

PROPOSED LAY-OUT HOBART CENOTAPH

PARKING
LADIES LOO

SLOPING BANK

FLOORS AND GRAVE
10'0"

GRASS LAWN
10'0"

GRASS APPROACH

Remove Old Open

Remove Elec. Transmission Lines

Remove & repl.

Remove & repl.

SCALE 16th TO ONE INCH

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Hobart Cenotaph was designed by noted architect, Bernard Walker and erected on the site of the former Queen's Battery in 1925 with the £5500 cost largely raised by public subscription. The Cenotaph was regarded as the State war memorial for all Tasmanians who had served in World War I. Landscaping of the site did not commence until 1948 when the current layout of terraced areas, paths, lawns, the Cenotaph Avenue and tree plantings were planned as a memorial to Tasmanians who served in World War II. This landscaping was completed in 1961 with the planting of Bhutan cypresses and installation of lights along the avenue. There was a major refurbishment in the mid 1980s with the terrace, paths and avenues repaved, new trees planted and others removed. Inscriptions have also been added to the memorial to commemorate those who served in all conflicts and actions Australia has been involved in.

The Cenotaph continues to be a highly important and symbolic site for Tasmanians with numerous commemorative services being held there every year. It is managed by Hobart City Council with regular input from community groups, in particular the RSL.

The site includes other important historic sites, including the former Queen's Battery and hot shot oven and the Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel.

1.2 Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance below is for the Cenotaph Precinct. Statements of Significance for other elements at the place, including the Queen's Battery and Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel are included in Section 5.

Cenotaph

The Hobart Cenotaph meets five of the seven criteria established by the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* for inclusion in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Criteria (a)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates and records Tasmanian's participation in World War I and embodies contemporaneous sentiments and attitudes.

It is also of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates and records Tasmanian's participation in subsequent conflicts and actions.

The terrace, circular and cross paths around the Cenotaph, lawns, parade ground, approach avenue, lights, Lombardy poplars and Bhutan cypress are of outstanding cultural heritage significance as a memorial to Australians who served in World War II.

Criteria (d)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a major post World War I obelisk form war memorial and so embodies the community's symbolic aspirations.

Criteria (e)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it is a fine example of a post World War I war memorial with landmark qualities in a prominent and conspicuous location.

Criteria (f)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it has special symbolic, spiritual, cultural and social meaning for the entire Tasmanian community, in particular returned service people and their families. It is place symbolic of national identity and sacrifice.

Criteria (g)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it was designed by Bernard Walker, one Hobart's most prominent early twentieth century architects.

1.3 Conservation Policy

The conservation policies listed below are general policies for the Cenotaph. More detailed policies for the precinct's elements are included in Section 7.

Policies The Cenotaph, Queen's Battery and Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel should be conserved in accordance with the principles set out in the ICOMOS Burra Charter.

A development plan which defines future development parameters and is based on the Cenotaph's identified heritage significance should be prepared for the precinct in consultation with recognised stakeholder groups.

There should be NO memorials to individuals, groups of individuals or units introduced at the Cenotaph as it was conceived as a memorial to ALL Tasmanians who served in World War I and subsequent conflicts and campaigns.

Any new memorials proposed for the Cenotaph area should have the approval of the recognised community stakeholder groups.

The open setting of the Cenotaph should be maintained.

The boundaries of the Cenotaph and Cenotaph Avenue precinct should be more defined based on the 1938 and 1948 planting plans.

No development of structures or plantings which detracts from the open setting or obscures the Cenotaph from any currently visible part of Hobart (including the eastern shore) should be permitted.

The public should continue to have access to the Cenotaph.

A cyclical monitoring and maintenance program for the Cenotaph and its associated significant landscape should be prepared and implemented.

An interpretation plan should be prepared and implemented for the Place.

Interpretive media should be unobtrusive and should be located outside the Cenotaph and Cenotaph Avenue precinct.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Study

This conservation assessment arises out of proposals made by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Returned Services League for an additional monument to Tasmania's Victoria Cross winners to be installed at the Hobart Cenotaph. The following tasks are required by the brief:

- Extend previous historical research with specific reference to the Cenotaph and immediate precinct, including avenue / parade area, landscaping, lighting, etc.
- Undertake physical analysis of existing site conditions to complement understanding of documentary information;
- Assess the cultural significance / heritage values of the site, and develop a statement of cultural significance for the precinct, and provide specific comment with respect to the significance of individual elements within the precinct (eg. the Cenotaph, lighting, trees, paving etc.);
- Identify opportunities and constraints for future development / adaptation / interpretation.

