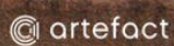


Riverside Cemetery

Condition Assessment

Report to Queanbeyan-Palerang
Regional Council

May 2026



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Queanbeyan–Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) commissioned Artefact Heritage and Environment to prepare a condition assessment of Riverside Cemetery, a locally listed heritage item located on the Queanbeyan River. Established in the 1840s and largely closed to new burials in the 1990s, the cemetery is one of the oldest burial grounds in the Queanbeyan region and is estimated to contain over 5,000 burials, many of which are unmarked.

The purpose of this report is to document the current physical condition of the cemetery, identify risks to heritage fabric and public safety, and provide a framework to guide conservation, maintenance and future management. The assessment is based on a visual site inspection undertaken in March 2026 and includes a representative survey of monuments, landscape elements and site infrastructure.

Overview of findings

Riverside Cemetery retains local heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, social, research and representative values. The site demonstrates the development of Queanbeyan from the mid-nineteenth century and contains monuments associated with early settlers, prominent local figures and later migrant communities. Despite extensive flooding events, ongoing environmental pressures and instances of vandalism, the cemetery retains sufficient integrity to convey its heritage significance.

The condition assessment has identified widespread deterioration across the site. While some monuments remain in good or fair condition, a substantial proportion are in a poor to failed condition.

Key issues include:

- Structural instability of monuments (leaning, displaced or collapsed headstones)
- Cracking, spalling and material loss, particularly in sandstone and marble
- Subsidence and ground instability, resulting in damage to grave structures
- Biological growth, salt attack and moisture-related deterioration
- Corrosion of ironwork and degradation of timber elements
- Damage associated with flooding, erosion and proximity to the river
- Ongoing risks associated with vandalism and limited site surveillance

In addition to monument deterioration, site features such as fencing, signage and pathways are generally in fair to poor condition. Vegetation is largely well established but, in some areas, contributes to damage through root growth, moisture retention and overgrowth.

Recommendations and mitigation measures

The assessment concludes that Riverside Cemetery requires a coordinated program of conservation, maintenance and risk management, including:

Strategic planning

- Preparation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) to guide all future works
- Development of a long-term maintenance and risk management strategy

Conservation and maintenance

- Implementation of routine maintenance including vegetation control, cleaning and drainage improvements
- Targeted conservation works to address material deterioration, subsidence and structural instability
- Careful management of fallen or displaced elements to prevent further damage

Site management and design

- Improvements to drainage and erosion control
- Consideration of heritage-sensitive upgrades to paths, fencing and access arrangements
- Enhancement of interpretation and community engagement to support understanding of the site

Community and security measures

- Exploration of community involvement initiatives (e.g. volunteer programs)
- Application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to reduce vandalism, including improved surveillance, signage and activation

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this report include:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
HNSW	Heritage New South Wales
QPRC	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NLA	National Library of Australia
NPWA	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPWS	National Park and Wildlife Service
QDCP	Queanbeyan Development Control Plan 2012
QPLEP	Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2022
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of NSW

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council (QPRC) operates 13 cemeteries across the Queanbeyan-Palerang region. One of these, the Riverside Cemetery, is a historic site that opened to burials in the 1840s and largely closed in the 1990s. It is listed on Schedule 5 of the Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan 2012 as item I67. The 2425m site includes a significant area on the edge of the Queanbeyan River and is thought to contain over 5,000 burials (many unmarked).

QPRC is committed to developing a program of works to restore and secure the cemetery. To guide the first stage of these works Artefact Environment and Heritage (Artefact) have been engaged to prepare a condition assessment of the Riverside Cemetery.

1.2 Study area

The study area includes the land on which Riverside Cemetery is sited. It is bound on the north and east by the Queanbeyan River and public shared pedestrian and cycle path. To the south the study area is bounded by Erin Street and by vacant land to the west.

Its formal description comprises the following lots:

- Crown Reserve R 95617
- Part of Lot 10, DP 1167880
- Lot 1, DP 650607
- Lots 54–56, DP 754907
- Lots 7334 and 7335, DP 1154175
- Lot 7303, DP 1137732
- Lot 1, Section 33, DP 758862

The study area is illustrated in Figure 1 below with lot boundaries shown in Figure 2.

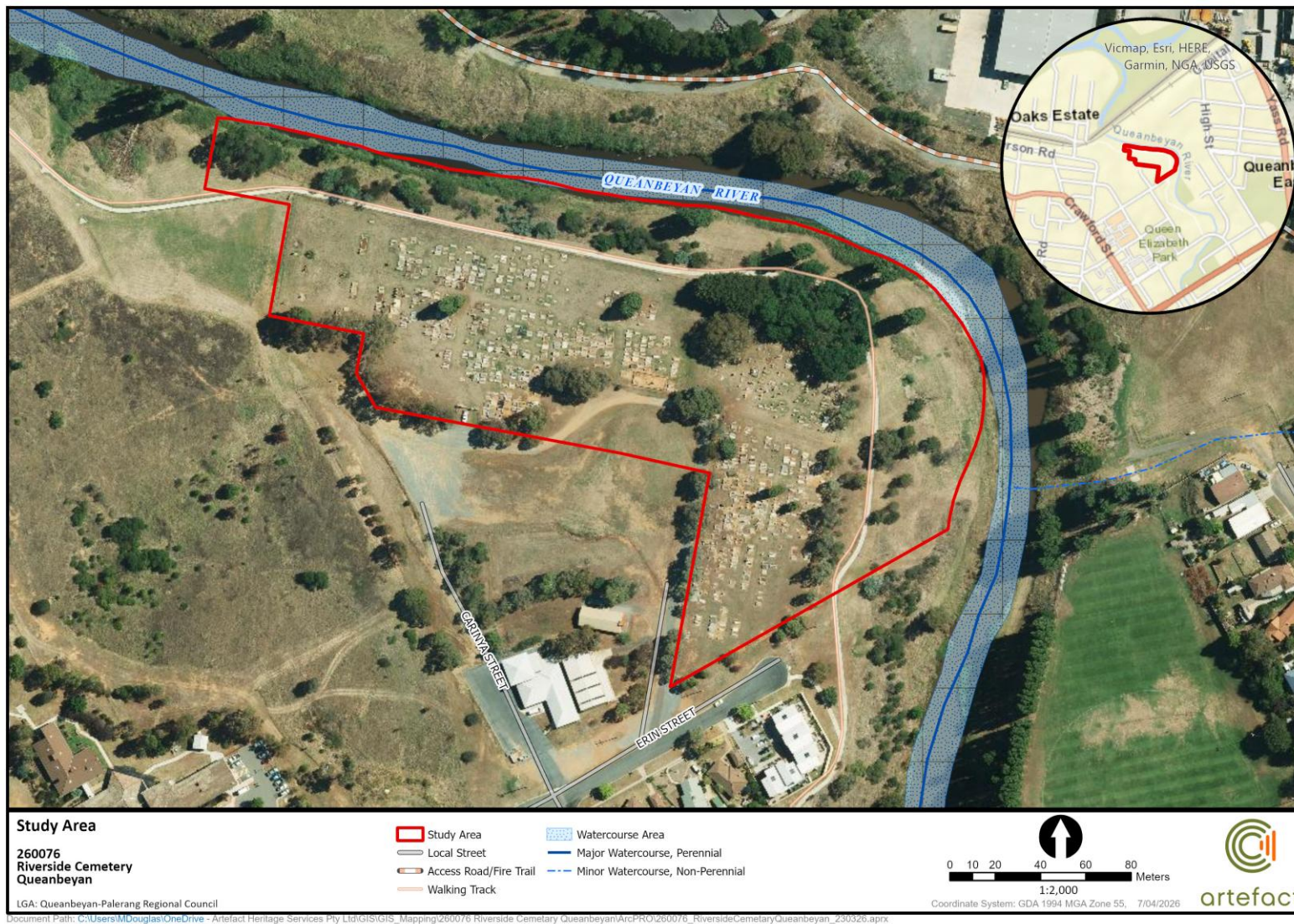


Figure 1: Location of Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan (Source: Artefact, 2026).

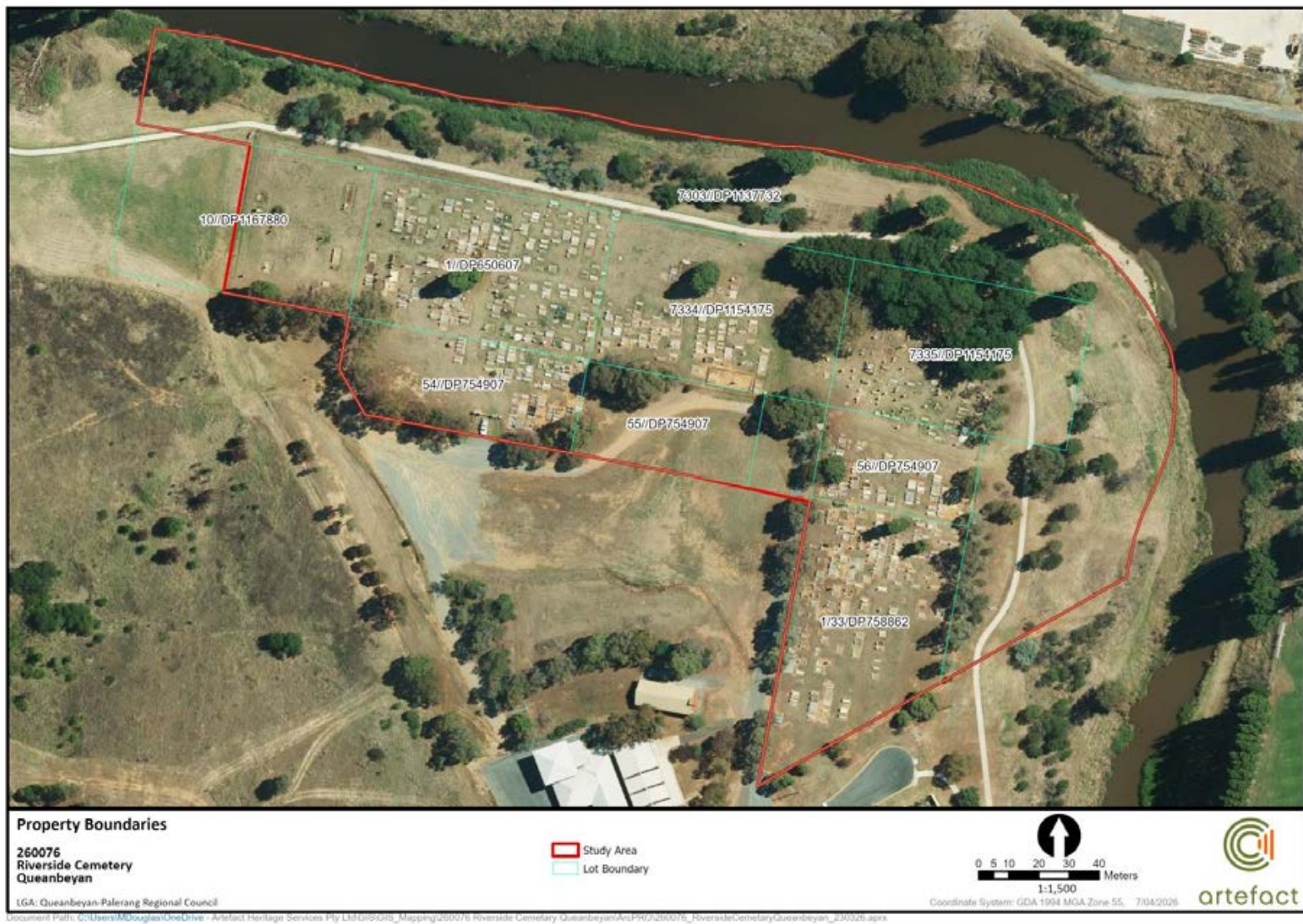


Figure 2: Lot boundaries within study area (Source: Artefact, 2026)

1.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in consideration of relevant state and federal heritage legislation, including the following:

- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act)
- NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The methodology and terminology used in the preparation of this report has been informed by the relevant heritage guidelines and standards, including:

- *Burra Charter* (Australian ICOMOS)
- *Assessing heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)
- *Material Threshold Policy* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2022)
- *Conservation Plan* (J. S Kerr, rev. edn National Trust of Australia [NSW], 1996)
- *Conserving Our Cemeteries* (National Trust of Australia, 2003)

1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Sasha Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant). Eunice Wong (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Amelia Parkins (Senior Heritage Consultant) with input and review provided by Scott MacArthur (Principal), all from Artefact Heritage.

1.5 Limitations

This report uses historical documentation prepared by third-party heritage professionals. Desktop historical research has been undertaken to supplement this existing information.

The maps in this report are for informational purposes only and are not suitable for and were not prepared for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. The register searches undertaken for this report are current only to the date a particular register was searched. In the normal course of events, items are added to or removed from heritage registers and users of this report should check that sites have not been added to or removed from a particular register since the date the register was searched.

The condition assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way. A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in this report. This is made on the basis of Artefact's experience of working with the NSW heritage system and does not purport to be legal advice.

It should be noted that legislation, regulations and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

A site inspection was undertaken by Artefact staff in March 2026. This report is based on a selected sample of monuments to give an indicative assessment of overall condition. Only visible parts of

monuments were assessed and this report does not make any assumptions about monuments obscured by vegetation or soil.

DRAFT

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 Overview

This section discusses the heritage management framework, notably legislative and policy context, applicable to the study area and its future management.

2.2 Identification of heritage listed items

Heritage listed items were identified through a search of relevant state and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:

- World Heritage List (WHL)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
- National Heritage List (NHL)
- State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- NSW State Heritage Inventory database
- Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2022
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) register.

Items listed on these registers have previously been assessed against the heritage assessment guidelines relevant to their peak governing body. Items that are of Commonwealth, National and World heritage significance have been assessed in accordance with the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act). Items of state or local significance have been assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines. Assessments of heritage significance as they appear in relevant heritage inventory sheets and documents, are provided in this assessment.

There is one item of legislation that is relevant to the current study area. A summary of the relevant Acts and the potential legislative implications are provided below. Section 2.3 below includes a tabulated summary of register searches for heritage curtilages both in the study area, and in its vicinity. For the purposes of this report, 'in the vicinity' indicates a radius of 200 metres around the study area which captures heritage items that may experience visual impacts as a result of the proposed works.

2.2.1 The World Heritage Convention

The Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on 16 November 1972, and came into force on 17 December 1975. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote international cooperation to protect heritage that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It sets out the criteria that a site must meet to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHL) and the role of State Parties in the protection and preservation of world and their own national heritage.

There are **no** items listed on the World Heritage List within the study area.

2.2.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, or the National Heritage List. The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (hereafter Minister). The Minister will then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

A significant impact is defined as “an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.” The significance of the action is based on the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment that is to be impacted, and the duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impact. If the action is to be undertaken in accordance with an accredited management plan, approval is not needed and the matter does not need to be referred to the Minister.

2.2.2.1 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. Established under the EPBC Act, the CHL comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control.

There are **no** items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List within the study area.

2.2.2.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List (NHL) has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia, including places overseas. There are nine matters of national environmental significance, these include Australia’s world heritage properties (as listed on the World Heritage List [WHL]), national heritage places, wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention), migratory species, listed threatened and ecological communities, Commonwealth marine areas, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, nuclear actions including uranium mining, and water resources in relation to coal seam gas developments and large coal mining developments.

There are **no** items listed on the National Heritage List within the study area.

2.2.3 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for items of ‘environmental heritage’ in NSW. ‘Environmental heritage’ includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the SHR and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW.

2.2.3.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered

by Heritage NSW and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW. For works to an SHR item, a Section 60 application must be prepared for works that are not exempt under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act. However, it should be noted that where projects are managed under a State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) approval pathway, the normal requirements for approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act are not applicable, with the exception of notification requirements.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage branch document Standard Exemptions Guidance Document.

There are **no** items listed on the State Heritage Register within the study area.

There is **one** item listed on the State Heritage Register within the vicinity of the study area:

- Queanbeyan Rail Bridges over Queanbeyan and Burbong Rivers, Item number 01052

2.2.3.2 Archaeological relics and works

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

"...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance"*

Sections 139 to 146 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless under an excavation permit. Section 139 (1) states:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR or under Section 60 for impacts within SHR curtilages. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division archaeological guidelines.

Normally, minor works that would have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

In addition to relics, remnants of historical structures that possess research value are considered to be 'works'.

'Works' may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a 'work' does not necessarily trigger a requirement to obtain an excavation permit under the Heritage Act. 'Works' should be managed according to their significance.

Examples of 'works' include:

- Former road surfaces or pavement and kerbing

- Evidence of former drainage infrastructure
- Building footings
- Evidence of former rail track, sleepers or ballast
- Evidence of former rail platforms and former platform copings.

2.2.3.3 Conservation management plans

Under Section 38A of the Heritage Act, if a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is prepared for an item listed on the SHR, the Heritage Council of NSW may endorse the plan, and use the CMP to make regulations or provisions in relation to the SHR item. A CMP is not required under the Heritage Act, however the Heritage Council of NSW continues to recommend the preparation of CMPs as best practice heritage management documents for places of State Heritage significance and to consider suitable site-specific exemptions.

There is **no** Conservation Management Plan for Riverside Cemetery Queanbeyan.

2.2.3.4 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 (s170) requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There are **no** heritage items listed on a Section 170 heritage register (s170) within the study area.

2.2.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The study area falls within the boundaries of the Queanbeyan-Palerang local government areas. Schedule 5 of the *Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2022* (QPLEP) includes a list of items/sites of heritage significance within this LGA.

2.2.4.1 Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2022

Heritage items listed on the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2022 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation of this LEP. Under Clause 5 of this section of the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2022:

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

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

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

There is **one** item listed on Schedule 5 of the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2002 in the study area:

- Riverside Cemetery, Item number I407.

There are **three** items listed on Schedule 5 of the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2002 in the vicinity of the study area:

- Sir Murray Tyrrell's Cottage, Item number I358
- Greek Orthodox Church, Item number I373
- Queanbeyan Rail Bridge, Item number I469

2.2.4.2 Development Control Plan

The Queanbeyan DCP 2012 is a supporting document that complements the provisions contained within the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2022 and provides specific design detail in regard to sympathetic development on, or in the vicinity of, items listed on Schedule 5 of the Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2022.

Part 4 of the DCP 2012 provides sympathetic considerations for development that is in the vicinity of a heritage listed item. These considerations include ensuring that the character, bulk, scale and height of new development does not unreasonably overshadow a nearby heritage item, that colouring and texture of new materials of a new development is sympathetic to a heritage item, and that views of a heritage item should not be obscured from the point of view of areas of public domain.

There are **no** controls specific to Riverside Cemetery within Queanbeyan DCP 2012.

2.2.5 Non-statutory considerations

2.2.5.1 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains available as an archive. The following RNE items have been identified in/in the vicinity of the study area:

There are **no** items listed on the Register of the National Estate within the study area.

2.2.5.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Listing on the National Trust Heritage Register (NTHR) does not impose statutory obligations and is more an indication of the heritage esteem held by the community. The following NTHR items have been identified in/in the vicinity of the study area:

There are **no** items listed on the National Trust Heritage Register within the study area.

2.3 Summary of heritage listings

2.3.1 Riverside Cemetery

The study area comprises Riverside Cemetery, which is listed on one heritage register as outlined in Table 1. There are three items listed on QPLEP located within 200m of the curtilage of Riverside Cemetery. The curtilages of these items are illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 1: Results of register searches for Riverside Cemetery and heritage items within 200m

Register	Study Area/Item	Other items
World Heritage List	None	None
National Heritage List	None	None
Commonwealth Heritage List	None	None
State Heritage Register	None	Queanbeyan Rail Bridges over Queanbeyan and Burbong Rivers - #01052
Section 170 Registers (NSW Transport Asset Manager s170)	None	None
Queanbeyan-Palerang LEP 2022	Riverside Cemetery - #1407	Sir Murray Tyrrell's Cottage - #1358 Greek Orthodox Church - #1373 Queanbeyan Rail Bridge - #1469
Register of the National Estate (RNE) (Non-Statutory)	None	None
National Trust of Australia (NTHR) NSW Register (Non-Statutory)	None	None

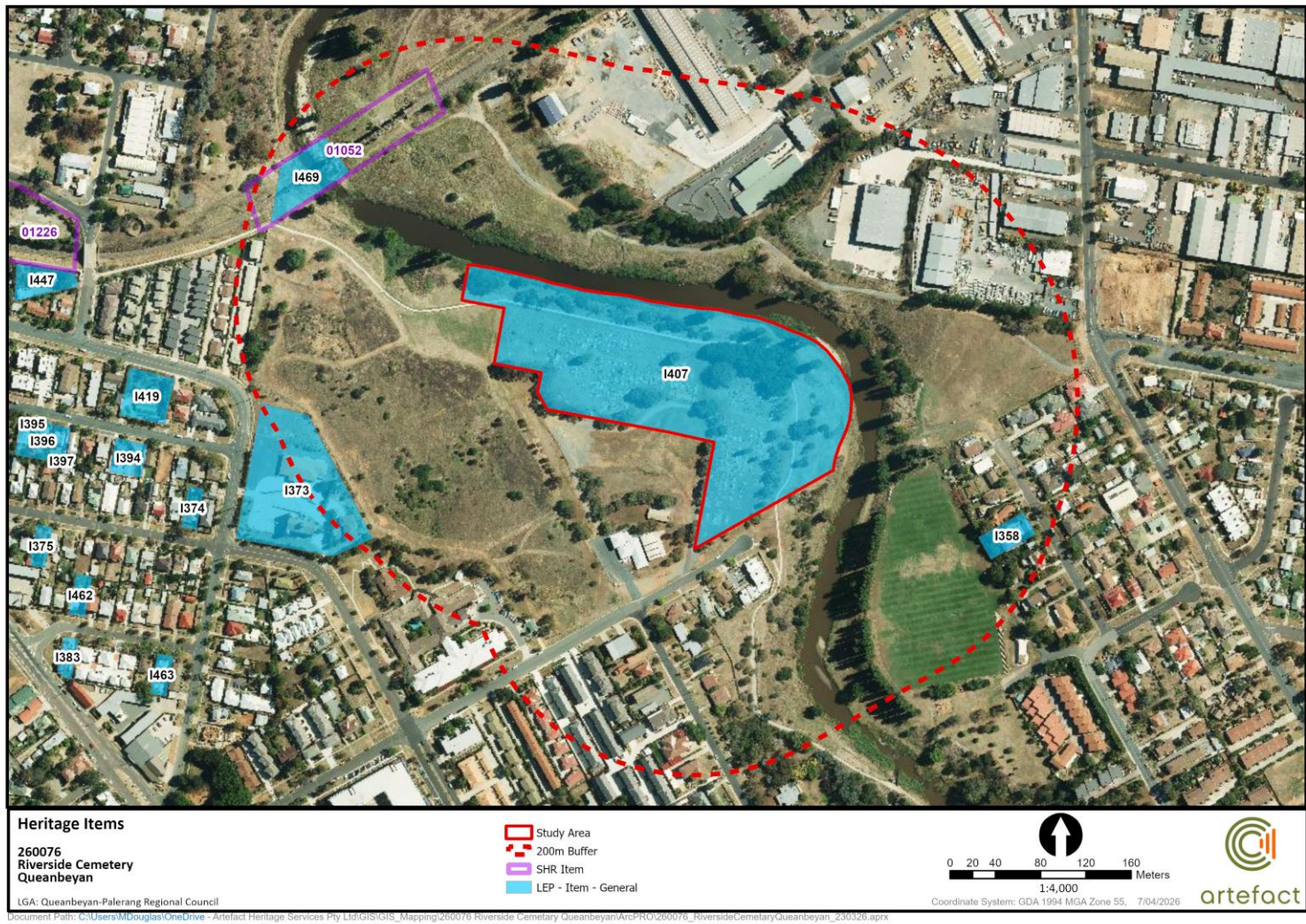


Figure 3: Heritage curtilages at Riverside Cemetery Queanbeyan (Source: Artefact, 2022).

2.4 Legislation relevant to the management of the study area

2.4.1 NSW Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013 No 105

The *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* establishes a legislative framework for the regulation of management and operation of cemeteries and crematoria in NSW. The Act provides guidelines for the establishment, maintenance and operation of cemeteries and crematoria in an environmentally sustainable manner and ensuring the protection of all individuals' and families' rights and access to respectful, dignified interment of their remains, honouring the religious practices of all communities.

Part 3 of the Act regulates cemetery operators and imposes obligations relating to record keeping, reporting, and performance. As the current custodian of Riverside Cemetery, Council is required to:

- Maintain appropriate cemetery records, including burial and plot information
- Manage the cemetery in accordance with approved standards and codes of practice
- Ensure that activities do not compromise the integrity, dignity or cultural significance of burial sites

Part 4 of the Act provides for interment rights and confirms the legal status of burial plots and memorials, even after active use of a cemetery has ceased. This has ongoing relevance for Riverside Cemetery as:

- Existing interment rights continue to be recognised
- Graves and burial areas remain legally protected
- Disturbance, removal or alteration of human remains requires lawful authority

These provisions help ensure that any works within Riverside Cemetery—such as conservation works, landscaping, path upgrades or interpretive installations—are undertaken with appropriate consideration of burial sites. Division 2A of the Act provides guidelines for Memorial works by cemetery operators and allows operators to disturb lawfully erected memorials if:

- (a) *Before the disturbance occurs, the holder of the interment right for the interment site to which the memorial relates has requested or authorised the disturbance by written notice to the cemetery operator, or*
- (b) *the interment right for the interment site in relation to the memorial is no longer in force, or*
- (c) *the memorial is damaged or vandalised—to repair or remediate the memorial to the state, or likely state, the memorial was in immediately before the damage or vandalism, or*
- (d) *the disturbance is to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011, or*
- (e) *the disturbance is otherwise permitted under this Act.*

It also requires minor works to repair or remediate memorials to remain in keeping with the original state of the memorial, not inconsistent with holder's intentions for memorials or their designs, and provides an approval framework for minor works.

Subdivision 5 Paragraph 69 (Miscellaneous) of the Act addresses the preservation of historic burial sites and the management of grave sites. In particular, subsection (1) states that cemetery operators must establish a Heritage Advisory Committee when:

- (f) *If burial licenses or other entitlements referred to in section 45 (2) were offered by the cemetery before the commencement – as soon as practicable after the commencement, and*
 - (g) *In any other case – at least 3 years before the first renewable interment right granted by the cemetery operator after the commencement of this section is due to expire.*
- (2) *Before removing any memorial that has not been reclaimed or moving any bodily remains from an interment site, a cemetery operator required to establish a heritage advisory committee by subsection (1) must seek the advice of the heritage advisory committee as to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value of the memorial and the appropriate action to take to preserve its value¹.*

2.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development, it plays an important role in ensuring that development within the cemetery considers heritage impacts, environment effects and public interest outcomes.

In relation to the Riverside Cemetery the EP&A Act governs land-use planning and development and applies to any physical changes within the Riverside Cemetery. This includes potential requirements for Development Applications or Review of Environmental Factors for works such as new paths, fencing, signage, landscaping, drainage works or the erection of structures.

2.4.2.1 Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2022

The Riverside Cemetery is subject to the provisions of the QPLEP 2022 which is the principal statutory planning instrument applying to the local government area. The QPLEP 2022 establishes zoning, land-use permissibility and heritage controls relevant to the management and conservation of the locally listed cemetery.

Zoning and land-use objectives provide a statutory framework to support the continued use of the Riverside Cemetery as culturally significant public land. These provisions are relevant in managing physical works (such as paths, fencing, signage and structures), landscaping and environmental management works and any proposal that may intensify the use or introduce new facilities.

The Riverside Cemetery is listed in Schedule 5 of the QPLEP 2022 as an item of local heritage significance, reflecting its significance as one of Queanbeyan's earliest public cemeteries. Clause 5.10 of the QPLEP 2022 requires that heritage significance of listed items be considered in relation to development decisions and provides objectives to conserve heritage significance, fabric settings and views.

As a result, works within Riverside Cemetery (such as monument conservation, stabilisation of grave markers, ground disturbance, landscaping or new interpretive elements) must demonstrate that heritage significance will be retained and that adverse impacts are minimised or avoided.

2.4.3 Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act 1967

The *Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act 1967* (formally assented to in 1966 and proclaimed in 1967) amended the *Local Government Act 1919 (NSW)* to clarify and strengthen the role of local councils in the care, control and management of public cemeteries. The Act was

¹ NSW Legislation 2013, *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013 – Subdivision 5: Miscellaneous*. NSW Government

introduced in response to the fragmented management of cemeteries across New South Wales, particularly older cemeteries that had been established by churches or trustees but were no longer actively managed by those bodies.

A key effect of the Amendment Act was to provide that the local council for the area in which a public cemetery is situated became the trustee and managing authority of that cemetery, unless the council was already managing it. This transferred responsibility for care and maintenance, record keeping, regulation of burials and memorials and long-term oversight and protection to local government.

For Riverside Cemetery, this legislation underpins the historical transfer of management responsibility to what is now the Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council. While the cemetery originated as a denominational and community burial ground, by the mid-twentieth century active burials had largely ceased and church-based management structures were no longer sustainable. The Amendment Act provided the statutory mechanism for Council to assume legal responsibility for the cemetery's ongoing management.

Although the *Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act 1967* has since been repealed and replaced by more contemporary legislation, in particular the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013 (NSW)*, it remains relevant in understanding how Council became the managing authority and the historical basis for Council's responsibilities.

Current management of the Riverside Cemetery under the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013* builds directly on the principles established by the 1967 reforms, including public accountability, stewardship, and protection of burial grounds as enduring community places.

2.4.4 Crown Land Management Act 2016 (NSW)

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016 (NSW)* (CLM Act) is relevant to Riverside Cemetery because the cemetery is located on Crown land, which is typical of early public cemeteries established in the nineteenth century. Where a cemetery occupies Crown land, the Act provides the overarching statutory framework for how that land must be managed and protected in the public interest.

Under the CLM Act, Crown land may be reserved or dedicated for a specific public purpose, including cemeteries. Where Riverside Cemetery is reserved for cemetery or public purposes, the Act requires that the land be managed consistently with that reservation and not used or developed for incompatible purposes. This helps ensure that the cemetery continues to function as a burial ground and place of remembrance, even where it is closed to new interments.

The CLM Act establishes statutory principles for the management of Crown land, including that Crown land be managed sustainably, in the public interest and in a way that recognises environmental, cultural and heritage values.

These principles are directly relevant to Riverside Cemetery given its recognised historic significance, its role as a community asset, and its vulnerability to environmental factors such as flooding and erosion associated with its riverside location. The Act supports a stewardship-based approach that aligns with heritage conservation objectives rather than short-term or expedient land use outcomes. It provides a statutory basis for treating the cemetery as an enduring public asset, rather than surplus land, and supports its conservation for present and future generations.

2.4.5 Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)

The *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* provides the primary statutory basis for the care, control and management of public assets by local councils, including public cemeteries. Riverside Cemetery is managed by Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council, and the Act underpins Council's authority and

obligations in relation to the cemetery as a community facility and public place. This legislative framework supports Council's ongoing responsibility for the management, maintenance and protection of Riverside Cemetery.

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires councils to prepare and implement a range of strategic and operational plans, policies and procedures. These may include asset management plans, plans of management for land and operational policies for cemetery maintenance and use. In the context of Riverside Cemetery, this framework supports the use of formal management tools, such as conservation management plans, maintenance regimes and risk management strategies, to guide decision-making and ensure consistency and accountability in the care of the site.

A key function of the Act is to support Council's responsibility for maintaining public land and facilities in a safe condition. This is particularly relevant to Riverside Cemetery given the presence of ageing monuments and memorials, uneven ground and unmarked graves, and the legacy of flood damage and environmental instability.

The Act provides a statutory foundation for Council to undertake works aimed at public safety, including monument stabilisation, fencing, path works and access controls, while balancing these needs against heritage and cemetery-specific legislation.

2.4.6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)* provide statutory protection for Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places, regardless of land ownership or tenure. This protection applies across NSW to both identified and previously unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage, including objects or sites that may be uncovered during ground-disturbing works.

Although Riverside Cemetery is a nineteenth-century, European-established burial ground, the Act remains relevant because Aboriginal objects or places may be present beneath the ground surface or within the broader landscape, particularly given the cemetery's riverside location and the long history of Aboriginal occupation along river corridors.

