

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan 2026

Phillips/Pilkington Architects +
Stevens Architects
for Town of Gawler Council



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*Phillips/Pilkington Architects and their consultant team
acknowledge that we work on the traditional lands of the
Kurna People. Willaston Cemetery is also located on the
traditional lands of the Kurna People. We pay our respects
to Elders past and present and recognise their continuing
spiritual connection to these lands and waters.*

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Willaston Cemetery was included on the State Heritage Register in 2001. It is recognised as a place of significant historical and cultural value for its outstanding examples of ironwork and monumentation together with the remnant vegetation that surrounds the Cemetery.

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“A detailed Master Plan for the site should be prepared to guide future development including accommodation of new interments, planting and landscape management, vehicle and pedestrian management and infrastructure works, taking into account the policies and recommendations of this report. A Master Plan will assist in identifying specific priorities, timings, responsibilities and costs for delivery of new work.”

Phillips/Pilkington Architects were engaged by Council to prepare a Master Plan which builds on the recommendations in the Conservation and Management Plan.

The Master Plan proposes a staged program of improvements to enhance the amenity of the Cemetery and support its ongoing conservation.

Proposed works include:

- Rationalisation of traffic movements, with a one way vehicular movement system proposed.
- Upgrade of the entrance with relocation of the existing spoil dump site to a discrete location in the western corner of the cemetery.
- Development of new public toilets and shade structures adjacent to the entrance.

The following Vision Statement and Guiding Principles have been developed through consultation with a range of stakeholders and careful consideration of the values and outcomes that are critical to the ongoing preservation and management of the Cemetery.

The Vision and Guidelines are intended to serve as touchstones for the development and implementation of the Master Plan. All proposed works undertaken implementing the Master Plan should refer back to the Vision and Guiding Principles to ensure they are being honoured.

Vision Statement

Willaston Cemetery is a place for memorial and reflection where the community can honour its history. It is a place that welcomes all visitors and provides a sanctuary for the deceased and the bereaved who remember them.

Guiding Principles

- 1. Honour the history of the cemetery and tell it’s stories.**
- 2. Respect the sanctity of the cemetery and it’s role within the community.**
- 3. Balance the need for quiet contemplation with the cemetery’s value as a public space.**
- 4. Protect and enhance the ecosystem of the cemetery and promote its environmental value.**
- 5. Ensure the cemetery can remain in use and support its financial sustainability into the future.**



IN LOVING MEMORY OF
FRANCES ELEANOR WINCEY.
DIED JAN 7TH 1897
AGED 36 YEARS.
Also
WILLIAM FAULKNER WINCEY
SON OF ABOVE. DIED OCT^R 31ST 1894
AGED 57 YEARS.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ANTHONY BRUCE BARNETT
DIED JAN 14TH 1892
AGED 36 YEARS.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
WILLIAM BARNETT SEN.
WHO DIED AT CALEDONIA 9. 1889
AGED 90 YEARS.
Also
MARGARET.
WHO DIED MARCH 4. 1882
AGED 75 YEARS.
Also
CHARLES A. BARNETT
SON OF W^M BARNETT.
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 23. 1888
AGED 31 YEARS.

Also
ROBERT HENRY BARNETT
WHO DIED OF W^M BARNETT.
DIED IN CALEDONIA
AGED 19 YEARS.
Also
EMILY M. BARNETT

IN MEMORIAM
REV. J. H. LEWIS
PASTOR
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
CALEDONIA.
DIED JAN 14. 1892
AGED 75 YEARS.

1.0 Introduction

Willaston Cemetery was included on the State Heritage Register in 2001. It is recognised as a place of significant historical and cultural value for its outstanding examples of ironwork and monumentation together with the remnant vegetation that surrounds the Cemetery.

In December 2024, Council adopted a new Conservation and Management Plan for Willaston Cemetery, prepared by Phillips/Pilkington Architects and their consultant team. A key recommendation of the Conservation and Management Plan was the preparation of a Master Plan for the site.

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- Upgrade of the entrance with relocation of the existing spoil dump site to a discrete location in the western corner of the cemetery.
- Development of new public toilets and shade structures adjacent to the entrance.
- Planting of a new avenue of trees to replace the Cypress Avenue leading to the central columbarium.
- Creation of shaded seating areas at key nodes within the cemetery.
- Reinforcement of Central Columbarium to strengthen the circular cemetery centrepiece, developing increased opportunities for inurnment.
- Protection of the remnant vegetation surrounding the cemetery.
- Gradual replacement of the Sugar Gums, prioritising those within or adjacent to the remnant vegetation.
- Engagement of an Acoustic Engineer to explore options to mitigate sound impact from Sturt Highway.

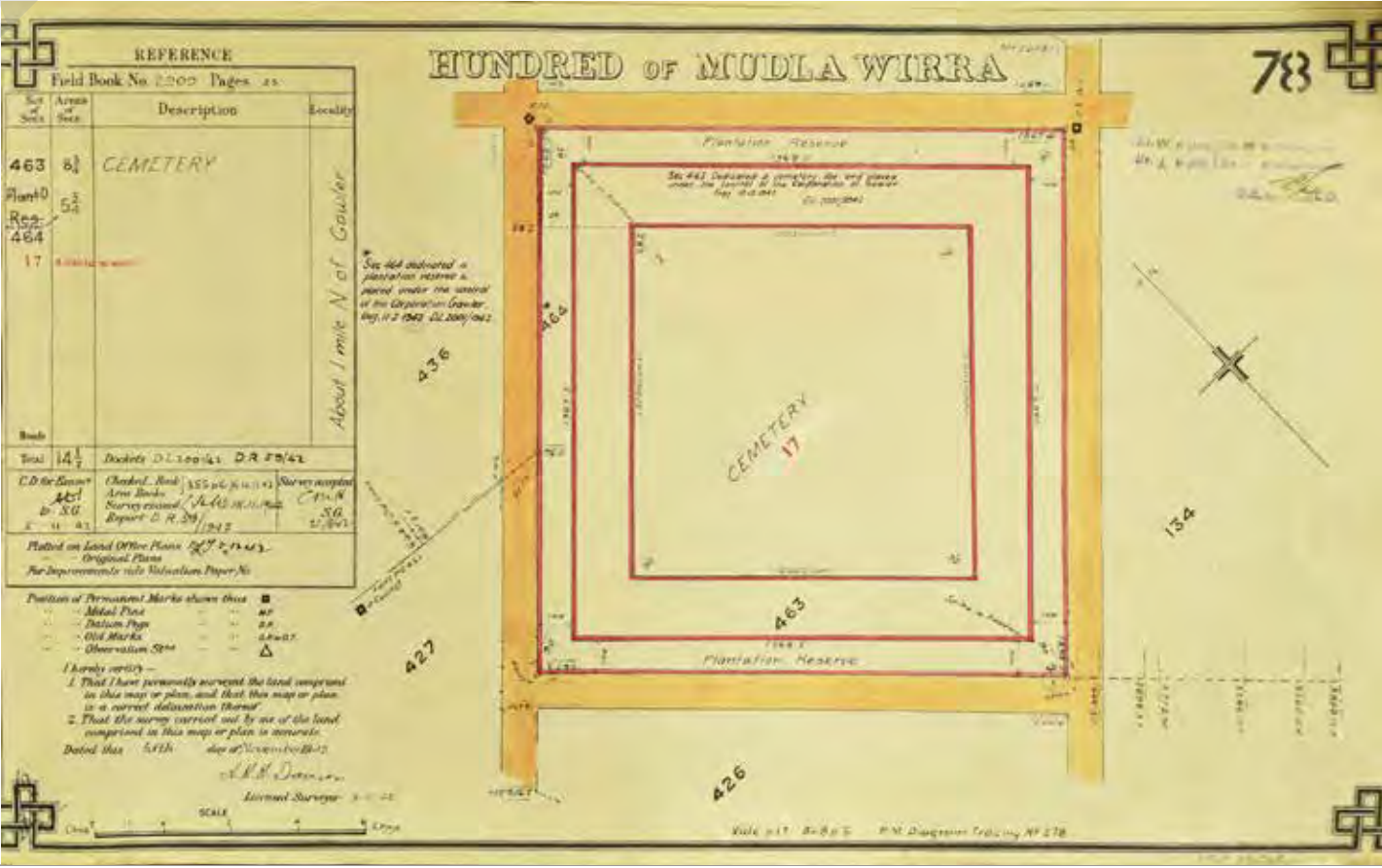


Figure 1.1 Satellite photo showing the relationship of Willaston Cemetery to Gawler [NearMaps, 2024].



Figure 1.2 Satellite photo showing Willaston Cemetery within surrounding context [NearMaps, 2024].

Figure 1.3 Survey of Willaston Cemetery, c. 1942 [SRSA, Hundred of Mudla Wirra Survey Diagram Book, page 78.]



1.1 Location

Willaston Cemetery is located between the Sturt Highway and Dawkins Avenue. Chamberlain Road runs along the north-eastern boundary and Cemetery Road defines the south-western edge of the site. The entry to the Cemetery is located on Dawkins Avenue.

The Cemetery site is made up of three parcels of land in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra. The three parcels are:

- Section 464, Crown Reserve 5755/671 (designated in 1942 as “Plantation Reserve”)
- Section 463 Certificate of Title 5721/101 (Cemetery Reserve)
- Section 17 Crown Reserve 5776/101 (Original Cemetery area)

Willaston Cemetery is located in the Local Government Area of the Town of Gawler and is maintained and operated by the Town of Gawler Council.

1.2 Heritage Status

Willaston Cemetery was entered onto the SA Heritage Places Register on the 8th of November 2001. The State Heritage ID for Willaston Cemetery is 18316.

The description in the Heritage Places Database states that the Willaston Cemetery is “One of the first large public cemeteries to be established after the passing of the Regulation of Cemeteries Act in 1862, the [cemetery] reflects contemporary social attitudes towards the location, management and layout of cemeteries in the mid 19th century. It contains the graves of some of South Australia’s most significant industrial figures and is noted for its high quality monuments and outstanding collection of cast iron work, associated with Gawler’s role as an industrial centre.”

Willaston Cemetery is currently listed under the following criteria:

a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State’s history

Formally established in 1866, the Willaston Cemetery is one of the first of the larger public cemeteries to be opened after the passing of the Regulation of Cemeteries Act 1862. This Act addressed issues such as cemetery management, record keeping and health matters which had been of increasing concern to the public since the early 1840s.

The move from the original Gawler Cemetery in Murray Street to the site at Willaston reflected contemporary thoughts that cemeteries were a health hazard, and illustrates the move towards better organised and managed public cemeteries located away from centres of population. For most of the 19th century Gawler and Port Adelaide were the most significant manufacturing centres outside of Adelaide. The Willaston Cemetery contains memorials to a number of significant South Australians associated with the development of South Australia and Gawler, including the explorer John McKinlay, miller Walter Duffield, manufacturers James Martin, May brothers, David Thomson, author and MPE. H Coombe and others.

e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative , aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

The Cemetery at Willaston features iron-work and monuments of an exceptionally high quality.

The fine collection of cast iron railings in the Cemetery, as well as the imposing cast iron entrance gate and fence, are associated with the significant industrial history of Gawler, as the Cemetery displays some of the finest iron lacework produced by the significant Gawler foundries. This is appropriate for the burial place of some of the State’s most significant industrial figures, some of whom were associated with significant technical and creative achievements using iron. The Cemetery also contains a good representative selection of 19th century monuments.

In addition, the Cemetery layout is notable for its distinctive diamond pattern with strong diagonal elements, not known elsewhere in large scale public cemeteries.”

1.3 Regulatory Framework

A number of regulations and standards influence and guide development at Willaston Cemetery. This section provides an overview of key regulation and standards that apply to the cemetery. Other regulations and standards may also apply to specific types of work or development.

The Burial and Cremation Act 2013

The *Burial and Cremation Act 2013* and the *Burial and Cremation Regulations 2014* sets out the requirements for interment of human remains.

- The Act prescribes the manner in which human remains are to be:
- Identified, handled, stored and transported
 - Disposed of - either by burial or cremation
 - Identified and the manner of death confirmed before disposal authorisations and permits are issued.

- The Act also set out requirements for the:
- Establishment, management and closure of cemeteries, natural burial grounds and crematoria
 - Issue, duration and renewal of interment rights
 - Ownership, maintenance and removal of memorials

Heritage Places Act 1993

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* make provision for the identification, recording and conservation of places and objects. The *Heritage Act* sets out the criteria for assessing and describing the significance of State Heritage places such as Willaston Cemetery.

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

The *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* regulates development within South Australia by setting out the rules with respect to the design, construction and use of buildings, infrastructure, facilities and environments. Under this Act, any works at a State Heritage place that involve *the demolition, removal, conversion, alteration or painting of, or addition to, the place, or any other work that could materially affect the heritage value of the place* are considered as development and will require Development Approval.

Referral to Heritage SA

Proposals to undertake development of a State Heritage Place may be referred by the Relevant Authority to the Minister responsible for administering the Heritage Places Act 1993, for consideration of impact on the heritage values of the State Heritage Place.

The Relevant Authority decides if a referral is required. The State Heritage Place Overlay 'Procedural Matters (PM) Referrals', identifies the types of development involving a State Heritage Place that typically require referral.

Officers within Heritage South Australia (Heritage SA) in the Department for Environment and Water are the Minister's delegate for advice on referred development applications. Generally, Heritage SA can support the proposal and direct conditions of approval, or direct refusal if heritage values are unacceptably compromised.

Regulated and Significant Trees

The definition of regulated and significant trees and the requirements regarding their management or removal are outlined in the Planning and Design Code and governed by the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Native Vegetation Act 1991

The *Native Vegetation Act 1991* provides incentives and assistance to landowners in relation to the preservation and enhancement of native vegetation and aims to control the clearance of native vegetation. The Act generally does not apply to planted native species.

Australian Standard AS 4204-1994 Headstones and Cemetery Monuments

This standard was written with the objective of enabling cemetery authorities and monumental masons to specify minimum structural design criteria, performance, installation and renovation requirements for headstones and cemetery monuments so that these may have a minimum service life of 50 years.

1.4 Project Aims and Scope

Project Aims

The aim of this Master Plan is to provide a staged implementation strategy for progressive improvements to the cemetery which address current issues, which include:

- Encroachment within the encircling perimeter vegetation zone.
- Uncontrolled vehicular movement throughout the cemetery.
- Poor quality amenities, including visitor toilets.
- Lack of shade and seating opportunities.
- Unsightly dump site adjacent to the visitor entrance for excess spoil from recently dug graves.
- Deterioration of grave sites due to subsidence in part as a result of previous drainage issues.
- Creation of a lawn cemetery at odds with the historic grave sites.

The Master Plan also seeks to address:

- Accommodation of new interments and burial capacity.
- Entrance area, including paving, gates and fencing.
- Stormwater management including impact on native vegetation.
- Services including lighting and security.
- Spoil location and visitor amenity, such as toilets.
- Development of former Pauper’s grave area.
- Signage and row markers.
- Interpretation opportunities.
- Maintenance access.
- Integration of lawn cemetery and Precious Souls.
- Planting and landscape management.
- Vehicle and pedestrian movement.

Project Scope

The scope is the whole of the cemetery site. It includes:

- The central cemetery area, monuments and landscaping
- The Cemetery Reserve including monuments and landscaping
- The outer remnant native vegetation area
- The surrounding road verges

Exclusions

Services that are outside of the scope of this Master Plan are:

- Acoustic assessment of traffic noise from the Sturt Highway.

1.5 Detailed Brief

A detailed brief was prepared in consultation with the Town of Gawler and key stakeholders.

Burial capacity & types of burials

Relevant CMP Policies: 1, 3, 7, 29

The Master Plan will explore opportunities for accommodating additional burial capacity within the existing cemetery. Evolving trends in burial and memorialisation will also be explored including ways to meet the growing demand for cremation and inurnment. This includes:

- Identification of potential additional burial space through analysis of cemetery landscape, roadways/paths, traffic and maintenance requirements
- Additional capacity for inurnment provided through proposed works
- Identification of opportunities for memorialisation (where no burial or inurnment occurs)

Sugar Gums and New Trees

Relevant CMP Policies: 23, 24, 26, 27

Some sugar gums will be identified for removal as part of proposals within the Master Plan. The Master Plan will provide guidance on appropriate replacement trees for the existing sugar gums within the cemetery area. The Master Plan will also explore ways that material from trees that are removed can be reused and incorporated on site. Outcomes include:

- Removal of sugar gums and non-native pines along south west and south east roadways within the cemetery and replacement with Eucalyptus Porosa (Mallee Box)
- Removal of sugar gums within the area impacted by upgrades to the main entry
- Reuse of timber on site as logs for habitat, seating and edging. Also potential for use for fencing and benches

Cemetery Landscape

Relevant CMP Policies: 1, 23, 24, 25, 27

The Master Plan will provide plans and guidelines for the development of landscape improvements within the cemetery. Landscape proposals will enhance the existing historic layout of the cemetery, improve amenity within the cemetery by providing additional shade and seating, and assist with managing storm water and salinity on the site. Landscape proposals will include identification of appropriate materials and plant species.

- Identification of focus areas for landscape improvements to deliver value for money outcomes
- Selection of appropriate, durable, low maintenance materials and plants that reduce ongoing maintenance and costs
- Enhancement of the ecological value of the cemetery through water management, appropriate plant selections and use of sustainable materials

Pedestrian and vehicle movement

Relevant CMP Policies: 1, 8, 11, 12, 13

Pedestrian and vehicle movement within the cemetery will be considered within the Master Plan in order to improve safety, reduce maintenance issues and improve amenity within the cemetery.

- Restrict vehicle access into unsuitable areas that have potential to cause damage to burial sites or injury to the public.
- Create clear delineation between vehicle and pedestrian areas through surface treatment, landscaping and discreet signage

Storm water management

Relevant CMP Policies: 1, 12, 13, 28

The Master Plan will consider ways to improve storm water management and drainage within the cemetery to enhance amenity, reduce maintenance, and provide environmental benefit.

- Retain water within site where possible through Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles and reduce run off and erosion
- Reconfigure storm water to remove side entry pits, improve drainage, and reduce risk and maintenance

1.5 Detailed Brief (contd.)

Entrance upgrades

Relavent CMP Policies: 1, 8, 25

- Improvements to the Main Entry to the cemetery to enhance the visitor experience of arrival at the cemetery, provide interpretive and information opportunities, and clarify vehicle and pedestrian movement through the main entry.
- Formalise car parking on Cemetery Road and the side entry point for vehicle access.
 - Refurbish the historic gates and fence
 - Limit access through gates to pedestrians and ceremonial occasions
 - Relocate the spoil bin and replace existing toilet facilities.
 - Upgrade landscaping and planting around entry

Native/remnant vegetation

Relavent CMP Policies: 29, 30,31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36

- Protect and explore opportunities for enhancing the remnant native vegetation within the cemetery site.
- Proposed works are to have minimal impact on the remaining remnant vegetation to the cemetery perimeter
 - Proposed landscape improvements within the cemetery can support and enhance the ecological value of the cemetery by prioritising selection of endemic plant species

Site infrastructure and amenity

Relavent CMP Policies: 1, 8, 12, 13

- The Master Plan will explore opportunities for improving site amenities and infrastructure such as toilets, bins, taps, seating and shade.
- Replace toilets at main entry in existing location.
 - Consolidate services such as switchboards, irrigation controllers, etc. within new toilet facilities
 - Consolidate bins, taps, signage, etc around redeveloped key focal pints to reduce visual clutter across site
 - Provide guidelines and templates for furniture, bins and other infrastructure items that are in keeping with the historic setting and proposed improvements

Signage and interpretation

Relavent CMP Policies: 18, 21, 35, 37

- Wayfinding and general signage should be consistent across the site and in keeping with its setting. The Master Plan will provide guidance on incorporation of interpretive elements into proposed works.
- Develop templates and strategy for new signage within the cemetery
 - Develop interpretive design strategy that can be implemented as part of Master Plan works

Noise management

Relavent CMP Policies: 20

The site is negatively impacted by traffic noise from Sturt Highway. Detailed acoustic analysis investigation of potential solutions are beyond the scope of this Master Plan. Detailed analysis by an Acoustic Engineer is required to properly understand the noise impacts of highway traffic and test the feasibility of mitigation strategies.

1.6 Methodology

The Master Plan has been prepared with reference to the Conservation and Management Plan and follows the standards and principles set out in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, the Burra Charter.

Consultant Team

A team of consultants with relevant expertise in heritage, cemeteries and native vegetation has provided input into the CMP. This team includes:

- Stevens Architects (Heritage and Cemetery advice)
- CPR (Civil & Structural Engineers)
- TCL (Landscape Architects)
- Phil Weaver & Associates (Traffic Engineer)
- Malloway Studio (Signage & Interpretation)
- DCWC (Cost Consultant)

Consultation

Consultation with key stakeholders was an important part of the preparation of this report. Consultation provides important context for the Council and community expectations for the cemetery, as well as insight into the issues that are important to the community.

1.7 Consultation

Summary

Consultation has focused on engagement with Council staff and the Friends of Willaston Cemetery. An initial consultation session was held with Friends of Willaston Cemetery on 10 November 2025. The consultant team spent a day at the Willaston Cemetery, meeting with Council Management and Maintenance staff. A productive workshop was held on 9 December 2025, with members of the consultant team, Council staff and Councillors, Friends of Willaston Cemetery, and other interested members of the community.

The workshop was a valuable exercise to develop a vision for the Master Plan and to help clarify challenges and priorities. There were some clear common themes regarding the historical value of the cemetery and its value to the community, both as a physical location and through its role in facilitating connections with the past. It is clear that the setting of the cemetery and its layout are important and that all are able to access this unique place and its stories - in person as well as digitally. It is also clear that there is a strong desire to continue to use the cemetery for new burials and memorials. The cemetery does face challenges including how to manage historic elements that require ongoing maintenance, managing capacity, and funding.



▲ Figure 1.4 Word cloud illustrating stakeholders' perception of cemetery



▲ Figure 1.5 Word cloud illustrating stakeholders' aspirations for the cemetery's future

1.8 Site History

The Willaston Cemetery, established in 1866, forms a major part of Gawler’s cultural landscape and reflects evolving attitudes toward public health, urban planning, and memorial practices across South Australia. Its origins lie in the limitations of the original Gawler Cemetery, created in the early years of settlement following the 1839 Gawler Special Survey. As Gawler grew through the 1840s and 1850s—driven by mining activity at Kapunda and Burra and the spread of agriculture across the Adelaide Plains—the inadequate condition and location of the original burial ground became a significant public concern.

From Original Cemetery to Public Health Crisis

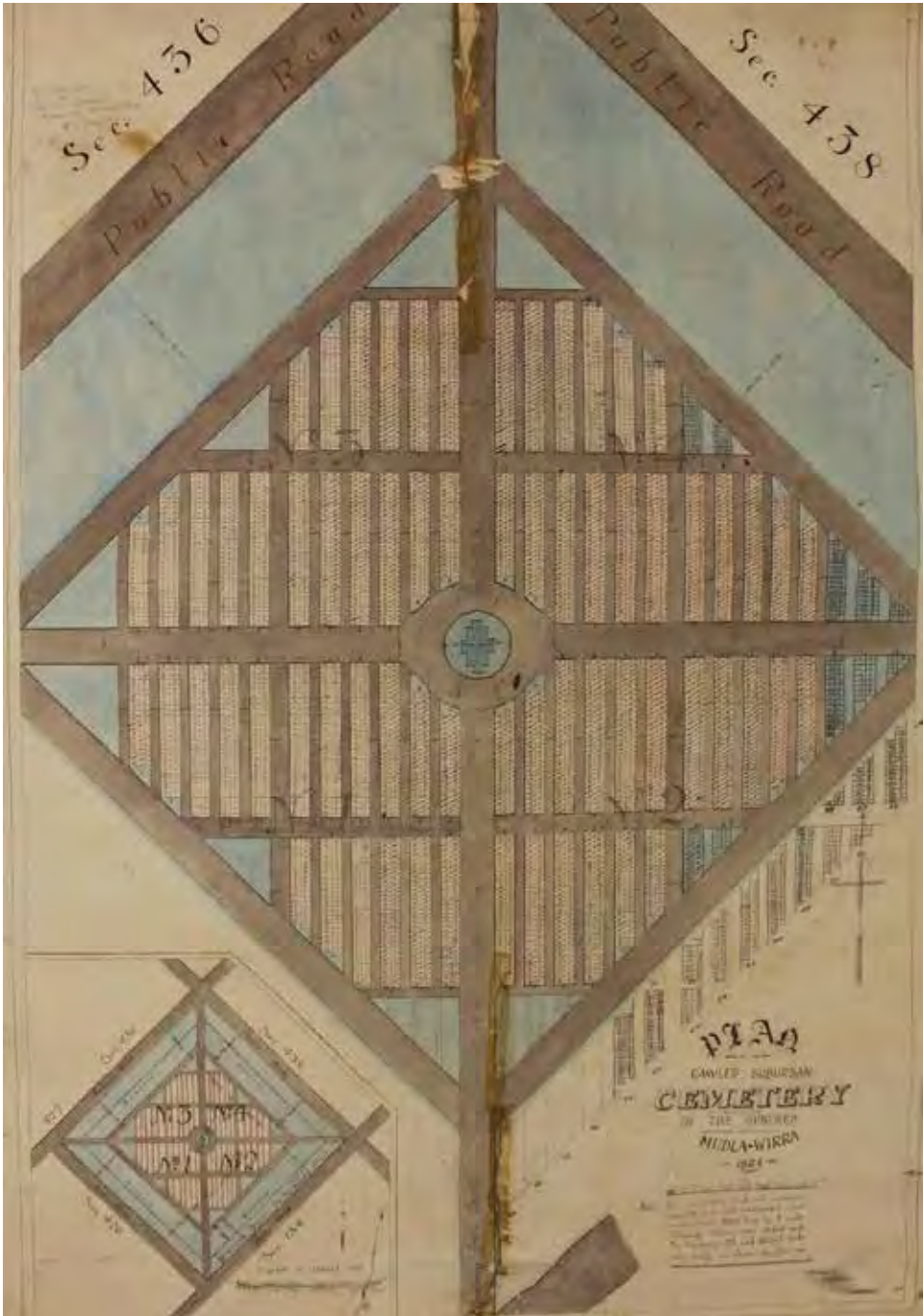
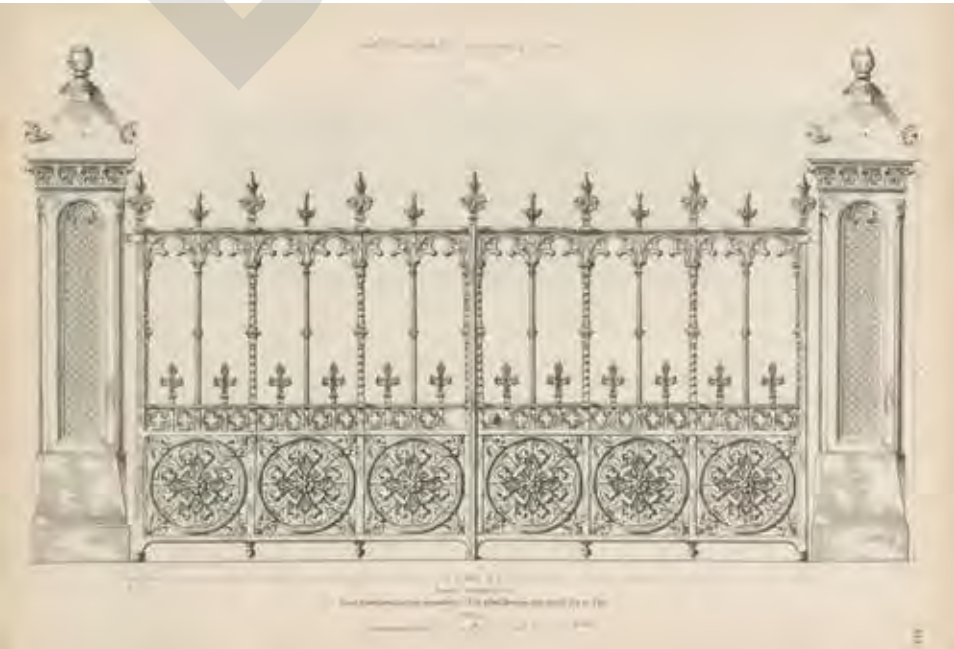
The Old Gawler Cemetery, situated on elevated land off Murray Street, began to be used for burials from the mid 1840s, with some earlier unrecorded interments. By the late 1840s it had attracted criticism for being unfenced, exposed to animals, used as a thoroughfare, and lacking basic care. These problems, combined with rising health anxieties in the 1850s, prompted a decisive community response. In 1858 Gawler ratepayers petitioned for the cemetery’s closure and called for a new burial ground at a safer distance from habitation. This period also saw important early discussions about cemetery design, landscaping, and land buffers—ideas that would influence subsequent government planning. Selection of the Willaston Site and Planning Innovations Following the 1858 petition, Gawler Council sought a government land grant near Willaston. After negotiations, the government offered 10 acres for burial purposes, surrounded by a landscaped reserve of approximately 15 acres. This planted buffer—conceived as a health protective measure and a means of ensuring future amenity—became an influential model for subsequent South Australian cemeteries. The site was formally surveyed by George Goyder in 1858, and the arrangement represented a landmark moment in cemetery planning.

