite sides of the stone border, with debris in the immediate vicinity.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of My dear husband Hugh Crey Gilmour Died Oct. 13. 1900 Aged 68 years AT Rest Our dear mother Elizabeth Gilmour Died Oct. 12. 1933 aged 86 years. Resting".</i></p>	The grave marker is in poor condition, with fractured stone and debris evident. The stone surround is partially destroyed, with sections missing entirely. Cracking is evident to the base of the grave marker, with debris on all sides. The headstone is in good condition with no cracking or damage evident. The grave, as defined by a stone surround, is infilled with natural material and weeds.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
035	17 October 1880	Mary McLennan	Die in socket grave marker is of an open book style and ornate stone ledger. The grave is located within an iron gothic style fencing. The open book heading is inscribed, however it is faded beyond comprehension. The grave marker has been removed from its original upright position, and is lain upon a bed of sand.	<p><i>“Sacred in the Memory of Mary The beloved wife of Donald Mc Lennan. Who departed this life at Damaresque Island Manning River on the 17th October 1880 aged 51 years. My flesh and my heart failed but God is the strength of my heath and my portion forever. Pslam 78 and 26.”</i></p>	The grave marker has been laid down at the base of the original anchor point. The marker is in fair condition, with some minor cracking at the base and a small area of damage atop the upper arch. Damage is further evident on the base, with stone missing.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
036	30 January 1876	Alexander Lobban	Stone pulpit grave marker with inscribed open book header. Ornate floral carved scrolls frame the open book header. The headstone has been removed from its original positioning and lays on the ground within the confines of a wrought iron gothic styled fence. The headstone is lain in front of the plinth it was removed from.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“In Loving memory of Alexander Lobban. Native of Banffshire Scotland who departed this life at Park----- 30 January 1876 Aged 76 years.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>‘--- who for 26 years was a resident of the Manning district . The interests of w--- -- ---- strive to promote and for most of that time as an elder of the Presbyterian church of Eastern Australia. He performed the duties of that office with a zeal guided by intelligence and sanctified by divine grace, strong in faith he was called to ----- an example worthy of emulation as a loving husband, a tender father, a wise counsellor, a faithful friends, a sincere Christian and in all the transactions of life an honourable man”</i></p>	The grave marker is in moderate condition. A large crack runs through the width of the headstone, likely caused by the removal process. Minor damage is also evident along the base of the headstone, with small pieces of stone missing. Cracking is evident along the stone surround. The iron fencing is rusted but generally stable.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
007	5 June 1874	John Cameron	A sandstone die in stand tablet grave marker. Corinthian pillars are engraved on either side of the tablet, underneath an arch of leaves and natural motifs. A small open book is in the centre of the arch, engraved. The headstone lies at the feet of its plinth. The grave marker is enclosed within a wrought iron gothic fence, missing some pickets.	<p><i>“Sacred to the memory of John Cameron who departed this life June 6th 1874 in the 66th year of his age.</i></p> <p><i>Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from hence -ea saith the Spirit that they rest from their labours and works do follow them”</i></p>	<p>The headstone has been removed from its plinth in one piece, with no cracks and minimal damage evident. Some flaking of stone has occurred in the bottom right corner.</p> <p>The iron fence surrounding this grave marker is rusted with several pickets missing.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
024	6 June 1879 21 September 1919	Isabella McLean Hector McLean	Gothic styled marble tablet headstone removed from its original position, lain in front of the plinth. The grave is enclosed by a concrete framed square, outlining the extend of the site. The side of the headstone is engraved with ornately carved flowers and leaves.	<p><i>“Sacred to the memory of Isabella The beloved wife of Hector McLean who died at Copebella Manning River on the 6th June 1879 in the 39th year of her age. “Blessed are the dead which die in the lord” ALSO Hector McLean died Sept 21st 1919 aged 90 years.</i></p>	<p>The headstone is generally in good condition, with no damage or cracks evident.</p> <p>There is some dark discolouration/dirt on the top third of the stone. The stone border encasing the grave has cracking evident.</p> <p>The grave marker has been damaged as a result of being removed from the plinth and laid down.</p> <p>Some cracking is evident to the stone surround.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
167	5 June 2017	Trudy Vrielink	<p>A small die on base grave marker with a stone plaque. The marker is in a peon styled arch, with pillars on either side and scrolls framing the stone.</p> <p>Both the headstone and plinth are sandstone. The grave is not bordered or framed.</p>	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Trudy Vrielink 8th.7.1923 – 5th. 6. 2017 Rest in Peace"</i></p>	<p>The grave marker is in good condition, with no evident damage or cracking to the headstone or plinth.</p> <p>It appears that the headstone has been re-instated and re-adhered to the plinth.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
133	13 June 1994	Kenneth Ernest Goddard	A black granite die on stand marker, with granite pedestal and stone plinth. The headstone has a serpentine styled arch. A circular picture of the deceased is centre top of the headstone. The grave site has a large bush growing within the confines of the site, likely purposefully planted. The headstone is lying behind the plinth.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of Dr. Kenneth Ernest Goddard M.B.B.S (SYD) D.A (LOND) 13.11.27-13.6.94 His life dedicated to the wellbeing of others Devoted husband of Barbara and father if Nigel, Anne, Matthew, Rodney and Jane. Eternal love maintain thy life in me."</i></p>	The grave marker is generally in good condition. There is no cracking or damage evident on the headstone or plinth. The large bush growing obscures any other visibility of the grave. Solvent is visible on the underside of the plinth.
					

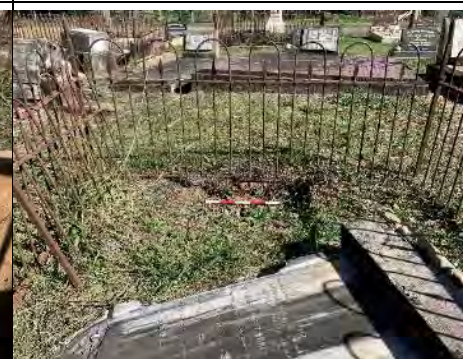
ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
040	25 March 1907	James William Hodgins	Three tier stone grave marker with an ornate chalice or vase a top with carved flowers and shroud, with tassels hanging each corner. Possibly a pedestal tomb with urn. Top tier and chalice/vase potentially made of marble. Extended pedestal and underlying plinth.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“In Loving Memory of My dear husband and our fond father James William Hodgins, died March 25. 1907 aged 47 years At rest to live in hearts -- --leave behind”</i></p>	The grave marker has been taken down from the third tier, with the pedestal and plinth in their original position. The marker is laying in front of the plinth undamaged. In July, the vase/chalice has been removed but placed in the intended position a top of the monument as shown. In September, the vase/chalice was no longer present.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
044	16 March 1898 25 August 1904 16 November 1963 17 April 1878	David John Lobban Catherine Lobban Janet Mary Lobban Alexander Lobban	Die on base block grave marker made of stone with three marble plaque inscriptions, with a tudor arch style. The headstone and plinth remain in original position, with the superior arch removed. The plaques are tiered and head a concrete/stone square slab with a raise border. Carved scrolls line the line of the grave block.	<i>“Our dear parents David John Lobban. Died 16th March 1898, aged 60 years And Catherine Lobban died 25th August 1904, aged 68 years At Parkhaugh In Loving Memory of Janet Mary Lobban, died 16th Nov 1963 aged 8 Also Alexander Son of above, died 17th April 1878, aged 4 years At rest”</i>	The grave marker is in moderate condition, structurally it is intact with the marble plaques undamaged. Some inscriptions are hard to read due to fading and discolouration. The marker has lichen growing and has sustained some damage. The concrete/stone square slab under which the family is buried is in disrepair, with cracking evident. The tudor arch has been removed and lies on the ground undamaged, inscribed “In Loving memory Of”. The top of the marker has exposed brick and mortar from arch removal



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
051	13 October 1910 13 March 1896	John McIntosh Barbara McIntosh	A die in socket marble grave marker with a sandstone plinth. The arch is of a gothic style with ornate flowers and natural motifs and clasped hands in the centre, symbolic of the reuniting of the couple interred. The grave is enclosed within a wrought iron fence with modern dome posts with forged arrows between. The fence is in disrepair with sections out of place but present on the site. The headstone is lying a top of the plinth, on an angle.	<p><i>“Sacred to the Memory of John McIntosh native of Caithness Scotland Died Oct. 13. 1910. Aged 81 years Also Barbara His beloved wife native of same place Died March 13. 1896. Aged 78 years Erected by Hector Gollan in memory of a couple of good Christian pioneers”</i></p>	<p>The grave marker is in good condition, with no cracks or damaged evident. Some inscriptions have been discoloured, as well as the upper portion of the marble. Possible that the inscription was originally infilled to increase visibility.</p> <p>The headstone has been removed from its footing, which remains <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The iron fence surround is rusted, with the entrance gate displaced an stored within the surround,</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
071	30 May 1944 25 June 1975	Robert Stewart Ann Quirk Stewart	A blue/grey granite headstone with plinth, with no decorative engravings. The headstone is laying in front of the plinth. The grave enclosure features a stone border and tiled slab. The headstone is divided into two devotions.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Robert Stewart Called home suddenly May 30. 1944 aged 69 years."</i></p> <p><i>"Ann Quirk Stewart Passed away June 25. 1975 aged 95 years AT Rest."</i></p>	The headstone is in fair condition, with no cracking evident. The contact site is visible, but undamaged. The plinth shows damage along the front border, with debris visible. Likely caused during the headstone removal. The base of the marker shows damage with fragments missing, also likely caused by removal. There is significant lichen growth over the stone slab, plinth and headstone. The stone surround to the grave enclosure has some cracking.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
151	4 December 1917 29 October 1941	John William Murray Margaret Clara Murray	A slant headstone in pink granite, with a stone plinth. The headstone has no ornate engravings. The grave enclosure framed by a stone border, with a stone slab and small white rocks infilling. The headstone is a double devotion.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory To John William Murray Died Dec 4. 1917, aged 54 years Margaret Clara Murray Died Oct 29. 1941, aged 72 years At Rest"</i></p>	<p>The grave marker is in moderate condition, with no cracking or damage evident on the headstone. The plinth has damage to the corners and edges. The stone surround has cracking and some damage evident, with concentrated damaged underneath the headstone.</p> <p>It appears that the headstone has been re-instated and re-adhered to the plinth.</p>



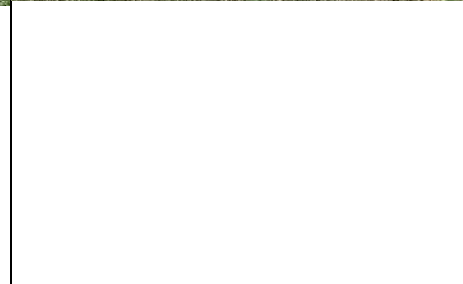
ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
161	19 February 1909	William Somerville	A marble die on base marker with a sandstone plinth. The headstone has a gothic arch with shoulders, with an engraved border and flower/natural motifs carved into the shoulders and central arch. The headstone is lying a top the original anchor position.	<i>“Sacred to the Memory of William Somerville Died Feb 19 1909 Aged 84 years. At Rest”</i>	The grave marker is in fair condition, with no cracking or damage evident on the headstone. The devotion is not inscribed, with portions of the writing fallen off or damaged, with the legibility dependant on the imprint of letters and numbers. The marble has discoloured in areas. Some minor damage to the plinth, evident along the base edge and likely caused by the headstone’s removal.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
168	20 October 1903	Barbara Ann Sommerville	A white marble die on base marker. The headstone has a gothic arch with shoulders, with an engraved border and flower/natural motifs carved into the shoulders and central arch. The shoulders have further columnar features. The headstone is lying in front of the plinth.	<p><i>"Sacred to the Memory Barbara Ann Sommerville Died 20 Oct. 1903 Aged 68 years. At Rest"</i></p>	The grave marker is in poor condition, with the headstone cracked into two distinct pieces. The headstone is detached from the plinth with fine cracking also evident. The marble plinth appears undamaged.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
176	5 September 1895 3 September 1895 20 September 1889	Barbara Annie (Somerville) Longworth Victoria Armstrong (Somerville) William Somerville	Grave marker is a die on base white structure, with a pedestal attached to the headstone and disconnected plinth. Gothic styled arch with natural motifs follow the shape of the arch and frame the upper portion of the stone. An engraving is visible on the base of the marker, stating “ – forever with the Lord”	<p><i>“Barbara Annie Beloved wife of John Longworth who died 5th Sep 1895 aged 25 years</i></p> <p><i>Also Victoria Armstrong died 3rd Sep 1895, and William died 20th Sep 1889 beloved children of William and Barbara Somerville Forever with the Lord J Cunningham Sydney”</i></p>	The grave marker is in good condition, with no evident cracking or damage. The headstone is rested upon a sand bank at the foot of the plinth. The metal supports are jutting from the plinth. Some discolouration to the border of the headstone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
191	28 December 1927 14 January 1939	Harry Josling Hammond Jane Hope Hammond	A granite headstone with a white marble plaque/tablet inscribed. The grave enclosure is framed by a stone border and a red tile slab top. The headstone lies in front of the plinth. Six stone pillars frame the grave site.	<i>"In Loving Memory Of Harry Josling Hammond died Dec. 28. 1927 aged 73 years Jane Hope Hammond died Jan. 14.1939 aged 80 years"</i>	The grave marker is in poor condition, with cracking and damage evident to the stone border, tile topping slab and plinth. The centre of the box tomb has begun to depress and sink into the ground. Lichen growth has discoloured the majority of the red tile slab. Multiple red tiles have been broken/displaced possibly due to the headstone removal.



