ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT
PERMIT APPLICATION
S60 HERITAGE ACT NSW – 1977

RESEARCH DESIGN,
EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY
& HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

Cathedral Rest Park
73 King Street, Newcastle
NSW

Park Infrastructure and
Landscaping works

Jaki Baloh and Martin Carney

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group
Pty Ltd

for

Newcastle City Council

November 2012
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Cover Image

Christ Church Cathedral
Barbara Moore Collection c.1840 – 1868
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Documentary Research

Existing Christ Church records date back to only 1826 and the first burial recorded, numbered “one”, is at the beginning of that year. There is evidence to show that burials were occurring in the church’s vicinity at least in the early 1820s and probably dating back to the earlier 1812 version of the church. There is also some evidence to suggest that the burial grounds were originally more extensive than indicated on the 1822 proposed plan for the site and that the shape it took on in the mid 19th century is a limited view of the sites earliest use.

The Christ Church Cathedral and burial ground did not have officially granted land until 1817 according to the plan amended by Captain Wallis. However, the arrangement does not appear to have been formalised by a Crown Grant until the 27th of April 1859 when 1 acre, 3 roods and 6 perches were allocated to the church, signed by the governor of New South Wales, William Denison. Despite the lack of explicit and existing sources, it is still likely that burials were to taking place in this general area before 1817, regardless of the legal status of the land.

As the only cemetery in Newcastle for some time and open to all Christian denominations, the Christ Church burial ground was used frequently until the 1840s. Other denominations established their own cemeteries and use of Christ Church declined despite the fact that Newcastle’s population doubled from the mid 1850s. During the 1860s provisions for a public cemetery were discussed to accommodate the growing population and their deceased.

The history of the cemetery was marked by various accounts of the condition of its grounds. As early as 1826 the “ruinous state” of the church and grounds has been at issue. Examples of pig, sheep and human traffic through the cemetery and over use of the burial space and the surfacing of human remains are evidence of ongoing disturbance to the soil profile.

It took many years for the decline in use of the Christ Church burial ground to culminate in a final discontinuation. So long in fact, that council created a new law that gave itself the power to pass by-laws “regulating” the interment of the dead in 1881. After this time there are three entries in the burial register, attracting litigation and the cause of much contention between the council and the church. Once removed from use and as the uncertainty of its redevelopment grew, the burial ground began to suffer from neglect and the overgrowth of vegetation. The cemetery languished until the 1960s conversion which uprooted the remaining headstones and wild vegetation and installed terraces, retaining walls and park benches. This process rejuvenated the area however it came at the cost of its integrity as a historical site.

Significance

The study site is recognised on the State Heritage Register with Christ Church Cathedral its moveable collection, park and cemetery. The cemetery is one of the earliest and longest surviving burial grounds in New South Wales. It has retained the same basic shape since the original 1823 town plan of Newcastle and is an important link to the historical urban landscape. The cemetery has long been connected with a place of religious devotion in various forms, from the early church to the 1883 cathedral. As a cultural space in a growing city both the cemetery and
cathedral demonstrate remarkable continuity and lasting significance. Interred there, in various conditions are the remains of possibly thousands of inhabitants of Newcastle from its earliest occupation to the 1880s. The site also has strong associations in both life and death with persons of historical importance including the architect of the aesthetically and technically State significant cathedral John Horbury Hunt, also the first bishop of Newcastle William Tyrrell and the first mayor of Newcastle James Hannell.

This report also recognises the site at a state level for its archaeological research potential and ability to demonstrate the past through its remains. Many cemeteries exist in Australia yet they are not usually subject to academic enquiry. As such the data they offer researchers regarding the material expression of death in historical society is from an abundant resource that is scarcely investigated for several reasons. When examined archaeologically they give insight to the continuities and changes in that expression over time. Furthermore, each inhumation is unique to the individual therefore the data obtained from each burial is rare in itself. However, some important information regarding the condition and therefore significance of the site has not yet been considered. The process of erosion in particular is of importance as a long term impact that affects the entire site and its potential historical remains. In addition to this, interments, exhumations and landscaping have each contributed to extensive changes in the subsurface in many unknown locations. The initial depth of the interments and evidence of later filling provides some degree of comfort in estimating the integrity of the study site. However the degree of latter disruption aside, the condition of individual undisturbed inhumations in the sandy soil profile is untested.

The archaeological integrity of the cemetery is not entirely intact, nor fully understood, however this does not diminish its value as a State significant site on both cultural and scientific grounds.

Physical Evidence

Cathedral Rest Park was utilised as a burial ground for almost a century and it is clear from research that the site has undergone complex changes, not all of which can be fully understood from the documentary record. Hundreds of years of erosion, thousands of interments, exhumations and significant landscaping have all occurred on the site and affected the integrity of the subsurface to varying degrees in many known and unknown locations.

The ground level of the rest park is higher than the surface of surrounding streets. The land was deforested and the natural erosion it is subject to has been exacerbated due to European occupation. Despite this, there were no exposed examples of the soil profile found during inspection. To combat the effects of erosion some tiers and retaining walls of various sizes have been installed in affected areas of the park: the King St and Wolfe St frontages, the north east corner and near the front of the cathedral itself.

Inspection reveals that the study site is presently unoccupied and is characterised by sloping grassed areas and several old trees planted along the western and southern boundaries and within the park itself. There is no overt evidence of graves in the main area of the cemetery, all burial markers were removed or relocated during the 1960s with the exception of the Hannell Monument in front of the cathedral. Built elements of the site that disturb the ground surface include a concrete lined storm water drain, picnic tables, park benches, concrete footpaths, wire mesh fencing on the eastern boundary, sandstone retaining walls on the north
and west boundaries. There are also terraced areas supported by landscaping rocks from the 1970s redevelopment. Lastly some street lights with associated electrical service trench and water standpipes

Observations from archaeological excavation of the top 150mm of the soil profile in August 2012 describe a clear stratigraphic profile consisting of topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil varied in depth due to the geomorphological influences of tree roots and erosion. This overlay a demolition deposit containing rubble from the removal of mortuary structures and gravestones. The fragmentary nature of the uncovered building material – whole and broken brick, fragmented sandstone and concrete fragments – suggests the removal of the gravestones was a destructive process. The bricks and concrete are believed to be the remains of the original memorials and associated constructions. Evidence from the test pits suggests that the subsoil deposit dates from the mid to late twentieth century.

GPR survey has taken a deeper look at the soil profile and has determined that within the general area of the development there are 113 potential graves. Most were detected 70cm below the surface or more but one gave a reading at 50cm although this is more likely to be an exhumation. There are very few areas on their plan that indicate areas possibly free of burials.

Bore testing in the north and south of the site has discovered approximately 0.60-0.70m of topsoil that has formed over an imported sandy fill that ranges from 0.65cm thick in the north to 1.70m in the south. Below this is a residual soil, the test was concluded at approximately 3m below the surface. The significant build up of sandy fill in the south of the site is likely to originate as sand deposited from excavation of the adjoining cathedral site when it was under construction. Also from grading and landscaping works that took place in the mid 20th century. Therefore it is not improbable that in the south of the site, evidence of some burials may occur as much as 2.30m below the current ground surface.

Recommendations

The results of previous archaeological work and the current study have been compiled with GPR and bore testing results to determine the areas least likely to infringe on significant archaeological remains. These areas are to be utilised instead of sensitive locations. As such no impact is inferred or intended by the proposed works to in situ inhumations, grave markers or locations. Despite this, the potential for the discovery of previously disturbed or exhumed human remains, headstones and grave goods exists and is largely unpredictable. The discovery of human remains in situ or ex situ will be dealt with in terms of the relevant legislation depending on the specific incidence. Several pieces of legislation may apply, including but not limited to the Coroners Act, the Public Health Act and the Cemetery Conversion Act.

Newcastle City Council should consider notifying the Coroner and Newcastle Police of the works program. The Council should also have prepared in advance a statement, brochure or leaflet should the public enquire as to the nature of the works.

The works programme will be carried out under archaeological supervision in terms of the method set out in Section 6.0, with the brief of responding to the research design set out in Section 5.0 and compliance with permit conditions.

Statement of Archaeological Heritage Impact
Based on development plans and the potential archaeology at the site, the works proposed will have nil impact on the heritage potential of the study site. Disarticulated human remains and fragments of headstone, grave surrounds or grave goods may be uncovered however these will be handled within the relevant guidelines and statutes pertinent to them and be retained at the study site.

The heritage value of the study site will be enhanced by a better understanding of the condition of the site, the nature of the remains, the development and modification of the land form. It will be further enhanced by the envisaged re-vitalisation of the study as a public area, and relevant interpretative signage.
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Figure 1.1 Lot 1-2, DP 36886 study location highlighted in red. Mulimbah Cottage site highlighted in green. Google Maps (2012)
Figure 1.2  Study location, State Heritage Register item 01858 in red.
Nearmap (2012)
Figure 1.3 Heritage Map, Newcastle LEP 2012, Cathedral Park highlighted in blue, old Mulimbah Cottage site in green
Newcastle Cathedral Park and Cemetery form Item A6 on Sheet HER_004K of the LEP
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Newcastle City Council has commissioned the Archaeological Management and Consulting Group to prepare documentation to accompany a permit application under S60 of the Heritage Act NSW, 1977 including a research design, excavation methodology and heritage impact statement. The report conforms to Heritage Office Guidelines for Archaeological Assessment.¹

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study site for this report is that piece of land described as Cathedral Park Lots 1 and 2 in Land Titles Office Deposited Plan 36886. Adjoining the study site and part of the current development plan is the Mulimbah Cottage site Lot 1 in Land Titles Office Deposited Plan 76185. The street address is 93 King Street, Newcastle, Parish of Newcastle, County of Northumberland.

1.3 SCOPE

This report does not consider the potential Aboriginal archaeology of the study site. However, any Aboriginal sites and objects are protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act (see Section 1.5.2).

The heritage value of the structures, infrastructure, monuments and grave markers currently standing on the study site is not assessed as part of this report.

The discovery of unknown and unassessed remains will require additional assessment.

1.4 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This report was written by Jaki Baloh and Martin Carney with the assistance of Ivana Vetta. It uses and expands on previous studies and existing research by EJE Landscape Pty Ltd, Suters Pty Ltd, Newcastle City Council, Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, GBG Australia and SMEC Australia Pty Ltd. For more information see Section 1.6.

The collections used were the Mitchell Library, National Library of Australia, the Newcastle Region Library, State Records of NSW, Hunter Photobank and University of Newcastle Cultural Collections.

1.5 STATUTORY CONTROLS AND HERITAGE STUDIES

1.5.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 affords automatic statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof. The Act defines relics as:

Relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:
(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales.

¹ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996).
not being Aboriginal settlement, and
(b) is of State or local heritage significance

Sections 139 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit has been issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

1.5.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended) affords protection to all Aboriginal objects and is governed by the NSW, Office of Environment and Heritage. These objects are defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.\(^2\)

It is an offence to destroy Aboriginal objects or places without the consent of the Director-General.\(^3\) Section 86 discusses ‘Harming or desecration Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

(1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object. Maximum penalty:
   (a) in the case of an individual-2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
   (b) in the case of a corporation-10,000 penalty units.

(2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object. Maximum penalty:
   (a) in the case of an individual-500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or
   (b) in the case of a corporation-2,000 penalty units.

(3) For the purposes of this section, “circumstances of aggravation” are:
   (a) that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
   (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.

(4) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place. Maximum penalty:
   (a) in the case of an individual-5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
   (b) in the case of a corporation-10,000 penalty units.

(5) The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.

(6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.

(7) A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.

(8) If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not

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know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).\(^4\)

### 1.5.2.1 Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW

In October 2010 DECCW, now the Office of Environment and Heritage, introduced the “Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW”.\(^5\) This code should be used by individuals or organisations who are contemplating undertaking activities which may harm Aboriginal objects.

This code provides a process whereby a reasonable determination can be made as to whether or not Aboriginal objects will be harmed by an activity, whether further investigation is warranted and whether the activity requires an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application.

If through this or any other process that meets the standards of this code, such as an environmental impact assessment, reasonable steps have been already taken to identify Aboriginal objects in an area subject to a proposed activity and it is already known that Aboriginal objects will be harmed or are likely to be harmed by an activity, then an application should be made for an AHIP. Individuals or organisations who are contemplating undertaking activities which could harm Aboriginal objects should consult this code or engage the services of an appropriately qualified Archaeological consultant to carry out a due diligence study on any proposed development.

This code of conduct was released in response to changes in the NPW Act which now states “A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object” or that “A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place” (NPW Act, Amendment 2010).

### 1.5.3 State Heritage Register and Inventory

The NSW State Heritage Register and Inventory are lists which contains places, items and areas of heritage value to New South Wales. These places are protected under the New South Wales Heritage Act 1977. State significant items are listed with the register, locally significant items are listed with the inventory.

The study site is listed on the State Heritage Register as Item 01858: Christ Church Cathedral, Movable Collections, Cemetery and Park.

### 1.5.4 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia. This can include places and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's EPBC Act.

The study site is not listed on the National Heritage List.

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1.5.5 National Trust Register

National Trust Register is a list of heritage items regulated by the National Trust of Australia.

The study site is not included on the register.

1.5.6 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the federal government.

The study site is not listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

1.5.7 Newcastle Local Environment Plan 2012

Cathedral Park is part of the Newcastle Cathedral Park and Cemetery and is listed as an archaeological site, Item A6; the Mulimbah cottage site is included in the general conservation area of Newcastle. These are found in ‘Schedule 5: Environmental Heritage’ of the Newcastle LEP 2012 (Figure 1.3).

1.5.8 Coroners Act 2009

The Section 4 of the Act provides the following definition of human remains –

"remains" of a deceased person means the body or the remains of the body (or any part of the body or remains of the body) of the person. (cf Coroners Act 1980, s 4).

Section 101 of the Act stipulates the conditions under which human remains may be disposed of and the consents required –

101) Order authorising disposal of human remains
(1) A coroner may, by order in writing, authorise the disposal of human remains.
(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the order may be made by a coroner who:
(a) is holding, has held or is intending to hold an inquest in respect of the death, or
(b) has dispensed with the holding of an inquest in respect of the death.
(3) If the remains are that of a stillborn child and a medical practitioner has not certified the cause of death of the child, the order may be made by a coroner who has been informed by a police officer of the stillbirth and who is, after consideration of any information in the possession of the coroner, satisfied as to the occurrence of the stillbirth.
Note: A post mortem investigation direction may be given by a coroner to an appropriate medical investigator under section 89 (2) for the conduct of an examination of human remains for the purpose of determining whether the remains are those of a stillborn child.
(4) If an order is made under subsection (1) authorising the disposal of human remains and it is established at an inquest that the remains were those of a

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stillborn child, the order is valid and is taken to have been made under subsection (3). 8

1.5.9 The Public Health Act

The Public Health Regulation 2012 as made under the Public Health Act 2010 controls the exhumation of human remains. It states that:

69) Exhumation without approval prohibited
   (1) A person must not exhume the remains of a body unless the exhumation of those remains has been:
       (a) ordered by a coroner, or
       (b) approved by the Director-General.

70) Application to exhume remains
   (1) An application for approval to exhume the remains of the body of a dead person may be made to the Director-General by:
       (a) an executor of the estate of the dead person, or
       (b) the nearest surviving relative of the dead person, or
       (c) if there is no such executor or relative available to make the application—a person who, in the opinion of the Director-General, is a proper person in all the circumstances to make the application.

71) Approval to exhume remains
   (1) The Director-General may:
       (a) grant an approval to exhume the remains of a body, subject to any conditions specified in the approval.

72) Exhumation not to take place without an authorised officer present
   (1) A person must not proceed with an exhumation unless an authorised officer or a member of staff of the Ministry of Health is present at the exhumation.
   (2) A person must not proceed with an exhumation if the authorised officer or Ministry staff member who is present at the exhumation orders the exhumation to stop.

As such, approval must be sought from the Coroner’s Office prior to excavation of remains and overseen by the NSW Department of Health. If the application is successful, standard conditions apply to ensure compliance with recommendations. These relate to:

- The condition, identification and location of graves
- Exhumation, including dewatering, shoring and protection of surrounding graves
- Provision of personal protective equipment and other personnel issues
- Screening of graves
- Transport of remains
- Supervision (normally a liaison by a Department of Health or Environmental Health Officer with those exhuming the remains)

The Public Health Act also makes certain provisions regarding ashes collected from cremation:

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Under clause 43 of the Public Health (Disposal of Bodies) Regulation, 2002 the cremation authority (according to the reasonable directions of the applicant or deceased) must either:

- give the ashes to the applicant or
- place the ashes in a burial ground or adjacent dedicated land or
- retain the ashes or
- where the applicant has not claimed the ashes within a reasonable time, the cremation authority, after giving 14 days notice to the applicant, may dispose of the ashes.

The NSW Department of Health website confirms that ashes are determined to be human remains, however also advises that:

Because the body is cremated at such a high temperature all micro-organisms are destroyed. Remaining ashes are inert. There is therefore, no public health risks associated with handling ashes.\(^9\)

Thus, in terms of this Act, any ashes scattered on the study site do not trigger action under this act.