The NP&W Act encourages a due-diligence approach to assessing Aboriginal heritage risk before works commence. For Riverside Cemetery, this is particularly relevant because the site is located adjacent to the Queanbeyan River, an area historically attractive for Aboriginal occupation, flooding and erosion have disturbed ground surfaces and burial contexts and previous land use and nineteenth-century cemetery establishment may not have identified or recorded Aboriginal heritage at the time.

The Act supports a precautionary management response, ensuring that heritage values beyond the cemetery's European funerary significance are appropriately considered and protected.

2.4.7 Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW)

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW)* places a duty on local councils, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of workers and other persons. As the managing authority for Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council owes duties under the Act to Council staff working within the cemetery, contractors engaged in maintenance or conservation works, volunteers and community groups and members of the public visiting the cemetery.

This duty is directly relevant given the cemetery's status as a publicly accessible historic site.

Riverside Cemetery presents a range of known and foreseeable safety risks common to older cemeteries, many of which are heightened by the cemetery's age, condition and location. These are the subject of this report and include unstable or leaning monuments and headstones, fallen, damaged or partially buried memorials, uneven ground and unmarked graves (particularly where graves were lost to flooding), vegetation hazards, flood-affected terrain, erosion and softened ground conditions.

Under the WHS Act, Council must identify these hazards, assess the associated risks, and implement appropriate control measures.

DRAFT

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Aboriginal history

Aboriginal people have been living in the Queanbeyan area for tens of thousands of years. Birrigai rock shelter, 80kms southeast of Goulburn, is the earliest dated excavated site in the area, dating to 21,000 years ago. Late Pleistocene occupation sites have been identified to the east of the study area in Moreton National Park at Bulee Brook 2 (18,810+/- 160 years BP) and Bob's Cave (10,850 +/- 300 BP) dating to within 3000 – 5000 years ago. The climate at that time would have been at as it is today².

For thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans, Ngunawal people lived in an area roughly bounded by what is now the towns of Braidwood, Goulburn, Boorowa, Harden, Gundagai and Cooma. The Ngunawal people are neighbours of the Yuin (on the coast), Ngarigo (south-east of Canberra), Wiradjuri (to the west of Yass) and Gundungurra (to the north)³.

The surrounding areas of Goulburn, Yass, and Canberra were occupied by smaller Ngunawal groups or clans. These smaller Ngunawal clans would meet at Canberra from time to time for corroborees, marriage, trade and to bring the larger Ngunawal people together⁴.

According to Ngambri people their Country 'stretches from south-west of Weereewaa (Lake George) to Kiandra and the upper Murrumbidgee, down the Goodradigbee River to the south Yass Plains, south of the Yass River through Ginninderra and Gundaroo and across Canberra and Queanbeyan to the Gaurock Ranges.'

The alluvial plains around the confluence of the Wollondilly River and the Nattai River served as gathering places for various Aboriginal groups, including people from Goulburn and the Shoalhaven region⁵. Aboriginal people from the Goulburn area were documented as attending meetings in Bathurst district around 1837 and these were also attended by people from the Hunter River region⁶. Similarly, in the 1850s Ngunawal people were recorded travelling south for gatherings in the Bogong Mountains during the Bogong Moth season⁷.

The Molonglo River, which meets the Queanbeyan River less than 1km downstream from Riverside Cemetery, was a major route for Aboriginal people migrating from the Murrumbidgee and lower Lachlan rivers to the Snowy Mountains during Bogong moth season. A meeting place at the junction of the rivers was described in 1862 as a camp where Aboriginal people from Braidwood, Yass and north of Temora gathered⁸.

There have been various assessments of the historical Traditional Owners across the broader region around Bungendore including the Lake George Basin and Southern Tablelands area. It is suggested that Lake George is the Traditional lands of the Ngunnawal People, with the Wiradjuri to the west and Gundungurra to the North.

Norman Tindale (1974) identified two major language groups in the area: Gandangara (also referred to as Gundungurra, Gundungari, Gurr-gunga or Burragorang) located north of Goulburn, and Ngun(n)awal (also Ngunuwal, Ngoonwal, Wonnawal Nungawal, Yarr, Yass tribe, Lake George, Five

² Australian Museum Business Services, 2012. (AMBS) *Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Aboriginal Heritage Study*.

³ Bell, 2020. Thunderstone Aboriginal Cultural Services

⁴ Bell, 2020

⁵ AMBS, 2012

⁶ AMBS, 2012

⁷ AMBS, 2012

⁸ Archives ACT, 2025. *Find of the Month – April 2025*

Islands tribe or Molongolo Tribe) in the south⁹. Tindale drew together linguistic data published between 1840 and 1956 which means that the language boundaries he created are theoretical and approximate, and the data could also have changed over time¹⁰.

Others have since suggested that Tindale's language boundaries incorporated distinct groups who were linked by cultural and familial ties; specifically that there were three groups in the area – the Cookmai (or Mulwarrie (Muwaree), the Tarlo and the Burra Burra¹¹¹²¹³.

In 'My Recollections' by Gundungurra 'Chief' Werriberri (Billy Russell), published in 1914 when he was aged 84 years, outlines that Gundungurra Country stretched south to Yass¹⁴. Russell recalled that; 'Sub-tribes never fought against each other, but only against men of other tribes, such the Wiraijuri (Wiradjuri) tribes, north and west about Bathurst, those of the south of Yass and the coast tribes Dharruck, and the Camden tribe, Cubbitch-Batha.' This description provides a good outline of traditional Gundungurra Country and the extent of the language¹⁵.

According to Lynch, Williams and Bell (2019);

*'For Ngunawal people, the Lake George area is a special spiritual place where the Creator spirit resides. The Creator spirit made the land for Ngunawal people to survive, including the native vegetation for bush foods and bush medicines. In his serpent form, he is responsible for the creation of the waterways. All the natural resources of the land were utilised by Aboriginal people, including the fauna and flora, the flora for bush foods and medicines, and the fauna for food sources.'*¹⁶

Much evidence remains today of the long Aboriginal occupation of the area around Queanbeyan such as stone artefact quarries, ochre sites, scarred trees and burial sites¹⁷.

⁹ Tindale, N., 1974. *Aboriginal tribes of Australia: their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits and proper names*

¹⁰ AMBS, 2012

¹¹ MacAlister, C., 1907 *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*

¹² Jackson-Nakano, A., 2001, *The Kamberri : a history from the records of Aboriginal families in the Canberra-Queanbeyan district and surrounds 1820-1927 and historical overview 1928-2001*

¹³ AMBS, 2012

¹⁴ Russell, W. ("Werriberrie"), 1914. *My recollections*. Camden. P21

¹⁵ Russell, 1914

¹⁶ Lynch, Williams and Bell, 2019. *'Ngunawal Stories of Lake George'*

¹⁷ Lynch et al, 2019.



Figure 4: Scarred tree at Wanniassa, ACT, some 20km from study area (Source: Jon Rhodes, 1998)



Figure 5: Canoe tree in Wanniassa, some 20km from study area (Source: Jon Rhodes 1998)

The first Europeans to arrive in southern Gundungurra northern Ngannawal and Ngambri lands were a party guided by a convict who had spent a great deal of time living among Aboriginal people, John Wilson. Wilson reached Mt Towrang just north of Goulburn in 1798¹⁸.

The first real impact on southern Gundungurra and Ngannawal people began in the 1820s. In 1820 Joseph Wild set out to find the lake now known as Lake George, about which he had been told by Aboriginal people in Bathurst. From the hills northeast of Lake George, he saw fires which he believed were made by many Aboriginal people¹⁹. The grazing lands about Lake George that had been farmed and managed by Aboriginal people for millennia were sought after by pastoralists.

From the 1820s, the growing numbers of settlers brought with them smallpox, influenza and measles which decimated the local Aboriginal population, leaving only 25 people surviving by 1848 according to European records²⁰. There were also reports of conflict between Aboriginal people and the settlers of the 1820s²¹.

From this time, the subsistence activities of local Aboriginal people as food gathering on traditional lands was curtailed through land clearance for expanding pastoral activities and local game was culled by introduced invasive species. Many Aboriginal people survived by working for the pastoralists who had taken their lands.

For example, in 1828, just weeks after William Pitt Faithfull arrived at Springfield Station, the Australian newspaper reported that 'the native blacks in the neighbourhood of Goulburn Plains appear again disposed to be troublesome.'²²

The pastoralists who were taking Aboriginal land for sheep and cattle grazing continued to repress Aboriginal resistance. The impact of grazing was dramatic. A regular visitor to the Goulburn area in the late 1820s and early 1830s, surveyor William Romaine Govett, witnessed the transformation:

"The kangaroos have either been killed, or have fled in search of more retired forests. Sheep and cattle have taken their place, the emu and turkey are seldom seen, the millions of parrots have even become scarce, and the few harmless blacks remaining, having lost their native energy, now even here court the white man for his rum, his tobacco, and his bread!"²³

Some Aboriginal people responded to colonisation by finding work in the new pastoral sector, and Ngannawal and Gundungurra often took jobs as stockmen and domestic servants. However, a wave of the smallpox epidemic swept through the area around 1830 and many died. The population of the Ngannawal people began diminishing swiftly. Nellie Hamilton, a Ngannawal woman was quoted as saying:

"You come and take our land and kill our game and let us starve, and if we take a sheep or kill a calf you shoot us or put us in gaol. You bring your disease and

¹⁸ Chisholm, A.H., 1967. 'John Wilson (? – 1800), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

¹⁹ AMBS, 2012

²⁰ AMBS, 2012

²¹ AMBS 2012

²² Australian 30 July 1828

²³ Govett, W. in Taylor, P., 1987. *Springfield: The story of a sheep station*

give it to us — we had nothing like that until you came and stole our land — you give us rotten blanket and bad rum.”²⁴

By the late 19th century the Aborigines Protection Board moved all Aboriginal people in the surrounding area to a reserve in Yass. The dispossession of Aboriginal people across the region of the site study was profound. Still, some people managed to survive and retain knowledge and connections to Country, and many continue to reestablish these today²⁵.

3.2 Post-contact history

3.2.1 Early land grants and settlement

The growing colony of New South Wales required good grazing land with water, shelter and access. Early explorations throughout New South Wales, including Ngambri country, were aided by Aboriginal guides and generally adhered to paths established and used by Aboriginal people. The first Europeans to see the area known as the Limestone Plains (called Monarro by local Ngambri people) were Charles Throsby and his exploration party, who arrived with the aid of Aboriginal guides in 1820, with further exploration continuing. Throsby instructed a party to record the area, and a party comprising Throsby's nephew Charles Throsby Smith, Joseph Wild and James Vaughan followed the Molonglo River to arrive at the junction with the Queanbeyan River, across the river from what became Oaks Estate on Friday, 8 December 1820. The fertile, well-watered plains they reported on quickly attracted settlers to the Queanbeyan area, especially graziers²⁶.

3.2.2 Region history

The district was primarily used for grazing. The present-day Canberra suburbs of Acton began as a stock grazing station settled by the employees of John Joshua Moore, who was soon followed by James Ainslie, Robert Campbell, George Thomas Palmer, Thomas Walker, John Macpherson and Terence Aubrey Murray. The properties were generally run by overseers, and it was not until the 1830s that landholders took up residence on their land holdings and formed a community²⁷.

Exploration and settlement of quality pasture land made accessible by new tracks stimulated the extension of grazing land beyond the limits of settlement. A system of land sales and leases gradually replaced land grants, with sales by private treaty introduced in 1825. A decision to sell Crown land only by auction was made in 1831. Remote, newly explored lands were beyond the reach of the Government's ability to enforce charging for land use, through leases or sales, due to distance. People settling unoccupied Crown land without purchase or lease and beyond the reach of payment demands came to be known in the early 1830s as “squatters” and by the late 1830s the term had achieved respectability after some squatters had established themselves as successful pastoralists²⁸.

A number of stations were established both by squatters and formal purchasers of grazing land in the region over the 1820s and 1830s, with large pastoral estates appearing on fertile river plains.

²⁴ Schumack in Taylor, 1987

²⁵ Bell, 2020

²⁶ ACT Heritage Council, 2020. *Background information – Timothy Beard's Station site (Blocks 21 and 2081, Jerrabomberra)*

²⁷ ACT Heritage Council, 2020

²⁸ ACT Heritage Council, 2020

3.3 Development of town/suburb

What was to become Queanbeyan, and the origin of Queanbeyan's name, began with Timothy Beard's station on the Queanbeyan River, a short distance downstream from the Riverside Cemetery.

Beard had been a carpenter who was transported for life to the colony of New South Wales in 1806, having arrived on the *Fortune*. He remained in western Sydney, assigned to Surgeon General for NSW Thomas Jamison until he received a conditional pardon in 1818.

Beard had heard the reports of fertile land in the Limestone Plains and settled the land that was to become at The Oaks as a squatter in 1820, among the first Europeans to settle the area. It appears that Beard did not move permanently to Queanbeyan, but sent convict workers with some cattle to the area, and built a "string of cottages" that his stockmen managed for him while he remained in western Sydney, building his holdings up to 200 acres and 230 cattle. Beard's station was called "Queenbeeann" in a 1833 survey map by Robert Hoddle (Figure 6). Other spellings include Quinbean, Quinbeen, Queenbeean, Queinbein, and Queenbeean. The name is believed to derive from the word *kuwin*, whose meaning has been lost and is not included in the *Ngunnawal Language Handbook*.



Figure 6: detail of 1833 Hoddle survey map, with modern aerial overlay showing location of "Queenbeeann". Riverside Cemetery just beyond right edge of map (Source: ACT Heritage Council, 2020)

Changing systems of transfers of land from land grants to land sales saw Beard's land sold and he was dispossessed²⁹ when John Palmer successfully applied to purchase the land legally, following an earlier claim that was denied on a technicality. The sale of 640 acres to Palmer was finalised in 1831 in addition to a grant of a grant of an additional 360 acres (See Figure 7). Beard is believed to have

²⁹ ACT Heritage Council, 2020

relocated to the Cooma region and in addition to acquiring land around Sutton Forest, amassed 10,000 acres by the time of his death in 1848³⁰.

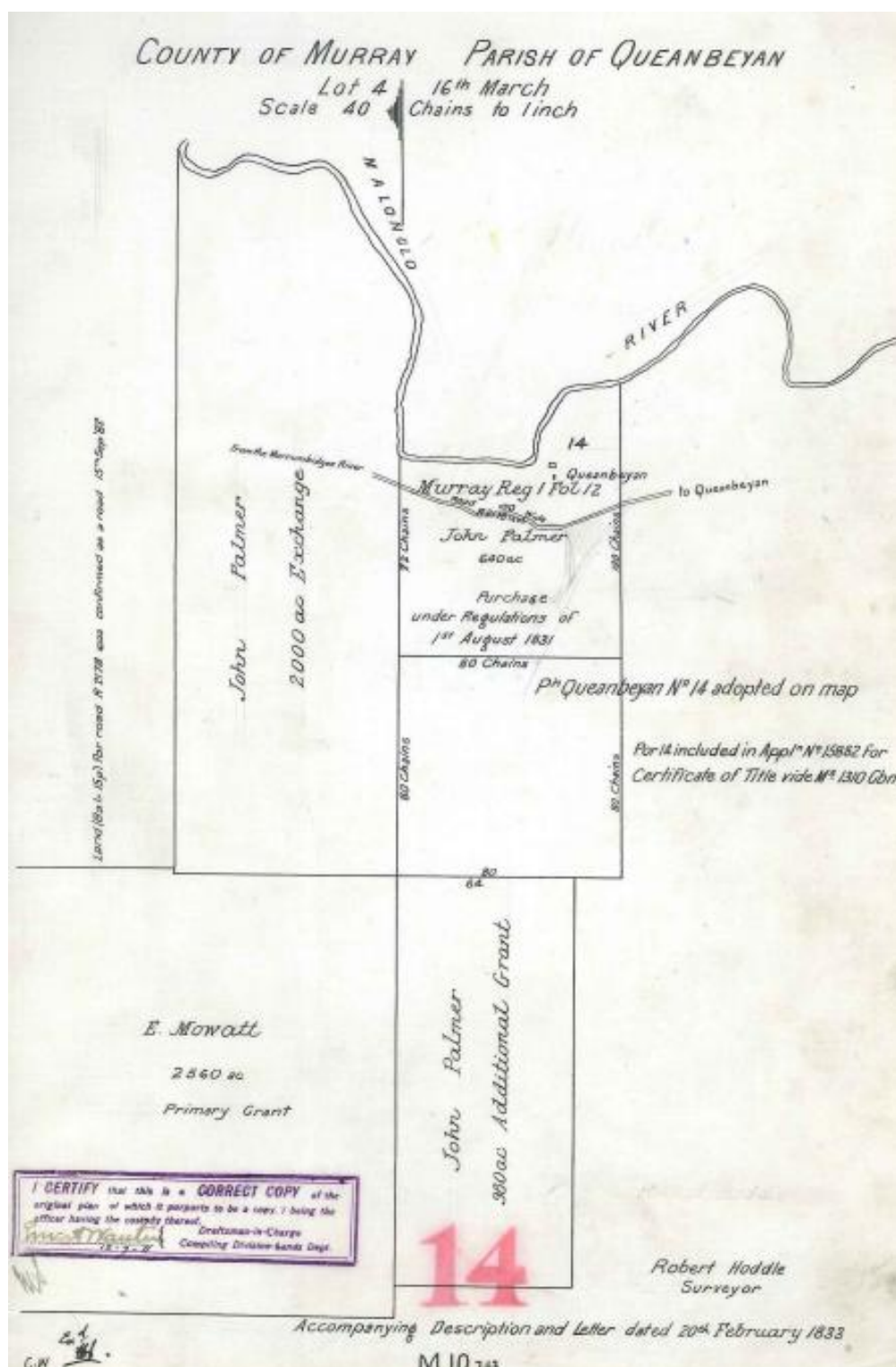


Figure 7: 1833 Queanbeyan Parish map indicating John Palmer holdings and land transfer dates (Source: ACT Heritage Council, 2020)

³⁰ ACT Heritage Council, 2020

The following history of Queanbeyan's development is summarised from *Queanbeyan's Timeline*, prepared by the Queanbeyan Museum.

Following exploration and early settlement, the 1830s saw rapid development in the Queanbeyan area, with the construction of the earliest school, a post office with two weekly mail services by 1837, and the laying out of a town in 1838 by surveyor James Larnier, arranged in a grid on a square mile. By 1840, Queanbeyan was formally gazetted as a parish of the Church of England and a hotel license was granted for The Elmsall hotel to William Hunt and Joseph Kay of Oaks Estate³¹

Queanbeyan was proclaimed a town on 28 September, 1838. The population at the time of proclamation was recorded at 50.

Rapid growth continued in the 1840s as pastoral activity increased, and prosperity attracted bushrangers. A second hotel, the "Dog and Stile Inn" opened, followed by the Doncaster Inn. The original stone Christ Church was consecrated in 1843 and the first service took place on Christmas Day 1844; a stone schoolhouse and stone stables were also constructed during this period. Queanbeyan's status grew with the first District Council and appointment of Terrence Aubrey Murray to be the first elected representative of Murray, King and Georgiana counties (the United Counties)³².

More hotels were constructed to join the Elmsall and Dog and Stile hotels, of which the Kent Hotel was also used as a courthouse. By 1850 Queanbeyan's first brewery and hospital, the Queanbeyan Benevolent Asylum, had been built and opened.

Queanbeyan was swept up in gold fever in the mid-19th century, with the discovery of gold, silver, lead and copper in the region³³, attracting up to 2,000 prospectors at its peak which resulted in a short-lived flourishing of mines beginning in 1851 (and attracting the attention of a wave of bushrangers that included the notorious Ben Hall³⁴). Burgeoning development in the 1850s saw, in addition to ongoing residential development the opening of a Catholic school, Christ Church on the site of the previous Christ Church, Severne Mill, the Queen's Bridge (a truss bridge crossing the Queanbeyan River upstream from the Riverside Cemetery at Monaro Street), the first district court, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and the introduction of horse races with the first race meeting in 1857. A flood described as "significant" was recorded in 1852³⁵.

³¹ Queanbeyan Museum: Telling Queanbeyan's Story, 2026. *Queanbeyan's Timeline*

³² Queanbeyan Museum, 2026.

³³ Queanbeyan Museum, 2026,

³⁴ Queanbeyan Museum, 2026

³⁵ Queanbeyan Museum, 2026.



Figure 8: Aerial photograph of Oaks Estate by Office of the Surveyor-General, 1950 - 1951. Queanbeyan River Railway Bridge at top left and Riverside Cemetery top left. (Source: Archives ACT, 2026)

The original Wesleyan Chapel opened in 1860, at the beginning of an eventful period of development, with growing prosperity attracting a second wave of bushrangers and punctuated by another significant flood in 1861 and a gold strike in Brindabella in 1864. New civic buildings included a new Court House, Queanbeyan District Hospital, Isabella St Public School, Christchurch schoolhouse and the Victoria Hotel. The Queanbeyan Cricket Club was established in 1863 and a notable development was the telegraph service reaching Queanbeyan and commencing operation in August 1864.

The 1870s began with another significant flood in April and May. From the 1870s former civic buildings were added to or replaced, and the establishment of hotels was outpaced by other civic, religious and public buildings. More new churches were constructed, including St Stephen's Presbyterian Church and St Benedict's Convent. Infrastructure projects included the first combined Post and Telegraph Office, a re-constructed Queen's Bridge, Police Sergeant's Residence, and new Queanbeyan Public School. Other notable additions were the woolwashing forks and fellmongery at the Oaks Estate (1877) Temperance Hall (1878), Bank of NSW opening for business in Queanbeyan, and grand residences for public figures.

From 1880s Queanbeyan grew in status, being proclaimed as a municipality in February 1885. Queanbeyan continued rapid growth, developing as a pastoralist and mercantile centre and taking advantage of the innovations of the industrial revolution. Queanbeyan's 5th flour mill (1883) was steam driven and electricity arrived with the first electric lights in Oaks Estate in 1888. Access improved with the arrival of the first train in Queanbeyan in 1887 as well as a horse drawn coach service.

Another significant flood was recorded in 1891, and an economic depression followed in the 1890s. Notable additions to Queanbeyan in the 1890s were fewer than in previous decades and included the fire brigade, Queanbeyan School of Arts and Queanbeyan Park.

With Federation approaching and the need for an Australian capital city, the Queanbeyan Federal Capital City Committee was active in promoting the area for a proposed new Australian capital.

The Queen's Bridge was replaced with a new Queen's Bridge in 1900, continuing with the gradual development and redevelopment of Queanbeyan's civic buildings and infrastructure. Other infrastructure works included a new suspension bridge constructed in 1900 and destroyed in the floods of 1925 then replaced in 1938, a weir across the Queanbeyan River (1901), the arrival of telephone to Queanbeyan with the Queanbeyan Telephone Exchange opening in November 1906 (the first subscriber, with the telephone number "1" was Walsh's Hotel).

A significant flood was recorded in 1910.

Following the selection of Canberra as the site of a new National Capital, as advocated for by the Queanbeyan Federal Capital City Committee, Queanbeyan's citizens rejected being included in the Australian Capital Territory, which was formally defined in 1911.

Technological advances saw the introduction of electric streetlights and Freebody's Triumph Hall, a cinema, in Queanbeyan in 1913. Full electricity reached Queanbeyan in 1920, and motor cars began appearing in Queanbeyan during this time. The first aeroplane landing in Queanbeyan was recorded as occurring in 1921 and the first radio broadcasts were heard in 1924.

Further significant floods were recorded in 1922 and 1925.

Queanbeyan celebrated the 175th anniversary since its proclamation in 2013.

3.3.1 Oaks Estate Burial Ground: Queanbeyan's first cemetery

The first documented, recognised burial site in Queanbeyan was The Oaks Burial Ground, within what had been The Oaks Estate and today still called Oaks Estate, a mixed residential and small-scale commercial precinct. It is believed that the Oaks Burial Ground was designated as a burial ground but never consecrated, and is described as having begun with burials taking place in a paddock adjacent to The Oaks homestead with no headstones erected^{36,37}. The historic stone homestead is Queanbeyan's oldest building, having been built in 1838 (See Figure 9).

³⁶ Archives ACT, 2025. *Find of the Month, April 2025. Oaks Estate: Where the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers meet*

³⁷ Interment.net, 2026. *Oaks Burial Ground, Oaks Estate, Australian Capital Territory, Australia*



Figure 9: The Oaks homestead, built 1838 (Source: ABC News, 23 December 2014)

The Oaks Estate is now within the ACT, but at time of establishment it was part of Queanbeyan and NSW. The Oaks Burial ground was only used for eight years, from 1838 to 1846, when Riverside Cemetery replaced it as a burial ground, however records cite establishment at other times as will be discussed in Section 3.3.2. With the exception of the burial of an unknown Indian juggler in 1863³⁸³⁹, which aroused public curiosity, burials at The Oaks Burial Ground ceased in 1846 after which it was replaced by Riverside Cemetery⁴⁰.

The precise location of The Oaks Burial Ground was not properly recorded and there were no headstones in the burial ground⁴¹. The Oaks Estate site changed ownership when the land was acquired by the Commonwealth for the creation of the Canberra and became part of Australian Capital Territory (ACT), and with administrative changes affecting record keeping for Oaks Estate, eventually the location of the burial ground was forgotten⁴². The location of The Oaks Burial Ground was not discovered until 1991⁴³⁴⁴.

The discovery of skeletal human remains at The Oaks and near the Oaks homestead in 1991 caused a furore and extensive investigation of the area surrounding the find. During excavation works for the laying of drainage pipes in The Oaks estate, human bones were found by backhoe operators and police investigations ensued. The remains were found to be those of a Caucasian male and dating of the remains indicated burial between 1825 and 1881. Following the discovery of remains of a further four people in close proximity to the first find, and to the proximity to The Oaks Estate, it was concluded that the find of remains had located the former Oaks Burial Ground.⁴⁵

3.3.2 Riverside Cemetery history

Riverside Cemetery on the Queanbeyan River is the oldest official cemetery in the Canberra and Queanbeyan region. It is recorded as having been established in stages at various dates to replace

³⁸ Australiancemeteries.com.au, 2005. *The Oaks Burial Ground*

³⁹ Queanbeyan-Palerang Council, Libraries. *Local History Collection: Cemeteries*.

⁴⁰ Queanbeyan-Palerang Council, Libraries. *Local History Collection: Cemeteries*.

⁴¹ Interment.net, 2026. *Oaks Burial Ground, Oaks Estate, Australian Capital Territory, Australia*

⁴² Interment.net, 2026

⁴³ Australiancemeteries.com.au, 2005. *The Oaks Burial Ground*

⁴⁴ Interment.net, 2026

⁴⁵ Australian Federal Police, 1991. *Mystery of the Oaks Estate skeletal find*. Platypus 33 [Journal]. October 1991

the previous Oaks Burial Ground cemetery, which appears to have been an informal, unofficial affair, with no headstones remaining or documented. Information collated by Barry Stephenson, a researcher with a special interest in burial grounds in the Canberra region, records staggered histories of the denominational sections of the cemetery. suggesting a gradual allotment of land for burial purposes at different times. The Stephenson records describe a grant of land for the purposes of a Presbyterian cemetery on 8 February, 1844, with the first burial taking place on 16 January 1854⁴⁶. Consecration of the original Catholic portion occurred on 12th March 1849, followed by consecration of the Wesleyan (Methodist) section on 8th April 1850 and first Wesleyan burial occurring in 1863. Burials had already taken place in the Anglican section, which was also consecrated in 1850, on 19 February 1850⁴⁷. The denominational sections were fenced, as seen in Figure 10, each section had its own individual gate and board of trustees⁴⁹ Additional land was granted in 1883 to extend the Catholic section (Figure 11). Extensions for the Anglican and Presbyterian sections and the addition of land between the two Catholic sections (See Figure 13) were permitted after Council lobbying the NSW Government in 1951⁵⁰.



Figure 10: Riverside Cemetery from Pound Hill, 1890. Railway Bridge in background and possibly Oaks Estate homestead in distance (Source: Canberra & District Historical Society Inc. ID23838)

Riverside remained the only cemetery for Canberra until 1935, when Canberra Cemetery opened in Woden⁵¹.

The cemetery was initially set out as four equal portions of land for the four denominations, arranged in neat rows whose neatness degraded with time. The four denomination sections had been

⁴⁶ Stephenson, B., in Interment.net, 2005. *Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery*

⁴⁷ Stephenson, B., in Interment.net, 2005. *Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery*

⁴⁸ Adams, T., 2021. *Reading Riverside: History and Heritage in Canberra's Oldest Public Cemetery*

⁴⁹ Adams, 2021. P7

⁵⁰ Adams, 2021 p5

⁵¹ Adams, 2021 p2

administered by the respective church organisations but cemetery conditions suffered⁵². Responsibility for maintaining the cemetery's condition that had lain with each section's trustees was caught up from the 1890s in a "three-way tussle" between the trustees of each denomination (increasingly unable to carry the financial burden of cemetery maintenance), the NSW Department of Lands and Queanbeyan Council. Riverside Cemetery was consolidated into a single public cemetery in 1967 after the *Local Government (Control of Cemeteries) Amendment Act 1966* was enacted, and control of cemeteries was transferred to local councils from church hands.