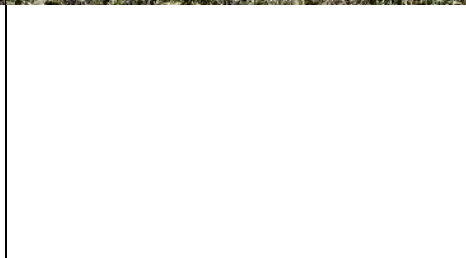
ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
014	1862	Margaret Cameron Peter Cameron	Die in socket marble grave marker with a sandstone plinth. The headstone has a gothic styled arch with a flora/natural carved motif underneath. The plinth has a small inscription of "EDSTEIN RAY TERRACE", presumably the grave marker maker.	<p><i>"In Loving memory of Margaret Cameron who died in 1862, aged 70 years</i></p> <p><i>Also her Son Peter Cameron. Both of Crieff Scotland. And came to N.S.W. in 1855. 'God is Love'"</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition, however has been removed from original upright position and lies on a bed of sand on the ground. The plinth shows some signs of damage, with shallow scratches and chips of stone missing along the border.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
226	27 January 1963	Victor Vincent Bird Plus 2 x small memorial plaques for Lloyd Bird & Robert Bird	A stone headstone with a pink/red granite plaque/tablet with engraving. The grave comprises an enclosure topped with a pink/red tiled slab. The headstone is lying at the base of the plinth.	<i>"In Loving Memory of Victor Vincent Bird Died 27th January 1963 aged 67 years"</i>	The headstone is in fair condition, with no damage to the headstone and no cracks evident. Some damage is evident on the stone border of the enclosure. Lichen is growing both on the tile topping and the headstone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
023	23 rd November 1892 26 th December 1863	Lachlan MacDonald Duncan MacDonald	Stone/marble die in socket headstone, with a pointed trefoil arch. The grave length is framed by a concrete border. The headstone lies in front of the plinth on a bed of sand. The arch has a crown and star motif centred.	<p><i>“In Loving memory Of Lachlan MacDonald Born at Burgh. Argyle, Scotland on 4 Aug 1810, Died at Longview, 23 Nov 1892, aged 82 years. Leaving a loving wife & large family to mourn their loss. Also Duncan Eldest son of the above who was accidentally killed through a fall from his horse 26th December 1863, aged 20 years. ‘Be ye therefore ready also for the son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not’ – Luke XII & 40”</i></p>	<p>The grave marker is in good condition, with no evident damage of cracking. The stone is very dirty/stained, making it difficult to read the inscriptions.</p> <p>Some minor damage evident on the socket at the base of the headstone as a result of its removal. The plinth is cracked and somewhat displaced as a result of the removal works.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
075	14 October 1937 1 October 1953	Charles Stewart Margaret Stewart	Slant headstone with marble plaque/tablet. The plaque is in the tudor style with no decorative engravings. The grave site is bordered with stone and the remains of white pebbles on top of a pebbled stone (concrete) enclosure.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of My Dear Husband Charles Stewart Died Oct 14 1937 aged 64 years And Margaret E. Stewart Died Oct 1.1953 aged 87 years"</i></p>	The grave marker is in poor condition. The marble plaque has cracking along the bottom and is discoloured/stained. The marker itself is cracked and has damage evident along its surface and especially along the base due to its removal. The connection site with the stone border is visible, cracked and unsightly. The enclosure surround is cracked, sunken and the stone slab is crack and sunken.







ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
080	2 October 1942 11 April 1963 31 July 1943	Allan McIntyre Stewart Sarah Ann Stewart Mary Isabel Stewart	A grey granite slant headstone with engraving on a stone plinth. The headstone is in the tudor style and is resting upon its original stone plinth. The removal site is visible. The triple grave features an enclosure with a stone border. The marker is divided into three devotions.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Allan McIntyre Stewart Died 2nd Oct 1942 aged 65 years"</i></p> <p><i>"Sarah Ann Stewart Died 11th April 1963 Aged 81 years"</i></p> <p><i>"Mary Isabel Stewart Died 31st July 1943 Aged 18 years"</i></p>	<p>The headstone is in fair condition with no cracking. Cracking and chipping is visible to the plinth.</p> <p>The box tombs have sunken and are slanted, with cracking evident to the stone surround.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
139	7 November 1909	Sarah Pollock John Ernest Pollock	Grey stone die in socket grave marker. The headstone is framed by Corinthian styled pillars engraved into the sides, with a flower motif engraved into the top centre. The headstone has a shouldered gothic styled arch. The headstone is lying in front of the original anchor point. The grave is framed by a stone surround. The base of the headstone has "EDSTEIN" engraved.	<p><i>"In Loving memory Of Sarah Beloved wife of Thomas Pollock Died November 7 1909 Aged 48 years 'Time has passed and still we miss her. Words would fail our love to tell, but in heaven we hope to meet her. Jesus doeth all things well.' Also her infant son John Ernest Safe in the arms of Jesus'"</i></p>	The grave marker is in very poor condition, with the headstone cracked into two pieces, with the upper third at a small distance from the remaining monument. The plinth and socket are both fractured and severely damaged, with debris visible. The stone surround has cracking and substantial damage at the location of the anchor point, with a large chunk of stone fractured off the structure. All the damage has been caused by the removal of the marker, including the subsequent 'laying down' of the headstone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
154	12 March 1888	Isabella Pollock	Die on base grave marker, with pedestal and plinth. The headstone is made of sandstone and has a rounded arch. The grave site is a double sized plot, but only one devotion. The headstone arch is framed with a geometric square pattern, and a scroll flower motif on either side. A gothic style iron fence surrounds the site. The headstone is lying on the ground, over the original anchor point with pedestal and plinth attached.	<p><i>“(Latin inscription) of Isabella The beloved wife of John Pollock. Who died 12th March 1888 aged 69 years. ‘weep not for me as we pass bye. As you are now so once was i. As I am now so you will be. Prepare for death to follow me’”</i></p>	The grave marker is in moderate condition. The arch of the headstone is damaged at the apex, with sections of stone missing. The stone is discoloured in places. The pedestal and plinth are both damaged, with cracking and flaking of the stone evident. The iron fencing is in moderate condition, with substantial rust and some bending of the pikes.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
152	22 October 1923 15 February 1936	Job Taylor Elizabeth Taylor	A slant headstone with an open book motif plaque/tablet. The headstone and plinth are stone with the plaque being white marble. The headstone has a double devotion. The grave is encased by a stone surround and infilled with some pebbles and natural material. The headstone is lying a top of the plinth.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving Memory Of</i> <i>Job Taylor</i> <i>Died Oct 22 1923 aged 73 years</i> <i>Elizabeth Taylor</i> <i>Died Feb 15 1936 aged 77 years</i> <i>AT Rest"</i></p>	The grave is in poor condition, with no evident damage or cracking to the headstone itself. The headstone has been removed and lies in front of its plinth. The plinth is cracked and substantially damaged, with fragments of stone found adjacent to the anchor point and within the grave site. Lichen is growing across all the stone, with weeds growing in the cavity of the grave site.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
186	19 May 1919	Elizabeth Jane Bryan	Slant headstone with a pink granite plaque/tablet. The grave enclosure is bordered with stone with a stone slab covering the grave. The headstone is placed upright in front of the plinth	<i>“Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Jane Bryan Died May 19th 1919 Aged 10 years”</i>	The grave site is in poor condition. The plaque inscriptions are difficult to read due to weathering and lichen growth. Plinth shows damage occurring during the removal process. The surround has extensive cracking and damage, with debris inside and outside. The headstone has cracking and damage evident, likely due to weathering. The granite plaque is in good condition, with no damage or cracking. The stone slab covering the grave is damaged, with areas destroyed or cracking off.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
199	15 September 2014	David Edward Lawrence	Die on base grey granite marker, with a granite pedestal and plinth. The headstone has a square topped scotia shoulder styled arch. Flower holders are on either side of the pedestal. The headstone lies in front of the pedestal/plinth. The grave site has no border or fencing. A circular photo of the deceased on a motorbike is at the top centre of the headstone.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of David Edward Lawrence Much loved husband, father, brother and poppy. 17.5.1947 – 15.9.2014 Forever Riding on"</i></p>	The grave site is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident on the headstone. The pedestal has minor damage at the original anchor site, caused during the removal of the headstone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
200	27 March 1994	Casey David Lawrence	Die on base grey granite marker, with granite pedestal and plinth. The headstone has a square topped scotia shoulder styled arch. The pedestal has a pink rose engraved, with green leaves, carved into the front. Flower holders are on either side of the pedestal. The headstone lies in front of the original anchor point. The grave site has no border or fencing.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of A much loved son and brother Casey David Lawrence Died as a result of a car accident 27.3.1994 Aged 20 years 'he ain't heavy, he's my brother' Casey Bradley".</i></p>	The grave site is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident on the headstone. The pedestal has minor damage at the original anchor site, caused during the removal of the headstone. The plinth has minor corner damage.






ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
207	18 June 1986	Agnes Grijzen	A slant stone marker with attached pedestal, with a pink/red granite plaque. The headstone lays in front of sandstone plinth. The gravesite has no border or fencing. "EDSTEIN TAREE" is engraved on a small metal plaque on the front of the pedestal.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Gods care Agnes Grijzen 14.11.1902 – 18.6.1986"</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident. The plinth has scratching marks across its front edge. The anchor point is smooth with no evident damage occurring during removal. Lichen is growing across the sandstone features of the grave.






ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
025	1 March 1909 14 August 1933	Donald McLeod Elizabeth McLeod	A dark slant marker upon a pedestal and plinth. Material is possibly a black granite. No ornate carving. The headstone is lying on the ground, at a small distance from its plinth. Lettering is hand carved.	<i>"Donald McLeod died 1st March 1909 'hear the voice that bids me come'"</i> <i>"Elizabeth McLeod died 14th August 1933 ' the lords may shepherd'"</i>	The grave marker is in good condition, however lichen growth has covered the top portion of the headstone making it difficult to read any underlying inscriptions. Some minor damage to the pedestal and plinth.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
029	2 June 1962	William McLeod	A granite headstone in the tudor arch style with plinth. Headstone lies at the foot of the plinth. There is no ornate or decorative carving on the headstone. Grave enclosed in stone with a sunken slab.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“At Rest William McLeod Born 11th April 1870, died 2nd June 1962 ‘Love that will not let me rest my weary soul in thee.’”</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition, with no evident damage of cracking. Lichen is growing on the sandstone features of the grave. The grave enclosure has some cracking and moss growth.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
066	24 April 1938 18 June 1997	Reginald Claude Harris Christina Mitchell	A dark granite die in socket headstone with sandstone pedestal and plinth. The grave enclosure has a stone border and slab, topped with small white pebbles. The headstone is of a straight style with no arching or ornate carving. The headstone has been removed but remains on top of its plinth	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Reginald Claude Harris Died April 24. 1938. Aged 34 years Also his dear wife Christina Mitchell (formerly Harris) Died June 18. 1997 aged 87 years"</i></p>	<p>The headstone is in good condition, with no evident cracking or damage. The plinth is damaged along its border, with fragments of broken stone visible. This is recent damage and likely caused during the removal of the headstone. More aged damaged is evident on the underlying bed feature, with the corners being most affected.</p> <p>The headstone has been re-instated but not re-adhered to the plinth.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition						
070	19 August 1947	Charlotte Harris	A slant headstone of a straight style with dark granite plaque/tablet. The headstone is sandstone with the tablet is granite. The grave is enclosure features a stone surround and a slab top covered in small white pebbles. The headstone has been lain across the anchor point	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of My dear wife & our mother Charlotte Harris Died Aug. 19. 1947 Aged 66 years"</i></p>	The grave marker is in fair condition, with small cracking but no damage evident. Some cracks are evident on the top corner portion of the stone and along the stone surround. Lichen is growing across both the stone and granite.						
											

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
079	15 February 1952 10 November 1986	Madeline Blanche McDermid Archibald McDermid	A sandstone slant headstone with white marble plaque/tablet in the shape of an open book. A secondary metal plaque is found underneath the marble. The grave enclosure is framed by stone. "B. WELLS" is engraved into the sandstone base.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of My dear wife and our mother Madeline Blanche McDermid Died 15th Feb. 1952 aged 48 years"</i></p> <p><i>"60261 Private Archibald McDermid 1 BN A.I.E Died 10-11-1986 Aged 86 – Husband of Madeline"</i></p>	<p>The condition of the grave is fair, with some damage evident to the base/plinth of the headstone. The damage includes flaking and chipping of stone during the removal of the headstone. The detached stone is visible in the grass below. Some damaged has also occurred to the headstone itself, with some minor chipping on the back corner edge. The tablet and plaque do not appear damaged.</p> <p>The headstone has been removed from its original position, but has been placed back atop the anchor point.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
021	18 December 1900 30 October 1914	Janet Campbell Stewart Donald Stewart	Marble die in socket headstone enclosed within a frame. The headstone arch is basket style, with a black and white pattern found along the edges on the top 2/3 of the stone. A floral motif is carved beneath the arch. Plinth has inscribed "J. CUMMINGHAM – SYDNEY", being the stonemason.	<p><i>"In Loving memory of Janet Campbell Beloved wife of Donald Stewart who departed this life on 18th Dec. 1900 aged 64 years At rest Also Donald Stewart Died October 30th 1914 aged 89 years"</i></p>	The headstone is in poor condition, being cracked and broken at a diagonal angle through the middle. The cleanness of the cut suggests this occurred during or after the headstone was removed from its base. The plinth is also damaged, with the front portion detached from the remaining. Remnants of marble are found in the base cavity, highlighting the recent damage inflicted to the stone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
037	2 June 1927 23 February 1929	Janet Harman Joseph Harman	Marble plaque/tablet on a slant headstone with plinth, an ornate marble open book plaque and convex arch. The arch has been removed and lays at the base of the headstone. Two hands shaking in a formal manner is carved into the centre of the arch. The grave is encased within a concrete surround and divided into two plots by a discrete stone border.	Removed arch: <i>"In Loving Memory Of"</i> <i>"Janet Harman"</i> <i>Died June 2nd 1927 aged 70 years. At rest.</i> <i>Joseph Harman died Feb. 23 1929 aged 70 years"</i>	The grave is in poor condition. The headstone is worn, discoloured and has lichen growing over the plinth. The plinth further has cracking and damaged to the corners. The removed marble arch is complete without any evident cracking or damage aside from the point of contact where it was removed. The remaining grave plot has sunken, has cracking along the concrete surround and filled with debris and weeds.







ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
045	18 August 1932 7 April 1946	Donald Stewart Eliza Ann Stewart	Marble plaque/tablet in the tudor style mounted on a sandstone slant headstone and plinth. The headstone is lying at the foot of the plinth, facing into the grave. The grave site is framed in a concrete rectangular surround with a stone slab top.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of My dear husband & our dear father Donald Stewart Died Aug. 18. 1932 aged 71 years Eliza Ann Stewart His beloved wife Died April 7. 1946 aged 84 years Thy will be done."</i></p>	The grave is in poor condition. The marble plaque/tablet is complete with no cracking or damage evident. The headstone supporting the plaque/tablet is damaged considerably, with extensive cracking across its entirety and broken pieces in the top corners. This damage has occurred after the headstone's removal from its plinth given the pattern of debris. The marble plaque/tablet is also tilted on an angle and no longer sits square in its original position. The concrete surround of the grave site is in further disrepair with extensive cracking



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
053	10 February 1976 31 August 1994	Joseph Albert Harman Jessie Harman	A double plot in a double enclosure, grave site decorated with white tiles. One is tiled with plain white square tiles, the other being a more ornate curved pattern with an internal darker pattern. The headstone is a flat die on base design with a sandstone backing and dark granite plaque. The gravestone is lying in front of the plinth. "EDSTEIN" is engraved in the plinth, being the name of the maker.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of Joseph Albert Harman passed away Feb. 10th 1976 aged 76 years</i></p> <p><i>A faithful preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ.</i></p> <p><i>Jessie Harman passed away Aug. 31st 1994 aged 95 years</i></p> <p><i>Live a life of love just as Christ loved us. EPH 5:2"</i></p>	The grave is in fair condition, with no substantial cracking or damage evident. The stone is discoloured and lichen is growing over large portions of the stone. The granite plaque/tablet is complete with no signs of damage.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
047	8 March 2008	Mary Jeanette Bringolf	A double plot with a dark granite die on base headstone with a serpentine arch style. The grave site has a timber surround, with a division between plots. The headstone sits upon a granite pedestal and plinth. The headstone has an engraved rose in the centre. The plinth has "EDSTEIN" engraved, being the maker.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory of Bringolf Mary Jeanette 28-5-1939 – 8-3-2008 Aged 68 years Loved wife, mother & grandmother Loved and Remembered Always"</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition. No damaged or cracks are evident. The removal from the base is smooth.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
096	24 December 1960 8 June 1951	Archie Duncan Dennes Cecil Dennes	A pink granite headstone atop a grave enclosure. The plinth is sandstone, with the enclosure featuring a stone border with pink/orange stone tiles adorning the top. The headstone is lying in front of the plinth, with no decorative engravings.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving memory Of Archie Duncan Dennes Died Dec 24. 1960 aged 86 years And Cecil Dennes Died June 8. 1951 aged (8)3 years At Rest"</i></p>	The grave site is in fair condition, with no damage or cracking evident on the headstone. Significant lichen growth has made the inscriptions near unreadable. The headstone removal was smooth, leaving an even and near undamaged surface. The plinth shows no signs of damage. The stone surround has some minor cracking, as does the tile top.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
101	17 October 1991 28 July 2010	Reginald Charles Parbery Cecilia Mary Parbery	A double grave site with an enclosure featuring a stone surround and tiled surface. The grave marker is a die on base, with sandstone plinth and a red granite engraved headstone in a serpentine style. The headstone has two devotions and has two red roses engraved into either side of the inscriptions. A small metal plaque rests in front of the headstone.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“In Loving Memory Of A dear husband, father and grandfather Reginald Charles Parbery Passed away 17.10.1991 aged 75 years. A dear wife, mother and grandmother Cecilia Mary Parbery Passed away 28.7.2010 aged 90 years In Gods Care” “N- 160495- R.C Parbery S/S AUS R INR---- LEST WE FORGET”</i></p>	The grave is in good condition with no prominent cracking or signs of damage. The plinth is still attached to the headstone is laying over its original anchor point. The box tomb is in good condition, with no evident damage and minimal cracking.







ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
136	January 1973	William James Maitland	Square top sandstone headstone atop of double tiered pedestal and plinth base. A black granite plaque/tablet has inscriptions but no engravings. The grave site is not framed or fenced. A single metal support is jutting from the pedestal. The headstone and plaque are resting on the ground in front of the plinth.	<p><i>“William James Maitland Died Jan 1973 6/2197 PTE. N. Z. E. F.”</i></p>	The grave site is in fair condition, with no cracking or damage evident on the headstone or plaque. A long crack is evident on the top of the pedestal, align with the metal support. This is likely caused during the removal process.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
138	3 May 1867	Henry Brown	Die on base headstone in sandstone, with an oval styled arch. The sandstone plinth has pitting on the front façade, and a border engraved. The headstone has a relief engraving, with a flower motif above/behind an oval with shoulders styled arch. The grave has no border or fencing.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Henry Brown. Died the 3rd of May 1867 aged 21 years.</i></p> <p><i>'weep not my friends nor mourn for me. Although my days were few. I have more joy where I am now, than I could find with you"</i></p>	The grave is in good condition, with no cracking and minimal damage to the headstone and plinth. A shallow hole is visible in the centre lower third of the headstone. The underside of the plinth reveals some damaged incurred during the removal process; the socket anchoring the headstone to the plinth has been damaged, and remains partially within the cavity of the plinth. The foundation is obscured by the headstone.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition						
143	16 May 1879	Ann Brown	Die in socket headstone with ornate engravings across the entirety of the headstone. A gateway motif is etched, framing the round top rounded shoulders styled arch. Corinthian arches hold up a framed floral arch, topped with a crown. The base of the headstone has a geometric triangular pattern across the bottom edge.	<p><i>“Sacred to the memory of Ann Brown The beloved wife of Thomas brown Who departed this life 16th May 1879 aged 64 years. ‘A tender wife and mother dear. A faithful friend lies buried here. We hope the change is for the best. To live with Christ and be at rest”.</i></p>	The headstone itself is in good condition, with no cracking evident. The inscription is legible, however beginning to fade. The stone has some discolouration. The socket anchoring the headstone to the plinth has some damage, with debris visible in front, as well as within the cavity.						
											

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
145	12 March 1998 7 March 2001 29 April 1995	Gwendoline Dorothy Thompson Gilbert Fulton Gulliver Thompson Florence Norris	A die on base sandstone headstone with a square top ogee shoulders arch style and plinth. The headstone has a black granite plaque/tablet with two devotions. The grave site is a double grave, with the enclosure framed by stone and featuring a white square tiled stone top. A square sandstone cube sits on top, with a vase holder for flowers. One of the graves has a small metal plaque atop its base (Norris).	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving memory of Gwendoline Dorothy Thompson Passed away 12th March, 1998 aged 73 years. Beloved wife of Gil, loved mother of Kerry and Jennifer, grandmother and great grandmother of their children. Gilbert Fulton Gulliver Thompson 27.9.1920 – 7.3.2001 2nd/1st battalion NX9864 Beloved and loving husband of Gwendoline, caring step-parent to Kerry and Jennifer and their families."</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Metal Plaque reads <i>"Final resting place in God's care Florence Norris 11.12.1899 - 29.4.1995 Dearly loved"</i></p>	The headstone and base are in good condition with no evident cracking or damage. The sandstone bed is in fair condition, with some discolouration and minor damage at the top corner. A large complete crack is found at the head of the bed, likely caused by the removal of the headstone. Debris is also evident along the edge and underneath of the headstone, also likely caused by the removal. The grave has sunken into the middle division line.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
162	4 September 1923 24 August 1923	Arthur Manning Brown Elizabeth Mary Brown Marjory Olga Brown (two years) Wesley Kelvin Brown (three months)	Die in socket headstone with plinth. The headstone is white marble, with the inscriptions carved upon an open scroll, framed by flower motifs and a bannister above. The site is a double grave, with two devotions on the headstone. The grave is framed by a stone surround and infilled with river pebbles. The headstone is lying in front of the plinth on a bed of sand.	<i>"In Loving memory Of Arthur Manning Brown Died Sept. 4. 1923. Aged 39 years. Also his wife Elizabeth Mary Died August 24. 1923 Aged 36 years. Also Marjory Olga (two years) Wesley Kelvin (three months) "</i>	The grave site is in poor condition, with large cracking evident in three areas of the stone surround. The grave has sunken into the neighbouring site. There is substantial weed and lichen growth throughout the site. There is no cracking or damage evident on the marble headstone, however discolouration is visible. The underside of the headstone shows the socket is in fair condition, with minor damage likely inflicted when removed. The plinth has cracking and damage evident, likely caused during the removal of the headstone



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
170	27 December 1939 14 May 1936	Edward Brown Sarah Susannah Brown	A slant grey granite headstone with a sandstone plinth. The granite is engraved into an open book, with two devotions. The grave is framed by a stone surround and infilled with river pebbles. The plinth has "RESTING" engraved at the front.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Edward Brown Died Dec. 27. 1939 aged 92 years.</i></p> <p><i>And Sarah Susannah Beloved wife of Edward Brown Departed with life May 14th 1936 aged 79 years."</i></p>	The grave is in moderate condition, with cracking and damage evident along the length of the stone surround. The grave has sunken into the middle. The underside of the headstone shows damaged inflicted during the removal process, with a rough uneven surface and pieces of missing granite. The headstone is in fair condition, with no cracking or damage evident. Lichen is growing across the inscriptions. The plinth has damage on top due to the removal, with an uneven and rough surface.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
181	7 November 1966 24 March 1969	James Vernon Brown Myrtle May Brown	A die on base marker with a black granite headstone on a grey/blue tiled base. The headstone has a tudor styled arch. The grave site is a double grave, with a double devotion on the headstone. The inscriptions "MUM" and "DAD" are at the foot of the individual graves. A grey/blue tiled vase holder sits on the top middle of the graves. The headstone is laying upon the original anchor point.	<p><i>"Cherished Memories Of James Vernon Brown Beloved husband of Myrtle & loving father of Phyllis, Rita, Edward and Hugh. Departed this life 7th Nov. 1966 aged 70 years. Also loved wife & mother Myrtle May Departed this life 24-3-69 aged 71 years. "Thy will be done"</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident. The grave site is in fair condition, with cracking and damage evident on the bottom front corners of the plinth. Minor cracking is evident on the tiled top of grave enclosure. Lichen and moss grows across much of the grave.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
229	10 February 1887 6 September 1891	William Bird Senior Elizabeth Ann Bird	Die in socket white stone headstone with a traditional oval styled arch and thick sandstone plinth. The headstone has been lain down over top the original anchor point. The grave site is fenced by iron piked spikes at alternative heights. The arch of the headstone is engraved with a thin frame to a third of its length, ending with ornate flower motifs.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving memory Of William Bird Senr Native of Devonshire, England. The beloved husband of Elizabeth Ann Bird who departed this life February 1887 aged 75 years. Take ye heed watch and pray for ye know not when the time is. St Mark XII.13 Long Days and nights he bore with pain to seek for rest but all in vain; till god himself who thought it best to end his sufferings gave him rest. Also his wife Elizabeth Ann Who died Sept. 6. 1891 aged 81 years At Rest"</i></p>	The headstone itself is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident. Some darkening of the stone, however the inscription remains legible. The sandstone plinth has minor cracking, with damage to the underside caused during the headstone removal. The iron fencing is rusted but intact.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
134	14 August 1999	Kenneth Roy Fitzgerald	Die on base black granite headstone with a tudor styled arch and sandstone plinth. The grave enclosure is infilled with grey river pebbles. The headstone is resting upon the plinth at an angle.	<p><i>“Kenneth Roy Fitzgerald 21.9.1932 – 14.8.1999</i></p> <p><i>You believed in us when faith was running low. Your gentle words of wisdom helped us choose which way to go. You always brought us laughter even in our fears. Your memories make us smile across the miles and through the years. You certainly did more than you could ever realise. You will always be a hero in our eyes.”</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition, with no cracking or damage evident. The plinth has two exposed metal supports jutting out and visible solvent. The sandstone enclosure border has minor cracking but no evident damage. Some lichen growth.




ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
140	15 October 1999	Kevin John Jones	Die on base pink granite headstone with a serpentine styled arch. The headstone is upright in front the original anchor point, with the plinth attached. The grave enclosure is made of sandstone with a pink stone square tile covering. A single sandstone flower holder sits in the middle of the enclosure.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Kevin John Jones 6.3.1949 – 15.10.1999 Father of Paul and Laura, Kate Sadly missed by all who loved him"</i></p>	The headstone is in good condition with no evident cracking or damage. The anchor point has visible solvent. The sandstone border has some minor cracking.







ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
148	23 November 1999 7 July 2004	Robert Francis Jones Olive Mary Jones	Die on base pink granite headstone with serpentine arch style and attached plinth. The grave enclosure is made of sandstone with a pink stone square tile covering. The site is a double grave with two sandstone flower holders on either side of the enclosure. The headstone has two devotions. The gravestone is lying a top the original anchor point.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Robert Francis Jones 12.3.1918 – 23.11.1999 A dear husband, father and grandpa Olive Mary Jones 3.12.1921 – 7.7.2004 A dear wife, special mother & nan Always in our hearts, always remembered"</i></p>	The grave site is in good condition, with no evident cracking or damage. The underside of the headstone has residual solvent used to adhere the plinth to the underlying enclosure.







ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
243	5 December 1956 22 February 1951	Margaret Lyall Parsons Frederick W. Parsons	Die on base headstone in black granite. The marker is divided into two devotions. The headstone is laying in front a granite pedestal and plinth, with the metal supports jutting from the pedestal. The headstone is in a tudor style. There is no framing or bordering of the grave site. The plinth is inscribed "CAITES".	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Parsons In Loving Memory Of Our dear parents Margaret Lyall Died Dec. 5 1956 aged 60 years Frederick W. Died Feb 22 1951 Aged 62 years.</i></p>	The grave marker is in good condition, with no evident cracking or damage. There is some yellow/brown discolouration of the plinth. This is likely caused by adhesive used to secure the gravestone to the plinth. Minor damage to the front corners of the plinth.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
030	1 October 1991 25 June 1978	Jeanie Cameron Kirton Harry Heywood Kirton	A double plot with a raised enclosure, each side decorated with small white and black square tiles. The headstone is a die on base design in dark granite with a carved open book motif. The headstone is in its original position, but has been removed from the enclosure.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving Memory Of Jeanie Cameron Kirton passed away Oct. 1. 1991 aged 87 years Harry Heywood Kirton passed away June. 25. 1978 aged 74 years In Gods Care"</i></p>	<p>The headstone is in good condition, with no cracks or damaged evident. Lichen is growing over much of the gravestone and its base.</p> <p>The headstone has been removed from the enclosure, and is not longer adhered to the stone below.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
098	19 January 1992	John L. Brown	Upright headstone on a plinth, with two empty vase slots on either side of the headstone. A metal plaque is fixed to the angled surface of the headstone. The headstone has been removed from its original anchor point, however remains upright. The grave is bordered by a rounded stone surround.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>“John L. Brown 10.10.1920 – 19.1.1992 Loved By All”</i></p>	The grave is in moderate condition, with the stone surround cracked and broken in multiple locations. The grave has sunken into the earth and lichen is growing both on the headstone and the stone border. There is no cracking or damaged evident on the headstone or plinth.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
160	2 June 1992	Wylie Richard Anderson	Die on stand pink granite headstone with a curved oval arch style. The headstone has ornate flower motifs engraved into either side of the inscription. A photo within a small oval frame is visible on the front centre of the plinth. The marker is upon a two-tiered enclosure, with the upper tier consisting of pink granite topped with yellow stone tile. The bottom tier is made of stone. A granite plaque is found at the bottom of the bed with stone carved pink flowers. The headstone is laying upon the original anchor point.	<p><i>"A Tribute of Love To a dear son and brother Wylie Richard Anderson 1.6.1983 – 2.6.1992 Aged 9 years Long days and nights he bore with pain to seek for rest all in vain till god himself who thought it best to end his suffering gave him rest"</i></p>	The grave site is in fair condition, with no damage or cracking evident on the headstone. Some damage is evident at the corner of the bed slab. The bottom stone tier of the enclosure has further cracking and damage at the corners and along the edges. Solvent is visible on the underside of the headstone. Lichen is growing upon the headstone and bed slab.
					

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition		
228	7 April 1974 7 October 1978	Veronica Agnes Brewer Mervin George Brewer	Slant black granite headstone with two devotions, nestling between two engraved crosses. The headstone is a straight cut style. The headstone is laying above the original anchor point. A stone enclosure covers the site of the double grave.	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Our dear parents & grandparents Veronica Agnes Brewer Died 7th April 1974 – aged 55 years Mervin George Brewer Died 7th Oct. 1978 – aged 63 years"</i></p>	The grave site is in fair condition. The stone slab enclosure has some minor damage to the corners and edges, with general small cracking throughout. The headstone shows no evident cracking or damage, but substantial lichen growth. The underside shows minimal impact from removal process.		
							

ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
201	19 May 1980	Septimus Gregory Coy	A stone oval top scotia shoulders styled headstone with no base, supporting a and black granite plaque/tablet. The grave enclosure has a stone border and is topped with a slab and small pebbles. The headstone is laying on top of the original anchor point, metal supports exposed.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Loving Memory Of A devoted husband and father Septimus Gregory Coy 19.5.06-19.5.80 NX 125933 A.I.F Reo----cat -- -----"</i></p>	The grave site is in fair condition, with no evident cracking or damage. There is, however, evidence of general wear and age. The stone border of the enclosure and the granite plaque/tablet has lichen growth, covering some of the inscriptions. The headstone has some damage on the underside due to the removal process.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
205	15 February 2006	George Strafford Vaile	<p>A die on base headstone in black granite, with a pedestal and plinth base and no decorative engraving. The headstone has an ogee styled arch. The site is a double grave. The grave is framed by a timber surround, infilled with pebbles and natural material. A small portrait of the individual is visible at the front of the pedestal.</p> <p>The pedestal is inscribed <i>"Pax tecum et memento mei quando hoo vices"</i> <i>"Peace by with you and remember me when this you see"</i></p>	<p><i>"In Loving Memory Of Vaile George Strafford 23.11.1923 – 15.2.2006 Loved by his family, admired by all as natures gentleman"</i></p>	<p>The grave is in good condition, with no evident cracking or damage. Some weed growth has began growing in the cavity of the grave, and the timber surround has begun to discolour.</p> <p>The headstone appears to be in its original location. It is unclear if the headstone has been re-instated or re-adhered.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
087	1 February 1997	Betty Colina Berriman Derry and Desiree (infants)	A slant sandstone headstone with a metal plaque/tablet centred. The grave enclosure is framed by sandstone and infilled with red stones.	<p><i>"In Loving memory Of Our mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and friend Betty Colina Berriman Wide of Ron Sadly missed Born 16.2.1924-Died 1.2.1997 And in memory of their twin babies Derry and Desiree Born 3.1944"</i></p>	The grave site is in good condition, with minor cracks to the headstone. The headstone has been detached from its anchor point, but remains a top it. It does not appear to have been re-adhered to the anchor point.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
027	5 January 1971	John Gardiner	Tudor block black granite headstone. No ornate carving or decorative motifs. The enclosure features white and black ceramic tiles framed by sandstone. The headstone has been removed from its anchor point. A secondary small plaque sits at the foot of the grave.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>"In Memory of John Gardiner Died 5th January 1971 Dearly loved and sadly missed by his family"</i></p>	The grave is in moderate condition. The removal of the headstone has exposed the metal supports and caused structural damage to the stone base. Fragments of sandstone are visible. No damage is visible to the headstone itself.







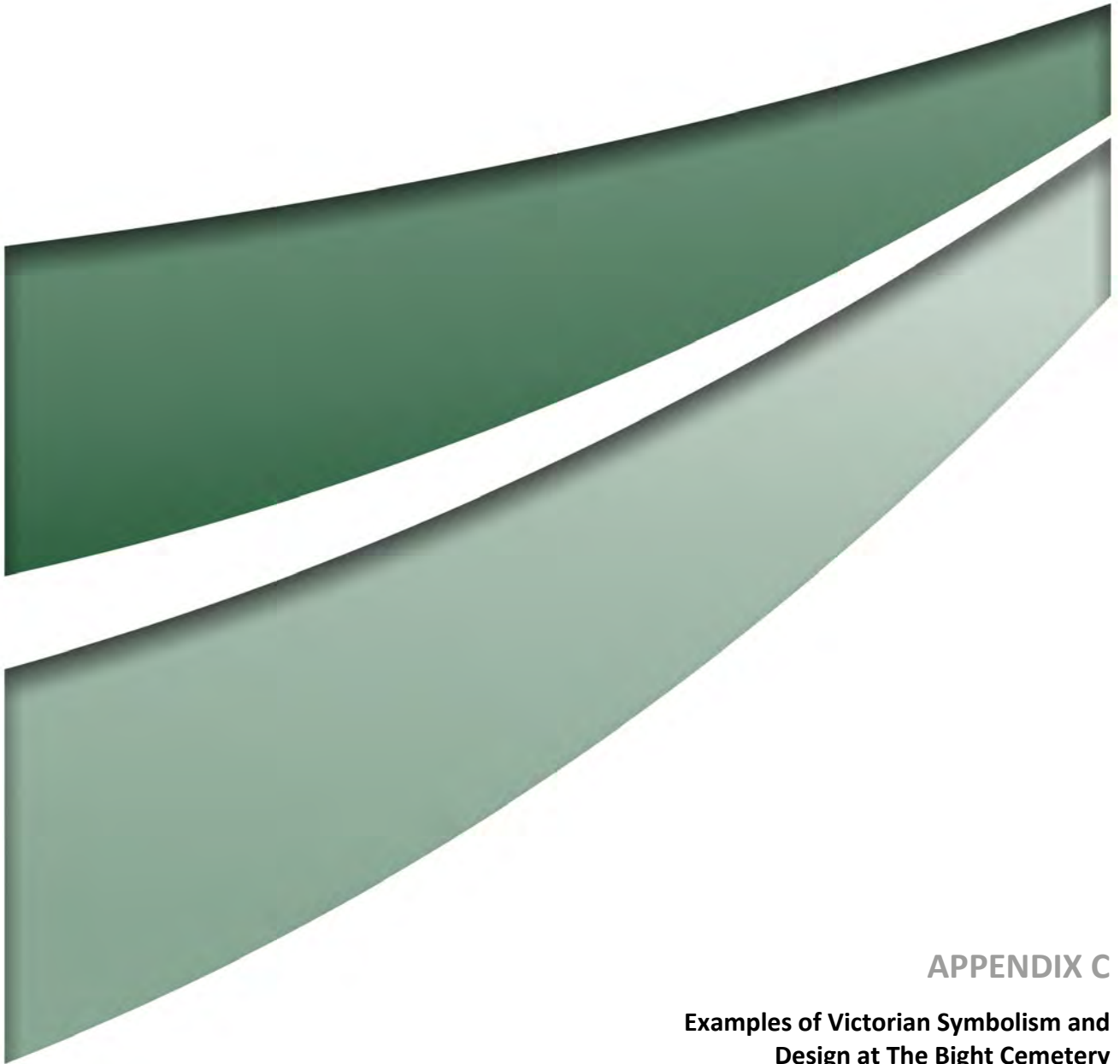
ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
103	27 April 1988 24 September 1992	Elise Isabel Young Hepburn Young	A double grave site with double devotion. A die in base headstone, with a pink plaque/tablet. The headstone has a square topped ogee arch. The grave enclosure features a stone borders with yellow square tiles atop each grave. The headstone is on its original anchor point.	<p><i>"In Loving memory Of Elise Isabel Young Passed away April 27th 1988 Aged 82 years Hepburn Young Passed away Sept 24 1992 Aged 89 years"</i></p>	<p>The grave site is in fair condition, with no cracking or damage on the enclosure. There is no cracking or damage evident on the headstone or plaque/tablet. Lichen is growing along the border and gravestone. General discolouration of the stone and tiles.</p> <p>It is not clear as to whether or not the headstone has been re-adhered to its anchor point.</p>



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
110	1906 1914 1945	Thomas Henry Lambert Mary Ann Lambert James Lambert	A grey granite slant headstone with plinth. The grave enclosure features a stone border and yellow square stone tiled top. A stone cubed vase holder is centre top of the slab. The site is likely a double plot. The headstone is in its original anchor position.	Illegible	The grave is in moderate condition. There is minor cracking/damaged evident along the stone enclosure frame. The headstone is extremely weathered/impacted by lichen. The inscriptions are illegible. The headstone does not appear to have been re-adhered to its anchor point.



ID No.	Date of Death	Name	Description	Inscription	Condition
039	30 December 1883 20 October 1859	Thomas Lobban Flora Lobban	Sandstone headstone with an open book style header (removed) of an ornate serpentine curved style. The grave has an iron fence surround. The headstone is lying perpendicular on the ground. The book header is inscribed.	<p><i>“To the memory of Thomas Lobban, who died at Tarkhaugh Dec 30th 1883 aged 54 years</i></p> <p><i>And Flora Lobban wife of the above, who died at Thistleton, October 20th 1859 aged 26 years</i></p> <p><i>Erected by their loving son Donald John”</i></p>	The headstone is in fair condition, however it has been removed from its original position with the plinth exposed. Some small structural damage to the headstone below the inscription and to the corner of the book header, destroying a portion of inscription. Inscription of book header is not comprehensible. Removal of the header has caused some minor damage to the top of the headstone and base of the header.
					



APPENDIX C

**Examples of Victorian Symbolism and
Design at The Bight Cemetery**

Appendix C - Victorian symbolism on graves at The Bight Cemetery



A compass with the letter G represents masonic affiliation. Grave, Thomas Lobban (1883).



A five pointed star represents the five wounds of Christ. Grave of Lachlan (1892) and Duncan MacDonald (1863).



Similarly, the five pointed crown represents Christ and his wounds. Grave of Ann Brown (1879).

