

## Heritage Citation



### Hemmant Cemetery

#### Key details

<b>Addresses</b>	At 500 Hemmant-Tingalpa Road, Tingalpa, Queensland 4174
<b>Type of place</b>	Cemetery
<b>Period</b>	Victorian 1860-1890
<b>Lot plan</b>	L148_SP114118
<b>Key dates</b>	Local Heritage Place Since — 1 January 2004 Date of Citation — April 2011
<b>Criterion for listing</b>	(A) Historical; (B) Rarity; (D) Representative; (E) Aesthetic; (H) Historical association

The Hemmant Cemetery was gazetted as a cemetery reserve in March 1874. It served as a general burial

ground for local residents from 1875, laid out in the style of the Victorian period 'mortuary park', a particular type of cemetery developed in the early nineteenth century. The reserve was administered by trustees until 1930, when the Brisbane City Council obtained control of all cemeteries within its jurisdiction. From 1949 a new layout was adopted in part of the cemetery, with memorial plaques placed at ground level. A new office and amenities building was added in 1951 and a garden of rest in 1952-3.

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## History

Portion 148 of the Parish of Tingalpa was gazetted as a Reserve for Cemetery on 21st March 1874.

A major improvement in cemetery control was made possible during 1949, when the Government approved ordinances which allowed Council, by resolution, to prohibit the erection of walls, fences, vaults, monuments or other structures in a cemetery. A memorial plaque with inscription, laid to ground level, was to become the standard in new burial grounds. Hemmant and Mt Gravatt cemeteries were selected for the new layout, and by the end of 1949 two sections of the Hemmant cemetery with an area for 3000 graves, were under construction. The Hemmant 'Garden of Rest' came into operation during the year 1952-3, and was described as presenting 'a peaceful sylvan setting'.

The new Hemmant cemetery with an area of approximately 14.5 hectares was designed with 10 individual sections. Each section of the cemetery was kerbed and grassed. Provision was made for garden beds in each section while the roadway dividing sections were bordered with avenues of green trees and selected shrubs.

Avenue of indigenous trees were preserved between burial sections, the original design calling for them to be lopped and trimmed, giving each section a distinct isolation.

A shrine of remembrance was erected, and shelter and modern sanitation facilitated at various locations. The burial sections have been maintained as lawns.

Hemmant Cemetery is important because it survives as a remnant of the development of the area during the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a highly visible cemetery located in the suburb of Hemmant.

The oldest part of Hemmant Cemetery is in the style of the Victorian period 'mortuary park', a particular type of cemetery developed in the early nineteenth century throughout the western world.

The significance of Hemmant Cemetery lies primarily in the historical evidence of the nineteenth century cemeteries generally, of which this is an example; and in its aesthetic qualities, and in its continued use by the public of Brisbane as a place of burial and contemplation.

The site is a cemetery reserve held in trust by the Brisbane City Council containing an area of a total 165,992m<sup>2</sup>. The cemetery is similar to other Victorian cemeteries in Brisbane in the type of monuments which are evident here.

The original section of the cemetery is located towards the southern end of the site, and has a strictly rectilinear layout. A more recently constructed lawn cemetery portion has been constructed to the south of this older portion.

Other burial areas are located to the north of the old section, in ten separate sections. A recently completed chapel is located to the east, adjacent to the old Quarry area. There is also an on-site crematorium.

An office and amenities building, designed in 1951 by the City Architect Frank Costello is located along the main driveway.

The fabric, setting and context of the site are all important. The whole of the site is significant, with the exception of the newest buildings.

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## Statement of significance

### Relevant assessment criteria

This is a place of local heritage significance and meets one or more of the local heritage criteria under the Heritage planning scheme policy of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. It is significant because:

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#### Historical

##### CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history as a district cemetery established in the mid-nineteenth century.

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#### Rarity

##### CRITERION B

The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the city's or local area's cultural heritage as a mid-Victorian era cemetery.

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#### Representative

##### CRITERION D

The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class or classes of cultural places

as a cemetery in use for over 100 years.

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## Aesthetic

### CRITERION E

The place is important because of its aesthetic significance

as its layout and funerary furniture are indicative of nineteenth century cemeteries.

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## Historical association

### CRITERION H

The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organization of importance in the city's or local area's history

as the family burial place for many of the district and city's citizens.

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**Note:** This citation has been prepared on the basis of evidence available at the time including an external examination of the building. The statement of significance is a summary of the most culturally important aspects of the property based on the available evidence, and may be re-assessed if further information becomes available. The purpose of this citation is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration and information. This does not negate the necessity for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, before any action is taken which may affect its heritage significance.

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