1.5.10 Conversion of Cemeteries Act 1974 - Sect 16

Part 3:16; Remains not to be disturbed

a) The council, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission or any person or body of persons shall take due care not to unearth or disturb the remains of any person who is buried in, or the ashes of any person which have been placed in or on, the conversion land.

b) If any remains or ashes referred to in subsection (1) are unearthed or disturbed, the council shall cause those remains or ashes to be reverently interred anywhere in the conversion land.

c) Nothing in this section prevents the removing of any remains or ashes pursuant to section 15 (3).\(^10\)

1.6 RELEVANT STUDIES AND PREVIOUS REPORTS

1.6.1 EJE Landscape (February 1991) Extension to Cathedral Park and Mulimbah Cottage Heritage Study: Final Report prepared for Newcastle City Council

The Mulimbah cottage was built in the early 1840s on allotments adjacent to the cathedral cemetery, the property was purchased by the church in 1953. Newcastle Council then obtained the property in 1987 to extend the open space at Cathedral Park and commissioned EJE Landscape to determine the most suitable means of redeveloping the park within that brief. This area is not within the current study site however, as an adjacent property and later addition to the church grounds and parkland it has been included as a related previous study.

The site is described as one hectare on the north facing slop of Newcastle Hill. Across the site there is a moderately steep 1:7 grade. The fall is relatively consistent, with changes occurring only in areas of development such as the cottage


and terracing. There is approximately a 16 metre difference between the south west corner and the north westerly corner. The demolition of the building may have occurred in the mid to late 1950s and some regrading may have taken place during this time to allow for vehicle access. Overall the site appears stable and well drained. It is presently serviced by a mains water supply which was extended from Cathedral Park (refer Figures 7.1 and 2).\(^{11}\) According to historical records, a well once existed in front of the stable building close to the Wolfe Street entrance, although no evidence of it has been found.

Only the lower section of the north east corner of Mulimbah cottage remains visible and intact. This includes the blind windows and the steps up to the former front porch. Generally the wall is in fair condition despite damage caused by previous demolition works, the steps however are in a poor state of repair. Weed growth has contributed to the disintegration of the in situ relics. Exploratory digs were undertaken around the perimeter of the building that suggests all below ground material is still present.\(^{12}\) Of the grounds, the eastern section of the inter-terrace retaining wall and the central steps connecting the upper and lower front terraces remain.\(^{13}\) Further exploratory digs uncovered two pathways, one of which was composed of 25mm thick concrete and in poor condition, linking King Street steps with the central steps. The second was sandstone and joins the central steps to the main steps.

The report assessed the site as locally significant for its association with the Kemp-Parnell and Croft families and archaeologically significant for the remaining relics that demonstrate a rare example of Georgian architecture in the Newcastle area. The archaeological recommendations made include site inspection of the relics, review of the heritage study and development proposal, application for excavation permit and inspections of work to ensure compliance with Heritage Council guidelines.

1.6.2 Suters Architects (January 2000) Wolfe Street Sandstone Retaining Wall Conservation Works, Newcastle, NSW, for Newcastle City Council

This is a short report composed to assess and make recommendations regarding a part of a failing retaining wall on Wolfe Street. This is not on the current study site but is related by connection to the Mulimbah Cottage site.

1.6.3 Douglas Partners (August 2003) Report on Geotechnical Investigation of Cathedral Park Sandstone Wall, King Street, Newcastle, prepared for Suters Architects on behalf of Newcastle City Council.

This report contains the results of geotechnical investigation of a section of sandstone wall along the northern boundary of Cathedral Park, King Street, Newcastle. The wall had deteriorated and the investigation was conducted to canvass restoration options for the wall. It is discussed in further detail in Section 3.2.3.

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\(^{11}\) EJE (1991) 32
\(^{12}\) EJE (1991) 34
\(^{13}\) EJE (1991) 37
1.6.4 Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (September 2004a) Cathedral Rest Park, King Street, Newcastle: Conservation Policy and Archaeological Management Plan for Newcastle City Council

The policy presented in this report is based on the Skeletal Remains Guidelines issued by the NSW Heritage Office. Newcastle City Council commissioned Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd to prepare the management plan as a precursor to an archaeological assessment of the site. The objective of the conservation policy is to maintain and protect the cultural significance of the Cathedral Rest Park. To this end nine points have been stipulated. In summary, the rest park is assessed as State significance, is to be treated with dignity and that it remains undisturbed and conserved. An interpretation of the park is essential, provided any disturbances be preceded by historical research and archaeological investigation under the appropriate permit to ensure the maximum amount of information is recorded. If human remains are disturbed, they should be treated in a dignified manner during excavation or analysis and be reinterred at the site.

The archaeological management policy addresses excavation and management issues in the event that archaeological investigation is required. These include personnel, occupational health and safety, recording, access, security, public participation, management committee, publication protocols, media, interpretation, curated material and professional access to data.

1.6.5 Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (September 2004b) Cathedral Rest Park, King Street, Newcastle: Archaeological Assessment and Research Design for Newcastle City Council

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd was commissioned by Newcastle City Council to create an archaeological assessment for the Cathedral Rest Park, King Street, Newcastle. The purpose of the assessment was:

- To clearly document the history of occupation in the study area and the locations of all known historic heritage sites, items, areas, landscapes, etc (including surface and underground items);
- To assess the potential of archaeological deposits in the strata to be excavated by the proposed works;
- To address the likely significance of any deposits; and
- To recommend an appropriate methodology for dealing with the archaeological potential while progressing with the proposed development.

The proposed works would impact the King Street retaining wall of the Cathedral Park, built in 1869. The wall required restoration and drainage works. Restoration of damaged or missing sections of the wall was proposed as well as the poisoning of tree roots. The installation of a rubble drain and storm water pit behind was also proposed. The works were proposed to affect an area of approximately 15m long, 5m wide and 1.5m deep.14

The assessment considered historic occupation in the study area and determined that there is a moderate potential for historical archaeological deposits and human remains to survive in the proposed works area and that if in situ, their cultural significance would be high.15

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14 Austral (2004b) 1
15 Austral (2004b) 71
It recommended the application for an s140 excavation permit saw complete archaeological excavation achieved prior to any proposed works. That all works are conducted in accordance with the Conservation Policy and Archaeological Management Policy for the site and that excavation and works are subject to a stop work provision was also part of the recommendations.

1.6.6 Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (November 2004c) Hannell Monument, Cathedral Park, Newcastle: Archaeological Monitoring of Restoration Works Final Report Prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Newcastle City Council

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to record the in situ above ground Hannell Monument structure and the sub surface deposits surrounding it. The results of the work are discussed in more detail in Section 3.2.1.

1.6.7 Newcastle City Council (March 2007) DRAFT Cathedral Park Newcastle Conservation and Interpretation Plan

The report is an initiative of Newcastle City Council and aims to identify directions for interpreting and conserving Cathedral Park. It begins by providing a brief historical context for the site and examining physical evidence. It also reviews current management and maintenance. The heritage significance of the site assessed according to the relevant heritage criteria for 2007. The report also sets out a conservation policy, interpretation plan and recommendation for future management, including the reinstatement of some headstones.

1.6.8 Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (August 2011) Christ Church Cathedral Rest Park, Newcastle: Archaeological Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact for Newcastle City Council

This report covers the historical archaeological assessment of the former Christ Church Burial Ground, Newcastle. The assessment was undertaken to define the history of the area prior to the formulation of a redevelopment plan for the parkland. The conservation and relocation of 10 gravestones to their original places was proposed as part of the redesign. The archaeological assessment considered the implications of removing the gravestones from their current location and returning them to the site of known graves. All grave numbers refer to the original 1966 plan, which gave each grave an individual number and recorded any inscription present. The 1966 plan is also used in the current report (Figure 2.13).

The assessment was undertaken to define the history of the area prior to the formulation of a redevelopment plan for the parkland. The conservation and relocation of 10 gravestones to their original places was proposed as part of the redesign. It found that the archaeological potential and cultural significance of the site was high. In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development several recommendations were put forward. These included that the results of the assessment be taken into consideration of the development plan, that gravestones could be removed for conservation and repair and then replaced if an exemption application was approved by the NSW Heritage Council. Furthermore that an s60 permit would be required to authorise the construction of the boardwalk and other landscaping work and these works be preceded by archaeological investigation in areas of impact. That the client should provide time in the construction schedule for the archaeological program and contractors on site be provided with a Heritage Induction to inform them of areas of archaeological sensitivity.
1.6.9 Austral (August 2012) Christ Church Cathedral Rest Park, Newcastle, Archaeological Test Excavation Results DRAFT Report Prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Newcastle City Council

As recommended by Austral (August 2011), ten memorial stones were to be conserved and returned to their original locations using the 1966 plan of the cemetery. Small, hand excavated test trenches reaching only 150mm deep examined the soil profile and potential impact of concrete collars to be installed to hold the grave markers in place. The results of the work are discussed in more detail in Section 3.2.2.

1.6.10 Archaeological Management and Consulting Group Pty Ltd (September 2012) Geotechnical Bore Testing – Archaeological Supervision, Exemption Notification – s57(2) NSW Heritage Act, Newcastle Cathedral Cemetery Grounds – SHR 01858, Church Street, Newcastle, NSW

An application for Exemption Notification s57(2) of the Heritage Act NSW (1977) was submitted following a GPR study that identified areas of no subsurface activity on the study site. Geotechnical bore testing was proposed for these areas as they were determined to have nil identifiable impact on potential archaeology.

1.7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to Sarah Cameron and James Clarence for their assistance during this project.
2.0 SITE HISTORY

The following site history is a combination of summaries from previous and related studies EJE Landscape (1991), Newcastle City Council (2007) Austral (2004a), (2004b), (2004c), (2011) and (2012). The account is also supplemented by new research conducted by Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC).

2.1 PRE-EUROPEAN

Indigenous habitation in Newcastle is known from archaeology to have begun thousands of years ago. The group historically associated with land use and ownership is the Awabakal people. Archaeological sites at the heart of Newcastle CBD on the Hunter River provide evidence for Aboriginal habitation of the area during the Holocene. Shortland, the first white man to record the location in any detail, reported when he visited the area in 1797 that an indigenous population already occupied the place later to be known as King’s Town and then Newcastle.

2.2 SETTLEMENT HISTORY

Newcastle was officially discovered by Europeans when Lieutenant Shortland of the ship Reliance recorded its position as they sailed past the mouth of the Hunter River in September 1797. An in depth survey of the area did not occur until 1801 which prompted the establishment of an outpost consisting of a non-commissioned officer, eight privates and twelve prisoners. This first attempt did not persist, and in February 1802 Governor King decided it would be withdrawn. In 1804, a second settlement was established and the town of Newcastle, originally named King’s Town, was proclaimed. It was from this point that the systematic exploration and exploitation of the Hunter River region began.

The second settlement of Newcastle did not grow quickly. The small party led by Lieutenant Menzies was only slowly supplemented by the arrival of ships such as The Coromandel in 1804. Many of its human cargo of convicts were dispersed to agricultural ventures and some twenty Englishmen sent to Coal Harbour, presumably to join the coal mining effort. Thus the population lingered at approximately one hundred people for the first several years and this figure was

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17 Steele in AMAC (July 2002) 94
19 Historical Records of Australia, (1915) Vol 3, p. 168-169
20 Historical Records of Australia, (1915) Vol 3, p. 528
21 NSW State Records A.O. Reel 6039 sz756, p. 283
22 Historical Records of Australia, (1915) Vol 4, p. 636
dominated by the labouring male convict demographic.\textsuperscript{23} The small and disciplinary nature of the population there can be seen in the physicality of the developing town.

The main street of the convict settlement was High or George Street (now Watt Street) which ran from the wharf to the commandant’s house. The town was laid out, in an irregular fashion, around this. Most of the first structures were built of timber. From 1816, there was some brick-making and stone-quarrying for the construction of government buildings.\textsuperscript{24} Until 1820, most of the convicts lived in huts built of timber and plaster with bark or shingle roofs. There were 71 dwellings of this sort in Newcastle by 1820. The huts were then replaced with barracks, for the accommodation of most of the convicts.\textsuperscript{25}

Governor King instructed the commandant Lt. Menzies to read Church of England prayers every Sunday in the new settlement at Newcastle. Similar instructions given in 1810 say that prayers to the convicts were to be read “when the weather permits.” This suggests that no church building was large enough to house the 100 convicts. A later depiction exists of a wooden slab church building that is said to have been built in 1812 on the site of the current cathedral, but no other record of it is extant (Figure 2.3). Governor Macquarie visited the settlement in 1816 and is reported as saying that the settlement required a church. The foundation stone for the church was laid by Captain James Wallis on 1 January 1817. The plan was drawn by a convict, James Cloassey and amended by Captain Wallis and the church, named ‘Christ Church’ by Governor Macquarie, was completed later that year. Military administration of the church ended in 1821 with the appointment of the Reverend George Middleton as Chaplain.\textsuperscript{26}

\subsection*{2.3 CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL BURIAL GROUNDS}

It is not known with certainty when and where the first burials were made in Newcastle.\textsuperscript{27} However, documentary research suggests the use of the Christ Church Cathedral study site as the burial ground possibly began as early as 1802 or 1804, but more definitely by 1817.\textsuperscript{28} An undated and unattributed typewritten document in the Newcastle Anglican Diocese Archives entitled “The First burials in Christ Church Cemetery” state that the first burials in the area were believed to be convict colliers who died in 1802 under the command of Dr. Mason and buried near Christ Church.\textsuperscript{29} It also cites the accidental death and burial of Archibald Scott in 1804 as the first recorded burial in Christ Church grounds, although no other evidence was discovered to corroborate this claim.\textsuperscript{30}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{23} Historical Records of Australia, (1915) Vol 7, pp. 280-281; Turner (1980) p.10
\bibitem{24} Turner (1997) p.16
\bibitem{25} Turner (1997) p.17
\bibitem{26} Goold (1951b), 65
\bibitem{27} Murray (1991): 5
\bibitem{28} EJE Architecture (1990): 5
\bibitem{29} Austral (2011) 15
\bibitem{27} Austral (2004b) 27
\bibitem{28} Austral (2011) 16
\bibitem{29} Newcastle Anglican Diocese Archives “The First burials in Christ Church Cemetery”
\bibitem{30} Austral (2011) 16
\bibitem{29} Sydney Gazette, 29/4/1804
\bibitem{30} Austral (2011) 16
\bibitem{30} Historical Records of Australia Vol I-VI
\end{thebibliography}
The Christ Church Cathedral and burial ground did not have officially granted land until 1817 according to the plan amended by Captain Wallis. However, the arrangement does not appear to have been formalised by a Crown Grant until the 27th of April 1859 when 1 acre, 3 roods and 6 perches were allocated to the church and signed by the governor of New South Wales, William Denison. Despite the lack of explicit and existing sources, the records do not point to any other burial ground at this time. Thus it is likely that burials were taking place in this area before 1817, regardless of the legal status of the land.

Existing Christ Church records date back to only 1826 and the first burial recorded, numbered “one”, is at the beginning of that year. There is evidence to show that burials were occurring in the church’s vicinity at least in the early 1820s and probably dating back to the earlier 1812 version of the church. A newspaper report in the Newcastle Morning Herald of 1902 gives the inscriptions of headstones in the Christ Church Burial Ground which bear the dates 1819 (Private James Aston, drowned), 1820 (David Dickson), 1821 (Matthew Fraser) and 1823 (Colour Sgt. James Smith). This is contrary to a report in the same paper from 1887 that suggested that the oldest remaining headstone dated to 1826. Furthermore, the Newcastle City Council (NCC) Cemetery Index lists records from Christ Church Cathedral Cemetery date as early as 1819 and until as late as 1894; this contradicts the later suggested cessation date for the cemetery of 1884, which will be discussed later.

The 1822 proposed plan for the Church and its grounds shows roughly the same dimensions as that recorded in the 1860 town map of Newcastle, that is 1 acre, 3 roods and 6 perches (0.72 ha) (Figure 2.5 -Figure 2.7). However, evidence exists to suggest the burial grounds were originally more extensive than indicated on the proposed plan. Excavations for the construction of a theatre in 1915 at the Borough Markets on Hunter Street, north of the current burial ground site (Figure 2.5-Figure 2.9) discovered and exhumed human remains spread over a considerable area. In particular a complete skeleton in an excellent state of preservation was found laid out in a coffin. Some of the burials were later identified as belonging to the Platt family from the 1830s, yet they occur outside the proposed boundaries of the 1822 plan and no Platt graves are shown on the plan of the cemetery made in 1866. This suggests that during the 1830s, the Christ Church burial ground may have extended beyond the boundaries depicted in the proposed 1822 and the subsequent 1860 and 1873 plans (Figure 2.7-Figure 2.8).