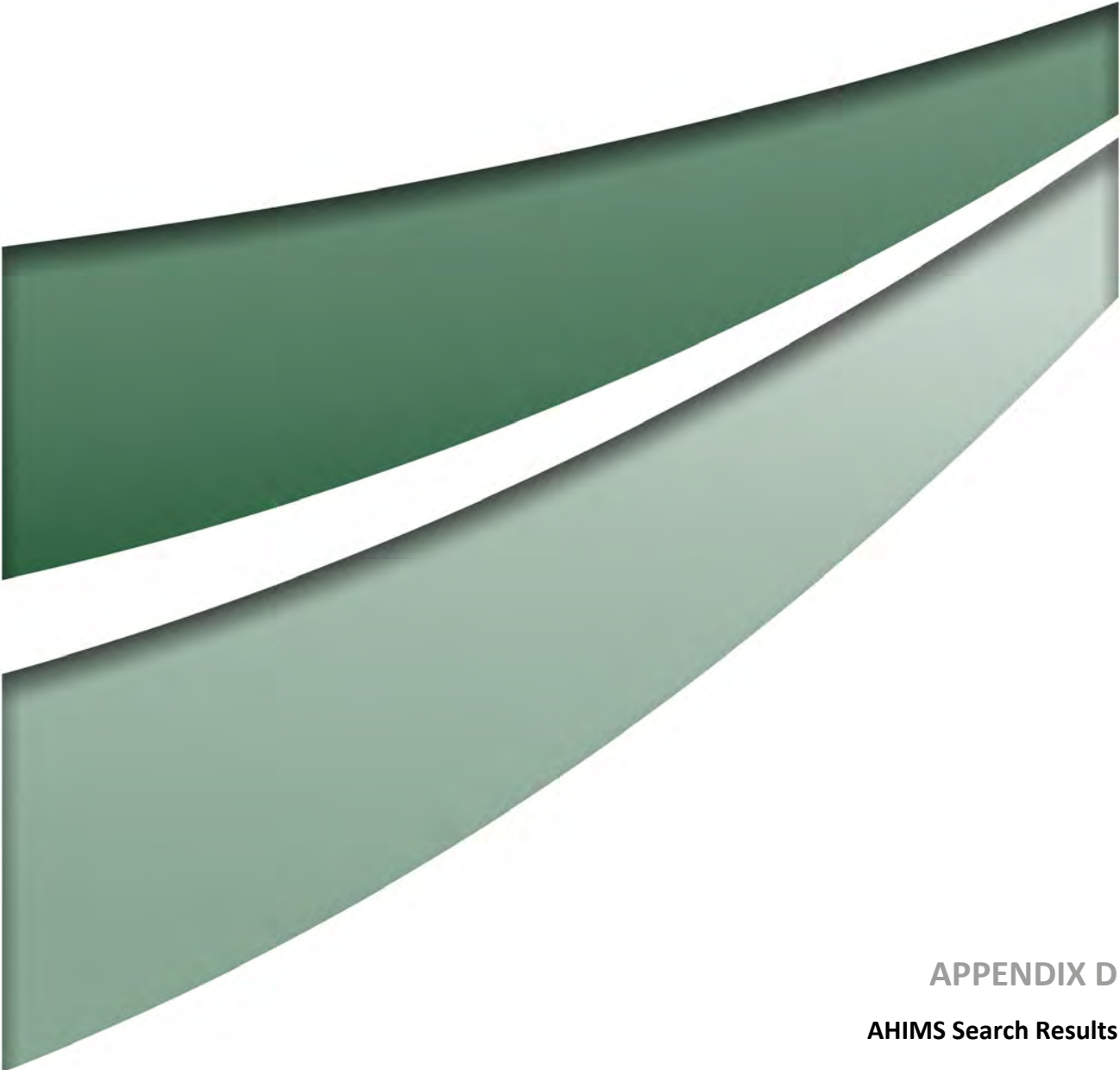


Common Victorian grave symbol of clutched hands used for husband and wife representing meeting again in heaven. Grave of Jane (1912) and Archibald Cameron McLeod (1938).



Many graves in the Cemetery have fern and ivy motifs. Ferns represent sincerity and solitude, while ivy promises faithfulness and eternal love.





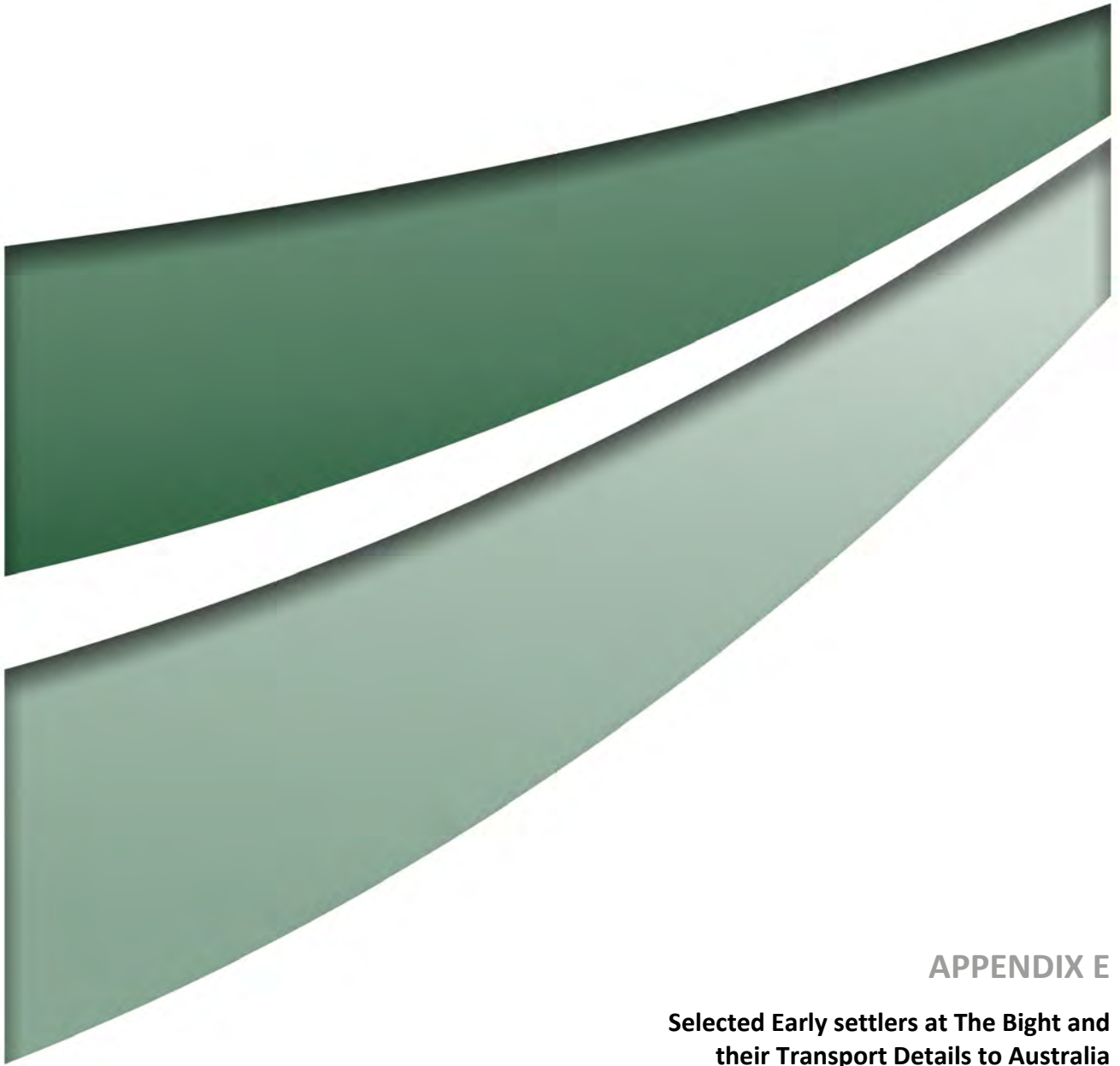
APPENDIX D
AHIMS Search Results



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
30-5-0079	Cedar Party Creek Burial 1	GDA	56	440981	6474134	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Burial : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	4425	
30-5-0031	Wingham Burial Ground;	AGD	56	439700	6473975	Open site	Valid	Burial : -	Burial/s	2103
	Contact							Permits		
30-5-0009	Stony Creek	AGD	56	440500	6474200	Open site	Valid	Ceremonial Ring (Stone or Earth) : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Bora/Ceremonial, Carved Tree	102145
	Contact							Permits		
30-5-0052	TWEMS-1	AGD	56	441040	6473350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		97525
	Contact							Permits		
30-5-0029	Wingham Bush 2;	AGD	56	441150	6473350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2103
	Contact							Permits		
30-5-0028	Wingham Bush 1;	AGD	56	441275	6473620	Open site	Valid	Stone Arrangement : -	Stone Arrangement	2103
	Contact							Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 03/09/2020 for Karyn Virgin for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 439757 - 443622, Northings : 6470503 - 6474649 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : research. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 6

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



APPENDIX E

**Selected Early settlers at The Bight and
their Transport Details to Australia**

Appendix E - Selected Early settlers at The Bight and their Transport Details to Australia

Date of arrival	Name of Ship	Type of scheme	Passengers
1830	Burrell	Convict	Lobban (Scottish)
Dec 1837 (Skye)	Midlothian	Rev John Dunmore Lang's Govt Assisted migrant scheme. Victims of clearance.	McLeod (Scottish)
Sep 1838 (London)	Palmyra	Engaged/employed by Mr Jones at Maitland (on his own account)	Lambert (English)
Jan 1839 (Cromarty)	Boyne	Assisted immigrants	Cameron Stewart (Scottish)
Feb 1839 (Tobermory, Isle of Mull)	British King	Assisted immigrants – highland emigrants	McFarlane McDonald McLean (Scottish)
Sep 1839 (London)	Amelia Thompson	Govt Bounty – imported by Mr John Marshall	Somerville (Irish)
Jan 1840 (Tobermory, Isle of Mull)	George Fyffe	Assisted immigrants	McDermid (Scottish)
Apr 1841	James Mathieson	Assisted immigrant – imported by A B Smith & Co	Pollock (Irish)
1842	?		Froude (English)
Oct 1848 (London)	Charlotte Jane	Assisted immigrants	Kennedy (Scottish + mix of UK)
Apr 1849	Julindur	Assisted immigrants	Bird (English)
Jun 1849	Emigrant	Assisted immigrants	Brown (English)
Sep 1849	Victoria	Assisted immigrants	Parsons (English)
Oct 1856	Vocalist	Assisted immigrants	McIntosh (Scottish)

Midlothian passenger list:

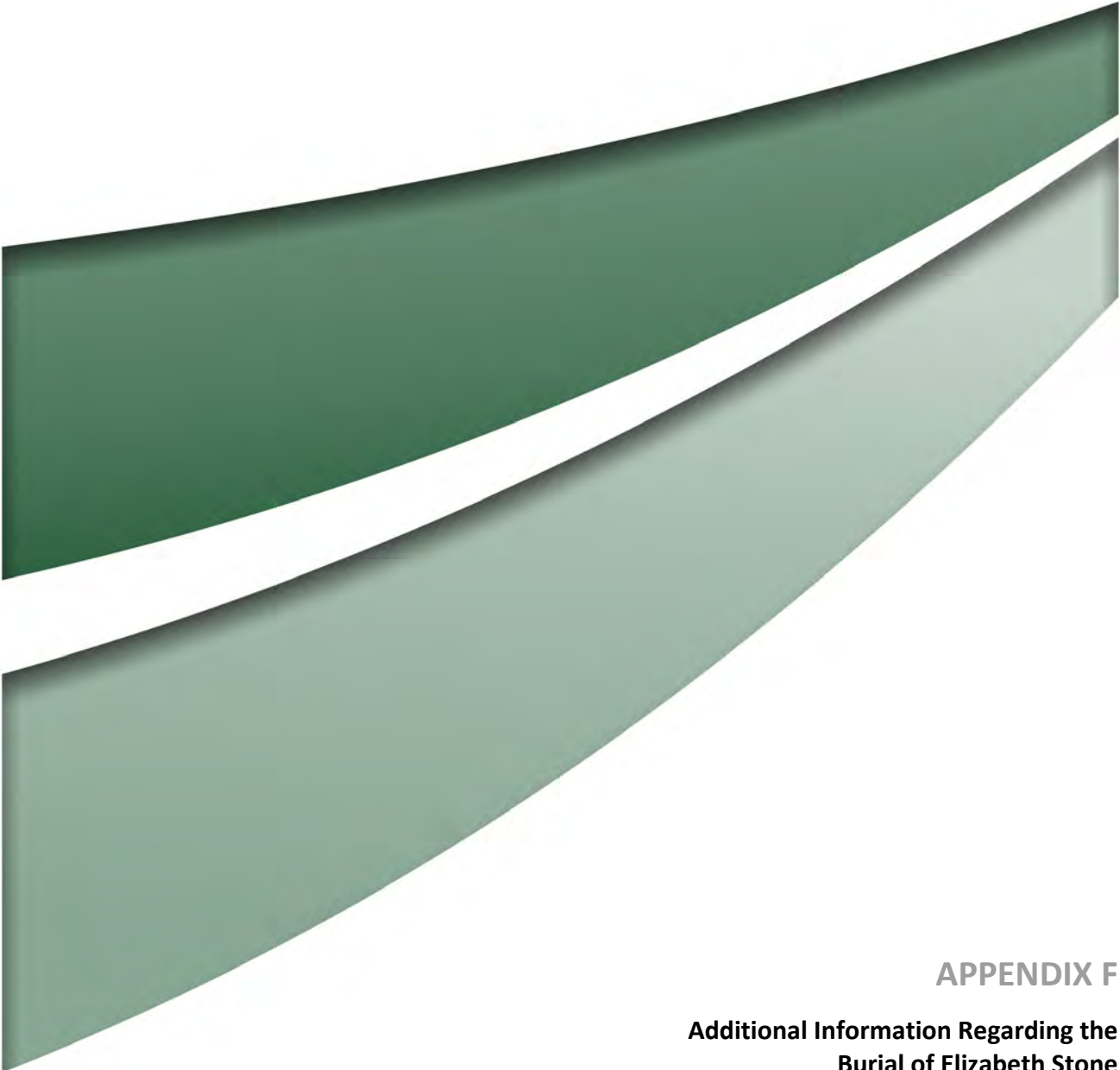
[http://mncp.scss.dyndns.info/source.php?sid=S175&ged=mncp.ged#:~:text=The%20Midlothian%2C%20a%20barque%20\(three,of%20whom%20were%20Clearance%20victims.](http://mncp.scss.dyndns.info/source.php?sid=S175&ged=mncp.ged#:~:text=The%20Midlothian%2C%20a%20barque%20(three,of%20whom%20were%20Clearance%20victims.)