Opening and Layout of the Willaston Cemetery

Despite administrative delays, the Willaston Cemetery officially opened on 1 August 1866. The first burial, that of Sarah Clement, occurred later that year. The cemetery’s layout (figure 1.6), still largely intact today, is a distinctive diamond shaped plan organised around a central circular reserve. Its design incorporates a consistent module of one chain (66 feet), featuring half chain roads, 20 foot secondary roads, and 10 foot pathways between double graves. The cemetery was divided into four triangular blocks, each with fourteen rows of varying length to accommodate the geometry. In 1868 part of the grounds was allocated for Roman Catholic burials, with other denominational or special purpose sections likely emerging over time.

Closure of the Old Cemetery and Early Development

The Old Gawler Cemetery was officially closed in 1870, except for burial rights attached to existing family vaults. The new Willaston Cemetery underwent steady development during the late nineteenth century. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Council invested in forming roads and paths, installing gates (figure 1.7), fencing, constructing a shed, adding seating, improving drainage, and undertaking routine maintenance. The perimeter reserve was valued not only for its protective function but also for recreation; by the 1880s the cemetery had become a place for walking and quiet visitation.



▲ **Figure 1.6** Original Plan, c.1864 [Town of Gawler Heritage Collection]

◀ **Figure 1.7** Gate post design, c.1890 [Walter MacFarlane & Co., Illustrated Catalogue of MacFarlane’s Castings, 6th ed., vol. 1, (Glasgow: n.p., n.d.), 315.]

Mid Twentieth Century Expansion and Wartime Preparations

Rapid population growth after World War II placed pressure on burial capacity. In 1942 a portion of the cemetery (rows L-Q in Block 4) was set aside for potential military burials should mass casualties occur, though these provisions were never used. That same year, Council received approximately 8¾ acres of additional land (Section 463) drawn from the plantation reserve to extend burial capacity. The surrounding reserve (Section 464) remained dedicated to plantation and landscaping purposes. This restructuring enabled long term expansion, though clearing occurred gradually.

By the late 1940s and into the 1950s and 1960s, demand surged again due to regional growth. Large areas of the reserve were progressively cleared for new burial rows, especially around Blocks 1 and 2. Aerial photographs confirm that clearing and layout works occurred in stages from the late 1940s through to the 1960s, significantly enlarging the cemetery's usable area.

Late Twentieth Century Shifts: Cremation, Reuse, and Landscape Change

The late twentieth century brought major changes to burial demand and cemetery management. The construction of a columbarium in the late 1970s reflects the rising popularity of cremation. After the opening of the Smithfield Cemetery in 1987 and broader shifts toward cremation, demand for new burial plots at Willaston decreased.

To extend the cemetery's lifespan, Council introduced a burial plot reuse scheme in the 1990s. Rows D, E, and F in Block One—associated historically with pauper burials and many unmarked graves—were selected for reuse. A labelling error during administration resulted in “row D” becoming “row G” (now referred to as G1). New graves in this area are shallower (4 feet) above the deeper nineteenth century burials. Significant lawn burial areas and rose garden developments also occurred during this period, together with road upgrades and drainage works.

Historic headstones relocated in the 1990s from the Old Gawler Cemetery to Willaston were later removed (2020) for conservation following surface deterioration.

Twenty First Century Conservation, Community Involvement, and Memorials

Several major memorial initiatives have strengthened the cemetery's cultural and community role. The Babies Memorial Garden (2007) provides recognition for the approximately 190 babies buried between 1877 and 1986 without markers, and the Precious Souls Memorial Garden (2010) (figures 1.8 & 1.9) offers a place of remembrance for infants not buried in the cemetery. Both projects were community driven and reflect evolving attitudes toward grief, remembrance, and inclusiveness.

From 2015, the Friends of Willaston Cemetery have been central to heritage education, maintenance, and promotion, including historical walking tours that now form part of Gawler's heritage tourism offerings. Continued expansions to lawn burial areas (2016–2020), roadway upgrades, heritage conservation projects, and initiatives such as the Headstone Project—identifying and commemorating WWI veterans buried in unmarked graves—demonstrate the ongoing stewardship of the site.

In 2022 the restoration of the 1885 Hiskey gravesite highlighted the cemetery's role as a catalyst for local history research, community connection, and heritage conservation.

Today

With approximately 11,000 interments and more than 180 years of associated local history, Willaston Cemetery remains an important heritage place, a valued community landscape, and a growing tourism asset. Its layered development—from early colonial planning to modern memorial practices—demonstrates the ongoing evolution of Gawler's cultural identity.



▲▲
Figure 1.8 Commemorative plaque in the Precious Souls Memorial Garden, c. 2010

▲
Figure 1.9 Individual memorial plaques in the Precious Souls Memorial Garden



2.0 Site Analysis

Willaston Cemetery is a large site with thousands of individual grave sites and monuments of a variety of materials. It is also a complex landscape with multiple natural and human made layers. A detailed analysis of the condition of each individual grave site and the complex interactions between geology, water, weather and vegetation and their effect on the site, are beyond the scope of this report. However, through historical research, site visits, consultation and specialist consultant input, it is possible to obtain a general impression of the current condition of the site and some of its particular elements.

In general, the condition of Willaston Cemetery, particularly the historic sections, appears reasonable considering the age of the cemetery and its monuments. However, there are some signs of dilapidation that will require attention in order to maintain the historic value and setting of the cemetery.

The section of the report summarise the general condition of the site and it’s key features.

Original Layout of the Willaston Cemetery

The Willaston Cemetery largely retains its original layout, as shown on the 1864 plan (figure 1.6). The Cemetery is laid out as a north-south orientated diamond. Burial plots are arranged as a grid and accessed via roads and paths. The basic module of one chain (66 feet or 20.1m) defines the cemetery’s layout. The cemetery diamond is ten chains square (660 feet or 201m).

At the centre of the diamond lies a circular area with a diameter of one chain. A road, half a chain wide (33 feet or 10.05m), encircles this central feature. The original plan appears to indicate that a structure was intended for this central location. Today it is the location for the columbarium.

The main roads consist of two types: wider half-chain roads for the central cross roads and the boundary roads, and a grid of secondary roads at 20 feet wide (6.1m). The pathways between the double grave plots are 10 feet wide (3.1m).

Individual burial plots measure 10 feet long by 5 feet wide (3.1x1.5m) and are arranged in double rows. The cemetery plan is divided into four triangular ‘blocks.’ Each block is subdivided into fourteen rows with gradually decreasing lengths, accommodating the diamond shape. These rows are assigned alphabetical designations radiating outwards from the centre. Plot numbering starts at the southernmost end of each row, progressing north, then reversing back south.

The Cemetery is bordered by a designated ‘reserve’ area that is 283 links (187 feet or 57m) wide.

It appears that the Willaston Cemetery did not originally designate specific burial areas based on religious affiliation. However, there was an area assigned for Roman Catholic burials in 1868 after a petition from the Church. It is possible there were also assigned designated areas for other denominations, military graves, pauper burials and stillborn babies.

Cemetery Landscape

The landscape of Willaston Cemetery can be divided in to two parts. The landscape of the central burial area and the landscape of the remnant vegetation surrounding the cemetery.

The landscape within the central burial area has been highly impacted by human intervention and is defined by the formal layout as originally planned in 1864.

All of the main roadways within the cemetery have been paved with concrete unit pavers with wide in situ concrete headers. This work has been coordinated with extensive storm water drainage upgrades that includes underground stormwater pipework, swales, side entry pits and grated inlet pits.

North-south aisles between burial plots have been treated with compacted gravel stabilised with bitumen. Some areas around burial plots and along verges are left as natural dirt.

Plantings within the cemetery tend to represent stylistic trends of respective eras, maintenance, availability and selections pertaining to the particular sub-area and landscape sentiment. These vary from mature stands of column pines, stone pine specimen trees, central exotic shade trees of a more recent origin and rows of sugar gums of varying condition. Structural plantings within the cemetery are ageing and exhibiting signs of, if not full, senescence. Three specimens of Aleppo Pine were recently removed from the northern corner of the cemetery following deterioration in their health apparently due to long-term dryland (rising) salinity.

The Main Avenue and central columbaria plantings are reflective of historical trends in cemetery plantings - that of species that evoke ritual significance such as roses and persistent evergreens.

Fixtures on-site are highly variable and include items that may be considered unsympathetic to the heritage setting. Materials include *Replas* recycled plastic bollards, exposed PVC and poly tap risers (and tap assemblies), side entry and grated inlet pits (figure 2.5).

In order to conserve and reinforce heritage character, it is recommended that a material heritage palette is developed to guide future material (and product) selections throughout the cemetery.

Remnant Vegetation

The Vegetation Conservation Management Plan attached in Appendix B provides a detailed analysis of the current condition of the remnant vegetation surrounding Willaston Cemetery. The key findings of this report are summarised below.

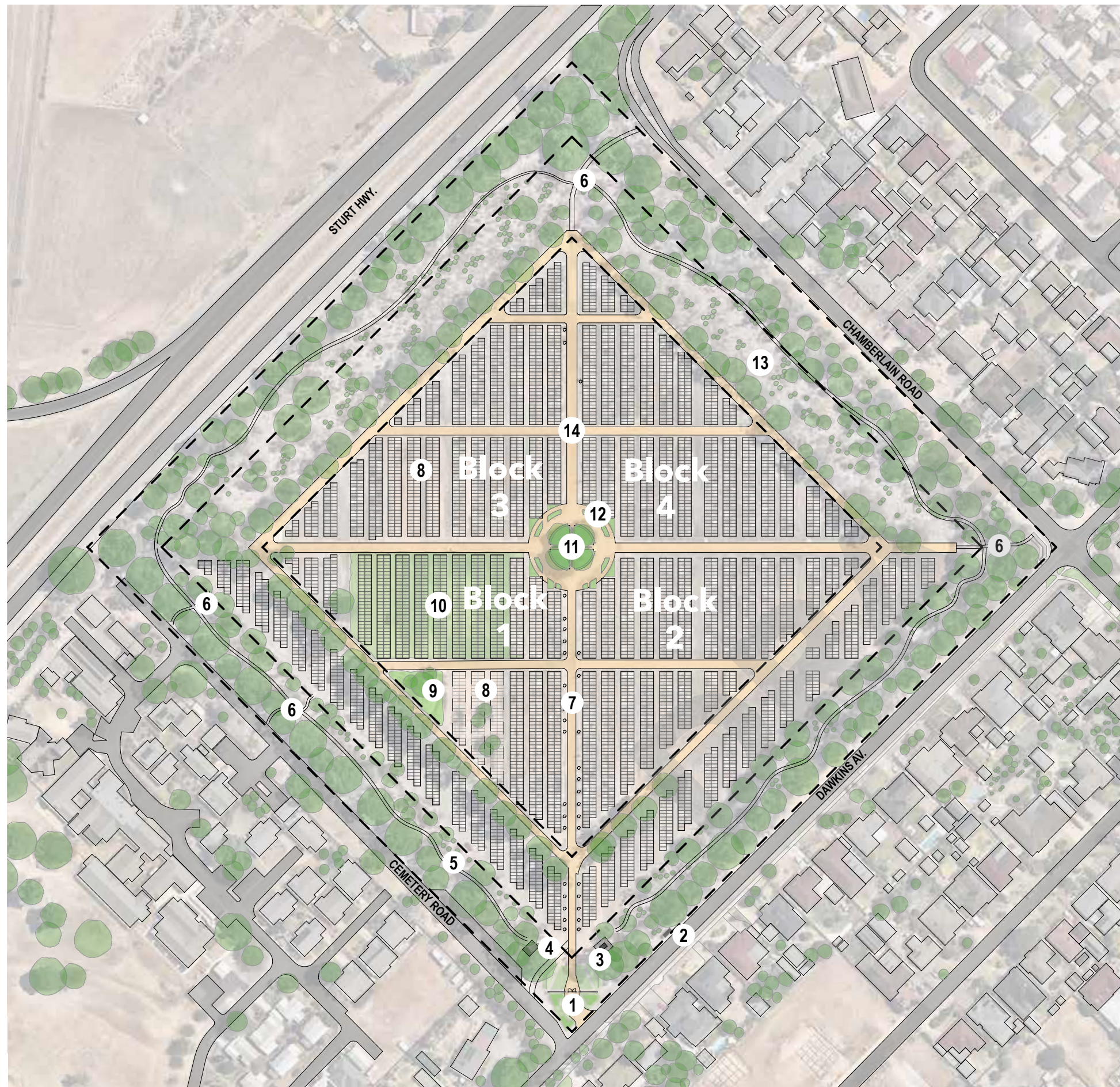
The remnant vegetation is an important example of this habitat with only 3% of pre-colonial native vegetation remaining within a 5km radius of Willaston Cemetery. Twenty two regionally threatened plant species were observed on site including six vulnerable, nine rare and seven near threatened plants.

In general the condition of the remaining remnant vegetation is good and appears to have a high capacity for natural regeneration if suitable management strategies are put in place. However, signs of stress were noted. An assessment of the existing endemic Mallee Box and Native Pine trees on site indicates that 40% of these trees have died.

One of the main factors affecting the health of the remnant vegetation is the presence of the Sugar Gums that have been introduced to the site. Introduced Aleppo Pines and Swamp Oaks to a lesser extent, are also an issue. Weeds such as bridal creeper, soursob and olive trees are an ongoing problem.

The report also suggests the possibility of reintroducing small scale cultural burning practices to assist regeneration. Cultural burning methods concentrating on cool burns, could reduce much of the exotic annual grass thatch that has accumulated in some areas allowing more light to reach the soil surface enabling small plants to be observed that may normally be hidden by annual grasses. Potentially, seeds lying dormant in the soil will be stimulated to germinate, including species that have not been seen in the cemetery for some years. Native grasses are likely to respond positively to cultural burning practices and become more productive.

The Vegetation Management Plan provides seven recommendations that have been incorporated into the Policies & Implementation section of this report.



Legend

1. Historic Gates and Main Entrance to Cemetery
2. Bus Stop
3. Toilets
4. Spoil Bin
5. Path Through Vegetation Reserve
6. Pedestrian Access Paths
7. Paved Cemetery Roadways
8. Cleared Burial Area (Believed to be Formerly
9. Pauper Burials)
10. Precious Souls and Babies Memorial Gradens
11. Lawn Burial Area
12. Central Columbarium Niche Walls, Landscaping and Rose Gardens
13. Rose Gradens (Inurnments)

▲
Figure 2.1 Existing Site Plan

2.0 Site Analysis (contd.)

Traffic and Roadways

The main roadways within Willaston Cemetery have been paved over a period of time beginning in the 1990’s with the paving of the central north-south avenue, and continuing up to the present day with the outer roadway to Blocks 1 and 3 being recently completed. Roadways are paved with interlocking concrete unit pavers with a wide concrete flush kerb to the edges. Storm water infrastructure was also installed and upgraded as paving works have been completed.

The condition of the roadways varies depending on the age of the paving. The older roadways are showing signs of significant deterioration in the surface of the paving as well as to the concrete edging. Newer sections of paving are in in very good condition.

There is no clear definition of publicly accessible areas or parking. Without clearly defined circulation, there is a risk of conflict between pedestrians and vehicles. The entry is confusing and the location of the spoil bin creates potential clashes between public and maintenance vehicles. Roadways within the Cemetery are currently shared between pedestrians and vehicles which creates a potential risk of conflict.

Pedestrian movement into and within the Cemetery is currently informally managed with several access points through the outer reserve and via the main entry. Access into the native vegetation area is restricted by fencing.

Any vehicle management strategy will need to carefully consider the ongoing requirements for operations and maintenance vehicles as well as vehicle access for people with disabilities or mobility restrictions.

Any plans or works regarding pedestrian and vehicle movement must consider the needs of people who have disabilities or mobility restrictions.



▲▲
Figure 2.2 Main north-south roadway looking north towards centre of circle.

▼▼
Figure 2.3 Existing paving and concrete kerb of main north-south roadway.

▲
Figure 2.4 Existing spoil bin at main entry to cemetery.

Storm Water Management

Storm water management on site currently largely consists of redirection of run-off through shallow swales and collection in side entry pits spread across the site to the sides of paved roadways. The site falls gently from north-east to south-west so any water not captured runs to the south-western side of the cemetery.

A detailed survey of the storm water infrastructure has not been undertaken, but it appears that some of the storm water collected through side entry pits is discharged to a basin at the western corner of the site. Remaining storm water presumably discharges into the mains infrastructure in Dawkins Avenue.

Run-off has caused some scouring to occur across the site, particularly on the south-eastern side of the cemetery where the burial area meets the remnant vegetation and at the main entry around the toilet building. There is evidence of some ponding within the cemetery in flat areas which become muddy in wet weather and contributes to the development of pot holes. The issues add to maintenance requirements across the site, have the potential to cause damage to grave sites and impact on vehicle and pedestrian access.

Signage & Wayfinding

Existing wayfinding signage at Willaston Cemetery is limited to a map at the main entrance to the cemetery. This is complimented by an online map that gives detailed information on the location of burials. A QR code that links to this online map is also available at the cemetery entrance. There are currently no row markers or other wayfinding elements within the cemetery.

There is a brief historical summary of the cemetery at the main entry alongside the map, but no other interpretive elements on the site.

Other signage includes notifications of Council works, 'Dog on Leash' signs, 'Bush for Life' signage and warning signs. This signage is generally of an ad-hoc nature and there is currently no cohesive strategy.

Noise

Cemeteries are places of reflection and remembrance and a calm peaceful environment helps facilitate this. The impact of traffic noise from the Sturt Highway that runs adjacent to the north western boundary of the cemetery has been identified as a concern due to its detrimental influence on the peacefulness of the cemetery. The highway is a main arterial route between Adelaide, Gawler, Barossa Valley, agricultural regions to the north of Adelaide and the Riverland to the east. It is an important freight route and as traffic increases over time the impact on the cemetery also increases. Maintaining the value of the cemetery as a place of quiet remembrance will require consideration of strategies for noise reduction.

Managing the impacts of traffic noise requires specialist acoustic advice and would require coordination with State Government and the Department for Infrastructure & Transport.

Potential solutions include installation of a solid wall between the highway and the cemetery which could provide interpretive opportunities and enhance awareness of the presence of the cemetery for passing traffic. An earth berm or mound could also be a viable solution and could provide landscaping opportunity and potentially expand the area of remnant vegetation.

Other Site Infrastructure

Other existing infrastructure on site such as bins, taps, lighting, fencing and bollards is generally practical and fit for purpose.

Amenities such as bins and taps are scattered around the site for convenient access. Bins are mostly plastic wheelie bins on stands. The bin adjacent to the toilet block is in a standard metal cover. Taps are mounted on stakes. Opportunities to integrate this infrastructure in locations such as seating nodes would assist in decluttering the cemetery.

Toilets

The existing toilet building at the main entrance is old and in need of significant upgrade or replacement. The visual amenity of the toilet building is negatively impacted by services, signage and a bin all located on the side of the structure facing the entry gates. The surrounding landscaping consists of a small concrete skirting around the toilets with gravel beyond.



▲▲ Figure 2.5 Side entry pit

▲ Figure 2.6 Cemetery entrance map signage

▼ Figure 2.7 Toilets at main entry

DRAFT



3.0 Master Plan Strategies

Following site analysis, several site strategies have been developed to provide a framework for the Master Plan and proposed works on the site.

These strategies build on the policies developed in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and address issues and opportunities identified through the site analysis and consultation.

The three site strategies are:

- Focal Points
- People & Vehicles
- Connecting the Landscape

Focal Points

The formal and generally symmetrical diamond shaped layout of Willaston Cemetery creates a strong geometry and natural points of focus. This is reinforced by the hierarchical grid layout of roadways and paths.

Currently the main focus within the cemetery is the central circular columbarium space with the trees and grass planted there providing a green beacon in an otherwise fairly sparse setting. The main entry also currently provides a point of focus as it is the main point of access for most visitors and the gates have a strong physical presence.

The Master Plan aims to reinforce these existing focal points, as well as provide alternative points of interest and amenity that strengthen the formal qualities of the cemetery.

This strategy also enhances amenity by linking with existing access points and circulation routes within the cemetery.

Overleaf figure 3.1 demonstrates the proposed hierarchy of focal points within Willaston Cemetery. Existing key focal points at the main entry and centre are highlighted. Upgrades to these spaces should aim to enhance the existing features and reinforce them as key anchors within the site.

Key threshold points at the corners of the diamond are also identified. Development in the areas should aim to create markers that visually reinforce the geometry of the cemetery, also act as gateways into the cemetery and provide much needed shade, seating and opportunity for wayfinding and interpretive information.

Secondary nodes within the cemetery have been identified at key intersections between roadways. These points create opportunity within the cemetery to provide additional shade, seating and visual amenity located to further reinforce the formal geometry of the cemetery.

People & Vehicles

The existing vehicle access and circulation is largely uncontrolled with the general public able to enter the cemetery via the main gates or the adjacent minor entry on Cemetery Road with access to all roadways and pathways within the cemetery. There is also evidence of vehicle movement through area of unmarked burials. There are no marked formal parking areas within the cemetery. Consultation has highlighted the challenges associated with managing larger numbers of cars within the site when there are large scale funerals and burials at the cemetery.

Pedestrian access currently occurs via the main gates or access points at the north and east corners, as well as pathways through the native vegetation reserve on Cemetery Road. The cemetery is effectively a shared vehicle and pedestrian zone with little distinction or hierarchy between pedestrian access and vehicle access.

The aim of the traffic and pedestrian strategy as shown in figure 3.2 is to provide clearer demarcation between trafficable areas and non-trafficable areas and introduce a level of hierarchy between pedestrian, vehicle and ceremonial paths and roadways. Public access to the site by vehicle is not restricted, but clearer circulation and parking will make managing traffic during peak times easier and reduce maintenance and the risk of damage to grave sites.

Formalising parking along Cemetery Road with appropriate signage will encourage people to park here, reducing the vehicular impact within the cemetery.

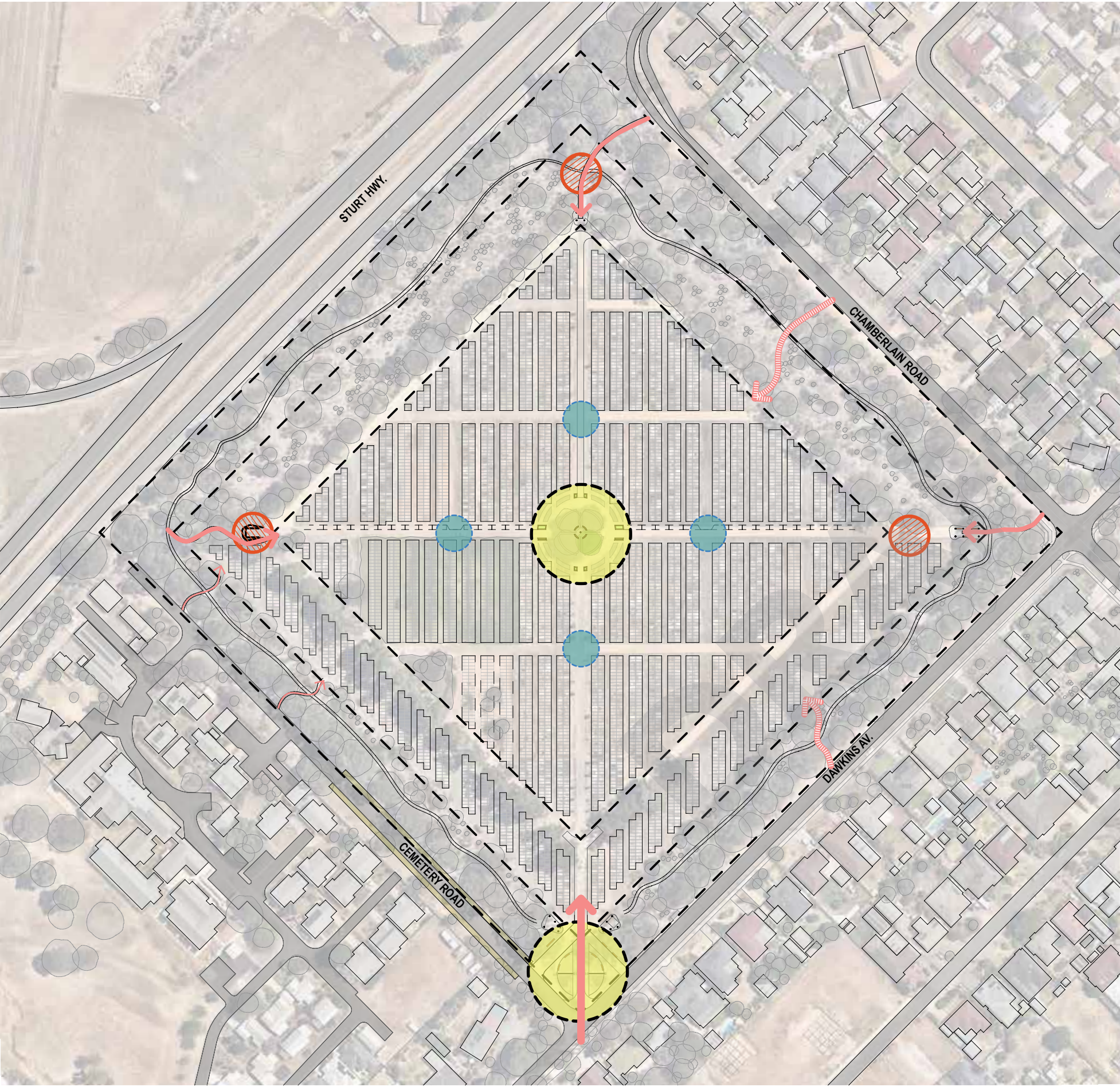
Connecting the Landscape

The existing cemetery landscape is currently dominated by the native vegetation reserve around the perimeter of the cemetery, sugar gums along the south west and south east road ways, the Cypress avenue, and the established trees and rose gardens at the centre. The lawn burial area also currently stands out in the sparsely vegetated central diamond. The Precious Souls and Babies Memorial garden provides some relief and valuable green space on the south western side of the cemetery.