It is thought that the burial ground at Christ Church was open to all Christian denominations. In 1842 a Roman Catholic cemetery was opened near Cottage

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31 Austral (2011) 16
Crown Grant, 27 April 1859
Newcastle Glebe Listings 1878
Austral (2011) 22
32 Austral (2004b) 27
33 Newcastle Morning Herald 15/3/1902
34 Newcastle Morning Herald 27/7/1887
36 Austral (2004b) 27-28
37 Austral (2004b) 27-28
Creek and nearby a Presbyterian cemetery from 1844. These events align with a clear decline in the number of deceased shown in the Christ Church burial register, suggesting that Roman Catholics and Presbyterians were previously being buried at Christ Church before this.\(^{38}\)

It was not until 1847 that the Diocese of Newcastle was established with Reverend William Tyrell becoming the first Bishop of Newcastle.\(^{39}\) Reverend Arthur Selwyn was appointed as the first Dean of Newcastle in 1867 and was incumbent at Christ Church from 1867 until his death in 1899.\(^{40}\)

Newcastle’s population doubled from the mid 1850s, yet the boundaries of Christ Church burial ground reached their largest point certainly by 1860 (Figure 2.7). During the 1860s there was much discussion regarding the provision of a public cemetery to accommodate the growing population and their deceased. A site at Waratah was purchased by the government to fulfil this need, however it is not stated whether the Waratah site was eventually used or not.\(^{41}\) It is uncertain whether this is the same site indicated by the NCC Cemetery Index records for North Waratah Cemetery which would place the use of the site earlier than the 1860s and between 1843-1899.\(^{42}\) North Waratah was also known as Mayfield, which was home to a burial ground in the church yard of St Andrews between 1862 and 1902, which may align with the date of government purchase of land in Waratah.\(^{43}\) Regardless of these details, the community were certainly burying their dead in this area and other places outside of the Christ Church burial ground by the mid 19th century. The rising use of denomination specific cemeteries as a result of the lack of a public cemetery does much to explain the ‘marked decline’ in usage of the Christ Church burial ground during this time despite the population growth from the 1850s.

The documentary record for the Christ Church burial ground in the latter half of the 19th century is punctuated by evidence of erosion and overuse of the land. Even as early as 1826:

“The Grand Jurors have felt it their duty to visit the Church-yard, which, for want of a fence, has been made a thoroughfare; the pigs being permitted to root the graves; they have also examined the ruinous state of the Church, and find the walls in a dilapidated state, the same not having been originally built perpendicular.”\(^{44}\)

The problem seems to have persisted well into the 1860s as people continued to use the thoroughfare unchecked by the introduction of a fence, seen in place in a

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\(^{38}\) AHMS (2001) 25-26

\(^{39}\) AMAC (June 2012) Final Archaeological Report Kirkwood House, James Fletcher Hospital, 15 Church Street, Newcastle for NSW Department of Commerce, Newcastle and Hunter – New England Health, Sydney, 26

\(^{40}\) AMAC (June 2012) 26

\(^{41}\) Newcastle Chronicle 8/1/1868, 29/4/1868, 8/8/1868


\(^{43}\) Newcastle Family History Society (2001) North Waratah (Mayfield), Newcastle, New South Wales: St Andrew’s Church of England burial ground 1862-1902, Adamstown

\(^{44}\) The Monitor 25/8/1826
photograph dated approximately to 1840-1868 (Figure 2.6). There was community demand in the 1868 newspaper report upon the wardens of the church to prevent the use of the grounds as a thoroughfare, as graves along it were regularly defaced. Furthermore, during 1877 there was a campaign to close the Christ Church burial ground due to the alleged overabundance of existing burials and the incidence of human remains reportedly found on the ground surface.

It took many years for the decline in use of the Christ Church burial ground to culminate in a final discontinuation. So long in fact, that council created a new law that gave itself the power to pass by-laws “regulating” the interment of the dead. Section 153 of the Municipalities Act allowed the council to pass by-law No. 3 on the 27th of August 1881. It stated:

“No body shall be interred in any existing cemetery now open, within a distance of 100 yards from any public building, place of public worship, schoolroom, dwelling house, public pathway, road, or place whatsoever within the said municipal district.”

According to this law, the new public cemetery at Sandgate which had been purchased and fenced in 1879 in preparation for this moment must have been outside the municipal district. The Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Cemeteries at West Hunter Street were also closed at this time, as a result.

After 1881 there are only three entries in the burial register; the first two in 1882 and 1884 were subject to litigation. The third and last in December 1884 was Maryanne Sophia Hannell, the first mayor of Newcastle’s wife. No record was found of council prosecution in that case and it is likely she was the last person buried in Christ Church burial yard. By 1890, the remains of deceased spouses were being exhumed from Christchurch Cathedral burial ground so that husband and wife could lie side by side in the new General Cemetery.

Once removed from use the burial ground began to suffer from neglect. The 1954 aerial photograph and the c.1961 photograph show the overgrown and decayed state of the burial ground (Figure 2.10, Figure 2.11).

“Sheep graze among the tilted headstones and sunken graves, and weeds and bushes grow among the tombs carrying the names of Newcastle’s earliest and most illustrious citizens.”

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45 Austral (2004b) 28
Newcastle Chronicle 3/11/1868
46 Newcastle Morning Herald 9 & 31/1/1877, 5/2/1877, 6/2/1877
Austral (2004b) 29
47 Austral (2004b) 30
48 Newcastle Morning Herald 18/8/1882
49 Austral (2004b) 30
50 Newcastle Morning Herald 1/3/1880
AHMS (2001) 26
51 Newcastle Morning Herald 18/08/1882, 24/10/1884
52 Austral (2004b) 32
Coalfield Heritage Group 2000a:50
53 Newcastle Morning Herald 10/5/1902
54 Austral (2004b) 48
55 Farrelly (1968) 42
During the 20th century the future of the site was uncertain. Many proposals for redevelopment were submitted to council by third parties and put forward by council itself. However, none ever came to fruition and the atmosphere of doubt contributed to a downturn in its maintenance.\(^56\) No other activity appears to have been undertaken on site between the closure of the cemetery in 1881 and its conversion into a rest park in the 1960s and 1970s. The closest the cemetery came to redevelopment in that interval was at the instigation of Dean Norman Blow in the late 1940s; his vision for the burial ground included construction of a registry, chapel house and choir school. Even though Blow was killed in a plane crash shortly afterwards, the plan continued for a few years and the adjoining Mulimbah cottage was purchased in 1951 (Figure 2.12).\(^57\) However difficulties arose during the 1950s and the vestry expressed an inability to proceed with the plan any longer.\(^58\) By 1961 the council had proposed, not for the first time, that the cemetery be converted into a rest park, and this indeed became the case after a majority vote at a combined meeting of the vestry, chapter and trustees of the church was in favour of the rest park proposal.\(^59\)

The Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle Cemetery Act was passed in the first half of 1966 to give the majority of the land to the council for conversion to a rest park and approval to remove headstones.\(^60\) Strips of land along the east, south and west boundaries of the burial ground remained with the Cathedral yet are included as part of the study site for this report. Complying with conditions of the Act, council prepared a register and index of evident burials, gave notice that the headstones were to be removed and gave relatives three months in which to remove tombstones and exhume bodies. Only one request for the removal of a headstone was received by the June 1967 deadline and only one grave, that of James Hannell and his wife, was retained in situ.\(^61\)

Conversion of the cemetery into a park finally began with the removal and relocation of legible headstones to the east boundary wall. Those illegible were consigned to use in retaining walls here and in Blackbutt Reserve. Removal of vegetation and landscaping was conducted in 1967 and 1969. Some of the soil removed as a result was planned as top dressing in the rest park and other sites. The scheme was abandoned when human remains were discovered. Other works include the restoration of the King Street wall and installation of an access point therein using the old gates from Maitland town hall. The park was also given a waterfall and a path leading from the gates up the hill. The park was eventually finished in 1972.\(^62\)

\(^{56}\) Goold (1951b) 114  
Rodd (1961)  
\(^{57}\) Murray (1991) 130, 133  
Rodd (1961)  
EJE Architecture (1990) 26  
\(^{58}\) Murray (1991) 131-2  
Rodd (1961)  
NMH 1/6/1961  
\(^{59}\) NMH 1/6/1961  
Rodd (1961)  
Newcastle Sun 27/10/1961  
\(^{60}\) Austral (2004b) 49  
\(^{61}\) NS 1/6/1967  
Newcastle Morning Herald 30/8/1967  
Austral (2004b) 51  
\(^{62}\) NS 16/7/1971  
Austral (2004b) 51
Figure 2.1  Settlement of Newcastle c.a. 1804  
Newcastle with an undulating landscape and dense vegetation in the area of the study site.

Figure 2.2  Newcastle with a distant view of Port Stephens in 1812.  
Showing patches of dense vegetation and extensive clearing in the settlement area.  
Browne, T.R. (1812)
Figure 2.3 Late depiction of the original 1812 church.
The accuracy of this image is not completely reliable as the original "old print" has not been located. No graves are visible in this drawing.
Mitchell Library
Austral (2011) 16

Figure 2.4 Panorama of Newcastle showing the church, hill and remaining natural vegetation from the south west
Originally attributed to Sophia Campbell 1818-1821, re-attributed to Edward Close (1818), National Library Australia.
Figure 2.5  A map of the town of Newcastle on Hunter’s River, 1823-1824
Arrow indicating north, approximate study site highlighted in red
Henry Dangar (1823-1824), AO Map 4385

Figure 2.6  Christ Church Cathedral
Barbara Moore Collection (c.1840 – 1868)
Figure 2.7  Map of Newcastle, 1860
Arrow indicating north, approximate study site highlighted in red
ML Z 1860

Figure 2.8  Plan of the City of Newcastle, Parish of Newcastle, County of
Cumberland, NSW, 1873
NLA Map F 48b
Figure 2.9  1916 Town Map of Newcastle
NSW Lands and Property Information
Austral (2004) 36

Figure 2.10  Aerial Photograph of Newcastle, 22nd of July, 1954
NSW Department of Land and Property Information
Austral (2004) 46
Figure 2.11  Photograph of the Cemetery by Ronald Morrison, c.1961, facing east  
Newcastle Region Library  
Austral (2004) 46

Figure 2.12  Mulimbah Cottage c.a. 1891 by Ralph Snowball, facing south east  
Hunter Photobank 001 001073
Figure 2.13 Cathedral Park Burial Ground Survey of Graves recorded in 1966, retaining walls in orange
Newcastle City Council (1966) Register and Plan of Burials in the Old Church of England Burial Ground, King Street, Newcastle
3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Martin Carney of AMAC Group Pty Ltd inspected the study site on the 10th of August and September of 2012. The site is presently unoccupied and is characterised by sloping grassed areas and several old trees planted along the western and southern boundaries and within the park itself. There is no overt evidence of graves in the main area of the cemetery; all burial markers were removed or relocated during the 1960s with the exception of the Hannell Monument in front of the cathedral.

As the site is located on a slope of Newcastle Hill, the level of the rest park is significantly higher than the ground surface on its surrounding streets. The hill has been deforested and subject to erosion due to European occupation. Despite this, there were no exposed examples of the soil profile found during inspection. To combat the effects of erosion some tiers and retaining walls of various sizes have been installed in affected areas of the park: the King St and Wolfe St frontages, the north east corner and near the front of the cathedral itself.63

Built elements of the site that disturb the ground surface include a concrete lined storm water drain, picnic tables, park benches, concrete footpaths, wire mesh fencing on the eastern boundary, sandstone retaining walls on the north and west boundaries. There are also terraced areas supported by landscaping rocks from the 1970s redevelopment.64 Lastly some street lights with associated electrical service trench and water standpipes.65

3.1 SITE INSPECTION

Figure 3.1  King Street retaining wall in front of the Mulimbah Cottage site outside the boundary of SHR Item 1858, facing south west
AMAC (Image 2723, 10/08/12)

63 Austral (2004) 57
64 Newcastle City Council (2007) 15
65 Austral (2011) 57
Figure 3.2  King Street retaining wall and entrance to park, facing south east
AMAC (Image 2725, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.3  King Street retaining wall and entrance to park, facing south east
AMAC (Image 2726, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.4  King Street retaining wall on Mulimbah Cottage site, outside the boundary of SHR Item 1858, facing east to the study site
AMAC (Image 2727, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.5  King Street retaining wall on Mulimbah Cottage site, outside the boundary of SHR Item 1858, facing west
AMAC (Image 2729, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.6  Southern boundary, Cathedral entrance, facing east
AMAC (Image 2774, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.7  Southern boundary of site facing north
AMAC (Image 2775, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.8  Southern boundary, facing north west over study site and Mulimbah Cottage site to the corner of Wolfe and King Street
AMAC (Image 2772, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.9  High gradient of hillside on adjacent Mulimbah Cottage site, outside the boundary of SHR Item 1858, facing west to Wolfe Street
AMAC (Image 2779, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.10 Western boundary between Cathedral Park and Mulimbah Cottage site, showing relics at ground surface, facing east
AMAC (Image 2739, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.11 North western area of site showing relics at surface, facing south east
AMAC (Image 2740, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.12  Headstones relocated to eastern boundary of Cathedral Park, facing east
AMAC (Image 2754, 10/08/12)

Figure 3.13  Headstones in slope to the north of Image 2754, facing north east
AMAC (Image 2757, 10/08/12)
Figure 3.14  James Hannell Monument in front of the Cathedral, facing south
AMAC (Image 2770, 10/08/12)
3.2 HISTORICAL TAPHONOMY

The disruptive landscaping that took place during this period of redevelopment highlights the significance of the land formation and taphonomic processes for potential archaeology on site. Four major and separate taphonomic processes are likely to be observable: erosion, interments, exhumations and landscaping. These are discussed below in the context of the existing geology of the site and historic land use.

3.2.1 Geology

The study site occurs within the soil landscape known as Hamilton. The Hamilton area is composed of level to gently undulating plains of Quaternary age sand overlying clay deposits. For sand to accumulate into landforms, significant vegetation and coverage would be required as it is not a cohesive soil. However, early depictions of Newcastle only show the natural undulating landscape and very few remaining patches of densely vegetated areas contrasting with areas completely cleared for settlement (Figure 2.1-Figure 2.4). The dominant soil materials in the Hamilton area include loose, soft, brownish black loamy sand topsoil A1 horizon, loose, pale coarse yellow sand A horizon then loose, brown, soft sand B horizon. These types are highly permeable and prone to wind and water erosion.

Erosion taking place on the site is thus inferred as likely to have occurred and likely to have affected the potential archaeology. Erosion is a potentially destructive consequence of clearing vegetation from the study site, especially for archaeological investigation as sensitive cultural deposits are subject to a heightened risk of displacement. Due to the naturally existing and historically exacerbated risks of wind and water erosion on site it is possible that any burials on higher ground may exist closer to the surface of their original burial context than the standard 6 feet depth. In particular those in the southern part of the site where the gradient of the land is more pronounced. Due to the same environmental pressures these burials may also have been displaced horizontally further down the slope. Should any Indigenous sites have been present on or near the surface with in the study site prior to European occupation, these are less likely to survive in situ or at all due to the early clearing and over two centuries of land use and potential erosion.

3.2.2 Land Use

Interments and exhumations are related disturbances, both occurred as part of a historical phase of land use that lasted at least 60 years. Both activities often entailed disruption of up to 6 feet of the subsurface. It is clear from the documentary records that the graves visible in 1966 and thus included on the plan, represent only a fraction of the burials actually made in the burial ground (Figure 2.13). The 1966 plan of the cemetery only lists 253 graves, when the probably still incomplete burial register lists more than 3000. The Newcastle Morning Herald in July 1887, and March to May 1902, list approximately 33 headstones which are either not included in this plan or were illegible by 1966. Even allowing for widespread reuse of...

68 Austral (2004b) 52
69 Austral (2004b) 47
Austral (2004b) 51
graves leaves many burials unaccounted for. As such there is an increased likelihood that grave cuts may overlap or supplant each other. This constant upheaval of the land means that some interments are likely to have been exposed to these disturbances and human skeletal remains may exist displaced from their graves and even higher up in the shifting topsoil.

Another important factor of land formation for the cemetery is the excavation and construction activity that occurred on the site of the cathedral, immediately adjacent to the study site. The earliest accounts of religious devotion in Newcastle suggest the possibility that a small timber building was used for church services until 1817, whereby the original "Christ Church" was built. Historic photographs show that this was a larger building of more substantial construction, and excavation would have occurred in order to lay the stone foundations. The earth that was removed and possibly deposited on the study site during 1817 is as nothing to the large scale excavation required for the construction of the 1883 cathedral. The footprint of the building and its height is vastly increased compared to previous structures. A huge volume of soil was displaced to install the foundations for the current cathedral and the preceding structure. It is likely that some if not all of it may have been deposited on church lands either surrounding the church itself or on the cemetery. This is a possibility as removal of the spoil off site would have been a costly and labour intensive endeavour. This large scale movement of earth around the hillside may have directly contributed to the changing shape of the land on the cemetery site. It may have accreted and built up the gradient of the slope on the north side of the church, which is within the southern extent of the footprint for the proposed development. This slope is of particular interest as the difference in gradient between the mid nineteenth century (Figure 2.9) and the present day is so pronounced (Figure 3.6).

The disuse and neglect of the study site led to a period of vegetation overgrowth (Figure 2.11). When the cemetery was converted into a park in the 1960s and 1970s the landscaping included removal of this vegetation. The disturbance inflicted on the topsoil by root growth was likely doubled when the roots were removed. During conversion the cemetery land was also terraced with retaining walls, three on its northern boundary and one to the north west of the cathedral (Figure 2.13). The retaining wall on the northern side of the cathedral is reinforcing and contributing to the formation of a steep slope from the level of the cathedral down to the level of the cemetery (Figure 3.7). The accumulation of earth in this area will affect the level at which relics may be discovered.

It is not improbable that due to the various acts of excavation, construction and landscaping that occurred adjacent to or on the study site over time that some burials may occur in layers. This is due to either the land being cut down or further buried according to the changing level of the site, particularly in the area of the northern slope of the cathedral. This may also help account for the dwindling number of headstones over time as each time works occurred, they would need to be moved. Some burials in this zone may have been exhumed and moved as well.

