



Robe District Cemetery

MANAGEMENT PLAN



Index

Subject	Page No.
Principles	3
Location and title details	4
Functional Status	5
Heritage Listing	6
Cemetery Management	
Legislative requirements	7
Standards and Charters	7
Historical snapshot of the cemetery	8
Description of the Cemetery	9
Photos of the Cemetery	10
Condition of the Graves	14
Management of Cemetery Records and Public Information	14
Landscape and vegetation	15
Conservation of cemetery	18
Maintenance of the cemetery	20
Special procedure for surrounds within the Historic Cemetery	20
Personal safety	21
Friends group/Volunteers	22
Vegetation management	23
Grave management – historical section	24
Internments within the Historic cemetery	30
Review of the plan	41

Principles

The management and operation of the Robe District Cemetery is the responsibility of the District Council of Robe.

The management of burials and granting of interment rights in Council facilities is vested in the Council and delegated to its administration.

Existing reservations issued by Council prior to the development of this policy will be honoured by Council.

The cemetery will not be segregated into areas based on religion or ethnicity and Council will have regard to the customs and specific needs of all those who apply for an interment permit.

The cemetery will retain the east west orientation of burial sites

In considering interment applications Council will have regard to:

- the Cemetery's local historical significance as a burial place for many of the pioneers of the area
- the need for each cemetery site to be managed and maintained at a standard consistent with its significance and as an important family memorial place
- remaining interment sites available, recognising relatives of people already interred in the cemetery, people with a long association to the area, and those who have made contributions to the well-being and social fabric of the community

Interment rights may be granted by Council for one or more sites within a cemetery on completion of an application and payment of the appropriate fee. The interment right gives the holder the exclusive right to bury or inter human remains in the allotted site.

The holder of the interment right (Attachment 1 of Appendix 1) may use the site only for interment of human remains consistent with this Policy and the Burial and Cremation Act 2013.

Council will grant interment rights in perpetuity.

Location and Title details

The Robe Cemetery comprises of the following parcels of land;

- (a) 10-14 Halloran Street Robe,
Certificate of title 5964/912
Plan D 63771 Hundred of Waterhouse
- (b) Burr Street Robe,
Certificate of title 155/10
Section 590 Hundred of Waterhouse



*Aerial map of Robe District Cemetery showing cadastral features
Note – cadastral features are an indicative only*

Functional Status

The Robe Cemetery comprises of the following components:

- Historical section,
- South section,
- North section,
- Lawn section,
- And a niche wall incorporating a memorial wall.



Aerial map of Robe District Cemetery – showing components of the cemetery

Heritage Listing

The historical section of the Robe Cemetery is heritage listed and a copy of the State Heritage Register listing is presented below

LOCATION	
Map	Show Map
Address	Burr Street ROBE
Locality	ROBE
Accuracy	H - high level confidence
Development Plan	Robe Council
Polygon Type	B - Building footprint
DESCRIPTION	
Details	Robe Cemetery
Significance	
Subject Index	Cemeteries and burial sites – Cemetery
Class	State
STATUS	
Status Code	REG - Confirmed as a State Heritage Place in the SA Heritage Register
Status Date	08-NOV-1984
REFERENCE	
LGA	Robe
State Heritage ID	12645
Heritage Number	16453
SECTION 16 INFORMATION	
Section 16	
PLAN PARCEL & TITLE	
As listed in the SA Heritage Register	
Plan Parcel & Title Information	CT 45/10 H441800 S590,CR 5964/912 D63771 A2

Cemetery Management and Current Operating Policies

The internments within all sections of the cemetery is in accordance with The District Council of Robe Policy 2.30 Cemetery Policy. Copies of this policy are available at the Council office or on the Council's website (www.council.robe.sa.gov.au)

Legislative Requirements

The operation of the Robe Cemetery is governed by the Burial and Cremation Act 2013 and the Burial and Cremation Regulations 2014.

The operation of the Robe Cemetery has regard to the following pieces of legislation

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* - contains schedules of threatened plant and Animal species.
- *Native Vegetation Act, 1991* - covers the legislation with regard to clearance of native vegetation.
- *Development Act, 1993* - includes the criteria for the assessment of cemeteries as Local Heritage Places and requirements for development approval.
- *Heritage Act, 1993* - sets the parameters for State Heritage Registered Cemeteries.
- *Natural Resources Management Act, 2004* - covers the management of the natural environment, particularly animal and plant control.
- *The Health Act* - covers health requirements for burials and cemeteries.

All of this legislation can be viewed and downloaded from the State Government website - www.parliament.sa.gov.au

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* - this is the Commonwealth Act which aims to protect the environment and heritage, through ecologically sustainable development, conservation of bio-diversity and the conservation of built heritage.

Other legal controls include: Building Code of Australia for any structures on site and District Council of Robe's Development Plan regulations.

Standards and Charters

The management of the Robe Cemetery has regard to the following documents

- *Burra Charter* - provides standards and processes relevant to the conservation of the cultural values of historic places. (The Burra Charter is available from the Australia ICOMOS website -www.icomos.org/australia/)
- *Natural Heritage Charter* - provides processes and standards for managing native vegetation and the natural environment. There is also a guideline document *Protecting Natural Heritage-Using The Natural Heritage Charter* The Natural Heritage Charter is available from the Australian Heritage Commission website www.ahc.gov.au/publications/anhc and /pnc
- *Australian Standard 4204-1994 Headstones and Cemetery Monuments*- sets out the requirements for new grave plots and monumentation.

The standards document can be downloaded from www/standards.org.au/

Historical snapshot of the Cemetery

The piece of land upon which the cemetery was located was made available to Charles Brewer Esquire and to George Omerod, Merchant by Land Grant for use as a cemetery on October 16th 1863. George Omerod died on April 10th 1878 and the land was transferred to the District Council of Robe on June 14th 1878. However the land was used as a cemetery before the official land grant, some 27 burials having taken place.

Number one site is that of a native child (Q1). The name and age of the child are not recorded, nor the date of the burial. The first detailed burial is that of Eleanor Mary Brewer who died on March 8th 1856 aged 48 years.

Several pastoral pioneers are buried in this cemetery including members of the Stockdale family of Richmond Park (S191), the Dunn's of Woolmit (S182) the Hayes of Bagdad in rows D and E. the large memorial in the centre of the graveyard is that of the Crowe family, Edmond Crowe was one of the earliest settlers in the district.

Another pioneering Family, the Leas of the Hermitage, Edward, Henry and Ellen Tracey are buried in grave P43. Perhaps the man more than any other who put Robe on the map in the mid-eighties was George Omerod. He is buried in a modest grave (S184) together with his elder brother John.

There are instances of several members of the same family dying within a short space of time. For example Alice, Michael, John and Catherine Brennan in August 1875, presumably as a result of illness. Charles, Elizabeth and another Edgecombe in August 1868. Eliza Anne and Eliza Jane Elliott died in June 1875 within 2 days.