NSW State Archives & Records, Assisted Immigrants Index 1839-1896:

<https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/archives/collections-and-research/guides-and-indexes/assisted-immigrants-digital-shipping-lists>

British King passenger list:

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/list/17927>



APPENDIX F

**Additional Information Regarding the
Burial of Elizabeth Stone**

Additional Information Regarding the Burial of Elizabeth Stone

The Bight Cemetery was dedicated on 27 July 1863 under its original name 'Yaypo Brush'.¹³⁹

While researching the Cemetery, a sentence was found in John Flemming's obituary which read "*It is interesting to note that the late John Flemming's mother was laid to rest in the Bight Cemetery in 1863, and was the first person buried there.*"¹⁴⁰ With the lack of official burial records dating back to this time, it was unclear how true this statement was.

John Flemming was born in England in 1844 to parents George and Delilah (nee Spencer).¹⁴¹ Delilah died young in 1849 (likely giving birth to daughter Eliza).¹⁴² In 1851 George married Elizabeth Boddy and the new family emigrated to Australia aboard the 'Earl Grey'.¹⁴³ For many years Elizabeth and George Flemming ran a successful dairying business at Kelvin Grove before retiring to Primrose Street, Wingham.¹⁴⁴ In 1894, during an influenza pandemic, George Flemming died along with two grandsons.¹⁴⁵ Elizabeth Flemming remarried William McLaughlin in 1895 but died in 1899.¹⁴⁶ It appears then that neither John Flemming's mother nor step-mother were the first to be buried at The Bight Cemetery.

Kaye Wallace of the Manning Valley Historical Society pursued the search and discovered further information about John Flemming's wife Susan (nee Stone). Susan had immigrated to Australia from England in 1862 with her father William, mother Elizabeth and three siblings on the ship 'Eastern Empire'.¹⁴⁷ The Stone family settled at Yaypo Brush on a property called 'Little Britain'. However, just four months after arriving in Australia mother Elizabeth died of consumption (tuberculosis) which she contracted on the ship. She was buried on 11 April 1863 at Yaypo Brush with the Church of England Rev W C Hawkins conducting the funeral.¹⁴⁸ While the Yaypo Brush Cemetery was not officially dedicated until July it is very possible that John Flemming's mother-in-law, not mother, was the first intended burial at The Bight Cemetery.

¹³⁹ NSW Government Gazette, Supplement, 16 July 1863.

¹⁴⁰ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 17 March 1922, 4.

¹⁴¹ Ancestry.com. *Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

¹⁴² Ancestry.com. Eames Family Tree, <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/8376732/person/7036124037/facts>

¹⁴³ NSW State Archives and Records, Passenger List 'Earl Grey', 15 October 1851, Reel 2136, [4/4790] p.106.

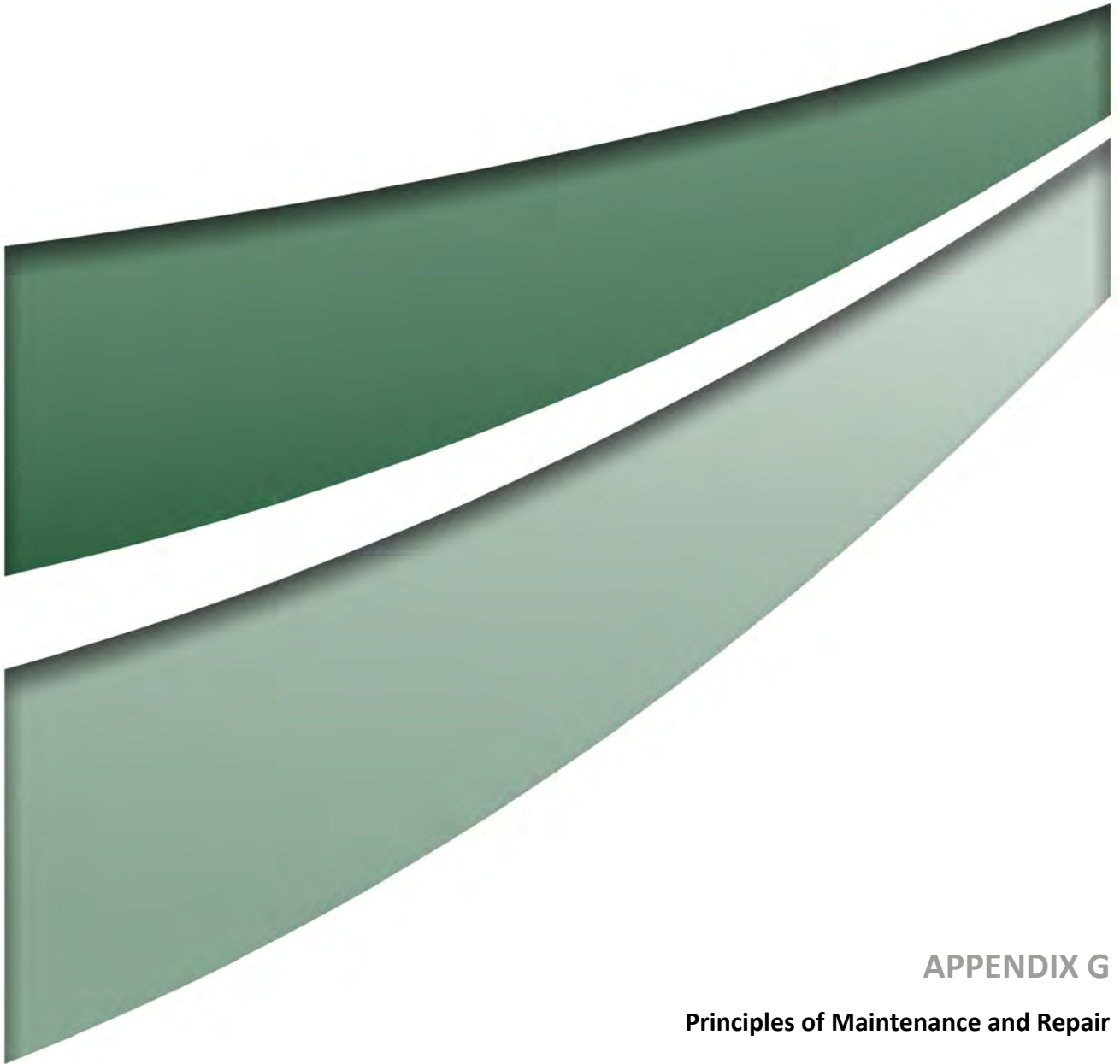
¹⁴⁴ Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer, 28 June 1899, 2.

¹⁴⁵ NSW BDM, Death Indexes for George Flemming, 13114/1894, George Flemming, 13109/1894 and Robert Flemming, 13110/1894.

¹⁴⁶ NSW BDM, Marriage and Death Indexes for Elizabeth Flemming 7774/1895 and Elizabeth McLaughlin, 11003/1899.

¹⁴⁷ NSW State Archives and Records, Passenger List 'Eastern Empire', 29 November 1862, Reel 2139, [4/4796].

¹⁴⁸ NSW BDM, Death Certificate for Elizabeth Stone, 3979/1863.



APPENDIX G

Principles of Maintenance and Repair

G1 Principles of Maintenance and Repair for Monuments

G1.1 Introduction

This appendix has been sourced directly from Part 3 Section 2.2 of the National Trust *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009). A complementary guide to the conservation of monuments, and notes on the physical preservation of gravestones are included in **Section 8.4 (Table 8.1)** of the CMP, which has been sourced directly from Part 4, Appendix 5 of the National Trust *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009).

It should be noted that the actions suggested in this appendix only be guidelines and may not be always applicable. The National Trust recommends that expert advice be sought in any case where the most appropriate form of treatment is not clear. A list of professionals with conservation skills is available from the National Trust, and The National Trust's Cemeteries Committee is available to comment on particular cases or proposals.

It is noted that this CMP is to be updated to reflect any changes or revisions to the National Trust's *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*, as it is understood that these guidelines are currently being revised and updated.

G1.2 Deterioration of Monumental Stone

In planning conservation for a monument, it is useful to know the deterioration characteristics of the stone types generally used in NSW.

G1.2.1 Granite

Most granites are almost immune to weathering. Some may gradually lose their polish. They will not generally be physically damaged by re-polishing, but:

- It must be realised that a re-polished stone is no longer "the original".
- Loss of polish may indicate that the stone was poorly selected, and that cracks are actually developing within and between the constituent grains. In this case, physically handling the stone may cause serious damage.
- In the case of "black granite", loss of polish may be caused by solutions washed out of unsuitable jointing (especially Portland cement) above the polished surface. Replacement of such jointing with an inert filler is more important than re-polishing of the stone.

G1.2.2 Marble

Because marble always gradually dissolves over time, the incised inscription is typically filled with lead or a metal alloy, to preserve the sharpness of the writing. In time, however, the marble dissolves away from this lettering and the letters peel away from the stone.

This natural destruction is inevitable, but the process can be slowed to a great degree by appropriate management.

The situations which lead to rapid erosion of marble are:

- Exposure to exhaust fumes from cars and smoke from coal fires
- Growth of black moulds on the stone surface or green moulds just inside the stone
- Overhanging tree limbs, which may produce organic acids, and which act as traps for industrial fall-out which trickles onto the stone in conditions of misty rain or heavy dew.

Lead lettering sometimes also becomes loose as a result of cyclic heating and cooling of the metal causing the lead to move away from the marble, after which it may be further loosened by moulds growing behind the letters. Such lead may be re-hammered in place but only by an expert mason.

Where marble is slightly more permeable than usual, problems can also result from sea spray blown inland, and from soil water (“rising damp”) entering through the base of the stone by capillary action. In these cases the stone will show fretting, blistering or spalling, usually in a band a small distance above ground level.

G1.2.3 Sandstone

Sandstone deteriorates in similar ways to limestone, but rising damp is relatively more important. The amount of salt and industrial fallout is also important: in Sydney region, cemeteries near the coast show considerably greater deterioration of sandstone monuments than those 10 to 20 kilometres inland.

The Sydney quartz sandstone sometimes shows fretting at the apex of decorations, or in shoulders near the top of the stone. This may result from leaching of cementing minerals, caused by rainwater percolating downwards. In this case it is advisable to remove any overhanging tree branches, but use of surface consolidants (resins, silicones etc.) is not recommended.

The essential problem is that the stone is absorbing water and then drying out, either in the same zone or at some point to which the absorbed dampness has moved. Therefore, the greatest damage from rising damp may be some distance above the ground, but the process depends on the dampness and can often be stopped by better underground drainage or by changing the ground surface so that water does not collect near the base of the stone.

In other cases, a thick (1-3 centimetre) layer of stone may spall off the surface of the monument. The mechanism is not fully understood, but injection of a hydroxy consolidant may sometimes be justified here on the grounds that the surface will fall away entirely if left untreated. In the present state of the art, however, such consolidants must be seen as a partial restraint, not a solution to the problem.

G1.3 Cleaning Monuments

G1.3.1 The Wrong Objective

Gravestone cleaning is sometimes undertaken with the simple concept that clean is better than dirty, and the cleaner the better. There are three reasons why this generally gives a poor result, sometimes disastrously so.

Firstly, one of the critical values of cemeteries, especially older and historic cemeteries, is that they provide a link with the past. If a set of monuments look brand new, the whole concept of age and continuity is degraded, and much of a Cemetery’s charm can also be lost.

Secondly, almost any cleaning process will remove a small part of the stone itself. Several successive treatments will produce a lack of crispness in the edges of inscriptions, and may loosen the lead lettering of marble monuments.

Thirdly, many forms of treatment produce unintended consequences. These may be delayed, and the cause may not be apparent, but harm may be severe. Even the use of soap can leave residue which encourages moulds and other unsightly growth. Granite is very stable, but it can be affected by chemicals, leading to pitting of certain mineral grains and a loss of polish.

G1.3.2 The Right Approach

The objective of cleaning a monument should always be to improve its value as a record and memorial. This value is not just the writing on the monument, and in fact this is very often recorded in transcriptions of Cemetery monuments by family historians, in a more permanent form than a weathered headstone.

Certainly the inscription is important, and generally justifies sufficient cleaning to make it legible. But there are other values to a stone and its message. The fact that the stone (or other monumental material) is intended to be long-lasting, and has already been there for some period of time, should not be hidden by making it look like new. The craftsmanship invested in the memorial is important, and the sharpness of lettering (for example) should not be lost through harsh scrubbing. Similarly, although moss and lichen may cause minor damage to some stones, such damage is frequently less than will be caused by its removal, and in any case it may add value by providing a sense of age. All these factors imply that cleaning should be minimal to properly preserve the monument's basic purposes.

The other important thing about cleaning is that it will have a short term and a long term effect, and that both need to be thought about. A "dirty" stone will ultimately gather more grime, but if it is over-cleaned to delay the need for re-cleaning the effect may be to shorten the life of the stone itself. In fact, a small amount of dirt has two valuable effects: it provides a patina of age, and it also provides a degree of protection from the elements.

In summary therefore, the objective of cleaning is not to disguise age, but to slow damaging processes and to make the monument look cared for. Improved legibility of the inscription will then follow naturally.

G1.3.3 Right and Wrong Processes

Procedures which over-clean stone are also the ones most likely to do long-term damage. They should be avoided. The most dangerous are those for which the damage is not immediately apparent. This includes most chemical treatments, including nearly all acids.

Unfortunately, acid is sometimes used on marble. It makes it so white and clean that it often looks more like plastic. It can also create and mobilise rusty deposits in the stone which later stain the surface permanently. Acid on either marble or sandstone may seem to clean with no other effect, but it nearly always weakens the connection between the grains of stone, so that they then weather faster.

Similarly, physical removal of dirt (scrubbing) nearly always removes some stone as well, with delayed as well as immediate results. For lead-lettered marble it may also lift the edges of the lead, causing it to loosen and eventually fall out.

Special Cases

Cleaning before Repair: Sometimes a monument has a severe weathering or structural problem, and it may be necessary to clean the surface very thoroughly, to be sure that the problem is properly analysed before

work begins. Even in this case, cleaning should not go beyond requirements, and systems should be the least damaging for the material involved.

Vandalism: Where proprietary paints have been used it is usually best to clean the surface as soon as possible, before drying and hardening. Bringing in experts is usually the cheapest option, as any errors in the cleaning operation can merely spread the paint around.