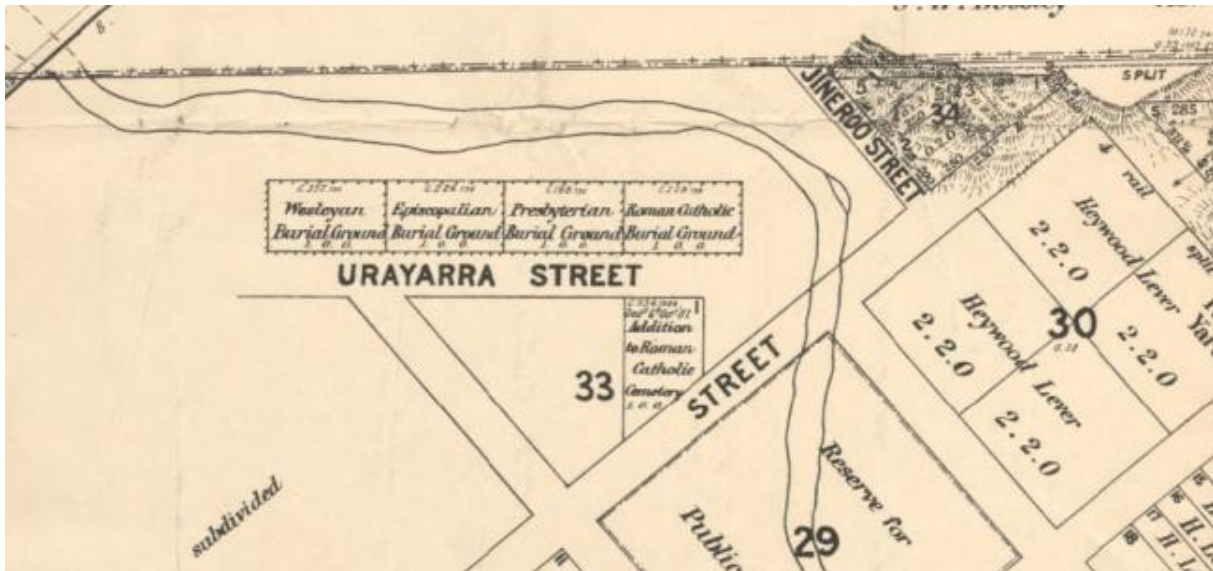


Figure 11: Detail of 1887 Surveyor-General map of Queanbeyan (Source: Adams, 2021)

⁵² Adams, 2021 p24

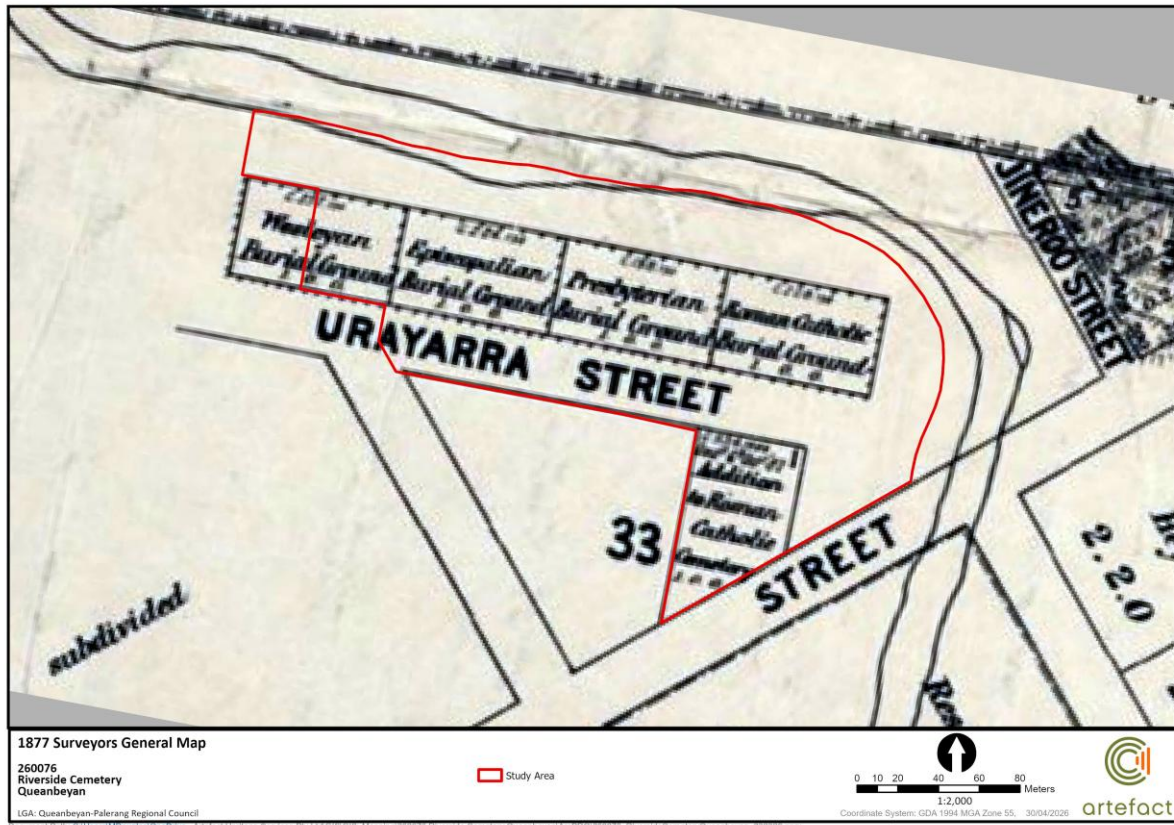


Figure 12: Detail of 1877 Surveyor-General map of Queanbeyan with study area overlay (Source: Artefact 2026)



Figure 13: 1956 map of Riverside Cemetery showing extensions. This configuration can be seen today (Source: NLA 2026)

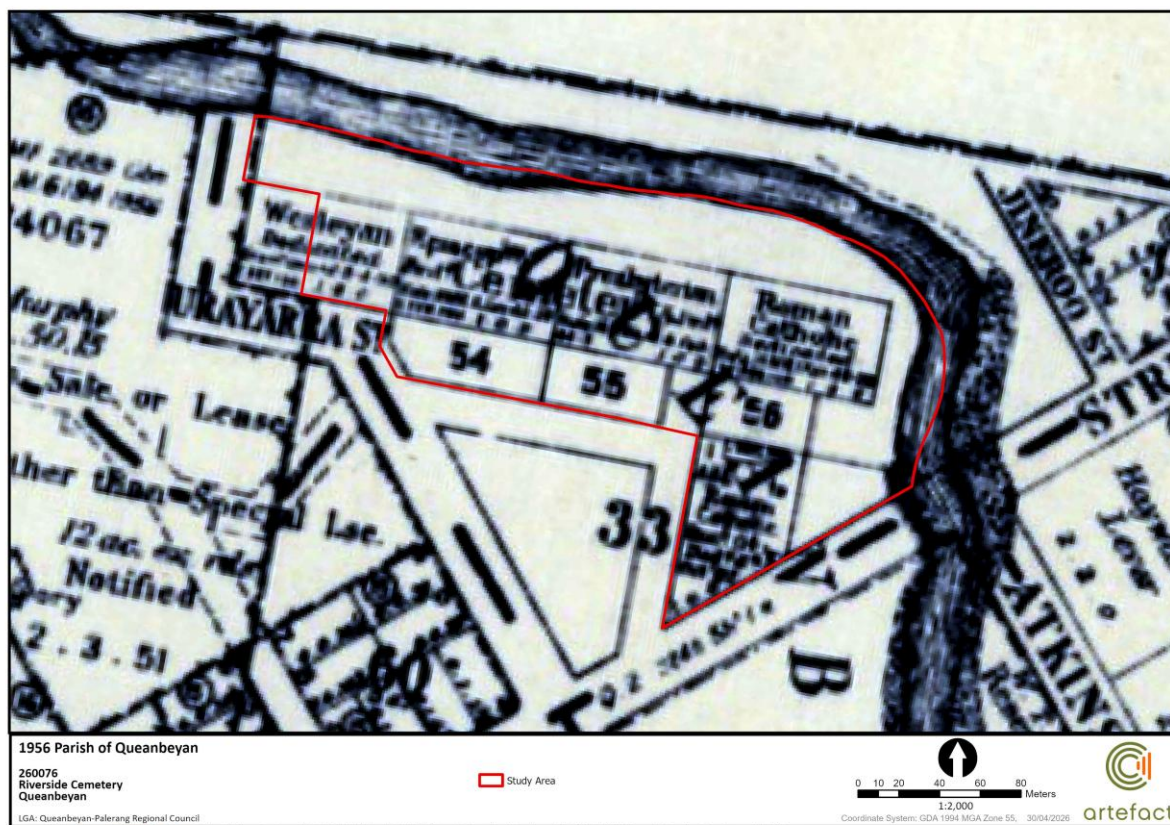


Figure 14: 1956 Parish map of Queanbeyan showing cemetery extensions and study area overlay (Source: Artefact 2026)

Early pioneers and settlers to the district and many of the notable figures of Queanbeyan's history were interred at Riverside Cemetery and the monuments span pioneering, colonial, regional and local history. Notable eminent figures in Canberra's history include Alured Tasker Faunce, the first Police-Magistrate, early pastoralists, veterans of pivotal wars of the 1890s and both World Wars, and eminent figures who were active in the movement promoting Canberra as Australia's capital. Grave monuments that include the places of birth of the dead testify to immigration to Australia from mainly the United Kingdom in the 19th century and other European countries in the mid 20th century, reflecting the high numbers of European immigrant workers on the Snowy Hydro Scheme who settled in the Monaro region on completion of their work at the Scheme⁵³.

The site on the riverbank at a corner in the Queanbeyan is flood prone land, as mapped in 1977 (Figure 27). Since establishment, the cemetery has suffered numerous flooding events, with particularly destructive floods in 1891, 1922, 1925 and 1974⁵⁴. The extent of those floods of the Queanbeyan River can be seen in Figure 15 to Figure 18. Following the flood of 29 August 1974, it was reported that 50 graves were washed away in the flood, with actual numbers higher after 63 bodies were re-buried and estimates as high as the loss of 100 graves. The cemetery was described after the 1974 flood to have been completely under water, and Member for Monaro Steve Mauger describes the scene thus:

It was absolutely tragic to see...Coffins and bodies were afloat, and I would say that not one of the graves was left untouched. When I was watching this afternoon,

⁵³ Adams, 2021 p45

⁵⁴ Stephenson, B. in interment.net, 2005. *Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery*

about 20 feet of the bank fell into the river, and I was talking to one couple whose parents' graves had completely disappeared⁵⁵



Figure 15: Queanbeyan River in flood, 1922 (Source: Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum Society Inc., 2026)

⁵⁵ Archives ACT, 2017. *Previous Find of the Month – 10/27. When Canberra Floods: How three 'exceptional flood events effected [sic] the ACT*



Figure 16: Queanbeyan River in flood, 1925 (Source: Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum Society Inc, 2026

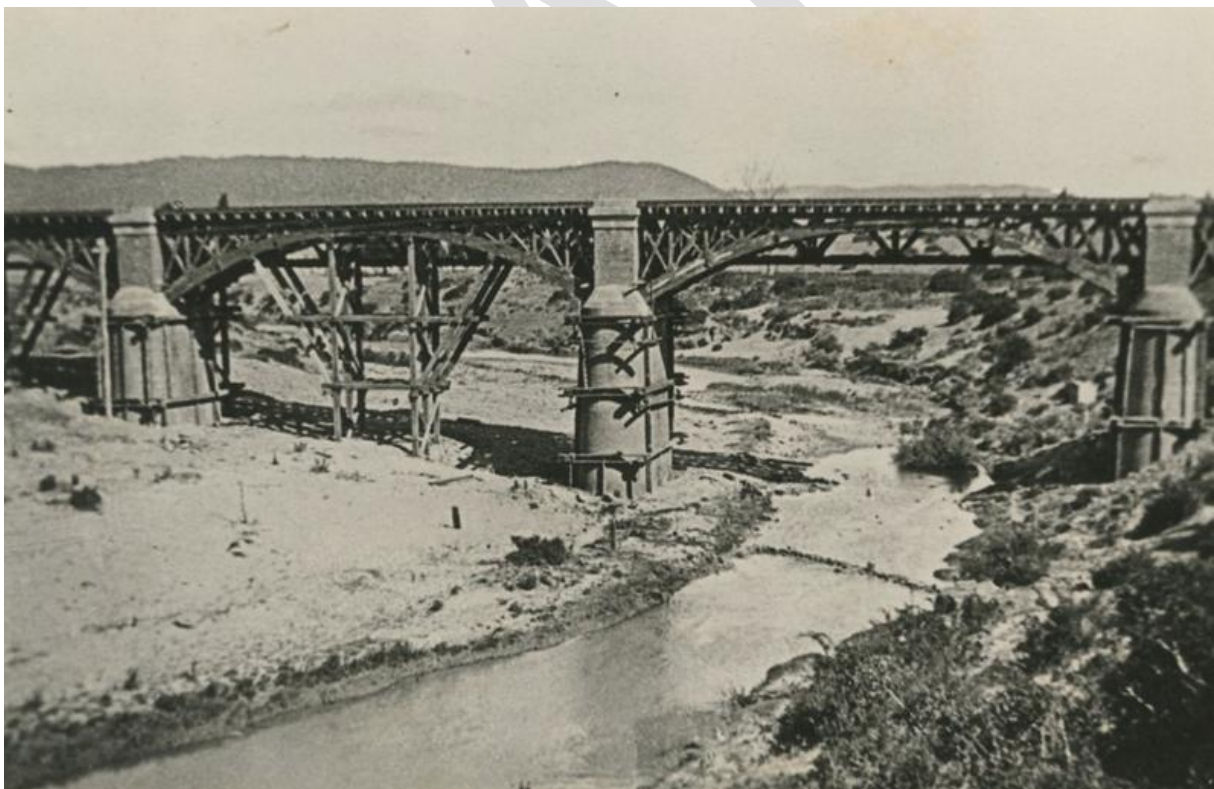


Figure 17: Queanbeyan Railway Bridge under repair after floods, 1925. (Source: Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum Society Inc., 2026)



Figure 18: Queanbeyan River in flood, Queanbeyan, 1974 (Source: Archives ACT, 2017)



Figure 19: Northern section of Anglican section washed away after floods of 1974, grooves exposed where coffins had once lain (Source: ABC News, 17 July 2017)



Figure 20: Damage to Riverside Cemetery after 1974 flood (Source: ABC News, 2017)

Accounts from when floodwaters began to recede after the flood vary, with some claiming that police denied that human remains had drifted down the Queanbeyan River to Lake Burley Griffin⁵⁶, that three bodies had been found in the Queanbeyan River but that they were not found in Lake Burley Griffin. State Emergency Services workers describe the end of a coffin protruding from mud with a body lying in water. Damage to graves can be seen in Figure 19.⁵⁷

A memorial to the deceased whose graves had been washed away in the 1974 flood was erected in the Anglican section in front of the formal cemetery gates in c1975 (TBC)?

Other historical threats to Riverside Cemetery include a proposal by the Methodist Minister in 1957 to remove all grave markers and level the land with a grader, in response to neglect of the Methodist section⁵⁸. The intent of the removal was to reduce maintenance costs to the Church. Fortunately the proposal was unsuccessful: grave monuments in the Methodist section are sparse today, but include monuments of particular beauty and historical narrative. The loss of grave markers made it difficult to dig new graves due to the risk of digging into a former burial site from which the grave marker had disappeared, resulting in a proposal to close the cemetery in 1976⁵⁹ to any new burials in response to repeated flood exposure, unless prior arrangements had been made for existing Right of Burial owners. A Council proposal to extend the cemetery was considered and abandoned in 2007 because

⁵⁶ Archives ACT, 2017. *October 2017 – When Canberra Floods. How three ‘exceptional’ flood events effected [sic] the ACT.*

⁵⁷ ABC News, 17 July 2017. ‘Did corpses really get washed from Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery into Lake Burley Griffin in the 1974 flood?’

⁵⁸ Adams, 2021 p6

⁵⁹ Adams, 2021 p12

of the presence of an unknown number of additional unmarked graves outside the cemetery fence making extension and digging of new graves problematic⁶⁰.



Figure 21: Memorial to deceased whose graves were destroyed in 1974 flood (Source: Artefact, 2026)



Figure 22: Side view of the memorial to deceased whose graves were destroyed in 1974 flood (Source: Artefact, 2026)

The secluded, isolated nature of Riverside Cemetery makes it vulnerable to occurrences of antisocial behaviour and it has been the victim of attacks of vandalism, periodically gaining press for destruction to monuments resulting from vandalism⁶¹ in addition to wear and tear from natural causes. Local residents claim that the cemetery attracts nocturnal parties involving alcohol and damage^{62,63}, resulting in anger and distress to the local community. One instance of headstone damage in 1965 included removal of items from coffins in addition to breaking headstones and provoked such anger that a reward of £40 was offered for information that would lead to the conviction of perpetrators of grave desecration⁶⁴.

⁶⁰ Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council, *Cemeteries Strategy 2024 – 2029*. P2

⁶¹ Queanbeyan Age (via Trove), 12 June 1930. 'Tombstone Desecrated. Man's handwriting in Queanbeyan General Cemetery

⁶² Adams, 2021 p110

⁶³ ABC News, 22 February 2025. 'Record of history at 180-year-old Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery in grave danger due to vandalism, lack of maintenance.

⁶⁴ Queanbeyan Age (via Trove), 16 March 1965. 'Cemetery scene of vandalism: Vandals have caused hundreds of pounds worth of damage at the Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery by scandalous acts of desecration.

Reports of the cemetery's degrading condition can be found as far back as 1965, with periodic mention in media since, albeit with less frequency than outrage over vandalism. The Canberra Times reported that Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery was "the worst and dirtiest in the world", described as suffering from desecration, neglect and abandonment with weeds up to 9ft in high growing between graves⁶⁵.

Discussions about elevating Riverside Cemetery's status by promoting it as a tourist attraction are known to have been proposed in 1975.⁶⁶ Today Riverside Cemetery is a featured stop along the Queanbeyan-Oaks Estate Heritage Walk route, with numerous interpretive signs scattered throughout the cemetery featuring interesting points of the cemetery's history⁶⁷. It is also assigned its own place on Track 4 of Canberra Tracks walking tracks, which is dedicated to cemeteries in and around Canberra⁶⁸. It is also included in the ACT Pioneers Cemetery Heritage Trail⁶⁹. Interpretive signage installed by Canberra Tracks offers historic interpretation but also an interpretation of the cemetery's condition and maintenance with the following inclusion in signage suggesting a tacit maintenance approach, but not a confirmed policy:

The atmosphere of this historic cemetery can be lost with over-zealous cleaning up. It is current practice to leave fallen tombstones and not to embark on a full restoration of the cemetery⁷⁰

⁶⁵ The Canberra Times (via Trove), 19 March 1965. 'Council told of 'the worst cemetery''

⁶⁶ The Canberra Times (via Trove) 11 April 1975. 'Queanbeyan graves to be attraction'

⁶⁷ Canberra Tracks, 2026. *Oaks Estate River Corridor*

⁶⁸ Canberra Tracks, 2026. *Riverside Cemetery*

⁶⁹ Visit Canberra website, 2026. *ACT Pioneers Cemetery Heritage Trail*

⁷⁰ Adams, 2021 p115

4.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Site Inspection

A site inspection was conducted from 17 March to 19 March 2026 (inclusive) by Sasha Douglas (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Amelia Parkins (Senior Heritage Consultant) of Artefact Heritage. The aim of the site inspection was to inspect the monuments and landscape comprising the Riverside Cemetery. The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record was made. The following photographs were taken by Artefact staff unless otherwise indicated.

4.1.1 Context

The Riverside Cemetery is situated on a gently sloping parcel of land adjacent to the Queanbeyan River, occupying a prominent and tranquil setting at the edge of the urban area. Access to the cemetery is via Erin Street and Baden Powell Drive provides internal access past the Queanbeyan Scout Hall. The cemetery is generally rectangular in form, with its layout and visual character shaped by the river alignment, surrounding vegetation and historical patterns of burial.



Figure 23: View towards the Riverside Cemetery from Baden Powell Drive



Figure 24: View from the access driveway across the Anglican and Methodist sections of the cemetery

The grounds are characterised by a combination of open grassed areas and clusters of mature trees, including established exotic and native species that provide shade and a sense of enclosure. Planting is informal in nature, contributing to a picturesque landscape quality rather than a strictly regimented cemetery design. The river corridor forms a significant natural boundary. The walking track following the bend of the river provides views outward to riparian vegetation and inward across the burial grounds.

Boundary treatments vary, comprising sections of fencing and gates. Any built elements, such as entrance gates or signage, are modest in scale and secondary to the landscape and memorial features.

Overall, Riverside Cemetery retains a quiet, reflective character, defined by its riverside setting, mature landscape elements and diverse collection of grave markers, which together demonstrate its historical development and continued use as a place of burial and remembrance.



Figure 25: View into the Catholic section of the cemetery from the top of the entry road from Erin Street

4.1.2 The Riverside Cemetery Site

The cemetery is laid out in denominational sections including from west to east, Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian and Catholic. All of the cemetery sections are situated on fully or partially flood prone land, with only the southern Catholic section largely above flood limits as shown in Figure 27.

The denominational subsections are generally aligned to the title boundaries that comprise the cemetery grounds as follows:

- Methodist:
 - Part of Lot 10, DP 1167880
- Church of England:
 - Lot 1, DP 650607
 - Lot 54, DP 754907
- Presbyterian:
 - Lot 7334, DP 1154175
 - Lots 55, DP 754907
- Catholic
 - Lot 7335, DP 1154175

- Lot 56, DP 754907
- Lot 1, Section 33, DP 758862
- Easternmost portion of Lot 7334, DP 1154175

The remaining lots are included in the curtilage of Riverside Cemetery as listed in Schedule 5 Part 1 of the Queanbeyan-Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2022, but fall outside the fenced area of the cemetery and do not show physical or historical evidence of having been used for burials. The subdivision of the lots is illustrated below in Figure 2.

Grave plots are arranged in loosely defined rows, reflecting incremental development over time. Monuments and markers display a wide range of forms, materials and scales, including sandstone, marble, granite and concrete. These range from simple headstones and ledger slabs to more elaborate monuments featuring carved detailing, plinths, crosses and symbolic motifs. The variation in monument style and condition contributes to the layered historical character of the place.

Circulation within the cemetery is provided by a network of informal and formal pathways, some unsealed and grassed, others defined by compacted earth or gravel. These paths follow the natural topography and burial layout rather than a strict grid, reinforcing the organic quality of the site. Vehicular access is limited, with pedestrian movement predominating within the grounds.

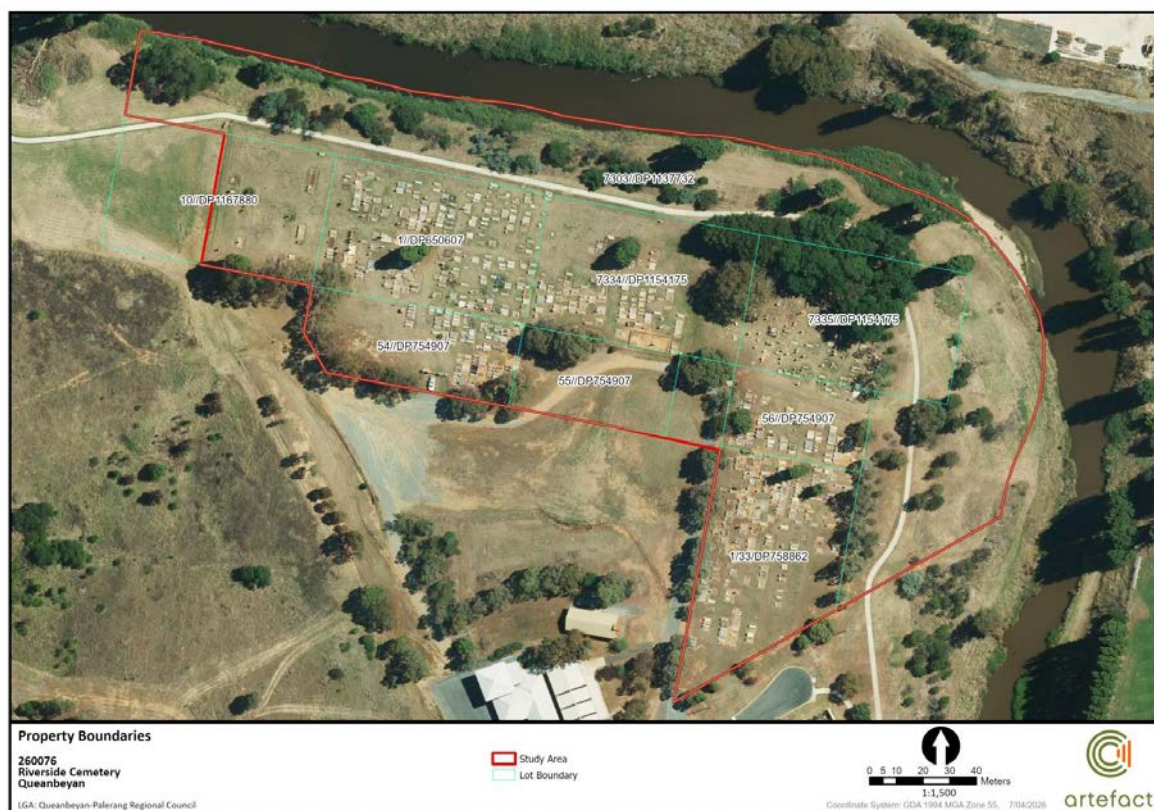


Figure 26: Lot boundaries within study area (Source: Artefact, 2026)

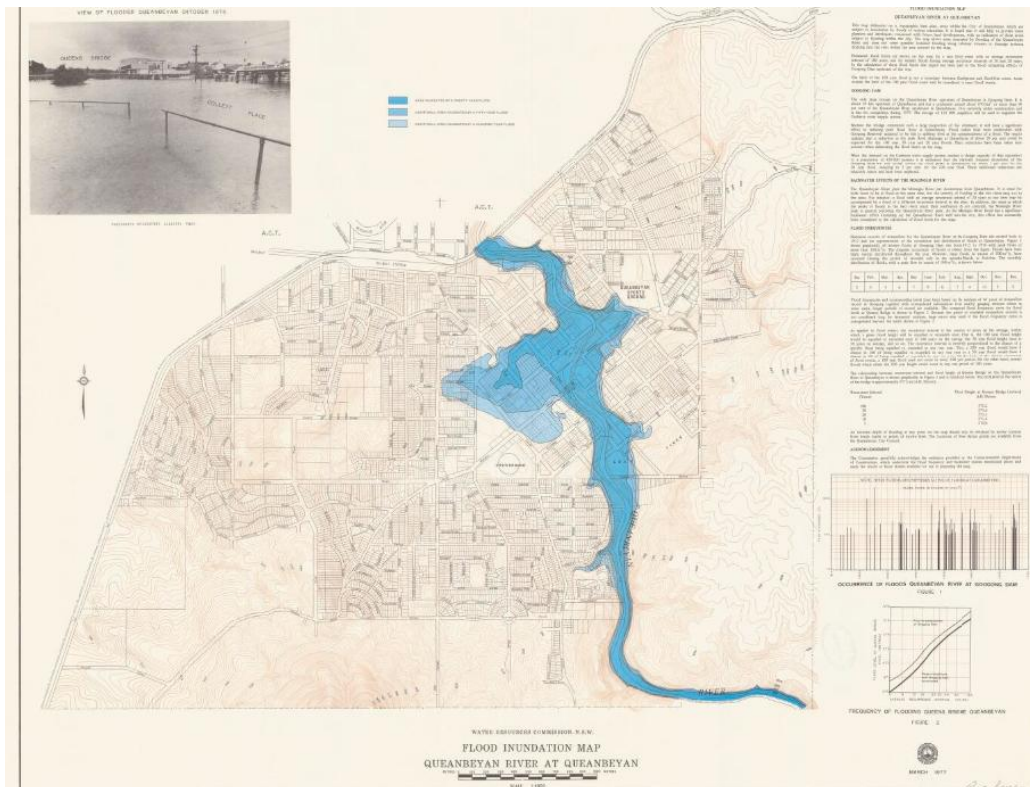


Figure 27: Queanbeyan flood inundation map, 1977 (Source: National Library of Australia, 2026)

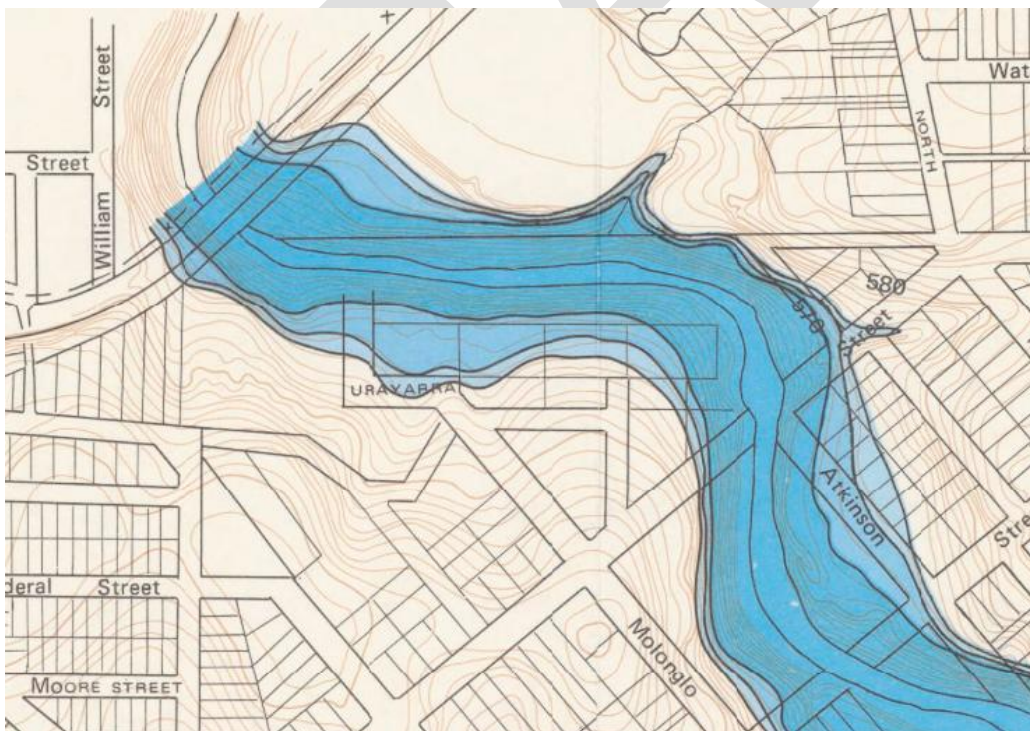


Figure 28: Detail of Queanbeyan flood inundation map, 1977. (Source: NLA, 2026)



Figure 29: Detail of 1977 flood inundation map with study area overlay (Source: NLA and Artefact 2026)

5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the *Heritage Act* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual, Assessing Heritage Significance*⁷¹, the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*⁷² and the document *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁷³

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance (see Table 2). The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or State significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the *Heritage Act*.

'*State heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁷⁴

Table 2. NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.

⁷¹ Heritage NSW 2025.

⁷² NSW Heritage Office 1996, 25-27.

⁷³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁷⁴ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

Criteria	Description
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Integrity

Integrity relates to whether all the attributes that convey heritage significance are extant within the subject site and not eroded or under threat⁷⁵. Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the place and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the subject site or element:

- a) includes all elements necessary to express its heritage significance;
- b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's heritage significance;
- c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Table 3: Levels of Integrity

Level	Definition
High	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features is in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the heritage significance conveyed by the property is included ⁷⁶ .
Moderate	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features have undergone some modifications. The changes may be reversible.
Low	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features have undergone substantial modifications and the original is irretrievable
N/A	Modern and / or intrusive fabric
Unknown	Elements that cannot be evaluated (ie. natural ventilation systems where their continued operation cannot be determined, fabric that cannot be inspected)

⁷⁵ Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS 2011, p10.

⁷⁶ Sheridan Burke, The long and winding road: a challenge to ICOMOS members, in *Changing World, Changing Views of Heritage: heritage and social change* ICOMOS, 2010

5.2 Existing heritage assessments

5.2.1 Statement of significance

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) entry for Riverside Cemetery (LEP #I407) includes the following Statement of Significance for Riverside Cemetery:

Part of the surviving late nineteenth century and early twentieth century building fabric of the town, that contributes to the town's historic character⁷⁷.

The SHI entry describes the Riverside Cemetery as having heritage significance at the local level for its historic, aesthetic, social, research, and representative values.

5.2.2 Assessment of significance

The heritage significance of Riverside Cemetery as documented in the SHI entry is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Heritage significance assessment for Riverside Cemetery

Criteria	Discussion
A) Historical Significance	<i>It is an integral part of cities history from the 1840s.</i> The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.
B) Associative Significance	The item does not reach the threshold for heritage significance at the State or local level under this criterion.
C) Aesthetic Significance	<i>It has landmark status in the River Corridor.</i> The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.
D) Social Significance	<i>It has strong family history connections.</i> The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.
E) Research Potential	<i>There is research potential to reveal the history of Queanbeyan.</i> The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.
F) Rarity	The item does not reach the threshold for heritage significance at the State or local level under this criterion.

⁷⁷ State Heritage Inventory, 2026. *Riverside Cemetery – Statement of Significance*. NSW Government

G) Representativeness

The cemetery is a good example of a multi-denominational site, with extensive historical and funeral values.

The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.

Integrity

The cemetery retains much of its integrity, although some flood damage has degraded the perimeter.

5.3 Updated assessment of significance

5.3.1 Summary statement of significance

The existing assessment of heritage significance has been reviewed and updated by Artefact as part of this condition assessment based on a physical inspection of the place and updated historical background. A revised statement of significance has also been prepared, informed by the updated assessment of significance in part 5.3.2:

Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan, is of local heritage significance as one of the earliest formal burial grounds in the region, established in the mid-nineteenth century and reflecting the development of Queanbeyan from a small colonial settlement into a significant regional centre. The cemetery provides direct physical evidence of early European occupation and settlement patterns, including the establishment of denominational burial grounds and their later consolidation under public management.

The place is historically significant for its association with early settlers and prominent local figures, including civic leaders, pastoralists, and community members whose lives contributed to the development of Queanbeyan and the surrounding district. The surviving monuments, inscriptions, and burial layouts collectively document patterns of migration, social structure, religious practices, and commemorative traditions from the nineteenth century through to the late twentieth century.

Riverside Cemetery has aesthetic significance derived from its picturesque riverside setting, informal landscape character, and diverse collection of monuments. The site contains a range of funerary forms, materials, and craftsmanship, including sandstone, marble, granite, and cast and wrought iron elements, representing changing monumental styles and construction techniques over time. Its landmark presence along the Queanbeyan River contributes to the visual character of the river corridor and the broader cultural landscape.

The cemetery holds social significance for the Queanbeyan community as a place of remembrance, identity, and connection to past generations. It continues to be valued by descendants, local residents, historians, and community groups, and retains strong associations through family histories, memorial practices, and community narratives, including those related to flood events and the loss or disturbance of graves.

While the cemetery has been subject to extensive environmental impacts, particularly flooding, as well as ongoing deterioration and vandalism, it retains sufficient integrity in its layout, fabric, and setting to convey its cultural significance.

Summary for significant criteria

The Riverside Cemetery has heritage significance at the local level for its historic, associative, aesthetic, social, and representative values.

5.3.2 Assessment of significance

The following significance assessment has been prepared by Artefact following additional research and site inspections associated with the preparation of this report.