These areas are currently disconnected with large parts of the cemetery dominated by hard paved and gravel surfaces and containing little or no planting.

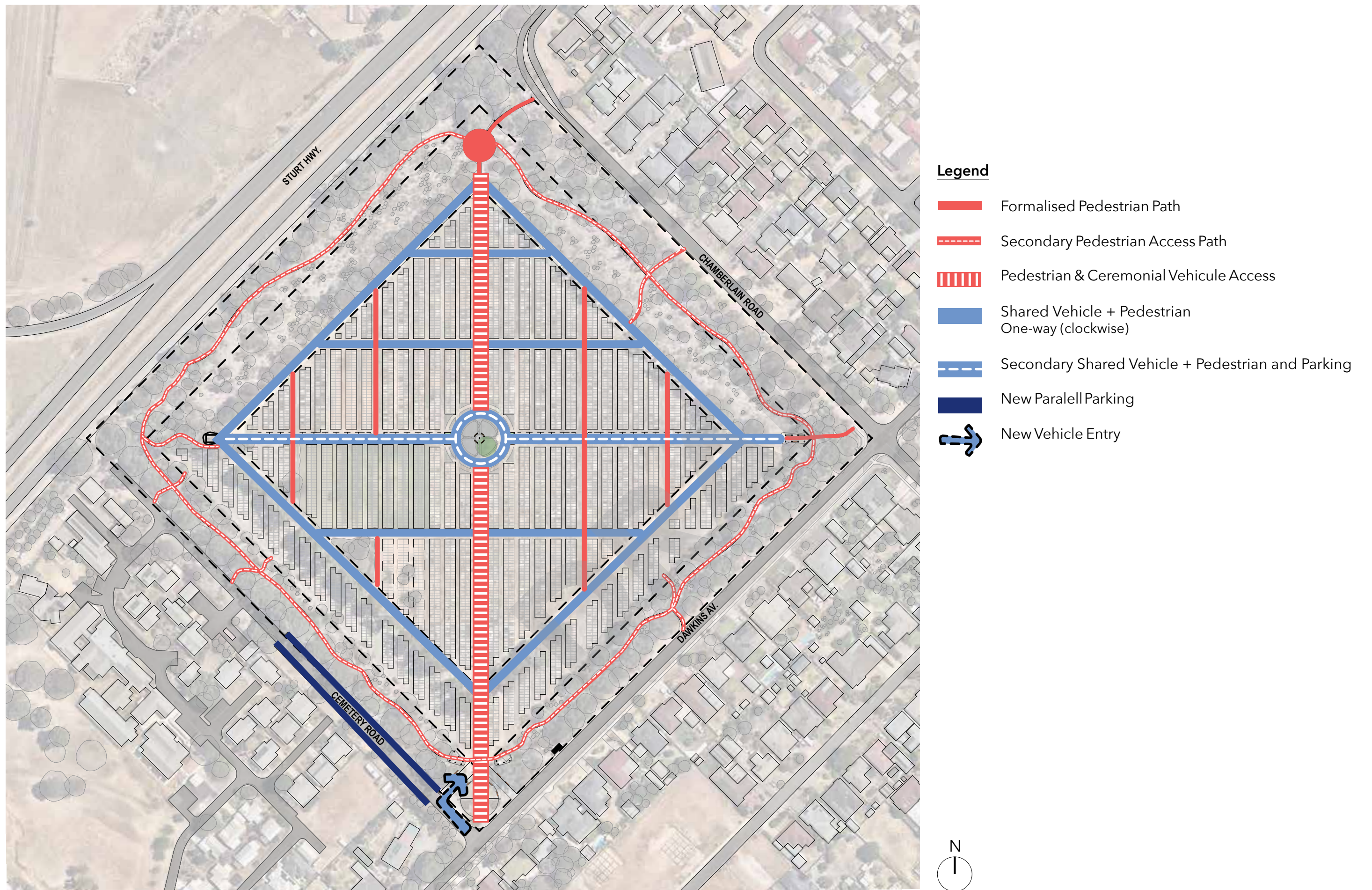
The landscape strategy focusses on enhancing what is already there as well as connecting these areas with strategic interventions.

As shown in figure 3.3, the focus for new landscape works is to the central north-south and east-west roadways to connect the perimeter green space to the central columbarium space. There is also potential to introduce areas of rewilding into the south-eastern and south-western sections of the cemetery where the burial area has encroached on the original vegetation reserve.

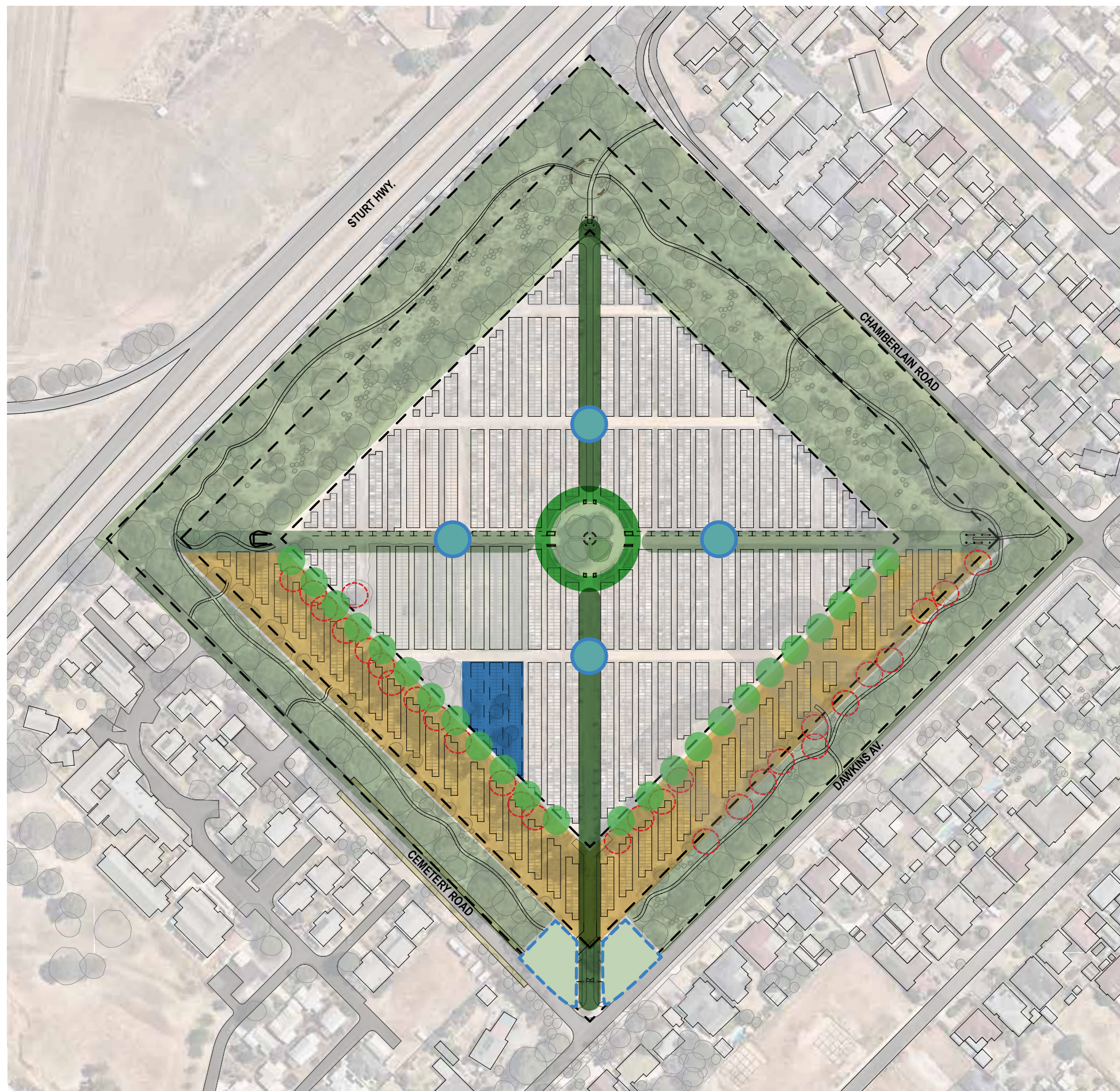


- Legend**
- Existing Upgraded Focus Points
 - Key Thresholds
 - Secondary Nodes
 - Pedestrian Access Points
 - New Pedestrian Access Points

▲ **Figure 3.1** Focal Point Hierarchy

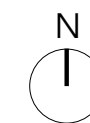


▲ **Figure 3.2** Vehicular and Pedestrian Hierarchy



Legend

- Enhance Ecological Reserve
Promote 1836 vegetation & ecological regeneration
- Ceremonial Spine and Plantings
Infill Avenues with salt tolerant and endemic native pine (*Callitris gracilis*)
- Green Links Within Site
Increase tree canopy & passive shading
- Phased removal of *Cladroxylon* sp.
Introduce successional replacement planting of *Eucalyptus Porosa* (Malle Box)
- Secondary Nodes
Introduce inner ring of tree planting
Increase tree canopy & passive shading
- Contemporary Inurnment Garden
New plantings + low walls connect 'Lost souls' + formal landscape character
- Rewild the Cemetery Landscape
Indigenous, low plantings to reserve pathways and plots + small trees to triangular spaces at ends of rows
- Central Arbour + Pavement Upgrade
Climbing species tbc
- Connected and Comfortable Entrance Landscape
Lawn, Shelter and amenities suitable for gathering



▲ **Figure 3.3** Proposed Landscape Master Plan for Willaston Cemetery

3.1 Proposed Master Plan

The proposed Master Plan shown in figure 3.4 provides a cohesive vision for works at Willaston Cemetery in line with the Conservation Management Plan (2024) and the brief. The Master Plan addresses issues and opportunities that have been identified through site analysis, consultation with stakeholders and collaboration with our team of specialist consultants.

Figure 3.4 illustrates the overall site plan of the cemetery at the completion of all stages of the Master Plan.

Section 3.3 describes the proposed staging strategy to achieve the completed Master Plan with more detail of design ideas provided in Section 3.7.

A brief overview of the major interventions proposed is summarised below.

Main Entrance Garden

The redevelopment of the main entrance is the largest project proposed and will significantly upgrade the entrance experience. The entrance roadway is reconfigured by relocating the spoil bin enabling the main entrance to be accessed from Cemetery Road. The historic cast iron gates are celebrated with a new shared pedestrian and funeral cortège entrance on axis with the cemetery's central spine.

New toilets and a matching shelter structure flank the entrance at the transition from perimeter remnant vegetation to the diamond cemetery layout.

Formal and mirrored arrangements of Eucalyptus Leucoxydon reinforce the ceremonial spine, and axial pathway for pedestrian access and ceremonial occasion. A central no-mow lawn sets the heritage entrance gates as a centrepiece. Surrounded by drifts of loose plantings of native and hardy Mediterranean species provide a mix of form, scale and texture.

Central Circle

The Cemetery's centre piece is upgraded with new circular seating to support small gatherings and provide respite. Perimeter plantings at the junction with the north-south and east-west spine are proposed to create a threshold to the central circle. Exposed concrete carriageway and columbarium pavements connect the north-south spine and harmonise the centre. Reinvigoration of the heritage rose garden, with clipped hedge under-planting to match the existing.

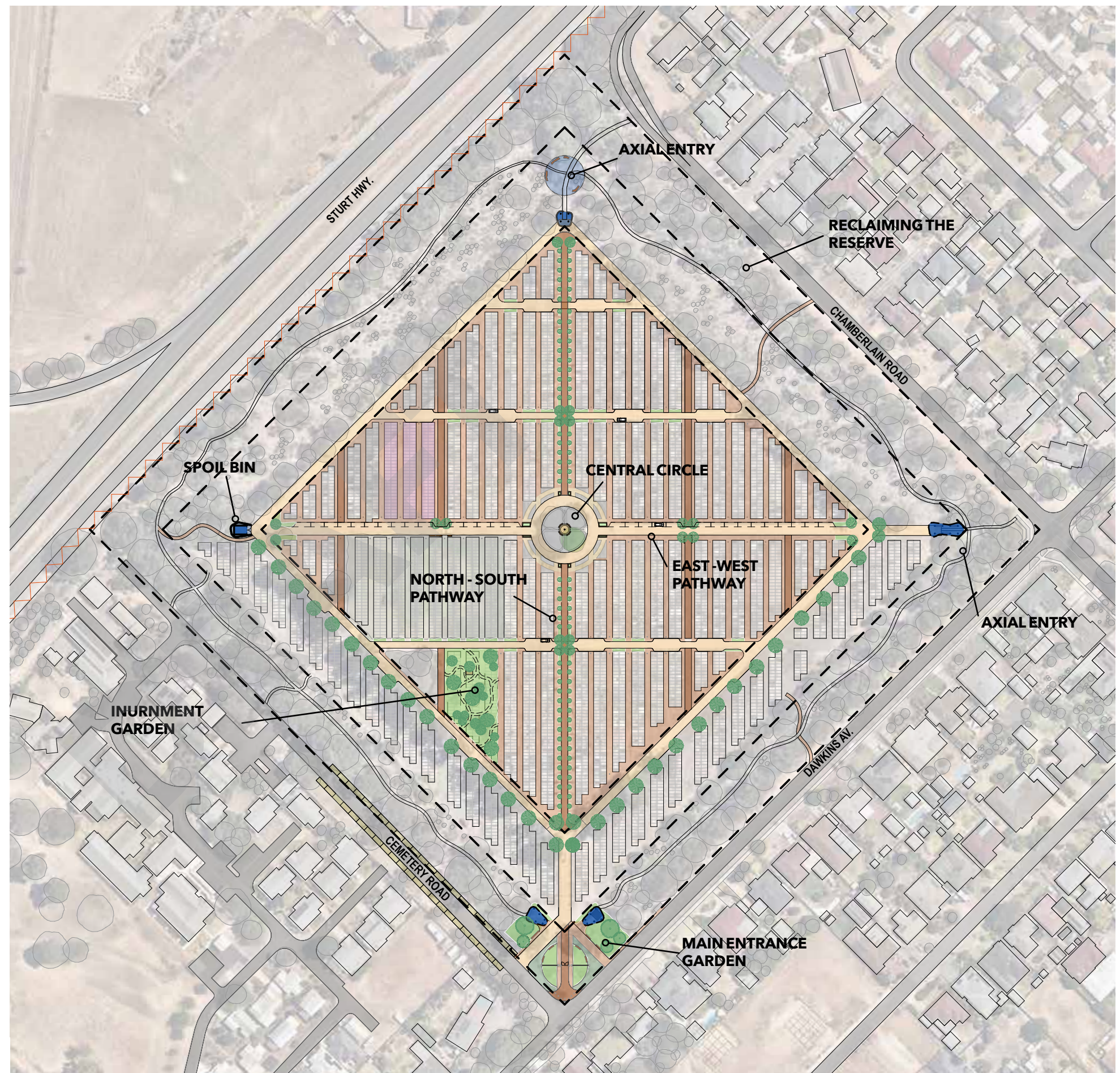


Figure 3.4 Proposed Master Plan for Willaston Cemetery

Main North-South Pathway

The commemorative spine and heritage entrance gates reinforce the cemetery’s historic plan. The arrival landscape and columbarium are connected with upgraded permeable pavements bound by flush concrete edging with exposed local aggregate. Avenue plantings of southern slender pine with cushions of hardy Mediterranean succulents, symbolic plantings and silver foliage perennials. Nodes at main intersections offers opportunities to pause, sit, and offer relief with shaded tree plantings.

East-West Shared Pathway

Slowed traffic movement on existing paved axis is proposed with parking opportunities for up to 30 cars to facilitate easy access to grave sites. This axis is punctuated by inline garden beds at secondary nodes, with shade trees of locally appropriate seating and seating opportunities.

Axial Entries

Flanking structures announce north and east entrances as a gateway to the formal cemetery layout from pedestrian access via Chamberlain Rd and provide a focal point for the terminus of the north-south and east -west axes. These structures will provide shaded seating and interpretive opportunities with linkages to the pathways within the perimeter native vegetation zone.

Spoil Bin

The spoil bin is to be relocated to the western corner in an existing clearing. Screening to the spoil bin can integrate interpretation.

Reclaiming (Rewilding) the Reserve

Reinstating the perimeter remnant vegetation reserve landscape, with low plantings of indigenous and endemic shrubs and grasses propagated from locally collected seeds to restore this important historic landscape. Plantings will be self-regenerating, colonising areas of the landscape with minimal maintenance required.

There are opportunities for new plantings around the perimeter of the cemetery, with the removal of sugar gums and replacement with Eucalyptus porosa along roadways. Ends of grave rows provide opportunities for taller plantings (such as Bursaria spinosa and Eucalyptus porosa).

Inurnment Garden

A new contemporary inurnment garden is proposed adjacent to the Precious Souls Babies Memorial Garden. This garden will provide new opportunities for inurnment with existing memorials/graves to remain and be incorporated into the design.

Meandering rubble pathways, connecting the cemetery avenues and Precious Souls garden and perimeter landscape are proposed with low local stone walls for inurnment and memorialisation, whilst honouring and retaining the existing and restored burial sites. Breakout spaces offer places to sit and reflect. A mix of native and symbolic planting species will extend the Precious Souls garden in a contemporary manner.

3.2 Interpretation Strategy

Introduction

The following section outlines the emerging framework for interpretive opportunities for the Willaston Cemetery. It aims to provide a map of specific tactics and spatial layouts for a story-telling overlay that can elevate the experience of being in the place and reveal its significance as a state heritage site.

Visitors

It is important to have some understanding of who the visitors are: who are we designing for and who are we telling stories to. While historical facts are immutable, the way stories about them are told and how they are presented can vary, and be tailored to specific audiences.

Current Visitor Profile

Most visitors to Willaston Cemetery fall into the following categories:

- Those attending burial events
- Relatives
- Descendants
- Local residents – for general recreation and dog walking
- Casual visitors with a general interest in history
- Community members/friends group interested in managing the place

Less frequent, but important groups that visit the cemetery include:

- Genealogical researchers – some of the needs of this group may well be served by off-site means such as on-line databases.
- Tourists – local, interstate and international – who are generally more inclined to spend money on experiences.
- School/education groups

Target Audience

One of the aims of the broader development strategy is to develop a place / experience that will appeal to a broader audience. The decision to develop contemporary interpretive strategies is partly rooted in this aim. The target audience therefore, can be said to be all encompassing and while incorporating the current groupings and their expansion – ie building on the existing visitor interests, can start to consider more general tourism and cultural heritage visitors.

Although the stories to be told are predetermined by the place, the way in which each visitor group expects to understand those stories vary significantly – both conceptually and pragmatically. The strategies will reflect these differences.

Multiple Attractions

Multiple attractions offering diverse experiences are often the key to accessing a range of audiences. At the Willaston Cemetery, however, the scope for multiple attractions is limited. That said, it is possible to focus the same narrative in different ways, catering for the varying interests of different visitor groups. While the place is an operational cemetery, it is also a heritage site, and a type of natural environment conservation reserve.

Both event or tour-based experiences could be developed alongside expanded interpretation aimed at the self-guided experience.

School & Education Groups

School groups are seen as a particularly important visitor group, not just in terms of visitor numbers but because of the importance of assisting the next generation to understand and value our cultural heritage. That understanding and valuing is essential to the continued conservation of Willaston Cemetery.

Curriculum can be developed around the cemetery's history and the environmental importance of the remnant vegetation reserve. Interpretation should not only be accessible to students, stimulating, challenging and thought provoking, it should also be something they can relate to and enjoy.

One current difficulty for school groups is the lack of a sheltered gathering place.

Issues & Opportunities

The Willaston Cemetery offers a number of interpretive opportunities as a place of historic interest, together with some identified constraints.

Issues

- Interpretation at entry zone is disparate and confused with risk management signage
- There are no destination points or facilities at the termination of the main axes

- There is no overview history or narrative context.
- Limited interpretation of the natural vegetation perimeter zone
- Limited shaded/protected gathering area for groups
- Carparking is ill-defined
- Noise from the adjacent highway detracts from the experience
- The identity of the place is confusing: Operating cemetery, Historic site, Natural environment conservation zone.
- While the location of the toilets near the entry and orientation point is appropriate, they are intrusive and negatively affect the experience.
- The current layout of the central location at the cross-axes point offers limited opportunity for resting or general review.

Opportunities

- Resolve the mixed identities through organised interpretation. Identities vary for different audiences but there needs to be a stronger sense that encompasses all.
- Improve and extend the existing on-site interpretation to encompass more contextual material.
- Look toward connecting the site to other sites (cemeteries) across the Barossa/Light area as a broader but stronger experience. These connections are not envisaged as a formalised trail, but simply setting this Cemetery within the broader context of regional historical sites and illuminating any specific connections.
- Improve amenity throughout (shade, seating etc) for a stronger sense of place, reflection and connection.
- Improve the spatial narrative presentation by relocating/re-framing toilet facilities.
- Develop destination points at the termination of both ends of the major axes.
- Improve and formalise secondary entry points
- Provide shelter within the redevelopment, to support school group visits and other visitor group gatherings.

Key Themes

The key themes to be communicated to the visitor to Willaston Cemetery arise directly from the statements of significance and the investigation of the physical evidence of the place. Consideration has also been given to the views expressed by stakeholders in consultations.



▲ Figure 3.5 Precedent interpretation and signage

The following key themes to be communicated in the interpretation of Willaston Cemetery have been identified. They are not listed in any particular order of importance and reference the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) Australian Historic Themes:

- A. The natural environment provides the foundation upon which all the stories of human occupation of the place rest. (AHC Themes 1.1 – 1.4)
- B. Aboriginal people have had a long and continuing association with the area now covered by Willaston and Gawler, an association dramatically altered by European settlement with its attendant conflict and dispossession. (AHC Theme 2.1)
- C. The cemetery represents, in physical form a biographical index of early European settlement. It particularly reflects the development of industry in Gawler, including its foundries, monumental masons, and undertakers. (AHC Themes 3.2 – 3.16, 8.7, 8.8)
- D. Religion, in its various denominational forms and changing relationships to the secular state, was an important factor in colonial life. (AHC Themes 8.6)
- E. The disposal of bodies was not just a religious concern but also a highly practical one. (AHC Themes 4., 4.2, 9.7)
- F. The various burial practices, funerary rites and monumental designs reflect differences between cultures, religions and denominations as well as their changes over time. (AHC Themes 8.6, 9.7)
- G. The memorialisation of the dead can be both a private and a public enterprise. Although it primarily occurs shortly after the death it can be ongoing, often interspersed with periods of forgetfulness and neglect.
- H. Willaston cemetery has been in continuous use since it was founded. (AHC Themes 8.7 – 8.9)

Interpretation Policies

- The following interpretation policies articulate the core principles and procedures which should be followed when interpreting the Willaston Cemetery.
- The primary purpose of interpreting the place is to transmit to the public the heritage significance and values of the place.
 - All interpretation should be consistent with the conservation policy as set out in the conservation plans and respect the integrity of all extant fabric.
 - The interpretation should acknowledge the prior occupation and custodianship of the place by Kaurna people and reflect the strength of their culture prior to European settlement and their

- ongoing connection to the Place.
- The location of unknown graves should be marked in a simple, unobtrusive and uniform manner.
 - All grave sites should continue to be recorded using a single numbering/location system.
 - Wayfinding and grave identification systems should be clear but remain subtle and not distract from the existing aesthetic character.
 - Consolidate the orientation and interpretive overview close to the main entry.
 - Interpretation of existing monuments and headstones should be ancillary and ‘removed’; ie in brochures, on the web, by guided tours, or located within the redeveloped entry area
 - Any re-memorialisation should occur away from the historic grave sites.
 - The interpretation should focus not just on the remaining monuments and the ‘well known’ figures of history, but extend to the stories of those lesser-known people buried there as well as the missing monuments and unmarked graves.
 - The interpretation should identify links between this cemetery and others.
 - The interpretation should not simply repeat old myths but challenge visitors to rethink what they might normally take for granted.
 - The stories told should never be considered fully told. The interpretation should contain within itself mechanisms, such as ongoing evaluation and information gathering, for its own continuing development.
 - Facilities for larger visitor groups should be incorporated.
 - On-line interpretation can be expanded and improved/ upgraded as resources become available.