A mystery grave is that of M.I.F.R. at the southern end of row M in November 1868. In grave 424 Row A lies the body of Annie Sarah Banks who "died from the effects of a fall from a perambulator aged 2 years". William Van Sittart, Duncan Mc Rae and Edward Lea died as a result of a fall from a horse. Transport was not safe even then. There does not appear to have been any special locations for folk of different race or creed. There are no known Chinese graves.

The Sextons Hutt forms part of the surrounding wall of the Cemetery, which was built in 1858. Most of the work was carried out by Levi Cooper, a quiet self-effacing man and highly respected Builder in Robe Town. The cost of around 280 pounds was met jointly by Robes churches, an interest free loan from the Omerod family and finally a special levy on the Council rates. The cemetery originally known as "The Glebe on Gods Acre" is a moving memorial to the courage and vision of the districts pioneers.

The cemetery has been in continual use since it was established in the 1850's

Current Description of the Cemetery

The Robe Cemetery is comprised of an historic section and a section that is still operative. The historic section contains burial sites, graves and headstones from the late 1840's when it was first used and provides a history of the town and district. The historic cemetery is contained within a heritage listed stone wall constructed of local paddock limestone and topped with lake stone. A Sextons Hut is contained within the historic cemetery wall and was constructed at the same time that the wall was built.

There is a colour bond steel shelter contained within the cemetery grounds and the car park and paths are formed of crushed lime stone

A more detailed description of the sections of the Cemetery is as follows;

- (a) Historic section – an area of 3,969 square meters surrounded by a 1.5 metre high stone wall. This section of the cemetery was closed for burial in 2005 with three burial sites set aside for the following people who had purchased plots prior to the closure .H Wehrmueller and D and T Stanhope,
- (b) South Section – is made up of traditional burial plots , headstones and grave sites ,
- (c) North Section – is currently a lawn area with a line of grave site along the eastern boundary and has been set aside for the continuation of traditional grave sites as the South Section fills. Structures within this section must conform to the following design standards.
 - o Concrete surrounds to have a clear internal measurement of 1000mm x2300 mm minimum.
 - o No waste cement or overspill to intrude into this area to allow clear access for form work.
 - o Site to be clean of any excess material and all such material removed from the cemetery area.
 - o External measurements of site are 2700 mm x 1400 mm.
- (d) Lawn section – is an area set aside which caters for headstones aligned along a cement plinth with the burial area grassed and maintained as a lawn cemetery. Structures within this section must conform to the following design standards.
 - base size 1,000mm x 450mm x 130mm,
 - base will be positioned parallel to and 50mm forward of centre of the beam and not be closer than 150mm to the front of the beam.
 - Centre pieces 1000mm wide, maximum height above concrete beam 800mm.
 - flower vases 2 per site 75mm or 100mm in diameter.
- (e) A Niche wall has been constructed on the northern boundary of the cemetery. The wall is constructed of local paddock stone in a style that compliments the original stone wall that encloses the historic cemetery. Structures within this section must conform to the following design standards.
 - The operating conditions of the cemetery allow for two urns containing the deceased person ashes to be placed within one niche.
 - The dimensions of the niches are 250mm x 120mm x 150 mm.
 - The dimensions and construction of plaques shall be metal 39cm x 19cm
 - The plaque can contain a receptacle for floral tributes

The Niche wall also has the facility for the placement of plaques in memory of people whose ashes have been scattered elsewhere. This is referred to as a memorial wall.

Photos of the cemetery



Robe District Cemetery – Niche wall



Robe District Cemetery – Lawn cemetery



Robe District Cemetery – South section



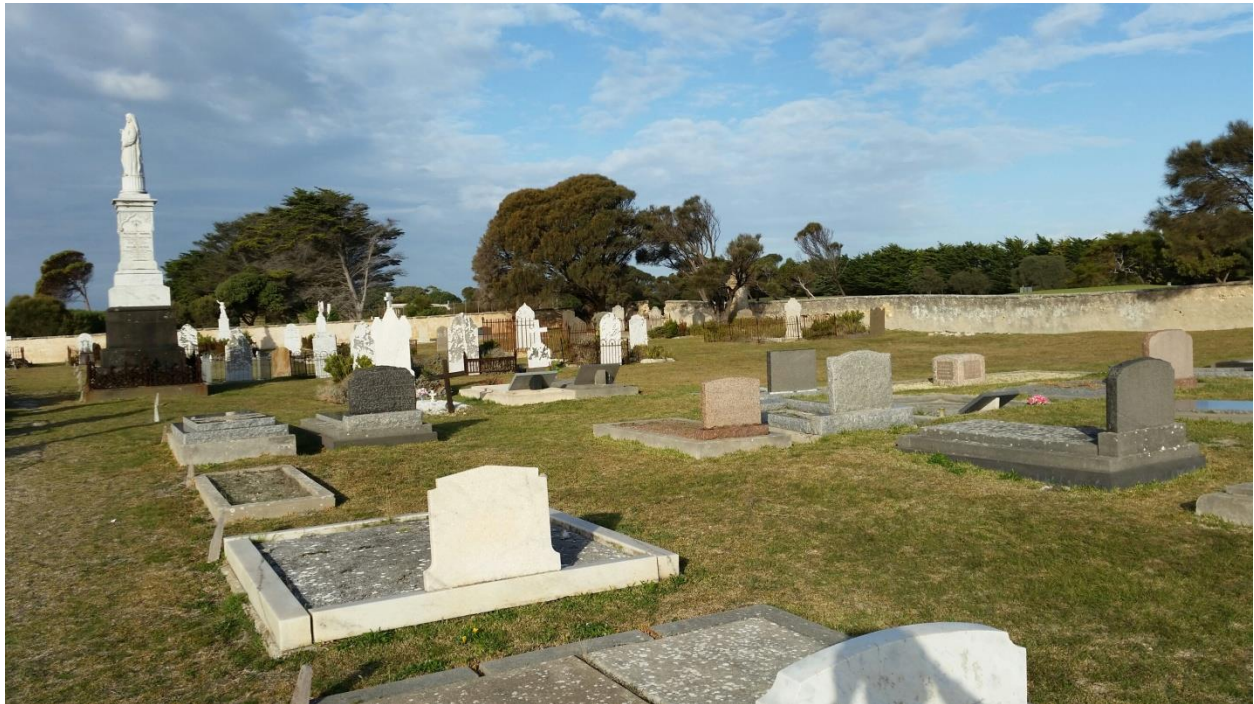
Robe District Cemetery – North section



Robe District Cemetery – Historic cemetery



Robe District Cemetery – Historic cemetery



Robe District Cemetery – Historic cemetery

Condition of the graves

The graves within the historical cemetery are in various states of repair reflecting the efforts and ability of families and friends to preserve and maintain the original construction of the grave sites and head stones.

There are grave sites with no headstone or identifying structures, and there are a large number of graves that are not marked in any way by headstones or burial site outlines.

The gravesites within the north and south sections of the operational cemetery are in the main in good condition reflecting the aged of the internments within these areas. There are however several sites that are unmarked in any way

The gravesites in the lawn section of the cemetery are in good condition as are the plaques and columbarium wall.

The stone wall that encloses the historic section of the cemetery is in poor condition and is in need of conservation.