2.2 Study Area

The Study Area is the Hobart Cenotaph and its immediate surrounds including the twin avenue to the north west with its tree plantings (figure 1).

2.3 Authorship

This study was prepared by Ian Terry, Historian, Heritage and Interpretation Consultant with input from Gwenda Sheridan on landscape issues and David Parham of Austral Archaeology on archaeological issues.

2.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted for this conservation plan is that described by J.S. Kerr in *The Conservation Plan* (fourth edition, 1996).

The Statement of Significance uses the criteria set down in Section 16 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

The historic context report is an extension of part of an earlier report prepared by the author on the Queens Domain. It was researched primarily using Hobart City Council archival sources. These are minutes and correspondence files relating to the Cenotaph held by the Council and the Archives Office of Tasmania. Newspapers were also important sources for contemporary descriptions and political activity while Judith McKay and Richard Allom's 1984 study of Queensland war memorials and K.S. Inglis's 1998 study of war memorials in the Australian landscape provided essential background, contextual and comparative data.

Several hours were spent on site recording fabric and setting and discussing landscape and conservation issues with landscape and heritage consultant, Gwenda Sheridan. David Parham provided desktop advice concerning the significance of the Queens Battery and appropriate conservation practices to maintain its significance.

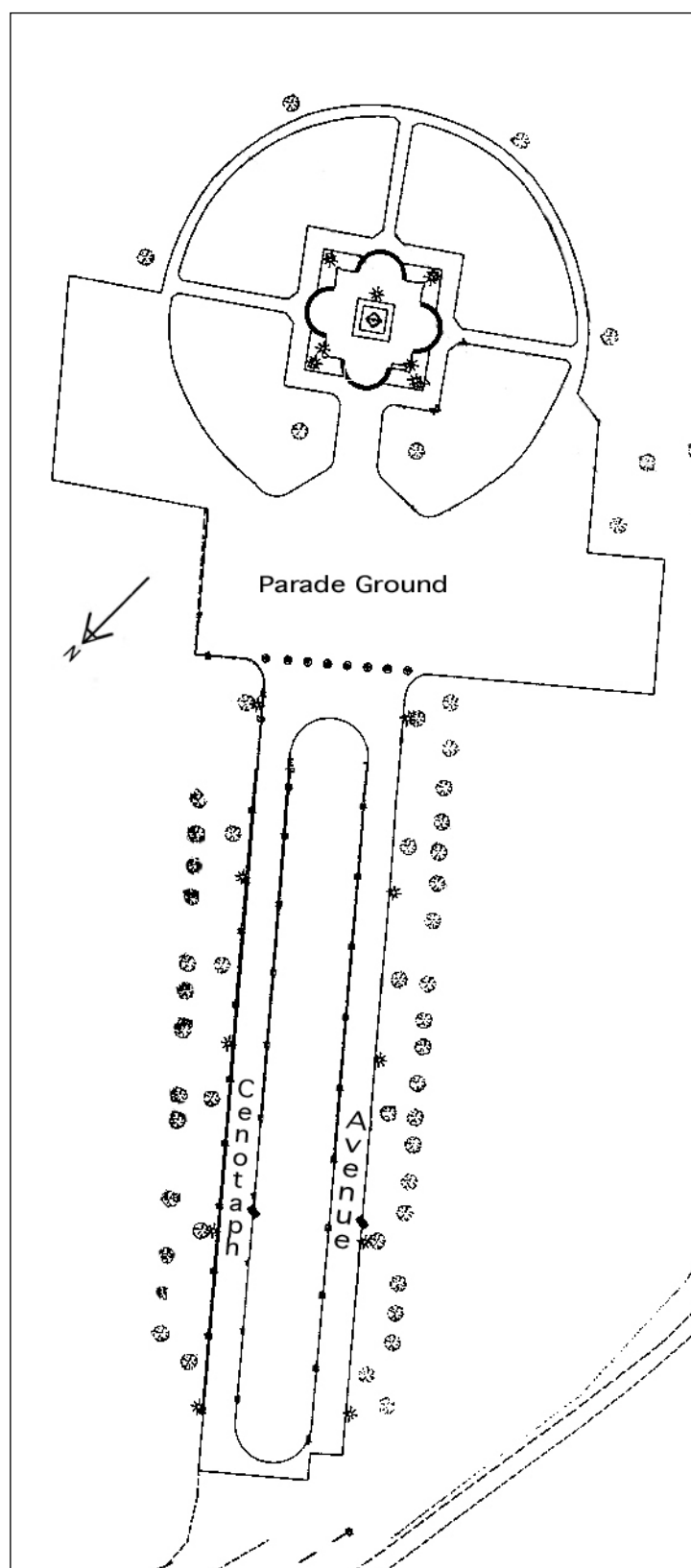


Figure 1. The Hobart Cenotaph Precinct.

2.5 Current Listings

The Hobart Cenotaph and Avenue is currently listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

The Queens Battery and Martin Hot Shot Oven is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

2.6 Limitations

This report is a conservation assessment only, not a full conservation plan of the place. It was completed within a short period of time at short notice. As time and resource constraints did not permit the site or monument to be measured physical inspection of the site was limited to an overall visual inspection and photographic recording of elements. While a significant amount of new historic research was undertaken for the report, time and resource limitations did not allow a fully comprehensive archival search. It will be noted that a number of photographs reproduced in Section 3 (Historic Context) are blurred. Most of these images are greatly enlarged details from more extensive photographs.

2.8 Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed to this study. In particular I would like to give my thanks to the staff of the Archives Office of Tasmania, to my colleagues Gwenda Sheridan and David Parham and to Helen Semler for proofreading and editing. Finally thanks to the staff of Hobart City Council, particularly Cultural Heritage Officer, Brendan Lennard and Arboricultural Officer, Andrew Robert-Tissot.