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70 Austral (2004b) 51
3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AND SUBSURFACE STUDIES

Cathedral Rest Park was utilised as a burial ground for almost a century and it is clear from research that the site has undergone several complex changes, not all of which can be fully understood from the documentary record. A number of environmental and historical processes have occurred on the site which has affected the stratigraphy of archaeological remains. Aside from some 3200+ documented burials and undocumented burials, the effects of exhumations and landscaping will also have impacted on the archaeological integrity of the remains on the site. It is clear from historical accounts of landscaping during the 1960s-1970s that human skeletal material was present in the removed topsoil indicating the result of various internment and later exhumation practices. It is also evident from previous research of the site that little is known about the pre-1820s use of the site. Previous research has indicated the existence of burials on the other side of King Street. This implies that the earliest boundaries of the cemetery have not been identified; while the location and date of early burials are also un-documented there remains an unknown level of disturbance on the site from this period. As such new works have been undertaken to assess the subsurface remains including Ground Penetrating Radar and Bore Testing. The results of these along with previous archaeological works on the study site are summarised below.

3.3.1 Austral (November 2004c) Hannell Monument, Cathedral Park, Newcastle: Archaeological Monitoring of Restoration Works Final Report Prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Newcastle City Council

The brief for archaeological monitoring was to record the in situ above ground structure of the Hannell Monument and the sub surface deposits associated with it. The monument was removed in pieces from the pediment and pedestal to the vault capstones. The capstones had numerous small shallow square incisions around the edges that once held the cast iron fence. Approximately 100mm was excavated from the ground surface around the sides of the vault to find solid brickwork. The soil removed was from a single, culturally sterile unit of dark grey sandy loam which may have been introduced during landscaping of the park from 1966-1972, or from the time of construction.

Several artefacts were recovered during the removal of the capstones and they are consistent with the dating of the construction of the vault sometime before 1877. This date was derived from James Hannell’s death, recorded on the tablet of the monument and in documentary sources. Before this investigation, almost nothing was known about the construction of the structure. The monitoring of these works has discovered and recorded the method of joining the various pieces of sandstone within the monument, which was by the use of central dowels made of stronger stone. Evidence has also been found of earlier, unsatisfactory attempts to repair both the monument and vault, which testifies to a desire to conserve these items at some point in the past. The manufacturer of at least some, and possibly all, of the bricks has been discovered; that being Giddey, a local Newcastle manufacturer of the 19th century. No human remains or other subsurface artefacts were disturbed during these works.

71 Austral (August 2011)
72 Austral (November 2004) 23
73 Austral (November 2004) 25
3.3.2 Austral (August 2011) Christ Church Cathedral Rest Park, Newcastle, Archaeological Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact Prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd For Newcastle City Council

Present and former contour maps of the study site have been combined in the below aerial image and were interpreted with observations from site inspection and historical instances of disturbance to delineate zones of soil extraction and deposition. For instance the blue ‘soil deposition’ zone in front of the cathedral is marked as such due to the installation of a retaining wall in the 1970s and the levelling fill that may have been introduced to give the area a level terrace. Furthermore the red zone on the King Street boundary is marked as an area of soil extraction due to significant landscaping of the area also in the 1970s. This tends to align with the results of geotechnical investigation (Section 3.2.6).

Figure 3.15 Interpretation of areas of soil extraction and deposition
Austral (2011) 59
3.3.3 Austral (August 2012) Christ Church Cathedral Rest Park, Newcastle, Archaeological Test Excavation Results DRAFT Report Prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd For Newcastle City Council

As part of the redevelopment, 10 memorial stones are to be conserved and returned to their original location within the burial ground. As recommended by Austral (August 2011) Archaeological Assessment, an exception was granted under Section 57 (2) of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 to undertake archaeological test excavations as replacing the gravestones in their original location could damage potential archaeological features. This report summarises the results of those test excavations.

All grave numbers refer to the original 1966 plan (Figure 2.13) where each grave has an individual number and any inscription present was recorded. The ten replaced headstones are:

- 8 (James and Mary Hannell)
- 29 (George, George Archibald, Maria and Thomas Smith)
- 31 (Joseph, Fanny Ann and Joseph Spragg)
- 65 (William Henry and Mary Ann Whyte)
- 68 (James Hynd)
- 69 (Hannah Rees)
- 75 (Alice Maud Winchester)
- 76 (Corporal John McGill)
- 77 (Francis Wood)
- 81 (Mary Martin)

Prior to archaeological activity the locations of graves were marked by licensed surveyors. At the western end of each grave, where the gravestone formally stood, a 1 metre by 1 metre square was marked out using spray paint to demarcate the excavation area.

The test pits were excavated to 150 millimetres, the maximum proposed depth of impacts related to the concrete “collar” constructed to hold each gravestone. Excavation was conducted using hand tools including trowels, shovels, axes, hand mattocks and hand saws as required. All excavated material was sieved through a 5 millimetre gauge sieve to ensure that all archaeological material was recovered. All excavation followed the guidelines laid out in the Newcastle Cathedral Rest Park Archaeological Research Design (Austral Archaeology 2011).

Excavation revealed a clear stratigraphic profile consisting of topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil varied in depth due to the geomorphological influences of tree roots and erosion. This overlay a demolition deposit containing rubble from the removal of mortuary structures and gravestones. The fragmentary nature of the uncovered building material – whole and broken brick, fragmented sandstone and concrete fragments – suggests the removal of the gravestones was a destructive process. The bricks and concrete are believed to be the remains of the original memorials and associated constructions. Evidence from the test pits suggest that the subsoil deposit dates from the mid to late twentieth century.

Bone was discovered in two trenches. The first was found in Trench 68 (James Hoyd) and the description is limited to “A small fragment of skeletal material was
recovered from this test excavation and was subsequently reburied.” The trench displayed a clear horizon between topsoil and subsoil and modern disturbances and tree roots were absent. However, which exact context the bone fragment came from was not explicitly stated. Second, in Trench 81 (Mary Martin) which contained a <20mm² splinter of what is identified as human bone in the interface between topsoil and subsoil, approximately 100mm deep. Trench 81 was disturbed by a single tree root.

The test excavation resolved that no archaeological constraints exist for the proposed return of the gravestones to their original location. It also observed that the original removal of the gravestones and subsequent landscaping of the park has disturbed the ground to the extent that no *in situ* archaeological features are present within the top 150 millimetres of the soil profile in the grave sites excavated.

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74 Austral (2012) 10
75 Austral (2012) 13-14
Figure 3.16 Location and numbering of gravestones to be replaced as part of Phase 1 Restoration Project
Austral (2012) 5
3.3.4 Douglas Partners (August 2003) Report on Geotechnical Investigation Cathedral Park Sandstone Wall, King Street, Newcastle, prepared for Suters Architects on behalf of Newcastle City Council.

A 15 metre long and 3 metre wide section of the King Street retaining wall in the northeast corner of the study site was the subject of geotechnical investigation in 2003. The wall retains the terraced grassed areas several metres above the ground level of King Street. A section of the wall near the base failed, dislodging sandstone facing blocks and exposing the internal rock and crumbling mortar. Four test bores and one test pit were excavated by hand. Horizontal probing was also conducted through the lower part of the wall where blocks were dislodged, about 1 metre above footpath level.

Overall assessment of the Cathedral Park grounds indicated a sand profile to RL 11.5 AHD, overlying stiff sandy clay to siltstone bedrock at RL 9.1 AHD. Behind the wall and just down slope of King Street, indicated a profile of sandy clay/clayey sand overlying sandstone bedrock at RL 12.3 AHD. Bedrock level beneath the sandstone wall could be at about RL 10 AHD, approximately 14m below the footpath level.

All test areas were within approximately one metre of the King Street Wall and thus the results may be localised and represent disturbance from the construction of the wall rather than the natural soil profile.76

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76 Austral (2004b) 58-62
3.3.5 GBG Australia (October 2012) Geophysical Investigation to Locate Unmarked Grave Sites Within Newcastle Cathedral Cemetery, Newcastle, New South Wales.

The 1966 map of burials supplied by the Newcastle City Council indicated a significant number of burials within the study site and further documentary research suggests the existence of many more unknown burials. As part of the current study to facilitate development on the study site, ground penetrating radar analysis was conducted on the site to assess the nature of subsurface remains. The work was commissioned by James Clarence of the Newcastle City Council and carried out in liaison with Martin Carney of AMAC. The geophysical data collection, processing and analysis were undertaken by staff from GBG Australia. The results of the GPR investigation overlay a survey drawing provided by Newcastle City Council at a scale of 1:200 (Figure 3.17). At the request of AMAC Group the survey points for GPR works were retained in situ and will serve as the basis for calibration, re-survey and future site works grid.

The subsurface features were sorted into three categories:

Probable grave location (plotted in orange hatch) – higher degree of confidence in the target based on recorded response’s target size, amplitude, shape and extent. Typically high amplitude disturbance in the near surface from the grave trench or soil depression occasionally direct evidence of coffin or possible void around body with a broad hyperbolic response at depth.

Possible grave location (plotted in green hatch and border) – lower degree of confidence in target based on near surface soil profile, disturbance and/or soil depression (no clear evidence of coffins). This is either due to low to moderate amplitude response, or the size of the feature is smaller than an adult grave, could therefore be indicating a child grave.

Row of Graves (plotted in brown hatch) - from the interpreted grave locations several potential rows of graves were marked out in the plan.

The sandy soil profile of the site allowed penetration of the signal up to 2.5m depth. As a result, a total number of 86 probable unmarked graves and 27 possible unmarked graves were identified during the investigation. This total of 113 exceeds the 37 graves that were recorded in 1966 as occurring in the current GPR study area. Also, the marked graves from 1966 do not always match the location results from GPR. One possibility is that the headstones were placed at a later date than the burial and may not have been adjacent to the intended deceased person.

The northern part of the site returned more ambiguous GPR results, possibly due to the steeper slope and change in soil composition which may have lowered the signal penetration depth. Fewer graves and no clear lines (of graves?) were detected. However several grave locations were apparent and some strong signal reflection areas were marked as a row of graves.

An interpretation of the survey results are presented below in Figure 3.17 with an older draft version of the proposed development. Probable graves are represented by blue hatching, one probable grave is indicated in red as it may exist above 50cm, possible graves are in green and areas that may be free of graves are dark blue squares. The majority of probable and possible burials occur below 70cm. Two services were also found on the study site, one east to west through the centre of the site and another southwest-northwest in the north east corner.
Figure 3.17 Ground Penetrating Radar Survey showing possible burials and draft 3/10/2012 proposed development at Cathedral Rest Park
GBG Australia (October 2012)
3.3.6 SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (October 2012) Geotechnical Report - Newcastle Cathedral Park for Newcastle City Council

The GPR study discovered five small squares, marked in blue on plan, where no subsurface activity was detected (Figure 3.25). These negative result areas were determined to have nil identifiable impact for geotechnical investigation.

Under exemption notification s57(2) of the Heritage Act NSW (1977) bore testing was conducted on the 17/10/2012 in two of the five GPR negative result areas (Figure 3.18). The Geotechnical team was briefed regarding the archaeological potential of the site by Kevin Hickson of AMAC group. Hickson and Martin Carney of AMAC inspected the works at various intervals.

The holes were drilled via 100mm hand auger, BH01a terminated at 3.70m and BH02a ceased at 3.00m (Figure 3.19-Figure 3.22). Both bores identified the topsoil as silty sand to between 0.60m and 0.75m. Under the topsoil at the bottom of the slope in the north, BH1a found 0.65m of sand fill. In contrast, higher up the slope in the south, the sand fill reached a thickness of 1.70m. Below this fill in both areas a residual soil was also discovered in BH01a at 1.40m below the surface and in BH02a at 2.30m. The sandy fill is a result of human activity on the study site as sediment does not naturally accumulate high on a slope and the natural soil profile was rediscovered far beneath the surface. The contrasting depths of the sandy fill between the north and south bore holes can be partly explained by the excavation and probable disposal of material during the construction phases of the adjoining church and cathedral. Also by the landscaping and terracing that took place in this area during the 1960s and 1970s. BH02a is in the immediate vicinity of where these activities took place whereas BH01a is located further away and is therefore a less likely candidate for a convenient spoil heap and due to the relatively level ground surface it was not in need of terracing.

The report also stated that given the conditions of the subsurface and access constraints, a 5 tonne, well maintained excavator should be able to remove the fill materials and residual soils.
Figure 3.18  Cathedral Park Geotechnical Investigation
SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (2012)
Figure 3.19  Bore testing results BH01a Page 1 of 2
SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (2012)
Figure 3.20  Bore testing results BH01a Page 2 of 2
SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (2012)
Figure 3.21  Bore testing results BH02a Page 1 of 2
SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (2012)
### HAND AUGER - GEOLOGICAL LOG

**HOLE NO.**: BH02a  
**PROJECT**: Cathedral Park Geotechnical Investigation  
**CLIENT**: Newcastle City Council  
**FEATURE**: Landscape Works, Whykeley  
**FILE / JOB NO.**: 30011322  
**SHIFT**: 2 OF 2

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<td>Soil Type, Colour, Plasticity or Particle Characteristic Secondary and Minor Components</td>
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**DRILLING**

- **EQUIPMENT TYPE**: Hand Auger  
- **DATE EXCAVATED**: 17/10/12  
- **LOGGED BY**: BM  
- **CHECKED BY**: CP  
- **Diameter**: 100 mm

**METHOD**

- **N**: Natural Exposure  
- **E**: Excavating Excavation  
- **BH**: Backhoe Bucket  
- **BN**: Buhler Blade  
- **R**: Ripper  
- **T**: Timbering

**PENETRATION**

- **No Resistance**  
- **50 mm diameter**  
- **Bulk Detoured Sample**  
- **Moisture Content**  
- **Hand Pneumatic (USC kPa)**  
- **Vane Shear: P-Peak**  
- **R-Remoulded (unconformed kPa)**  
- **PIT - Plate Bearing Test**

**SUPPORT**

- **W**: Water  
- **I**: Inclined  
- **O**: Offset  
- **F**: Water infiltration  
- **I**: Water outflow

**SAMPLES & FIELD TESTS**

- **U50**: Undisturbed Sample  
- **D**: Disturbed Sample  
- **B**: Bulk Dissolved Sample  
- **MC**: Moisture Content  
- **VS**: Vane Shear: P-Peak  
- **N**: Notionally  
- **P**: Plate Bearing Test

**CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS & SOIL DESCRIPTION**

- **S**: Very Soft  
- **V**: Soft  
- **F**: Firm  
- **Stiff**: Stiff  
- **VS**: Very Stiff  
- **M**: Medium  
- **LB**: Very Loose  
- **D**: Dense  
- **D**: Very Dense

**CONSISTENCY RELATIVE DENSITY**

- **DR**: Dry  
- **M**: Moist  
- **W**: Wet  
- **W**: Wet

**STRUCTURE & OTHER OBSERVATIONS**

SMEC AUSTRALIA

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Figure 3.22  Bore testing results BH02a Page 2 of 2  
SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (2012)
3.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development plans have been informed by archaeological assessments and geotechnical information to determine the most appropriate course of action for rejuvenating Cathedral Park and the adjoining Mulimbah Cottage site. The plans are presented here in three parts and are discussed individually. Each depicts different phases of works involving demolition, grading, tree removal, planting and the installation of new features. This discussion refers only to development occurring within the boundary of SHR Item 01858 as shown in Figure 1.2. Activity within this zone is referenced first in relation to the delineated ‘works’ area and then expands to include all activity within the scope of SHR 01858.

3.4.1 Stage 2 Demolition Plan

Within the boundary of the works area the proposed impacts include the application of herbicide over the entire area in order to remove vegetation. This will also entail the removal of up to 50mm of topsoil. The southern extent of the existing pathway from the King Street entrance will be removed during this stage. This will impact an area slightly larger than the current footprint of the structure. The gravestones currently on the eastern boundary are to be lifted and reinstated in the grounds. Their removal will impact only within the footprint of their current position. In order to reinstate the headstones the topsoil will be disrupted. Based on previous excavation results an impact area could be estimated at 500x500mm square and 115mm depth. The removal of one tree on the southern boundary of the works area is planned, it is labelled 11361. This will not require incursion on the subsurface as the tree stump is being ground out and the roots are to be left in. The dimensions of such an impact are unknown. Two existing structures, park benches with tables, are to be removed. One occurs in the southern part of the site and another in the north. No planting will occur in the works area at this stage.

Within the broader SHR Item 01858 boundary, the reinstatement of headstones will continue and three additional existing structures are to be removed. Headstones reinstated as part of previous Stag 1 are 8, 29, 31, 65, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77 and 81. Those proposed for reinstatement in Stage 2 are 28, 33, 104, 143, 146, 166, 167, 198, 225 and 233 (Figure 3.28). Reinstatement could take place in one of two ways, either above ground with no subsurface impact or with excavation of up to 150mm to install the headstone.

3.4.2 Stage 3 Demolition Plan

Within the works area, the Stage 3 plan shows the results of impacts from Stage 2 (Figure 3.24). It depicts the absence of the southern half of the existing pathway and absence of the two park benches with tables. The markers for the removal of vegetation and up to 50mm are also not present. Instead the ‘existing contour’ of the site is depicted. The contour measurements have not changed between the Stage 2 or Stage 3 plan. The contours are different in the areas where the park benches and tables have been removed. Tree 11361 is still present at this stage and so is the northern half of the existing pathway. No planting will occur in the study area at this stage. The remainder of graves are proposed for reinstatement during Stage 3: 3, 4, 5, 16, 21, 35, 38, 41, 45, 48, 52, 90, 91, 109, 111, 116, 117, 117a, 122, 125, 136, 138, 154, 175, 204, 207, 210, 214, 217, 223, 224, 235, 240 and 252 (Figure 3.28).