Council in partnership with the Robe Branch of the National Trust is undertaking the conservation and repair of the historic wall, a project which is planned over a number of years.

Management of Cemetery Records and Public Information

The Council has a listing of all those interred in the cemetery to the best available knowledge and records. There are records which are incomplete.

These records are available on the Councils website or at the council office.

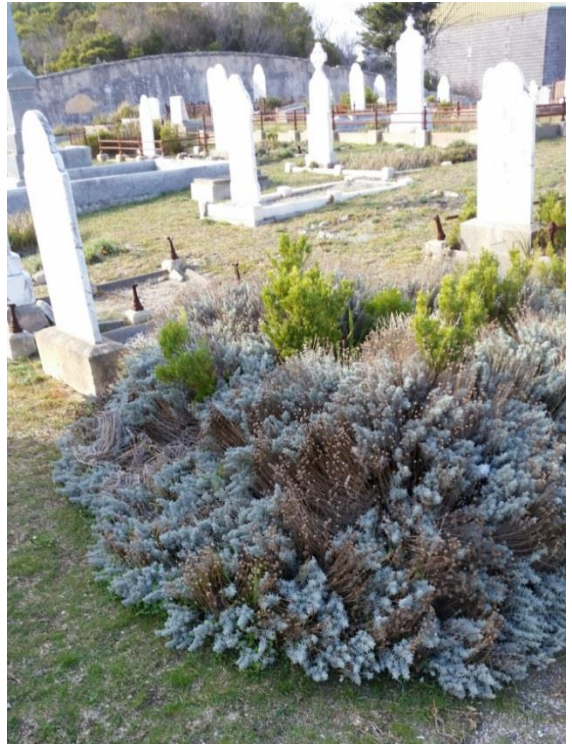
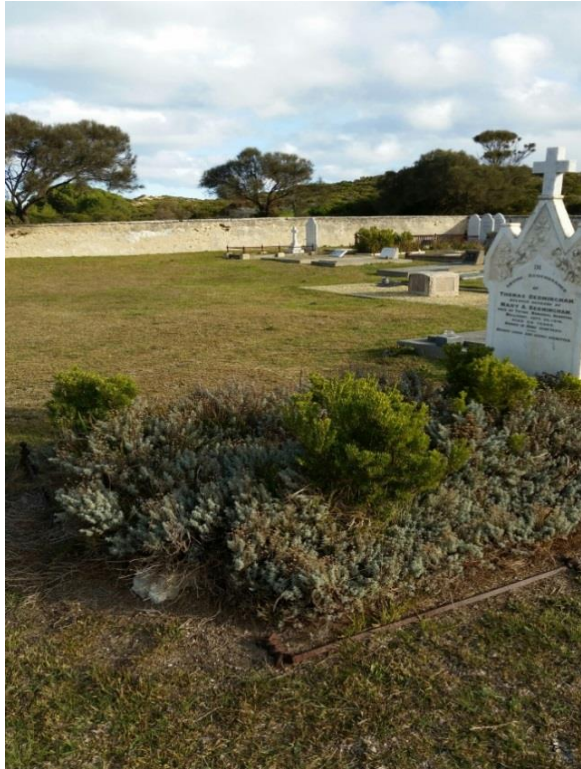
A plan showing records of internments within the historic section of the cemetery is located on the southern wall of the Sextons Hut.

It is planned to undertake the following works to enhance the provision of information to the public;

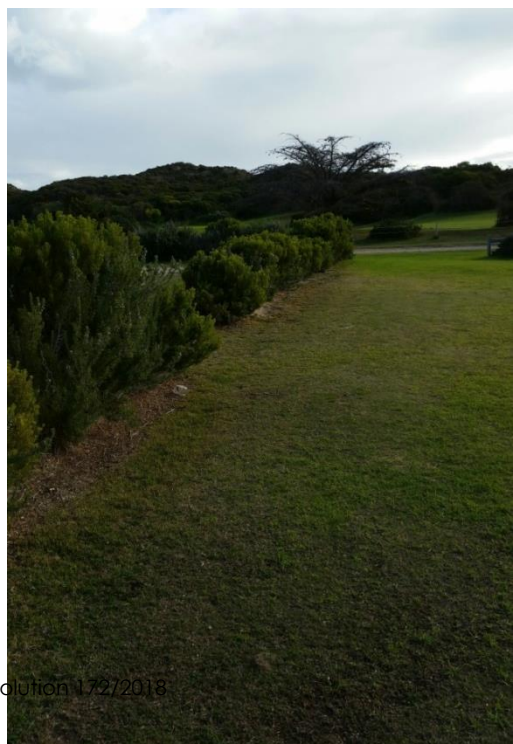
- a site map for all internments will be provided within the cemetery grounds,
- the internment records will be in electronic form available on Councils website including a photographic record of all grave sites,
- In cooperation with the "Friends of the Cemetery" simple plaques will be placed on unmarked graves that provide information as to who is interred in the unmarked graves.
- A fact sheet for volunteers and relatives who wish to undertake grave site and monument maintenance and restoration will be made publically available.

Landscape and Vegetation

Photos below provide a general view of the cemetery landscape



Grave sites within historic cemetery showing vegetation





The vegetation contained within the historic cemetery comprises of casuarinas trees with kikuyu and couch grass.

Individual grave sites have some bulbs, lavender and small native shrubs growing in them.

The vegetation contained within the operative section of the cemetery comprises of native grasses along with kikuyu and couch grass and hedges of rosemary.

Guidelines will be provided to assist Community groups and volunteers “friends of the cemetery” who wish to undertake planting within the cemetery and individual grave sites.

A policy regarding planting within grave sites and or planting additional species within the cemetery is to be developed.

Indigenous and Endemic Vegetation, Identification and Classification

There is no significant native vegetation contained within both the historic cemetery and the operative cemetery.

Invasive Vegetation and Animal Pests

The control of kikuyu and couch grass is managed by regular maintenance and there are no plans to remove these invasive grasses as they assist in controlling sand drift within the cemetery location.

There is no evidence of rabbits or wombats burrowing within the cemetery confines however there is evidence that both rabbits and wombats frequently graze on the lawn areas of the cemetery.

Should there be evidence of either rabbits or wombats burrowing within the cemetery they will be control in accordance with DEWNR guidelines.

The maintenance of the vegetation within the grave sites will be undertaken as follows.

Grave sites:

Carefully remove weeds preferably by hand, or poison with a glyphosate bioactive herbicide which does not damage stonework. Alternatively, carefully trim or mow or use a combination of these methods. Any specifically planted grave plants, should be carefully protected and retained.

General landscape areas:

These areas may be less sensitive than areas in proximity to graves. Management of vegetation will be undertaken by spraying and mowing.

Conservation of the Cemetery

New Monumentation/Memorialisation on Existing Graves and Within Historic section

There are two grave sites within the historic cemetery that will still be used into the future and the following principles will apply to these grave sites.