2.9 Abbreviations

AOT	Archives Office of Tasmania
DPIWE	Department of Primary Industry, Water and the Environment
HCC	Hobart City Council
MCC	Archival Files of Hobart City Council (held at the Archives Office of Tasmania)

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 Queen's Battery

The Hobart Cenotaph is located at Macquarie Point on the site previously occupied by the Queen's Battery. The Battery was part of a continually evolving system of Derwent River defence systems aimed at protecting the city of Hobart from attack. Recommended in 1826 construction commenced in 1842 but was not completed until 1879. Transferred to the state government and vested in Hobart City Council in 1925, it was razed to make way for the Hobart Cenotaph, although the 1860s hot shot oven was retained until the 1940s (figure 2).¹

Archaeological excavations on the site of the battery by Jack McIlroy in 1989 revealed extensive structural features and deposits associated with the installation. One of the most interesting and significant mechanisms associated with the battery was a hot shot oven, believed to be unique in Australia. Exposure during archaeological excavations revealed this feature to be in an excellent state of preservation. Although various proposals were advanced for the exposure and interpretation of selected features comprising the site, the excavated areas were later backfilled. This followed representations from the RSL which called the excavations a 'desecration of the Cenotaph area' and stated that they 'detract substantially from the solemnity of the Cenotaph, particularly the large trench in the magazine area at the edge of the paved area of the Cenotaph and is in fact of little significance'.²

3.2 Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel

In 1911-16 a tunnel 24 feet wide by 14 feet high was excavated through rock to an outfall at Macquarie Point. Designed to redirect the Hobart Rivulet for flood mitigation the project was jointly undertaken by the City Council, the Marine Board and the Tasmanian Government.³ It represented a major engineering feat for the period and is important in understanding the development of the city and its principal watercourse.⁴ The tunnel remains functional, directing the flow of water underground from a twin culvert in Campbell Street, beneath the Cenotaph hill to an outfall at Macquarie Point. The tunnel passes just to the south of the obelisk (see figure 2).

3.3 War Memorials

The Cenotaph is the fifth war memorial erected in Hobart, following:

- the New Zealand War Memorial erected at Angelsea Barracks in 1850 (this was Australia's first war memorial),⁵
- the 1905 Boer War Memorial on the Domain,
- the temporary World War I memorial located just north west of the Cenotaph between 1916 and 1925, and
- the Soldiers' Memorial Avenue planted in 1918.

¹ Terry, pp. 69-70; Scripps, p. 49.

² RSL to Hobart City Council, 1 March 1990 — HCC: S14-050-03/003.

³ Terry, p. 104.

⁴ Austral Archaeology, p. 31.