Interpretation Strategies

- From the identified policies, the following is a list of emerging strategies or specific projects that aim to improve the experience:
- Establish interpretive nodes at the termination of the two main axes: End points – corners should be developed as reflective spaces and destinations – focussing on particular aspects of the story.
 - Update and upgrade the entry and arrival area including interpretive material which should be integrated into a more

- seamless presentation format. Upgrade the toilet facility and redesign its immediate context to be more sympathetic to the experience.
- Provide a shelter structure for groups of visitors including school groups as an orientation point within the redeveloped entry area.
 - A series of grave site trails could be developed, each with its own theme appealing to a different audience group. Such themes could be based on an almost limitless number of concepts including:
 - Headstone styles and iconography
 - The development of the colony
 - Exploration
 - Causes of death
 - Religious differences
 - Particular families and associations
 - Develop a multi-level wayfinding system that is aesthetically appropriate with row markers built in at paving and ground level.
 - Develop/redesign the central zone as a key destination and interpretive location
 - Stories presented could incorporate references to other cemeteries within the Light and Barossa regions.

- The Friends of Willaston Cemetery have undertaken a significant amount of research around stories and the general history associated with the Place, and continue to do so. As mentioned in the policies, the stories are considered to never be completely told and the aim is to continue to build on these through that ongoing research. These form the basis of experiences that have resonance and are accessible to a range of audiences. These storylines might include;
- The story of the creation of the cemetery in 1858, its surveyed layout incorporating a perimeter vegetation reserve.
 - The design became the template cemetery design throughout the state replicated in the region at Freeling, Dutton, Goyder, Strangways
 - Surveying and layout
 - Original flora and fauna and changes over time
 - Geology
 - Cemeteries management and regulatory framework

3.3 Master Plan Staging

Introduction

A staging strategy has been developed proposing fifteen stages over a ten year plus period to achieve an orderly implementation of the Master Plan which will be subject to the availability of funding. The expectation is that Council will allocate funding to enable a project or projects to occur on an annual basis. The scope of projects for each year varies with larger projects such as the construction of new toilets potentially able to be assisted by grant funding. The following pages illustrate the proposed staging with preliminary concepts illustrating some of the key projects proposed.

S3 New parking on Cemetery Road



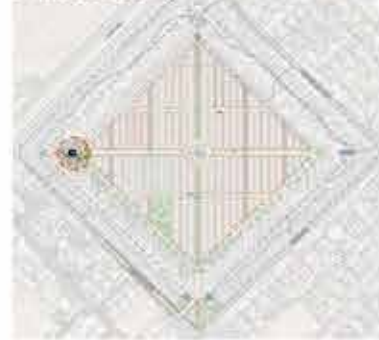
S4 Upgrades to Northern Section of Central North / South Avenue



S5 New Toilet Facilities



S1 Relocate Spoil Bin



S2 Upgrades to Main Entry



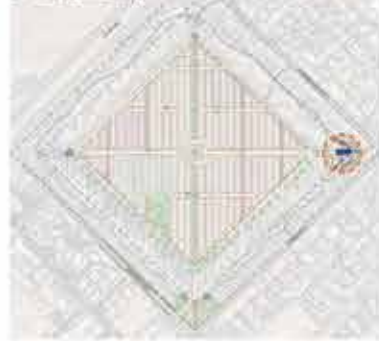
S5 Landscape, Signage, Acoustic & Infrastructure Works



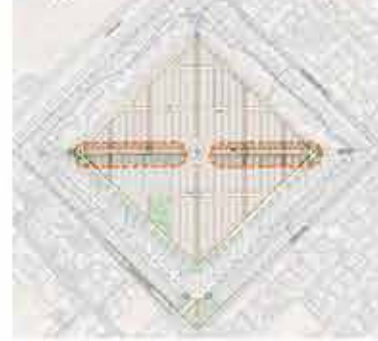
S6 Develop Inurnment & Memorials Area



S7 Eastern Entry



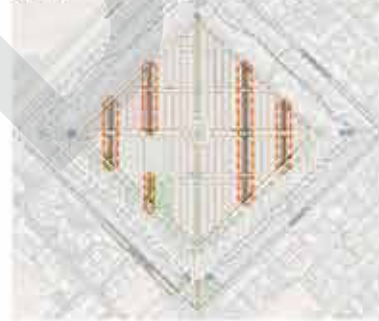
S8 Upgrade Main East / East Roadway



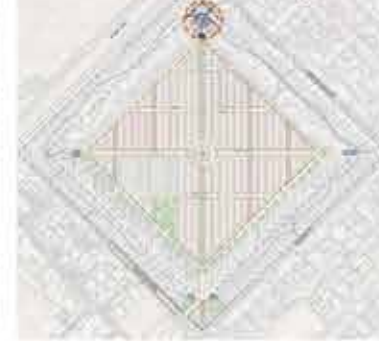
S9 South Section of North / South Roadway



S10 Upgrade Pedestrian Paths (North / South)



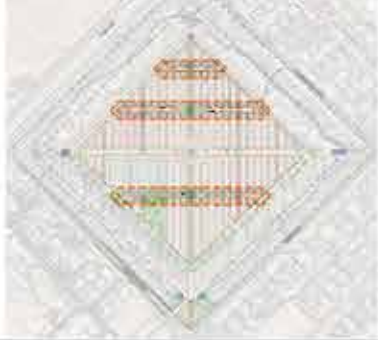
S11 New Gathering Point and Entry Point



S12 Works to Central Area



S13 Secondary East / West Roadways



S14 Perimeter Roadways

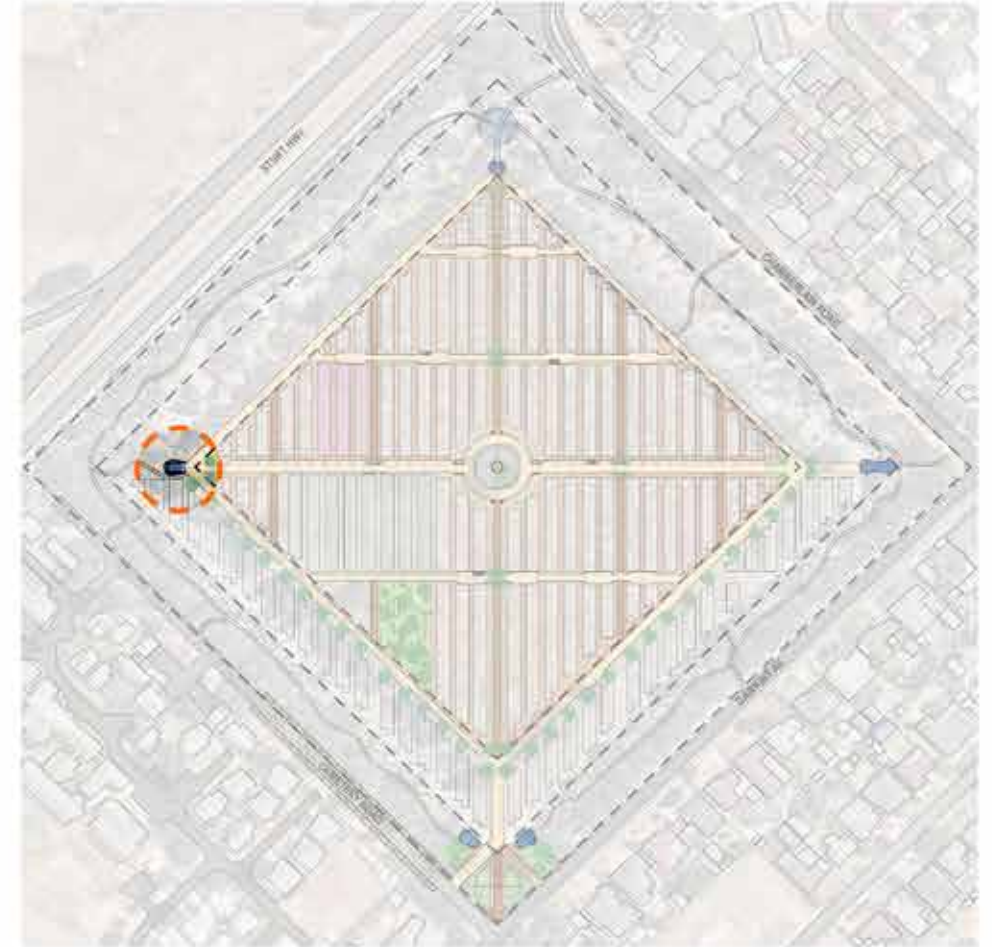


S15 Acoustic Barriers



3.4 Master Plan Staging | Short Term (1-3 Years)

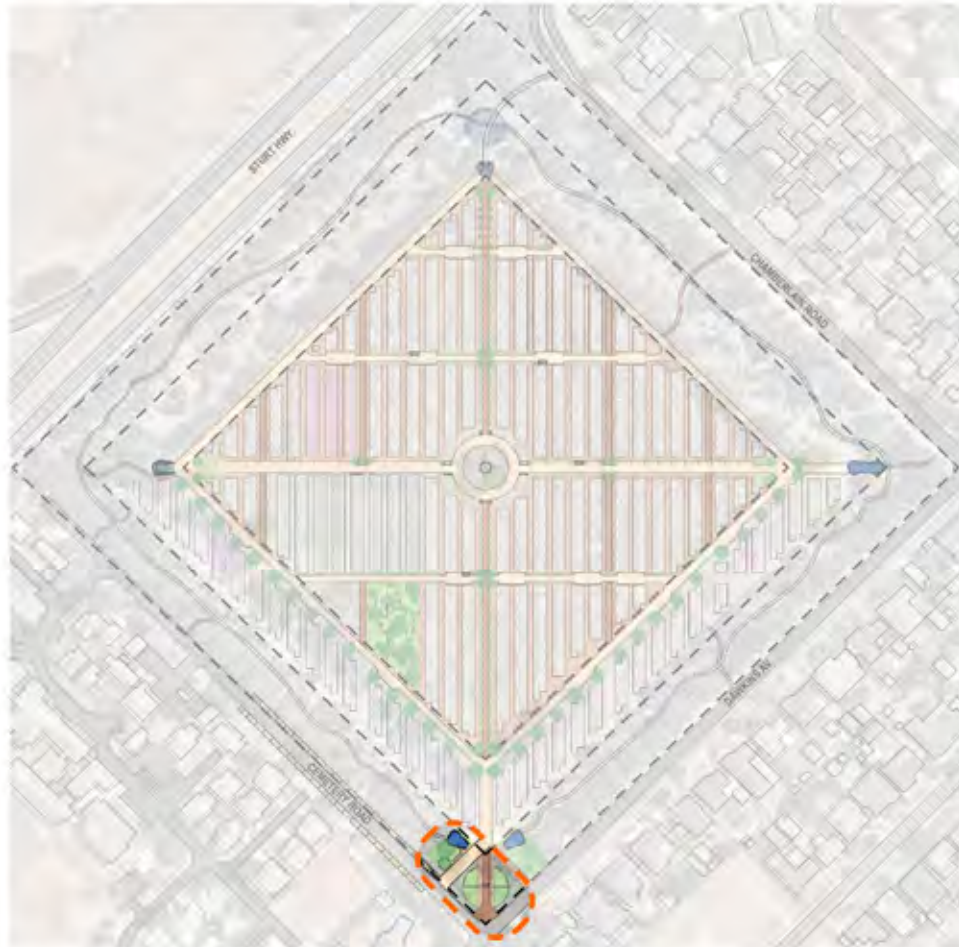
Year 1



Stage 1 - Relocate Spoil Bin

- Relocate spoil bin to the western corner of the site in existing cleared space at the end of the intersection of the existing roadways.
- Remove 3x sugar gums in western corner adjacent grave sites.
- Install screen around spoil bin to 2.1m high with weathering steel or other material that blends in with the surrounding natural environment.
- Incorporate interpretive design elements into the screen.
- Provide new single gravel pathway linking existing path in native vegetation reserve to western corner of cemetery.
- Opportunity for planting around spoil bin and new path to extend native vegetation.
- Provide new bench seating incorporated with landscape and planting.

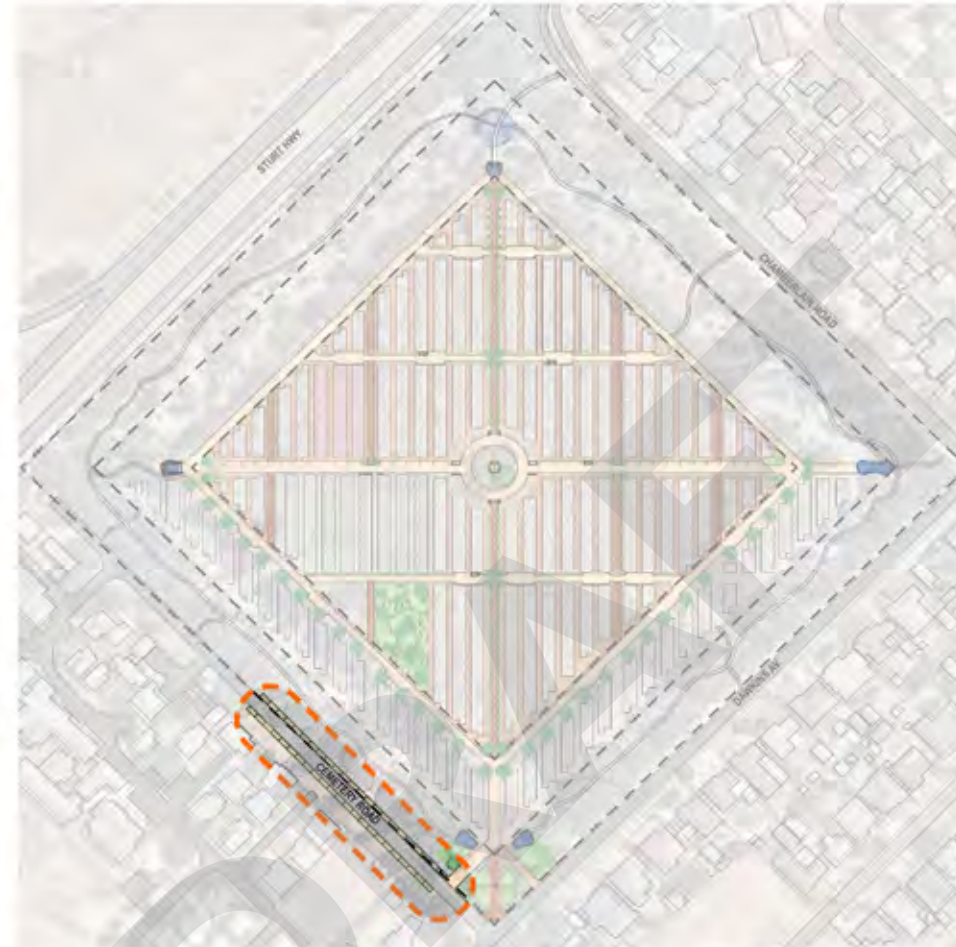
Year 2



Stage 2 - Upgrades to Main Entrance Area

- Realign cemetery driveway and restrict vehicle access through historic gates with removable bollards to enable ceremonial route for funerals.
- Widen and pave vehicle access from Cemetery Road into cemetery to make it main vehicle entry point.
- New landscaping around gates.
- New shelter incorporating seating and some information signage and interpretive elements and lighting. Materials to be robust, vandal resistant and low maintenance.
- New seating incorporated with landscape.
- New wayfinding and information signage incorporated with the landscape.
- Upgrades to stormwater catchment and drainage.

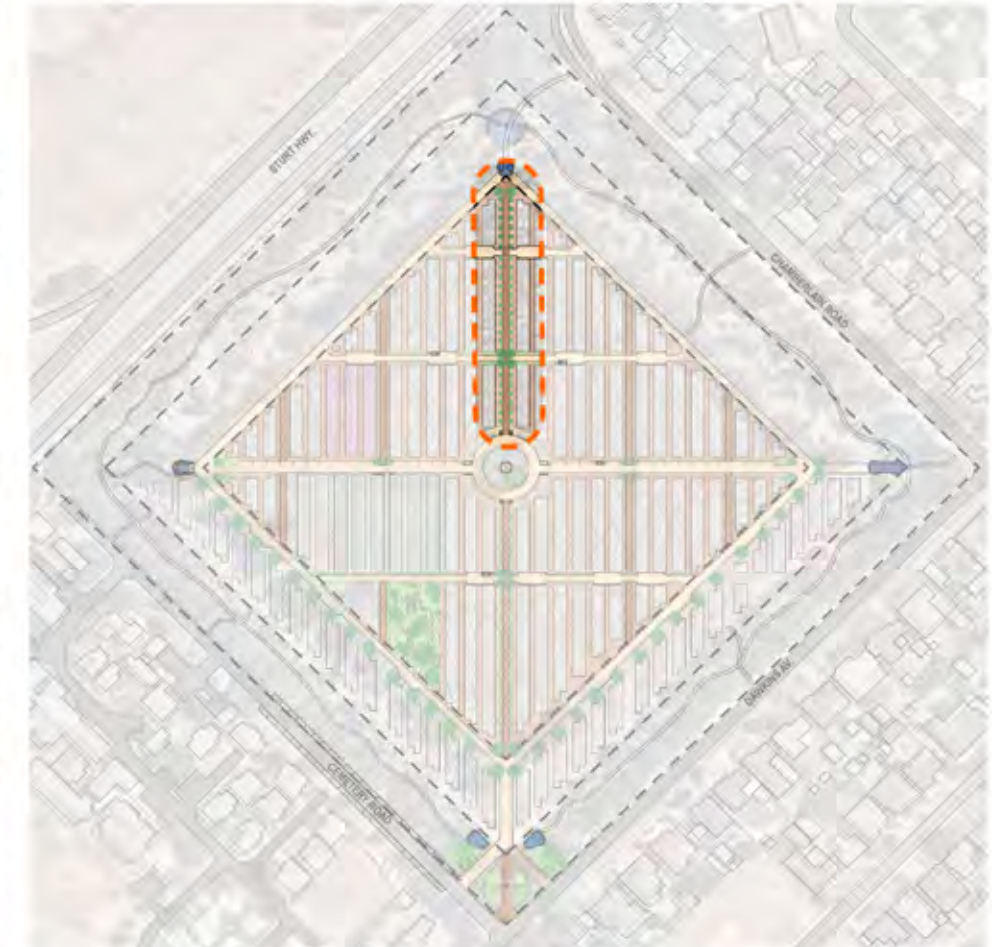
Year 2



Stage 3 - New Parking on Cemetery Road

- Create 40x new parking spaces on Cemetery Road.
- Detailed survey and traffic engineering is required to confirm exact configuration and number of car parks.
- Parallel parking to both sides of Cemetery Road is indicative only.
- Factors such as road width and existing vegetation will determine final layout.

Year 3

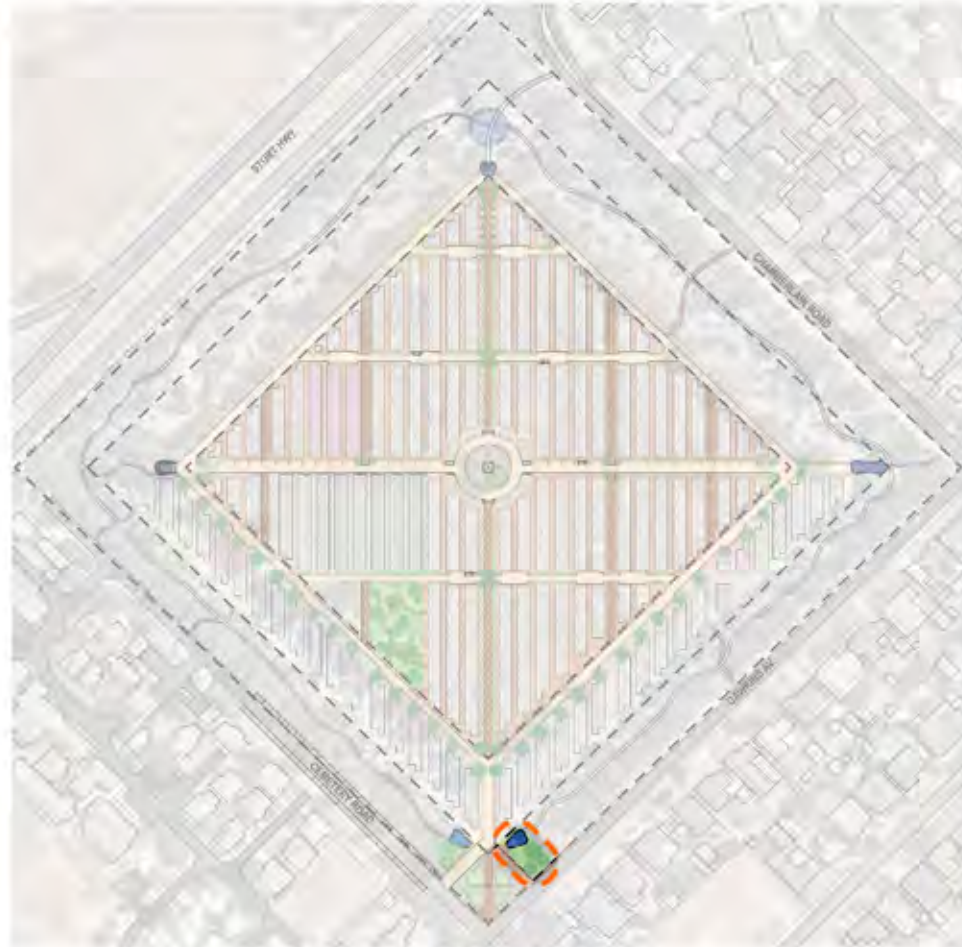


Stage 4 - Upgrades to Northern Section of Central North / South Avenue

- Upgrade path with new trafficable permeable paving. Path to be reduced to 3m width.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of road and eliminate side entry pits and swales.
- New avenue planting of native pines (*Callitris Gracilis*) along edges of path. Allow 1.5m width to leave 2m space in front of grave sites facing path.
- Include low native planting to garden beds along pathway.
- Repair/regrade gravel edges between path and graves.
- Provide larger shade trees and seating at key intersection node.
- Incorporate general infrastructure such as bins and taps with redevelopment.

3.5 Master Plan Staging | Medium Term (4-7 Years)

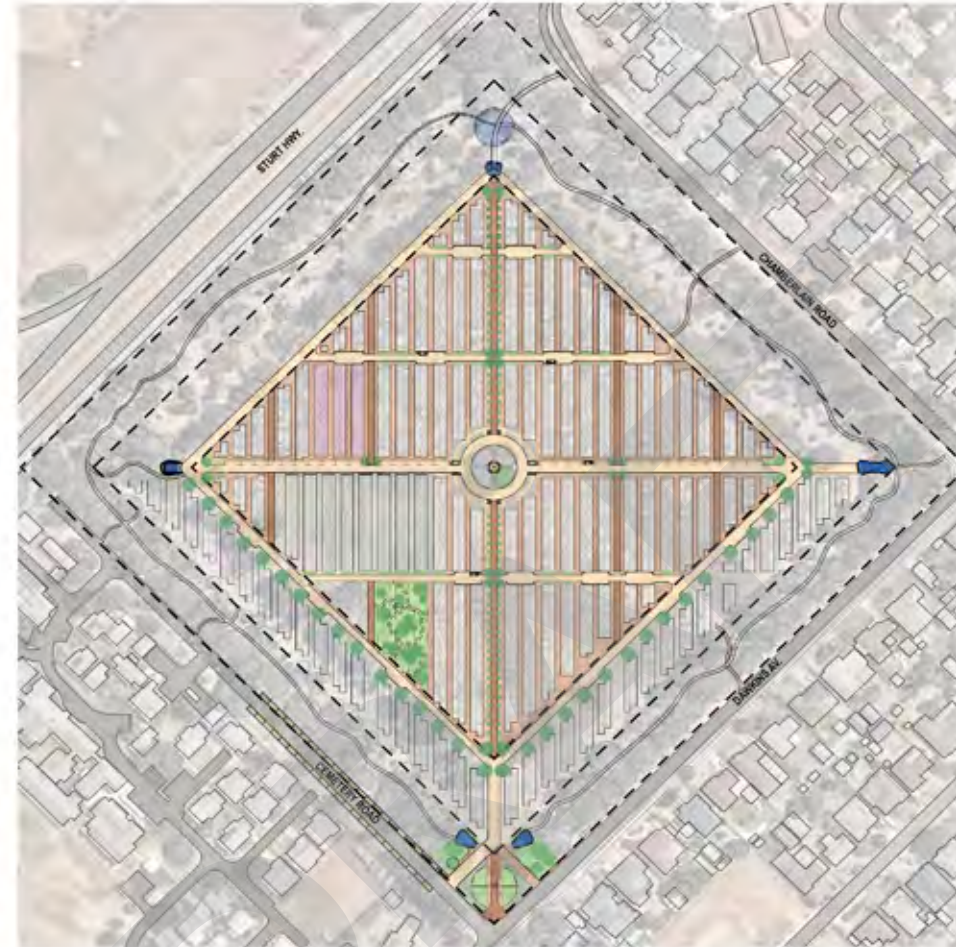
Year 3



Stage 5 - New Toilet Facilities

- Remove existing toilet building and construct new toilet facilities at main entry.
- To be located in vicinity of existing toilets to minimise new infrastructure.
- Incorporate lighting and site services infrastructure such as irrigation controls, switchboards, etc.
- Materials to be robust, vandal resistant and low maintenance.

Years 1-3



Landscape minor works to be implemented:

- Plantation reserve 're-wilding' and Cemetery 're-wilding'
- Phased removal of Sugar Gums with timber to be reused in Cemetery
- Enhancement of vegetation Reserve
- General 'edit' of non-conforming / obsolete infrastructure
- Maintenance / light touch upgrades to pedestrian pathways

Signage/Wayfinding works to be implemented:

- Installation of row markers throughout cemetery

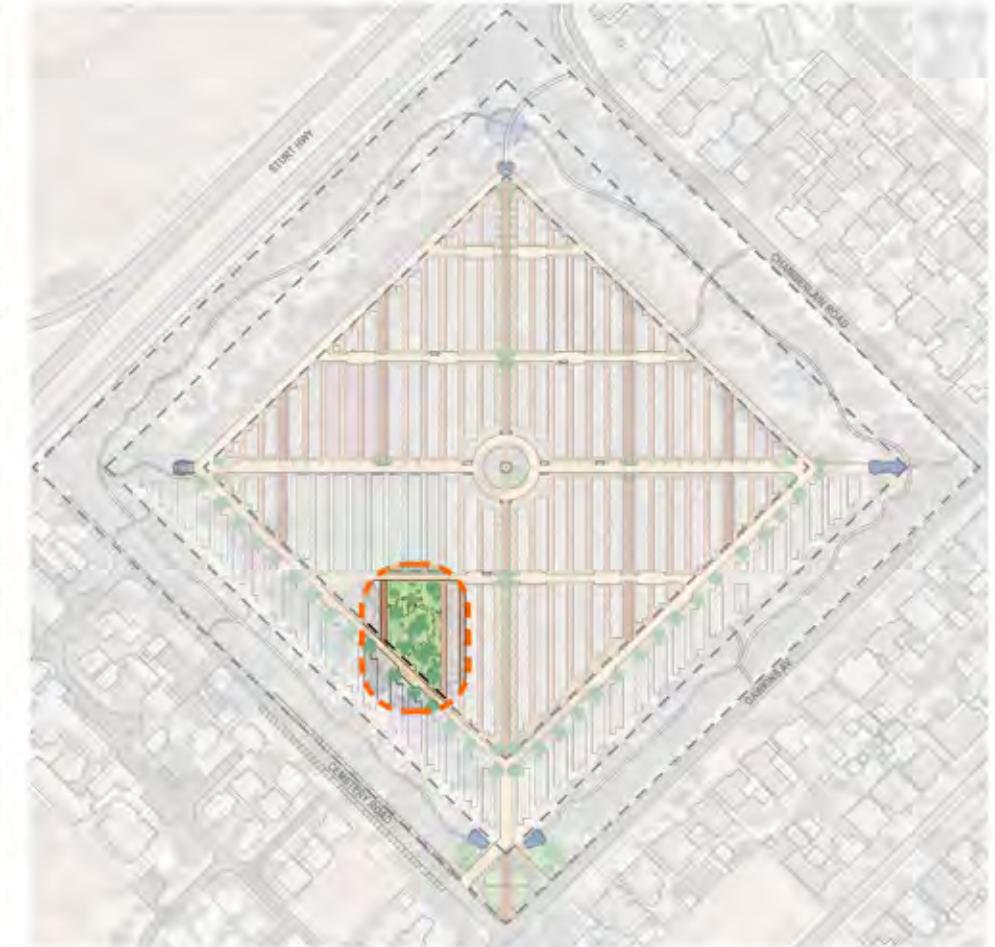
Acoustic works to be implemented:

- Engagement of an Acoustic Engineer to analyse noise impacts from Surt Highway and investigate possible mitigation strategies.