Table 5. Heritage significance assessment for the Riverside Cemetery

Criteria	Discussion
	<p>The Riverside Cemetery was established in 1846. Initially land was granted for separate one-acre cemeteries for each of the four main Christian denominations. The first known burial in the Presbyterian section was in January 1854, May 1847 in the Anglican section, June 1846 in the Roman Catholic section and October 1863 in the Methodist section.</p> <p>The cemetery retains considerable evidence of the history of the site throughout the 19th century and more contemporary interventions. The expansion of the cemetery from the original one-acre allocations shows the changes in the demographics of the expanding regional centre.</p>
A) Historical Significance	<p>The monuments that remain within the cemetery provide a record of early families, pioneers, settlers and prominent citizens from the region. Monuments from the mid twentieth century onwards provide a record of increasing multiculturalism as European migration stimulated by the Snowy Hydro-Electric Scheme changed the ethnic mix of the area at a time of technological and economic growth in Australia.</p> <p>Despite significant impacts from natural events the cemetery retains evidence of early planning, layouts visual setting and fabric.</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
B) Associative Significance	<p>The Riverside Cemetery is the final resting place for pioneers and prominent citizens of the region including the Gale family (Editor of the Queanbeyan Herald) and Alured Tasker Faunce (Queanbeyan's first Police Magistrate).</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>

	The monuments at the Riverside Cemetery include a range of examples of monumental masonry styles from the 19 th and 20 th century.
C) Aesthetic Significance	<p>It has landmark status in the River Corridor.⁷⁸</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
	While community interest in the study area has not been sought as part of this report it is likely that it would hold considerable value for the broad community.
D) Social Significance	<p>The Riverside Cemetery continues to have interest and intrigue from locals and the media as a result of impacts to grave sites in the 1925 and 1974 floods.</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
E) Research Potential	<p>The Riverside Cemetery has the potential to reveal archaeological information about 19th century burial practices.</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
F) Rarity	<p>The Riverside Cemetery is not rare. It is typical of a cemetery associated with a regional centre.</p> <p>The item does not possess heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
G) Representativeness	<p>The cemetery is a good example of a multi-denominational site, with extensive historical and funeral values.⁷⁹</p> <p>The item possesses heritage significance at the local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	Despite some monuments being in poor to failed condition, the cemetery retains a high level of integrity.

⁷⁸ SHI, 2026. *Riverside Cemetery: Significance*

⁷⁹ SHI, 2026. *Riverside Cemetery: Significance*

6.0 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

6.1 Background

The objective of the Riverside Cemetery condition assessment is to systematically document the physical condition, risks and management issues associated with the cemetery. This condition assessment forms part of Council's risk identification and management obligations.

The assessment provides an evidence base to:

- Identify maintenance, conservation and safety priorities
- Inform heritage conservation planning
- Support risk management
- Guide long-term management and resourcing decisions

6.2 Methodology

The following methodology was developed to guide the survey work associated with the condition assessment. The methodology recognises that the Riverside Cemetery is open to the public, contains a large number of aging, damaged and displaced monuments and has a history of flooding and grave disturbance.

A survey was conducted on foot and all observations were made visually and non-invasively. The following components were surveyed and ranked in accordance with the rating system described in Table 6.

- Structures and site features
 - Fencing, gates, walls, signage and memorial structures
 - Evidence of corrosion, decay or vandalism
- Paths, access and circulation
 - Surface condition, erosion and trip hazards
 - Accessibility and drainage performance
- Landscape and vegetation
 - Tree health and structural risks
 - Root damage to graves or monuments
 - Overgrowth affecting visibility or access
- Monuments and memorials
 - Headstones, table tombs, crosses, obelisks and markers
 - Lettering
 - Structural stability (upright, leaning, fallen)
 - Evidence of cracking, delamination, erosion or biological growth
 - Previous repairs or interventions
- Graves and ground condition
 - Surface subsidence or collapse
 - Evidence of erosion, scouring or exposure of grave features

- Unmarked or disturbed burial areas

Table 6: Condition rating

Grading	Description
Good	Stable, intact and requiring only routine maintenance
Fair	Minor deterioration, maintenance desirable but not urgent
Poor	Significant deterioration, repair or intervention required
Failed/ Unsafe	Structurally unstable or posing an immediate safety risk

6.3 Assessment of condition

6.3.1 Site features

This section provides an overview of the site features that comprise the Riverside Cemetery. These include boundary fences, entry points and signage.

6.3.1.1 Boundary fencing

The Riverside Cemetery is bounded by a combination of metal fencing and masonry entrance elements, typical of late nineteenth, early twentieth century public cemeteries. The fencing is utilitarian and provides boundary definition rather than security.

The fencing comprises metal rail post and wire with openings at different positions to allow access into the cemetery (Figure 30 and Figure 31). Formal entrances are marked by masonry piers and metal gates.

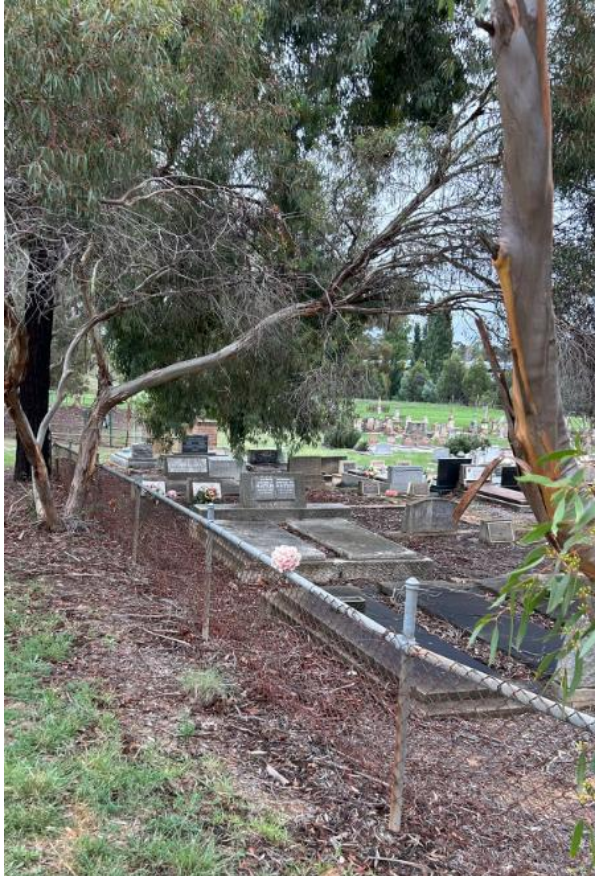


Figure 30: View of a section of the post and wire perimeter fencing looking into the Anglican section



Figure 31: View of a section of the post and wire perimeter fencing looking into the Catholic section

There is evidence of corrosion and surface weathering, a loss of protective coatings and slight misalignment in places. The fencing remains legible and largely intact. There are some areas around the perimeter where the lower portion of the wire mesh is misshapen and there are gaps between the mesh and the ground. There is some variability in the condition of the fencing which is likely to be the result of flooding and ground movement, damage from falling branches and general wear and tear.

The overall condition of the boundary fencing is fair.

6.3.1.2 Denominational section markers

Around the perimeter of the cemetery are a series of steel posts with a painted timber and metal sign describing each section of the cemetery.



Figure 32: Riverside Cemetery signage



Figure 33: Riverside Cemetery signage



Figure 34: Wesleyan signage



Figure 35: Presbyterian signage



Figure 36: Church of England signage



Figure 37: Catholic signage

Each sign appears to be painted lettering on tin which is screwed to a timber plank backing, mounted on tall steel posts, which is also painted. The steel posts are in fair condition but require new painting. The timber panel is in poor condition with evidence of biological growth and deterioration. The original white paint is peeling off, and the lettering remains just legible on most signs.

Some signs have a contemporary 'Beware: Snakes in the area' sign attached below the original.

The overall condition of the denominational section markers is fair to poor.

6.3.1.3 Catholic Entrance Gates

The entrance gates to the Catholic section of the cemetery (Figure 38) consist of a pair of white painted metal swing gates between two brick piers. Each brick pier has a metal cross mounted on top sitting on a slightly domed concrete capping.

The gates mark the formal access to this part of the cemetery and align with the metal post and wire boundary fencing. These gates are the first element of the cemetery visible as visitors approach by road.

The metal gates are a simple vertical bar configuration, painted white. The paint finish is heavily weathered with visible chips, flaking, corrosion which has meant there are areas of exposed metal. The hinges and fixings appear intact and in working order although the Council erected beware of snakes sign indicates that the gates are no longer operational or provide vehicular access.



Figure 38: Brick piers and white painted metal gates marking the formal entrance to the Catholic section of the cemetery

The brick piers appear to be structurally sound with some weathering of the mortar, particularly to the top half of the left-hand side pier. The metal crosses on top of each pier are weathered and slightly discoloured but overall in fair condition.



Figure 39: Close up image of the cross embedded in the top of the piers



Figure 40: Plaque attached to the right hand side pier

Overall the gates and associated elements are in a fair condition.

6.3.1.4 Anglican Entrance Gates

The entrance gates to the Anglican section of the cemetery (Figure 41) comprise a pair of metal pedestrian gates set between brick piers with associated metal rail post and wire boundary fencing. The two central metal vehicular gates comprise slender vertical decorative elements that provide a formal gateway to the cemetery.



Figure 41: Formal gate configuration providing access to the Anglican section of the cemetery

The pedestrian and vehicular gates all display evidence of corrosion particularly along the lower sections. This is likely exacerbated by prolonged exposure to moisture and ground contact. The paint coating the metal is significantly weathered and completely missing in some parts leaving the metal exposed. The hinges appear to be operational.

The brickwork is largely intact with no obvious cracking or structural failure visible. There is evidence of minor weathering and staining and the mortar appears to be in good condition. A concrete cap sits on top of each gate post which is slightly domed. There is evidence of biological growth on all the capping.

The gates remain legible as a formal gateway to the Anglican section of the cemetery.

The metal gates are in a poor to fair condition and the brick piers remain in a fair condition.

6.3.1.5 Contemporary signage

In numerous locations throughout the cemetery there are contemporary signs warning visitors of snakes and providing information about the cemetery (Figure 42 and Figure 43).

The contemporary signage is in good condition.



Figure 42: Contemporary signage providing historical information about the cemetery

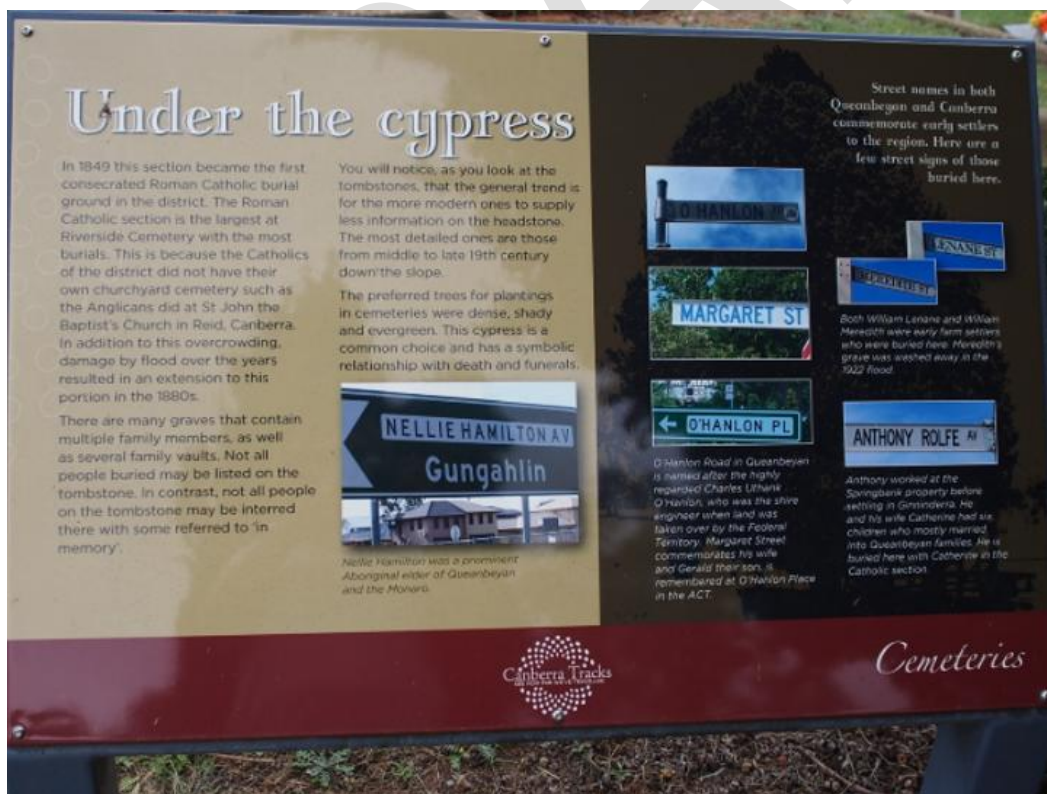


Figure 43: A contemporary sign providing historical information about the cemetery

6.3.2 Paths, access and circulation

There are two formal entrances to the cemetery as described above, at the Catholic and Anglican sections of the cemetery. In addition to these formal entry points there are other basic pedestrian access points within the boundary fencing. One provides access directly into the Catholic section and another providing access to the Presbyterian section. Both these points are defined by openings in the post and wire boundary fence.



Figure 44: Pedestrian access into the Catholic section of the cemetery

In an attempt to prevent unauthorised vehicles entering the cemetery each pedestrian access point has additional steel posts, which act as bollards (Figure 44) or a smaller portion of the fencing construction (Figure 45). At the Presbyterian section there is a gate (Figure 46), which is currently closed and doesn't appear to have been operational for some time.



Figure 45: Pedestrian access to the Presbyterian section of the cemetery



Figure 46: Locked vehicular gate to the Presbyterian section of the cemetery

Within the cemetery there are some informal, undefined pathways, which mark the separation between the different denominational sections. This can be seen most clearly through a comparison between the diagram below showing the layout of the cemetery (Figure 47) and a recent aerial image (Figure 48). The spaces between each section are now informal paths through the cemetery.

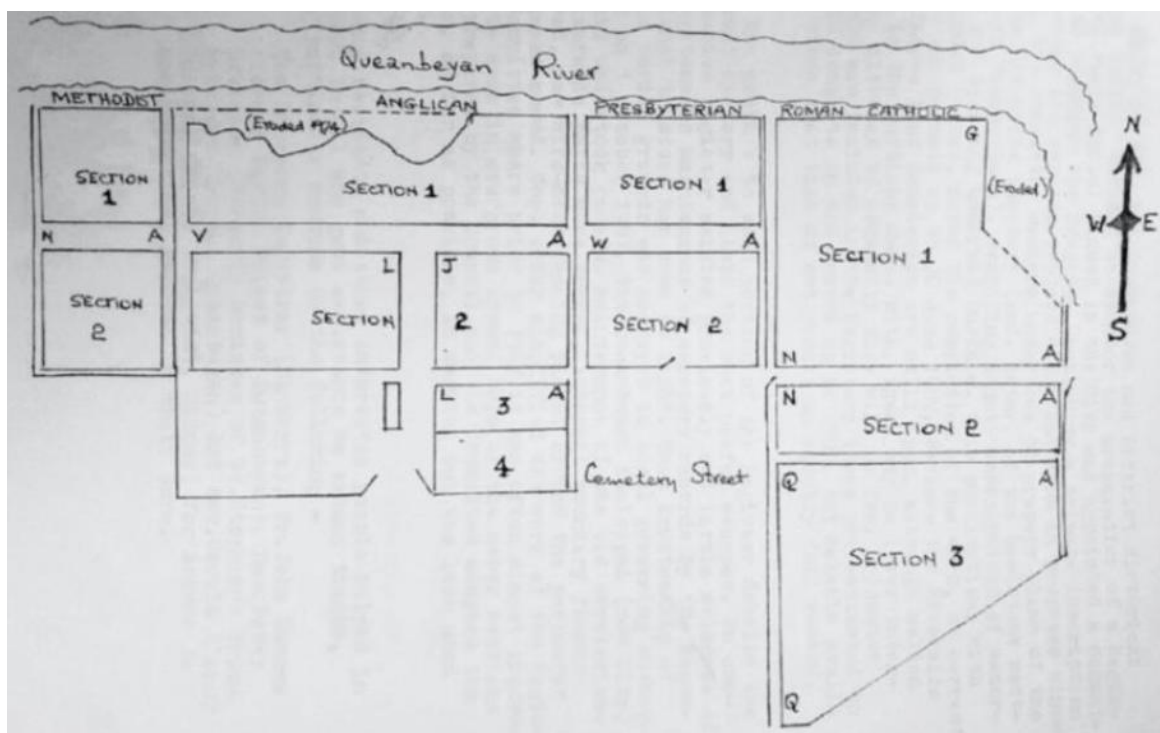


Figure 47: Diagram showing the denominational layout of the cemetery



Figure 48: A contemporary aerial photograph showing the layout of the Riverside Cemetery

The informal paths through the cemetery are grassed and appear to be well maintained. As can be seen in Figure 49 the paths are not defined but are wider than normal spacing between sections of the cemetery.

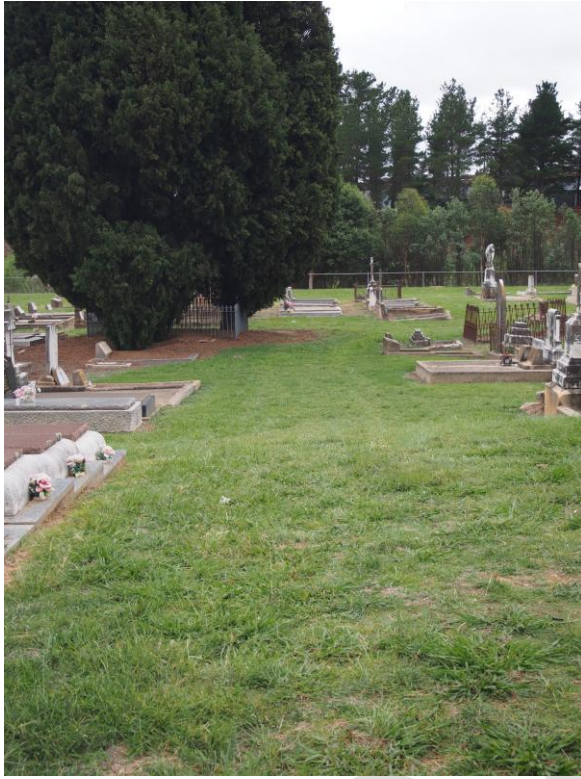


Figure 49: Informal grassed path providing pedestrian access



Figure 50: Informal grassed path providing pedestrian access

There is evidence of some early markers in the ground (Figure 51). There is evidence of white paint on some of these concrete pavers which appear to be wayfinding signage. These are very weathered and worn and the writing is indecipherable on the majority of the markers.



Figure 51: Image showing two markers between rows



Figure 52: Section markers between rows within the cemetery

6.3.3 Landscape and vegetation

Within the fenced boundary of the cemetery most trees are located around the perimeter and are in good condition. There are a couple of trees located within cemetery. These are mainly providing shade and amenity and add to the character of the cemetery.

The majority of trees within the cemetery are in the northern corner of the Catholic section. These trees are causing damage to the monuments in this section. The roots are adding to the existing variability of soil in this area, leaf litter and debris is collecting on graves and the area is generally damper than other more exposed sections of the cemetery. The increase in moisture is having an increase impact on the amounts of biological growth, rising damp and salt attack in these areas.



Figure 53: View across to the Catholic section of the cemetery where there are numerous mature trees and burial sites below them

There are a number of burial sites throughout the cemetery where trees and vegetation have been planted in close proximity to, or as part of, the burial site (Figure 54 to Figure 57). In some cases, what is now mature vegetation, is having a detrimental impact on the condition the burial sites.



Figure 54: Planting within a burial site and leaf litter from the planting on the kerbing



Figure 55: Planting within a burial site extending across neighbouring plots



Figure 56: A tree planted within the burial site and associated damage to fencing and monuments

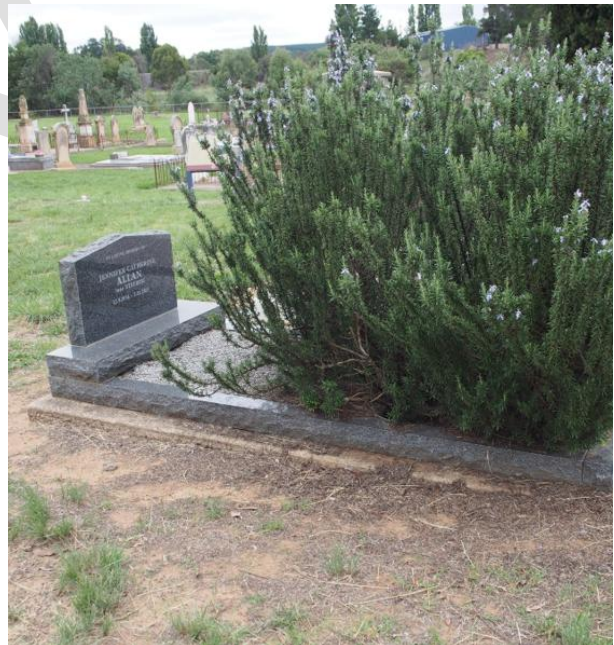


Figure 57: A large rosemary bush planted within the grave floor

There is also evidence of significant ant mounds around the cemetery, with a heavy build-up of soil against the stone kerbing as shown in Figure 58 and Figure 59.

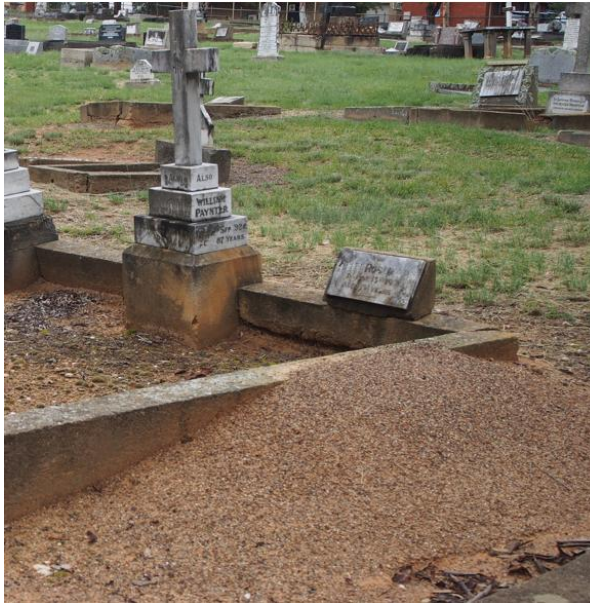


Figure 58: An ant mound adjacent to the kerbing of a burial site



Figure 59: An ant mound over the kerbing of a burial site

6.3.4 Monuments and memorials: Methodist section

The Methodist section of the cemetery contains the fewest visible burial sites of all four sections. The current boundaries of the Methodist section are approximately half the original plot allocation. The existing boundary fence to the west appears to be located halfway along the original allotment. The graves that are visible are spread across the eastern portion of the original allotment.



Figure 60: General view across the Methodist section of the cemetery

Known burials within the Methodist portion of the Riverside Cemetery occurred between 1856 and 1997⁸⁰. The types of graves evident include:

- Marble headstones or plaques on concrete plinths of varied sizes
- Marble or sandstone obelisks with stone surround and iron fence
- Stone headstones with iron fences
- Concrete graves with brass or marble plaques
- Stone headstones with rendered brick surrounds

There were 36 burial sites (there is 1 item believed to be a broken piece of monument, may not be a buried site) visible within the Methodist section of the cemetery. These are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary condition rating for the Methodist section

Condition	Number of sites	Comments
Good	4	Monuments or headstones are generally clean and intact or showing only minor evidence of deterioration.

⁸⁰ Australian Cemeteries, 2026. *Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery: Data compiled and gathered by Barry Stephenson*

Fair	28	Monuments/ headstones are intact but show evidence of biological growth, small cracks or other signs of deterioration such as rusting iron work.
Poor	3	The monument/ headstone is not intact with broken pieces, damaged fences or floors and kerbing and biological growth that is causing damage.
Failed	1	Monuments/headstone is broken or lying on the ground.

The following is a sample of graves found in the Methodist section of the Riverside Cemetery and a description of their overall condition. This is not a comprehensive list of all sites within this section of the cemetery. It provides a representative sample of the general condition of burial sites within this portion of the cemetery.

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>Concrete/ pebblecrete rendered headstone with a marble plaque sitting on top of a small concrete plinth.</p> <p>Low concrete kerbing surround forming a rectangular grave enclosure.</p> <p>A cement or concrete infill/ ledger sits within the kerbing.</p>	<p>The small headstone is structurally stable but has some cracking to the base. The marble plaque has a crack running through it with a small missing piece to the top. It appears to remain well adhered to the headstone.</p> <p>The inscription has been engraved. There is some evidence of weathering and staining but the inscription remains legible.</p> <p>The ledger appears to have subsided and the kerbing at the foot of the grave is completely dislodged.</p>	Fair
	<p>A sandstone monument with a draped urn sitting on top of a tall decorative plinth with two marble plaques. The monument is surrounded by a palisade styled spear topped iron fence.</p>	<p>The urn monument and plinth are complete but exhibit a lean. There is significant staining to the top of the urn element section, with the plinth moderately leaning. Carved details retain shape and clarity, particularly where there is no staining. The marble plaques are clean and inscriptions are legible.</p> <p>There are some losses to the iron fence, with corners not connecting and portions of the fence lean outwards. The base of the fence is obscured by overgrowth of grasses.</p>	Fair



A sandstone headstone with simple semicircular arched top and geometric carved detail.

Low sandstone kerbing surround forming a rectangular grave enclosure.

Stone or concrete slab infill sits within the kerbing

The fairly large headstone is structurally stable, with some growth of mould and lichen and minor erosion at top of arch.

The engraved inscription is legible and remains clear, with some weathering to script at top of headstone.

The ledger and kerbing are overgrown with grass but appear to be in good repair and position

Good



A white marble headstone with inset metal lettering (probably lead) sitting on a small bevelled sandstone plinth.

The headstone is structurally stable but leans to the left.

The inscription has been engraved with metal lettering inserted, most likely lead, with minor losses to letters. There is some evidence of weathering and staining but the inscription remains legible.

There does not appear to be a ledger.

Fair

6.3.5 Monuments and memorials: Anglican section

The Anglican section of the Riverside Cemetery is located between the Methodist and Presbyterian. There are more burial sites in this section than the Methodist but sites are still sparsely located across the section (Figure 61).



Figure 61: View from within the Anglican section looking west towards the Methodist burial sites.

The types of grave markers vary across this section with some elaborate monuments including a marble angel on a sandstone plinth (Figure 63) and large granite and sandstone obelisks and crosses. However overall the majority of burial sites within the Anglican section of the cemetery comprise of simple headstones, the display of austerity in line with Protestant traditions emphasising humility and a focus on the soul rather than the physical body.



Figure 62: View from the south across the Anglican section



Figure 63: Imposing monument with a marble angel

Types of burial sites in the Anglican section include:

- Sandstone headstone and plinth
- Marble headstone on varied plinths
- Concrete/rendered bricks headstone with marble or brass inset concrete kerbing and floor/ledger
- Concrete/rendered bricks, concrete kerbing and floor/ledger and marble headstone
- Sandstone monument, sandstone kerbing and iron fence
- Granite plaque
- Timber or metal crosses
- Combination rendered kerbing, stone plinth, marble monument, iron fencing not embedded in kerbing
- All concrete (kerbing, floor and headstone)
- Granite
- Terrazzo

For the following three sections, due to the large number and range of condition types observed, the condition rating has been expanded as per Table 8.

There were 460 burial sites and a flood memorial visible within the Anglican section of the cemetery.

Table 8: Summary condition rating for the Anglican section

Condition	Number of sites	Comments
Good	132	Generally clean and intact, just slightly stained or with a little biological growth, quite a number of the monuments/ headstones erect in recent years
Good to Fair	46	Monuments/ headstones generally intact, just slightly stained with biological growth, the edge of the headstones/ edgings are slightly chipped off, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded
Fair	172	Most elements of the monuments/ headstones are fairly intact, with stains or biological growth or small cracks on, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded or missing, and rusted metal fence for some burial sites
Fair to Poor	39	Stains and biological growth on burial sites, cracks on some monuments/ headstone, rusted metal fences; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them are not intact with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard

Poor	29	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; heavy stains and severe biological growth on some burial sites, rusted metal fences, cracks on some monuments/ headstone; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard
Poor to Failing	22	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying the ground, floor/ledger broken into pieces or collapsed, edging or rusted metal fence loosen and falling apart, causing falling and tripping hazard
Failed	20	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying on the ground, floor/ledger broken into pieces or collapsed, edging loosen and falling apart, causing falling and tripping hazard

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A small cast concrete headstone with a bronze plaque sitting on a low plinth.</p> <p>Low concrete kerbing surround forming a rectangular single grave enclosure with red-brown gravel fill.</p>	<p>The small headstone is structurally stable and appears complete. The bronze plaque is complete, is clearly legible and appears to remain well adhered to the headstone.</p> <p>The kerbing is complete with no visible losses or damage.</p>	<p>Good</p>



A sandstone monument with a draped urn sitting on top of a tall decorative plinth with one marble plaque. The monument is surrounded by a palisade styled spear topped iron fence.

The urn monument and plinth are complete but exhibit a lean. There is significant staining to the top of the urn element section, with the plinth lean by comparison. Carved details retain shape and clarity, particularly where there is no staining. The marble plaques are clean and inscriptions are legible.

Overall: Fair
Monument: Good
Fence: Poor

There are some losses to the iron fence, with corners not connecting and portions of the fence lean outwards. The base of the fence is obscured by overgrowth of grasses.



A small modest cross assembled of metal strips and painted white.

The inscription is hand written in black paint or ink.

The metal strips show oxidisation where paint losses have occurred, particularly at ground level. The hand painted inscription is mostly legible with the last digit of the date of passing unclear.

Fair

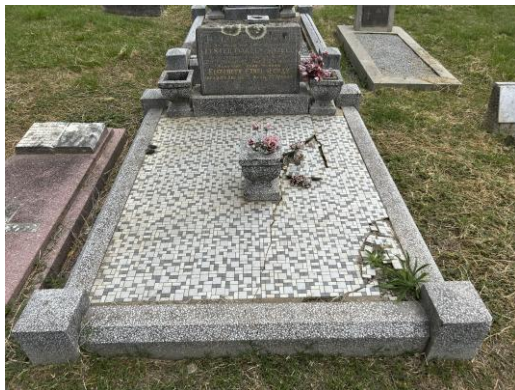


A sandstone headstone with gothic arched top and engraved inscription and a small bevelled sandstone plinth

The headstone appears complete but is detached from the plinth and has been lain flat on the ground. It is broken into at least three pieces but the inscription and ornamentation are legible. Portions of the plinth are detached and come away.

Poor

Previously failed but does not pose a safety risk due to lying flat on the ground



A low grey terrazzo headstone with gilt engraved inscription sitting on top of a small plinth flanked by square terrazzo flower vases.

Terrazzo kerbing surround forming a rectangular double grave enclosure.

A cement or concrete infill/ ledger sits within the kerbing is topped with grey and white mosaic tiles and a third square terrazzo vase

The headstone and kerbing are generally in good condition with some weathering of terrazzo apparent and minor lichen infestation on the headstone. The flower vase to the left of the headstone has cracked on the front edge. The ledger has cracked and appears to have subsided a small amount on the right half, with fractured mosaic surface associated with ledger break. Weeds are growing in cracks in the lower right corner of the ledger, with potential to cause further damage

Overall: Fair

Terrazzo components: Fair

Tiled ledger: Poor

(Anglican Section)



A low sandstone headstone with a marble plaque of open book form sitting on top of low stone kerbing. The grave is covered by a slightly raised sandstone ledger.

The marble plaque shows black biological growth but the inscription is legible. Sandstone components are densely colonised by lichens. Portions of the stone kerbing have broken away and are missing. The stone ledger is broken and approximately half has collapsed into the grave.