- New headstones should reflect the existing character of the area in which they will be located.
- Generally, new headstones should be of similar form and dimensions to those adjacent or close by.
 - New headstones should not be higher than the general height of the headstones in the immediate area.
 - The colour of new headstones should not be darker than those adjacent.
 - New grave plots can be marked by simple stone kerbing, low fencing, or have no surrounds.

New memorialisation of existing graves where additional family interments have occurred should be carefully considered. Additional inscriptions on the existing monument, separate from and below the original, or on another face; or by the use of a separate new tablet at the base of the existing monument, or at the foot of the grave. New tablets should be complimentary in material to the existing headstone.

Development of Infrastructure and Buildings

New structures should be carefully considered in relation to their visual impact upon the historic cemetery

Lighting and Electrical Supply

There is no power supply to the cemetery, Council in the future will give careful consideration regarding the provision of electricity to the cemetery

Water Supply and Use within the Cemetery Including Conservation and Irrigation

Whilst a water supply is provided to the cemetery the lawn areas of the cemetery are not irrigated and there are no plans to introduce irrigation of the vegetation within the cemetery. Irrigation can cause staining of the memorials and headstones and cause grave site to slump.

Storm Water Control and Drainage of the Cemetery Site

Not applicable due to the site topography and geology as the cemetery is located with the coastal dune system which allows water to quickly drain.

Storage, Sheds and Rubbish Areas

A storage shed is erected in the Council reserve well away from the cemetery in which to store the form work associated with constructing graves.

Minor tools and equipment are located within the Sextons Shed which forms part of the historic cemetery.

Any future infrastructure planned for the cemetery will use materials and forms that are appropriate to the design of the cemetery generally and reflect other elements in the cemetery. Any structure must comply with the visual constraints imposed by the heritage classification of the Historic Cemetery.

User Facilities - Toilets, Shelters, Seats, Bins

With the assistance of the Cemetery Advisory Group a long term plan for the cemetery will be developed and once adopted by Council will be an attachment to this document.

This plan will detail the infrastructure improvements as well as the location of the future expansion of sections of the cemetery

Columbaria, Mausoleums and Commemorative Sites

New structures within cemeteries for interments should be designed with the assistance of an architect or designer who is skilled in integrating structures into a heritage precinct.

Traffic and Circulation

Traffic and parking are well catered for due to the size of the site

Internal Roads and Paving - Surface and Maintenance

Internal paths, road ways and parking areas are constructed of crushed and compacted lime stone.

These need to be upgraded and maintained at a regular basis to reduce dust and water pooling in low areas dependent upon the weather.

The cemetery is well laid out for pedestrian traffic, however there are no internal paths

Car parking is limited however the nearby recreation ground is available for overflow car parking if required

Size and Type of Vehicles, Including Excavators, Allowable on Various Surfaces and in Specific Areas

Excavations for burials within the South, North and Lawn section of the cemetery is carried out by a backhoe or excavator.

Excavations within the historic section are carried out by small excavators that can manoeuvre within the historic section. Council may be required to dig graves within the historic section of the cemetery by hand if it is not possible to mechanically dig these graves.

Structure Plan

Council are working with the Cemetery Advisory Group to establish a structure plan which will guide council in the future development and expansion of the cemetery. Once this plan has been developed and approved by Council it will be attached to this plan.

Cemetery Maintenance

General Maintenance

Weed and invasive grasses control

Annual maintenance of open surfaced areas for car parking and walking

Regular mowing to respond to seasonal conditions.

Landscape maintenance should be undertaken in a manner which will not damage any of the existing grave sites, monuments or significant landscape elements. Mowing using ride on mowers or motor mowers should be undertaken away from sensitive landscape areas of native vegetation or existing grave sites which could be damaged by such invasive maintenance measures.

Removal of Rubbish

Rubbish collection on a weekly basis

Special Procedures for Particular Types of Grave Surrounds (Particularly Historic Graves)

Maintenance of historic grave sites and surrounds including general weeding and reinstatement of dislocated elements should be set out in the maintenance section of the management policies.

Landscape Maintenance and Mowing

Landscape maintenance should be undertaken in a manner which will not damage any of the existing grave sites, monuments or significant landscape elements. Mowing using ride on mowers or motor mowers should be undertaken away from sensitive landscape areas of native vegetation or existing grave sites which could be damaged by such invasive maintenance measures.

Fencing

Cemeteries are required to be fenced under Regulation. The historic wall must be maintained in a manner which continues its original form, structure and materials.

New fencing which requires maintenance should be repaired appropriately without damage to early elements.

In accordance with the Cemetery Regulations the Cemetery is required to be enclosed with a fence.

Control of Floral and Other Tributes on Graves

As part of maintenance, any damaged, deteriorated or dead tributes should be removed from graves after a reasonable period of time.

Reuse of Areas and Grave Plots

Graves and internments are issued in perpetuity.

Opportunities for Expansion and Types of Burials to be allowed

Opening up new areas for interment outside of historic areas should be undertaken carefully and the original plan of the cemetery not compromised by such new areas. It is better if these areas are physically separated by unused or landscaped land. Management policies need to be determined for the types of burials to be approved. There is a move towards 'natural' burials, but these must meet burial regulations. Simply monumented or non-monumented grave sites could also be considered.

Native vegetation must not be compromised by any expansion of burial areas within the Cemetery. It could be necessary to use separate cleared land for new graves to avoid potential conflict with the heritage values of old cemeteries.

An opportunity exists for the Council to establish a "*perpetual forest*" natural burial site and to permit natural burials.

The Council with the assistance of the Cemetery Advisory Group will prepare a cemetery structure plan which when completed and adopted by council will be an addendum to this plan.

This structure plan will detail future works and expansion areas associated with the cemetery

Security

There is little evidence of vandalism in the cemetery and therefore no measures need to be taken. Should it become evident that there is a vandalism problem then consideration will need to be given as to how this is managed.

Personal safety

There are a number of hazards to look out for when walking or doing work around cemeteries. As long as adequate precautions are taken accidents can generally be avoided.

Do not walk on grave sites: Soil overlying graves may gradually subside over time or may collapse when walked on.

Do not lean on headstones or monuments: As a result of soil collapse, monumentation may become unstable. If monuments collapse they may be irreparably damaged as well causing serious personal injury.

Do not use whipper snippers: whipper snippers can accidentally come into contact with fragile stone, metal or other loose objects. As well as potentially damaging grave monumentation, they can cause serious personal injury.

Snakes and other biting things: Snakes are a part of Australia's native fauna and may naturally belong in the areas of indigenous vegetation within the cemetery. Snakes are shy by nature and will only attack when threatened. Take care, however, especially in warm weather and where work is being undertaken in areas of dense, long grass that have been unattended for some time. Avoid killing snakes wherever possible.

Also be aware of ants and other biting or stinging insects in grasses and on graves.

Action a notice placed at the cemetery entrance advising people of their personal safety practices

Friends Groups/Volunteers – Management, Briefing and Supervision

Any work undertaken by volunteers within the cemetery must be done in accordance with councils Volunteer Policy (copy of policy attached to this plan)

Volunteer work must meet quality standards set in the management plan. This will avoid poor work which could degrade conservation and environmental values.