General Infrastructure works to be implemented:

- Installation of bollards at ends of small aisles to restrict vehicle access.

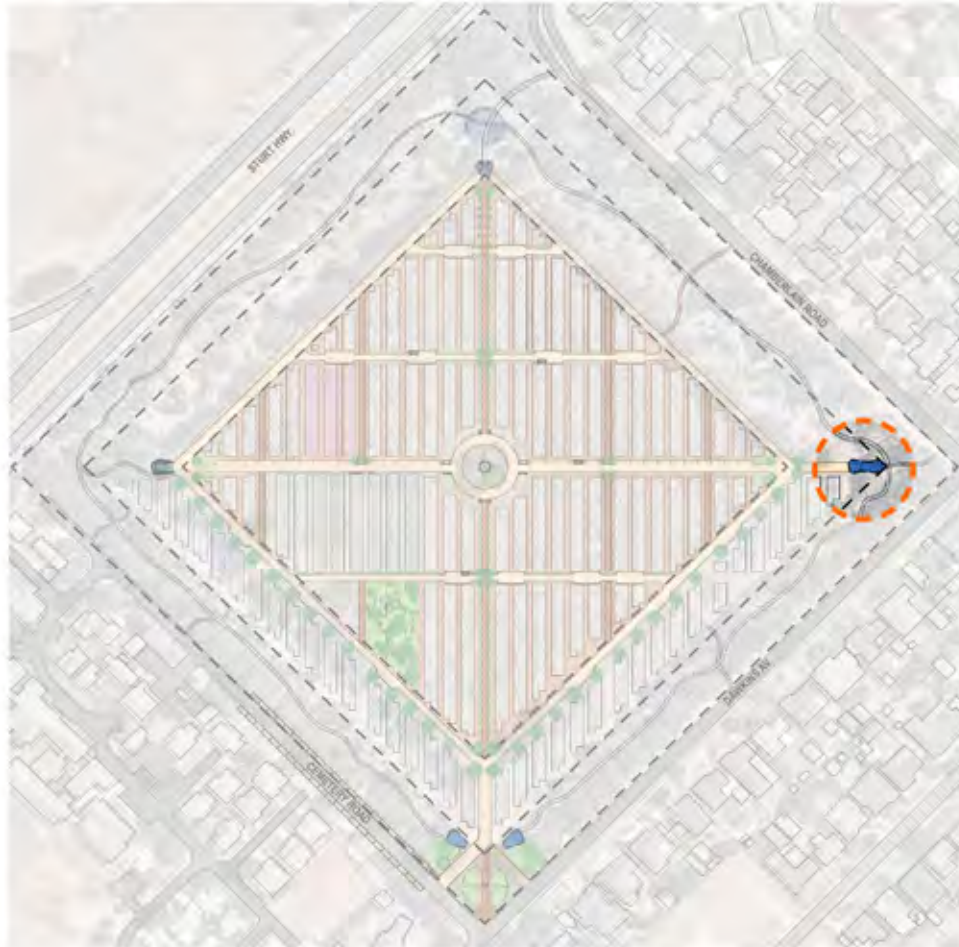
Year 4



Stage 6 - Develop Inurnment + Memorials Area

- Create pathways and native garden in section of mostly unmarked graves to accommodate burial and memorial for cremated remains.
- Layout and planting to reflect the style of the Babies and Precious Souls garden.
- Existing memorials, including the repaired Hiskey site, to remain and be incorporated into the design. Exact locations of these sites to be confirmed during detailed design.
- A general memorial acknowledging previous unmarked burials in the area is to be included in the development.
- Provide some nooks for seating for quiet contemplation and reflection.
- Wayfinding and signage to be included.
- Opportunities for interpretive design elements to be incorporated in landscape.

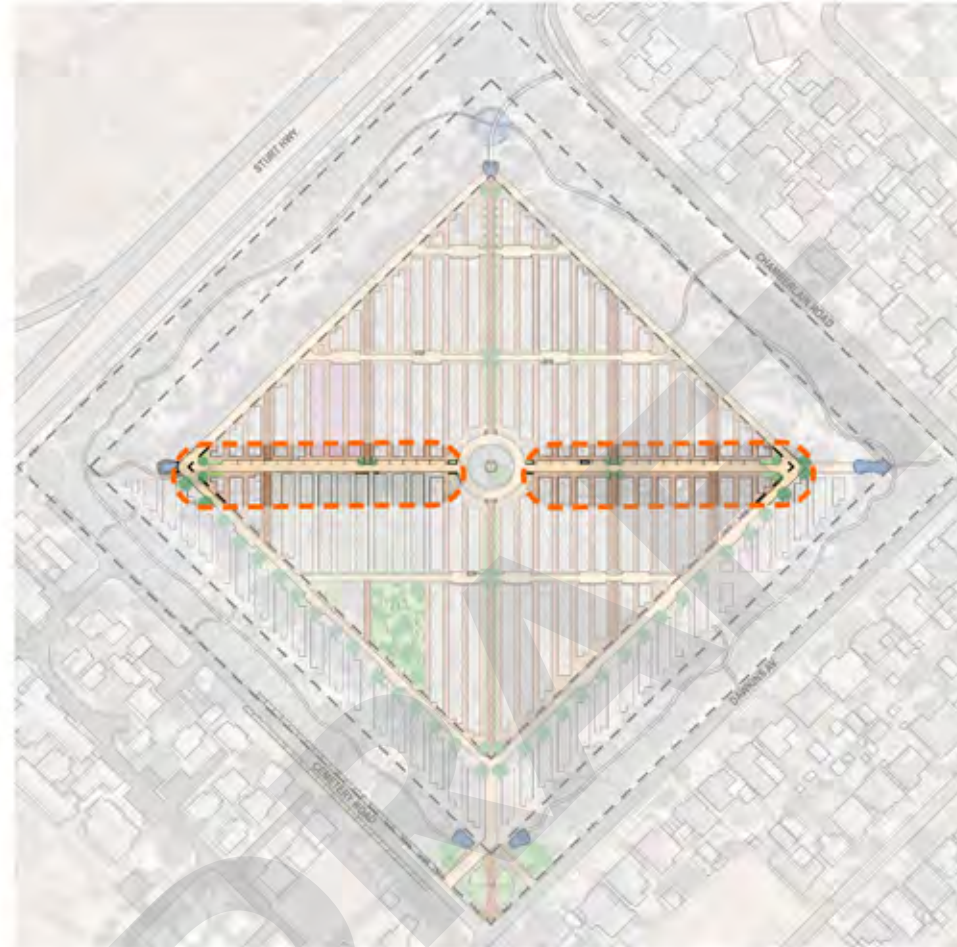
Year 4



Stage 7 - Eastern Entry

- Retain existing pedestrian entry point from Chamberlain Road at eastern corner of cemetery.
- Install a new entry structure as a gateway at junction of native vegetation and cemetery burials.
- Incorporate seating, wayfinding and informational signage with entry structure.

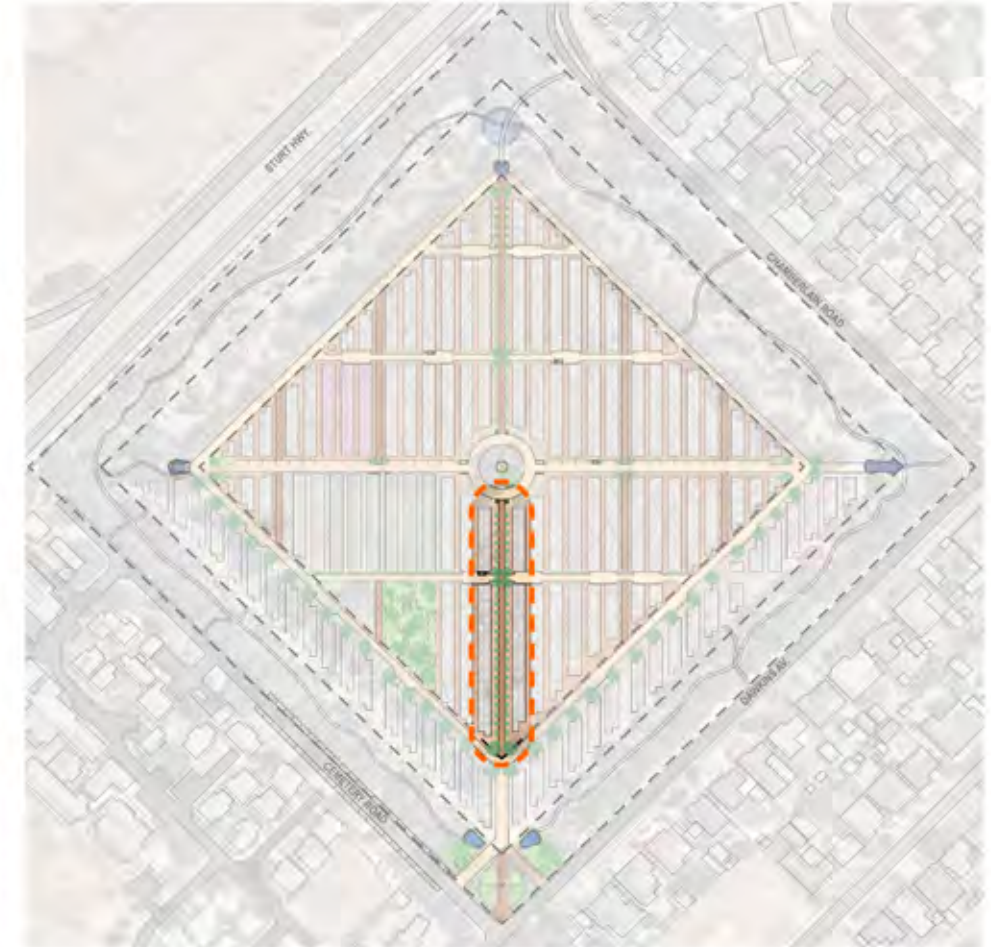
Year 5



Stage 8 - Upgrade Main East/West Roadway

- Upgrade roadway with new trafficable permeable paving.
- Provide 3m wide paved roadway with 2.1m wide parallel parking to side (5.1m total width) to comply with Australian Standards. Approximately 30 parking spaces total.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of road and eliminate side entry pits and swales.
- Provide larger shade trees and seating at key intersection nodes.

Year 6

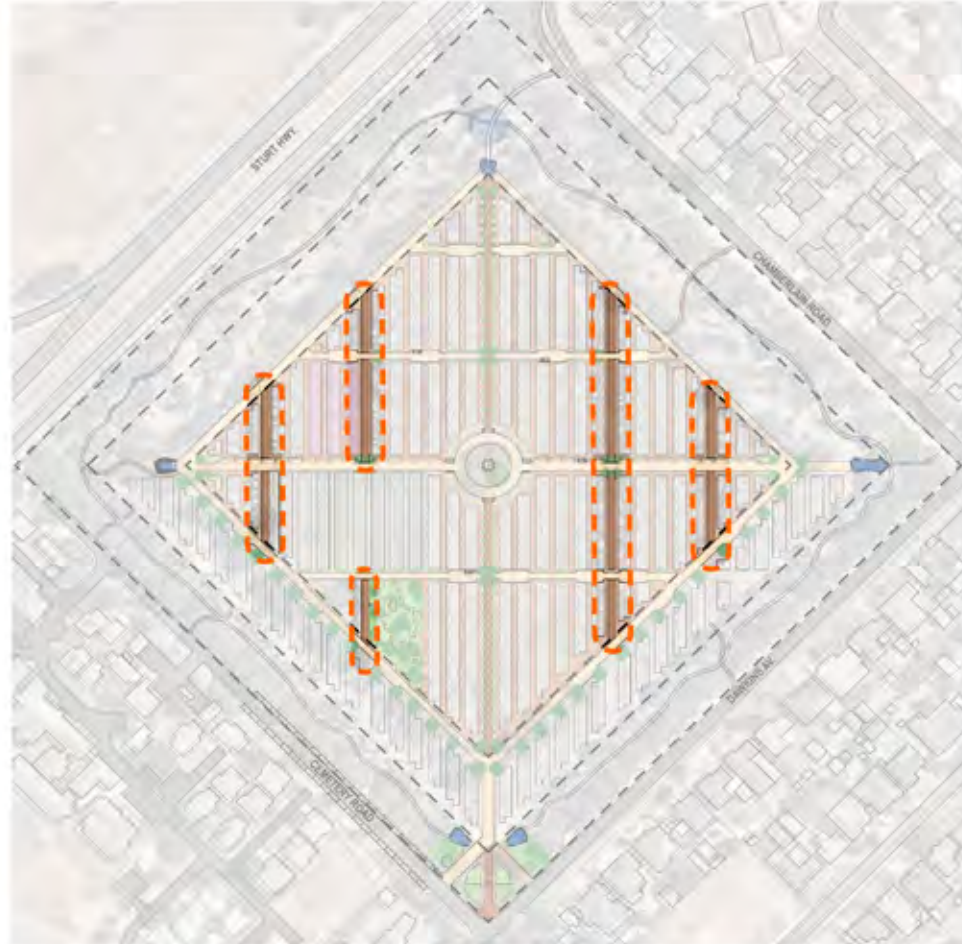


Stage 9- Southern Section of North /South Roadway

- Upgrade path with new trafficable permeable paving. Path to be reduced to 3m width.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of road and eliminate side entry pits and swales.
- New avenue planting of native pines (*Callitris Gracilis*) along edges of path. Allow 1.5m width to leave 2m space in front of grave sites facing path.
- Include low native planting to garden beds along pathway.
- Repair/regrade gravel edges between path and graves.
- Provide larger shade trees and seating at key intersection node.
- Incorporate general infrastructure such as bins and taps with redevelopment.

3.6 Master Plan Staging | Long Term (8-10+ Years)

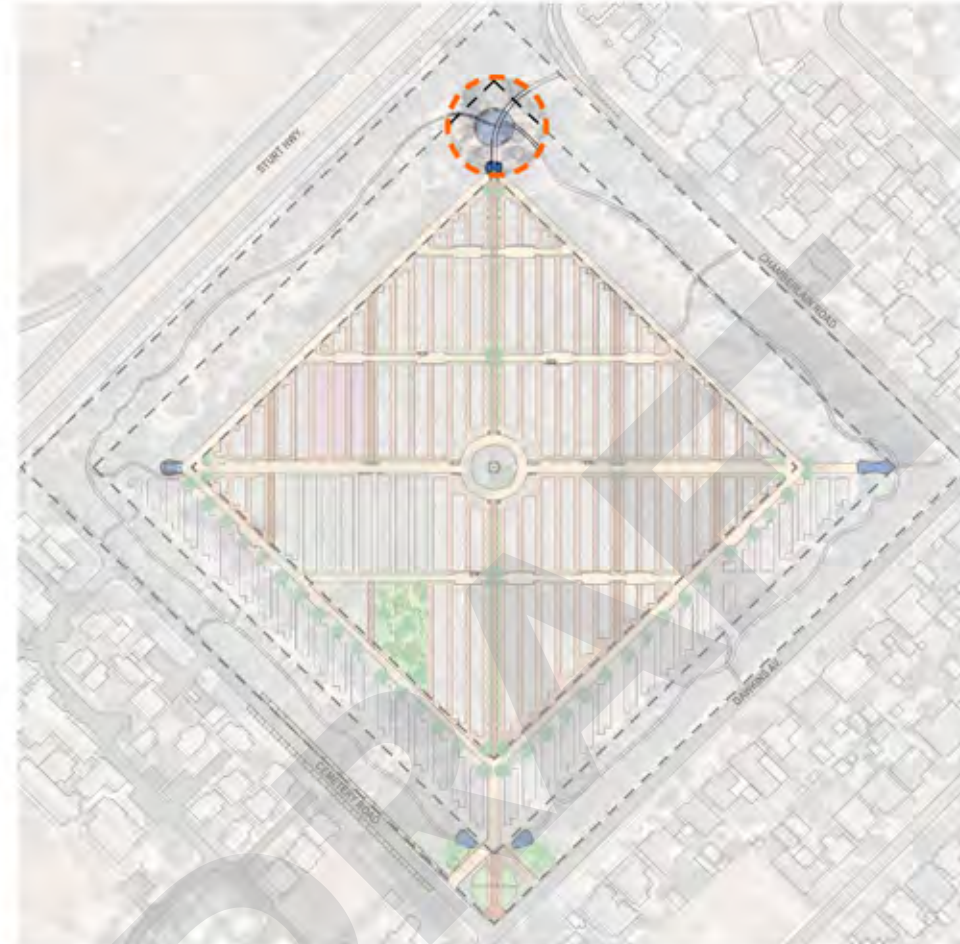
Year 7



Stage 10 - Upgrade Pedestrian Paths (North / South)

- Pave secondary north/south pathways with new permeable paving with maximum 3m width.
- Repair and tidy up gravel surfaces adjacent pathways. Material to be selected in line with recommendations of CMP.

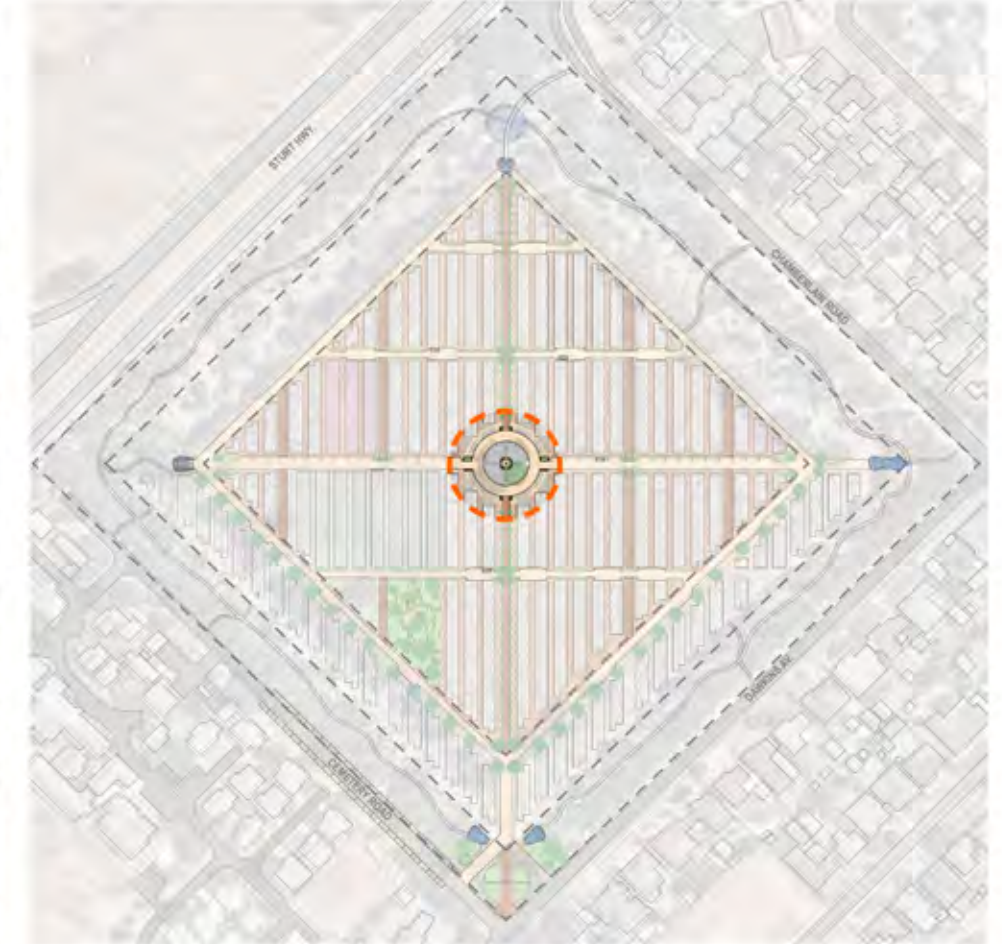
Year 7



Stage 11 - New Gathering Point and Entry Point

- Retain existing pedestrian entry point from Chamberlain Road at northern corner of cemetery.
- Develop a gathering space in existing clearing in native vegetation connected to existing pathways. Size and configuration will require survey and detailed design.
- Incorporate interpretive elements into gathering space design.
- Install a new entry structure at entry point into cemetery as gateway. Incorporate wayfinding and informational signage.
- Remove non native pines in northern corner of native vegetation reserve. Some minor clearing of native vegetation may be required. New planting to be incorporated into the design.

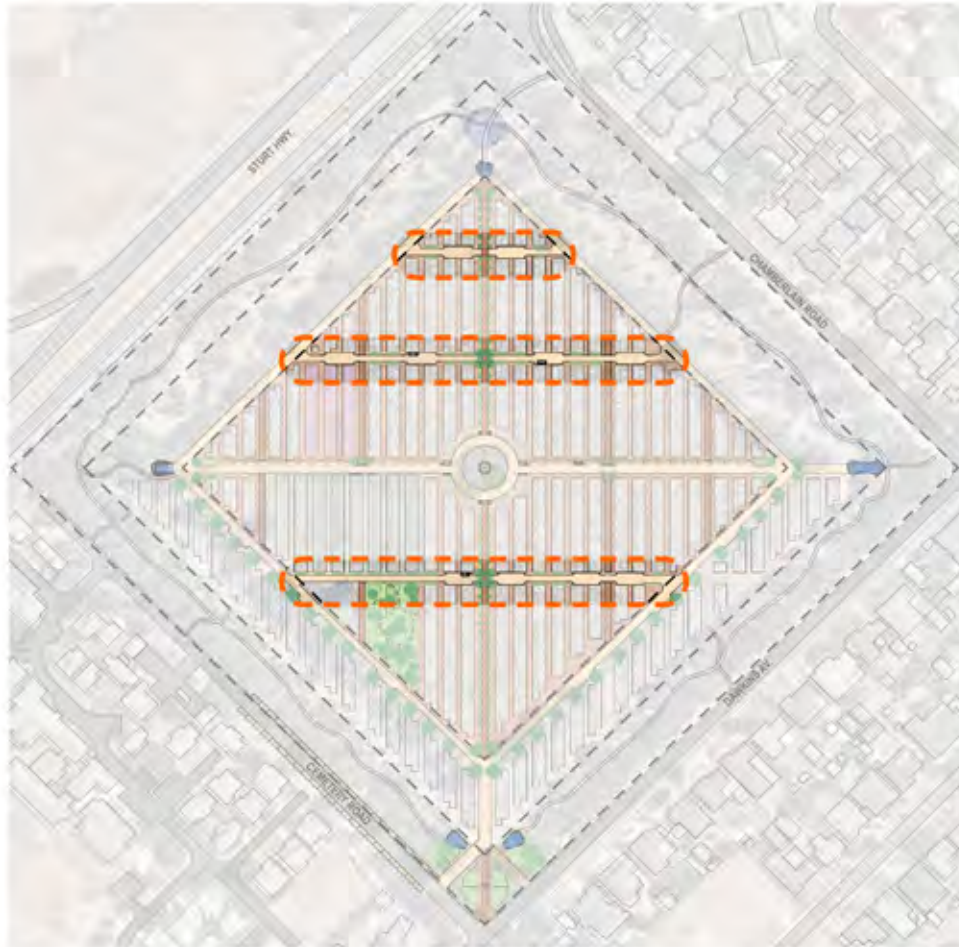
Year 8



Stage 12 - Works to Central Area

- Redevelop central area of cemetery to rationalise paved surfaces, drainage and garden beds.
- Retain columbarium walls. Remove existing seats and develop feature sculptural/interpretive element at centre. Provide circular seating around centre.
- Allow space in lawn for additional inurnment including concrete header.
- Create 'gateways' at ends of main avenues where they meet centre.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of roadways to eliminate side entry pits and swales.