(Anglican Section 4 Row 13)

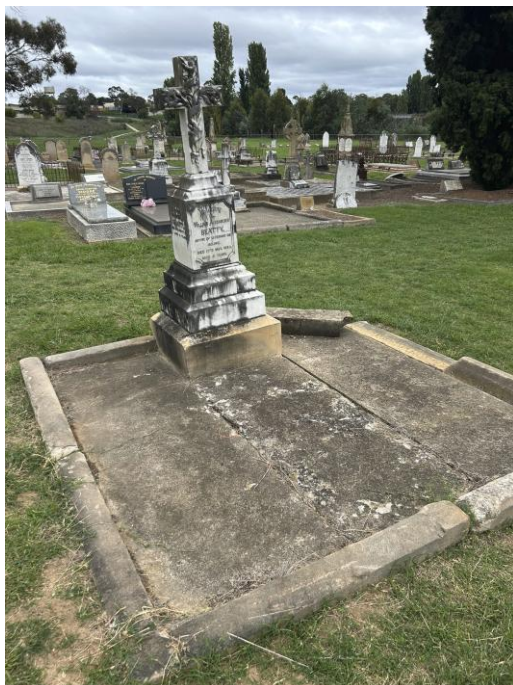
Overall: Poor
Headstone: Fair
Kerbing: Poor
Ledger: Failed



A sandstone monument with white marble book-form inscription plaque.

The monument was composed of multiple stone elements interpreted as a headstone, and kerbing with a stone or concrete ledger level with the ground.

The original form of the monument is no longer legible as the stone sections have suffered extensive dislocations, breakage and some losses. Lichens have colonised sections of the monument. What appears to have been a composition of posts and plinth which may have been a headstone has collapsed and is no longer legible in its form relative to the rest of the grave. The marble plaque is detached and there is no apparent evidence of where it had been affixed. The lead lettering inscription is legible, with some losses to lead lettering.



A white marble monument with a cross with ornamented with carved flowers on top of a decorative plinth. There are inlaid lead lettering inscriptions on three faces of the square plinth.

The monument sits on top of a low square stone plinth and is surrounded by stone kerbing that forms a square grave enclosure. Three cement or concrete slabs form a ledger within the kerbing at a level flush with ground level.

The cross and plinth monument appear structurally stable with a slight lean.

White marble exhibits extensive black biological growth with particularly heavy staining on the cross faces and the southern side of the marble monument, where partial losses of inscription legibility have occurred.

The downhill section of the stone kerbing is broken approximately in half with the portion at the foot of the grave leaning away from the ledger and the portion at the head of the grave completely dislodged. One portion of the kerbing that flanks the monument plinth is broken and is completely dislodged from the kerb, lying loose on top of the ledger and clay soil infill is spilling out from under the ledger.

(Anglican section 4 Row 12)



A tall red granite monument in the form of an obelisk sitting on top of a high cast concrete plinth in two sections. Inscriptions have been carved on the face of the obelisk.

Sectional ornate carved cast concrete kerbing forms a large grave enclosure.

A concrete infill forms a ledger at ground level within the kerbing.

A white marble plaque is located in the upper right corner of the grave plot

The granite obelisk retains sharply defined carving and inscriptions, and appears clean aside from one patch of lichen. The concrete plinth shows signs of weathering but is generally of sound appearance.

The marble plaque appears unrelated to this monument and possibly belongs to another grave although family name of Cartwright is inscribed on both the obelisk and plaque.

The infill ledger is broken and a significant portion has subsided. A portion of the kerbing at the foot end of the grave has subsided and shows evidence of repair but kerbing generally remains in place.

(Anglican Section 4 Row 14)

Overall: Fair

Monument: Good

Kerbing: Fair

Infill/ledger:
Failed/unsafe





A small cast concrete headstone with a bronze memorial plaque

The concrete shows minor weathering but appears complete and sound. The bronze plaque is oxidised but is legible

Good



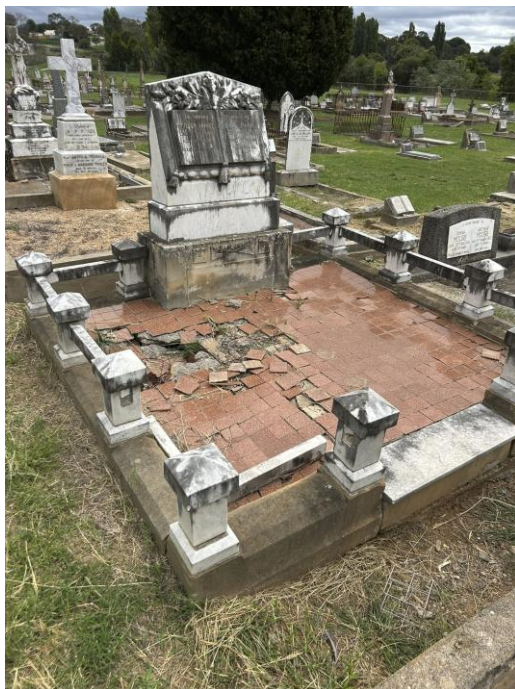
A small simple cast concrete cross, painted white, with etched brass plaque affixed with rivets standing directly in the soil.

Also a circular precast kerbing ring with multicolour pebble infill

The concrete of the cross and kerbing ring show weathering but appear sound. Both show staining. Paint on the cross is discoloured and flaking. The kerbing ring appears to have been painted but most paint has weathered away with small remnants in place.

(Anglican Section 3 Row 19)

Good



A large, complex monument comprising a variety of materials and elements.

A white marble monument with inscriptions engraved in a book-form plaque adorned with carved floral motifs and tassels. The monument sits on top of a cast concrete plinth with ornamental motifs in front face.

A sandstone kerbing surround forms the grave enclosure and is topped with a low white marble fence comprising square posts and single rails.

An infill of unknown material forms a ledger within the kerbing at ground level and has been tiled with tiles that appear to be terracotta-coloured vitrified porcelain tiles.

The headstone is complete and fixings to the plinth appear solid. The marble is generally clean on vertical surfaces but there is heavy black biological staining to the "book face" inscription panel. Smaller areas of staining occur around the marble plinth and fence elements.

The marble fence posts remain upright and in place. One fence rail at the right foot end is detached and two have fallen away at the left foot end of the grave. The rails lie in place within the grave.

The infill/ledger has broken and subsided, with loose and broken tiles resulting. There is a cavity beneath the ledger where soil has subsided and weeds are growing in areas exposed by cracking

Section 4 Row 18

Overall: Fair

Monument: Good

Fence: Fair

Ledger: Failed/unsafe





A small headstone of red granite sitting on top of a plain low concrete plinth. Cast concrete kerbing surrounds the grave and a red granite ledger with an engraved keyline sits on top of the kerbing.

The grave is ornamented with a rectangular white marble flower urn and a white marble cross.

There is a small square cast concrete vase with metal grille for flowers to the left of the marble vase.

There is minor lichen growth on the granite headstone and ledger and black biological staining to white marble decorative elements. The left foot kerbing corner shows some minor weathering.

All visible monument elements are all in alignment and good repair.

Section 3 row 21

Good

6.3.6 Monuments and memorials: Presbyterian section

The Presbyterian section of the Riverside Cemetery is located between the Anglican and Catholic sections. There are more fewer sites in this section than the Anglican, with visible sites clustered to south of the section and sparsely located towards the river at the north (Figure 61).

The types of grave markers vary across this section with some sculptural monuments including a cut tree trunk with severed branches and tall plinths with urns or crosses. Family plots with a central ornate monument surrounded by small markers for graves of individual family members are numerous. Carved floral motifs decorate some monuments. However overall the majority of burial sites within the Presbyterian section of the cemetery comprise of simple headstones, in a similar manner to the Anglican philosophy.



Figure 64: View from the south across the Presbyterian section

Types of burial sites in the Presbyterian section include:

- Family plots with central monument and small individual markers with iron or timber fences
- Family plots with small plaques for family members
- Marble headstone and plinth with concrete or brick kerbing
- Marble headstone on varied plinths

- Concrete/rendered bricks headstone with marble or brass inset concrete kerbing and tiled floor/ledger
- Concrete/rendered bricks, concrete kerbing and floor/ledger and marble headstone
- Sandstone monument, marble plaque and tubular steel fence
- Timber crosses
- Combination rendered kerbing, stone plinth, marble monument, iron fencing not embedded in kerbing
- All concrete (kerbing and headstone)
- Granite

There were 137 burial sites visible within the Presbyterian section of the cemetery (note that there are 2 items believed to be a broken piece of monument, that may not be a burial site).

Table 9: Summary condition rating for the Presbyterian section

Condition	Number of sites	Comments
Good	16	Generally clean and intact, just slightly stained or with a little biological growth
Good to Fair	34	Monuments/ headstones generally intact, just slightly stained and with biological growth, the edge of the headstones/ edgings are slightly chipped off, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded
Fair	48	Most elements of the monuments/ headstones are fairly intact, with stains or biological growth or small cracks on, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded or missing, and rusted metal fence for some burial sites
Fair to Poor	14	Stains and biological growth on burial sites, cracks on some monuments/ headstone, rusted metal fences; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them are not intact with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard
Poor	8	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; heavy stains or severe biological growth on some burial sites, cracks on some monuments/ headstone; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard
Poor to Failing	13	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying the ground, floor/ledger broken into pieces or collapsed, edging or rusted metal fence loosen and falling apart, causing falling and tripping hazard

Failed

4

The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying on the ground, edging loosen and falling apart, one burial site's floor collapsed, causing falling and tripping hazard

DRAFT

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
 	<p>A fenced rectangular family plot at the southern boundary of the Presbyterian section. The plot has been levelled and enclosed with concrete or rendered brick retaining wall topped with a low wrought iron fence previously painted.</p> <p>There is a tall black granite monument in the centre of the plot that is a large Celtic style cross on a tall concrete or rendered brick plinth, with granite plaques with inscriptions on all sides of the plinth.</p> <p>There is one individual grave plot demarcated with grey granite in the south-western corner of the plot and approximately 20 small plinths within the enclosure</p>	<p>The monument and individual headstones are in good repair, with legible inscriptions.</p> <p>The wrought-iron fence has either been painted white and has rusted through paint that has not been maintained, or has been painted a red oxide colour over earlier white paint</p> <p>The retaining wall shows cracking in the approximate middle of the northern side, but this does not appear to be resulting in subsidence or collapse.</p>	Good

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A white marble headstone with simple semicircular arched top and floral carved detail. The headstone sits on top of a small bevelled sandstone plinth towards the left half of a grave enclosure.</p> <p>A single row of red brick kerbing surround forms a rectangular double grave enclosure.</p> <p>There does not appear to be any infill or ledger.</p>	<p>The headstone is upright and appears well affixed to the plinth. Dark biological growth on upper sections of the marble has caused staining. There is minor wear to the top of the headstone, and some losses of lead lettering.</p> <p>The stone plinth is complete and in good repair with some biological staining.</p> <p>Brick kerbing condition is variable. Bricks are complete and in position along the left edge with complete mortar. Head and foot sides of the grave are generally complete with losses to mortar and loose or missing bricks towards the north (right side). The right side is in poor repair with partial brick kerbing remaining in place at the head end, subsided, loose or missing bricks for the remainder of the perimeter kerb. Some bricks show evidence of past rendered finish, with small remnants in place</p>	<p>Overall: Fair</p> <p>Headstone: Good</p> <p>Kerbing: Poor to fair</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A small plain wooden cross leaning against a tree trunk</p>	<p>The wooden cross shows extensive weathering and any inscription it may have carried has been weathered to illegibility. The cross is not affixed to any other grave marker or monument and there is no indication that it relates to a grave at this location.</p>	<p>Poor.</p> <p>The wooden grave marker has failed but does not pose a safety risk.</p>
	<p>A small sandstone headstone with a white marble plaque on a small low plinth.</p> <p>A fence of tubular steel and chicken wire forms an enclosure around a single grave.</p>	<p>There is significant staining from biological growth to the monument and plaque, with losses of inscription legibility.</p> <p>The headstone is upright and appears well attached to its plinth.</p> <p>The tubular steel and rod frame of the fence enclosure is complete and appears sound but is stained with oxidation. Chicken wire infill is in good repair.</p>	

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
 	<p>A large fenced square family plot in close proximity to a mature cypress tree, containing a variety of grave marker types. The plot is enclosed with a timber post and rail fence with chicken wire fencing.</p> <p>There is a white marble monument with a draped urn sitting on top of a tall decorative draped plinth inscriptions on all four sides. The monument sits on top of a stone or rendered brick plinth. The monument is surrounded by a timber spear shaped post and rail fence with a picket type gate in the eastern side of the enclosure.</p> <p>There is one individual grave plot with a tall white marble cross with floral motif on top of a white marble plinth with inscriptions. White marble kerbing forms a grave enclosure within the family plot. A ledger of unknown composition is topped with square white marble tiles in a diagonal grid pattern.</p> <p>There are 9 small plain stone or concrete plinths with white marble plaques arranged in rows within the grave enclosure.</p>	<p>The family monument is upright and appears well mounted to its plinth. There is dark biological staining to the upper sections of the monument, particularly the draped decorative elements. There is minor wear and chipping of plinth and monument edges. Monument inscriptions are clear and legible.</p> <p>Small individual monuments are upright and in good repair.</p> <p>Timber fence is weathered and the timber shows splitting and biological growth on top surfaces of some sections. Most fence posts are upright and in place, with falling posts adjacent to the gate, which is collapsing. Most fence rails are in place, with a few dislodged. Chicken wire appears sound but sags in places where timber fence is sagging or loose.</p> <p>The enclosure is generally free of vegetation, with some grassed patches.</p> <p>There is a large anthill within the enclosure.</p>	<p>Overall: Fair</p> <p>Urn on plinth monument: Good</p> <p>Marble grave with cross: Fair</p> <p>Fence: Poor</p> <p>Gate: Failed</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A small plain cast concrete plinth with bronze plaque.</p> <p>Concrete kerbing with no infill or ledger forms a single rectangular grave enclosure.</p>	<p>The plinth is complete, in good repair. It appears well attached to kerbing and the plaque is legible and appears well attached to the plinth.</p> <p>The head end half of the kerbing is in good order with no visible breaks or cracks. There is minor weathering to both plinth and kerbing.</p> <p>Approximately half of the grave at the foot end is buried in soil that appears to have been eroded and washed down in stormwater runoff.</p>	<p>Visible sections: Good</p> <p>Buried sections: unknown condition of fabric, requires removal of soil deposits</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A large plot to accommodate 7-8 single graves enclosed by a low split- level kerb of rendered brick with niches in kerb at head end.</p>	<p>The plinth and plaque show staining from biological growth and some minor weathering. The single grave is complete, with some staining and weathering but no visible breakages or losses.</p>	Fair
	<p>The enclosure contains one low plinth of sandstone or cast concrete with a white marble plaque in the form of an open book. The remainder of the plot is bare earth and does not contain any other monuments.</p>	<p>The enclosure kerbing is cracked and broken in several places, with minor losses of render in the vicinity of the single grave.</p>	
	<p>There is one bronze plaque on kerbing at the head end at the northern-most end of the plot.</p>	<p>The bronze plaque is complete and appears well attached to the top of the kerbing.</p>	
	<p>A low concrete or rendered brick bevelled kerb encloses a single grave plot with gravel infill. It is not apparent whether a ledger is present under gravel infill.</p>	<p>It cannot be determined if the remainder of the individual plots remain vacant or if burials have occurred and monuments or plaques have been lost.</p>	

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A small simple headstone of grey granite with a bronze plaque mounted on a low rectangular plinth.</p> <p>Low granite kerbing is topped with a plain granite ledger and a fluted rectangular granite flower urn.</p>	<p>All elements of the monument are in alignment and appear securely attached together.</p> <p>There is some deterioration of white sealant at the foot end of the joint between the kerbing and the ledger.</p>	Good

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A white marble monument comprising a plain cross, tiered square plinth in 3 sections mounted on a square sandstone plinth. The plinth is inscribed on one side. The grave plot is grassed plot with no kerbing or ledger.</p> <p>There is a stone fragment on the grave that appears unrelated to the monument.</p>	<p>The cross is detached from the plinth but is complete and has been placed on the ground leaning against the plinth. The cross shows scratching, some weathering and biological staining.</p> <p>The marble plinth shows biological staining but is in good repair and alignment. There is some minor spalling of the sandstone plinth.</p>	<p>Overall: Fair</p> <p>Individual elements of monument: Good</p> <p>Connection between cross and plinth: Failed.</p>

6.3.7 Monuments and memorials: Roman Catholic section

The Roman Catholic section of the cemetery is the largest and contains the most visible burial sites of all four sections spanning from the earliest to the most recent (latest burial was in 2025) and the widest variety of types and ages of monuments. The current boundaries of the Catholic section are over double the original plot allocation following expansion.

The earliest visible graves are spread across the picturesque north-eastern corner of the cemetery (See Figure 65), on the bend in the Queanbeyan River. The added section of the Catholic Cemetery to the south of the original allotment contains the densest concentration of graves and monuments in the cemetery.

The types of grave markers are distinct between the original and later-added Catholic sections.

The grave monuments in the original section are predominantly made of sandstone with some marble monuments included as well as small contemporary monuments. The types of monuments vary across this section with some elaborate monuments including an altar-like structure of columns and a stone slab and large sandstone obelisks and crosses.

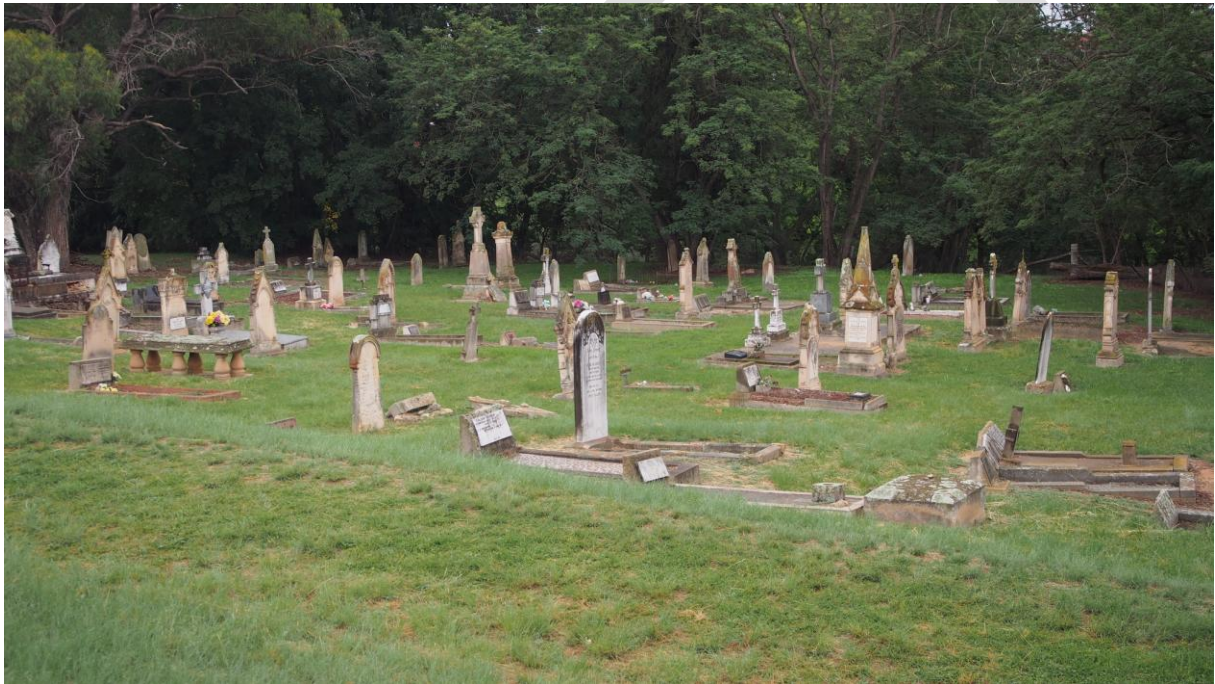


Figure 65: Original Roman Catholic allotment, looking north towards Queanbeyan River

The later addition to the Roman Catholic section to the south of the original section contains monuments with a variety of styles, sizes and materials ranging from small plain plaques to large, complex monuments with multiple elements such as obelisks, fencing, crosses and altars. Arrangements observed include:

- Sandstone headstone and plinth
- Sandstone cross or obelisk on plinth
- Marble headstone on varied plinths

- Granite or marble monument on plinth, concrete kerbing and ledger
- Podium with large marble monument, tiled ledger and metal fence
- Concrete/rendered bricks headstone with marble or brass inset, concrete kerbing and floor/ledger
- Concrete/rendered bricks, concrete kerbing and marble headstone with concrete ledger or gravel infill
- Concrete/rendered bricks, concrete kerbing and floor/ledger and bronze plaque
- Concrete/rendered bricks, concrete kerbing and gravel infill
- Sandstone monument, sandstone kerbing and iron fence
- Granite headstone, kerbing and ledger
- Terrazzo headstone, kerbing and ledger
- Timber or metal crosses
- Combination rendered kerbing, stone plinth, marble monument, iron fencing not embedded in kerbing
- All concrete (kerbing, floor and headstone)
- Concrete headstone with bronze plaque
- Fenced enclosure without headstone

A variety of ledgers and infills includes:

- Concrete
- Granite
- Sandstone
- Marble tiles
- Vitrified ceramic tiles
- Gravel
- Kerbing with no infill
- No kerbing or infill

Kerbing materials that have been used include:

- Sandstone
- Granite
- Concrete/rendered brick
- Brick
- Table 10: Summary condition rating for the Catholic section

There were 570 burial sites (There is 1 item believed to be a broken piece of monument, may not be a burial site), these are summarised in Table 11.

Table 11: Summary condition rating for the Catholic section

Condition	Number of sites	Comments
Good	129	Generally clean and intact, just slightly stained or with a little biological growth, quite a number of the monuments/ headstones erect in recent years
Good to Fair	139	Monuments/ headstones generally intact, just slightly stained with biological growth, the edge of the headstones/ edgings are slightly chipped off, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded
Fair	131	Most elements of the monuments/ headstones are fairly intact, with stains or biological growth or small cracks on, inscription letters on some of the monuments/ headstones faded or missing, and rusted metal fence for some burial sites, some of the monuments/ headstones slightly leaning but stable
Fair to Poor	55	Stains and biological growth on burial sites, cracks on some monuments/ headstone, rusted metal fences; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them are not intact with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard
Poor	33	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; heavy stains and severe biological growth on some burial sites, rusted metal fences, cracks on some monuments/ headstone; some monuments/ burial sites are leaning and unstable with falling hazard; and some of them are not intact with missing letters, broken piece(s), or loosen edging, causing tripping hazard
Poor to Failing	30	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying the ground, floor/ledger broken into pieces or collapsed, edging or rusted metal fence loosen and falling apart, causing falling and tripping hazard
Failed	52	The monuments/ headstones are not intact; some of the monuments/ headstones are heavily stained or with severe biological growth, pieces of broken monument/ headstone lying on the ground, floor/ledger broken into pieces or collapsed, edging or rusted metal fence loosen and falling apart, causing falling and tripping hazard
Unidentified	1	New grave without any monument/ headstone

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A sandstone headstone on a low plinth of red-brown stone with inscriptions on both headstone and plinth. There is no kerbing or ledger, the plot is grassed.</p>	<p>The headstone has been broken into numerous pieces. Some broken pieces and shattered fragments remain lying next to the headstone, with remnants appearing incomplete. The portion of the headstone that remains upright is severely cracked and spalling, with more portions at risk of falling off the headstone. An incomplete first name of the deceased remains on the headstone, with family name and dates of birth and death missing. Missing inscriptions are not visible on the fallen fragments.</p> <p>There is some dark biological staining to the upper areas of the headstone.</p> <p>The dark red-brown stone shows minor wear, chiefly expressed in chipped corners but is largely intact.</p>	<p>Failed</p>

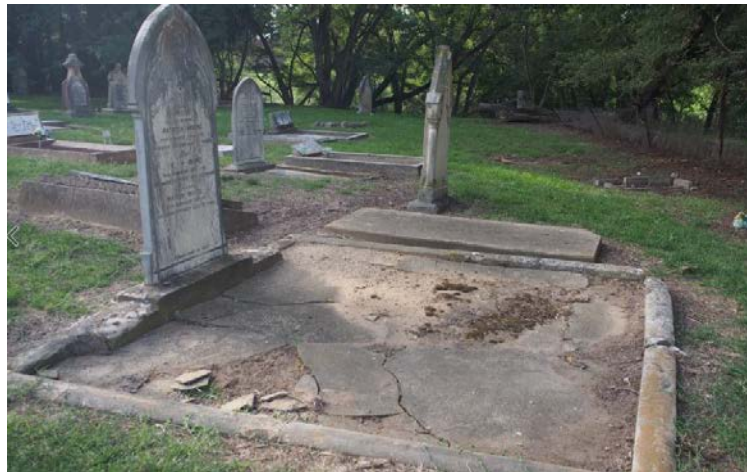
Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A pair of white marble monuments in the form of crosses on rectangular plinths of 3 stacked rectangular marble blocks with face inscriptions on all three blocks, sitting on top of concrete or rendered brick rectangular plinths.</p> <p>Terrazzo or coarse concrete kerbing forms the grave plots which have terrazzo or coarse grain concrete ledgers.</p>	<p>Both crosses have been broken at the base, detached and broken. The broken pieces have been lain on top of the ledgers, arranging the pieces in cross alignment. The remnant pieces of the plain cross from the grave on the left are complete, there are losses to the cross from the grave on the right.</p> <p>Marble plinths have extensive dark biological staining. Lead inset lettering is complete and legible.</p> <p>There is some weathering and biological staining to the concrete plinths, kerbing and ledgers, with minor lichen growth. The ledger of the grave on the right is cracked along the outer (right) edge towards the head end, with some losses.</p>	<p>Overall: Fair</p> <p>Crosses: Poor</p> <p>Plinths: Good</p> <p>Kerbing and ledger (left): Good</p> <p>Kerbing and ledger (right): Fair</p>
	<p>A black granite plaque with carved inscription on top of a concrete slab ledger mounted on concrete or rendered brick kerbing. The plaque is accompanied by a square red granite flower vase with brass insert.</p>	<p>Concrete ledger and kerbing are colonised by mosses, lichens and exhibit dark biological staining. There is some minor chipping of the kerbing edge.</p> <p>Monument components are well aligned and appear firmly affixed to one another. The inscription is clear and legible.</p>	<p>Good</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
 	<p>A tall, ornate sandstone monument in the form of a cross embellished with floral wreath mounted on a tall plinth with a white marble inscription plaque. The inscription is carved into the marble with lead inserts.</p> <p>The grave is not set out with kerbing or ledger.</p>	<p>The tall plinth has detached from the base plinth and is lying on the ground to the right of the monument. The cross has broken away from the plinth and broken into several pieces which are lying in front of the headstone of the neighbouring grave. Carving of the floral wreath is clear and well-defined with minimal weathering.</p> <p>The high plinth shows weathering to inscriptions in sandstone and carved floral motifs.</p> <p>The marble plaque has been detached from the plinth and is leaning against the front of the base plinth.</p> <p>There are minor losses to lead lettering, which is complete and legible.</p> <p>The sandstone is stained with biological growth and has colonised by lichens on the base plinth</p>	<p>Overall: Failed</p> <p>Cross: Failed</p> <p>Plinth: Poor</p> <p>Plaque: Good but displaced</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A tall, complex sandstone monument with a marble plaque on a small stone plinth.</p> <p>Ornamental motifs include columns with ornate capitals, barley twist columns, a downwards-facing dove between two arches, floral motifs and an ornate cross</p>	<p>The headstone has fallen from its plinth and is broken into two or more pieces. A square stub at the top of the headstone suggests that the headstone may have included a cross mounted to the top.</p> <p>The upper portion of the headstone shows carving in clear, legible condition and metal bars can be seen protruding from the back of the upper headstone fragment. Inscriptions on the remaining marble plaque fragment are clear and legible.</p> <p>The lower portion of the headstone shows significant weathering, with loss of definition of the column and barley twist elements. The bottom portion of the marble plaque is missing.</p> <p>The plinth appears to be chipped but complete.</p>	<p>Failed</p>

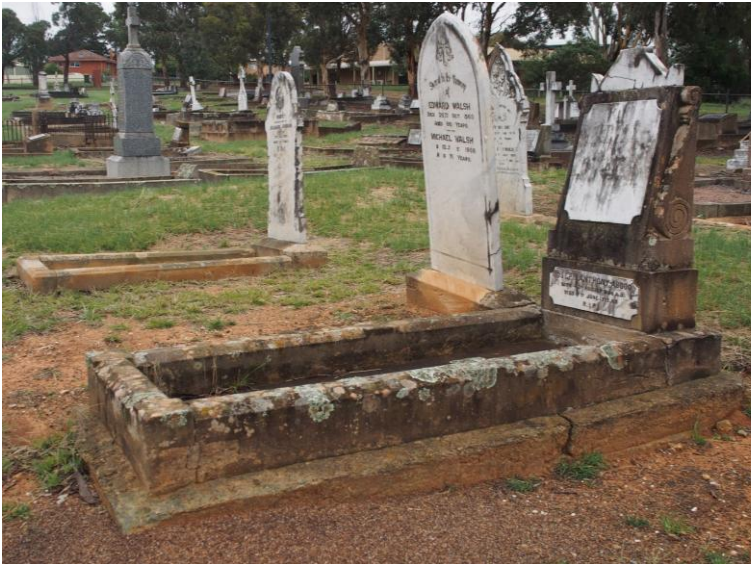
Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A tall sandstone monument in the form of a steeple sitting on a tall square sandstone plinth with white marble plaques on four sides. An additional marble plaque is affixed to the western face of the bottom plinth</p>	<p>The monument is upright with a slight lean. All sections of the monument appear securely joined together.</p> <p>Carved ornaments are clear and legible, with some wear to upper elements. There is significant staining from biological growths on the steeple element and lower plinth to a lesser degree. Inscriptions are clear and legible.</p>	<p>Good</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A low, plain terrazzo or concrete headstone with a white marble plaque sitting on a plinth the width of the grave.</p> <p>Concrete kerbing with bullnose top forms the grave plot. A concrete slab ledger is topped with red-brown gravel.</p> <p>A plain rectangular concrete flower box is located at the head end of the grave.</p> <p>An additional low plinth with a metal plaque with the name of an additional deceased and small round hold is located at the foot end of the grave.</p>	<p>The headstone and plinth are complete and show minor weathering and biological staining.</p> <p>Kerbing is cracked in places, with a portion detached and fallen from the left side of the grave with pieces lying adjacent to the grave. The kerbing at the foot end is slightly dislodged.</p> <p>The secondary plaque is complete and the inscription is clearly legible.</p>	
	<p>A sandstone headstone and small foot stone with gothic arch top and no carved embellishments.</p> <p>Sandstone kerbing forms a double grave enclosure</p> <p>The monument is surrounded by a palisade styled fleur-de-lys shaped spear topped iron fence mounted into the sandstone kerbing.</p>	<p>The plot is overgrown with a large cypress tree, resulting in damage to the plot arrangement</p> <p>The headstone and footstone monuments are upright and largely intact, with inscriptions clear and legible.</p> <p>The plot is littered with a thick layer of debris from the tree but the tree has created a relatively dry environment and there is minimal biological growth on the monument.</p> <p>The palisade fence has been distorted by tree growth with most of the iron spears dislodged and many missing and support posts leaning along the right side</p> <p>Sandstone kerbing blocks are cracked and flaking in places, dislodged by the lean of the palisade fence, or obscured by vegetation litter.</p>	<p>Overall: Failed</p> <p>End stones: Good</p> <p>Kerbing: Fair</p> <p>Fence: Failed</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A tall marble monument mounted on a low sandstone plinth. Sandstone kerbing forms a double grave enclosure.</p> <p>A cement or concrete infill/ ledger sits within the kerbing.</p>	<p>The marble monument is upright with a slight lean towards the back and appears to be well attached to the plinth.</p> <p>Biological staining affects the top and edges of the monument, and there is some loss of definition of carvings at the top where staining is heaviest. The inscription is clear and legible, with minor losses of lead lettering.</p> <p>Kerbing is complete, some blocks show minor wear and staining, others show cracks and losses. Lichens and orange staining are present, particularly at the foot end of the grave.</p> <p>The concrete infill/leger is cracked and slightly subsided in the middle of the grave.</p>	Fair
	<p>A small granite monument on a low plinth with a brass or bronze plaque and small brass inset for flowers.</p>	<p>The monument is complete and there is no damage apparent above ground level. The plaque and flower holder appear well attached and are clean and legible</p> <p>Both monument and plaque are clear of biological staining.</p>	Good