77 Austral (2012) 6-14
Within the broader SHR Item 01858 boundary, the western portion of the site will have herbicide applied to remove vegetation. There are several 'bush rock walls' that require demolition and removal with archaeological supervision. One is the retaining wall on the northern slope of the cathedral and five other examples occur in the north near the King Street entrance (Figure 3.24). The area of this entrance will also be subject to the removal of existing shrub, ground and topsoil.

### 3.4.3 Layout and Levels Plan

This plan shows the study area in the same detail as the previous plans with the proposed development overlaid and the GPR areas of low archaeological potential marked out in blue (Figure 3.25). The pathway is shown with the proposed finished levels. At this stage in development it temporarily connects with the northern part of the existing King Street entrance path. The northern extent of pathway for the current development is shown as a future work. Other future works include the connection of the east-west pathway to the Mulimbah site and the north-south connection to the cathedral. A ramp is also proposed for future work that connects the cathedral level with the pathway. The cross section of the development provided for this report is indicative of the shape the structure could take in the subsurface at various points in the pathway (Figure 3.26-Figure 3.27). Impact could range from 0-350mm but will not exceed this.
Figure 3.23
Cathedral Park Stage 2 Demolition Plan
McGregor Coxall
(2012)
Figure 3.25
Cathedral Park Layout and Levels Plan with low archaeological potential areas re-highlighted in blue for visibility
McGregor Coxall (2012)
Figure 3.26  Indicative profile from an element of the pathway
McGregor Coxall (2012)

Figure 3.27  Indicative profile from an element of the pathway
McGregor Coxall (2012)
Figure 3.28  Headstone monuments to be reinstated
Cathedral Park Master Plan (2012) 20

Headstone Monuments

The reinstatement of Headstone Monuments.

“As an expression of people’s culture and identity, cemeteries comprise a fascinating resource which allow the community to delve back into their past. The monuments and graves represent the last public memorials of many people, both famous and unknown, who were intimately involved with the growth of the local area in which they are buried. In this way the headstones themselves, through the names, occupations, dates and epitaphs, provide a largely unique social, literary and economic record of the district.” National Trust of Australia (NSW).

The following monuments are currently still in a suitable condition to be stabilised and reinstated to their grave locations -

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<td>Hookway</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Livermore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Tighe</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the study site has been addressed by several previous studies including Newcastle City Council (2007), Austral (2004a-b) and Austral (2011).

The area of the study site was inhabited by Indigenous people prior to the establishment of the colony. However, the site has since undergone various processes of degradation and disturbance which have eroded the original top soil that were most likely to contain relics of Indigenous activity. As such, intact artefact bearing layers from this early period are not thought to be present. If any Indigenous relics are discovered, representatives of OEH and EPA will need to assess them.

The church and grounds were on the western periphery of the convict settlement during this time and most potential disturbance activity took place east of the study site. No evidence has been discovered yet to indicate any other kind of European activity on site after deforestation or prior to its use as a cemetery.\(^78\)

There is evidence to suggest use and burial activity outside the existing boundaries of the cemetery. This potential archaeology was most likely impacted during the alignment of King Street and the installation of retaining wall in 1869 and therefore has low potential of survival or discovery. There is high archaeological potential within the study site however the archaeology may have been disturbed by erosion, inhumations destroying earlier burials, exhumations and landscaping from the conversion to park land. In particular, as the site was deforested and is prone to erosion, there is a chance that surface relics or burials occurring on a slope may be displaced from their original contexts horizontally downhill. This may results in a scarcity of relics at the southern end of the site and a higher proportion in the north where the slope ends. There is also the historical impact that decades of irregular excavation brings. Any past surface deposition, grave cuts and burial contexts may have been disturbed by overlapping grave cuts or reuse.

It is also not improbable that due to the various acts of excavation, construction and landscaping that occurred adjacent to or on the study site over time that some burials may occur in layers. Either cut down or further buried according to the changing level of the site, particularly in the area of the northern slope of the cathedral where residual topsoil was discovered at 2.30m below the surface (Section 3.2.6).

In the period of disuse and conversion to a rest park the archaeology may also have been disturbed by both the growth of wild vegetation, subsequent landscaping, the installation of services and the removal of headstones.

These factors contribute to the situation where there is high potential of archaeology related to the use of the cemetery and a high potential that some, particularly if near the surface, are disturbed and occurring outside their original deposition context. However the locations of these past disturbances are both many and unknown.

3.6 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

Based on development plans and the potential archaeology at the site, the works proposed will have nil impact on the heritage potential of the study site.

\(^78\) Austral (2004b) 64
Disarticulated human remains and fragments of headstone, grave surrounds or grave goods may be uncovered however these will be handled within the relevant guidelines and statutes pertinent to them and be retained at the study site.

The heritage value of the study site will be enhanced by a better understanding of the condition of the site, the nature of the remains, the development and modification of the land form. It will be further enhanced by the envisaged re-vitalisation of the study as a public area, and relevant interpretative signage.
4.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 METHODOLOGY

The current standard for assessment of significance of heritage items in NSW is the publication ‘Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’” produced by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning (December 2009). This production is an update to the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), and the criteria detailed therein are a revised version of those of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, formulated in 1979, which was based largely on the Venice Charter (for International Heritage) of 1966.

Archaeological heritage significance can also be viewed in light of the framework set out by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984.79 Bickford and Sullivan, taking into consideration the “archaeological, scientific or research significance” of a site posed three questions in order to identify significance:

1. Can the site contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?
3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian history, or does it contributes to other major research questions?80

These questions have been broadly used to shape the response to the heritage significance criteria as described in Section 4.2 and 4.3.

The criteria and the definitions provided by ‘Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics” have been adhered to in assessing the cultural significance of the archaeological site at Cathedral Rest Park, 73 King Street, Newcastle. An assessment of significance, under each of the criteria, is made possible by an analysis of the broad body of archaeological sites previously excavated both locally and elsewhere, in conjunction with the historical overview of the study site in particular.

The Criteria used to assess Heritage Significance in NSW are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.1 Criteria for Assessing Heritage in NSW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criterion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criterion C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80 Bickford and Sullivan (1984), p.23-4
Criterion D  An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or a local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Criterion E  An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s or a local area’s cultural or natural history

Criterion F  An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s or a local area’s cultural or natural history

Criterion G  An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s or a local area’s

- cultural or natural places;

or

- cultural or natural environments

State significant or locally significant

The following assessment deals only with sub-surface archaeological features and deposits. The built environment is not considered in this study.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

As a converted burial ground, Cathedral Rest Park has high archaeological potential. It would yield valuable evidence to research concerning the lived experience of Newcastle’s historic occupants and offer insight to their understanding and treatment of death and ceremony. The site was in use as a cemetery continuously from at least the early 1800s to the 1880s. After 1881 the site was unused and neglected until as late as the 1960s, after which it was converted into a rest park by the removal or relocation of the above ground evidence of its original purpose. This is problematic as all graves bar the Hannell Monument are now unmarked and therefore resistant to easy identification. Nevertheless, the site is still a window into the materiality of death in the historical society that it serviced. This is apparent in both its subsurface burials and the potential above ground cultural deposits associated with the living. However an understanding of the site may also emerge from the contrasting periods of use, disuse and reuse, where the sanctity with which the site was once imbued changes as the descendants of those buried there slowly pass on themselves.

The site should be considered rare as one of the oldest surviving cemeteries from the earliest days of European occupation in Australia. However the site is not totally intact. It has undergone significant subsurface disturbance in terms of erosion, irregular and potentially over lapping burial excavations, exhumations, unchecked growth of vegetation including large trees, extensive landscaping and the removal of all headstones and grave surrounds. Despite this, it is not possible to accurately assess integrity of the remains as these disturbances were many and varied and the locations not always known.

Cemeteries in general are associated with a plethora of documentation, including but not limited to death certificates, church registers and newspaper obituaries. This particular site is accompanied by those types of records and many others. However research also suggests that there is information missing regarding the earliest years...
of the site and it is not impossible that excavation could enlighten the existing documentary record.

Whilst there are many cemeteries in Australia, excavation with research design does not often occur within them due to their ongoing use and persevering sanctity for the community. In broad terms then the resource itself is not rare however the data that any excavation might yield is rare because the resource is not often exploited. In addition to that, every individual inhumation within a cemetery is of itself a unique data set and consequently rare due to the personal variations in even just age, gender, manner of death and burial.

Even though excavation at Cathedral Rest Park is designed to avoid contact with burial contexts, due to the disturbed nature of the site it is highly likely that the excavation will encounter relics, albeit not in situ. Despite this, as the documentary record of the site is incomplete, any data yielded by excavation at Cathedral Rest Park is rare and likely to enhance the existing data set and knowledge about the site. As such the site is deemed of State significance according to this criterion.

**Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B and D)**

Christ Church Cathedral and its cemetery have been prominent features of Newcastle since the early 1800s. The area is widely recognised by its community as a historically significant and even sacred site. The symbolic value of the place is intrinsic to the history of the area on a very real individual basis as people remember their ancestry in Newcastle. It is also the site of a specific material expression of belief for the religious community.

The site is directly connected to the Christ Church Cathedral which was designed by an important ecclesiastical architect, John Horbury Hunt. The site is also associated with the life of the first bishop in the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, William Tyrrell, who is also only the second bishop in New South Wales. James Hannell was the long standing first Mayor of Newcastle, he supported the church throughout his political career and was interred there with his wife. His family monument was the only one left in situ after the conversion of the cemetery into a park in the 1960s and 1970s.

The cemetery may be the one landmark persistent in Newcastle that spans the start of the convict settlement through to the current day, thus representing significance to all occupants, past and present of Newcastle.

Cathedral Rest Park has a State level of significance according to this criterion for its strong associations with various persons of historical importance and the past and contemporary communities of Newcastle.

**Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)**

The Cathedral Rest Park and former Christ Church Cemetery is an enduring feature of the natural and cultural landscape of Newcastle. It has aesthetic value as an open green space near the city centre and is part of the vista from the vantage of the cathedral and leading up to it. The park itself does not display distinctive technical characteristics however it is connected with the Anglican Cathedral Hall, Christ Church which is listed as aesthetically and technically State significant for its architecture and construction. As such the study site is assessed as State significant according to this criterion.
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

In micro scale the site demonstrates use as a cemetery over a long period, in the macro it shows a cycle of use, disuse and reuse phases. With reasonably intact archaeology the site could show an interesting juxtaposition of change in the micro in terms of individual burial practices over time and continuity in the perseverance of the cemetery and park as a space so near the city centre that has so far managed to avoid complete redevelopment.

4.3 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The study site is recognised on the State Heritage Register with Christ Church Cathedral its moveable collection, park and cemetery. The cemetery is one of the earliest and longest surviving burial grounds in New South Wales. It has retained the same basic shape since the original 1823 town plan of Newcastle and is an important link to the historical urban landscape. The cemetery has long been connected with a place of religious devotion in various forms, from the early church to the 1883 cathedral. As a cultural space in a growing city both the cemetery and cathedral demonstrate remarkable continuity and lasting significance. Interred there, in various conditions are the remains of possibly thousands of inhabitants of Newcastle from its earliest occupation to the 1880s. The site also has strong associations in both life and death with persons of historical importance including the architect of the aesthetically and technically State significant cathedral John Horbury Hunt, also the first bishop of Newcastle William Tyrrell and the first mayor of Newcastle James Hannell.

This report also recognises the site at a state level for its archaeological research potential and ability to demonstrate the past through its remains. Many cemeteries exist in Australia yet they are not usually subject to academic enquiry. As such the data they offer researchers regarding the material expression of death in historical society is from an abundant resource that is scarcely investigated for several reasons. When examined archaeologically they give insight to the continuities and changes in that expression over time. Furthermore, each inhumation is unique to the individual therefore the data obtained from each burial is rare in itself. However, some important information regarding the condition and therefore significance of the site has not yet been considered. The process of erosion in particular is of importance as a long term impact that affects the entire site and its potential historical remains. In addition to this, interments, exhumations and landscaping have each contributed to extensive changes in the subsurface in many unknown locations. The initial depth of the internments and evidence of later filling provides some degree of comfort in estimating the integrity of the study site. However the degree of later disruption aside, the condition of individual undisturbed inhumations in the sandy soil profile is untested.

The archaeological integrity of the cemetery is not entirely intact, nor fully understood, however this does not diminish its value as a State significant site on both cultural and scientific grounds.
5.0 Research Design

The work proposed for the study site proposes no exposure of significant relics. However, the works occur within a landscape that is comprised of multiple and incompletely understood taphonomic processes. Thus the possibility of exposing archaeological relics of state or local significance must be admitted. The following research design is therefore limited to questions that may be answered by this work.

The following research design has been developed based on the Heritage Council of NSW's Historical Themes in order to guide the methodology for the proposed archaeological excavation of the site. The research design has been set out in accordance to these themes (Table 5.1). Should the relics found on the site allow further questions to be answered; the research design will be extended.

Table 5.1  Historical Themes concerning the study site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian Theme</th>
<th>NSW Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tracing the natural evolution of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Peopling – Peopling the continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Economy – Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Building settlements, towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Developing Australia’s cultural life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Marking the phases of life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Questions:

- Does evidence exist to indicate the original flora and topography of the study site prior to European occupation of Newcastle?
- Has the original soil horizon survived in any location?
- Is there any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use of the site or of the area? Any such evidence is protected by the NPW Act.
• What archaeological evidence is there of the features that are known to have existed on the site?
• What evidence is there of previously unknown features?
• How has development affected the earlier remains on the site?
• What evidence exists for the inferred taphonomic process?
• How have those taphonomic processes impacted the archaeology?
• What is the date and nature of the filling episodes inferred by Geotechnical investigations in 2012

Early European occupation to 1820s

• Is there any archaeological evidence of activity on the site prior to its use as a church and cemetery?
• Does archaeological evidence exist to identify the presence of burials prior to 1826 or any not already identified through documentary evidence?

Christ Church Cemetery Grounds: 1826-1884

• Is there any evidence to suggest how much of the original slope of the hill was affected by historic and natural processes?
• At what levels are archaeologically sensitive materials found?
• It is known from documentary evidence that the cemetery was experiencing overcrowding and a lack of available space by the mid 19th century. Is there any evidence for the reuse of graves by the church?
• If human remains are found, what information can be inferred from those remains regarding the inhabitants of Newcastle during this period?
• Is there evidence for a range of burial options available for this period, or are the burials generic in nature?
• Are disarticulated human remains present in the fill or soil layers?
• Testing and inspection have revealed significant remnants of headstone and grave surrounds discarded on the site. Are these present across the study site?
• How have later developments on the site affected the subsurface remains, can comment be offered on their condition?
• What is the condition of the Mulimbah Cottage site and surrounds?
• Does the Mulimbah Cottage allotment show any indication of inhumations or subsequent dispersal (via erosion etc) of disarticulated human remains?
• Is there any evidence of other undocumented use of the cemetery for burials after By-law No. 3 of Section 153 of the Municipalities Act was passed on 27th of August 1881?
6.0 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**

6.1 **INTRODUCTION**

This section incorporates data gathered from inspections, earlier testing works, GPR surveys and bore testing. It is formulated to minimise the potential for the exposure or discovery of inhumations during the revitalisation works.

Only the necessary impacts will be made to the existing ground surface within the footprint of the proposed demolition area, the pathway, and reinstatement of headstones. The proposed development impact has already undergone revision based on the results of GPR and bore testing.

The study site will in places retain evidence of erosion, inhumation, exhumation, landscaping and 19th century domestic occupation and demolition in the case of adjoining Mulimbah cottage.

The impacts proposed across the study site are minor, however, the taphonomic processes that have transpired on the study site indicate that no matter what the extent of prior knowledge regarding inhumation locations, disarticulated human remains may be displaced and present in several soil or fill layers.

For this reason, it is proposed to archaeologically monitor and record any ex-situ relics of the 19th century cemetery, in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site in order to mitigate the archaeological heritage impact of this development. Should these remains be limited to relics associated with the use of the cemetery and not human remains, these will be recorded, photographed and planned as required with their removal monitored. If disarticulated human remains are discovered, not including inhumations, the appropriate measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the relevant guidelines and legislation dependant on the individual circumstance (Section 1.5). Specialist advice will be sought in the species confirmation of unidentified bone material where relevant.

**No proposal exists to expose, impact or remove in-situ burial sites.**

Should intact buried or earlier soil profiles of this period be found, these will be recorded and sampled appropriately for the possibility of further scientific analysis.

The excavation team will be made up of qualified archaeologists with extensive experience in cemetery and human remains projects, utilised as required by finds. The archaeological programme and methodology will be explained in detail to the team by the archaeological excavation director. This will include outlining the history of the site and the relics expected. A copy of the assessment and the permit issued by the Heritage Branch will be made readily available on site for workers to consult.

**Core Team**

Director/ Field Work: Martin Carney  
Supervisor/Field Work: Kevin Hickson  
Human Remains Specialist: Dr Denise Donlon

In accordance with evidence provided by the documentary data and physical evidence and inspection of the site, the following programme and methodology are
set out to maximise archaeological data retrieval with appropriate team and excavation methodology.