Maintenance guidelines Vegetation management

Maintenance guidelines Vegetation management	
Tree pruning and felling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree pruning and felling should always be carried out by an experienced and qualified arborist who will be insured against damage to property (including overhead power lines), people and possibly to the tree itself. • Removal of individual trees within a formal group or avenue may affect the cultural heritage value of the cemetery.
Selection of new trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some tree species that have commonly been planted in cemeteries and may contribute to their heritage value are now known to be invasive or have the potential to cause damage to people or property. A different species may be required to replace trees that have to be removed. • Appropriate new species should be sympathetic in character and contribute to the aesthetic and heritage values of the cemetery. Refer to Appendix for selection
Grave sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully remove weeds preferably by hand, or poison with a glyphosate bioactive herbicide which does not damage stonework. Alternatively, carefully trim or mow or use a combination of these methods. • Any specifically planted grave plants, such as bulbs or roses, should be carefully protected and retained.
General landscape areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including hedges, avenues of trees, ornamental garden beds, lawns etc. • These areas may be less sensitive than areas in proximity to graves. However, once the planting has been recorded it should be assessed as to its cultural and historic appropriateness, water needs and ease of maintenance (e.g. modern roses may be out of character). • Remove weeds as for grave sites and prepare a plan to replace any inappropriate planting.
Remnant native vegetation	There is no remnant native vegetation within the cemetery
Watering:	There is no watering of lawns or vegetation with the cemetery as it can cause slumping and collapse of graves.

Maintenance and Construction measures for the historic Cemetery

These basic tasks will ensure that no further deterioration occurs and will keep things in place until more complicated works can be arranged	
Location and collection of fragments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pieces of any damaged headstone or part of a monument such as lettering, tiles and other fragments should be collected together and kept temporarily at the relevant gravesite until appropriate repairs can be done. • If there is any risk of further damage on site, the fragments should be securely stored, clearly labelled and their location identified, for later reinstatement
Temporary placement of broken monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken pieces of headstones should be collected and laid on the grave with the inscription upwards. • These pieces should be set on a sloping bed of coarse aggregate to allow water run-off, and also allow the inscription to be read by visitors. • More permanent conservation should be carried out as soon as possible
Excavation to expose plinths or kerbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any soil or debris which has built up around the base of the grave or its surrounds should be carefully removed, using hand tools, to reduce sources of damp and deterioration. • Ground levels should slope gently away from the base of graves. • Check any removed soil for grave fragments such as lead lettering
Chocking beneath unsupported plinths and kerbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gaps beneath unsupported masonry of headstones and grave surrounds should be chocked with coarse stone and gravel bound with a stiff mortar made from low alkali cement. • This will provide some resistance to further erosion, until major conservation works can be done
Filling to counteract erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If erosion has occurred the ground surface should be built up with an outward sloping surface to direct water run-off away from the base of graves and prevent further erosion and undercutting
Cleaning Headstones and monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is possible to remove some long term dirt and organic growth on headstones if it is damaging the stone or inscriptions. • Remember, though, that old headstones do not have to be shiny and new-looking after cleaning. They should retain some evidence of their age and character. The following approach is considered the best: • Carefully check the condition of the headstone or monument. If the stone is cracking, splitting, flaking or scaling, or has a grainy surface, do not attempt to clean it. If it is subject to rising damp and sounds hollow when tapped, it should not be cleaned and should be handled carefully • Decide what the soiling is that you want to remove, and indeed whether it should be removed at all. The usual causes are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dirt, dust and grime from urban pollution 2. soot or smoke staining 3. organic growth (algae, fungi, lichens, mosses) 4. other stains from metals, oils or other materials 5. efflorescence from soluble salts in the stone • First brush gently, using only as much force as the condition of the headstone would indicate. This may be enough

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start any cleaning by using the most gentle method, soaking the headstone with clean water to soften the dirt and grime • Continue rinsing with clean water and gently brush with a soft bristle brush (natural or nylon bristles) using a circular motion. Organic growth can be gently prized off with wooden skewers or an icy pole stick. Do not use metal scrapers • Always start at the bottom and clean upwards to avoid any streaking or staining downwards. Rinse regularly while cleaning and keep brushes clean • If after patient work this does not move the soiling sufficiently, choose an appropriate material to assist with the cleaning. Start with a weak solution of non-ionic detergent like Kodak Photo-Flo (from photographic suppliers), or use the mildest dishwashing liquid available. Test first to make sure no film or residue is left on the stone • Test before you apply any cleaning materials. Do this in an inconspicuous small area on the headstone. Always thoroughly wet the monument with water before applying any chemical cleaning solutions. This prevents excessive penetration into the stone and softens the stains or soiling • Finally, rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all residues which might cause blotches or further staining. Cleaning solutions must not dry on a monument • If you need to use stronger cleaning methods get some expert advice. Make sure you use the most effective cleaning method for each case. One method won't solve all problems, and could damage stonework further <p><i>Remember, if you are in any doubt, get some expert assistance</i></p>
Leaning and falling monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headstones or other monuments on graves often show some degree of tilting or leaning. • This is not a problem unless the stone is in danger of falling due to its own weight, or the angle of leaning invites a push. • It is appropriate to leave headstones which are only tilting marginally. • The cause of tilting includes root growth, collapse of underground structures, variations in soils or clays, or inadequate drainage. • If straightening is required, a secure base should be created using compacted fill of firmly tamped soil, sand and gravel which will enable adequate drainage. • In all cases it is essential that the ground surface be adjusted to slope away from the monument. Headstones should be monitored to determine whether they are tilting further and need support. • The same approach should be used to straighten headstones still firmly set in sandstone plinths. • Any repairs to plinths should be carefully undertaken in a lime mortar (one part lime putty to two parts fine matching sand). • Repairs to sandstone should use sand in the mortar which matches the stone in grain size and colour as closely as possible.
Disassembled monuments (not broken)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monuments which have been knocked or fallen but not broken should be reassembled carefully and made stable. This may require dowels or carefully sited mortar or adhesives of appropriate composition. • Ensure the base or plinth is stable before resetting headstones and other elements.