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A tall grey granite monument on a double plinth of grey and black granite, with black granite cross, plaques and ledgers.</p> <p>High grey granite kerbing forms a well-defined double grave plot and black granite ledgers close the top of the graves.</p> <p>The black granite cross is embellished with a gold crucifix, the name plaques have gilt-framed portraits of the deceased. There is a grey granite and glass opening case containing candles and religious figurines. There is a flower insert in the foot of each side of the grave.</p> <p>The entire grave is surrounded by a black granite apron.</p>	<p>There is no damage apparent to any of the elements of the monument, with all embellishments and glazed elements intact. There is staining likely from biological growth on the flat surfaces of the ledger.</p>	<p>Good</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A small white marble monument mounted on a granite or terrazzo plinth.</p> <p>Granite or terrazzo kerbing forms a small grave enclosure with no ledger evident.</p>	<p>The grave is adjacent to a steep bank where it is subject to soil being washed downhill in rains, and is partially buried by soil runoff. The left side kerb is fully buried by runoff.</p> <p>All visible elements are complete and well-aligned, with no apparent damage. Minor biological staining affects the marble block.</p> <p>There is an unpainted circular timber board approximately 15mm in thickness</p>	Fair
	<p>A small, plain, white-painted wooden cross mounted directly into the ground.</p> <p>A low wrought metal fence forms a small grave enclosure appears to be mounted directly into the ground (no kerbing was evident) and there is no infill or kerb</p>	<p>The wooden cross is weathered and leaning, with some staining and lichen growth. No inscription is legible.</p> <p>The metal fence is complete, well aligned and upright. There is extensive oxidation. It is not clear whether lighter brown areas are paint or oxidation.</p>	Fair to poor

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A high sandstone monument with white marble element on top and white marble plaque with and inscription in Arabic, mounted on a sandstone block plinth with a second plaque with inscription in English.</p> <p>A concrete or rendered brick kerb forms a grave enclosure and is topped with a high sandstone kerb forming a double kerb.</p> <p>A cement or concrete infill/ ledger sits within the kerbing.</p>	<p>The monument is upright and complete. All elements are in good alignment and appear securely attached.</p> <p>All marble elements show dark staining, but inscriptions remain clear and legible</p> <p>There is minor lichen growth on the monument. The sandstone kerbing is complete with no breaks in the blocks apparent. There is extensive lichen growth on the stone kerbing.</p> <p>The bottom concrete kerbing is cracked in one section of visible areas, with the uphill side buried by soil runoff and obscured by soil.</p> <p>Concrete ledger is complete and appears secure.</p>	<p>Fair to good</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A white marble monument, possibly in the form of a cross mounted on a small sandstone plinth.</p> <p>Sandstone blocks form low kerbing around the grave plot, in which a large rosemary bush is growing.</p>	<p>The marble monument has been dislodged from the plinth and has been placed to lean against the plinth. The top of the monument has been broken off and is missing. A small marble cross beside a neighbouring grave is possibly the missing piece but it is not clear which grave it has been displaced from.</p> <p>The rosemary bush has overgrown the grave, dislodged stone kerbing and obscured the plot from view almost completely</p>	<p>Failed</p>
	<p>A small timber plaque on a post mounted into concrete ledger that covers the grave plot.</p> <p>A low tubular metal rail forms a fence enclosure.</p> <p>There are three glass domes with artificial floral arrangements arranged along the ledger, these have protective metal wire covers.</p>	<p>The timber plaque is dislodged from the post. Both post and plaque show decay and the inscription is not legible as the plaque has fallen face down.</p> <p>The glass domes have been broken and floral decorations are no longer legible as such.</p> <p>Concrete infill is complete and shows staining but no damage is apparent.</p> <p>The metal rail is rusted but complete, well aligned and appears to be well attached in the ledger.</p>	<p>Fair to poor</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A grey terrazzo monument with a white marble plaque mounted on a low, wide concrete or rendered brick plinth.</p> <p>Concrete kerbs along the sides and a grey terrazzo sill at the foot of the grave form a double grave enclosure.</p> <p>The concrete infill/leger has been tiled with tan-coloured square tiles.</p> <p>Two square vases are arranged on the top of the plinth on either side of the headstone and a third urn-shaped vase is in front of the headstone.</p>	<p>The structural elements of the monument are upright, well-aligned with the exception of the flower urn.</p> <p>There is generalised minor wear and biological staining which is particularly heavy on the marble plaque.</p> <p>There is some cracking apparent in the concrete at the foot end of the grave.</p> <p>Tiled surface of ledger is failing with a large number of broken and dislodged tiles. A quantity of loose tiles has been stacked at the head end of the ledger.</p>	<p>Overall: Good</p> <p>Monument: Good</p> <p>Kerbing: Good</p> <p>Ledger: Poor</p>

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A red granite monument on a wide sandstone plinth.</p> <p>Sandstone kerbing forms a double grave enclosure with stepped side kerbs and a sill at the foot at the grave.</p> <p>A concrete infill/ledger sits within the kerbing in two sections with the head section higher than the foot section to create a tiered profile.</p>	<p>The granite monument is well aligned and appears securely attached to the plinth. Inscriptions are clear and legible.</p> <p>Sandstone plinth and kerbs appear sound and are in good alignment. The stone shows minor wear and chips with no significant breaks or cracks.</p> <p>The ledger/infill is intact, with no apparent subsidence or cracking.</p> <p>There is extensive lichen growth and biological staining over the kerbing and ledger/infill.</p>	Good
	<p>A large sandstone monument in the form of an altar or tabernacle, comprising 6 square columns which support a rectangular slab.</p> <p>The structure is built on a plain concrete ledger forming a single grave plot.</p>	<p>The ledger has subsided on the left (uphill) side and is partially buried by soil washed downhill. The columns are upright and in position but some have come out of alignment and the whole structure leans due to the subsided ledger slab, posing a risk of collapse.</p> <p>The columns and top are heavily stained with dark biological stains and lichens.</p>	Fair to poor

Photograph	Description	Physical condition	Condition rating
	<p>A large, complex monument comprising a large black granite cross on a tall granite and concrete plinth mounted on a high square podium built of sandstone blocks assembled on a rendered brick base. The podium is topped with an ornate wrought-iron fence and large square terrazzo tiles.</p>	<p>The cross has been dislodged from the plinth and is standing within the grave enclosure in an upright position leaning against the plinth.</p> <p>The granite cross and plinth appear in good condition with no visible cracks or breaks aside from dislodgement of the cross.</p> <p>The sandstone plinth is complete and in alignment, with minor wear apparent.</p> <p>The wrought iron fence is mostly upright and appears secure, with portions broken, one upright missing and there is generalised oxidation to the metal.</p> <p>The terrazzo tile ledger is extensively displaced, with individual tiles collapsing and a cavity visible underneath.</p> <p>Sandstone blocks of the podium are generally sound, however the foot end block is broken and the right corner has subsided. Biological staining affects the sandstone in sections, particularly on the downhill side.</p> <p>The rendered brick base of the podium is generally complete sound with some cracking. The base shows significant subsidence, breakage and sagging at the right (downhill) foot end of the monument.</p>	<p>Overall: Poor</p> <p>Monument and plinth: Good but cross is dislodged</p> <p>Fence: Fair to poor</p> <p>Ledger: Failed</p> <p>Stone podium: Generally good</p> <p>Brick podium: Generally fair with failed portion</p>

6.4 Causes of deterioration

The Riverside Cemetery contains burial sites constructed from a range of materials with each site often comprising a combination of materials. Understanding the material and how it behaves in differing environmental conditions is important when considering the management options for the cemetery.

This section provides an overview of the main materials found at the Riverside Cemetery, the type of deterioration observed, and the reasons deterioration is likely to have occurred.

6.4.1 Sandstone

Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed primarily of sand-sized mineral particles or rock fragments, most commonly quartz and feldspar, which significantly influence its durability. The overall durability of sandstone is a complex interplay of its mineral composition and the environmental conditions it is exposed to. Understanding these factors is essential for predicting the longevity of sandstone headstones and implementing effective conservation strategies.

The porosity of sandstone plays a significant role in its vulnerability to weathering and deterioration. The porosity of sandstone refers to the volume of void spaces within the rock, which can vary significantly depending on the size, shape, and arrangement of the grains, as well as the degree of cementation. High porosity in sandstone means there are more spaces within the rock that can absorb water and other environmental agents. This absorption can lead to several forms of deterioration, including physical, chemical and biological weathering.

The main types of deterioration to sandstone observed at the Riverside Cemetery include:

6.4.1.1 Discolouration

The presence of iron-bearing minerals, such as hematite and goethite, in the composition of sandstone contributes to the discolouration and structural weakening of sandstone. These minerals are susceptible to oxidation, a chemical reaction that occurs when they are exposed to oxygen and moisture. This process leads to the formation of iron oxides, which can cause the stone to develop reddish or brownish stains, commonly referred to as 'rusting'. Over time, the expansion and contraction associated with these chemical changes can lead to micro-fractures within the stone, compromising its structural integrity.

This combination of chemical reactions contributes significantly to the weathering and eventual breakdown of sandstone used in headstones, impacting both their aesthetic appearance and longevity. The porosity of sandstone allows these elements to penetrate and accumulate within the stone, making it more susceptible to discolouration.

There is also evidence of black colouring on sandstone elements within the Riverside Cemetery. This is likely to occur as a result of a combination of environmental factors, including biological growth, air pollution, chemical reactions and moisture.

Organisms such as lichens, mould, and algae are significant contributors to the blackening of sandstone headstones. Lichens, which are symbiotic associations between fungi and algae or cyanobacteria, can colonise stone surfaces and produce dark pigments that stain the stone. The metabolic processes of these organisms can also produce acids that chemically interact with the minerals in sandstone, leading to further discolouration.

The oxidation of iron minerals present in sandstone is a significant chemical reaction that contributes to black discolouration. Exposure to moisture and oxygen over time leads to the formation of iron oxides, which appear as black or dark stains on the stone surface. Additionally, pollutants in the atmosphere can lead to the formation of gypsum crusts, which may appear dark when mixed with other environmental elements.



Figure 66: An example showing biological growths including lichen and moss causing discoloration of the sandstone



Figure 67: Biological growth on sandstone



Figure 68: Discoloration of a sandstone element, the inscription remains legible on close inspection



Figure 69: Sandstone discoloration resulting from biological growths

6.4.1.2 Erosion and alveolization

There are some elements within Riverside Cemetery that have experienced severe weathering. These are likely the result of environmental degradation, in these cases due to wind and potentially soft sandstone.

This type of erosion is called alveolization where cavities, known as alveoles) form on the stones surface, these cavities can be interconnected and vary in size and shape.



Figure 70: Weathering of sandstone (also known as honeycombing)

Figure 71: Weathering of sandstone that has caused the inscription to be illegible

6.4.1.3 Cracking

Cracking of sandstone can be seen in a variety of forms including:

- Fracture – a crack that completely crosses the stone
- Star crack – cracking in the form of a star (usually caused by rusting iron or a mechanical impact)
- Hair crack – minor cracking with a width of less than 0.1mm
- Craquelé – a network of minor cracks also known as a crack network
- Splitting – fracturing of stone along planes of weakness

Cracking in sandstone graves is primarily caused by a combination of environmental, biological, and chemical factors that lead to the deterioration of the stone. The temperature fluctuations evident in this region can cause thermal expansion and contraction of the stone and contribute to its deterioration. The repeated stress can produce micro cracks that eventually become more significant.

Cracking in sandstone can occur because of moisture due to the porous nature of sandstone that readily absorbs moisture. In an environment like Queanbeyan where temperatures can be very cold in the evenings and warm during the day can cause the moisture within the stone can freeze and expand exerting stress on the internal structure of the stone leading to cracking and spalling.

Moisture within the stone can also dissolve salts both within the sandstone and introduced from the environment. The crystallisation of these salts as the water evaporates can also exert additional pressure on the stone and cause cracking.

Other reason for cracking includes weathering, flaws in the stone, rusting dowels and mortar used in repointing that is too hard. Displacement from subsidence and erosion can result in physical stresses on stone and cause cracking as will be discussed in detail later in this report.



Figure 72: A sandstone element displaying a significant fracture



Figure 73: An example where the stone has fractured, leaving the monument in pieces

6.4.1.4 Spalling, blistering and delamination

Spalling refers to the breaking off or flaking away of surface layers or pieces of sandstone. It is a form of physical deterioration where chunks or flakes of the stone detach from the main body.

Delamination involves the separation of layers within the sandstone. It is a process where the stone splits along its natural bedding planes or layers, leading to the peeling away of thin sheets or layers. This is also sometimes known as blistering where there are air-filled hemispherical elevations on the face of the stone resulting from the detachment of an outer stone layer, this is not related to the structure of the stone.

Spalling, blistering and delamination are primarily caused by environmental factors such as temperature fluctuations and freeze-thaw cycles, where water infiltrates the stone, freezes, and expands, exerting pressure that causes pieces to break off. Salt crystallisation can also lead to

spalling and blistering, as dissolved salts within the stone crystallise and expand, exerting pressure on the stone's structure.

Spalling results in visible loss of material from the surface, often leaving a rough, uneven texture, while delamination and blistering results in the stone appearing to peel or layer off, often along natural bedding planes, leading to a layered or sheet-like appearance.



Figure 74: An example of spalling which has resulted in the loss of the stone surface



Figure 75: An example where blistering has resulted in parts of the stone becoming loose and breaking off

6.4.2 Marble

The composition of marble headstones contributes to their deterioration primarily due to the inherent characteristics of marble and its susceptibility to various environmental, biological, and chemical influences. Marble is primarily composed of calcium carbonate, which is highly reactive with acidic substances. This makes marble particularly vulnerable to acid rain, which can lead to dissolution and surface erosion.

Although marble is generally less porous than other stones like sandstone, it still has a degree of porosity that allows moisture to penetrate. This moisture can facilitate chemical reactions, such as the formation of carbonic acid when carbon dioxide dissolves in water, further contributing to the stone's deterioration.

Marble headstones at the Riverside Cemetery are displaying visual indications of deterioration due to a combination of environmental, biological and chemical factors. Displacement from subsidence and erosion can result in physical stresses on stone and cause cracking as will be discussed in detail later in this report.

6.4.2.1 Discolouration

Some marble displays evidence of discolouration due to oxidisation and biological growth as well as atmospheric pollution. This can cause black crusts on the marble surface, which leads to surface roughness where the original marble surface would have been smooth. It can also contribute to a loss of detail and weaken the stone's structural integrity.

The surface of the marble may become rough and uneven due to the loss of calcite grains. This granular disintegration results in pitting or small holes, which compromise the stone's aesthetic and structural integrity.

The presence of green, black, or brown patches indicates biological growth, such as algae, lichens, and mosses. These organisms thrive in moist environments and can lead to further deterioration by trapping moisture and secreting acids that dissolve the marble.



Figure 76: An example of the significant discolouration of a marble element



Figure 77: An example of marble discolouration and soiling

A white powdery deposit, known as efflorescence, can also appear on the surface as salts crystallise from moisture within the stone. This is also a sign of moisture movement through the marble, which can lead to further deterioration.

6.4.2.2 Cracking and spalling

Cracks and fissures may develop from thermal expansion and contraction resulting from temperature fluctuations. Cycles of repeatedly changing temperatures are particularly damaging as water can enter the marble through cracks, freeze when the temperature drops, which expands the stone can causes greater damage.

Spalling occurs when layers of the marble peel away, this is also often exacerbated by moisture ingress and temperature fluctuations.



Figure 78: Example where a marble monument has fractured but been reassembled on the grave floor



Figure 79: Example of a marble monument that has fractured resulting in the top portion breaking off

6.4.3 Granite

Granite is one of the most durable materials found at the Riverside Cemetery however it is susceptible to deterioration in a similar way to sandstone because it also contains feldspar and iron-bearing minerals.

Damage to granite may also occur due to changes in temperature causing the stone to expand and contract causing surface flaking and micro cracks over time. However, the most visible evidence of granite deterioration at Riverside Cemetery is the result of biological growth and chemical weathering.

6.4.3.1 Biological growth

One of the primary biological agents affecting granite headstones are lichens. These symbiotic organisms, composed of fungi and algae, attach themselves to the surface of granite and can cause both physical and chemical damage.

Physically, lichens can penetrate the microscopic pores of granite, leading to mechanical stress and eventual cracking as they expand and contract with moisture. Chemically, lichens produce organic acids as metabolic by-products, which can slowly dissolve the minerals in granite, particularly feldspar, leading to surface pitting and weakening of the stone's structural integrity.

Moulds, another biological factor, thrive in moist environments and can contribute to the staining and aesthetic degradation of granite surfaces. While moulds primarily affect the appearance, their presence can indicate underlying moisture issues that may exacerbate other forms of deterioration.



Figure 80: Example of a granite ledger displaying lichen growth



Figure 81: Biological growth on a granite headstone

6.4.3.2 Chemical processes

Chemical weathering such as acid rain, primarily caused by industrial pollution, contains sulphuric and nitric acids that can react with the minerals in granite, leading to surface erosion and the gradual weakening of the stone.

Another way granite is impacted is through the process of hydrolysis, where water interacts with feldspar which can lead to the formation of clay minerals and soluble salts. This chemical reaction causes physical stress and eventual cracking. In addition to this, minerals within the granite that contain iron may oxidise when exposed to oxygen and moisture which forms iron oxides or rust, which can be visible on the granite as rust-like stains and can weaken the structure of the stone.

6.4.4 Rising damp and its impact on stone

The composition of stone means that they are all porous to some extent, which allows moisture to move through the stone. Stone can draw moisture from the ground which evaporates from the face of the stone. This is known as rising damp. When there are soluble salts in the ground the rising damp moves the salts through the monument, leaving salt behind as the water evaporates. This is visible on stone as a white efflorescence on the surface of the stone. The process of these salt crystals growing within the pores of the stone is known as salt attack and can lead to the deterioration of the stone.



Figure 82: Example of rising damp in sandstone



Figure 83: Examples of rising damp causing damage to the rear of sandstone monuments

Of all the stone observed at the Riverside Cemetery, sandstone is the most susceptible to decay from rising damp and salt attack due to its high porosity. Marble and granite have lower porosity so are less likely to be damaged by salt attack, which is what was observed at the Riverside Cemetery.

Damage by rising damp and salt attack is worse where a headstone is leaning severely or falls over. Headstones or monuments that are on the ground, even if they are propped up by soil or parts of a broken monument, are at increased risk of damage because rain will no longer wash salt from the stone.

Progressive build up of soil around the base of a headstone is a common and easily rectified problem. For severe rising damp the monument can be reset on a bed of free draining aggregate or gravel, which reduces the soil water contact with the stone and therefore reduces the rise of moisture and salts through the stone. There are also ways of removing salts from the stone but both these conservation options require specialist conservators or stone masons.

6.4.5 Ironwork

Ironwork is evident across all sections of the Riverside Cemetery, primarily in fences surrounding burial sites. The composition of iron significantly contributes to the deterioration of grave fences through the process of corrosion, which is influenced by both the material properties of iron and environmental factors.



Figure 84: Example of ornate ironwork, some of which has been displaced



Figure 85: Example of iron work fence around a burial site

There are two types of iron used in the construction of boundary fencing around burial sites, wrought iron and cast iron. Wrought iron is known for its fibrous structure and low carbon content, which make it generally more resistant to corrosion than cast iron. Cast iron has a higher carbon content and is more brittle and more prone to corrosion. The brittle nature of cast iron makes it more susceptible to cracking which allows moisture in accelerating corrosion.

6.4.6 Concrete

The use of concrete is evident throughout the Riverside Cemetery for kerbing, grave markers, bases for monuments, rendered surrounds and pathway markers.



Figure 86: Cracking and discoloration of the concrete ledger



Figure 87: An example of a concrete render cracking and dislodging from the monument

6.4.6.1 Discolouration

Discolouration can occur due to the presence of moisture, pollutants, or biological growth. The presence of moss, lichens, or algae on the concrete surface indicates prolonged moisture exposure. These organisms can retain moisture against the concrete, exacerbating deterioration through freeze-thaw cycles and chemical reactions.

Stains may appear as dark patches or streaks, often indicating areas where water has penetrated and caused chemical reactions or biological colonisation. A white powdery deposit is also evident in some areas which is known as efflorescence. This occurs when soluble salts within the concrete move to the surface and crystallise as the water evaporates.

6.4.6.2 Cracking and spalling

Cracking is one of the most common signs of concrete deterioration ranging from hairline cracks to more significant fractures. The cracks are generally the result of temperature fluctuations and the repetitive freeze-thaw cycles causing internal pressure resulting in cracking.

When the concrete surface flakes or chips away this is known as spalling. This is evident across the Riverside Cemetery and is the result of temperature fluctuations as well as ground movement and subsidence.

There is also evidence of the gradual wearing away of the surface of the concrete often due to acid rain and other environmental pollutants. This can result in a loss of detail and a rough surface texture.

Displacement from subsidence and erosion can result in physical stresses on concrete and cause cracking.

6.4.7 Timber

Timber elements are highly susceptible to deterioration due to its composition. It absorbs and releases moisture and high moisture levels promote the growth of fungi and mould, which accelerate decaying. Changes in temperature will also cause expansion and contraction of the wood fibres resulting in cracking and splitting. This physical stress also makes the timber more vulnerable to moisture ingress and biological attack.



Figure 88: Small timber cross showing signs of biological growth and deterioration



Figure 89: parts of a timber fence that has failed showing signs of biological growth and decay

6.4.8 Plaques

The types of metal commonly observed for plaques on graves at the Riverside Cemetery include bronze, brass, stainless steel and aluminium. The deterioration evident for these metals are the result of a combination of environmental and chemical factors.



Figure 90: An example of a brass plaque



Figure 91: An example of an aluminium plaque

6.4.8.1 Bronze

Bronze develops a patina over time due to oxidation and chemical reactions with environmental elements. This patina, primarily composed of copper carbonate, gives bronze a greenish hue and acts as a protective barrier against further corrosion. However, if the patina is damaged or removed, the underlying bronze becomes susceptible to rapid deterioration.

Humidity, air pollution, and the presence of salts and acids in the atmosphere can influence the rate of patina formation and corrosion.

6.4.8.2 Brass

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, is susceptible to corrosion when exposed to moisture, pollutants, and salt. High humidity and frequent rainfall accelerate the formation of patina, while pollutants like sulphur dioxide can lead to the formation of copper sulphate, further contributing to corrosion. Industrial pollution can lead to acid rain, which increases the acidity of the environment and exacerbates the deterioration of brass.

6.4.8.3 Stainless Steel

Stainless steel is resistant to corrosion due to the presence of chromium, which forms a passive layer of chromium oxide that protects against oxidation. This layer is self-repairing, maintaining the protective barrier. Chloride ions, particularly in coastal areas, can penetrate the passive layer and cause pitting corrosion. Sulphur compounds in polluted environments can also compromise the passive layer. Mechanical damage or improper maintenance can disrupt the passive layer, increasing susceptibility to corrosion.

6.4.8.4 Aluminium

Aluminium forms an oxide layer when it reacts with oxygen and moisture, initially providing protection. However, in aggressive environments with high humidity, acid rain, or salt exposure, this protective

layer can be compromised, leading to further corrosion. Airborne pollutants like sulphur dioxide can accelerate corrosion by forming acidic compounds. Biological growth, such as lichen and moss, can trap moisture against the plaque surface, promoting further deterioration.

6.4.9 Subsidence

There is evidence of subsidence throughout the Riverside Cemetery. Subsidence is the settling or sinking of the ground around graves. Subsidence is influenced by geological and environmental factors including soil composition, fluctuation in the water table, decomposition of organic material, underground voids or cavities and water drainage.

Subsidence may also impact the structural integrity of pathways and walkways, leading to uneven surfaces, cracks, and potential hazards for visitors. This uneven settling can also lead to water pooling in certain areas and potentially lead to further subsidence.

Subsidence significantly impacts the alignment and stability of headstones and monuments in cemeteries, leading to a range of structural and aesthetic issues. As the ground beneath a cemetery shifts or sinks, it can cause headstones and monuments to tilt, lean, or even topple over. This misalignment not only affects the aesthetics of the cemetery but also poses safety risks to visitors and can lead to further damage to the monuments. The uneven settling of the ground can create stress points in the stone, leading to cracks or fractures, which may exacerbate existing deterioration processes such as spalling or delamination, particularly in materials like sandstone and marble.



Figure 92: Example where subsidence is causing the grave to sink



Figure 93: Example of subsidence leading to sinking of burial sites

7.0 FUTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013) is widely accepted in Australia as the underlying methodology used for all works to the sites/ buildings identified as having national, state and local significance.

The Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan demonstrates cultural significance at a local level and there for the procedures for managing change at the cemetery should be in accordance with the conservation methodology provided in the Burra Charter. Relevant principles include the following:

Cautious Approach (Article 3)

3.1 Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

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

Knowledge, Skills and Techniques (Article 4)

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

Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the conservation of significant fabric. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Values (Article 5)

Conservation of a place should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

Setting (Article 8)

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Participation (Article 12)

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

Maintenance (Article 16)

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

Restoration (Article 19)

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

Reconstruction (Article 20)

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

Interpretation (Article 25)

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

Direction, Supervision and Implementation (Article 30)

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

Records (Article 32)

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

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

7.2 Conservation Works

Conservation works considered for monuments within the Riverside Cemetery should be in accordance with the Burra Charter and its Guidelines. The main objective of conservation is to maintain the cemetery and its monuments in a good condition, retaining character, evidence of age and identified heritage significance.

The Burra Charter's cautious approach of doing as much as necessary, but as little as possible should guide any conservation works to Riverside Cemetery. The following section provides an overview on conservation measures that Council can use in the short term to address urgent works and regular maintenance practices. However, a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) should be prepared to guide any other future works at the Riverside Cemetery.

A CMP would identify and assess that significance, document the cemetery's physical condition and vulnerabilities, and establish clear conservation policies so that repair and maintenance works are prioritised, consistent, cautious and based on significance rather than short-term expediency. This is particularly important at Riverside Cemetery given the variety of grave forms and materials and the

existing deterioration issues evident across the cemetery, including cracking, subsidence, weathering, staining and iron corrosion. A CMP would provide the strategic framework needed to conserve Riverside Cemetery's heritage values while managing change, safety, maintenance and future works in accordance with best-practice heritage principles.

7.2.1 Terminology

The following definitions from the Burra Charter are provided as a framework for the following discussion of appropriate future management of the Riverside Cemetery.

Conservation: All processes of looking after a place to ensure its cultural significance is retained.

Maintenance: The continuous protective care of a place and its setting. (maintenance is the preferred process for cemetery conservation and includes mowing, weed control, rehabilitation of eroded areas, protective coatings, cleaning biological growth).

Preservation: Keeping a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration: Returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

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

Adaptation: changing a place to suit the existing or a proposed use (examples for cemeteries include new paths, drainage systems etc, it may be appropriate where fabric is unsafe, in poor condition or of little significance).

7.2.2 Methods of conservation

Prior to the commencement of any conservation works, a thorough record of the current cemetery should be completed. This condition assessment provides a sample of the condition of burial sites from each denomination section of the cemetery.

Additional records should be prepared including photographs of each burial site before, during and after repair works. These records will provide an important resource for any future works and the ongoing care of the cemetery.

The condition assessment identified that many burial sites are in a poor to failing condition and that urgent works are required for some monuments. The need for ongoing, regular maintenance was also identified. The processes for appropriate conservation works that could be carried out at the Riverside Cemetery in the short term are summarised below.

7.2.2.1 Cleaning

Monuments and elements of a burials site should not be cleaned for the purpose of making it look new or to make an inscription easier to read. Any cleaning should retain evidence of the age and character of the monument. Conservation must respect the existing fabric and the principle of doing as much as necessary and as little as possible should guide decisions.

Removal of dirt

Removal of dirt can reduce the risk of biological growth. Dry brushing with a soft bristled brush should be used to remove loose dirt, leaves or grass. For any additional cleaning the monument should be wet with clean water then a soft bristled brush with a weak detergent solution can be used. This should be followed by thoroughly rinsing with clean water. It is important to be careful not to brush over inscriptions due to the high likelihood of damage.

Removal of biological growth

Biological growths should only be removed where lichen growth is damaging sandstone, dark growths are disfiguring marble monuments or obscuring inscriptions, lead lettering is being damaged or repointing of a joint is required.

A biocide diluted to a 2% solution may be used. The monument should be wet first then the biocide applied by a soft bristled brush or spray if its is likely the brush with further damage or displace elements such as lead lettering. After four weeks the treated areas should be inspected and the dead biological growth carefully removed, then thoroughly washed with clean water. A second application of diluted biocide can be applied to kill any remaining lichens.

A small sample area should be trialled before widespread use of biocide. The removal of biological growths should be carried out using a cautious approach and only where the growths are causing damage.

Cleaning and maintenance of ironwork

Regular cleaning to remove dirt and pollutants, along with inspections to identify early signs of rust, are important. Addressing these issues promptly can prevent further deterioration. Improving drainage around the gravesite and reducing vegetation that traps moisture can help minimise exposure to corrosive elements.

Bristle brushes can be used to remove dirt and loose rust from ironwork. The iron can then be washed with mineral turpentine being careful to protect surrounding stone. The ironwork can then be coated with a fish-oil preservative diluted in equal parts with mineral turpentine; this should be followed by a second coating diluted after at least 48 hours.

7.2.2.2 Broken elements or displaced pieces

Broken elements or displaced pieces of graves should not be moved too far from where they are found. If it is clear what burial site, they belong to they should be carefully placed face up on top of the grave until further conservation work is considered. If the pieces are to remain on the grave for a period of time they should be laid on top of a layer of coarse aggregate to provide a slope to allow for water to run off.

This should only be a temporary measure.



Figure 94: Example where a headstone has failed and been reassembled with a contemporary plaque



Figure 95: Example where a marble cross has come free from the monument and fractured but has been reassembled on the grave ledger

7.2.2.3 Weeding:

Weeds should be removed by hand to avoid damage to monuments. Where a herbicide is required to be used it should be brushed not the area and not sprayed across the whole cemetery. Chemical contact with stone should be avoided.

7.2.2.4 Removal of soil build up

Where monuments and kerbs have been partially buried or obscured by soil or leaf litter building up around them this should be carefully removed. Build-up of soil impacts the aesthetic significance of the burial site but also encourages rising damp and unnecessary moisture around the monument. Care should be taken not to dig a trench around the burial site which will allow rainwater to pool around the monument and increase deterioration.

Where the ground is being disturbed, this should be done by hand and it should be graded gently away from the monuments, so water doesn't collect around stone elements. Any soil removed should be carefully inspected (ideally through a sieve) to ensure no fragments or lettering from the burial site has been collected.

7.2.2.5 Drainage

Improving drainage can play an important role in mitigating subsidence by addressing one of the primary causes of ground instability due to excess water. There is significant evidence at the

Riverside Cemetery of poor drainage and erosion. Poor drainage can lead to waterlogged soil, which increases the risk of subsidence as the soil becomes saturated and loses its load-bearing capacity.

Effective drainage systems, that redirect excess water away from burial sites, will reduce the likelihood of soil movement and subsidence. This in turn, will help maintain the structural integrity of grave markers and monuments, which can be adversely affected by shifting ground.

7.2.3 Specialist conservation works

The following are long term conservation works that can be considered for monuments within the Riverside Cemetery. These types of works should only be considered if they align with conservation policy for the cemetery and then only undertaken by a specialist tradesperson. Such works include:

- Re-adhering broken elements
- Reinforcement of weak headstones
- Plinth replacement
- Reassembly of monuments
- Resetting or replacing kerbs
- Render repair
- Repair of grave floors
- Repointing joints
- Repairs to lettering
- Ironwork
- Timber elements

The following provides a high-level overview of the typical damage or deterioration observed at the Riverside Cemetery which will require specialist conservator or mason involvement in future works.

7.2.3.1 *Leaning or tilting monuments*

Leaning, tilting and displaced monuments due to subsidence were observed across the Riverside Cemetery. Tilting and leaning monuments or headstones is usually not a problem unless there is the risk of falling due to its own weight. Attempts to fix leaning monuments should only occur when there is a risk of the monument falling. Monuments with slight leans should remain unchanged and form part of the aesthetic character of the cemetery environment.

Tilting can occur due to root growth, collapse of underground structures and variations or irregularities in soils or clays. Inadequate draining is also a contributing factor to tilting as it encourages pooling of water around the headstones, weakening the soil in that location.



Figure 96: A sandstone monument leaning



Figure 97: A marble monument leaning

7.2.3.2 Ironwork fences

Cast iron fencing is a common element in the Riverside Cemetery. The fencing is either set into stone kerbing (typically lead was poured into large holes and the posts embedded) or the fence posts are directly inserted into the ground. The iron fencing panels are generally in separate panels assembled around the perimeter of each grave and often include a small gate.

Any repair works beyond cleaning by hand and the application of fish oil as described above needs to be informed by conservation policy and completed by a specialist.