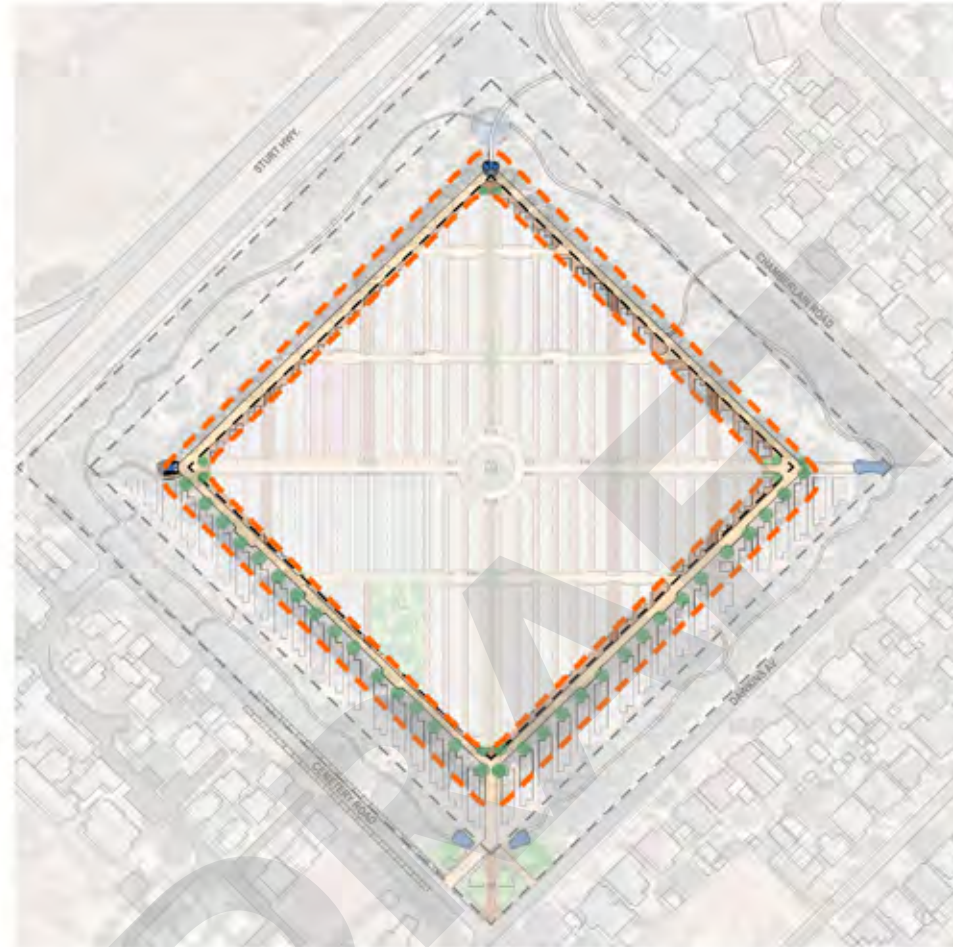
Year 9



Stage 13 - Secondary East/West Roadways

- Redevelop secondary east/west roadways with permeable paving.
- Incorporate additional paved parallel parking bays and passing zones.
- Paved roadway width to be 3m with 2.1m wide parking bays to comply with Australian Standards.
- Incorporate low, native planting along edges of roadways where appropriate.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of roadways to eliminate side entry pits and swales.

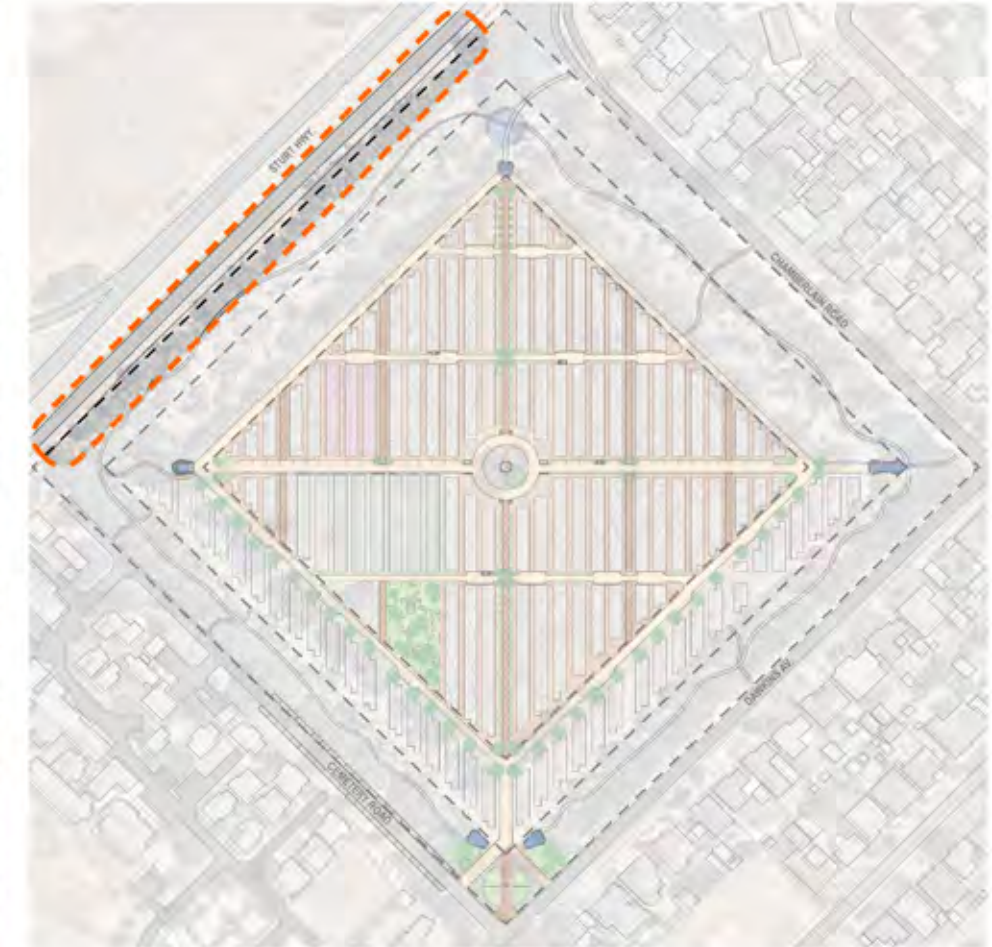
Year 10



Stage 14 - Perimeter Roadways

- Redevelop roadways around perimeter of cemetery.
- Incorporate additional paved parallel parking bays to south-east and south-west roadways.
- Paved roadway width to be 3m with 2.1m wide parking bays to comply with Australian Standards.
- Reconfigure storm water to drain to centre of roadways to eliminate side entry pits and swales.

Year 10+



Stage 15 - Acoustic Barrier

- Potential new acoustic barrier along Sturt Highway pending Acoustic Engineering analysis and design.
- Could be part of a larger strategy to mitigate noise impacts for residents along Sturt Highway.

3.7 Detailed Area Plans

The following pages show detailed plans of key elements of the Master Plan. They are preliminary concepts to illustrate the Master Plan intent and will need to be developed by a professional design team including architects and engineers to enable implementation.

3.8 Main Entry

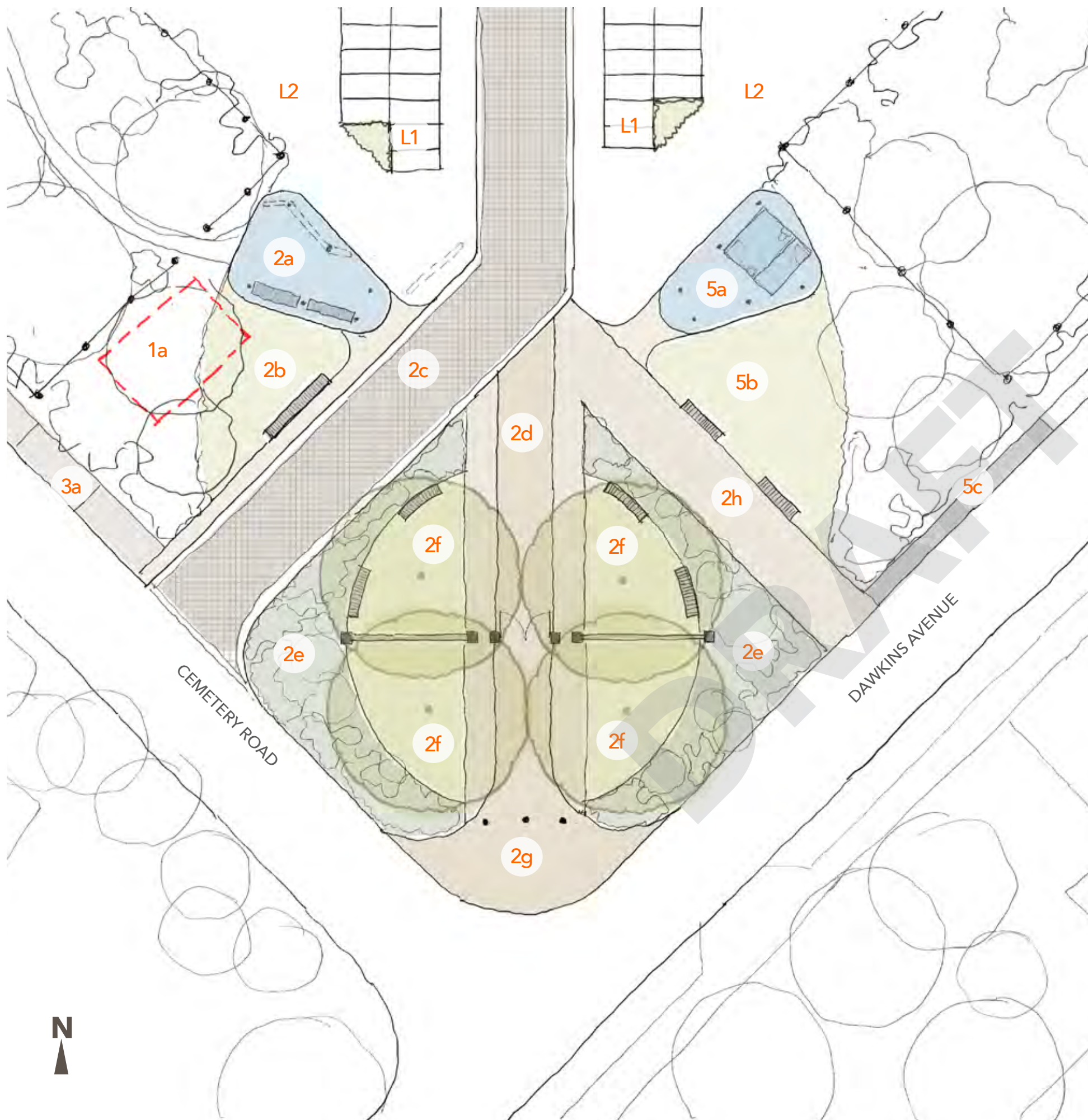
The redevelopment of the front entry is a major project that will transform the entrance experience to the cemetery, setting the tone for all visitors. This project will be capital intensive with the expectation it will need to be delivered over a number of stages which are illustrated in the adjacent plan.

The first stage to enable this project to proceed is the relocation of the spoil bin in western corner of the cemetery utilising an existing clearing bordering the perimeter vegetation. The creation of a new general vehicular entrance is then achievable from Cemetery Road which will enable the reinstatement of the original alignment of the cemetery entrance for ceremonial purposes through the historic cast iron gates. This entrance will primarily accessible by pedestrians with removable bollards to enable ingress of funeral cortèges.

The garden around the historic gates will redeveloped with central no-mow lawn surrounded by drifts of loose plantings of native and hardy Mediterranean species to provide a mix of form, scale and texture.

Symmetrical structures will flank the ceremonial entrance providing a sheltered gathering, interpretive and information point on the western side with new public toilets on the eastern side. The proposed form of these structures references both the formal cemetery layout and the organic landscape of the perimeter remnant vegetation.





Stage 1

- 1a. Relocate Spoil Bin to west corner of Cemetery. Revegetate area where spoil bin is removed.

Stage 2

- 2a. New shelter with seating incorporating wayfinding and interpretive signage.
- 2b. Landscaping around shelter including planting, lawn & seating.
- 2c. New paved vehicle access roadway.
- 2d. New paved pedestrian and ceremonial access through main gates.
- 2e. Informal native and Mediterranean garden beds around central lawn.
- 2f. Eucalyptus Leucoxylon Rosea planted in circular lawn with seating at edges.
- 2g. Removable bollards at entrance to cemetery to restrict vehicle access.
- 2h. New paved pedestrian access path from Dawkins Avenue into cemetery.

Stage 3

- 3a. New parking along Cemetery Road.

Stage 5

- 5a. New Toilet Block + Shelter
- 5b. Landscaping around toilet include lawn & seating
- 5c. New path connecting existing bus stop with main entry

General Landscape Improvements

- L1. New garden beds with native bushy planting.
- L2. Rewilding of perimeter burial areas.

3.9 Central Circle

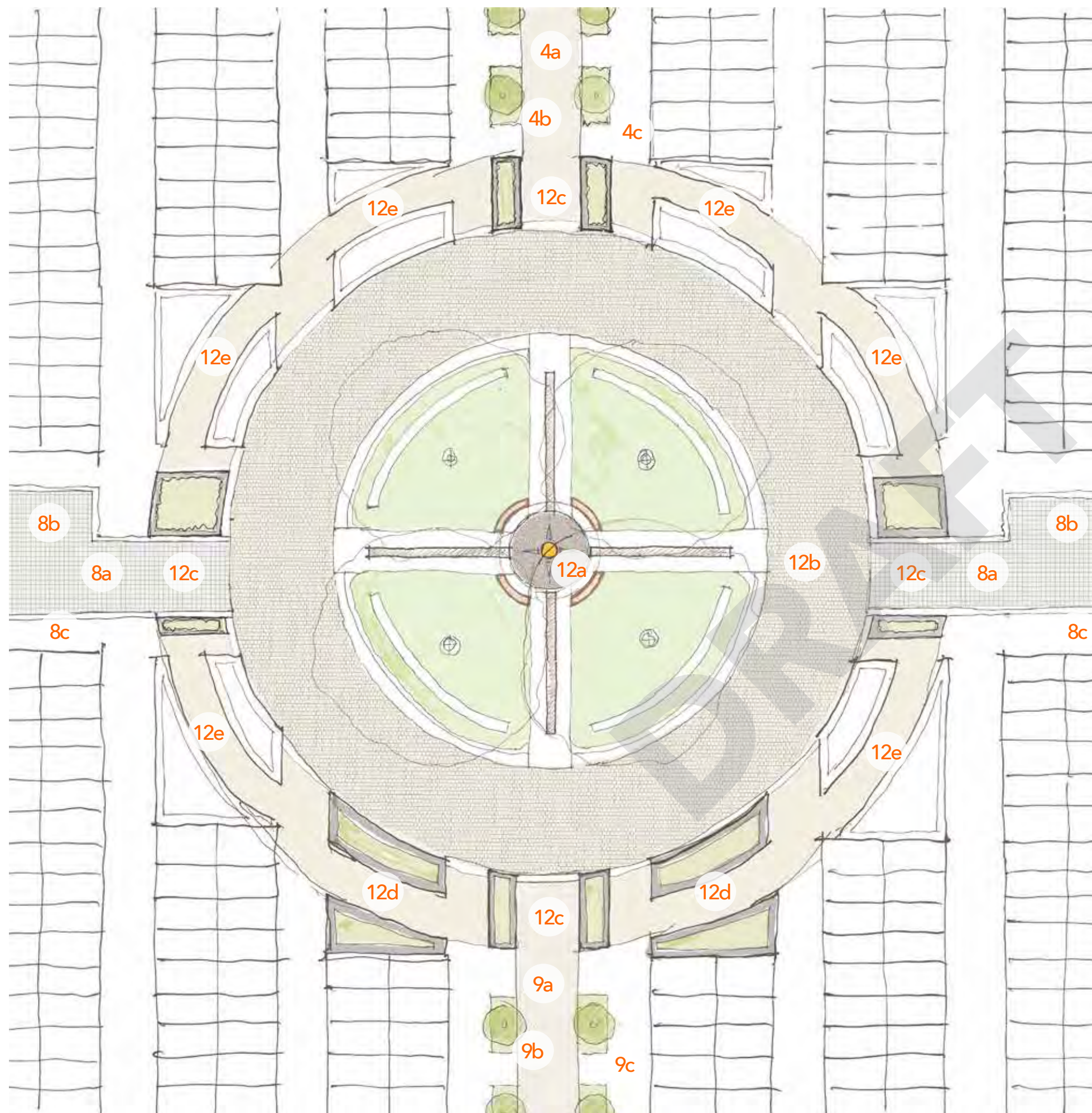
The Central Circle houses the Columbarium and is the focus for the entire cemetery. It provides an oasis of green which will be enhanced with further plantings and the development of a central circular seating area to facilitate small gatherings and quiet remembrance and reflection.

New gateway plantings are proposed at the north / south and east / west entrances to the Central Circle with additional seating.

Reinvigoration of the heritage rose garden, with clipped hedge under-planting to match the existing are proposed.

Exposed concrete carriageway and columbarium pavements will connect the north-south spine and harmonise the centre.





Stage 4

- 4a. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 4b. Callitris Gracillis avenue planting with low native planting at base in 1.5m wide zone. Ensure access from path to grave sites is maintained.
- 4c. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

Stage 8

- 8a. New permeable paved roadway (3m wide). Incorporate storm water at centre of roadway.
- 8b. Provide parallel parking spaces to northern side of roadway (2.1m wide).
- 8c. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

Stage 9

- 9a. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 9b. Callitris Gracillis avenue planting with low native planting at base in 1.5m wide zone. Ensure access from path to grave sites is maintained.
- 9c. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

Stage 12

- 12a. New sculpture/interpretive feature at centre of cemetery with new circular seating between existing columbarium walls.
- 12b. Repave roadway around centre with new permeable paving. Reconfigure storm water to drain to tidy up collection points and integrate with new paths and roadways. Remove existing bollards.
- 12c. Create 'gateways' at ends of main avenues.
- 12d. Reconfigure rose gardens at southern side of centre area to match other rose garden beds and allow for continual circular path around centre.
- 12e. Retain other existing rose garden beds and tidy up paving.

General Landscape Improvements

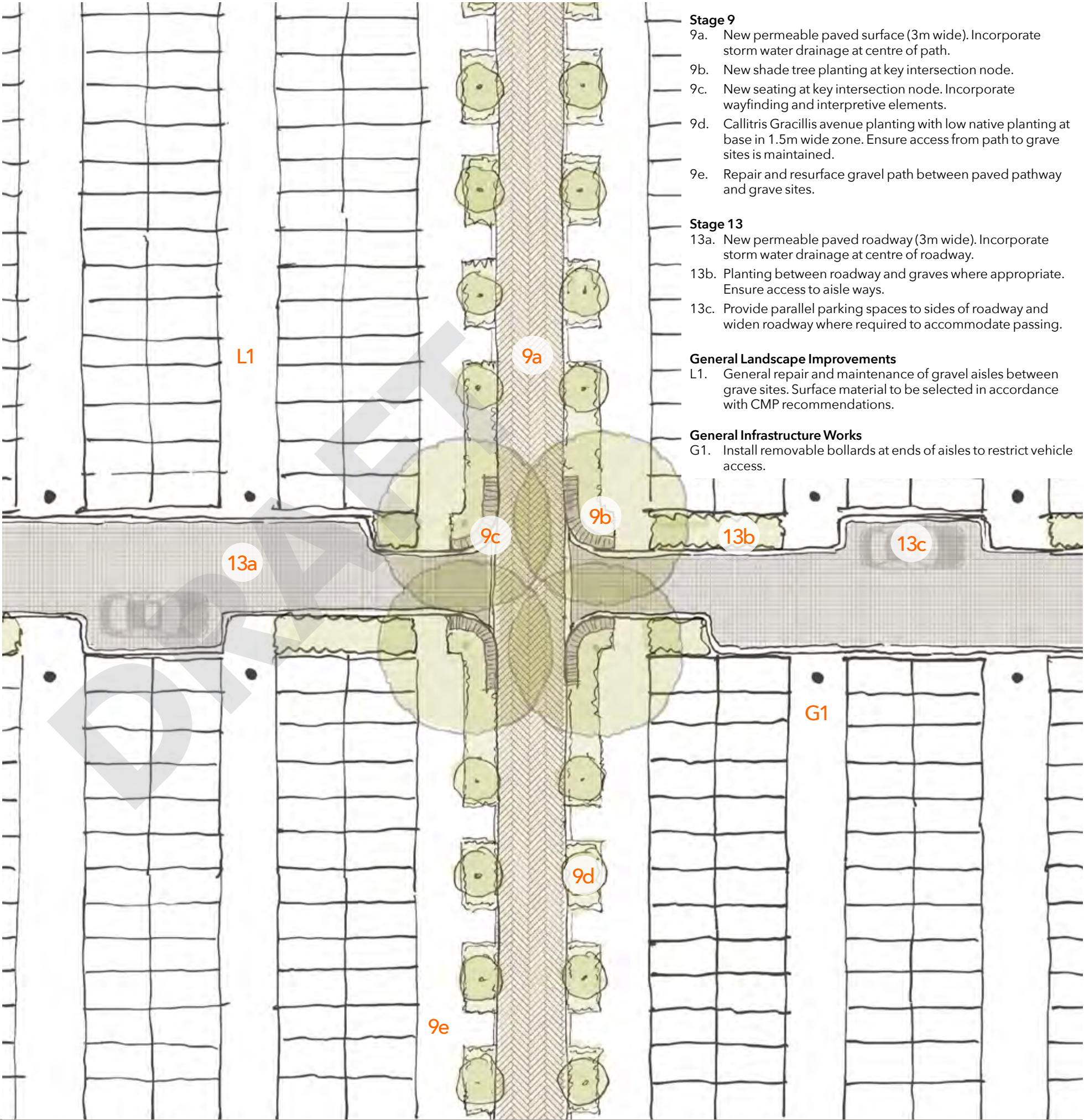
- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.

General Infrastructure Works

3.10 Main North/South Pathway + Intersection



The Central North/South Pathway forms the main spine of the cemetery. This spine will be prioritised for pedestrians with the roadway narrowed to create greater landscape opportunities. Replacement permeable paving will enable ceremonial vehicular use for funerals and reconfiguration of drainage to enable removal of side entry pits and swales freeing up further space for landscaping.





Stage 8

- 8a. New permeable paved roadway (3m wide). Incorporate storm water at centre of roadway.
- 8b. Provide parallel parking spaces to northern side of roadway (2.1m wide)
- 8c. Planting between roadway and graves where appropriate. Ensure access to aisle ways
- 8d. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

Stage 10

- 10a. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 10b. New shade tree planting at key intersection node
- 10c. New seating at key intersection node. Incorporate wayfinding and interpretive elements.
- 10d. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

General Landscape Improvements

- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.

General Infrastructure Works

- G1. Install removable bollards at ends of aisles to restrict vehicle access.

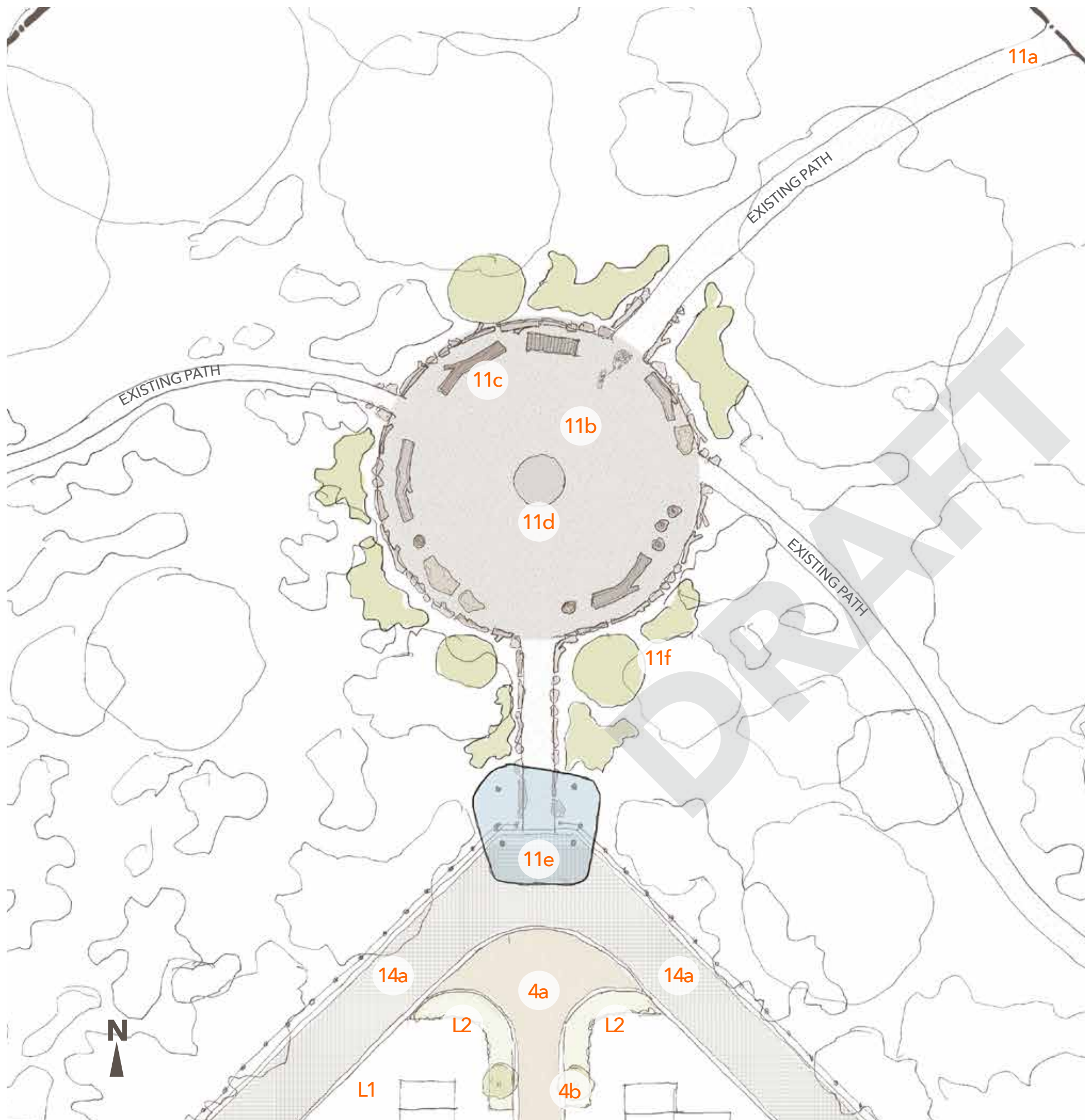
3.12 Northern Gathering Point and Entry

A gathering space in the existing clearing of the perimeter native vegetation is proposed, located at the northern corner of the cemetery. The gathering space provides opportunity for quiet contemplation or space for larger groups on tours and education visits to the cemetery.

Informal seating will be created utilising the timber harvested from the Sugar Gums to be complemented by bench seating to meet the needs of less able bodied visitors.

A gateway structure is proposed at the northern diamond corner of the cemetery as a focal point for the north-south axis to provide shade and interpretative opportunities. Connections to existing pathways provide access.





Stage 4

- 4a. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path..
- 4b. Callitris Gracilis avenue planting with low native planting at base in 1.5m wide zone. Ensure access from path to grave sites is maintained.

Stage 11

- 11a. Retain existing entry and path from Chamberlain Road. Provide new wayfinding signage at entry point.
- 11b. Develop a gathering space in existing clearing in native vegetation connected to existing pathways. Size and configuration will require survey and detailed design. Edge with logs from sugar gums and suitable rocks.
- 11c. Create seating around gathering space. Repurpose logs from felled sugar gums as seating.
- 11d. Incorporate low scale and sensitive interpretive element at centre of gathering space.
- 11e. Install new gateway structure at entry point into cemetery. Incorporate wayfinding and informational sign and interpretive elements.