Broken Monuments or Headstones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If headstones, or monuments such as crosses, have broken above their base or plinth, these should be repaired using threaded stainless steel or nonferrous dowels and pins. Adhesives should be used to hold the sections and dowels in place. Epoxy resins pre-mixed with fillers are most effective. • This type of work should be done by an experienced conservator or mason. • Alternatively, the headstone can be repaired using a back plate, smaller than the headstone but of the same material and thickness. • This can be either adhered with an acrylic or epoxy glue, or fixed with bronze or stainless steel pins, making sure the pins are shorter than the thickness of the two pieces to be joined. Other methods include attaching a metal strip on the back. • If the repaired headstone has no base and cannot be re-erected, it should be laid, but not stuck, on an appropriate sloping concrete or compacted gravel bed constructed in the grave top. • It is important to keep it in the correct plot.
Cracking masonry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masonry will crack due to pressure from misalignment or expanding metal dowels or fixings. • Straighten the masonry element or remove any rusting metal and replace it with new fixings isolated from stone work by lead lining or fillers. • Ensure any water run-off is directed away from the connection points of stone and metal fixings.
Spalling, fretting and delamination of stone monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of deterioration is almost always caused by rising damp or accumulation of corrosive salts or rainwater. Drainage and run-off must be improved and flaking stone removed or, where advisable, re-adhered with acrylic resin or stone consolidant. • Expert advice is needed for this process • Appendix 5 provides illustrated guidance for headstone repairs.
Inscriptions Carved inscriptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carved inscriptions should be generally brushed back and cleaned. • Re-blackening could be undertaken if required, using lamp black and linseed oil. • Re-carving of inscriptions is not generally recommended; however, if the original inscription is illegible, re-inscription could be undertaken by a monumental letter cutter. • The work should be guided by a clear and detailed photograph taken, if possible, well before the work becomes necessary. • It is also necessary to add a footnote or inconspicuous plaque which notes the fact that re-inscription of the original has taken place, and the year noted. • Alternatively a plaque fixed to an inconspicuous part of the grave site can note the original inscription which had been transcribed.
Loss of lead lettering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any lead letters which have fallen out of the headstone can often be found close by on the ground. • These should be retained and carefully replaced in the appropriate position. • Replacement of missing lead lettering with new letters requires expert assistance, and may not be necessary if the inscription can still be clearly read.
Fretting of inscriptions on stone monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is due to natural weathering, delamination of slate or rising damp.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all sources of moisture penetration are reduced or removed completely. Record any deteriorated inscriptions before they are lost entirely.
Adding new lettering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new lettering should be added to original inscriptions. • Any new inscriptions for new interment in family graves should be separated from the original and clearly marked as new with a current date.
Plinths and Kerbing Cracked or broken plinths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken plinths may also be dowelled together or repaired with lime mortar, following the procedure recommended for headstones.
Replacing Plinths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is possible to replace badly damaged and deteriorated plinths with appropriately cast concrete plinths and reset headstones into them, ensuring separation of the stone from the concrete by the use of fillers. • This will ensure the salts in the cement do not damage the stone.
Movement of kerbing -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any sandstone, slate or marble kerbing which exists should be carefully straightened if required, and it should be ensured that the ground level is sufficiently low as to not cause pressure on the kerbing or the blocks which hold it. A mixture of sand, gravel and soil can be used to create a secure base under areas of kerbing and surrounds which have moved out of original alignment. • Any simple, clean cracks in the masonry kerbing should be repaired with a lime mortar of one part lime putty to two parts fine washed matching sand
Grave Floors and Ledger Slabs Concrete and aggregate floors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often early graves are covered with concrete slabs, creating a floor which is often covered in gravel or aggregate. • Occasionally the concrete floors are tiled, usually with plain white tiles. • Concrete floors often fracture and frequently cave in due to subsidence below. • Where possible pieces of the concrete floor should be raised to level by packing earth or gravel beneath. This means they can be retained in situ and not replaced. However, if the floor is badly broken, it will need to be replaced and the new floor should be at the same level as the original. • Once all elements of the grave topping or tiling have been removed, the grave should be filled with earth and compacted gently. • A new level floor of 40-50mm depth of concrete should be installed with an allowance for expansion around the edges if kerbing is in place. • All elements of the existing grave including kerbing and headstones should be protected during the reinstatement or replacement of the concrete floor. • Ensure that the new concrete floor drains appropriately and water does not collect on the grave top. Low alkali type cement should be used for the concrete. • Once the top has cured the aggregate toppings or tiling should be replaced.
Tile repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing tiled grave tops or ledgers is difficult and should be undertaken with care. Accurate matching should be the aim, but this may be difficult. • Each case will need to be assessed on its merits and specialist advice should be sought if necessary.

Grave Floor/Topping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where grave floors have subsided or broken, the grave itself should be filled with compacted material (gravel and filling) and used to support the sections of the grave top which remain. • If a new grave top must be laid, this should be undertaken very carefully after filling of the grave site. The fill which is used to even up the surface must not allow water to pond beneath the topping, usually white or grey gravel, should be reused. If there is evidence of other topping, this should be matched. Extra topping can be added to level off grave floors which have sagged a little, but not collapsed. • Drainage holes through the kerbing or grave surrounds should be cleared and made workable. • Ledger slabs sit on top of grave toppings, often resting on the kerbing. If these have moved and are in one piece, they can be gently lifted and replaced in the correct position. • Kerbing may need to be reinstated to its original levels to support ledger slabs securely. It is recommended that any packing should be solid and inert. • Timber is not appropriate as it swells and shrinks with moisture changes.
Re-pointing of Joints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pointing of joints between stones in the monument must also be made sound to prevent water penetration. • Any jointing should be as fine as possible and match any existing on the grave or one similar in materials and design. • An appropriate mortar mix for re-pointing is a relatively dry mortar mix of one part lime putty: to two parts fine washed sand. • All mortar for fine stonework or rubble stonework should match the existing wherever possible in colour and texture. • When any re-pointing is done all excess mortar should be immediately removed from the face of the stonework, and not smeared across the stones.
Rusting of cast and wrought iron memorials and grave surrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many railings and fences around nineteenth and early twentieth century graves are constructed in cast iron or wrought iron, often unpainted. • This ironwork needs protection against corrosion, and in most cases a routine application of fish oil (Wattyl Killrust Fishoilene in a 50: 50 mix with mineral turps to help penetration into joints) or other metal preservative will inhibit further rust. • The railings should be gently brushed back with a bristle brush to remove loose, flaking iron scales prior to the application of any preservative surface. • This process should be undertaken in dry warm weather. It is not recommended that the grave surrounds be painted if they are currently unpainted.
Dislodged iron railing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An iron railing or fence should only be disassembled if the blocks on which it stands require replacement. • Loose sections can be strengthened by neatly tying with soft galvanized wire.

Broken cast iron railing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is possible but complex to recast broken sections of cast iron railings and expert advice should be sought if this is required.
Wooden Monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of moisture should be eliminated near wooden monuments and structures. • Any fungal or insect attack should be assessed by an expert and treatment which is the least damaging to the element be determined. • Any cleaning of timber monuments should be done as gently as possible and no pressurized systems should be used. • Any repairs should be undertaken in well-seasoned timber of the same species or an appropriate match. Seek advice from a good carpenter, builder or conservation architect as to the correct timber. • New work should be identified with a stamp, carving or plate with the date of the new work.
Painting and Protective Coatings on Stone and Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No protective coatings should be used on old stone or masonry. • If any original paint can still be seen on the monumentation this should not be removed with cleaning as this is evidence of original finishes. • To retain the early character of an historic cemetery it is probably better not to repaint any sections including old iron work. • This can be conserved as recommended in the section under metals in these guidelines.
Removal of Graffiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti should be removed as soon as possible, both to discourage further graffiti and to minimise damage to headstones and other historic materials. • Graffiti removal is technically complex and should be undertaken by skilled persons using appropriate techniques and materials. • Generally, solvents can cause inks and dyes to spread further into porous stonework, while poultices draw the staining material out. • Occupational Health and Safety requirements must be met when working with toxic chemicals.