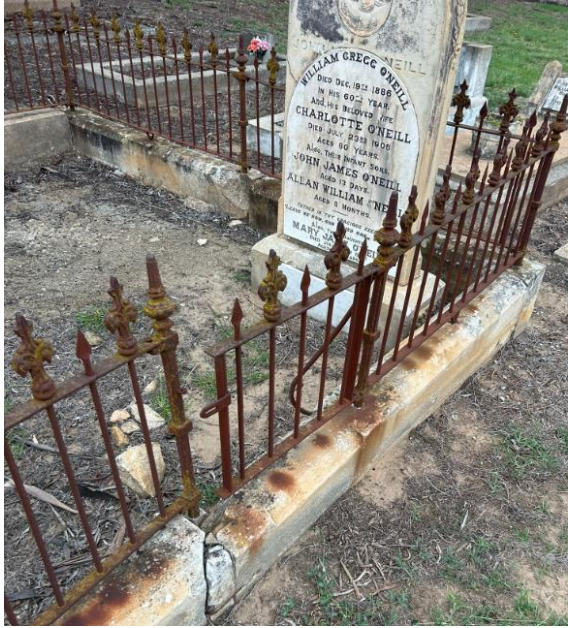


Figure 98: Example of fencing mounted on a stone kerb



Figure 99: Example of fencing installed directly into the ground

7.2.3.3 Grave floors and ledgers

A variety of grave floors were observed across the Riverside Cemetery. A number of these display cracks or have collapsed in areas. Where the floors are sagging or have a couple of small cracks, there is no need for conservation works. If the grave floor is cracked into a few pieces, these can be carefully removed, the ground levelled up and the original grave floor reinstated. However, if the grave floor or ledger is badly broken it will need to be replaced. This should only occur under the guidance of an experienced conservator and in accordance with policies in a conservation management plan.



Figure 100: Example of a tiled floor where tiles are dislodged and the floor is damaged



Figure 101: Example of a pebble floor



Figure 102: Example of a hole in a thin concrete and pebble floor



Figure 103: Example of a fractured stone ledger

7.2.3.4 Lettering

There are a number of headstones and monuments that display traditional lead lettering. In a number of examples this lettering has been dislodged. It is always preferable for the original lettering to be reattached to the stone rather than introducing new material. There is also evidence across the cemetery of deterioration of painted or gilded lettering. In some cases the lettering is incised, and the inscription remains legible.



Figure 104: An example where lettering is missing



Figure 105: An example where discolouration is impacting the legibility of the inscription

7.2.3.5 Timber

There are a small number of timber elements within the Riverside Cemetery. The primary cause of decay and rot in timber is fungal growth due to moisture ingress. The best way to preserve timber is to keep it dry.

For timber elements that are in reasonable condition but show evidence of decay, they can be reset in a free draining aggregate. There is also the possibility of applying preservative treatments to the timber. Both these actions should be guided by conservation policy and a specialist conservator.



Figure 106: An example of a small timber cross with evidence of decay



Figure 107: An example of a small timber cross with evidence of decay and biological growth

7.2.4 Maintenance

As part of regular maintenance of the grounds inspections of monuments needs to occur to assess safety, put in place any remedial actions for repair etc. Care of the Riverside Cemetery must be guided by an appropriate plan of maintenance and supported by an appropriate budget. Maintenance is essential to protect the monuments from accelerated decay, greater future costs and the loss of significant fabric. Maintenance provides evidence that the place is valued and cared for, enhances community pride in the place and acts as a deterrent for vandalism.

Routine care and maintenance is the best way of ensuring long term protection of monuments within the cemetery. Good maintenance includes:

- Regular inspections and reporting anything that has changed or doesn't look as it should
- Regular updates to the condition assessment
- Grass cutting being careful not to damage any burial sites
- Vegetation management, cutting back substantial plants, removing leaves and debris that have fallen onto the burial site
- Management of soil levels

7.3 Vandalism

Council has been proactively maintaining the Riverside Cemetery with regular mowing and vegetation control but there has been reports of repeated vandalism for many years.

Vandalism is often more common when a place appears to be poorly valued and deteriorating. While regular care for the grounds has been undertaken by Council, care and conservation of grave sites and monuments has been neglected.

An option for enhancing protection of the Riverside Cemetery is by applying principles from Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) including territorial re-enforcement, surveillance, access control and space/activity management. These options are discussed in more detail in the section below.

7.3.1 Territorial re-enforcement

This provides an opportunity to deter vandals by providing both physical and psychological definition of an area which signals that it is being actively monitored. This can include upgrades to fencing around the boundaries of the cemetery in combination with increasing the amount of signage, which could provide warnings of penalties for trespassing and damage. This creates a sense of authority and ownership which can assist in deterring vandalism.

A key element of territorial re-enforcement can include increasing community presence at the cemetery. This could include the establishment of a 'Friends of the Riverside Cemetery' group, community information days, raise the profile of or expand existing guided tours and working parties for maintenance and conservation works outlined in Section 7.2.2. There are also opportunities to involve the community in the design of interpretation material, promoting community pride in the cemetery. These strategies are aimed at encouraging community pride and ownership of the cemetery and would result in increased passive surveillance.

7.3.2 Surveillance

The introduction of visible security measures such as light sensors and cameras may deter vandals.

Passive surveillance by encouraging visitation combined with cameras and signage indicating possible punishments is another option to deter vandals.

7.3.3 Space and activity management

Continued regular maintenance of the cemetery grounds and patrols by Council officers will provide evidence that the cemetery is cared for and valued by the community.

It was identified that drainage and erosion is a problem at the Riverside Cemetery, especially in the steeper areas of the Catholic section, with Anglican and Presbyterian sections also affected, and also along the river frontage. There is an opportunity for a landscape architect to provide designs for works to rectify the drainage concerns and provide clearer pathways between burial sites and denominational sections of the cemetery. This could also include the provision of lighting (for example solar or motion sensor) on pathways or near significant monuments to deter vandalism by removing the cover of darkness.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 Conclusion

Riverside Cemetery is a place of recognised local heritage significance that provides important physical and historical evidence of Queanbeyan's development from the mid-nineteenth century. The cemetery demonstrates a range of heritage values, including historic, aesthetic, social, research and representative significance, and retains sufficient integrity to continue to convey these values despite a history of disturbance and environmental impact.

The condition assessment has identified that the cemetery is in a vulnerable and progressively deteriorating state. While a proportion of monuments remain in good to fair condition, a significant number are in poor to failed condition. The primary issues identified include structural instability, material deterioration, subsidence, biological growth, corrosion of iron elements, and the ongoing effects of flooding and erosion associated with the site's riverside location.

Site infrastructure, including fencing, signage and access arrangements, is generally in fair to poor condition and requires ongoing maintenance and, in some cases, upgrade. Vegetation contributes positively to the character and setting of the cemetery; however, in certain areas it is also contributing to deterioration through root intrusion, increased moisture retention and restricted access to graves.

The findings of this assessment indicate that a coordinated and strategic approach to management is required. An immediate priority includes targeted maintenance measures to reduce ongoing deterioration. In the longer term, the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan will be critical to establish clear conservation policies, prioritise works and ensure that all interventions are consistent with best-practice heritage conservation principles.

Ongoing management will require a combination of routine maintenance, specialist conservation works and improvements to site management practices. Particular attention should be given to drainage and erosion control, given the cemetery's flood-prone location and evidence of past erosion on slopes. Opportunities also exist to improve interpretation, encourage community involvement and enhance passive surveillance, which may assist in reducing vandalism and supporting long-term stewardship of the site.

In summary, Riverside Cemetery is a significant but fragile heritage asset. Without timely and coordinated intervention, deterioration of monuments and loss of heritage fabric will continue. With appropriate management, conservation and community engagement, the cemetery can be conserved as an important cultural landscape for future generations.

8.2 Recommendations and mitigation measures

The assessment concludes that Riverside Cemetery requires a coordinated program of conservation, maintenance and risk management, including:

Strategic planning

- Preparation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) to guide all future works
- Development of a long-term maintenance and risk management strategy

Conservation and maintenance

- Implementation of routine maintenance including vegetation control, cleaning and drainage improvements
- Targeted conservation works to address material deterioration, subsidence and structural instability
- Careful management of fallen or displaced elements to prevent further damage

Site management and design

- Improvements to drainage and erosion control
- Consideration of heritage-sensitive upgrades to paths, fencing and access arrangements
- Enhancement of interpretation and community engagement to support understanding of the site

Community and security measures

- Exploration of community involvement initiatives (e.g. volunteer programs)
- Application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to reduce vandalism, including improved surveillance, signage and activation

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APPENDIX A: CONDITION ASSESSMENT SURVEY

9.3 Introduction

A survey was completed on foot as a visual inspection of the burial sites at Riverside Cemetery. This table provides a summary of all the burial sites visible during the inspection, a description of the site and its overall condition.

DRAFT



9.4 Methodist section

Section	Row	Item no.	Condition	Notes
Methodist	1	a	Fair	Broken edging, biological growth
Methodist	1	b	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	1	c	Fair	[No Headstone] Metal fence rusted, but intact
Methodist	2	a	Fair	Column slightly leaning to the south, top part broken, biological growth
Methodist	2	b	Fair	[Headstone missing] Edging edge chipped off with small cracks, biological growth
Methodist	2	c	Poor	Headstone leaning to the south, biological growth
Methodist	2	d	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	2	e	Good	Headstone edge slightly worn
Methodist	2	f	Fair	Biological growth, metal fence rusted
Methodist	3	a	(?)	Believed to be a broken piece of a monument
Methodist	4	a	Fair	Metal fence rusted, but intact
Methodist	4	b	Fair	Cracks on headstone, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Methodist	4	c	Fair	Headstone top part broken, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Methodist	4	d	Fair	Headstone edge chipped off, letters missing, biological growth
				Column leaning to southeast, moisture stains, biological growth, metal fence
Methodist	4	e	Poor to Failing	rusted and falling apart
Methodist	5	a	Fair	Headstone cracked with a few broken pieces, biological growth
Methodist	5	b	Fair	Edge of concrete render slightly cracked, biological growth
Methodist	5	c	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Methodist	6	a	Fair	Cracks on the column base, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Methodist	6	b	Fair to Poor	Concrete render headstone is chipping off, biological growth
Methodist	6	c	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	6	d	Fair to Poor	Concrete render headstone is chipping off, biological growth
Methodist	6	e	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	6	f	Fair to Poor	Crack on ledger, biological growth
Methodist	6	g	Fair	Concrete render headstone and edging is cracked (slightly), biological growth
				Pieces of broken white marble monuments in front of the headstone, biological
Methodist	6	h	Fair/Failed	growth

Methodist	6	i	Poor to Failing	Headstone broke into pieces lying on the ground, letters missing, biological growth
Methodist	6	j	Fair	Edge of concrete render chipped off (slightly), biological growth
Methodist	6	k	Fair	Edge of concrete render chipped off (slightly), biological growth
Methodist	6	l	Fair	Edge of concrete render chipped off (slightly), biological growth
Methodist	6	m	Fair	Edge of concrete render chipped off (slightly), biological growth
Methodist	6	n	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	6	o	Fair	Biological growth
Methodist	7	a	Good to Fair	Concrete ledger is broken with 2 loose pieces lying on the ground, biological growth
Methodist	8	a	Good	
Methodist	8	b	Fair	Corner of concrete edging worn, biological growth (slightly)
Methodist	8	c	Good	Biological growth (slightly)

9.5 Anglican Section

Section	Row	Item no.	Condition	Notes
Anglican Section 1	1	a	Poor to Failing	Headstone was detached from the base and shifted to the north, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	1	b	Fair	[No Headstone] Metal fence is rusted, but intact
Anglican Section 1	1	c	Failed	Headstone broke into pieces lying on the ground, letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	1	d	Fair	Cracks on headstone, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	2	a	Fair	Letters missing, moisture stains, biological growth, metal fence rusted (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	2	b	Fair	Letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	2	c	Fair	Headstone cracked, letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	2	d	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	2	e	Fair	[No Headstone] Edging edge chipped off, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	2	f	Failed	Concrete floor cracked into pieces and hollowed, chipped off edges, biological growth

Anglican Section 1	2	g	Poor to Failing	[No inscription on headstone] The concrete floor cracked and hollowed, chipped off edges, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	3	a	Fair	Slightly leaning to the east, biological growth, metal fence rusted, but intact
Anglican Section 1	3	b	Good	Headstone slightly stained, metal fence rusted, but intact
Anglican Section 1	3	c	Fair	Headstone heavily stained, biological growth, but intact
Anglican Section 1	3	d	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground
Anglican Section 1	3	e	Fair	Headstone heavily stained, biological growth, but intact
Anglican Section 1	3	f	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	4	a	Fair to Poor	Biological growth, letters missing, concrete render broken, some parts loosen
Anglican Section 1	4	b	Fair	[No Headstone] Edging edge chipped off, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	4	c	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, edging chipped off and cracked
Anglican Section 1	4	d	Poor	[Plaque on headstone missing] Biological growth, edging broken into pieces and loosen
Anglican Section 1	5	a	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, edging chipped off and cracked
Anglican Section 1	5	b	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, heavily stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	5	c	(?)	Concrete render piece on the ground
Anglican Section 1	5	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	5	e	Poor	Metal cross rusted, paint peeling off, leaning to the south
Anglican Section 1	6	a	Fair to Poor	Headstone leaning to the east (slightly), letters missing, biological growth

Anglican Section 1	6	b	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 1	6	c	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 1	7	a	Fair to Poor	Headstone heavily stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted and slightly bended
Anglican Section 1	7	b	Poor to Failing	[No inscription on headstone] Headstone leaning to the west, no letters left on the stone, stained
Anglican Section 1	7	c	Poor	Headstone slightly leaning to the east and stained, Letter missing, biological growth on edging
Anglican Section 1	7	d	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	7	e	Fair	Headstone lying on ground
Anglican Section 1	7	f	Poor	Headstone without letters, ledger sinking, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	a	Good	Slightly stained
Anglican Section 1	8	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	d	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	e	Fair	The eastern edge of the ledger is buried
Anglican Section 1	8	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	g	Fair	Letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	h	Fair	Headstone stained (lightly), biological growth, cracks on concrete floor (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	8	i	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 1	8	j	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 1	9	a	Poor	Headstone stained, letters missing, cracks on edging, loose bricks on headstone & floor
Anglican Section 1	9	b	Fair to Poor	Headstone stained, letters missing, biological growth, cracks on floor
Anglican Section 1	9	c	Fair	Biological growth, cracks and chipped off edging
Anglican Section 1	9	d	Good	Slightly stained, small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 1	9	e	Good	Slightly stained, small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 1	9	f	Good	New - 2023

Anglican Section 1	9	g	Fair	Headstone stained, corner of the ledger broken
Anglican Section 1	9	h	Good	Small crack on the corner of the ledger
Anglican Section 1	9	i	Fair	Moisture stained the headstone, edge chipped off a bit, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	10	a	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 1	10	b	Poor to Failing	Column leaning to the south, edging broken, biological growth, metal fence rusted and falling apart
Anglican Section 1	10	c	Good to Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 1	10	d	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	10	e	Poor	Broken concrete edging and floor, letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	11	a	Good	
Anglican Section 1	11	b	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	c	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	d	Good	[No headstone] Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	e	Poor	Broken tile ledger and brick edging, loose bricks lying on ground, biological growth
Anglican Section 1	11	f	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	g	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	h	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 1	11	i	Fair	Small cracks and biological growth on concrete floor
Anglican Section 1	11	j	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	0	a	Fair	[Headstone missing]
Anglican Section 2	1	a	Fair	Small cracks on concrete edging, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	1	b	Fair	[Headstone missing] Small cracks on concrete edging
Anglican Section 2	1	c	Good	Edging slightly worn
Anglican Section 2	1	d	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	1	e	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	1	f	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	1	g	Fair	Broken edging, biological growth (slightly)

Anglican Section 2	1	h	Fair	Small cracks, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	1	i	Fair	Cracks on concrete render headstone and ledger, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	2	a	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground
Anglican Section 2	2	b	Fair	Letters missing, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	2	c	Fair	Cracks on concrete edging, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	2	d	Fair to Poor	Headstone slightly leaning to the east, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	2	e	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	2	f	Fair	Biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	2	g	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	3	a	Fair to Poor	Concrete edging slightly chipped off, biological growth, original wooden fence broken with batten on the ground, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	3	b	Fair to Poor	Biological growth, original wooden fence broken with batten on the ground, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	3	c	Fair to Poor	Cracks on headstone by repair works, biological growth, edging washed off
Anglican Section 2	3	d	Good	
Anglican Section 2	3	e	Fair	Biological growth, Metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	3	f	Fair to Poor	Column heavily stained, sandstone edging falling apart, metal fence rusted and bended
Anglican Section 2	3	g	Fair to Poor	Column stained, biological growth, sandstone edging falling apart, metal fence rusted and bended
Anglican Section 2	3	h	Fair to Poor	Column stained, biological growth, sandstone edging falling apart, metal fence rusted and bended
Anglican Section 2	3	i	Fair to Poor	Column stained, biological growth, sandstone edging falling apart, metal fence rusted and bended
Anglican Section 2	4	a	Good	
Anglican Section 2	4	b	Good	Biological growth (slightly)

Anglican Section 2	4	c	Good	Small cracks on edging stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	4	d	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	4	e	Poor	Headstone leaning to the west, edging is broken, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	5	a	Poor	Headstone leaning to the north, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	5	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letter missing, corner of ledger slightly chipped off
Anglican Section 2	5	c	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	5	d	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth, letters missing, additional supporting poles behind headstone
Anglican Section 2	5	e	Fair to Poor	Monument broken, stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted, cracks on edging
Anglican Section 2	5	f	Good to Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	5	g	Failed	Headstone and edging, broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	6	a	Fair	Column stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	6	b	Fair to Poor	Column and floor stained, biological growth, cracks on edging, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	7	a	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 2	7	b	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	7	c	Poor	Headstone stained, biological growth, letters missing, concrete floor and edging broken
Anglican Section 2	7	d	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	7	e	Fair to Poor	[No headstone] Ledger stained (slightly), broken edging

Anglican Section 2	7	f	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Cracks on concrete floor, biological growth and stained
Anglican Section 2	8	a	Fair	[No headstone] Cracks on concrete floor and edging, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	8	b	Fair	[No headstone] Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	8	c	Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	8	d	Fair	Biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 2	8	e	Fair	Biological growth, small cracks on headstone
Anglican Section 2	8	f	Fair	Column stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	8	g	Fair	Headstone and tile floor stained, biological growth and cracks on edging
Anglican Section 2	8	h	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Biological growth
Anglican Section 2	9	a	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	9	b	Fair to Poor	Cracks on headstone and ledger, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	9	c	Poor	Column and headstone heavily stained, biological growth, tile floor and concrete edging broken
Anglican Section 2	9	d	Fair	Cracks on ledger, Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	9	e	Poor	[No inscription on headstone] Headstone(?) is metal and completely rusted, biological growth and cracks on concrete edging
Anglican Section 2	9	f	Failed	Headstone broken lying on the ground, biological growth, cracks on edging
Anglican Section 2	9	g	Good	Headstone stained (lightly)
Anglican Section 2	9	h	Fair	Headstone heavily stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	9	i	Fair	Biological growth, cracks on concrete render ledger
Anglican Section 2	10	a	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 2	10	b	Good	
Anglican Section 2	10	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	10	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on concrete render edging

Anglican Section 2	10	e	Failed	Headstone broken piece on the ground, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 2	10	f	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground
Anglican Section 2	10	g	Poor	Half of the grave buried, stained (slightly), biological growth on edging The whole monument is sinking on the west side, stained, biological growth, the edging is broken
Anglican Section 3	12	a	Poor	
Anglican Section 3	12	b	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, letters missing Headstone stained, biological growth, cracks on headstone and concrete render edging
Anglican Section 3	12	c	Fair	
Anglican Section 3	12	d	Poor	Headstone stained, biological growth, tile floor and concrete edging broken
Anglican Section 3	12	e	Good	Biological growth (slightly) The whole monument is sinking slightly towards the southeast, headstone stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	12	f	Fair to Poor	
Anglican Section 3	12	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	12	h	Fair	Headstone slightly stained, metal fence rusted, but intact Headstone stained, biological growth, cracks on headstone and concrete render edging broken
Anglican Section 3	14	a	Fair to Poor	Monument stained, biological growth, concrete floor broken with shattered pieces on ground
Anglican Section 3	14	b	Fair to Poor	
Anglican Section 3	14	c	Fair	Headstone stained and cracks
Anglican Section 3	15	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	15	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	15	c	Good to Fair	Headstone stained, edging corner chipped off
Anglican Section 3	15	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	15	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth The monument is sinking on the south side, stained with biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Anglican Section 3	15	f	Fair to Poor	
Anglican Section 3	15	g	Good	Stained (Slightly)

Anglican Section 3	15	h	Fair	Letters missing, stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	15	i	Fair	Stained (slightly), loose marble piece on the ledge
Anglican Section 3	16	a	Poor	Headstone broken and lying on the ground, stained, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	16	b	Poor	Marble plaque lying on the ground, headstone leaning to the west with cracks on the bottom, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	16	c	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	16	d	Fair to Poor	The monument is leaning to the south, paint chipped off, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	16	e	Fair	Headstone stained (slightly), Concrete render edging chipped off
Anglican Section 3	16	f	Good	Stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	16	g	Poor to Failing	Headstone heavily stained, concrete floor and edging cracked into pieces, chipped off edges, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	16	h	Fair to Poor	Headstone stained, cracks on concrete floor
Anglican Section 3	16	i	Fair	Heavily stained and biological growth, chipped off base corner
Anglican Section 3	16	j	(?)	[Headstone missing] A little koala on the ground
Anglican Section 3	16	k	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, letters missing, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 3	16	l	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	17	a	Poor to Failing	The monument is leaning to the north, concrete floor is sinking, headstone/ column stained, edging broken
Anglican Section 3	17	b	Fair	Stained (slightly), letters missing, loose wooden piece on ledger
Anglican Section 3	17	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	17	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on headstone
Anglican Section 3	18	a	Poor to Failing	Headstone leaning to the east, big cracks on edging, unstable floor, biological growth

Anglican Section 3	18	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), crack between concrete render headstone and edging
Anglican Section 3	18	c	Poor	Pieces of concrete on the ground, paint peeling off the cross
Anglican Section 3	18	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edge chipped off a bit
Anglican Section 3	18	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	19	a	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	19	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	19	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	19	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	19	e	Poor to Failing	Headstone stained, biological growth, tile floor broken
Anglican Section 3	19	f	Poor to Failing	Headstone stained, ledger leaning and sinking to the north edge
Anglican Section 3	19	g	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	19	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	19	i	Poor to Failing	Headstone cracked and broken in the middle
Anglican Section 3	19	j	Fair	Biological growth, paint peeling off from the cross
Anglican Section 3	21	a	Poor	[No inscription on headstone] Biological growth, chipped off edges
Anglican Section 3	21	b	Fair to Poor	Biological growth, chipped off edges, leaning to the southwest
Anglican Section 3	21	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	21	d	Fair	Biological growth, edging is a bit worn off (Some pebbles pile up on the ground, may cause tripping hazard)
Anglican Section 3	21	e	Poor	[No inscription on the cross] The cross is leaning to the east, paint peeling off
Anglican Section 3	21	f	Fair	Biological growth (slightly), concrete render edging corner broken

Anglican Section 3	21	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	21	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	21	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	21	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edging is a bit worn off
Anglican Section 3	21	k	Poor to Failing	The whole monument is leaning to the north, stained, biological growth, floor broken
Anglican Section 3	21	l	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth on edging (slightly)
Anglican Section 3	21	m	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, edging chipping off
Anglican Section 3	22	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	22	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge slightly chipped off
Anglican Section 3	22	c	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, cracks on edging, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	23	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	23	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 3	23	c	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained and biological growth, corner of edging chipped off
Anglican Section 3	23	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 3	23	e	Good	Paint of edging is peeling off
Anglican Section 3	23	f	Good/Poor	Headstone in good condition, edging is loosened
Anglican Section 4	12	a	Poor to Failing	Column stained, biological growth, floor cracked into pieces, edging falling apart
Anglican Section 4	12	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	12	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	12	d	Fair	Edge of headstone slightly chipped off, Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 4	12	e	Failed	Headstone and edging broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	12	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth

Anglican Section 4	13	a	Failed	Headstone heavily stained, letters missing, biological growth, floor and edging broken into pieces and hollowed
Anglican Section 4	13	b	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, edges of concrete render edging chipped off
Anglican Section 4	13	c	Fair	Headstone stained, biological growth, edges of concrete render edging chipped off
Anglican Section 4	13	d	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Cracks on concrete render edging, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	13	e	Poor	Monument broken with piece lying on the ground, heavily stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 4	13	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	13	g	Poor to Failing	[No headstone] Few bricks on the ground, metal fence rusted and falling apart
Anglican Section 4	14	a	Fair to Poor	Headstone stained, biological growth, letters missing, edging broken with cracks
Anglican Section 4	14	b	Fair	Column stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	14	c	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	14	d	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	14	e	Fair to Poor	Monument stained, edging broken and the southeast corner is buried, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Anglican Section 4	14	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Anglican Section 4	14	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	14	h	Poor to Failing	Column leaning to the east, stained, biological growth, floor broken into pieces and hollowed, edging falling apart
Anglican Section 4	14	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	15	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	15	b	Good	Stained (slightly)

Anglican Section 4	15	c	Failed	Monument broken with one remaining piece on the ground, floor broken into pieces and hollowed, edging falling apart, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	15	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	15	e	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	15	f	Good/ Fair to Poor	New headstone erected in front of the old one, old one stained heavily with biological growth
Anglican Section 4	16	a	Poor to Failing	Monument stained, floor with cracks, edging broken, metal fence fell apart with pieces lying on the ground
Anglican Section 4	16	b	Good	
Anglican Section 4	16	c	Poor to Failing	Headstone stained, letters missing, base hollowed, edging broken with loose pieces lying on the ground, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	16	d	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces on the ground, tile floor stained
Anglican Section 4	17	a	Fair	Biological growth (slightly), crack visible on monument, letters missing
Anglican Section 4	17	b	Fair	Biological growth, edging is a bit worn off
Anglican Section 4	17	c	Fair to Poor	Biological growth, cracks on edging, southeast corner slightly buried
Anglican Section 4	17	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	17	e	Poor	[No inscription on headstone] Biological growth, floor broken into pieces and hollowed, edging with cracks
Anglican Section 4	17	f	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	17	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Anglican Section 4	17	h	Poor to Failing	Headstone broken pieces on the ground, cracks on edging, heavily stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	17	i	Good	Stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	17	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on ledger

Anglican Section 4	18	a	Failed	Monument heavily stained, fence broken, tile floor broken into pieces, hollowed and collapsed
Anglican Section 4	18	b	Failed	Stained, biological growth, floor broken into pieces, hollowed and collapsed
Anglican Section 4	18	c	Good	
Anglican Section 4	18	d	Poor to Failing	Letters missing, biological growth (slightly), edging falling apart with loose parts on the ground
Anglican Section 4	18	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of edging slightly chipped off
Anglican Section 4	19	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Anglican Section 4	19	b	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks on edging
Anglican Section 4	19	c	Good	
Anglican Section 4	19	d	Good	
Anglican Section 4	19	e	Good	
Anglican Section 4	19	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	19	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, concrete ledger slightly broken
Anglican Section 4	19	h	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	20	a	Poor	Monument stained, biological growth, concrete ledger and edging broken with pieces on ground
Anglican Section 4	20	b	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, edging broken, floor hollowed and sinking
Anglican Section 4	20	c	Poor to Failing	[No inscription on headstone] Biological growth, floor broken and sinking, edging with cracks
Anglican Section 4	20	d	Fair to Poor	Stained (slightly), ledger is loosen from the edging and shift a bit, the monument leaning to the north
Anglican Section 4	20	e	Fair to Poor	Stained (slightly), the monument leaning to the south
Anglican Section 4	20	f	Good	Just stained a bit
Anglican Section 4	20	g	Fair	Biological growth, corner of edging slightly chipped off
Anglican Section 4	20	h	Good	Biological growth (slightly)

Anglican Section 4	20	i	Fair to Poor	Biological growth, the vent cover on the ledger broken Stained, biological growth, the soil washed off and the base of the concrete render ledger became hollowed
Anglican Section 4	22	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	22	b	Good to Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 4	22	c	Good	
Anglican Section 4	22	d	Fair	
Anglican Section 4	22	e	Good	
Anglican Section 4	22	f	Fair	[No headstone] Ledger stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	22	g	Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, big cracks on floor
Anglican Section 4	22	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the south
Anglican Section 4	23	a	Good to Fair	Headstone in good condition, edging stained with biological growth
Anglican Section 4	23	b	Fair	Marble plaque stained with rust (?), small cracks on headstone and edging
Anglican Section 4	23	c	Good	Slightly stained, white marble plaque on ledger
Anglican Section 4	23	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 4	23	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth ,small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 4	23	f	Failed	Headstone leaning to the east, monument broken into pieces lying on the ledger, ledger is shifted, stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 4	23	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, hole on concrete render edge
Anglican Section 4	23	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 4	23	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	9	a	Good	[Flood memorial] Slightly stained
Anglican Section 5	10	a	Good	
Anglican Section 5	10	b	Fair	Slightly leaning to the south
Anglican Section 5	10	c	Fair	Cracks on edging
Anglican Section 5	10	d	Good	

Anglican Section 5	10	e	Good to Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 5	10	f	Fair	Biological growth, small pieces chipped off the edging
Anglican Section 5	10	g	Good to Fair	Biological growth
Anglican Section 5	10	h	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	12	a	Good	Stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	12	b	Good	
Anglican Section 5	12	c	Good	
Anglican Section 5	12	d	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, the corner of the ledger broken
Anglican Section 5	12	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), a small corner of headstone chipped off
Anglican Section 5	12	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	13	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 5	13	b	Fair to Poor	Soil washed off with concrete base exposed, headstone leaning to the north, stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	13	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 5	13	d	Good	
Anglican Section 5	13	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger, a wooden cross lying on the headstone (Not sure if it is a broken piece of the monument)
Anglican Section 5	13	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	14	a	Fair	Stained (slightly), small pieces of edging chipped off
Anglican Section 5	14	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Anglican Section 5	14	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Anglican Section 5	14	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 5	14	e	Good	
Anglican Section 5	14	f	Good	
Anglican Section 5	14	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	14	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on ledger (repaired)
Anglican Section 5	14	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth

Anglican Section 5	14	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 5	15	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on headstone
Anglican Section 5	15	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 5	15	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 5	15	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of ledger chipped off
Anglican Section 5	15	k	Fair	Stained, Biological growth (slightly), the vent cover on the ledger broken
Anglican Section 6	16	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of headstone worn, small cracks on the ledger
Anglican Section 6	16	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	d	Fair	Stained, Biological growth, the vent cover on the ledger broken
Anglican Section 6	16	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, repaired marks on headstone, cracks on edging
Anglican Section 6	16	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	16	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	16	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	16	j	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	m	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded, the monument is leaning to the north

Anglican Section 6	16	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	16	o	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	16	p	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	17	a	Fair to Poor	Edging broken and loosen
Anglican Section 6	17	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	17	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	17	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	17	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	17	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on headstone
Anglican Section 6	17	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), paint coming off the edging
Anglican Section 6	17	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	17	i	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, the whole monument leaning to the north
Anglican Section 6	17	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of ledger chipped off
Anglican Section 6	17	k	Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), floor broken
Anglican Section 6	17	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	17	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	17	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of ledger cracked
Anglican Section 6	18	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	c	Good	
Anglican Section 6	18	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	e	Good	
Anglican Section 6	18	f	Good	
Anglican Section 6	18	g	Good	Stained (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	18	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on headstone
Anglican Section 6	18	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, bricks below ledger exposed

Anglican Section 6	18	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	l	Fair	Stained, Biological growth (slightly), the vent cover on the ledger broken
Anglican Section 6	18	m	Fair	Stained, Biological growth (slightly), the vent cover on the ledger broken
Anglican Section 6	18	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	18	o	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, edge of headstone chipped off
Anglican Section 6	19	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	19	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	19	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	19	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	19	e	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth, with small cracks
Anglican Section 6	19	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on ledger (repaired)
Anglican Section 6	19	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Anglican Section 6	19	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	19	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth, crack on ledger
Anglican Section 6	19	j	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, the monument is leaning to the west
Anglican Section 6	19	k	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, concrete render ledger chipping off
Anglican Section 6	19	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	19	m	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 6	19	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	19	o	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	20	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	20	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	20	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded, cracks on edging