Stage 14

- 14a. New permeable paved surface to perimeter roadways (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.

General Landscape Improvements

- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.
- L2. New garden beds with native bushy planting.

3.13 Eastern Entry

A shelter to provide shade, seating and interpretation is proposed at the interface of burial sites and perimeter remnant vegetation. The shelter will provide a focal point for the east west axis and a gateway entrance into the cemetery for pedestrians entering from the corner of Chamberlain and Dawkins Roads. The linear structure is on axis with the major east-west axis and the organic roof form responds to the perimeter native vegetation landscape.





Stage 7

- 7a. Retain existing entry point and gravel path into eastern corner of cemetery.
- 7b. Install new shelter structure at eastern corner of cemetery at end of roadway. Incorporate seating, wayfinding, informational signage and interpretive elements.
- 7c. Provide new wayfinding and interpretive signage at access points to native vegetation reserve.

Stage 8

- 8a. New permeable paved roadway (3m wide). Incorporate storm water at centre of roadway.
- 8b. Provide parallel parking spaces to northern side of roadway (2.1m wide).

Stage 14

- 14a. New permeable paved surface to perimeter roadways (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 14b. Paved parallel parking spaces along southern side of perimeter roadway.

General Landscape Improvements

- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.
- L2. New garden beds with native bushy planting.
- L3. New avenue planting of Eucalyptus Porosa along south-east side of roadway.
- L4. Rewilding of perimeter burial areas.

General Infrastructure Works

- G1. Install removable bollards at ends of aisles to restrict vehicle access.
- G2. Potential additional burial plots (shown in red).

3.14 New Inurnment Garden

On the largely empty site of the former pauper burial area, the opportunity to increase capacity in the cemetery is proposed for new inurnments.

This garden will stylistically link with the adjacent Precious Souls Babies Memorial Garden, continuing native and symbolic plantings with organic pathways meandering through the garden.

The existing Hiskey grave site is to be retained as are other existing graves. A memorial acknowledging unmarked graves is to be created at a pathway junction.

Seating nodes bordering pathways are proposed to facilitate reflection and remembrance.

- Stage 6**
- 6a. New native planting to area of mostly unmarked burials.
 - 6b. Existing Hiskey grave site to be retained and incorporated with layout of garden. Exact position of grave will require survey.
 - 6c. New stabilised gravel paths through garden with inurnment elements incorporated to edges of paths.
 - 6d. Existing memorials to remain and be incorporated into layout of garden. Exact positions of grave site will require survey.
 - 6e. Seating areas in garden. Incorporate interpretive elements.
 - 6f. Include memorial acknowledging existence of unmarked burials.
- Stage 10**
- 10a. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- Stage 13**
- 13a. New permeable paved roadway (3m wide). Incorporate storm water at centre of roadway.
- Stage 14**
- 14a. New permeable paved surface to perimeter roadways (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
 - 14b. Paved parallel parking spaces along southern side of perimeter roadway.
- General Landscape Improvements**
- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.
 - L2. New garden beds with native bushy planting.
 - L3. New avenue planting of Eucalyptus Porosa along south east side of roadway.
 - L4. Rewilding of perimeter burial areas.
- General Infrastructure Works**
- G1. Install removable bollards at ends of aisles to restrict vehicle access.



3.15 Western Corner & Spoil Bin Relocation

The relocation of the spoil bin to existing clear space at the western corner of the cemetery removes this essential piece of infrastructure from the main entry area, freeing up space for additional landscaping and shelter. This position at the end of the main east west avenue provides easy access to the spoil bin. New screening and planting around the spoil bin helps it to blend in with the surrounding landscape and provides an opportunity for interpretive elements and seating. A new path linking the existing path through the native vegetation reserve in to the cemetery enhances connectivity.

Stage 1

- 1a. Relocate Spoil Bin to west corner of Cemetery. Provide new concrete retaining walls to match existing spoil bin.
- 1b. Install screen around spoil bin to 2.1m high with weathering steel or other material that blends in with the surrounding natural environment. Incorporate interpretive design elements into the screen.
- 1c. Remove 3x sugar gums in western corner adjacent grave sites and provide new single gravel pathway linking existing path in native vegetation reserve to western corner of cemetery.
- 1d. Opportunity for planting around spoil bin and new path to extend native vegetation. Provide new bench seating incorporated with landscape and planting.

Stage 8

- 8a. New permeable paved roadway (3m wide). Incorporate storm water at centre of roadway.
- 8b. Provide parallel parking spaces to northern side of roadway (2.1m wide).

Stage 10

- 10e. New permeable paved surface (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 10f. Repair and resurface gravel path between paved pathway and grave sites.

Stage 14

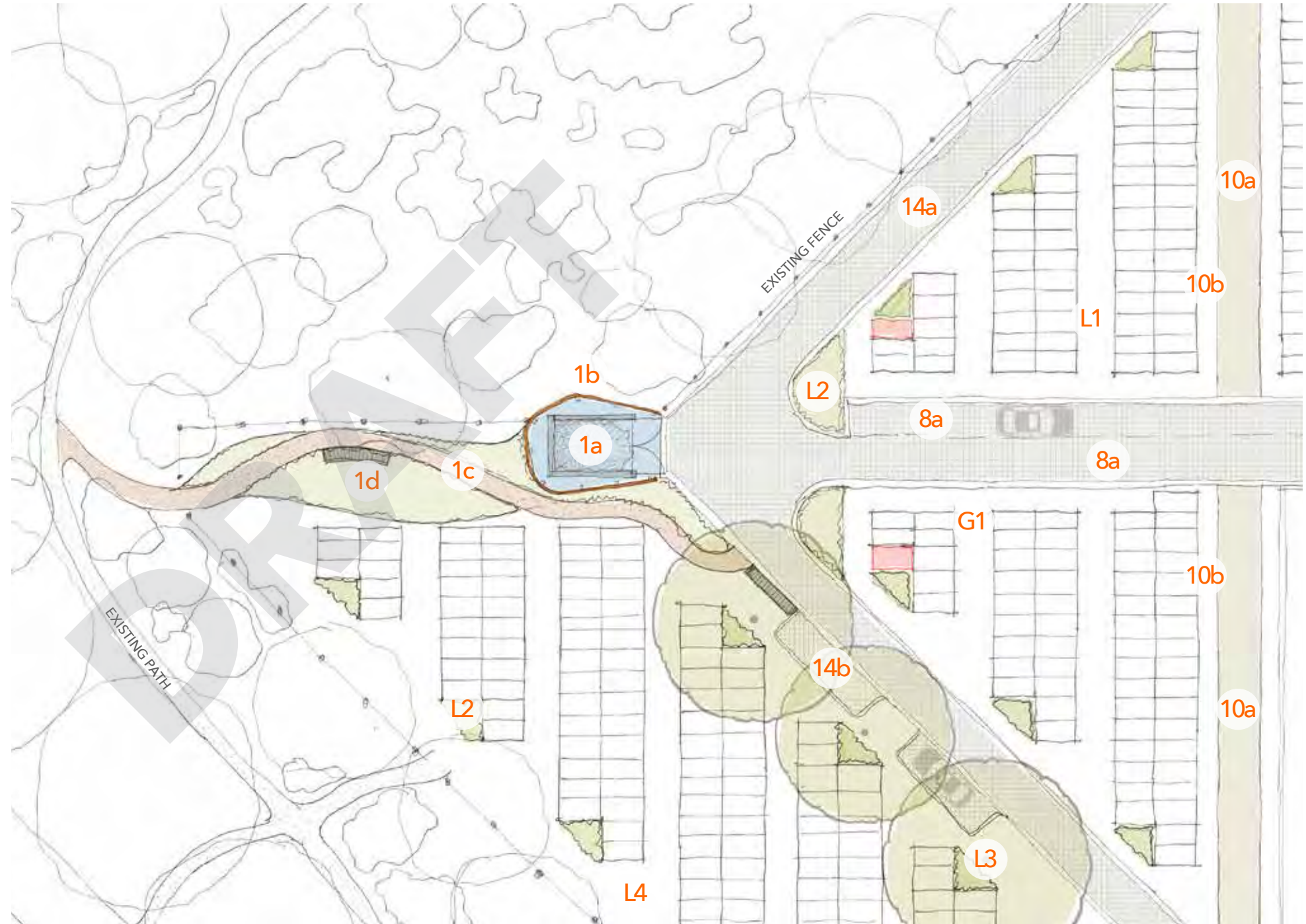
- 14a. New permeable paved surface to perimeter roadways (3m wide). Incorporate storm water drainage at centre of path.
- 14b. Paved parallel parking spaces along southern side of perimeter roadway.

General Landscape Improvements

- L1. General repair and maintenance of gravel aisles between grave sites. Surface material to be selected in accordance with CMP recommendations.
- L2. New garden beds with native bushy planting.
- L3. New avenue planting of Eucalyptus Porosa along south east side of roadway.
- L4. Rewilding of perimeter burial areas.

General Infrastructure Works

- G1. Install removable bollards at ends of aisles to restrict vehicle access.



Appendix

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Stakeholder Workshop
9 December 2025
Phillips/Pilkington Architects
TCL | Andrew Stevens | Malloway Studio
WORKSHOP SUMMARY



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Introduction

This workshop allowed stakeholders with an interest in the future of Willaston Cemetery to provide input into the Master Plan by sharing their views about the cemetery through a series of activities facilitated by PPA with support from Andrew Stevens, Anthony Coupe (Mulloway Studio) and Daniel Hidvegi (TCL). These activities were designed to get participants thinking about the cemetery as it is (its strengths, issues and what they value most) as well as how they see the cemetery in the future (the opportunities). The structured activities also acted as prompts for further discussion.

Through this process some clear common themes emerged. These were focused around the historic value of the cemetery (including its stories), the setting of the cemetery and its landscape (both natural and man made) and its importance as a valued community asset. These themes will be critical in informing the vision, guiding principles and design of the Master Plan.

There were 9 participants including Council staff and representatives from The Friends of the Willaston Cemetery group, Gawler Environment & Heritage Association, RSL and Precious Souls Committee.

The following pages summarise the activities that were undertaken and the participant responses as well as some of the discussion that took place.

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Participants

Meagan Jarmyn
Shannon Quick
Jacinta Weiss
Helen Hennessy
Wayne Clark
Adrian Shackley
Patricia Dent
Margeret Howe
Janine Hinton

Gawler Council
Gawler Council - GIS Specialist
Gawler Council - Cultural Heritage Centre
Friends of the Willaston Cemetery
RSL
Gawler Environment & Heritage Association
Precious Souls Committee
Friends of the Willaston Cemetery
Friends of the Willaston Cemetery (Chair)

Consultants

Susan Phillips
Tom Hamper
Andrew Stevens
Daniel Hidvegi
Anthony Coupe

Phillips/Pilkington Architects
Phillips/Pilkington Architects
Stevens Architects
Taylor Cullity Lethlean
Mulloway Studio

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Program

1.Introduction/overview	5min.	(1:00-1:05)
2.Activity #1 - Key Words	15min.	(1:05-1:20)
3.Activity #2 - Vision	15min.	(1:20-1:35)
4.Activity #3 - SWOT Analysis	20min.	(1:35-1:55)
5.Break	5min.	(1:55-2:00)
6.Activity #5 - Site Planning	20min.	(2:00-2:20)
7.Group Discussion	20min	(2:20-2:40)
8.Entrance Project discussion	10min.	(2:40-2:50)
9.Next Steps & Wrap Up	5min.	(2:50-2:55)

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Introduction
Consultant Team

The consultant team for the Master Plan project is as follows:

Phillips/Pilkington (PPA)	Architects
Taylor Cullity Lethlean (TCL)	Landscape Architects
Donald Cant Watts Corke (DCWC)	Quantity Surveyor
Phil Weaver & Associates	Traffic Engineering
Mulloy Studio	Signage & Interpretation Design
Combe Pearson Reynolds (CPR)	Civil/Storm Water
Stevens Architects	Cemetery & Heritage Architect

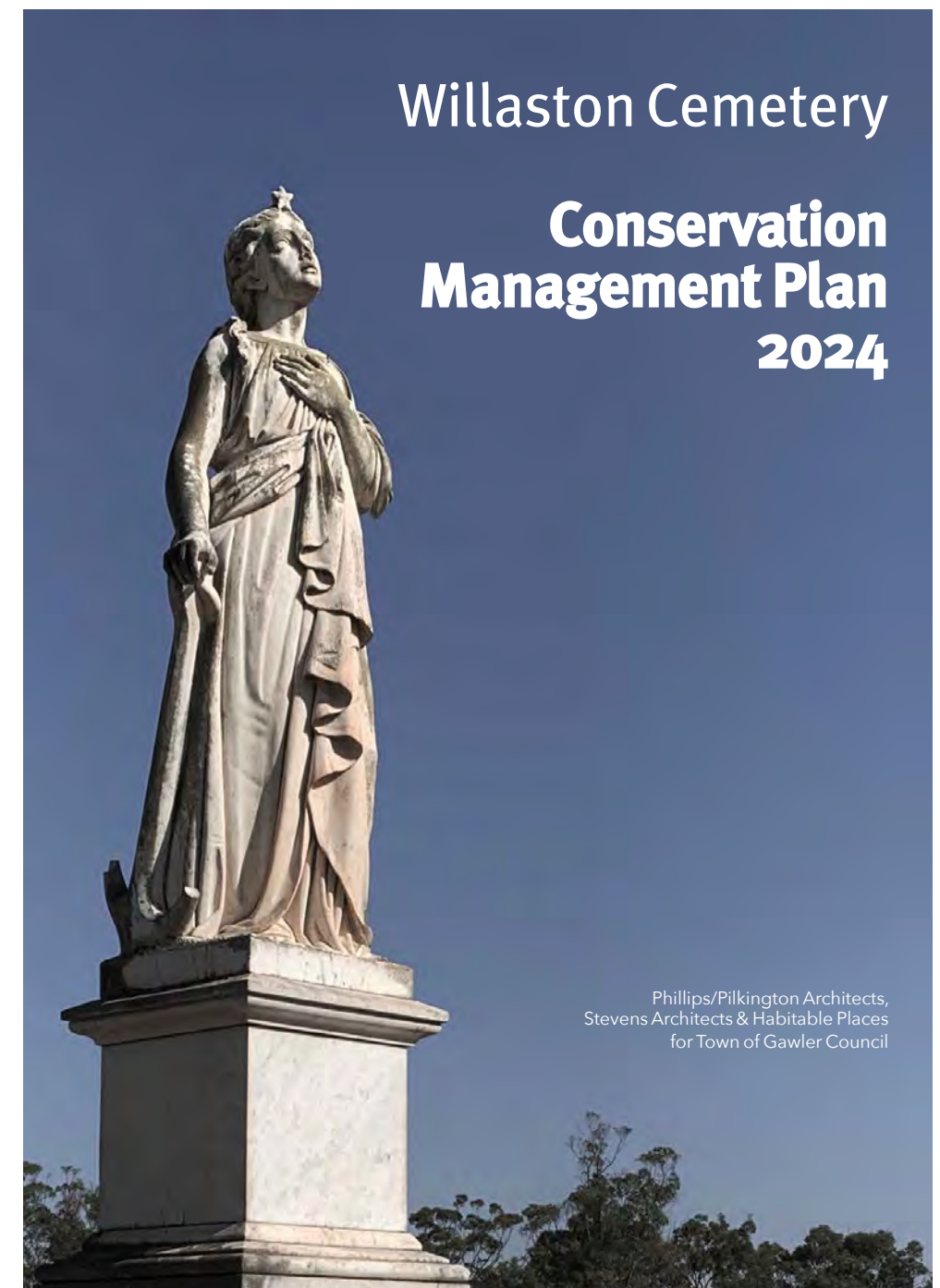
Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Conservation Management Plan 2024

The 2024 Conservation Management Plan identifies the following key issues and provides recommendations for addressing these, as well as other issues:

Key Issues

- State Heritage Listed site
- Community value
- Long term management of the heritage value of the site while maintaining an operational cemetery
- Deterioration and management of remnant native vegetation
- Sugar Gums
- Amenity on site (seating, shade, toilets, etc.)
- Car parking and access
- Wayfinding and signage
- Stormwater
- Rising salt



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Conservation Management Plan 2024

Core Priorities

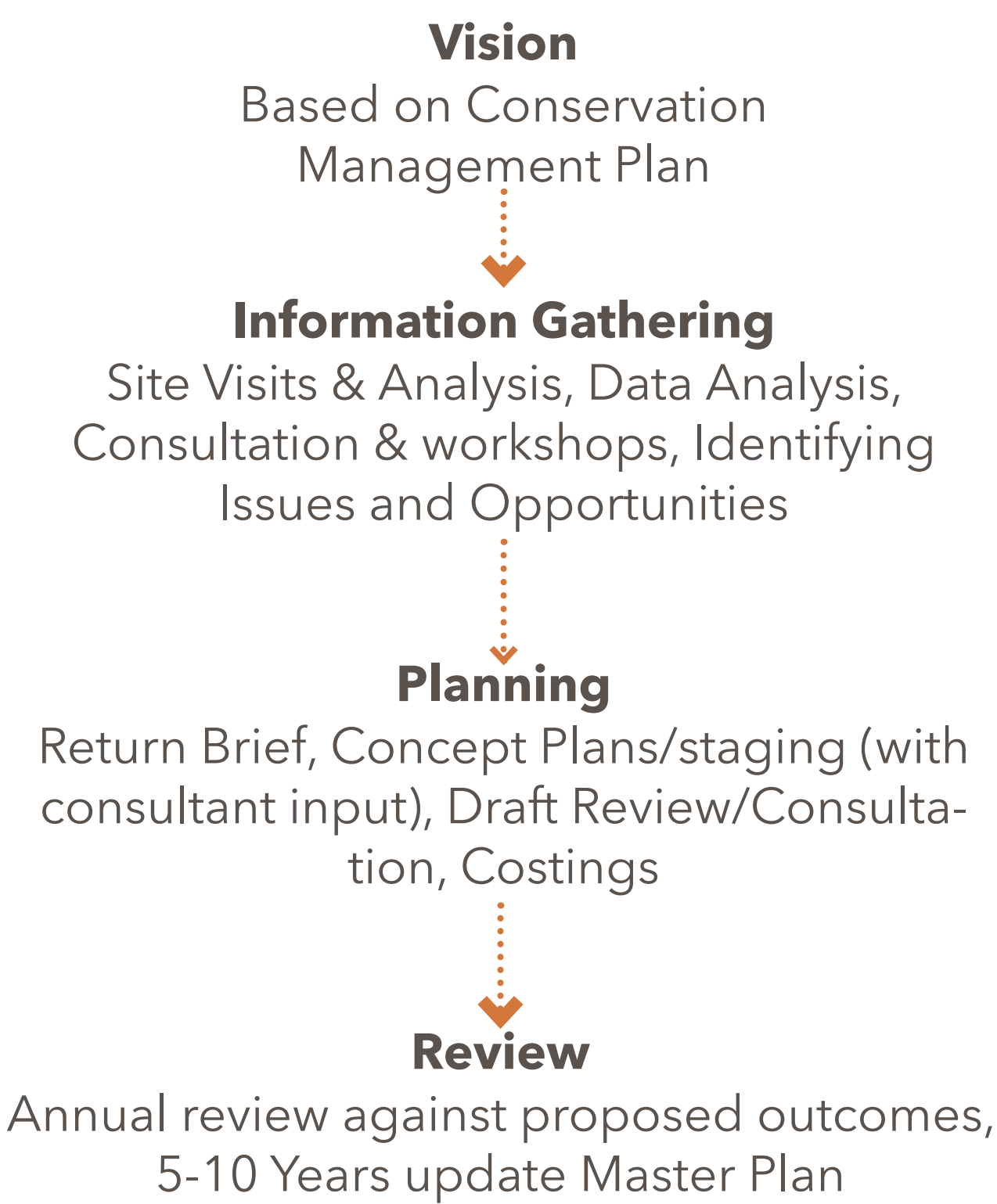
1. Conservation of the **historic core** of the Cemetery is essential to maintaining the cultural and historical significance of the Cemetery.
2. The planning and layout of the Cemetery is important to its significance and must be conserved. Works within the Cemetery should adhere to and reinforce the historical layout.
3. The remnant vegetation surrounding the Cemetery is of great significance and must be protected and conserved with priority given to supporting ongoing regeneration of endemic species.

Note: During the workshop there was some discussion that the reference to the 'historic core' of the cemetery could be perceived as putting too much focus on the elements of the cemetery (such as monumentation) that are considered 'historic' and under values other areas/aspects of the cemetery. We have reviewed this reference and would like to clarify that 'historic core' is intended to refer to the entire burial area of the cemetery as laid out in the original survey and plan and not intended to define particular areas or monumentation within the cemetery.

Potential Action: Minor amendment to the Conservation Management Plan to clarify wording? To be discussed further with Council.

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Master Plan Process



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Master Plan Process



Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Group Activity #1

Key Words

Participants were asked to write down three words that they think describe Willaston Cemetery as it is (for example, this could be the 3 things they value most about the cemetery). Each persons response is recorded below:

Significant
Symmetrical
Signage - lacking

Heritage
Monuments
Layout/planning

Historic/distinctive
Significant to Community
Areas of 'Neglect'

Contact Point
Physical Connection
Family Ancestry

Heritage
Statutory
Shape/layout

Continuing historic connections
Highly respected
Seen as a community asset

History
Family
Environment/Locality

Generations
Stories
Heritage

Reflection
Access
Rural

Heritage
Native Vegetation
History

History
Locality/landscape
European/ordered

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group Activity #1 Key Words - Now

The responses are represented in the wordcloud below:
(generated with a free online word cloud generator)



From the above graphic it is clear that the heritage and historic value of the cemetery are seen as highly important. Family and community are also seen as valuable aspects of the cemetery.

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Group Activity #1 Key Words - Future

Participants were then asked to write down three words that describe how they would like Willaston Cemetery to be in the future. Each persons response is recorded below:

History
Community
Family

Active
Comfortable and accommodating
Retention of quality

Discoverable other world
Contrast between vegetation and highly structured interior
Various levels of access

Interpretable
Amenities upgrade
Living cemetery

Interpretation
Visitor Friendly
Welcoming (access, signage)

Cremations
Plaques
Family plots

Conservative
Viable
Interpretable

Place for seeking ancestry
Tangible physical place for family
Readily accessible

Sacred space
Recognise capacity
Acoustic barrier
Easy to negotiate
Digital story telling

Reflective
Peaceful
Accessible

Visitor friendly
Well maintained
Source of community pride

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group Activity #1 Key Words - Future

The responses are represented in the wordcloud below:
(generated with a free online word cloud generator)



The above graphic suggests that the aspirations for the future of the cemetery centre around family, access, community and interpretation. This suggests that the Master Plan should aim to build on the heritage values and history of the cemetery to enhance the visitor experience through improved accessibility and amenity as well as interpretation and access to information.

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Group Activity #2 Vision

Participants then worked in small groups to develop a short vision statement for the cemetery using some of the key words from the first activity as a starting point. There were 3 groups and their statements are recorded below:

Group 1

A place for reflection that honours our generations.

Group 2

A place that reflects our responsibility to our past and engages current visitors.

Group 3

- Dignified sanctuary for remembrance
- Maintaining heritage
- Timeless sanctuary, well maintained environment and cares for deceased and bereaved

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Group Activity #3 SWOT Analysis

The same groups then completed a SWOT analysis for the cemetery. The following pages show the responses of each group. Members of the consultant team present also completed a SWOT analysis. Common themes through the different groups included:

Strengths

- History/heritage
- Landscape and setting
- Community value

Weaknesses

- Lack of signage (wayfinding, interpretation, etc.)
- Amenities (toilets, shade, shelter, seating, etc.)

Opportunities

- Interpretation and storytelling (including digital)
- Access and community connections
- Potential for improvement to amenities to enhance visitor experience

Threats

- Financial sustainability
- Ongoing capacity for burials, memorials, etc.
- Maintenance of grave sites particularly older monumentation

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group 1

Strengths

Active Friends Group that cares.
Physical attractiveness
Distinctiveness
State significance re history.

Weaknesses

Perceived lack of forward action on past
Conservation Plans (just another document on the shelf)
- need to get on with it, with the costs and action
dates.
- with reporting back to the community
Lack of signage / information.

Tourism opportunity - connecting people with their
family history.
Open ^{recreation} space for Willaston
Involvement of community in contributing
towards cemetery

Some safety hazards to people walking through.
Monuments at risk of falling / damage.
Increasing rubbish from plastic flowers
and inappropriate placement.