⁵ Inglis, p. 15

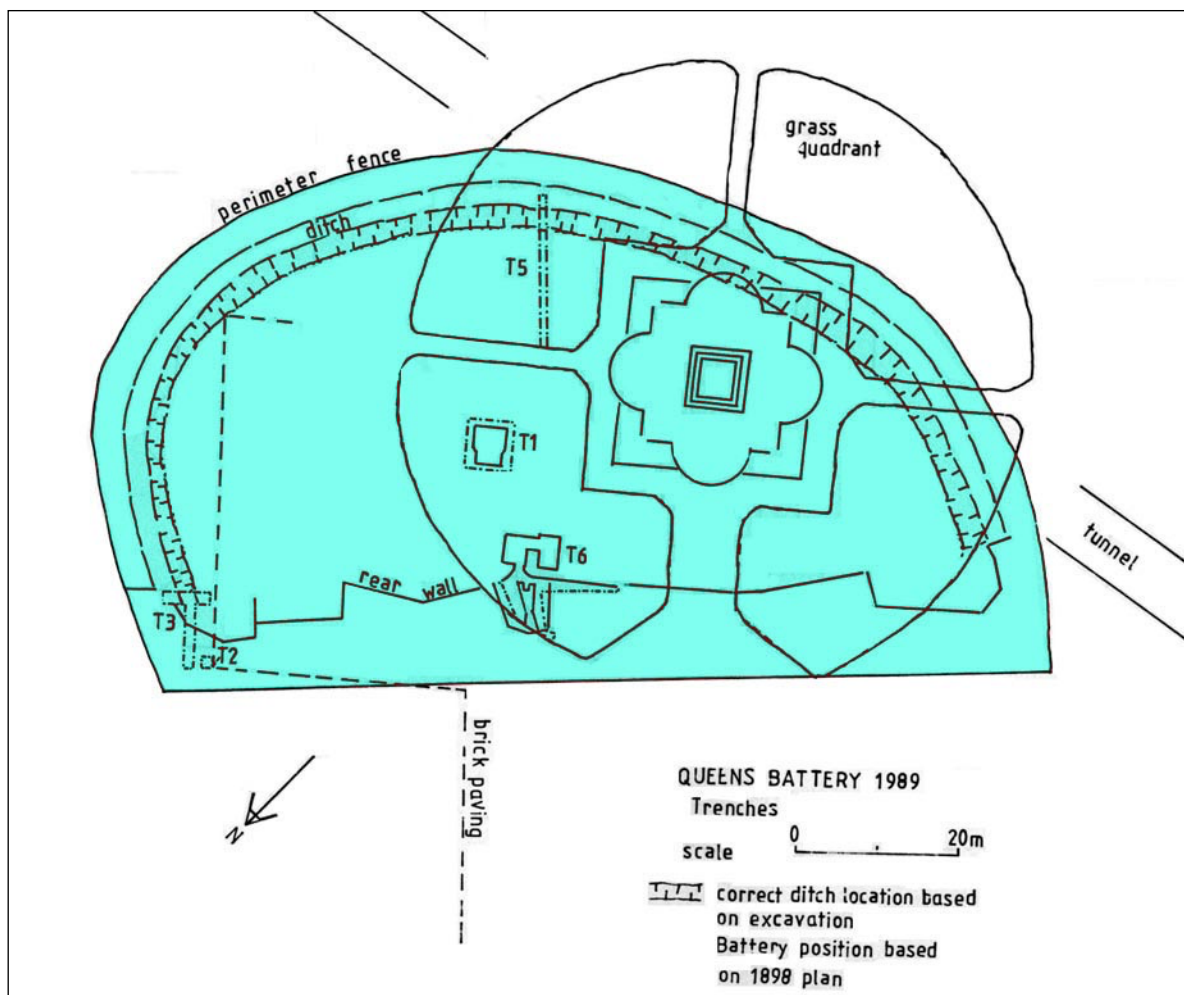


Figure 2. Plan of the Queen's Battery (shaded) overlaid on plan of Cenotaph. The annotations 'T1' etc refer to trenches excavated in the 1989 archaeological excavations. T1 is the hot shot oven (McIlroy, p. 131).

Other than the New Zealand memorial, the others are all located on the Domain within close proximity to each other. It is significant that three of these memorials, including the Cenotaph, were erected during or in response to World War I, a conflict during which around 60,000 Australians and more than 2000 Tasmanians lost their lives.