The following schedules detail the records for the Historic cemetery

Robe District Cemetery Internment details Historic section (Listed in alphabetical order)	
Allotment Number	Name
L20	C Adams
L20	EF Adams
O80	W Allman
Q28	Anderson (review)
H208	A Anderson
H213	I Anderson
H213	I Anderson
K149	JA Anderson
H208	L Anderson
H213	W Anderson
J187	D Atkins
Q6	MA Atkinson
H120	AK Backler
M96	EM Backler
O83	HM Backler
M96	JF Backler
B298	TC Backler
M113	H Baird
M113	H Baird
M114	V Baird
K157	H Baldwin
K151	HH Baldwin
A424	AS Banks
A424	A Banks
A424	A Banks
P39	AS Banks
A424	DR Banks
A424	EJ Banks
A424	H Banks
A424	MM Banks
P39	SR Banks
D388	VP Banks
A424	WG Banks
A424	AMG Banks
B412	WI Banks
Q29	T Barber
I231	Barrowman review
I205	E Barrowman
I204	SD Barrowman
P41	Bates review
L139	A Battye
P46	Bay review
O85	T Beancock
O57	W Bennett
I206	GS Beresford
H327	A Bermingham
H328	A Bermingham

H326	E Bermingham
G340	EM Bermingham
H328	G Bermingham
H336	I Bermingham
G338	J Bermingham
G338	Bermingham
H326	MM Bermingham
E328	MA Bermingham
E247	MA Bermingham
G340	T Bermingham
K162	Bird
C273	G Blagg
O63	M Blagg
C273	S Blagg
C390	CT Bradley
C389	MM Bradley
B405	H Brennan
B410	M Brennan
B403	MJ Brennan
B408	A Brennan
B409	C Brennan
B410	J Brennan
B407	J Brennan
B406	M Brennan
K168	EM Brewer
J186	AE Bridgeland
J186	EL Bridgeland
J186	FGB Bridgeland
P47	HT Brooks
A423	B Brown
D384	DR Brown
A423	J Brown
A423	TB Brown
Q45	M Bryan
B295	Buck
H211	Burkin
D269	A Butcher
D269	I Butcher
K164	Caleb
P48	J Campbell
M106	AS Carland
P36	WR Catt
C284	J Chambers
D270	W Chambers
Q8	W Childs
K157	R Clark
O84	C Coleman
F237	E Collins
I202	E Collins
I202	R Collins
A301	L Cooper
I312	EJ Crowe
H326	E Crowe
I313	E Crowe
I312	J Crowe
H325	M Crowe

H325	M Crowe
I312	R Crowe
A414	R Cullen
E253	G Danby
K158	H Darby
K158	T Darby
D377	WG Davey
Q12	M Davis
Q12	RJ Davis
F238	AP Davison
H216	E Davison
M102	JWP Davison
M102	S Davison
H216	TL Davison
J178	W Davison
M101	AM Dawson
A299	CE Dawson
M94	JW Dawson
A299	SA Dawson
M93	VH Dawson
M101	W Dawson
G221	UCH DeBurgh
L145	EWM Derrington
I210	Dingle
J176	LE Dobinson
Q2	Child of Dodge
K150	E Domaschenz
J172	EE Domaschenz
J172	F Domaschenz
K150	G Domaschenz
J172	L Domaschenz
M96	LEA Domaschenz
M96	M Domaschenz
I323	TJ Doyle
C391	FJ Duffy
J182	A Dunn
I205	A Dunn
J182	J Dunn
J182	M Dunn
J182	MB Dunn
J182	R Dunn
Q5	Eagar review
J173	C Edgecombe
J173	Edgecombe review
J173	E Edgecombe
O70B	T Egan
Q10	EA Elliott
Q10	EJ Elliott
G225	G Elliott
Q22	JJ Elliott
Q22	ML Elliott
O57	R Elvage
Q16	CE Evans
Q7	L Evans

I318	MJ Featherstone
K147	A Fennell
K148	GMC Fennell
C274	JE Fennell
C274	MC Fennell
L140	J Finch
B286	AJ Fletcher
D383	AJ Fletcher
N64	D Fletcher
O60	EE Fletcher
O61	EL Fletcher
P40	E Fletcher
D380	H Fletcher
N64	J Fletcher
P40	J Fletcher
D380	MJ Fletcher
D380	S Fletcher
B286	WJ Fletcher
O61	W Fletcher
C397	M Fletcher
I198	D Flint
I197	DR Flint
I198	EF Flint
L129	H Flint
L129	HD Flint
M114	CR Forrest
M114	GD Forrest
N76	H Foster
N75	J Foster
N74	J Foster
N74	JE Foster
N62	E Fowler
L134	MA Fowler
O59	A Fox
D268	IE Fox
I199	MA Francis
I199	M Francis
Q17	A Gell
Q17	C Gell
L125	Gibson
J179	Gibson
K156	J Gibson
H212	Goddard
D266	E Goddard
D267	HM Goddard
E248	JM Goddard
K165	Godfrey
P44	G Gosse
D382	E Grant
Q18	RE Grice
L131	W Griffiths
Q21	EJ Grosse
P87	E Ham
P87	JH Ham
J171	C Hanel

B289	BCJ Hansford
M96	LAE Hansford
D385	AC Hateley
D385	EC Hateley
D385	HM Hateley
N68	S Hateley
N68	WD Hateley
E256	CHA Hayes
J176	EM Hayes
J176	ED Hayes
E258	F Hayes
D271	G Hayes
E259	GW Hayes
E256	G Hayes
D261	HM Hayes
D271	J Hayes
E256	JCG Hayes
D271	J Hayes
D261	MJ Hayes
E256	T Hayes
D261	W Hayes
E258	ME Hayes
Q20	M Hayward
N66A	E Hazell
I200	C Henderson
M97	E Hendy
M97	JS Hendy
M97	W Hendy
O71	Several Highlanders
C278	CH Hill
K151	HB Hill
K160	B Hodges
A419	T Hogan
L138	J Hooper
L138	M Hooper
M109	Horsnall
G232	LM Horsnall
G232	EM Hotson
G232	J Hotson
A309	EV Howe
D386	E Hudson
D386	HEJ Hudson
M95	KL Hunt
M95	MA Hunt
G228	A Hutchinson
I206	RR Hutchinson
I196	AJ Jackson
O70	A Jackson
I204	ET Jackson
L123	LM Jackson
L123	M Jackson
I203	MA Jackson
I203	R Jackson
I204	WH Jackson
I203	W Jackson

