

Hobart cemetery sites

by D. E. Leaman

Following a preliminary report on prospective cemetery sites in the Hobart area (Leaman, 1973) the Southern Metropolitan Master Planning Authority requested a detailed examination of sites 6A, 6B and 7.

Cemetery site 6A-6B

Site 6A-6B (fig. 3472) is the area bounded by Acton Road and the boundary fences indicated. Site 6A is basically the western half of the area shown.

The geology of the area is essentially simple, with three main rock types occurring. Sandstone occurs at shallow depth between Acton Road in the east and Cilwen Road (hatched area), while basalt occurs at shallow depth further west. The remainder of the area is composed of clay with occasional gravel beds and boulders. The boundary between the sandstone and clay has the form of a cliff. The thickness of clay exceeds 50 metres. Shallow holes across the area showed various soil types ranging from sandy loam to pure clay, with some of the clay being very stiff. In the region of Cilwen Road the clay has an appreciable boulder and gravel content. All these materials may be readily dug.

Throughout the clay area the water table is generally deeper than 2.75 metres except for two areas; in the orchard south of *Lynrowan* homestead, and near the small stream flowing across the area.

In summary site 6A, which is west and south of *Lynrowan* homestead, is generally not as suitable as site 6B which lies to the east and has an area of at least 120 acres. Site 6A has more gravel, poorer soil and areas where the water table is near the surface. The owner of *Lynrowan* would prefer the use of the eastern part of the property.

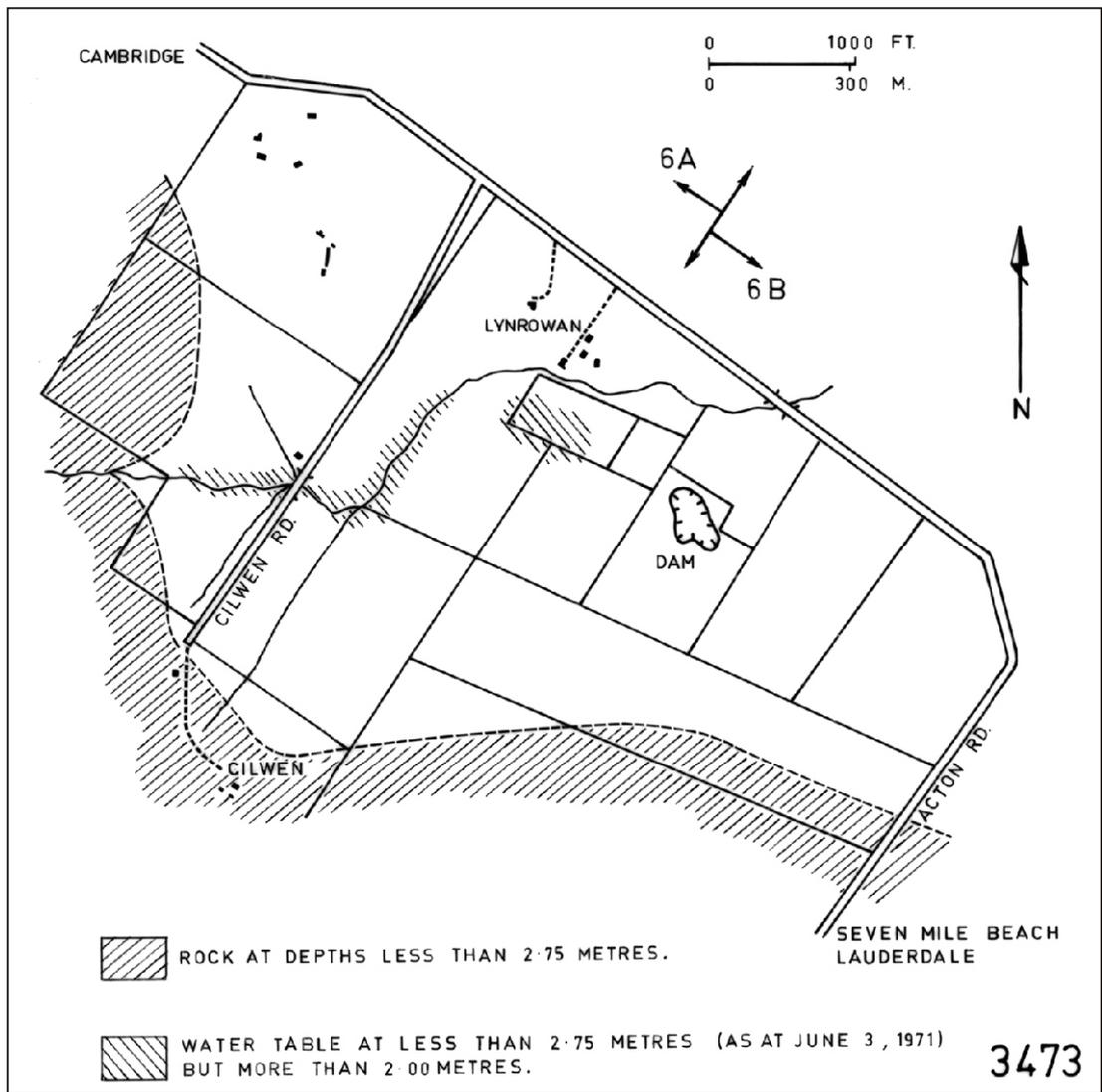


Figure 1
Site 6A-6B

Cemetery Site 7

This site consists of an area of gently undulating farmland situated east of the Richmond–Cambridge main road, on the *Craigow* estate of Mrs B. D. Hore Lacy (fig. 3474). The area examined in detail in this survey extends from Cross Rivulet in the south to the access road for the Pitt Water navigation installation in the north and is bounded by the main road to the west and a line of low hills to the east. A larger area than that outlined by Leaman (1973) has been studied in order to increase the possible choice of land options.