The temporary memorial was erected in time for Anzac Day 1916 in direct response to the Gallipoli campaign and the war in France. It took the form of a broken column, a common memorial form symbolising lives cut off before their time.⁶

3.3.1 Soldiers Memorial Avenue⁷

The Soldiers Memorial Avenue is a dominant landscape feature on the Domain. Originally consisting of 330 *Cedrus deodora* or Himalayan Cedars, it starts near the Boer War Memorial and winds around the eastern slopes of the Domain to the Crossroads. It was planted in the

⁶ Inglis, pp. 36, 109.

⁷ This section is based on Terry, p. 74.

winter of 1918 with the labour undertaken by relatives of Hobart and New Town soldiers who had died during the war to that time. The preparations for planting and the planting itself was described as a cathartic event for those involved. Although the *Mercury* remarked that the avenue, ‘should in the course of time be adorned with memorials of Hobart’s heroes, and become a consecrated grove in which poets will find inspiration’, it quickly declined — the trees were not suited to the dry location, many died and by 2001 only the specimens near the TCA ground had thrived.⁸

Although the significance of the memorial avenue appears to have passed from most people’s memory by World War II it is nonetheless important in the history of the Cenotaph.

3.4 Cenotaph

Moves to erect a permanent memorial began officially in 1921 when the Hobart Council established a War Memorial Committee. The committee canvassed numerous options, liaising with the RSSAILA (forerunner of the RSL) and seeking public input.⁹ While both symbolic and utilitarian memorials were considered, Hobart followed the pattern commonly adopted in Australia following World War 1 by choosing the former.¹⁰

The most favoured sites for the new memorial were Franklin Square, Blundstones Flat (east of the TCA ground) and Macquarie Point. Although the RSSAILA favoured Blundstones Flat as it linked the memorial to the existing memorial avenue, the Queen’s Battery site on Macquarie Point was selected in July 1922.¹¹ Architects Walker and Johnston’s argument that it was not in a crowded thoroughfare yet was close to the city and so would be a place of meditation and pilgrimage was compelling:

... on suitable occasions it would be a rallying place for large gatherings. The monument should be so designed that it would act as a rostrum from which patriotic addresses could be delivered. The grounds around would have to be laid out with regard to the crowds who would congregate there. This scheme would help to beautify the landscape and trees and hedges should be planted to help the effect. The whole when finished would, we venture to predict, give one of the finest sites for a War Memorial in His Majesty’s Dominions.¹²

Here again Hobart followed the general post World War 1 pattern. Memorials were typically sited in prominent locations where they would be ‘inspiring, conspicuous, enduring and able to serve as a focal point for Anzac and Remembrance day ceremonies’.¹³

The Commonwealth ceded the disused battery to the state government and the site was vested in the Council in 1925.¹⁴ The cost was to be raised by public subscription and a design competition held to be judged by a panel of NSW architects.

⁸ *Mercury*, 1 July 1918, p. 4.

⁹ See minutes of the War Memorial Committee — MCC 16/2/68.

¹⁰ See Inglis, p. 144.

¹¹ Minutes of the War Memorial Committee, 11 July 1922 — MCC 16/2/68.

¹² Letter to the War Memorial Committee, 17 May 1921 — MCC 16/2/68.

¹³ McKay & Allom, p. 4.

¹⁴ 16Geo V, no. 47.

The memorial was initially called the Hobart War Memorial.¹⁵ The later adoption of the name ‘Cenotaph’ is in fact a misnomer. It was a newly popular word meaning ‘empty tomb’ and generally described memorials based on the design of Sir Edwin Lutyens 1919 Whitehall memorial. It was recognised at the time that an obelisk, such as the Hobart memorial, was distinct from a cenotaph, but the word ‘cenotaph’ became so charged with meaning over time that people attached it to obelisks and statues of soldiers.¹⁶ The 1925 interment of a zinc casket in the obelisk’s base did give it something of the sacred cachet of a ‘Cenotaph’. The casket contained the names of 522 Hobartians who had died while serving during the war.¹⁷

Although often called ‘Hobart’s War Memorial’, the Cenotaph was in fact conceived as a state memorial from the first. The Mayor, Alderman Valentine, stated at the dedication ceremony that the committee had ‘decided that a permanent memorial should be erected to the memory of *all* who left Tasmania on active service from 1914 to 1918’ (my emphasis). The *Mercury* proudly reported that it was the first State war memorial to be unveiled in Australia.¹⁸

It is important to emphasise that the Cenotaph, like most other memorials in Australia, was conceived not as a memorial to individuals but as a memorial to all Tasmanians who served in World War I. Inglis notes that ‘people wanted to record not the particular engagements of particular military units but the one large truth that their men had served and died in the Great war’.¹⁹ In Hobart the Soldiers’ Memorial Walk was conceived as the memorial to individuals, the Cenotaph as the memorial to all those who served.