N69	Jacquier
F241	HB Jacquier
F241	IJ Jacquier
K167	D Jeffrey
K167	M Jeffrey
K167	S Jeffrey
M110	Child of J Jenkins
M110	Female child of J Jenkins
M110	J Jenkins
M110	S Jenkins
A413	WP Kain
L124	A Kerr
L144	A Kerr
Q6D	Z Kershaw
Q3	L Kippist
B290	EJ Krause
B290	P Krause
NAX	E Lannan
NAX	TA Lannan
C276	AM Lea
C275	CVS Lea
P43	ET Lea
P43	H Lea
O81	J Lea
C275	JW Lea
O81	LA Lea
F245	WH Lea
P43	E Lea
Q6C	Lee review
E364	AM Ling
A305	AB Ling
I205	EEMM Ling
Q22	EJ Ling
A305/306	EA Ling
P50	G Ling
E364	HE Ling
A395	Review
D379	MA Ling
P51	S Ling
P51	SE Ling
D379	WP Ling
P53	WS Ling
J188	JW Lord
J185	M Lord
J185	W Lord
MSouth	M.I.F.R.
N66	CR Maddox
G230	EB Magor
O89	Marshall review
N69	Martin review
D268	AP Martin
D268	FA Martin
D260	JT Martin
P42	JT Martin
P42	MT Martin

H218	A McBain
H219	D McBain
H219	GWL McBain
H218	J McBain
D378	A McCraig
O84	McCallum review
A415	BM McConville
H331	A McDonald
N78	Child McDonald
N78	Child McDonald
Q6	E McDonald
D272	Dr. McFarlane
Q13	M McFayden
P52	AM McGlaughlin
H329	E McGlaughlin
H329	J McGlaughlin
H329	J McGlaughlin
P52	T McGlaughlin
M113	RH McGuinness
K155	A McInnis
K155	C McInnis
L118	EM McInnis
L118	SGD McInnis
G224	P McIntyre
G224	R McIntyre
G224	Trooper NK McIntyre
J180	J McKay
B401	JJ McKenny
B401	WF McKenny
Q27	McKenzie
L141	EF McKenzie
L116	HJ McKenzie
L141	ME McKenzie
J181	D McKinnon
C395	C McLaren
F354	JJ McLaren
C395	T McLaren
M107	EJ McLean
A299	DE McLeod
A299	SA McLeod
Q4	M McNicol
NAY	P McQueen
K155	D McRae
Q29	Child of Melville
L145	J Michael
L143	C Morris
L143	M Morris
E255	WG Moule
K159	Mulligan
K159	Mulligan
I195	A Munro
K160	D Munro
J169	E Munro
I195	M Munro
K160	N Munro

Q30	GRM Mustarde
Q30	ME Mustarde
Q30	RM Mustarde
Q30	TWM Mustarde
K153	H Mutrie
Q1	Native Child
B295	I Noble
B295	M Noble
Q4	C Nunan
P34	D Nunan
P35	G Nunan
Q4	J Nunan
P34	J Nunan
Q4	JJ Nunan
N65	B O'Keefe
I324	FR O'Keefe
J184	G Omerod
J184	J Omerod
D263	FE Owen
D263	FE Owen
M99	HC Paddon
L122	J Paddon
L122	J Paddon
C276	C Parker
P32	D Paterson
Q13	J Paterson
O70	G Pavott
F240	Payne
K161	JP Payne
J175	A Pearson
J175	J Pearson
J175	J Pearson
H217	S Perks
O88	A Petney
E257	A Pickett
B294	FJ Pierce
B297	WL Pinches
A418	E Pine
G232	H Powell
G232	R Powell
K166	Rackham
K165	GE Rackham
Q92	Reed
F245	J Reid
F245	S Reid
B401	K Reilly
P38	P Reilly
M111	Remington
M111	MIF Remington
O80	W Rewell
O88	AE Roach
L146	CFL Roberts
O84	J Robertson
O84	WG Robertson
K152	A Rogers

K152	Child of E Rogers
L142	JH Rowley
P37	JMc Russell
Q10	MJ Russell
P37	R Russell
E373	A Ryan
C400	B Ryan
C399	BC Ryan
D386	E Ryan
E375	I Ryan
E365	JH Ryan
C400	J Ryan
C400	M Ryan
F373	MM Ryan
D385	MA Ryan
C387	PJ Ryan
C387	P Ryan
F242	E Sager
F242	LN Sager
D392	DM Samwell
D264	E Samwell
D264	ES Samwell
D265	H Samwell
D265	WL Samwell
O58	Sargent
O58	W Sargent
C281	AM Savage
A302	AW Savage
J183	C Savage
C282	C Savage
J183	G Savage
A302	GW Savage
J183	H Savage
J177	J Savage
J177	W Savage
J183	W Savage
I205	AH Scott
I206	JB Scott
L135	H Scouter
C394	JE Sears
Q9	J Semmens
Q14	E Seymour
Q15	H Seymour
O91	MJ Skerrett
J193	J Smeaton
K159	C Smith
O56	DEC Smith
K159	G Smith
O90	J Smith
O90	M Smith
J189	MA Smith
O56	T Smith
O90	W Smith
O70B	A Smyth
O70B	J Smyth
A416	BJ Sneath

M104	CG Sneath
M104	EM Sneath
B404	HJ Sneath
B404	ME Sneath
F352	ME Sneath
M105	R Sneath
M104	S Sneath
F355	V Sneath
M105	WG Sneath
F235	EW Squire
B288	FS Squire
F235	J Squire
E369	A Stanhope
E370	EJ Stanhope
J190	L Stanway
A308	MEA Stead
D262	M Steed
D262	W Steed
J316	E Stephens
J191	E Stockdale
J191	RN Stockdale
M108	C Suding
L133	CF Tanner
J187	J Taylor
J187	JNO Taylor
J189	W Taylor
C285	FG Thomas
J194	MA Tilley
M100	M Tippet
J174	M Tolmer
L133	CF Turner
K163	W Vansittart
I207	JM Vaughan
A303	BE Vearing
K148	ER Vearing
L119	EJ Vearing
L130	JH Vearing
A303	TG Vearing
L132	FA Walker
O82	H Walker
O55	Wallace
D381	HF Ward
D381	JG Ward
F236	W Warren
F236	W Warren
F234	AC Warren
F236	C Warren
F234	ER Warren
F234	RRA Warren
F236	R Warren
B279	A Watson
B292	CA Watson
B291	J Watson
B280	K Watson
E368	EA Wehrmuller

E368	N Wehrmuller
A310	AC Went
N62	FA Werchon
?	E Westland
H215	G Westland
O61	GD Westland
H215	LJ Westland
O61	ML Westland
O70	EM Whitbread
L127	H Wilkins
L126	SA Wilkins
C283	T Williams
F343	C Wilson
F243	CR Wilson
F243	CR Wilson
F244	CR Wilson
F244	EA Wilson
F243	HWB Wilson
F434	J Wilson
P54	J Wilson
F244	J Wilson
F244	W Wilson
G226	AM Witmitz
G226	EM Witmitz
G227	HC Witmitz
E249	NAW Witmitz
G226	PS Witmitz

The cemetery records for the remainder of the Cemetery are available on Councils website or for inspection at the Council office.

Document History:	Version No:	Issue Date:	Description of Change:
	1.0		New Document

Distribution and Review of Management Plan

All stakeholders and interested groups and individuals should be encouraged to comment on the Management Plan for the cemetery.

The plan should be monitored and reviewed after 12 months in operation. Any revisions can be put in place at that stage. After that time 3-5 yearly reviews will probably be sufficient.