Opportunities

Threats

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group 2

Strengths

Historical significance
strong volunteer networks
community ties
visually attractive

Weaknesses

- lack of signage / wayfinding
- marking of rows
- lack of transparency - not advising it is a reused grave.
- historic reuse

no plans for Rows L, M, N Sect 1 (un marked)
G, H, I Sect 3

digital presence - story telling
additional seating
improving landscaping / shade
improving native vegetation
Tourism

interpretation
not reuse

- cost to restore - lease fees
- Need to lodge DA's - turns ppl away
- Land scarcity - lack of future capacity.
- Viability
- driving over unmarked graves
- management of unmarked graves

Opportunities

Threats

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan | Stakeholder Workshop
25715 | 9 December 2025

Phillips/Pilkington
Architects PIP

Gawler

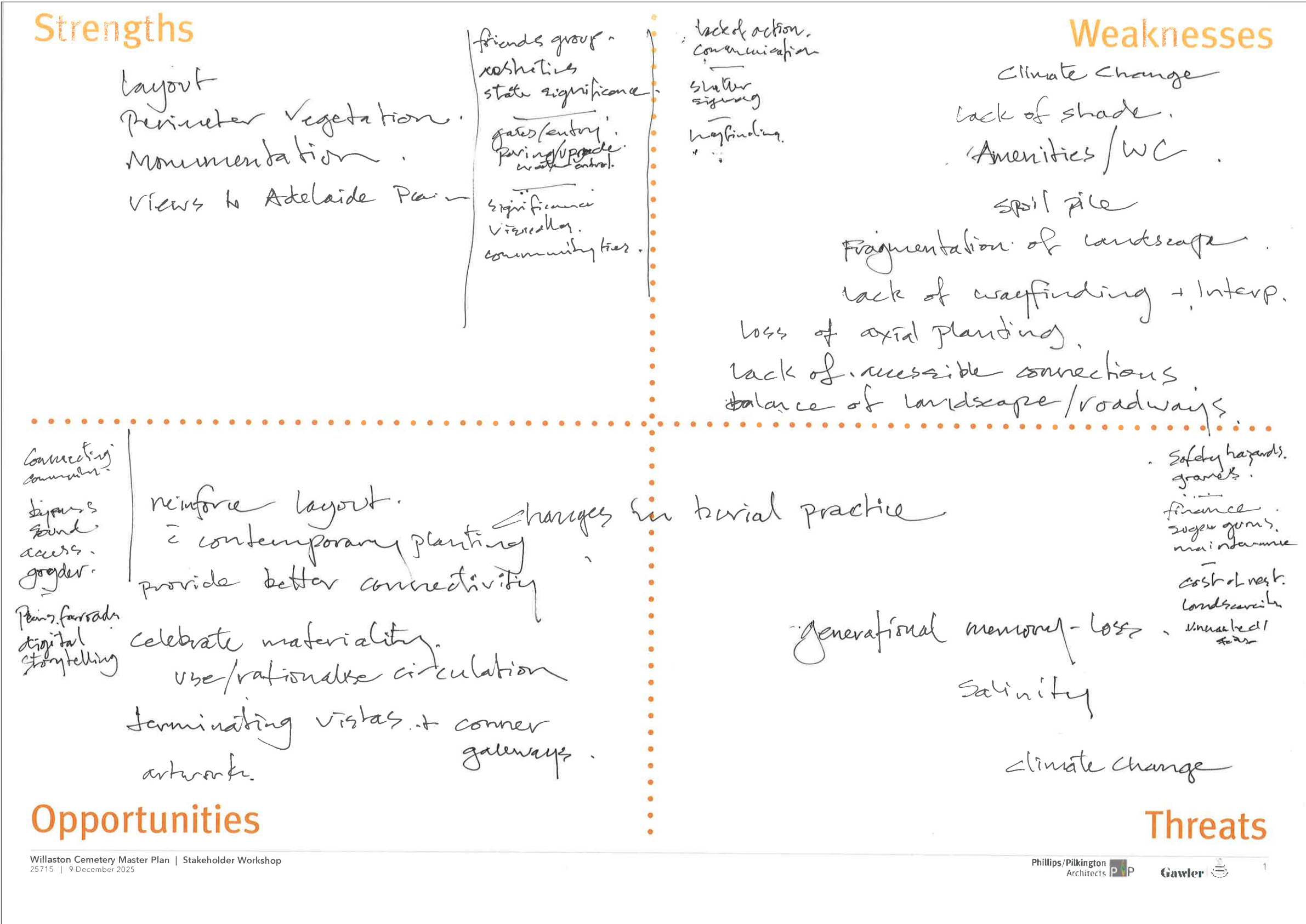
Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group 3

Strengths	Weaknesses
Landscape Layout Heritage Monuments Gates / entrance Paving / road upgrades	Toilet block Work area Access Lack of shelter & shade Storage
Opportunities	Threats
Interpretation Digital storytelling Entrance upgrade Vegetation conservation Bypass sand barrier Create walking access from each road to reduce need for vehicles entering cemetery Acknowledge George Gwyther	Finance - ongoing Council funding The Sgar Curns Overdevelopment (no. of burials) Lack of maintenance of historic monuments

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Consultant Group



Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

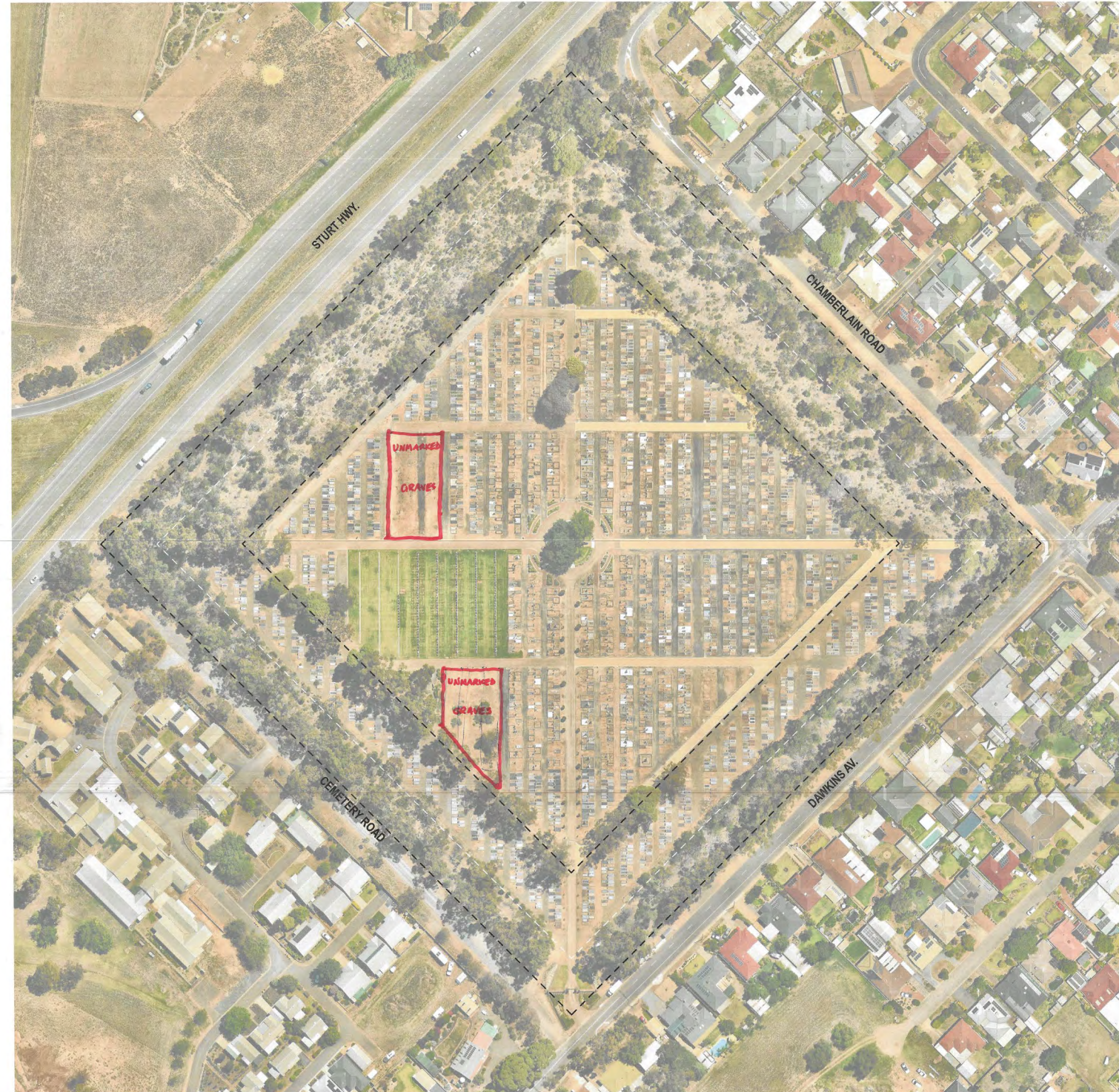
Group Activity #5 Site Planning

Each group, including the consultant group, worked together to make draw and make notes on printouts of site plans of the cemetery. They were asked to consider:

- positive aspects of the cemetery
- where you think there are particular issues
- where you think there are particular opportunities
- where you think planting should occur
- where you think the spoil bin could be located or accessed
- where you think the toilets are best located
- where you think seating and shade should be prioritised
- how you think cars and parking are best facilitated
- what are the key pedestrian access points and how pedestrian access could be improved

Scans are included on the following pages.

Group 1



NOTES/COMMENTS:

Spoil Bin - move from entrance
unmarked graves - interpretation not reuse
stop ppl driving over unmarked graves
identify unmarked rows
perimeter car parking
accessable car park near entrance
alternative entrance (cemetery Rd) - vehicles
Chamberlain Rd - pedestrian
walking paths from Chamberlain Rd into cemetery
new toilets - with appropriate pictures on outside
(like at Clonlea Park) (same location)
Pioneer Park headstones - approx 30 - reinstallation
at Pioneer Park.

Outer rim of graves - sets a precedent
is Nth + West considered future burial sites.

Phillips/Pilkington
Architects 

165 MacKinnon Parade, North Adelaide SA 5006
tel: 08 8239 9000 fax 08 8239 9099

Plot Date: 8/12/2025 /Volumes/PPA Data/JOB_FILES/25715_Willaston_Cemetery_Master_Plan/25715_Drawings/CAO_Files/Model/23677_Willaston_Cemetery_MP.dwg

Dawkins Avenue Willaston

WILLASTON CEMETERY MASTER PLAN

Dawkins Avenue Willaston SA 5118

Gawler



EXISTING SITE PLAN

Scale 1:1000 @ A1



Drawing By:
Checked By: **MP**
Project No./Drawing No.:
25715 - SK

Date: 8/12/2025
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
Revision:

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group 2



NOTES/COMMENTS:

This is a native vegetation Cemetery - stop watering, remove non native veg. No more grass, roses
↓
Saves money replace with attractive shade trees eg. jacaranda.

↓
Budget allocation needs to be adjusted for other priorities in the plan.

Phillips/Pilkington Architects P P

165 MacKinnon Parade, North Adelaide SA 5006
tel: 08 8239 9000 fax 08 8239 9099
Plot Date: 8/12/2025 /Volumes/PPA Data/JOE_FILES/25715_Willaston_Cemetery_Master_Plan/25715_Drawings/CAD_Files/Model/25715_Willaston_Cemetery_MP.dgn

WILLASTON CEMETERY MASTER PLAN

Dawkins Avenue Willaston SA 5118

Gawler



EXISTING SITE PLAN

Scale 1:1000 @ A1



Drawing By: MP
Checked By: MP
Project No/Drawing No.: 25715 - SK00

Date: 8/12/2025
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Revision:

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Group 3



Consultant Group



Date: 8/12/2025

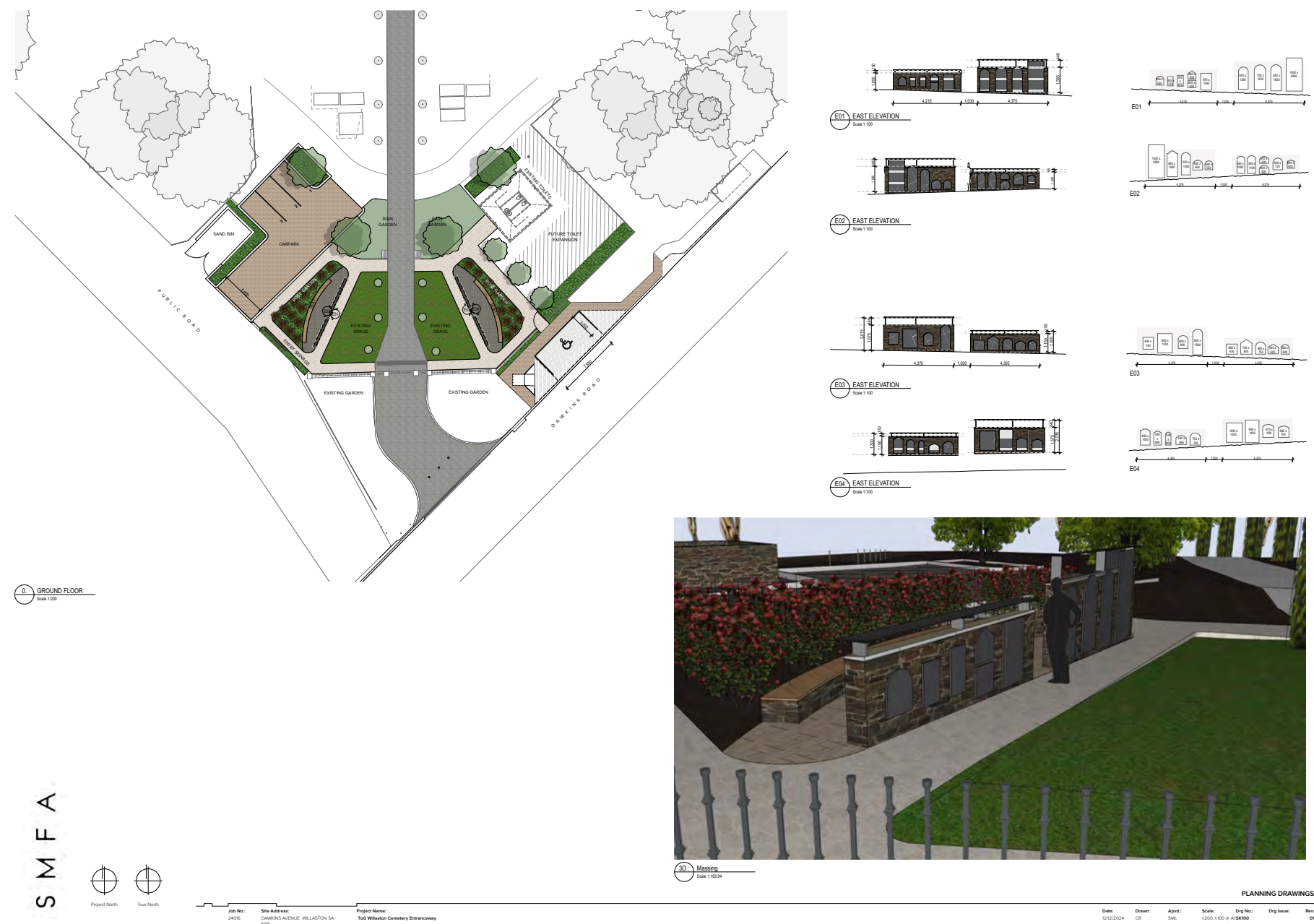
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Revision:

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Entrance Project

The entrance project was briefly discussed. However the Friends Group indicated that they had not previously seen the latest concept plans so weren't able to provide an informed response. The Council undertook to provide the Friends with these plans for them to review and provide feedback.



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Next Steps

Next Phase

January / February

- Confirm Brief
- Development of Draft Master Plan
- Consultation / feedback



- Development of Costings
- Preparation / submission of Draft Report
- Review / feedback

March / April / May



- Preparation of Final Report and presentation to Council
- Master Plan completion

June

The above time frames are indicative and presented to give an overview of the target program and milestones for the project.

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Further Discussion

CMP Implementation

There were some questions raised by the Friends Group about the implementation of the Conservation Management Plan and perceived lack of action by Council. The Council response was that the Master Plan is part of the CMP implementation and will address a number of the policies outlined in the CMP.

Traffic Noise

The issue of traffic noise from Main North Road impacting the experience of being in the cemetery was raised a few times during the workshop. There is a desire that some form of noise mitigation occurs, however this will be a complex issue to resolve given the potential cost and the role of DIT in managing the highway. The consultant team will explore options as part of the Master Plan. An Acoustic Engineer may need to be engaged to provide expert advice.

Lawn Section

There was some discussion about the future of the lawn section within the cemetery. Some present were of the view that the lawn section should be converted back into un-irrigated burial plots. This will likely be a sensitive topic and will need to be approached with caution in the Master Plan. The CMP is clear that there should be no expansion of the lawn area beyond its current boundaries.

Willaston Cemetery

Master Plan

Summary

For the purposes of developing a vision for the Master Plan and helping clarify challenges and priorities, the workshop has been a valuable exercise. There were some clear common themes regarding the historical value of the cemetery and its value to the community, both as a physical location and through its role in facilitating connections with the past. It is clear that the setting of the cemetery and its layout are important and that all are able to access this unique place and its stories - in person as well as digitally. It is also clear that there is a strong desire to continue to use the cemetery for new burials and memorials. The cemetery does face challenges including managing historic elements that require ongoing maintenance, managing capacity, and funding.

The consultant team will take the feedback from the workshop to develop the return brief and initial design responses. This will form the basis of the Master Plan proposals.

There will also be opportunities for further consultation with stakeholders and the community to provide input throughout the process of developing the Master Plan.

Appendix

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Master Plan| Gathering Point



Description

- Utilised existing clearing into gathering point for activity / multi-purpose use
- Establish and develop gateway for North entry point
- Reconfigure and tidy up entry paving and gardens
- Wayfinding signage at gateway



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Master Plan| Toilet Structure



Description

- Replace existing toilet including new feature structure
- Develop new shelter to main entry
- Reconfigure and tidy up entry paving and gardens



Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Landscape Materiality



Granite Pavers
 Colour: Adelaide Black
 Finish: Light washback finish in compliance with P5 slip rating
 Application: Entry Node/ Around Columbarium



Exposed Aggregate Concrete (Heidelberg Integrally Coloured Concrete)
 Colour: Integrally coloured
 Finish: Light washback finish in compliance with P5 slip rating
 Application: Entry Node/ Around Columbarium



Turf Grid Permeable Paver (Adbri)
 Size: 420 x 315 x 90
 Colour: Charcoal
 Application: Informal Vehicular Access



Dolomite Quarry Sand (Pocock Quarry, Rosedale)
 Size: 8mm
 Colour: Natural brown
 Application: Informal paths



Interpretive edge
 Granite, steel edge with graphic/ text inlay - see interpretive pages following



Steel Edging
 Colour/ Finish: Rusted finish ; HDG
 Application: Garden Edging in Focal Nodes ie. columbarium



Hardwood 38mm Timber Edge Strip
 Colour: Natural
 Application: Path / Garden Bed Edging



Informal Edge



Granite Block Wall with Rusticated Edge
 Colour: Adelaide Black
 Application: Retaining and Seating wall



Timber Batten Seat
 Colour: Natural
 Application: Formalised Seating (under shelter)



Reclaimed Log Seat
 Colour: Natural
 Application: Informal Seating



Reclaim Timber Post, strand wire fence
 Colour: Natural
 Application: Perimeter Reserve (Plantation)

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Preliminary Planting Zones



Eucalyptus leucoxylon



Zoysia Sp



Rosmarinus officinalis 'Tuscan Blue'



Miscanthus sinensis 'Adagio'



Helichrysum petiolare

ENTRY



Callitris gracilis



Aeonium atropureum



Artemisia 'powis castle'



Westringia spp.



Agastache 'Sweet Lili'

NORTH SOUTH CEREMONIAL SPINE



Pistacia chinensis



Bouganvillea 'white cascade'



Eucalyptus pulverulenta



Rhampholepis intermedia



Lomandra sp.

NODES

ARBOUR

INURNMENT GARDEN



Eucalyptus porosa



Pittosporum angustifolium



Chrysocephalum apiculatum



Vittadinia p.



Rytidosperra ssp

REWILDING THE CEMETERY

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Interpretation + Signage



entry - orientation signage

interpretation integrated into site furniture

EXAMPLE SIGNAGE



Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work.
Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawing.

Client
Town of Gawler

Project
Willaston Cemetery
CMP_Interpretation

Drawing Title.
Site Signage Examples

Project No.
WILC01

Drawing No.
Int-2

PRELIMINARY

Rev.
Date Issued
Feb 2026

Willaston Cemetery Master Plan

Interpretation + Signage



in-ground markers

EXAMPLE SIGNAGE



Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work.
Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawing.

Client
Town of Gawler

Project
Willaston Cemetery
CMP_Interpretation

Drawing Title
Site Signage Examples

Project No.
WILC01

Drawing No
Int-3

Rev.
•
Date Issued
Feb 2026

PRELIMINARY

Appendix

Zone	Species	Common Name
Plantation Reserve		
Site Appropriate species, see:	Species List for Gawler and surrounds, Gawler Regional Natural Resource Centre Inc.	Willaston Cemetery Vegetation Conservation Management Plan, July 2024, Mister Tucker
Plantation Reserve (noise buffer)		
INDICATIVE PLANTINGS	<i>Acacia Cupularis</i>	
	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush
	<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	
	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush
	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress Pine
	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>	White Mallee
	<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i>	White Mallee
	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box
	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box
	<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>	Beaked Red Mallee
	<i>Grevillea ilicifolia ssp. ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Grevillea
	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata ssp. lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush
	<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides var. microcarpa</i>	Native Apricot
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong
	<i>Senna artemisioides ssp. coriacea</i>	Broad-leaf Desert Senna
Rewilding the Cemetery		
TREES	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box
INDICATIVE PLANTINGS	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot
	<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle
	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush
	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	
	<i>Grevillea ilicifolia ssp. ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Grevillea
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush
	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong
	<i>Cullen australasicum</i>	Tall Scurf pea
	<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Small-leaved Bluebush
	<i>Malva behriana (Lavatera plebeia)</i>	Australian Hollyhock
	<i>Senna artemisioides ssp coriacea</i>	Broad-leaf Desert Senna
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Mans Beard
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa (shrub form)</i>	Ruby Salt Bush
	<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding Vanilla lily
	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla lily
	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	Purple Bells or Garland Lily
	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting

Zone

Species

Chrysocephalum semi-papposum
Convolvulus erebescens
Helichrysum leucop-sideum
Lotus australis
Ptilotus spathulatus
Vittadinia cervicalis
Vittadinia gracilis
Atriplex semibaccata
Austrostipa blackii
Austrostipa drummondii
Austrostipa elegantissima
Austrostipa eremophila
Austrostipa curticoma
Austrostipa platychaeta
Boerhavia dominii
Bulbine bulbosa
Caesia calliantha
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
Chenopodium desertorum ssp. microphyllum
Chloris truncata
Comesperma volubile
Convolvulus angustissimus
Convolvulus remotus
Correa reflexa
Cotula australis
Crassula colorata var. acuminata
Cymbopogan ambiguus
Cymbopogan obtectus
Cryptandra sp. Floriferous (W.R.Barker)
Dampiera rosmarinifolia
Daucus glochidiatus
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
Dichanthium sericeum
Dysphania pumilio
Einadia nutans ssp. nutans
Enneapogon nigricans
Enteropogon acicularis
Eremophila glabra prostrate Roseworthy form
Erodium crinitum
Euphorbia drummondii
Eutaxia microphylla
Gahnia lanigera
Galium gaudichaudii ssp. gaudichaudii
Goodenia arguta
Goodenia pinnatifida
Goodenia willisiana
Grevillea huegelii

Common Name

Clustered everlasting
Australian convolvulus
Satin Ever-lasting
Austral Trefoil, Native Clover
Pussy Tails
Waisted New Holland daisy
Wooly New Holland daisy
Berry Saltbush
Crested Spear-grass
Cottony Spear-grass
Elegant Spear Grass
Rusty Spear Grass
Short crest spear grass
Flat-awn Spear-grass
Tar-vine
Bulbine-lily
Blue Grass-lily
Annual Rock-fern
Small-leaf Goosefoot
Windmill Grass
Love Creeper
Australian Convolvulus
Grassy Convolvulus
Common Correa
Common Cotula
Dense Crassula
Lemon grass
Silky Lemon grass
Pretty Cryptandra
Rosemary Dampiera
Native Carrot
Black-anther Flax-lily
Silky Bluegrass
Small Dysphania
Climbing Saltbush
Black-heads
Curly Windmill grass
Emubush
Blue Heron's-bill
Caustic Euphorbia
Common Eutaxia
Black Grass Saw-sedge
Rough Bedstraw
Toothed Velleia
Cut-leaf Goodenia
Silver Goodenia
Comb Grevillea

Zone	Species	Common Name
	<i>Grevillea lavandulacea ssp. lavandulacea</i>	Spider-flower
	<i>Hyalosperma semisterile</i>	Orange Sunray
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort
	<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass Cushion
	<i>Rytidosperma (Austrodanthonia) auriculata</i>	Lobed Wallaby grass
	<i>Rytidosperma (Austrodanthonia) caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby grass
	<i>Rytidosperma (Austrodanthonia) setaceum</i>	Small-flower Wallaby grass
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass
	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa (prostrate form)</i>	Ruby Salt Bush
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
	<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries
	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge
	<i>Leptorhynchos elongatus</i>	Lanky Buttons
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush
	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush
	<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush
	<i>Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura</i>	Hard Mat-rush
	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure-plant
	<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Onion Orchid
	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Daisy
	<i>Olearia ciliata var. ciliata</i>	Fringed Daisy-bush
	<i>Olearia rudis</i>	Azure Daisy-bush
	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Austral Adder's-tongue
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel
	<i>Panicum effusum var. effusum</i>	Hairy Panic
	<i>Pauridia glabella var. glabella</i>	Tiny Star
	<i>Pimelea micrantha</i>	Silky Riceflower
	<i>Podolepis aristata</i>	Grey Copper-wire Daisy
	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper-wire Daisy
	<i>Podolepis rugata</i>	Pleated Copper-wire Daisy
	<i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i>	Scented Leek-orchid
	<i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i>	Pale Leek-orchid
	<i>Prasophyllum pruinatum</i>	Plum Leek-orchid
	<i>Pterostylis robusta</i>	Large Shell-orchid
	<i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i>	Paper Everlasting
	<i>Rytidosperma carphoides</i>	Short Wallaby-grass
	<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel
	<i>Stackhousia subterranea</i>	Creamy/Grasslands Candles
	<i>Swainsona behriana</i>	Behr's Swainson-pea
	<i>Swainsona stipularis</i>	Orange Swainson-pea
	<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>	Grey Germander
	<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>	Mallee Fringe-lily
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily
	<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	Dwarf Trachymene
	<i>Vittadinia australasica var. australasica</i>	Sticky New Holland Daisy
	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy
	<i>Waitzia acuminata var. acuminata</i>	Orange Immortelle

Zone	Species	Common Name
Entrance Landscape		
TREES	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue gum
	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Native Pine
PLANTATION INTERFACE	<i>Acacia Cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Violet
CENTRAL BED	<i>Westringia</i> spp.	Coastal Rosemary
	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> ‘Adagio’	Chinese Silver Grass
	<i>Artemisia</i> 'powis castle'	Wormwood
	<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	Licorice plant
	<i>Salvia</i> spp.	
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ‘Tuscan Blue’	
	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Pigface
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Everlasting
	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic
LAWN	<i>Zoysia</i> Sp	Lawn Grass
North- South Ceremonial Spine		
TREES	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Native Pine
BEDDING	<i>Aeonium atropureum</i>	Purple Tree Aeonium
	<i>Artemisia</i> 'powis castle'	Wormwood
	<i>Agastache</i> ‘Sweet Lili’	Sweet Lili
	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Butterfly Plant
	<i>Westringia</i> spp.	Coastal Rosemary
	<i>Helichrysum petiolare</i>	Licorice plant
Secondary Tree Nodes (on Spine)		
TREES	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea</i>	Red Flowering Yellow Gum
East- West Green Links		
BEDDING ON NODES	<i>Rhaphiolepis intermedia</i>	Indian Hawthorn
	<i>Westringia</i>	Coastal Rosemary
	<i>Artemisia</i> 'powis castle'	Wormwood
Arbour and Surrounds		
CLIMBERS	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria
	<i>Bougainvillia</i> 'white cascade'	
BEDDING	Rosa sp. To match existing	
	Low hedge to match existing	
Inurnment Garden		
TREES	<i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	
BEDDING	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> ‘Tuscan Blue’	
	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> ‘Ground Hug’	
	<i>Lomandra</i> sp.	
	<i>Poa</i> sp.	
	<i>Other</i>	