The proposed excavation will follow the methodology set out below with regard to the development programme set out in Section 3.4. The methodology is also guided by the research design (see Section 5.0).
6.2 MONITORING DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF FILL

It is proposed that the park infrastructure demolition be carried out to the level of the footings before the archaeological work commences. The demolition must be carried out in such a way as to minimise impact on the foundations and the underlying ground, and minimise the impact on any surviving relics. The archaeologist should be consulted about the method of demolition. Once the demolition has reached the level of the footings, an archaeologist should be present on site to establish protocols for archaeological supervision and attendance or if required guide the remainder of the work. In the case of the bush rock walls, an archaeologist must be present as they are demolished and for the removal of any related fills.

The archaeologist must be on site to supervise all excavation with the possibility of revealing archaeological relics. The excavation will be carried out according to the direction of the archaeologist. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to current best practice and in terms of the methodology set out here and required under permit conditions.81

Where a mechanical excavator is used it must not exceed 5 tonne and should be the smallest one possible. It must have a flat or mud bucket, rather than a toothed bucket, in order to maintain a clean excavated surface. In general, any machinery used will move backwards, working from a path slab surface (where applicable) in order not to damage any exposed archaeological relics. The soil will be removed in layers, with no more than one context, such as topsoil, being removed at one time. This will allow any relics to be identified and recorded, and preserved if necessary.

6.3 EXCAVATION

The archaeologist must be on site to supervise all excavation with the possibility of revealing archaeological relics. The excavation will be carried out according to the direction of the archaeologist. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to current best practice and in terms of the methodology set out here and required under permit conditions.82

Should any significant archaeological relics or human remains (see Section 4.0) be found during the excavation of the site, excavation will cease while these are investigated. If the relics are found to be outside the range of relics predicted in the assessment of the site, excavation will cease while the Heritage Branch is notified. Additional archaeological assessment or evaluation and Heritage Branch liaison/approval may be required to deal with any such find.

All other relics found will be recorded and excavated by hand to the extent that they will be destroyed by the proposed development. All works will be carried out in compliance with the permit issued for such works by the Heritage Branch of the Office of Environment and Heritage, on behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW.

Samples will be taken of any earlier topsoils, of soils within features such as pits or a well, and of occupation deposits. Any occupation deposits and fills of features such as pits will be sieved, and all artefacts will be retained, with the exception of building materials, which will be sampled.

81 NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006)
82 NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006)
Should any archaeological relics be uncovered, but not removed, in the process of excavation, these will be recorded. They should be covered with a semi-permeable membrane, such as bidum, before construction. Should the proposed development require any plantings in the areas of retained archaeological remains, these should be restricted to small plants and not include trees, as significant root growth may disturb the retained remains.

Potential relics are identified at this time as grave cuts, coffin furniture, grave surrounds and headstones, human remains, grave goods or personal items, fills, park infrastructure and former services.

6.4 GRAVES AND HUMAN REMAINS

Whilst the proposed development intends to avoid all possible relics, this section is included in the event that graves or human remains are discovered. According to GPR testing all identifiable potential graves are oriented east to west. Most were detectable below 70cm however there is one that is possibly an exhumation, at 50cm below the surface. Excavation for the proposed development will be shallow and will not exceed a depth of 350mm. This depth should not reveal those grave cuts. If they are discovered, a grave cut is distinguished by a linear or rectilinear differentiation in the soil profile in either colour or composition. Under normal burial conditions, no cultural or human remains should exist in the upper levels of the grave cut. This is a reasonable expectation and should the excavation require some infringement of a grave cut, the impact would therefore be minimal and subject to further approval. However, due to the subsurface disturbances on the study site, human remains, grave surrounds and other relics exist outside their original burial contexts and above or outside these grave cuts. Appropriate approval for the retrieval, recording, analysis and curation of discovered human remains and other significant relics will be obtained depending on their specific incidence.

6.5 RECORDING

Any archaeological relics found and excavated will be recorded in three ways. A written description of each feature and context will be made using printed context sheets. A scaled plan will be made of the site and of each feature found, and levels will be taken as part of this process. The site and features will also be recorded photographically, according to current Heritage Branch guidelines. Recording of the site will be carried out according to Heritage Branch guidelines.\(^{83}\)

6.6 ANALYSIS AND FINAL REPORTING

Artefacts from the excavation will be cleaned and catalogued, and placed in labelled bags according to their catalogue number. The artefacts, in boxes, will be returned to the property owner for safe-keeping. Human remains or material specific to burials and burial practice will be managed in terms of the relevant statutes, guidelines and permit conditions. It is anticipated that in following these procedures any human remains will be re-interred at the study site in an appropriate format, and that headstones and burial related materials be available for interpretation.

The scope and extent of reporting is linked directly to the nature, extent and complexity of site finds and a ratio of 1:1 for site time should be expected as a starting point to complete reporting in terms of Heritage Branch Guidelines, the

\(^{83}\) NSW Heritage Office (1998) and (2001, revised 2006)
Methodology proposed and permit conditions. The time frame will move up or down relative to the extant and complexity of material.

A final report on the archaeological work on the site will be prepared in compliance with the Heritage Branch permit. This will include an analysis of the results of the work, specialist input (where required), a response to the research design given above, so far as the results allow, and a comparison with the results of similar sites in the local area, where possible. The report will be submitted to the NSW Heritage Branch, which will sign-off on the site works, should it be satisfied that the approval conditions have been met.

6.7 INTERPRETATION

As a part of the overall revitalisation programme for the park Newcastle City Council proposes the drafting of informative and interpretative signage for the overall park. The interpretation includes the adjoining cottage site that is a part of a separate phase of works.
7.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 RESULTS

7.1.1 Documentary Research

The European occupation of Newcastle began with faltering steps. It was discovered in 1797, surveyed and out posted in 1801 and withdrawn from in 1802. It was not until 1804 that a second attempt was made and the settlement did not grow quickly. The population lingered at around 100 people with a predominately male convict demographic for several years. They laboured at tree felling, brick making, stone quarrying, construction and mining. Their tasks put them in high risk situations with little or no available medical assistance in a small outpost on the edge of the known world. No deaths are reported in the earliest government accounts of the settlement and it is not known with certainty when or where the first burials were made.

An undated and unattributed typewritten document in the Newcastle Anglican Diocese Archives entitled “The First burials in Christ Church Cemetery” states that the first burials in the area were believed to be convict colliers who died in 1802 under the command of Dr. Mason and buried near Christ Church. It also cites the accidental death and burial of Archibald Scott in 1804 as the first recorded burial in Christ Church grounds, although no other evidence was discovered to corroborate this claim.

The Christ Church Cathedral and burial ground did not have officially granted land until 1817 according to the plan amended by Captain Wallis. However, the arrangement does not appear to have been formalised by a Crown Grant until the 27th of April 1859 when 1 acre, 3 roods and 6 perches were allocated to the church, signed by the governor of New South Wales, William Denison. Despite the lack of explicit and existing sources, it is still likely that burials were to taking place in this general area before 1817, regardless of the legal status of the land.

Existing Christ Church records date back to only 1826 and the first burial recorded, numbered “one”, is at the beginning of that year. There is evidence to show that burials were occurring in the church’s vicinity at least in the early 1820s and probably dating back to the earlier 1812 version of the church. There is also some evidence to suggest that the burial grounds were originally more extensive than indicated on the 1822 proposed plan for the site and that the shape it took on in the mid 19th century is a limited view of the sites earliest use.

As the only cemetery in Newcastle for some time and open to all Christian denominations, the Christ Church burial ground was used frequently until the 1840s. Other denominations established their own cemeteries and use of Christ Church declined despite the fact that Newcastle’s population doubled from the mid 1850s. The boundaries of Christ Church burial ground had long been demarcated and the cemetery did not expand. During the 1860s provisions for a public cemetery were discussed to accommodate the growing population and their deceased.

The history of the cemetery was marked by various accounts of the condition of its grounds. As early as 1826 the “ruinous state” of the church and grounds has been at issue. Examples of pig, sheep and human traffic through the cemetery and over use of the burial space and the surfacing of human remains are evidence of ongoing disturbance to the soil profile.
It took many years for the decline in use of the Christ Church burial ground to culminate in a final discontinuation. So long in fact, that council created a new law that gave itself the power to pass by-laws “regulating” the interment of the dead. Section 153 of the Municipalities Act allowed the council to pass by-law No. 3 on the 27th of August 1881, it stated:

“No body shall be interred in any existing cemetery now open, within a distance of 100 yards from any public building, place of public worship, schoolroom, dwelling house, public pathway, road, or place whatsoever within the said municipal district.”

After 1881 there are still three entries in the burial register, attracting litigation and the cause of much contention between the council and the church. Once removed from use and as the uncertainty of its redevelopment grew, the burial ground began to suffer from neglect and the overgrowth of vegetation. The cemetery languished until the 1960s conversion which uprooted the remaining headstones and wild vegetation and installed terraces, retaining walls and park benches. This process rejuvenated the area however it came at the cost of its integrity as a historical site.

7.1.2 Significance

The study site is recognised on the State Heritage Register with Christ Church Cathedral its moveable collection, park and cemetery. The cemetery is one of the earliest and longest surviving burial grounds in New South Wales. It has retained the same basic shape since the original 1823 town plan of Newcastle and is an important link to the historical urban landscape. The cemetery has long been connected with a place of religious devotion in various forms, from the early church to the 1883 cathedral. As a cultural space in a growing city both the cemetery and cathedral demonstrate remarkable continuity and lasting significance. Interred there, in various conditions are the remains of possibly thousands of inhabitants of Newcastle from its earliest occupation to the 1880s. The site also has strong associations in both life and death with persons of historical importance including the architect of the aesthetically and technically State significant cathedral John Horbury Hunt, also the first bishop of Newcastle William Tyrrell and the first mayor of Newcastle James Hannell.

This report also recognises the site at a state level for its archaeological research potential and ability to demonstrate the past through its remains. Many cemeteries exist in Australia yet they are not usually subject to academic enquiry. As such the data they offer researchers regarding the material expression of death in historical society is from an abundant resource that is scarcely investigated for several reasons. When examined archaeologically they give insight to the continuities and changes in that expression over time. Furthermore, each inhumation is unique to the individual therefore the data obtained from each burial is rare in itself. However, some important information regarding the condition and therefore significance of the site has not yet been considered. The process of erosion in particular is of importance as a long term impact that affects the entire site and its potential historical remains. In addition to this, interments, exhumations and landscaping have each contributed to extensive changes in the subsurface in many unknown locations. The initial depth of the internments and evidence of later filling provides some degree of comfort in estimating the integrity of the study site. However the degree of latter disruption aside, the condition of individual undisturbed inhumations in the sandy soil profile is untested.
The archaeological integrity of the cemetery is not entirely intact, nor fully understood, however this does not diminish its value as a State significant site on both cultural and scientific grounds.

7.1.3 Physical Evidence

Cathedral Rest Park was utilised as a burial ground for almost a century and it is clear from research that the site has undergone complex changes, not all of which can be fully understood from the documentary record. Hundreds of years of erosion, thousands of interments, exhumations and significant landscaping have all occurred on the site and affected the integrity of the subsurface to varying degrees in many known and unknown locations.

Inspection reveals that the study site is presently unoccupied and is characterised by sloping grassed areas and several old trees planted along the western and southern boundaries and within the park itself. There is no overt evidence of graves in the main area of the cemetery, all burial markers were removed or relocated during the 1960s with the exception of the Hannell Monument in front of the cathedral.

The ground level of the rest park is higher than the surface of surrounding streets. The land was deforested and the natural erosion it is subject to has been exacerbated due to European occupation. Despite this, there were no exposed examples of the soil profile found during inspection. To combat the effects of erosion some tiers and retaining walls of various sizes have been installed in affected areas of the park: the King St and Wolfe St frontages, the north east corner and near the front of the cathedral itself.

Built elements of the site that disturb the ground surface include a concrete lined storm water drain, picnic tables, park benches, concrete footpaths, wire mesh fencing on the eastern boundary, sandstone retaining walls on the north and west boundaries. There are also terraced areas supported by landscaping rocks from the 1970s redevelopment. Lastly some street lights with associated electrical service trench and water standpipes.

Observations from archaeological excavation of the top 150mm of the soil profile in August 2012 describe a clear stratigraphic profile consisting of topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil varied in depth due to the geomorphological influences of tree roots and erosion. This overlay a demolition deposit containing rubble from the removal of mortuary structures and gravestones. The fragmentary nature of the uncovered building material – whole and broken brick, fragmented sandstone and concrete fragments – suggests the removal of the gravestones was a destructive process. The bricks and concrete are believed to be the remains of the original memorials and associated constructions. Evidence from the test pits suggests that the subsoil deposit dates from the mid to late twentieth century.

GPR survey has taken a deeper look at the soil profile and has determined that within the general area of the development there are 113 potential graves. Most were detected 70cm below the surface or more but one gave a reading at 50cm although this is more likely to be an exhumation. There are very few areas on their plan that indicate areas possibly free of burials.

Bore testing in the north and south of the site has discovered approximately 0.60-0.70m of topsoil that has formed over an imported sandy fill that ranges from 0.65cm thick in the north to 1.70m in the south. Below this is a residual soil, the test was
concluded at approximately 3m below the surface. The significant build up of sandy fill in the south of the site is likely to originate as sand deposited from excavation of the adjoining cathedral site when it was under construction. Also from grading and landscaping works that took place in the mid 20th century. Therefore it is not improbable that in the south of the site, evidence of some burials may occur as much as 2.30m below the current ground surface.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of previous archaeological work and the current study have been compiled with GPR and bore testing results to determine the areas least likely to infringe on significant archaeological remains. These areas are to be utilised instead of sensitive locations. As such no impact is inferred or intended by the proposed works to in situ inhumations, grave markers or locations. Despite this, the potential for the discovery of previously disturbed or exhumed human remains, headstones and grave goods exists and is largely unpredictable. The discovery of human remains in situ or ex situ will be dealt with in terms of the relevant legislation depending on the specific incidence. Several pieces of legislation may apply, including but not limited to the Coroners Act, the Public Health Act and the Cemetery Conversion Act.

Newcastle City Council should consider notifying the Coroner and Newcastle Police of the works program. The Council should also have prepared in advance a statement, brochure or leaflet should the public enquire as to the nature of the works.

The works programme will be carried out under archaeological supervision in terms of the method set out in Section 6.0, with the brief of responding to the research design set out in Section 5.0 and compliance with permit conditions.

7.3 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT

Based on development plans and the potential archaeology at the site, the works proposed will have nil impact on the heritage potential of the study site. Disarticulated human remains and fragments of headstone, grave surrounds or grave goods may be uncovered however these will be will be handled within the relevant guidelines and statutes pertinent to them and be retained at the study site.

The heritage value of the study site will be enhanced by a better understanding of the condition of the site, the nature of the remains, the development and modification of the land form. It will be further enhanced by the envisaged re-vitalisation of the study as a public area, and relevant interpretative signage.
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY


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*The Monitor*

*The Sydney Gazette* 1803-1842

9.0 APPENDICES

9.1 STATE HERITAGE REGISTER LISTING

Christ Church Cathedral, Movable Collections, Cemetery and Park

Item details
Name of item: Christ Church Cathedral, Movable Collections, Cemetery and Park
Type of item: Complex / Group
Group/Collection: Religion
Category: Cathedral
Primary address: 52A Church Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300
Parish: Newcastle
County: Northumberland
Local govt. area: Newcastle

Property description

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Owner/s

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Statement of significance:

Christ Church Cathedral with its moveable collection, park and cemetery is historically significant because of its origins in early convict history and the establishment of the Anglican Church in New South Wales. The Cathedral is associated with a number of prominent architects, churchmen and government officials during the nineteenth century. John Horbury Hunt’s 1868 plans exemplify Arts & Crafts principles - using bricks rather than stone for structural and decorative purposes. It is the largest of the cathedrals designed by Horbury Hunt, the largest Anglican cathedral in New South Wales, the largest provincial Anglican cathedral in Australia and an extraordinary piece of architecture in a most dramatic setting. Its collection of stained glass is outstanding in both state and nation for its size and quality. Technically, the German-developed Cintec system of strengthening masonry by insertion of a combination of an anchor of stainless steel rods and controlled grouting was pioneered in...
Australia in repairs to the Cathedral after the 1989 earthquake. The Cathedral's moveable collection contains many unique or rare items memorialising those who served in war, especially World War I. It includes fittings and ecclesiastical items of exceptional quality as well as the state's only Victoria Cross not in private ownership and the nation's only surviving Union Jack flown by Australian soldiers throughout the Gallipoli campaign. The Cathedral is a place of pilgrimage for veterans, their families, friends and descendants, from all around Australia. The rest park was one of the earliest European burial grounds established in New South Wales, pre-dating Christ Church. It is the site of convict burials and provides significant evidence of changing burial customs during the nineteenth century. Sections of footings from the original Christ Church beneath the Cathedral's floor, were recorded and left undisturbed during the restoration works of 1995-97, to facilitate further investigation. The Cathedral grounds and former cemetery have retained the same basic size and shape set out in Henry Dangar's original 1823 town plan, providing evidence of early town planning.