G1.3.4 Practical Issues

Before any cleaning, the type of stone and of soiling needs to be identified.

Is the stone very soft, and is the surface deteriorated? If so, cleaning may not even be appropriate.

Is the soiling city grime, rural dust, organic algae and lichen, salts from inside the stone, or painted graffiti? The treatment should be quite different for each of these.

The only cleaning which can really be done safely by amateurs is the removal of simple airborne dirt on hard stone, which can be removed with clean water and soft bristle brushes. For any other case, the first question is “does it really need cleaning?” The second should be, “if cleaning is essential, how can we avoid over-cleaning, and doing more harm than good?”.

G1.3.5 General Rules

1. Except for some graffiti removal, only water solutions should be used.
2. No hard bristles, scrapers, wire brushes, or abrasive pads. (Only soft bristle brushes, soft sponges, old toothbrushes.) No high-pressure hosing.
3. Always pre-wet the surface before cleaning or applying any agent. This ensures that any residual substances will be brought to the surface as the stone dries out. It can then be rinsed away. Even if the product suggests applying to a dry surface, don't.
4. Clean from the bottom up and rinse constantly to avoid dirty streaking.
5. Generally avoid use of soaps or organic detergents which may remain and encourage algae, moss and lichen. General-purpose cleaners are also unsuitable. Approved additives are:
 - Non-ionic detergents eg Kodak Photo-Flo, 1mL per litre;
 - Quaternary ammonium compounds (available from swimming pool suppliers). Concentrations and “dwell time” (between applying and washing off) vary with the product, but 0.5 mL per litre of solution, and allowing dwell time until nearly dry, would be absolute maximums.
6. Repeated applications may be used with at least a week between, but DO NOT overclean, and DO NOT exceed the recommended concentrations.
7. In all cases, always select an inconspicuous area of the monument and carry out a test clean exactly as proposed, and return to inspect it after at least a week.

G1.3.6 Graffiti

Graffiti and other paint stains cannot generally be removed except with specialised solutions.

Use of the wrong solution, and especially solvents such as methylated spirits, will usually result in the colour being spread over the stone and carried into its pores, where it may be almost impossible to remove.

Alternatively, written graffiti can often remain visible, not because of residual paint, but because the letters have been over-cleaned and show up as “ghost” characters. The only successful method is to soften the paint and then gently scrub it off. This should preferably be done by experts, as either or both of the problems described may otherwise result.

The only time that non-experts should be involved is where fresh graffiti appears, as it may be more successfully removed before it is fully dried. In such cases it should be approached with great care and thorough pre-wetting, and halted if any real problems are found.

If possible, any wet paint can be soaked up with clean cloths or paper towels laid or pressed GENTLY on the surface, followed by LOW pressure water cleaning and possibly gentle scrubbing. High pressure (water lance) treatment does irreparable damage.

Any absorbent surfaces around the graffiti (such as sandstone, concrete or marble) must be thoroughly wet and preferably covered before the paint is washed off. For dried paint, gentle, PATIENT scrubbing with pure water is often effective.

In any case, stop before the surface looks fully clean, to avoid “ghosting”.

For granite, use of a non-alkaline, organic paint stripping gel is generally safe, but the dwell time should be restricted. Use of such gels on sandstone or marble is strictly for experts – and not all cleaning firms are expert.

G1.3.7 Organic Soiling

Heavy moulds and organic deposits (such as staining from overhanging trees) will usually respond to organic mould control solutions such as “Zero Moss & Algae Gun” or “Wet & Forget Moss and Mould Remover”.

Do not use strong bleach or equivalent products such as Exit Mould!

Suitable mixtures for organic growths on most strong, sound stone are:

- Cloudy ammonia 60 mL per litre For marble only, but not with lead lettering;
- Granular calcium hypochlorite, 10 grams per litre of hot water;
- Quaternary ammonium compounds (available from swimming pool suppliers). Again, concentration will be well under 0.5 mL per litre, with washing off before the surface is dry.

Again, always select an inconspicuous area of the monument to test clean exactly as proposed, returning to inspect it after at least a week.

Do not overclean, and do not exceed the recommended concentrations. With organic growths, the material to be treated must be thoroughly wet with water, and the solution applied when the surface is just damp. It

is then rinsed off just before the surface is totally dry. Do not abrade the stone, but allow gradual weathering away after treatment. Soft brushing with water a few weeks later will remove some of the stain, but repeated applications will generally be needed.

Concrete is essentially a very hard artificial sandstone, so its requirements are quite similar.

G1.3.8 Cleaning Ironwork

Ironwork (such as iron picket fences) usually requires abrasive cleaning to some degree. This is especially so if the iron (or steel) is to be repainted, as most or all of the hard oxides must be removed for a successful surface finish. Such treatment often damages adjacent stonework – either because the abrasion strays on to the stone, or because small iron filings or fragments are caught on the stone surface where they change to rust and create ugly spots or blotches. This effect is minimised by using brass or bronze wire brushes and masking the stone to prevent soiling with filings. Steel wire brushes should not be used under any circumstances.

G1.4 Conserving Inscriptions

Natural processes of weathering gradually make inscriptions harder to read. Engraved letters on granite may lose their paint and be obscured by lichen; sandstone engraving becomes less sharp and may spall away; marble slowly dissolves at the surface, and lead or plastic lettering may become loose and fall out. These effects can be retarded - but not halted - by good general conservation practices for the monument as a whole.

Where sandstone monumental inscriptions are of extreme value, the only way they can be indefinitely preserved is by placing them under cover, in a controlled atmosphere, isolated from the ground surface and their “natural” environment.

It is possible for stones to be completely saturated in hard-setting resins, but there are four objections to the process. The first is that it is irreversible; the second that it alters the stone’s appearance; the third that its long-term effects must still be suspect. Finally, such action can hardly be classed as preservation, when the whole nature of the material has been changed, and its natural history (including deterioration) interrupted.

G1.4.1 Conservation Issues

When inscriptions have already deteriorated it is often hard to identify the best approach. Where that procedure is irreversible (as with re-inscription), any poor decision is also irreversible.

Sometimes there is an automatic assumption that because the inscription was made to be read, the surface should be cut back and the message re-inscribed. In some cases this is valid, but often it is not. Re-inscription, after all, always destroys the original engraving, and always falsifies the naturally aged appearance of the stone; whereas it is always possible to retain the message on the grave site by attaching an inscribed metal plaque to kerbing, to another part of the grave, or to a new small stone block.

It is also true, however, that some stone deteriorates more slowly if a porous weathered surface is removed, and that a series of deteriorated monuments may impair a Cemetery’s appearance and lead to community disinterest and vandalism.

G1.4.2 Replacing Inscriptions

The National Trust’s Cemeteries Committee accepts that re-inscription may be the only conservation procedure acceptable to those involved. In such cases the work should not occur until the inscription is largely illegible, and should then be undertaken by a professional monumental letter cutter. The work should be guided by a clear and detailed photograph, taken if possible well before the work becomes necessary.

If the original inscription is already illegible an earlier, clear photograph may enable a valid copy. Alternatively, some or all of the original may be discovered in transcriptions held by family history groups or historical societies. Many such transcriptions comprise only biographical data (names, dates, relationships), but some have the full text, including memorial verses and monumental mason’s name when present.

Until the message is actually illegible, the stone is still “original”. Re-inscription destroys this originality. In this case it may well be argued that relettering is a natural and traditional maintenance operation, and therefore more acceptable than use of consolidants. (There is a counterargument that development and use of new maintenance methods is equally a traditional process in society – but the fact is that no fully successful consolidant for stone surfaces has yet been developed.)

Technically, re-inscription does not always cause problems. The newer surface tends to weather faster than the older one, and this should be realised; but the “readable life” of the monument is almost invariably extended.

Different people and groups will react differently to the principles discussed here, and it is not suggested that there is a single “right” answer. Indeed, most people will conclude that the whole approach to conserving a gravestone will depend on the reason it is important, in the same way that techniques used will vary according to the nature of the monument.

In any case new inscriptions are only acceptable if there is a footnote or inconspicuous plaque reading “Re-inscription of Original (year)”, “Copy of Original Text (year)”, or “New Inscription (year)”, as applicable.

G1.4.3 The “Plaque” Alternative

Monuments can be permanently identified by fixing an inscribed plaque of bronze or stainless steel to an inconspicuous part of the monument (not to the headstone itself). Fixing such metal plates to existing monuments is acceptable providing that the plaque does not detract from the appearance of the original memorial. The plaque should preferably give a full transcription. Where such a full transcription has been made and lodged in an archive (preferably with a photograph) the plaque may just give a name, or name/ date/ age at death.

The plaque should be headed “Transcription of Original” or “Grave of”; and in all cases a note should appear at the end: “Plaque Attached (year)”.

G1.4.4 Painting of Monuments and Inscriptions

Many monuments were originally painted, especially sandstone altar tombs often painted white or whitewashed to give a marble-like effect. Lettering on whitewashed sandstone was usually picked out in black, and occasionally unpainted sandstone was similarly treated (often in black or gold). Unless leaded, granite monuments were generally painted within the inscribed lettering.

No paint should be applied to a heritage monument unless there is clear evidence of previous painting. Under no circumstances should such work be done without specialist advice. Even then it is important to gain appropriate permissions. The problems are much greater than are readily apparent, and generally (especially for sandstone and marble) should be undertaken only by experienced professionals.

G1.5 Leaning Monuments

Many cemeteries have numbers of monuments originally vertical but now leaning significantly. Remediation may be critical where public safety is at risk from a fall; urgent where the lean encourages vandals to push them over; or just important, where straightening will prevent greater problems.

In all cases, identifying the cause of the lean is an important first step (refer to **Section 8.4, Table 8.1** of the CMP).

The most cause is coffin collapse, where at some stage (5-100 years after burial) the grave fill drops down and the monument gradually leans inward. This normally occurs only once, which means that repair is only necessary once.

There may be other causes. One is where monuments sit on active soils with different water contents, causing “heave” on one side. This may occur where a path or grave slab keeps part of the ground dry, or where surface drainage keeps one section damp.

Tree roots may also cause such moisture variations, or they may physically raise one side of a monument.

Finally, on sloping sites the slow, natural process of soil creep may cause a down-hill tilting of monuments.

Where there is a serious lean and repairs will be delayed it may be advisable to lay the stone flat. This process is dangerous to both the operator and the stone, so should only be done with proper machinery. For preference the stone should be laid face-up on a bed of washed coarse sand with sufficient slope to shed rain or heavy dew. Even with these precautions, the stone is vulnerable and repair is urgent.

If leaning stones are to remain in that condition for any length of time it is important to monitor them to recognise any increase in lean. This may be done with careful photographs, or it may be done by measuring the distance out of the vertical with a plumb-line.

G1.6 Repairing Broken Monuments

The repair of damaged monuments is strongly advocated if sufficient funds are available for professional work. Proper repair of damage such as a simple break to a headstone is usually not very expensive compared to the cost of a monument.

The National Trust advocates retention *in situ*, wherever possible, of all Cemetery monuments. It is almost always better to repair a broken monument rather than replace it, even with a careful replica. For one thing, replacement means the monument is no longer original. For another the important sense of age is lost. Precisely because its age is important, some signs of damage on a stone are not so serious as in an item where age is unimportant.

If practicable, repairs to monuments should ideally be made in accordance with the recommendations of Standards Australia and in accordance with best conservation practice. Attempts by unskilled workers to make repairs should be avoided as in many cases this results in additional or long term damage.

G1.6.1 Security Matters

Where a stone has one or two pieces broken off it is important to maintain them until repair is possible. If the pieces are too large for vandals to lift they should be laid on the grave plot, face up, preferably on a bed of coarse sand, and sloping to shed water.

If smaller, the pieces may be stored, preferably locked up on site, and always in very clearly labelled boxes under cover.

In cases where monuments have been shattered, severely damaged or are missing pieces, so that re-erection over the grave is considered impractical, it is still desirable that the fragments are retained within the Cemetery. Fragments may, in such circumstances, be attached to a wall or slab of appropriate design, incorporating material sympathetic to the Cemetery.

If it is believed that the broken-off stub is a public danger due to sharp edges or the possibility of tripping visitors, its position should be marked, eg with a star picket with cap.

Details of the original location of the fragments should be documented prior to removal and re-erection. This information should be recorded on the wall or slab, as well as being lodged with the relevant authority and local interest group (such as the local historical society, Local Studies Library, or National Trust). The supporting structure should shed rainwater effectively, so as to minimise rising damp and the weathering of monument pieces. The use of mortar or cement should be minimised, and no iron or steel dowels (except stainless steel) should be used in attaching broken fragments. No such work should be undertaken without professional advice.

G1.6.2 Repair Options

Thick monuments with simple breaks can be pinned and glued using appropriate stainless steel or non-ferrous (non-corroding) alloy dowels, generally set in a selected cold-setting resin. (Standard Araldite, for example, is not suitable.) It is important to avoid iron or most iron alloys or steel, as these will rust, expand, and break the monument.

There may also be a problem in use of resins in sandstone and marble, as it prevents moisture migration in the stone. It is therefore undesirable in situations where the stone is subject to rising damp, especially if it shows any signs of natural weathering.

For thin slab monuments, or for more complex breaks and small pieces, it is better to use “armatures” or backing plates. In this context “armatures” comprise a framework such as stainless steel channel-section bars up each side of the reconstructed monument, tied across at the back.

The backing plate may be of stainless steel plate with an angle fixed to the stone plinth or base-block; or it may be of compressed fibre cement sheeting, preferably 15 mm or more. In either case the backing plate should be cut to the outline of the stone edge, and be soundly fixed to each piece of the broken monument.

In some cases, financial constraints are such that the only alternative to abandoning a Cemetery may be to set the stones individually in concrete pedestals. If this is done, it is essential that the cement mix be made as waterproof as possible, by using a commercial waterproofing agent; that the base of the stone be underlain by at least 5 cm of concrete; and that the upper surface of the cement block be well clear of the ground, and slope away from the stone to shed rainwater.