The design competition was for the memorial only, and not its surroundings.²⁰ The winning design by local architect, Bernard Walker of Hutchison and Walker, was announced on 23 March 1923 and a contract of £5500 to erect it was let to G.B. Edwards of Victoria on November 2 (figure 3).²¹ The obelisk was the most common form of war memorial erected in Australia following World War I.²² The work entailed removing unemployed families living on the site, the so-called tent dwellers, and filling in the Queen’s Battery.

Walker’s obelisk was marked by its ‘simplicity with dignity’ and provided for ‘curved flights of steps in granite at the base of the obelisk’, although the assessors argued that a simple square arrangement would be ‘more dignified and less costly’. Twenty-five years later the curved steps suggested by the architect were indeed added to the Cenotaph. Walker suggested a ‘simple type of lay-out surrounding the memorial, including an oval lawn, which would be suitable for public ceremonies’. This was estimated to add £1550 to the overall cost.²³

¹⁵ Minutes of the War Memorial Committee, 11 July 1922 — MCC 16/2/68.

¹⁶ Inglis, pp. 155-6.

¹⁷ *Mercury*, 14 December 1925.

¹⁸ *Mercury*, 14 December 1925.

¹⁹ See Inglis pp. 123ff passim, p. 190.

²⁰ *Mercury*, 4 October, 1922, p. 8.

²¹ Minutes of the War Memorial Committee, 21 March 1923, 2 November 1923, 19 December 1924 — MCC 16/2/68

²² Inglis, p. 160.

²³ Description of winning design published on *Mercury* 23 March 1923, p. 10.

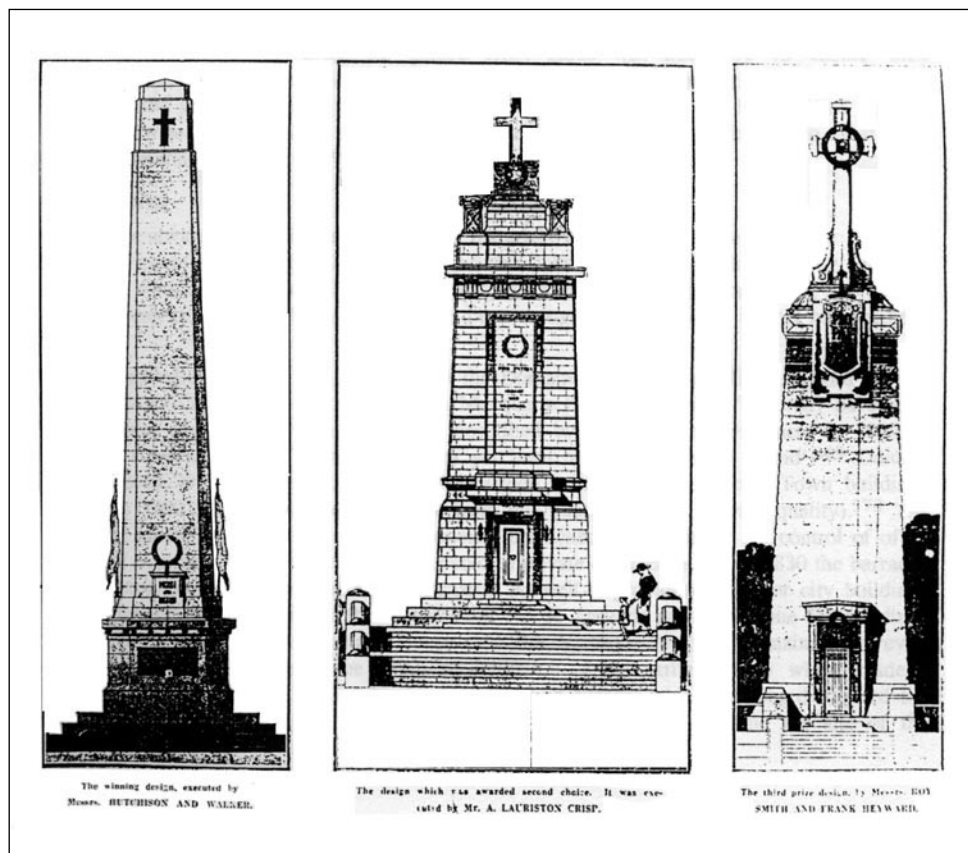


Figure 3. The three finalist's designs for the Hobart War Memorial with Bernard Walker's successful design on the left (*Tasmanian Mail*, 29 March 1923, p. 39).