**Date significance updated:** 22 Feb 11

*Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.*

**Description**

- **Designer/Maker:** J H Hunt; J H Buckeridge; F G & A C Castleden; Castelden & Sara; Woodhouse & Danks; EJE Architecture
- **Builder/Maker:** J Straub; J Howie; P Connolly; C Davis & Sons; H P Connolly; W Stronach; Australasian Concrete Servi
- **Construction years:** 1883-1997
- **Physical description:** The Cathedral is situated adjacent to Church Street on the southern, highest part of the site with the rest park (former cemetery) laid out on the slope to the north and bounded on its northern edge by King Street.

The completed Cathedral represents a modified version of Horbury Hunt's original design, evolving over the course of several phases of construction lasting nearly a century with contributions from a number of architects and builders.

Parts of the 1817 foundation stone, incorporated into the later Cathedral, remain legible, including the name of Governor Macquarie.

Remnant footings of the original Christ Church discovered during the earthquake repairs of 1995-1997 were recorded and left undisturbed when new flooring was installed (Collins and Jordan, 2009, p. 6).

Physical condition and/or Archaeological

The Cathedral walls and piers were badly cracked by the 1989 earthquake. Fortunately only one stained glass window, that of the Madonna and Child in the Warriors' Chapel, sustained serious
potential: damage, but has been successfully restored. Restoration work of the walls and piers was begun in 1995 and completed in 1997.

The Cathedral is in generally good condition. Its contents have been well maintained and expertly conserved where required. Since the earthquake repairs, however, the east wall of the cathedral around the stained glass windows has again been deteriorating both inside and out: mortar used to re-point the brick joints during the post-earthquake strengthening is falling out on the outside. On the inside the stone work is fretting badly and there are salt encrustations on the surface. Evidence of earlier repairs pre-dating those undertaken during restoration after the earthquake indicates that this is a recurring problem. Ongoing mortar deterioration can be linked to the use in the replacement mortars of Portland cement, which has a compound attacked by sulphate salts; the same compound is not found in the original lime mortars. In order to halt the deterioration process the mortar joints will require re-pointing with a mortar mix similar to that used originally (Jordan, 2008).

Parts of the 1817 foundation stone remain legible, including the name of Governor Macquarie but, having been exposed to the elements for many years, much of the stone is showing signs of fretting and can thus be described as in only fair condition. An assessment of its conservation needs is currently being undertaken.

The cemetery and park are well maintained, although, because of weathering, some of the headstones are no longer legible.

Date condition updated: 13 Dec 10

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<tr>
<th>Modifications and dates:</th>
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<tr>
<td>1883: Construction of the present Cathedral on the same site begun to a design of John Horbury Hunt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902: Temporary roof installed over nave and crossing, stone impost blocks and pilasters introduced according to the design of John Hingeston Buckeridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912: Chancel walls raised according to design of F.G. Castleden, introducing castellated parapet detailing and diminishing the Gothic proportions intended by Hunt. Vestry accommodation and Tyrrell Chapel added. Permanent roof installed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924: Warriors’ Chapel completed to a design by F.G. &amp; A.C. Castleden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928: Raising of nave completed, with roof lowered from Hunt’s original design. Base of tower completed. External and internal detailing matched with previous designs of Castleden and Buckeridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955: Columbarium attached to north transept, designed by E.C. Sara of the firm Castleden &amp; Sara.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966: Conversion of cemetery into a rest park with intact headstones moved to the eastern boundary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979: Transepts and Cathedral tower raised according to a design by John Sara of Castleden &amp; Sara, returning to Horbury Hunt’s original concept for the tower. Exterior floodlighting and bells installed.</td>
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1997: Earthquake repairs completed along with other works, including the laying of marble flooring in the narthex, nave and crossing, installation of floor heating, modification of the liturgical platform to allow for raising or lowering, replacement of exterior asbestos roofing with copper sheeting, upgrading of the organ and landscaping of the surrounding gardens and lawns. 2006: Memorial Garden established.

Further information:

COMPARISONS

The only other churches in New South Wales with links to Governor Macquarie are St John's Cathedral, Parramatta; St Matthew's Church, Windsor; St Luke's Church, Liverpool; and St James' Church, Sydney. Of these, only St John's Cathedral was built before Christ Church. The original St Phillip's Church, Sydney (occupied 1810) was demolished in 1856 and is no longer on its original site. While St James' Church remains intact, early depictions show that there have since been major encroachments on the surrounding land which obscure the original layouts (Reed, 1978, p. 39).

The dimensions of Christ Church Cathedral exceed those of Sydney's St Andrew's Cathedral. In the whole of Australia Christ Church Cathedral ranks third in size after St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, and St John's Cathedral, Brisbane, and is considerably larger than Horbury Hunt's other cathedrals in regional New South Wales at Armidale and Grafton (EJE Architecture, 1995).

Because Horbury Hunt's design was not fully realised, it is not as good an example of his cathedrals as the smaller ones at Armidale and Grafton in terms of demonstration of his skill in the use of bricks and his experimentation with unique and original features. The Armidale cathedral, particularly, is "an orchestration in a full range of moulded brickwork" of sheer virtuosity and daring placement (Freeland, 1970, p. 62). By contrast Christ Church Cathedral is one of Hunt's most restrained endeavours in ecclesiastical architecture. It does, however, demonstrate Hunt's penchant for radical departure from convention in the placement of the baptistry directly opposite the Cathedral's main entrance. Perhaps, too, the quality of Hunt's work on the design and early phase of the building of Christ Church Cathedral is worthy of more respect in making comparisons with his other cathedrals at Armidale and Grafton (Freeland, 1970). In the opinion of Reynolds, Muir and Hughes (2002, p. 77) it was largely because of Hunt's work that Newcastle Cathedral's walling survived earthquake damage relatively unaffected.

Kempe windows in Australia are rare, with other examples existing in New South Wales at St Matthew's Church, Albury, and St James' Church, Morpeth. St Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, has a rose window and All Saints' Church, Ainslie, in the Australian Capital Territory has a window obtained from a disused church in England. Christ Church Cathedral has by far the largest collection in Australia with more than 60 Kempe windows out of a national total of 72. In comparison, in England the largest collection of Kempe windows in one location numbers just 20 examples of his
work, and is found in the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Hucknall, Nottingham (Jackson, 2000). Christ Church Cathedral's great western rose has been described as one of the glories of Australia's heritage in stained glass and is celebrated for its brilliant colours.

The Cathedral's Burne-Jones Dies Domini window is unique in Australia and is regarded as an example of his powers at their peak. The only other one of this design was executed in 1875 for the church of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalene in Easthampstead, Berkshire, England, but is not identical in its glass, colouring and detail (Murray, 1991, pp. 148-149).

The Cathedral's extensive collection of the war memorabilia which make it such a compelling focus for memorial by individuals and groups contains many items of unique aesthetic and historical value not duplicated elsewhere. The Warriors' Chapel and the works created for it, especially the items commissioned from William Mark, have been singled out as perhaps the most outstanding public war memorial in Australia (O'Callaghan, 1985, p. 9). While works by William Mark held by other Australian churches have featured alongside several of the Cathedral's Mark items in a 1985 exhibition of Australia's ecclesiastical metalwork treasures held in the National Gallery of Victoria, the number of items in Christ Church Cathedral's Mark collection and the purpose for which they were created make it unique.

Terra cotta panels by George Tinworth are to be found in three other places in Australia (Old Parliament House, the Sydney Powerhouse Museum and the Queensland Art Gallery), but the Cathedral's complete Tinworth reredos in the Warriors' Chapel is the only one in Australia and one of very few to remain complete or undamaged in England after World War II. The best known of these is that of York Minster (Orrock, 2009).

The Cathedral's Victoria Cross is unique in New South Wales as no others are held there outside private ownership. Only one other Victoria Cross is held by an Australian church, at St. George's Cathedral, Perth. The great majority of Victoria Crosses, 65 out of the 97 awarded, are held in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra (List of Australian Victoria Cross recipients).

The only flag flown by Australian soldiers throughout the Gallipoli campaign with a documented provenance is the one displayed in Christ Church Cathedral. There is one other flag, in St John's Cathedral, Brisbane, thought to have been carried ashore by soldiers from Queensland during the dawn landings at Anzac Cove, but proof is lacking (St John's Cathedral Brisbane).

In Sydney convict and free settlers of all denominations were originally served by the Old Sydney Burial Ground. However this was closed as early as 1820 and the records of the time over which it was used are extremely incomplete. The site subsequently became the place chosen for St Andrew's Cathedral and the Sydney Town Hall, and a portion was taken for the re-alignment of
George Street (Old Sydney Burial Ground). As a result of these changes in land use the site is no longer easily accessible. In comparative terms Newcastle's inner-city Christ Church burial ground possesses rare value for purposes of archaeological study.

Since the Cintec system was used to repair the Cathedral following earthquake damage, it has been used elsewhere in Australia. However none of the repair projects has approached that of Christ Church Cathedral in terms of size and the risk entailed in pioneering the technique (personal communication J.W. Jordan, 28th August 2010).

Current use: Church, park
Former use: Church; burial ground

History

Historical notes: The ground on which Christ Church Cathedral stands has been the site of at least one other church: Christ Church, built in 1817-18. Unlike the rushed construction of Christ Church, the building of Christ Church Cathedral was a long and complicated process; it was exactly one hundred years from the beginning of construction to its consecration. John Horbury Hunt was the principal architect involved in the project, with other prominent Newcastle architects also contributing to its design.

The first known church on this site was built on the order of Governor Lachlan Macquarie to provide religious services for the civil and military officials and convicts who were posted there. The population of Newcastle had swelled following the closure of Norfolk Island in 1814, making this need more pressing.

Probably because of a combination of the haste of Christ Church's construction on a sandy site, the use of salt-impregnated sandstone quarried locally, and the largely unskilled convict labour employed, the strong winds which constantly buffeted its hilltop location so close to the sea soon exposed structural flaws in the foundations. Several years after its completion, the upper tower and the steeple were taken down because of instability. It remained in this form for a period of 43 years. With the establishment of the Diocese of Newcastle in 1847, Newcastle officially became a city, Christ Church became a Cathedral, and the first bishop, William Tyrrell (1848-1879) was appointed.

During the second half of the 1850s, with coal production greatly increasing, there was a doubling of the population of Newcastle and it was decided that there was a need for a new or expanded Cathedral. In the 1860s, Bishop Tyrrell argued that there was no need for a new building, and instead advocated an addition to the existing church. However, the Diocese disagreed and in 1868 ran a competition for the design of a new Cathedral. The requirements were that contestants design an establishment to be built of stone or brick, large enough for 1000 people and at a maximum cost of ten thousand pounds. The winners were Terry and Speechley from Melbourne. John Horbury Hunt, who had become one of
Australia's most significant ecclesiastical architects during the last third of the nineteenth century, had also entered the competition and was appointed supervising architect. After the cost of the winning design was found to have been seriously underestimated, Hunt's own plans were adopted (Murray, 1991, pp. 35-38).

Hunt was influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement with its emphasis on truth to natural materials, particularly brick and timber, and asymmetry of form. Hunt's other ecclesiastical projects include the Anglican cathedrals in Armidale (1871) and Grafton (1880) as well as many parish churches in the Hunter Valley (Reynolds, Muir and Hughes, 2002). Christ Church Cathedral was the largest and most ambitious building designed by Hunt. His design for the Cathedral was for a cruciform Victorian Academic Gothic style building with a central tower over the crossing, supporting a spire (Maitland and Stafford, 1997, pp. 62-3).

Although Hunt had completed the designs for the Cathedral in 1868, work was not started on it until 1883 and the building of the Cathedral was marked by many delays and disputes. The original Christ Church remained in use until completion of the staged demolition in 1884 (Murray, 1991, pp. 39-42).

During the comprehensive repairs undertaken after the 1989 earthquake the original 1817 foundation stone was re-positioned within the Cathedral in a location as close as possible to the original one (Millbank, 2010).

While Christ Church Cathedral was being constructed, Selwyn commissioned Hunt to also design a Pro-Cathedral opposite Christ Church. This was used until the opening of the new Cathedral for services in 1902, and is still intact (Murray, 1991, pp. 39-42). It is listed on the State Heritage Inventory (Plan number 198891). In 1895, the relationship between Hunt, A.E. Selwyn, Dean of Newcastle, and the builder, John Straub, had become so bad that both Hunt and Straub were dismissed. By this stage, 27 years after Hunt had sketched the original design for the Cathedral, it was far from complete (Murray, 1991, p. 48; Reynolds, Muir and Hughes, 2002, pp. 74-77). Even so, Hunt's attention to the construction of the foundations and ensuring that brick perpends were tight and mortar-filled preserved the Cathedral's walling relatively unaffected nearly a century later when it suffered severe damage during the 1989 Newcastle earthquake (Reynolds, Muir and Hughes, 2002, p. 77). The full extent of Hunt's designs was not realised until 1979 with the raising of the tower, albeit without the spire Hunt had intended.

In 1900 John Francis Stretch replaced the late Selwyn as Dean and he appointed John Hingstone Buckeridge as the Cathedral architect. Buckeridge was responsible for overseeing the temporary roofing of the half-built nave. The Cathedral was dedicated on 21st November 1902 during a service held in the presence of the Governor, Sir Harry Rawson, and the Premier, Sir John See (EJE Architecture, 1994, p. 53).
There was great consternation in 1906-7 when severe mine "creep" in The Hill area of Newcastle damaged the foundations and brickwork of the western end of the newly-occupied Cathedral. For a time it was feared that this part of the building might have to be demolished. Repairs were required and the cost had to be met by parishioners (Murray, 1991, pp. 60-1).

The Kempe firm of London planned and supplied the Gothic Revival stained glass windows in the nave and baptistry. It and its successor Kempe & Co. were to do so for most of the Cathedral's windows over the next three decades, the most celebrated being the western rose window installed in 1928 (Murray, 1991, p. 91; Sherry and Baglin, 1991, p. 91). The Cathedral would eventually contain more than 60 of the 72 Kempe & Co. windows in the whole of Australia (Baker, 1991, p. 41; Charles Eamer Kempe 1838-1907). By contrast, in the whole of England the largest remaining collection of stained glass windows from the Kempe studio, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Hucknall, Nottingham, has just 20 examples (Jackson, 2001).

Included in Christ Church Cathedral's repository of stained glass was one further jewel: the Dies Domini (Day of the Lord) window designed by Sir Edward Burne-Jones and executed by Morris & Co. of London, considered to represent Burne-Jones' powers at their peak and to constitute a national treasure, although not accorded such accolades at the time of its installation (Baker, 1999, p. 41; Murray, 1991, p. 62; Sherry and Baglin, 1991, p. 8). The Dies Domini window, installed in 1907, is unique in Australia and is one of only two such windows of this design in the world, the other being installed in the Church of St. Michael and St. Mary Magdalene at Easthampstead, Berkshire, England in 1875 (Sherry and Baglin, 1991, p. 8).

The next architect assigned to work on the project was Frederick George Castleden, prominent in Newcastle as the designer of many houses and commercial buildings in the region. Castleden's firm supervised the completion of the Cathedral between 1909 and 1928. In 1911, the ambulatory around the east end of the church and the Tyrrell Chapel was built and in 1912 the eastern walls were completed and roofed and the east window finished with yet more stained glass from the firm of Kempe & Co.

The Warriors' Chapel followed in 1924. It was intended as a permanent memorial to all those who died in World War I, especially men and women of Newcastle and the Hunter Valley. As with other war memorials in Australia until the Vietnam War, the primary intention was to create a place where, in the absence of a grave, people could come to grieve and to give thanks for the sacrifices of those buried overseas who were never to return home (Millbank, 2010). In designing the Chapel the architects F.G. and A.C. Castleden drew on Buckeridge's earlier design for the east end of the Cathedral. It was built by C. Davis & Sons.
The Warriors' Chapel's sandstone walls were embellished with carved inscriptions and the emblems of the armed services. Set into the walls were 13 stained glass windows executed by Kempe & Co., collectively telling the story of service and sacrifice by men and women in theatres of war and on the home front. In an era when masculinist definitions of war effort effectively marginalised the public recognition of women's contributions on the home front in Australia (Beaumont, 2000; Scates, 2001), the inclusion of St. Martha, representing Home Service, was unusual. All forms of war service were, however, idealised in the standard Gothic Revival imagery found in ecclesiastical stained glass at the time (Taylor, 2006). Realistic local and battle scenes in small, grey-coloured medallions inserted into several of the windows could not present an effective counterbalance to the much larger, idealised and brightly coloured depictions but are nevertheless important. On the whole, the stained glass windows in the Warriors' chapel were very much of their time in the manner chosen to depict war effort and in this they provide a striking contrast to the realism displayed in World War II memorials such as the Cathedral's Zusters panels elsewhere described.

To commemorate the dead, a large number of movable and fixed items were commissioned, especially for the Warriors' Chapel. Of particular note was the extensive metalware commission of 11 items from William Mark, the most accomplished exponent of all the Australian metalsmiths working in the style of the Arts & Crafts movement, who, before returning to Australia from England in 1920, had received commissions from royalty and whose work had been purchased by British museums. The sheer size and quality of this collection has ensured it an outstanding place among the treasures of Australian churches (O'Callaghan, 1985, pp.9, 16). Among the most poignant items, now displayed in the Cathedral's Treasure Case, were the exquisitely illuminated Book of Remembrance (known as the Book of Gold) recording on a parish-by-parish basis the names of the fallen from the Diocese of Newcastle, and the chalice and paten. The covers of the Book of Gold and the chalice and paten were made from the melted down gold and gemstones of the rings and other jewellery given by the women of the Diocese who had lost a family member or friend in the Great War (Murray, 1991, p.102).