Anglican Section 6	20	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, corner of headstone chipped off
Anglican Section 6	20	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	20	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	20	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	20	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	20	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	20	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	20	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks between plaque and the headstone
Anglican Section 6	20	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	20	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	20	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Anglican Section 6	21	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, a few mosaic tiles on the ledger are loosen
Anglican Section 6	21	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly), soil covered the southeast corner edging
Anglican Section 6	21	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	h	Good	
Anglican Section 6	21	i	Good	
Anglican Section 6	21	j	Good to Fair	Stained (a bit)
Anglican Section 6	21	k	Good to Fair	Stained (a bit)
Anglican Section 6	21	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on edging
Anglican Section 6	21	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	21	o	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Anglican Section 6	22	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on concrete render edging/ platform, one of the ledger is falling
Anglican Section 6	22	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	22	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	22	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	f	Good	
Anglican Section 6	22	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	i	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks on edging
Anglican Section 6	22	j	Fair	[No inscription, plaque missing] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	k	Good	
Anglican Section 6	22	l	Good	
Anglican Section 6	22	m	Good to Fair	[Loose edging(?), some kind of tin] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	o	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	22	p	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	23	a	Fair	[No inscription, wooden cross] Biological growth
Anglican Section 6	23	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	23	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), some loosen piece of a monument on the ledger
Anglican Section 6	23	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, chipped off edges
Anglican Section 6	23	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	23	f	Good	
Anglican Section 6	23	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	23	h	Good	
Anglican Section 6	23	i	Good	

Anglican Section 6	23	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the north
Anglican Section 6	23	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	23	l	Poor	Stained, biological growth, sank and 20% buried by soil
Anglican Section 6	23	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on ledger
Anglican Section 6	23	n	Good	
Anglican Section 6	23	o	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	23	p	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Anglican Section 6	23	q	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Anglican Section 6	24	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), the corner of the headstone chipped off
Anglican Section 6	24	b	Good	
Anglican Section 6	24	c	Poor	Heavily stained and biological growth, headstone seems not intact
Anglican Section 6	24	d	Good	

9.6 Presbyterian Section

Section	Row	Item no.	Condition	Notes
Presbyterian Section 1	1	a	Failed	[No headstone] Marble edge of the ledger broken, broken pieces lying on the ledger
Presbyterian Section 1	6	a	(?)	[No headstone] Just a bounded area
Presbyterian Section 1	7	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 1	7	b	Fair to Poor	Marble plaque falling off, stained, biological growth, small cracks on ledger, metal fence rusted
Presbyterian Section 1	7	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Presbyterian Section 1	7	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Presbyterian Section 1	7	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted, some loose stone pieces on the ground

Presbyterian Section 1	8	a	Poor to Failing	Monument broken with pieces lying on ground, heavily stained, biological growth, metal fence rusted and falling apart
Presbyterian Section 1	8	b	Poor to Failing	The marble ledger is broken (grave at the corner), monument heavily stained, biological growth, wooden fence broken and falling apart
Presbyterian Section 1	9	a	Failed	Monument broken with piece lying on the ground, heavily stained, biological growth, the northeast corner of the floor is sinking
Presbyterian Section 1	9	b	Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), the grave is leaning to the south
Presbyterian Section 1	9	c	(?)	A wooden cross leaning on the tree
Presbyterian Section 1	9	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 1	10	a	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, edging broken
Presbyterian Section 1	10	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 1	10	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 1	10	d	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, edge chipped off, the grave is leaning to the north
Presbyterian Section 1	10	e	(?)	A squared stone on the ground
Presbyterian Section 1	10	f	(?)	A squared stone on the ground
Presbyterian Section 1	10	g	(?)	A squared stone on the ground
Presbyterian Section 1	10	h	(?)	A squared stone on the ground
Presbyterian Section 1	10	i	(?)	Believed to be a broken piece of a monument
Presbyterian Section 1	11	a	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, tile floor broken, edging broken
Presbyterian Section 1	11	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small piece of edging chipped off
Presbyterian Section 1	11	c	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 1	11	d	Poor to Failing	Headstone leaning to the east, stained, biological growth, letters missing, brick edging loosen, broken and partially missing

Presbyterian Section 1	11	e	Poor	Broken piece as monument
Presbyterian Section 1	11	f	Poor	Broken piece as monument
Presbyterian Section 2	1	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on the base
Presbyterian Section 2	1	b	Poor	Headstone broken, letters missing, cracks on concrete floor and edging, heavily stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	1	c	Good to Fair	Stained (slightly), small pieces of edging chipped off
Presbyterian Section 2	1	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, the vent cover missing
Presbyterian Section 2	1	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), a piece of edging detached
Presbyterian Section 2	1	f	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledgers, one of the ledger was broken and repaired with cement/ concrete
Presbyterian Section 2	1	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 2	1	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edging is a bit worn, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 2	1	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	2	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small crack on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	2	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 2	2	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Presbyterian Section 2	2	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	2	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 2	2	f	Poor to Failing	The monument is leaning to the south and sinking, edging broken, biological growth, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 2	2	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	2	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	3	a	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the north
Presbyterian Section 2	3	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Presbyterian Section 2	3	c	Good	

Presbyterian Section 2	3	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, concrete render ledger with edging is chipping off, soil around the grave is washed off
Presbyterian Section 2	3	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the north
Presbyterian Section 2	3	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letter missing
Presbyterian Section 2	4	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	4	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covering 10 % of the headstone
Presbyterian Section 2	4	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, edging broken with loose bricks on the ground
Presbyterian Section 2	4	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, soil covering half of the edging
Presbyterian Section 2	4	e	Poor to Failing	Headstone leaning to northeast, letters missing, edging falling apart
Presbyterian Section 2	4	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	4	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, soil starts covering the edging
Presbyterian Section 2	4	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	4	i	Poor to Failing	[No inscription on headstone] Headstone leaning to the east, edging broken, sinking and falling apart
Presbyterian Section 2	4	j	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Presbyterian Section 2	4	k	(?)	A block of sandstone
Presbyterian Section 2	5	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	5	b	Good	
Presbyterian Section 2	5	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	5	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letter missing
Presbyterian Section 2	5	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	5	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	5	g	Fair	The corner of the base broken with loose pieces on headstone

Presbyterian Section 2	6	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small pieces of edging chipped off
Presbyterian Section 2	6	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	6	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	6	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small crack on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	6	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	6	f	Poor to Failing	Headstone leaning to the west and sinking, edging broken
Presbyterian Section 2	6	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small crack on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	7	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	7	b	Failed	Believed to be a broken headstone on the ground
Presbyterian Section 2	7	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, small cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	7	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 2	7	e	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth, edge of edging is chipping off
Presbyterian Section 2	7	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edging is cracking, metal cross and metal fence rusted, but intact
Presbyterian Section 2	8	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	8	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 2	8	c	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, tile floor broken, hollowed and sinking, edge of edging chipped off
Presbyterian Section 2	8	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, small cracks on edging (Also cracks on the outer edging)
Presbyterian Section 3	9	a	Fair to Poor	Name plates on the ground are loosened, biological growth (slightly), soil covering part of the south edging
Presbyterian Section 3	9	b	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, concrete render edging is chipping off, soil beneath the edging is washed off, the whole monument is unstable
Presbyterian Section 3	9	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth

Presbyterian Section 3	9	d	Poor	The monument seems broken into pieces, heavily stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 3	9	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger and corner of ledger chipped off
Presbyterian Section 3	9	f	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, floor broken, hollowed and sinking, edging broken
Presbyterian Section 3	9	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	9	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	9	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	9	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	9	k	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covering the edging
Presbyterian Section 3	10	a	Good	Biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	10	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covering the ledger
Presbyterian Section 3	10	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 3	10	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	10	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, soil covering the southeast corner of the edging
Presbyterian Section 3	10	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	11	a	Good	[Family] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	11	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	11	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	11	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	11	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covering the southeast corner of the edging
Presbyterian Section 3	11	f	Good	
Presbyterian Section 3	11	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	11	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	12	a	Fair to Poor	The grave is leaning to the north, slightly stained with biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	12	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	12	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Presbyterian Section 3	12	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	12	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	12	f	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks between floor and edging
Presbyterian Section 3	12	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Presbyterian Section 3	12	h	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, floor broken into pieces, cracks on edging
Presbyterian Section 3	13	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	13	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging corner a bit worn
Presbyterian Section 3	13	c	Good	
Presbyterian Section 3	13	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	14	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone slightly leaning to the west, edging broken and sinking
Presbyterian Section 3	14	b	Failed	Monument broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	14	c	Fair to Poor	The grave is leaning to the south, stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	14	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	14	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	14	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	14	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	15	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	15	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	15	c	Good	
Presbyterian Section 3	15	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covering the southeast corner of the edging
Presbyterian Section 3	15	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	15	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Presbyterian Section 3	15	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Presbyterian Section 3	15	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Presbyterian Section 3 16 a Good Stained, biological growth (slightly)

9.7 Catholic Section

Section	Row	Item no.	Condition	Notes
Catholic Section 1	1	a	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	1	b	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	1	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	1	d	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	1	e	Failed	Headstone broken with top part missing, slightly leaning to the east, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	1	f	Fair	[No headstone] Rusty metal fence
Catholic Section 1	1	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	2	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	2	b	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the west
Catholic Section 1	2	c	Failed	Monument broken into pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	2	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	2	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	2	f	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	2	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	2	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, a piece of broken monument (from others) in front of the headstone
Catholic Section 1	2	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	3	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	3	b	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, marble cross broken from the plinth lying on the ledger

Catholic Section 1	3	c	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, marble cross broken from the plinth lying on the ledger, ledger broken with loosen pieces
Catholic Section 1	3	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging and corner slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 1	3	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the north
Catholic Section 1	3	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the south
Catholic Section 1	3	g	Failed	Headstone broken, inscription not recognisable, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	3	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	4	a	Failed	Headstone broken lying on the ground in front of a new erect headstone, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	4	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	4	c	Failed	The top part of the headstone seems to be broken with missing part, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	4	d	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	4	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	4	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	4	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	4	h	Good	
Catholic Section 1	4	i	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone leaning to the west
Catholic Section 1	5	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	5	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	5	c	Poor	[No headstone] Half of the concrete render floor / ledger covered by soil
Catholic Section 1	5	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on ledger
Catholic Section 1	5	e	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on ledger

Catholic Section 1	5	f	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, the blocks of floor are loose
Catholic Section 1	5	g	Failed	Stained, biological growth, tile floor loose, the monument and the platform of the monument is broken with pieces coming off, rusted metal fence falling apart
Catholic Section 1	5	h	Failed	Broken piece of monument lying on ground, the floor with shattered pieces, edging falling apart
Catholic Section 1	5	i	Poor	The bottom of the headstone was chipped off, stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 1	5	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	5	k	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	6	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	b	Good	
Catholic Section 1	6	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly), soil covered the edging
Catholic Section 1	6	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging broken with a small piece falling apart
Catholic Section 1	6	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	6	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 1	6	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	6	l	Failed	[No inscription] Concrete render cross broken with pieces on the ground, steel rod exposed
Catholic Section 1	6	m	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	7	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 1	7	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	7	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	7	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the west, broken piece of monument lying on the floor
Catholic Section 1	7	e	Poor	Stained, biological growth, the bottom part of the headstone broken
Catholic Section 1	7	f	Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging seems to be broken with missing piece
Catholic Section 1	7	g	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, cracks on the concrete render base, the grave leaning to the north
Catholic Section 1	7	h	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the west, letters missing
Catholic Section 1	7	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	7	j	Failed	Headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	7	k	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, column leaning to the west
Catholic Section 1	8	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging broken, loosen and falling apart
Catholic Section 1	8	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	8	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	8	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, monument leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	8	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	8	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	8	g	Poor to Failing	[No inscription] Headstone and plaque broken, edging broken and loosen, floor sinking
Catholic Section 1	8	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), monument slightly leaning to the south
Catholic Section 1	8	i	Failed	Headstone broken lying on the ground next to a monument, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	8	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 1	8	k	Poor	Headstone seems broken with missing pieces, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	8	l	Poor to Failing	Ledgers are loosened from the base, floor hollowed, the whole grave leaning and sinking to the north, letters faded
Catholic Section 1	8	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	8	n	Fair	Stained, biological growth, partial edging buried by soil, rusted metal fence
Catholic Section 1	8	o	Poor to Failing	Edging loosen and missing, rusted metal fence falling apart, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	9	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded, sinking/ leaning to the west
Catholic Section 1	9	b	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, monument leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	9	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, monument leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	9	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	9	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	9	f	Good	
Catholic Section 1	9	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Catholic Section 1	9	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Catholic Section 1	9	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger and the concrete render base
Catholic Section 1	9	j	Good	
Catholic Section 1	9	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	9	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small crack on edging
Catholic Section 1	9	m	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, leaning to the west
Catholic Section 1	9	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 1	9	o	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), headstone leaning to the north
Catholic Section 1	10	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	10	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	10	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	10	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	10	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	10	f	Poor to Failing	[No inscription] Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	10	g	Failed	Headstone broken with piece on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 1	10	h	Poor	[No inscription] Stained, biological growth, edging and floor broken
Catholic Section 1	10	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 1	10	j	Failed	Stained, biological growth, a broken headstone lying in front of the sandstone monument
Catholic Section 1	10	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	10	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks between ledger and the base
Catholic Section 1	10	m	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 1	10	n	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of headstone slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 2	11	c	Failed	Sandstone headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground, slightly stained
Catholic Section 2	11	d	Poor to Failing	Sandstone headstone leaning to the west, stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 2	11	e	Poor	[No inscription] Edging broken with loosen bricks on ground
Catholic Section 2	11	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 2	11	j	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 2	11	l	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 2	11	m	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), broken edging
Catholic Section 2	11	n	Fair to Poor	[No inscription] Pieces of concrete chipping off from the headstone and edging, leaning to the south
Catholic Section 2	11	o	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	11	p	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 2	11	q	Failed	Sandstone headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	12	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing, edge of concrete render edging slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 2	12	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing, cracks on edging, slightly leaning to the west
Catholic Section 2	12	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing, broken edging with loosen pieces
Catholic Section 2	12	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, the top part of the headstone seems to be broken with missing pieces
Catholic Section 2	12	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the west
Catholic Section 2	12	f	Poor	Stained, biological growth, the top part of the headstone broken with a stone piece lying on the ground
Catholic Section 2	12	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	12	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 2	12	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	12	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	12	k	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, the whole ledger is sinking to the north
Catholic Section 2	12	l	Fair	Stained, biological growth , slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 2	12	m	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging and floor, soil washed off under the concrete floor
Catholic Section 2	12	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), brick ledger is slightly sinking to the west
Catholic Section 2	13	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	13	b	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	13	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	13	d	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, leaning to the south
Catholic Section 2	13	e	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Catholic Section 2	13	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of edging is worn
Catholic Section 2	13	g	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth (slightly), leaning to the east
Catholic Section 2	13	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	13	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 2	13	j	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging, floor broken with loosen pieces
Catholic Section 2	13	k	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), a corner of the ledger chipped off
Catholic Section 2	13	l	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the east
Catholic Section 2	14	a	Fair	[No inscription] Stained, biological growth, cracks on floor and edging
Catholic Section 2	14	b	Good	
Catholic Section 2	14	c	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), a corner of the ledger chipped off

Catholic Section 2	14	d	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), a corner of the ledger chipped off
Catholic Section 2	14	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edge of edging is slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 2	14	f	Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the north, ledger cracked and broken with loosen pieces
Catholic Section 2	14	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	14	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	14	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), seems like there is a plaque on the headstone missing
Catholic Section 2	14	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	14	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 2	15	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging broken and falling apart
Catholic Section 2	15	b	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging, tile floor broken with loosen pieces and collapsing
Catholic Section 2	15	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	15	d	Fair to Poor	[No headstone] Rusted metal fence, half buried
Catholic Section 2	15	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the west
Catholic Section 2	16	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 2	16	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	16	c	Good	[No headstone, no inscription] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	16	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 2	16	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	16	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	16	g	Failed	Headstone broken with piece on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	16	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 2	16	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 2	16	j	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 2	16	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	16	l	Fair	Stained, biological growth, leaning to the northeast
Catholic Section 2	16	m	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), the ledger is slightly leaning to the north
Catholic Section 2	16	n	Failed	Headstone and edging all falling apart with pieces on the ground, biological growth
Catholic Section 2	16	o	(?)	A piece of brick on the ground
Catholic Section 2	17	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), tiles on ledger broken and loosen with pieces lying on ledger and the ground
Catholic Section 3	1	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, the grave ledger is leaning to the west and sinking
Catholic Section 3	1	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	1	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	2	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	b	Poor	Marble plaque is detached from the headstone lying on ledger, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	2	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 3	2	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), corners of headstone chipped off

Catholic Section 3	2	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	j	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging broken and falling apart
Catholic Section 3	2	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	2	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	2	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	o	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	2	p	Fair	Stained, biological growth, crack on marble plaque
Catholic Section 3	3	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	3	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	3	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	3	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	3	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	4	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil covered the south edging
Catholic Section 3	4	b	Poor	The wooden cross is leaning to the east, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	4	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	4	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	4	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	4	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	4	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, the edge of ledger is chipping off
Catholic Section 3	4	h	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 3	4	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	4	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edge of ledger worn
Catholic Section 3	4	k	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Catholic Section 3	4	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	5	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	5	b	Good	
Catholic Section 3	5	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger
Catholic Section 3	5	d	Good	
Catholic Section 3	5	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 3	5	f	Poor	Marble plaque is detached from the headstone lying on the ledger, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	5	g	Poor	Name plate rusted
Catholic Section 3	5	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger
Catholic Section 3	5	i	Poor	Wooden cross is leaning to the north, biological growth, metal fence rusted
Catholic Section 3	5	j	(?)	New grave with no monument
Catholic Section 3	6	a	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	6	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	6	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	6	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	6	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters faded
Catholic Section 3	6	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	6	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, edging is buried
Catholic Section 3	6	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	6	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	6	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on the edge
Catholic Section 3	6	k	Good	
Catholic Section 3	7	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	7	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 3	7	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, with a rusted piece on the concrete render cross
Catholic Section 3	7	d	Good	
Catholic Section 3	7	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging is broken with a brick missing
Catholic Section 3	7	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	8	a	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth (slightly), stone ledger is loosened and collapsing
Catholic Section 3	8	b	Good	
Catholic Section 3	8	c	Good	
Catholic Section 3	8	d	Good	
Catholic Section 3	8	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	8	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	8	g	Poor to Failing	The ledger is broken into two, the tiles of the ledger are shattered and lying around
Catholic Section 3	8	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), covered by shattered pieces of tiles from the other burial site
Catholic Section 3	9	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	9	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	9	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	9	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Catholic Section 3	9	e	Good	
Catholic Section 3	9	f	Fair	The wooden cross is stained by moisture and slightly leaning to the north, the floor and edging is slightly warped
Catholic Section 3	9	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	10	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	10	b	Good	
Catholic Section 3	10	c	Fair to Poor	[No headstone] The bricks of the edging are broken and loosen
Catholic Section 3	10	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 3	10	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded
Catholic Section 3	10	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	10	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	10	h	Good	
Catholic Section 3	10	i	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	10	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), soil washed off and the base of the ledger exposed, but still stable
Catholic Section 3	11	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), next to a small slope and the floor/ ledger starts covering by soil
Catholic Section 3	11	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	11	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	11	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	11	e	Poor	Stained, biological growth, the floor/ ledger collapsed
Catholic Section 3	11	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	11	g	Good	Stained (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	12	a	Poor	[No headstone] Concrete render floor covered by soil with 2 edges exposed
Catholic Section 3	12	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), paints peeling off from the edging
Catholic Section 3	12	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	12	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	12	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	12	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 3	13	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 3	13	b	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), edge and corners of the concrete render stone are slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 3	13	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (Slightly)
Catholic Section 3	13	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (Slightly)
Catholic Section 3	13	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (Slightly)
Catholic Section 3	13	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 3	13	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, suspected one of the marble plaques missing
Catholic Section 3	13	h	Fair	Stained, letter missing, edges slightly covered by soil
Catholic Section 4	1	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth (Slightly), cracks on edging with soil covered
Catholic Section 4	1	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	1	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	1	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	1	e	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging covered by soil
Catholic Section 4	1	f	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on headstone and edging, floor broken into pieces and collapsing
Catholic Section 4	1	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone and edging broken with detached piece, headstone leaning slightly to the east
Catholic Section 4	1	h	Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone and edging broken with loosen pieces on the ground
Catholic Section 4	1	i	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on the concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	1	j	Failed	Whole monument/ headstone broken and missing with a steel rod left
Catholic Section 4	2	a	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone and edging broken with loosen pieces on the ground
Catholic Section 4	2	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	2	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 4	2	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	2	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	2	f	Fair	Heavily stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	2	g	Fair	Heavily stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	2	h	Fair	Heavily stained, biological growth

Catholic Section 4	2	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, the edging and floor sinking and half covered by soil
Catholic Section 4	2	j	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	2	k	Failed	The whole monument broken into pieces with bushes grew over it
Catholic Section 4	3	a	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, corner chipped off from the headstone, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	3	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	3	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	3	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	3	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging is broken with half of it buried, floor is sinking on the southern edge
Catholic Section 4	3	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	3	g	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	3	h	Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken, floor broken into pieces and collapsing, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	3	i	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, edging broken, monument leaning to the south
Catholic Section 4	3	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	3	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	3	l	Good	
Catholic Section 4	3	m	Good to Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Stained, biological growth (Slightly)
Catholic Section 4	3	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, bush grow on it
Catholic Section 4	4	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	4	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	4	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging and headstone

Catholic Section 4	4	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging and ledger
Catholic Section 4	4	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	4	f	Failed	Monument and plaque broken with pieces lying on the ground, cracks on edging, the floor is broken and hollowed, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	4	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letter missing, cracks on edging, concrete floor with loosen chipped off pieces
Catholic Section 4	4	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	4	i	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letter missing, broken edging, concrete floor with loosen chipped off pieces
Catholic Section 4	4	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil washed off exposing the concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	5	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, the headstone is leaning to the north
Catholic Section 4	5	b	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstones broken and lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	5	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	5	d	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, edging broken into sections, floor broken and collapsed
Catholic Section 4	5	e	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 4	5	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, headstone leaning to the west
Catholic Section 4	5	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	5	h	Fair to Poor	Monument slightly leaning to the north, cracks on edging, heavily stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	5	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil washed off exposing the concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	6	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, grave slightly leaning to the north, soil washed off exposing the concrete render base

Catholic Section 4	6	b	Fair	Heavily stained and biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	6	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	6	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 4	6	e	Fair	Heavily stained and biological growth, cracks on concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	7	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, headstone with small piece chipped off, slightly sinking toward the west
Catholic Section 4	7	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 4	7	c	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, edging broken into sections, floor broken, hollowed and collapsed
Catholic Section 4	7	d	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, headstone leaning to the east, floor broken, hollowed and collapsed
Catholic Section 4	7	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on floor and edging
Catholic Section 4	7	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	7	g	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	7	h	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	7	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	7	j	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	7	k	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters faded, floor pieces warped
Catholic Section 4	7	l	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters faded, floor pieces warped
Catholic Section 4	8	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, the grave is slightly leaning to the west
Catholic Section 4	8	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging

Catholic Section 4	8	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	8	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging, monument is slightly leaning to the east
Catholic Section 4	8	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	8	f	Failed	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging, headstone broken into pieces lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	8	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	8	h	Poor to Failing	Heavily stained, biological growth, floor/ ledger broken into pieces and collapsed
Catholic Section 4	8	i	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, edging broken, floor collapsed, column leaning to southeast
Catholic Section 4	8	j	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, edging broken, floor collapsed, column leaning to the north
Catholic Section 4	8	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	8	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	8	m	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	9	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), a few mosaic tiles loosen from the ledger
Catholic Section 4	9	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	9	c	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on floor and edging
Catholic Section 4	9	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on floor and edging
Catholic Section 4	9	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	9	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, soil washed off exposing the concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	9	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, the grave is slightly leaning to the north
Catholic Section 4	9	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	9	i	Poor	Stained, biological growth, headstone and the plaque broken, edging broken with loosen piece lying on the ground

Catholic Section 4	10	a	Poor	Stained, biological growth, the floor and the edging broken into 2 sections
Catholic Section 4	10	b	Poor to Failing	The monument is broken with pieces on the ground, the column is leaning to the northeast, edging broken
Catholic Section 4	10	c	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	11	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	11	b	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging broken with cracks
Catholic Section 4	11	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on monument, edging is a bit worn, ledger is loosened from the edging
Catholic Section 4	11	d	Failed	A few pieces on sandstone lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	11	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	11	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, the grave sinking to the west
Catholic Section 4	11	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	11	h	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging broken and loosen
Catholic Section 4	11	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), Letters missing
Catholic Section 4	11	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	11	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on concrete render base
Catholic Section 4	12	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging is loosened
Catholic Section 4	12	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on ledger
Catholic Section 4	12	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), bushes grew on it
Catholic Section 4	12	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), bushes grew on it
Catholic Section 4	12	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), a small corner of edging chipped off
Catholic Section 4	12	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	13	a	Good to Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), a small corner of edging chipped off
Catholic Section 4	13	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters faded

Catholic Section 4	13	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	13	d	Fair	Heavily stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	13	e	Poor to Failing	[No inscription on metal plate] Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging broken with pieces lying on the ground
Catholic Section 4	13	f	Failed	Wooden plate broken lying on the floor, rusted little metal fence, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	14	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), Letters missing, floor a bit sinking
Catholic Section 4	14	b	Poor to Failing	Monument broken with piece lying on the ground, the base of the column is leaning to the east, cracks on edging. Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	14	c	Fair to Poor	Monument slightly leaning to the east, cracks on edging. Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	14	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging, letters missing
Catholic Section 4	14	e	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging and floor, the grave is slightly leaning to the south
Catholic Section 4	14	f	Fair	Stained, biological growth, headstone is loosened, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	15	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	15	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	15	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	15	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	15	e	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, the grave is sinking to the northwest corner
Catholic Section 4	16	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 4	16	b	Failed	Stained, biological growth (slightly), headstone broken and lying on ground, edging is lost loose bricks lying around the site

Catholic Section 4	17	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	17	b	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly), small corner of edging chipped off
Catholic Section 4	17	c	Failed	Monument broken into pieces on the ground, edging is broken and loosen
Catholic Section 4	17	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 4	17	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	17	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 4	17	g	Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, the grave is sinking to the west
Catholic Section 4	17	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	1	a	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	b	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	c	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	d	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	1	e	Failed	Monument/ headstone broken/ rusted lying on the ground, edging broken and loosen
Catholic Section 5	1	f	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	g	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	1	i	Failed	Headstone broken lying on the ground, edging broken and loosen
Catholic Section 5	1	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	1	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	1	l	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	m	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, monument broken with pieces on the ground, the base leaning towards east
Catholic Section 5	1	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the south
Catholic Section 5	1	o	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, monument broken with pieces on the ground, the base leaning towards southwest

Catholic Section 5	1	p	Good	
Catholic Section 5	1	q	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	1	r	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	1	s	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	1	t	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	1	u	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	2	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	2	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	2	c	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, mosaic tiles on the ledger loosen and coming off
Catholic Section 5	2	d	Good	
Catholic Section 5	2	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	2	f	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	2	g	Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), edging broken and loosen with piece lying on the ground
Catholic Section 5	2	h	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	2	i	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	2	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	2	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on headstone
Catholic Section 5	2	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	2	m	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone and plaque broken into pieces on the ground, edging broken with a whole edge missing, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	2	n	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces on the ground, edging broken with loosen piece
Catholic Section 5	2	o	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces on the ground, cracks on edging

Catholic Section 5	2	p	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, cracks on plaque and on the floor
Catholic Section 5	2	q	Fair	Stained, biological growth, headstone slightly leaning to the north
Catholic Section 5	3	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth (slightly), the cross leaning to the east with sloopy repair works
Catholic Section 5	3	b	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, edging broken with loosen piece
Catholic Section 5	3	c	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	3	d	Failed	Stained, biological growth (slightly), headstone broken with missing pieces, soil covering the edging
Catholic Section 5	3	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 5	3	f	Fair	[No headstone or inscription] A corner of the concrete render ledger broken, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	3	g	Fair	Stained, biological growth, small cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	4	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	4	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	4	c	Failed	Stained, biological growth, the plaque came off from the headstone lying on the ledger
Catholic Section 5	4	d	Failed	Stained, biological growth, monument broken with piece lying on the ledger
Catholic Section 5	4	e	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	4	f	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small cracks on concrete render headstone
Catholic Section 5	4	g	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	4	h	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces on the ground, edging broken
Catholic Section 5	4	i	Failed	Stained, biological growth, headstone broken with pieces on the ground, edging broken

Catholic Section 5	4	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	4	k	Poor to Failing	Stained, biological growth, the whole structure is leaning to the north and sinking
Catholic Section 5	4	l	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging, floor cracked and collapsing
Catholic Section 5	4	m	Fair to Poor	Monument leaning to the east, broken edging
Catholic Section 5	4	n	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), letters missing
Catholic Section 5	4	o	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	4	p	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	4	q	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), small pieces chipped off from edging
Catholic Section 5	4	r	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, letters missing, cracks on edging and floor collapsing
Catholic Section 5	5	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	5	b	Poor	[No headstone] Edging falling apart, soil covering the edging
Catholic Section 5	5	c	Fair	[No inscription on headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	d	Failed	The whole part of headstone broken from the ledger lying on the ground, stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	5	e	Poor	[No headstone] Stained, Biological growth, cracks on floor, edging broken and falling apart
Catholic Section 5	5	f	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth, slightly leaning to the west
Catholic Section 5	5	g	Fair	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	h	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	i	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	j	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 5	5	k	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	5	m	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth, edging and floor broken
Catholic Section 5	5	n	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth, edging and floor broken
Catholic Section 5	5	o	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	5	p	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, the base leaning to the east, edging and floor broken and collapsing, stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	5	q	Poor	Edging cracked, floor broken and collapsing, stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	5	r	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), leaning to the east
Catholic Section 5	5	s	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth, edging broken, rusted metal fence and falling apart
Catholic Section 5	5	t	Fair	Stained, biological growth, rusted metal fence
Catholic Section 5	6	a	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, rusted metal fence, brick edging loosen and falling apart
Catholic Section 5	7	a	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	7	b	Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on floor and edging
Catholic Section 5	7	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	7	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	7	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks on edging
Catholic Section 5	7	f	Good	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	7	g	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, stained, biological growth, cracks on edging and floor
Catholic Section 5	7	h	Fair	Stained, biological growth, soil washed off exposing the concrete render base
Catholic Section 5	7	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), cracks on edging

Catholic Section 5	7	j	Failed	Headstone broken with pieces lying on the ground, cracks on edging, floor broken, hollowed and collapsed, rusted metal fence broken with pieces on the floor, slightly stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	7	k	Good	
Catholic Section 5	7	l	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	7	m	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	7	n	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, the column support is unstable
Catholic Section 5	9	a	Good to Fair	Edging slightly chipped off
Catholic Section 5	9	b	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	c	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	d	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	e	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), slightly leaning to the north
Catholic Section 5	9	f	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, edging is broken and falling off
Catholic Section 5	9	g	Fair to Poor	Stained, biological growth, the grave is leaning to the north
Catholic Section 5	9	h	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	i	Fair	Stained, biological growth (slightly), a few mosaic tiles loosen from the ledger
Catholic Section 5	9	j	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	k	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	9	l	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	10	a	Good	
Catholic Section 5	10	b	Good	
Catholic Section 5	10	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	10	d	Fair	Stained, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	11	a	Poor	Headstone broken with top part missing, stained, biological growth (slightly)

Catholic Section 5	13	a	Good	Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	13	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	13	c	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing
Catholic Section 5	13	d	Good	[No headstone] Stained, biological growth (slightly)
Catholic Section 5	15	a	Fair to Poor	Heavily stained, biological growth, a few tiles loosen from the ledger
Catholic Section 5	15	b	Good to Fair	Stained, biological growth, cracks between headstone and the floor
Catholic Section 5	15	c	Failed	Just a wood batten with a small stone base left, biological growth
Catholic Section 5	17	a	Fair	Stained, biological growth, letters missing

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