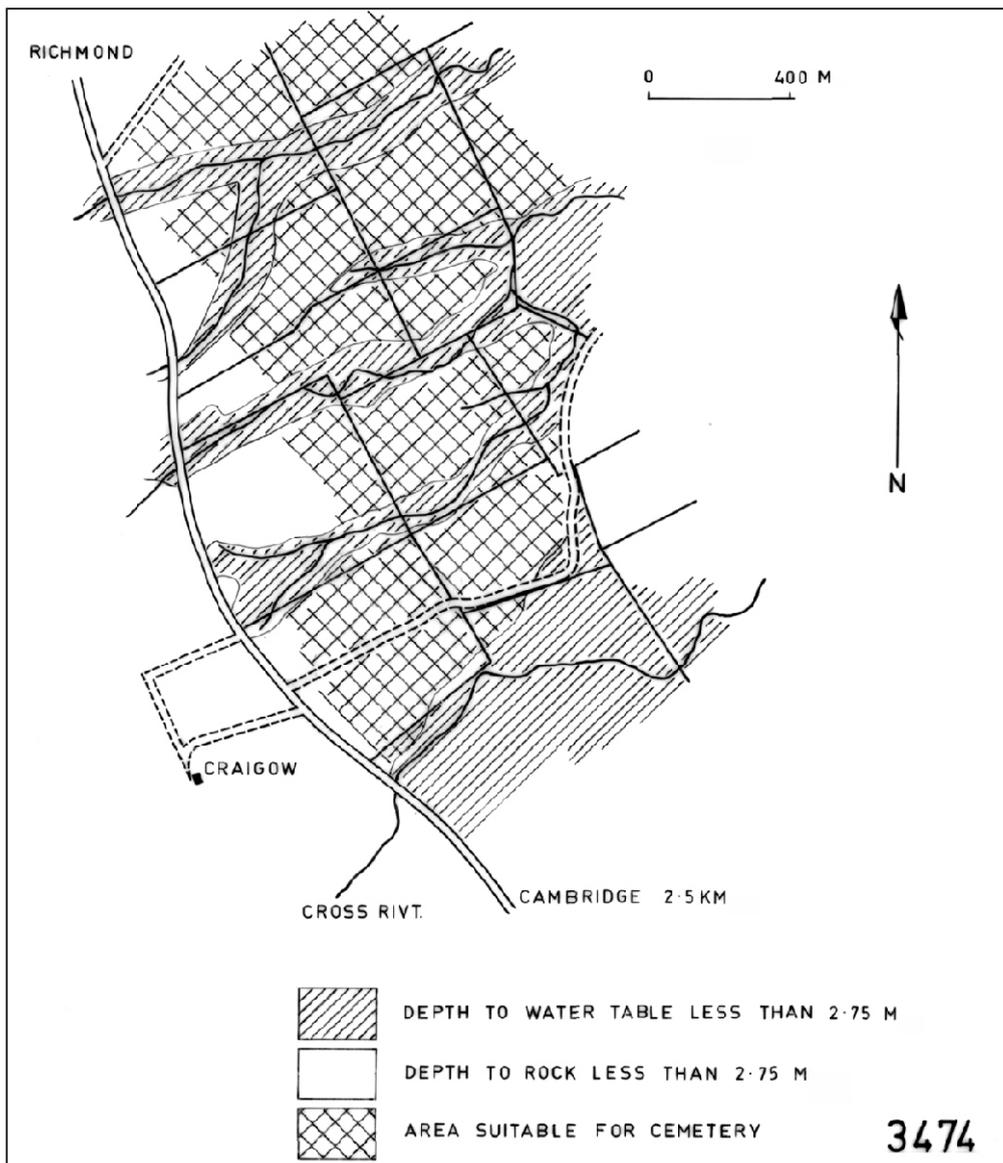
The hills to the east of the site are composed of dolerite and sandstone which are frequently seen to crop out. Sandstone underlies the remainder of the area at varying depths and the only other outcrops are along the road north of the entrance to *Craigow*.

The principal material on the site is a firm clay with thin sandy beds but gravel is found to the south-east near Cross Rivulet. The simple hatching on Figure 2 shows those areas where these deposits exceed 2.75 m in thickness. The seismic velocity of the overburden nowhere exceeds 2000 m/sec so that all could be excavated by a back hoe or shovel. A small strip of land adjacent to the road has been left unhatched as it is in this region that sandstone crops out and the soil thickness is very variable. The soil in this area is more than 2.75 m thick in many places, but this may not be general.

A number of holes were dug to determine water table levels. In general it may be stated that provided one avoids the distinct dips in the surface that accompany the minor streams and associated springs, the depth to the water table is generally in excess of 2.75 m (5 May 1971). The cross-hatched areas on Figure 2 show those areas where there is a suitable thickness of soil cover and depth to water table.

Reference

LEAMAN, D. E. 1973. Possible cemetery sites, Clarence Municipality. Technical Reports Department of Mines Tasmania 16:200-205.



[1 July 1971]

Figure 2
Area 7