A brass and wood processional Cross of Lorraine, the Mace Cross, was given to the Cathedral and placed in the sanctuary of the Warriors' Chapel in memory of Lieutenant W.R. Mace, killed in action at Gallipoli on 29 September 1915. Other items in the Warriors' Chapel include a bronze sculpture of an unnamed recumbent soldier, known as the Forster Monument, given by a former Governor-General, Lord Forster, and his wife as a memorial to one of their sons who was a friend of the artist, Cecil Thomas, R.A., while they were both in hospital being treated for their wounds. It is the only replica of the original bronze exhibited in the Royal Academy in London where it was praised as one of the very finest wartime sculptures (Murray, 1991, p. 98). In a fitting location next to the Forster Monument is a wooden cross from the grave of
an unknown soldier in France, which likewise represents all those who gave their lives in the Great War. The cross was entrusted by Toc H to the Cathedral for safekeeping. A Toc H lamp, the Federal Lamp of Toc H Australia, from which all other lamps are lit, was another gift from Lord and Lady Forster in memory of two sons. A rushlight made by Australian members of the Toc H organisation in the Changi prisoner of war camp in Singapore during the Second World War is the only such rushlight to be returned to Australia and one of only three such rushlights to survive captivity. It has left Christ Church Cathedral only once, going to the Changi Chapel at the Royal Military College, Duntroon on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Toc H in Australia in 2000 (Millbank, 2010).

Probably it is because of Dean Horace Crotty's connection with Toc H, in his role of chaplain during World War I, that the Cathedral became the parent church for Toc H in Australia and the place in which the movement has chosen to enshrine nationally significant items (Murray, 1991, p. 101). Another Toc H item, on permanent loan to the Cathedral from Toc H Newcastle, was the oak carpenter's bench installed as an altar in the St. Christopher Chapel in 1930. This is an Australian-made Arts & Crafts style version of the altar used during World War I in Talbot House, Poperingehe, Belgium, where soldiers could avail themselves of precious rest during short periods away from the rigours of the front. Talbot House was established in 1915 by an Australian-born Army chaplain, the Rev. P.B. (Tubby) Clayton. The name Toc H is derived from the signaller's code for Talbot House, and it was the work of Talbot House which provided the inspiration for a movement which after the Great War was subsequently to spread to all countries of the former British Empire with its message of lifelong striving to put into practice a Christian way of life and to build a better world (Millbank, 2010).

The memorial theme was continued in the reredos of the Toc H carpenter's bench. The reredos comprising two panels of St. Christopher painted by the English artist Daphne Allen was given to the Cathedral in memory of her cousin Colonel G.G. Short, who had been a synodsman and vestryman at the Cathedral. The panels symbolised Colonel Short's devotion to his Lord in carrying out his duty to his fellow countrymen and women during World War I, which he survived. The reredos was installed in 1934 (Millbank, 2010).

The only documented flag surviving from Australia's Gallipoli campaign, a Union Jack, together with its original pole, belonging to the 13th Australian Infantry Battalion, was brought back to Australia in 1916 for presentation to the Cathedral by the Battalion's Commanding Officer. It was restored in 2001 with funds raised by local war veterans and subsequently displayed on the western wall of the St. Christopher Chapel (Millbank, 2010).

A Victoria Cross awarded posthumously to Captain Clarence Jeffries at Passchendaele on 12 October 1917 was given to his family. On her death in 1954 Captain Jeffries' mother bequeathed
his Victoria Cross in perpetuity to the Deans and Chapter of the Cathedral (Millbank, 2010). It is the only Victoria Cross in New South Wales not held in private ownership, and one of only two in the keeping of Australian churches (the other is held by St. George’s Cathedral, Perth) (List of Australian Victoria Cross recipients, 2010). Nearby, at the eastern end of the Tyrrell Chapel, the Jeffries Chair originally placed in Holy Trinity Church, Abermain, by his aunt and uncle in 1919 was entrusted to the Cathedral after the 1994 closure of the Abermain church (Millbank, 2010).

After the installation of World War I memorials, Cathedral building continued. In 1928 the Castleden firm completed further work on the arches of the church and the walls, closely based on Horbury Hunt’s original designs even to the extent that clay from the same pit and the same moulds were used to make the bricks (Freeland, 1970, p. 102). However, there were some slight departures from Hunt’s designs, these being the omission of the spire and the addition of a castellated parapet. There is also a visible change in the colour and quality of brickwork at the height of the clerestory window sills completed after Hunt’s departure (Reynolds, Muir and Hughes, 2002, p. 77). In 1979 the transepts and the bell tower were raised by John Sara, of Castleden & Sara, returning to Hunt’s original concept for the tower (EJE Architecture, 1995, p.14).

During the early 1980s the Cathedral was further embellished with numerous works by Newcastle artists, including banners, a terracotta and wood crucifix, a tapestry of the Ten Virgins and a triptych depicting the legend of St Nicholas.

In 1982 the placing of a memorial in the Cathedral comprised of five panels painted by Reinis Zusters accorded long overdue recognition to the sacrifices of those Australians and their supporters at home who participated not only in World War II but also in the subsequent campaigns in Korea, Malaya and Vietnam which had not remained in the forefront of public consciousness in the same way as World Wars I and II.

The original Christ Church Cathedral organ, of which the pipework forms the basis of the present instrument, was built in 1906 by Norman & Beard (London and Norwich). It was rebuilt in 1963 by J.W. Walker & Sons (Middlesex), and most recently (1997-1998) underwent refurbishment and the addition of several ranks of pipes by Peter D.G. Jewkes Pty. Ltd. (Sydney) (Organ Historical Trust of Australia, 2005).

After over 80 years of use, the Cathedral was finally consecrated by Bishop Holland on 20th November 1983. (Maitland and Stafford, 1997, pp. 62-3).

The earthquake that occurred in 1989 at first appeared to have damaged the Cathedral only superficially. However, it was soon realised that the building had been significantly harmed, and in need of restoration and refurbishment works. This project was
undertaken by Dean Graeme Lawrence and architect B.J. Collins of the firm EJE Architecture. Work was begun in 1995 and completed in 1997, involving an Australia-first engineering technique to strengthen the walls and piers by increasing ductility and therefore future earthquake resistance while at the same time maintaining aesthetic significance. The Cintec masonry anchoring system originally developed in Germany was used, in the process pioneering many building techniques in Australia. There are three basic elements in the Cintec system of reinforcement: a stainless steel anchor body to carry the load; cementitious grout; and the woven fabric sock which controls the movement of the grout. All the reinforcing was inserted into holes drilled in the brickwork without cooling water, as the escaping water could have damaged other areas of the Cathedral. The total length of vertical and horizontal reinforcing installed was 3770 metres. The horizontal reinforcing of the nave walls, at 32 meters long, was a world record for this type of work. At the time the project involved the largest installation of Cintec anchors in a single building in the experience of the company (Collins and Jordan, 2009, p. 14).

The Christ Church burial ground, located on the northern side of the church and now a rest park, is the first known European burial ground in Newcastle and one of the first burial grounds established in Australia. The earliest recorded European burials at this site began with the construction of Christ Church in 1817. Although burials were under the authority of the Church of England, the burial site was initially used for people of all denominations. Following a Church of England act in 1836, Christ Church could no longer bury people of other denominations. As a result of this act, cemeteries were established for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians during the 1840s (Austral Archaeology, 2004, p.1).

During the 19th century, new notions of hygiene led to the belief that there were significant health risks involved with having a cemetery in the heart of a city (Austral Archaeology, 2004, p. 5). This led to the relocation of cemeteries as well as gaols and isolation wards. In 1881 a new cemetery was opened at Sandgate, outside of central Newcastle, and Christ Church Cemetery was officially closed. There were several burials in the Christ Church burial site after the opening of the site at Sandgate resulting in legal action by the council. The last time a burial occurred at the Christ Church burial ground was in 1884. During the 20th century, however, the interment of ashes was made possible in Cathedral grounds, first in the Columbarium built in 1955 and later in the Memorial Garden created on land abutting the Columbarium in 2006.

The area covered by the cemetery had originally been three acres (1.2 ha) and unfenced, extending beyond King Street, but by 1884, it comprised just one acre (0.4 ha). King Street formed its northern border, with a retaining wall between the street and the cemetery (Austral Archaeology, 2004, p. 3). With Christ Church no longer being used as a burial ground, the site was not well maintained. During the 1930s and 1940s there were attempts by the...
neighboring landowners to use the area for other purposes. In the 1950s, debates about the burial ground intensified. The adjoining Newcastle Club wished to acquire it but had no success. The Newcastle City Council also wished to acquire the land, and intended to develop it into a carpark.

Dismissing all these offers, Christ Church Cathedral arranged for the area to be re-fenced and to be cleared of weeds. The idea of making the area a rest park had been in existence since the 1870s and had been proposed again in 1951 by local historian William Goold. In 1966 the Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle, Cemetery Act was passed, giving the majority of land to the Council to be made into a public rest park. It also granted permission to remove headstones. Areas along the east, south and west boundaries of the ground were to remain the property of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1966, all legible tombstones were relocated to the eastern boundary of the park. The monument to James Hannell (the first Mayor of Newcastle) and his wife remained in its original location (Austral Archaeology, 2004, p. 4).

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<th>Local theme</th>
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<td>2. Peopling - Peopling the continent</td>
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<td>Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</td>
<td>Landscapes of remembrance-</td>
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<td>Events-Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurences</td>
<td>Developing local landmarks-</td>
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<td>Providing a venue for significant events-</td>
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<tr>
<td>and national economies</td>
<td>Events-Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies</td>
<td>Defence-Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation</td>
<td>Memorialising the defenders-</td>
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<td>7. Governing-Governing</td>
<td>Creative endeavour-Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.</td>
<td>Creating an icon-</td>
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<td>8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</td>
<td>Creative endeavour-Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.</td>
<td>Designing in an exemplary architectural style-</td>
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<td>8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</td>
<td>Creative endeavour-Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.</td>
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<td>8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life</td>
<td>Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship</td>
<td>Practising Anglicanism-</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>Burying the dead in customary ways-</td>
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<td>9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Remembering the deceased-</td>
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<td>9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life</td>
<td>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.</td>
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Assessment of significance

**SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]**

The Cathedral meets this criterion for State significance because of its associations with early convict history. Specifically as it occupies the site of the third brick and stone Anglican church to be built in the colony Christ Church.
Cathedral underlines the tentative expansion of the colony away from Sydney and the importance placed on religion and its practice by the early government of New South Wales.

The rest park meets this criterion because it is one of the oldest European burial grounds in Australia and pre-dates the first church on the site. The park and cemetery are historically significant because they date back to the earliest stages of official burial when cemeteries controlled by the Church of England accepted people of any denomination. Thus, its history extends over the range of denominational cemetery management and it is one of the few burial grounds to articulate this history.

SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance]
The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because of its association with one of Australia's most influential ecclesiastical architects, John Horbury Hunt. While the style is more restrained than Hunt's other cathedrals in Grafton and Armidale, it is his most ambitious undertaking in ecclesiastical architecture.

The Cathedral is significant for its association with the life of William Tyrrell, the first Bishop in the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle who was consecrated in London on 29 June 1847. He was only the second Bishop in the state of New South Wales after Bishop Broughton of Sydney and with his appointment Newcastle officially became a city. His See extended far beyond the present boundaries of the Diocese of Newcastle.

The site of Christ Church Cathedral is significant for its association with Governor Lachlan Macquarie. The building of Christ Church on the site of the present Cathedral in 1817-18 was accorded priority in the realisation of his plans for the settlement.

SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]
The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because it is the largest Anglican cathedral in New South Wales and the largest of the three designed by John Horbury Hunt. It has landmark qualities, having dominated and defined the Newcastle skyline for many years. The form, scale, colour, texture and materials of the fabric combine to present a piece of extraordinary architecture in a most dramatic setting.

Horbury Hunt's work is also of importance in establishing the State-significant aesthetic qualities of the Cathedral at an intimate level. His care in overseeing and maintaining the quality of brickwork is inseparable from its high aesthetic value. Along with the work of subsequent architects, Hunt's work and its links to the Arts & Crafts movement have contributed to making the building one of Australia's most significant aesthetically.

The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because it is embellished with a particularly fine collection of stained glass windows by Kempe and Kempe & Co., the most
celebrated being the western rose with its brilliant red, blue and gold colours. These Kempe windows constitute by far the largest collection in Australia. It also contains the only Dies Domini (Day of the Lord) window in Australia designed by Edward Burne-Jones and executed by Morris & Co., which has been described as representing Burne-Jones' work at the height of his powers.

The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because of the pioneering techniques used during repairs to earthquake-damaged walls and piers. These techniques employed a combination of very long stainless steel rods and controlled grouting inserted into holes drilled into the brickwork. The aim was to strengthen the Cathedral walls and piers by increasing ductility and therefore ability to withstand future earthquakes while maintaining the aesthetic quality of the building. At the time these techniques had not been used before in Australia.

The Cintec masonry anchoring and reinforcement system originally developed in Germany has three basic elements: a stainless steel anchor body to carry the load; cementitious grout; and the woven fabric sock which controls the movement of the grout. All the reinforcing was inserted into holes drilled in the brickwork without cooling water, as the escaping water could have damaged other areas of the Cathedral. The total length of vertical and horizontal reinforcing installed was 3770 metres. The horizontal reinforcing of the nave walls, at 32 meters long, was a world record for this type of work. At the time the project involved the largest installation of Cintec anchors in a single building in the experience of the company.

The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because it is a physical manifestation of the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle. It has been, and continues to be, a focus for the lives of Anglicans in Newcastle and the surrounding area as well as for other residents. It is the place to which people have come on important occasions such as the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Service and the Earthquake Memorial Service, the latter attended by national and state dignitaries including the Governor General, the Prime Minister of Australia, the State Governor and the State Premier.

The Cathedral also meets this criterion of State significance because it is a place of pilgrimage for war veterans, their families and descendants, who visit the Cathedral from many places in Australia to see items of great historic and aesthetic value memorialising those who died in twentieth century conflicts, especially World Wars I and II, and those who supported them. Among the organisations which have actively supported and promoted the acquisition and conservation of war memorials in the Cathedral are the Returned and Services League of Australia, the Vietnam Veterans’ Association, the Combined Ex-Service Groups of the Australian Army, Navy and Air Force and the War Widows’ Guild.

Of especial note for its beauty and associated items are the

SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]
Warriors’ Chapel and the collection of 11 works commissioned for it from the renowned Australian metalsmith William Mark, considered to be outstanding for their scope and quality. After World War I the people of the Diocese demonstrated their love and gratitude for the fallen by donating money and materials to create this memorial and its associated items. Particularly meaningful in terms of the Diocesan community's loss was the sacrifice of gold rings and other jewellery by the families and friends of those who lost their lives to provide the materials for making the covers of the William Mark Book of Remembrance (Book of Gold) and the chalice and paten.

The Cathedral meets this criterion of State significance because it is the place chosen for the safekeeping of the Victoria Cross awarded to Captain Clarence Jeffries in 1917, along with the Union Jack flown at the headquarters of the 13th Battalion throughout the Gallipoli campaign in 1915. The Jeffries Victoria Cross is the only one in the state kept outside private ownership, and therefore available for public viewing, while the Gallipoli flag is the only documented such flag to exist in the nation and is therefore of great significance in the context of a resurgence of interest in the Gallipoli campaign and in World War I generally by increasing numbers of Australians.

The Cathedral also has State significance as the national church for the Toc H movement in Australia, and the place where many items associated with Toc H in both World Wars are now permanently enshrined.

The memorials to soldiers as well as clergy and parishioners, many of whom took part in the war effort, increase the intensity of the social value of the building and its contents in meeting this criterion of State significance.

SHR Criteria e) [Research potential] It meets this criterion of State significance because the footings of the original Christ Church discovered during earthquake repairs of 1995-1997 have been mapped and left undisturbed to allow for any future archaeological study of early colonial architecture and building techniques during the convict era (EJE Architecture, 1994, pp. 54, 58). There is also excellent archaeological potential in the park and cemetery for evidence of early burials.

SHR Criteria f) [Rarity] It meets this criterion of State significance because it is a rare example of inner-city colonial town planning in which the original shape and size of land designated for a church and attached burial ground have not been altered substantially by changes in land use and ownership. As the centrepiece to Henry Dangar's plan of 1823, the site allows significant interpretation of the early planning of Newcastle.

Integrity/Intactness: The completed Cathedral represents a modified version of Horbury Hunt's original design, evolving over the course of several phases of construction lasting nearly a century with contributions from a number of architects and builders.

The Cathedral walls and piers were badly cracked by the 1989...
earthquake. Fortunately only one stained glass window, that of the Madonna and Child in the Warriors’ Chapel, sustained serious damage, but has been successfully restored. Restoration work of the walls and piers was begun in 1995 and completed in 1997.

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Inventory, condition report & register movable collection

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<th>Section of act</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>57(2)</td>
<td>Exemption to allow work</td>
<td>Standard Exemptions</td>
<td>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</td>
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<td>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</td>
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<td>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</td>
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<td>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</td>
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<td>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</td>
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<td>57(2)</td>
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temporary relocation of items from the moveable collection for purposes of conservation or exhibition.

**Standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval**

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**Study details**

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**References, internet links & images**

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