Two basic principles can be laid down. Firstly, avoid using Portland cement or plaster of Paris in repair work: both can react with stone, and cement can even spoil the polish of some “granites”. Secondly, never use iron or steel dowels or clamps in repair work (except a selected grade of stainless steel). Iron and steel expand when they rust, and can crack even the strongest gravestone or pedestal.

The tabulated guide to monument repairs in **Section 8.4, Table 8.1** of the CMP suggests options for repair of simple breaks.

G1.7 Temporary Relocation of Monuments

In very rare cases it may be necessary to relocate a monument for a short period, but this should only occur if essential. There have been far too many instances of stones being lost or never reinstated from this error. Even if it is genuinely required for repairs, removal should not occur until funds are available and work is about to commence. In even fewer cases, removal may be justified to avoid pieces of a fallen or broken monument being lost or vandalised, but in this case removal should only be to a very safe environment and with very careful attention to recording exact location, and ensuring that the record is permanent and easily recovered.

G1.8 Other Relocation of Monuments

The significance of monuments is greatly reduced if they are removed from their context. It is the National Trust’s policy, in accordance with Article 9 of the Burra Charter, that grave markers should not be relocated or rearranged except in exceptional circumstances.

In particular, monuments should not be rearranged in artificial rows. The odd alignment of monuments may show the way a Cemetery first developed, or indicate relationships among those interred. The relative position of grave markers should therefore be preserved, even if this causes minor problems in mowing and routine maintenance. The same applies to smaller parts of the monument such as footstones, which are easily lost or damaged. Footstones are not just important in themselves: they are an integral part of a grave. As the name suggests, they mark the foot of the grave and have an important spatial relationship to the headstone. Footstones are generally deeply inscribed with the initials of the deceased and the year of death, which can be an invaluable record when the date on the associated headstone is illegible. Footstones should not be moved close to the headstone or removed for ease of maintenance.

If monuments have been moved from their original position they should be reinstated if documentation of the correct location is available. Sometimes it is impossible to return a number of monuments to their original location, for example when part of a Cemetery has been destroyed. It is then recommended that they should be placed in a group and identified accordingly. Removal should only be considered in very rare circumstances, for example if a monument having exceptional value as an artefact is threatened by its environment. Even in this case such removal should be regarded as a temporary measure, and if possible a facsimile of the original monument or an explanatory sign should be installed at the original location.

The original monument should not be destroyed. It should be stored and its location made known to the relevant authority and local interest group (eg. historical society or the regional library's Local Studies archive).

G1.9 Grave surrounds

One of the most important but often underestimated features of a Cemetery is the grave surrounds. These usually consist of kerbing and/or fencing of some kind. On individual graves the surround is obviously part of the initial design, and is significant for that reason.

There are other implications where surrounds link a number of adjacent plots. A large surround with a single monument may imply a family which left the district. Where there are multiple burials these imply family relationships. They do this far more clearly than where surrounds are lacking, in which case adjacent graves may or may not represent kinship. There may be particularly great losses when railings of cast or wrought iron are removed.

Not only does the grave itself lose part of its original design, but the district may lose examples of the work of local blacksmiths, and the Cemetery loses a large portion of its visual quality.

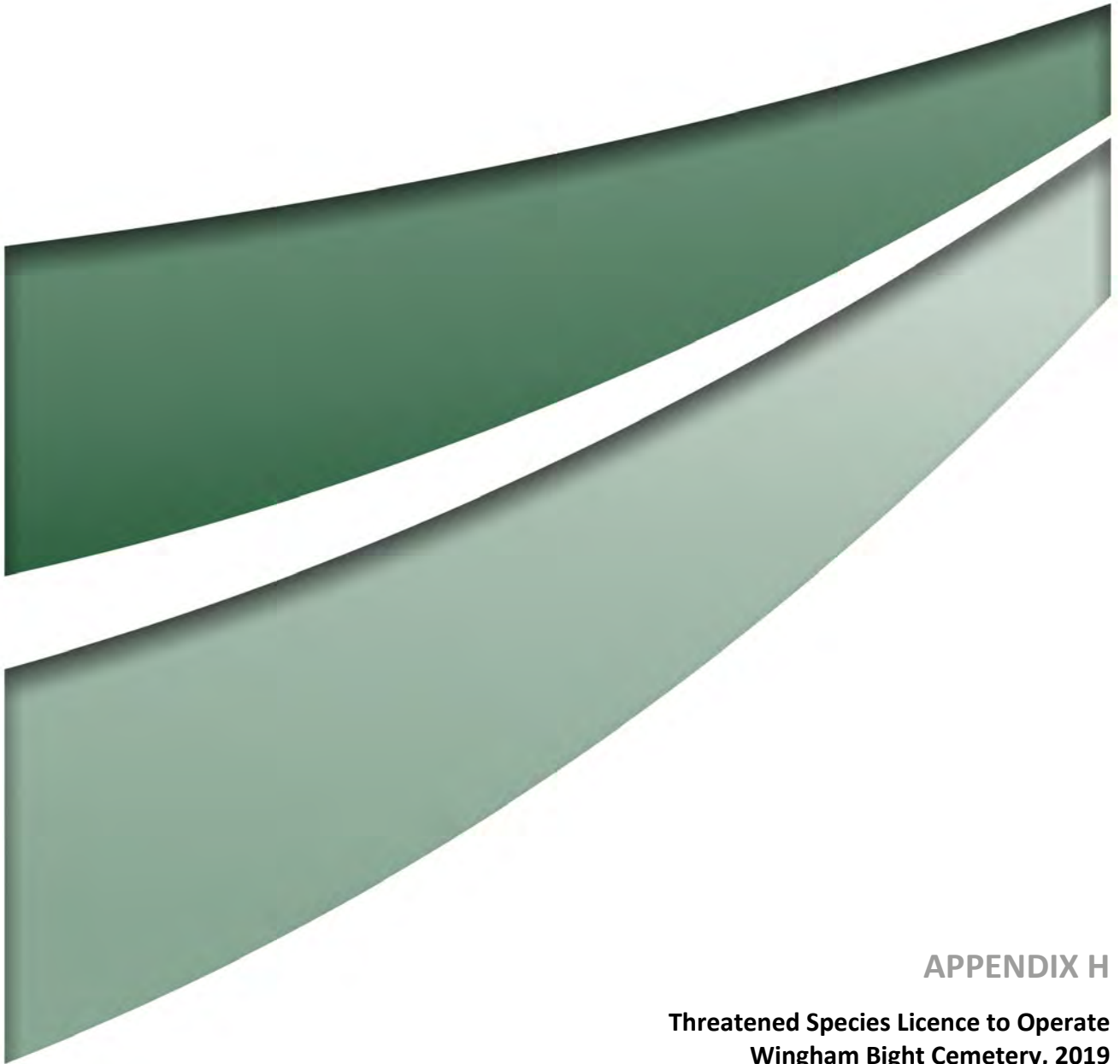
G1.10 Ironwork

All ironwork should be maintained against corrosion. In most cases routine applications of fish oil or other preservative will suffice. If earlier painting is known and to be restored it is essential that the surface be cleaned thoroughly of all loose, soft or flaking rust, back to metal or to hard, black or dark brown oxide. Any oxide must be “pacified” by use of a phosphoric acid compound such as “Killrust” inhibitor, followed by use of compatible metal primer and topcoat.

G1.11 Other Grave Furniture

If grave furniture such as vases and immortelles can be fixed in their original location this is worth doing. As with other elements, an appearance of care tends to deter vandals, so even straightening an immortelle and replacing it centrally on a grave may help conserve the site.

Beyond this, the main principle is that all aspects of grave furniture should be considered worthy of preservation, even to the extent of paper flowers in a vase. Conservation measures are very varied. The only rules of general applicability are that, firstly the original is always better than a replacement; and secondly that intervention is only essential if it is necessary to protect the item from further damage.



APPENDIX H

**Threatened Species Licence to Operate
Wingham Bight Cemetery, 2019**



Tanya Cross
Natural Assets Coordinator
Mid Coast Council
44 961 208 161
PO Box 450 Forster 2428

Our ref: DOC19/728173-1
Your ref:
Licence number: C0005220
Contact: Vanessa Owen, ph: 4927 3116

31 October 2019

Dear Ms Cross

Threatened Species Licence to Operate Wingham Bight Cemetery

I refer to your application to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) dated 23 August 2019 for a Threatened Species Licence, a class of Biodiversity Conservation Licence under Part 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (**BC Act**), to operate Wingham Bight Cemetery.

The Department understands that operation of Wingham Bight Cemetery includes burials and maintenance activities such as mowing and headstone repair in accordance with '*Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale Yellow Doubletail (Diuris flavescens)*' (prepared by Paget 2010 and updated August 2019).

I have assessed your application in accordance with the provisions of the BC Act and the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017* and have decided to grant a threatened species licence for the proposed activity.

A copy of your new Threatened Species Licence is enclosed. Please note that your licence is subject to conditions. These conditions are outlined in the licence. It is an offence under s2.14(4) of the BC Act to breach a condition of a licence.

A public register of all biodiversity conservation licences and all decisions made to vary, suspend or cancel those licences can be viewed at

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies/S91TascaRegisterByDate.htm>

If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact Steven Cox on 4927 3140 or via email at rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

NICOLE DAVIS
A/Senior Team Leader Planning
Hunter Central Coast Branch
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

Threatened Species Licence

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016



Planning,
Industry &
Environment

Threatened Species Licence, a class of Biodiversity Conservation Licence under Part 2 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, to:

- harm or pick a threatened species, threatened ecological community or protected plant or animal
- damage habitat of a threatened species or threatened ecological community

Licence number: C0005220
Date granted: October 2019
Date of expiry: October 2024

Granted To:

Tanya Cross
Natural Assets Coordinator
Mid Coast Council
44 961 208 161
PO Box 450 Forster 2428

Description of proposed works:

The proposed works would be undertaken on Lot 1 DP 1155351, Lot 7015 DP 1001487, Lot 269 DP 753202, Lot 7001 DP 10011488, Lot 7002 DP1027058, Lot 7003 DP 1027058, Lot 7004 DP 1001486, Lot 7301 DP 1156555, at Wingham Bight Cemetery in Mid Coast Local Government Area. Approximately 0.5 ha will be affected by the actions in the Management Plan (Figure 1).

The proposed work is the operation of Wingham Bight Cemetery and includes burials and maintenance activities such as mowing and headstone repair in accordance with '*Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale Yellow Doubletail (Diuris flavescens)*' (prepared by Paget 2010 and updated August 2019).

The actions in the management plan, such as mowing outside the flowering season and controlling soil disturbance, are designed to minimise distance to the species. Other management actions are intended to restore habitat through weed control and strategic mowing to promote more suitable habitat for recruitment of the orchid.

Threatened Species Licence

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Figure 1 Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands

Licence conditions:

1. The works must be carried out in accordance with the information provided in the application provided to the Department of Planning Industry and Environment on 23 August 2019, including 'Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale Yellow Doubletail (*Diuris flavescens*)' (prepared by Paget 2010 and updated August 2019), unless otherwise stated in the following conditions.
2. Council employees and contractors working at Wingham Bight Cemetery must be inducted and familiar with *Diuris flavescens* and the requirements of the 'Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale Yellow Doubletail (*Diuris*

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flavescens) (prepared by Paget 2010 and updated August 2019). Induction is to include the need to avoid impacts to *Diuris flavescens* plants and habitat via vehicle access and soil compaction.

3. Mowing and maintenance works such as weed removal, spraying and headstone replacement must not be carried out during the months of September, October or November each year, outside *Diuris flavescens* flowering and seed set period, so as not to impact on the species' ability to reproduce.
4. Pre-booked sites which would destroy *Diuris flavescens* must be relocated to alternate locations where no impact to *Diuris flavescens* would occur.
5. All new un-booked sites must not harm, impact or encroach on any known locations of the orchid by referring to maps of all previously known locations of *Diuris flavescens*.
6. The mower blade level must be set minimum five centimetres above the ground to protect any orchid leaves.
7. No spoil, mulch or waste is permitted within *Diuris flavescens* habitat. Any spoil, mulch and other waste must be removed from adjoining woodland habitat outside the months of September, October and November.
8. A monitoring program must be established to determine if rabbits or other feral herbivores are impacting *Diuris flavescens*. A control plan must be developed in consultation with Local Land Services if required.
9. An annual report must be submitted by 1 March each year to the Senior Team Leader Planning, Hunter Central Coast via email to rog.hcc@environment.nsw.gov.au. The annual report must include:
 - a. 'Table 1 Management Actions' from *Management Plan for Wingham Bight Cemetery and surrounding Crown Lands to conserve the Pale Yellow Doubletail (Diuris flavescens)* (prepared by Paget 2010 and updated August 2019), with additional columns ('achieved' and 'comments') that detail if each management action was achieved and any relevant comments for that year.
 - b. Additional rows that detail each of the conditions of this Threatened Species Licence.
 - c. A report from a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist detailing and assessing the performance of the proposed works on the population dynamics and ongoing viability of *Diuris flavescens*, including updated mapping and counts of *Diuris flavescens* over the site.

The results of these reports will be used to recommend further action or amendments to the management plan.

10. Mowing and maintenance activities must not occur during wet weather or result in wheel ruts or soil compaction.
11. Mid Coast Council must apply for a new Threatened Species Licence prior to the expiry date of this licence if Council wish to continue with the activities. The new Threatened Species Licence will need to include an evaluation of the success of the management actions shown in Table 1 management plan and an update of the management plan where required.

Threatened Species Licence

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016



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Environment**

Note it is an offence under s2.14(4) of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* to breach a condition of a licence.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nicole Davis".

NICOLE DAVIS
A/ Senior Team Leader Planning
Hunter Central Coast
Biodiversity and Conservation Division

(by Delegation)