On its dedication on December 13, 1925 the memorial was described as:

an obelisk of granite, with a bluestone base, some 80ft. high in all. On the suggestion of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Mothers and Wives Association, the top of the monument has been pierced in each side with an aperture in the form of a cross, which will be illuminated at night. . .

A representation of a native laurel wreath, cut in bronze, and placed close to the base of the obelisk, was modelled by Miss Elizabeth Conlon, one of Mr. Dechaineaux's most promising pupils in the modelling class at the Technical School. The laurel is a very fine artistic piece of work.²⁴

At this time the Cenotaph was sited in a bare paddock. At least one, and possibly three, guns were placed nearby. A picket fence enclosed the remains of the hot shot oven and a simple post and wire fence surrounding the obelisk (figure 4). The use of trophies belonged to a traditional practice of disarming vanquished enemies and giving the spoils to the victors. Thousands of weapons captured by Australian forces during World War I were distributed to any locality which wanted one.²⁵

²⁴ *Mercury*, 14 December 1925.

²⁵ Inglis, p. 178.

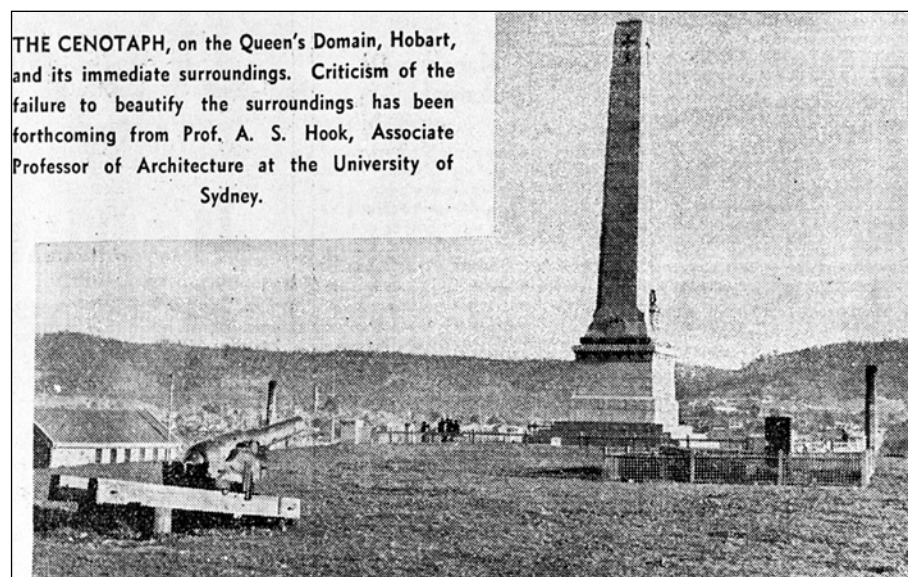


Figure 4. The Cenotaph in June 1938 showing the picket fence around the hot shot oven and the captured field gun. Note that there is no terrace around the obelisk (*Mercury*, 1 June 1938, p. 12).

Subsequent to its erection several further inscriptions have been added to the memorial. In 1962 the British Ex-Servicemen's Legion of Australia, with the support of the RSL succeeded in having bronze letters 'Lest We Forget' added at the base of the main face of the Cenotaph.²⁶ Wording on the obelisk was added in 1985 to include all the conflicts in which Australia had fought since 1945.²⁷ In 1996 peacekeeping missions were also added to the list of actions performed by the armed services.²⁸

In 1968 a small permanent dais was constructed at the Cenotaph for the use of dignitaries and speakers at ceremonies.²⁹

3.4.1 Setting

The setting of war memorials is integral to their meaning and importance with formal arrangements of paths and gardens generally adopted around the country.³⁰ The site of the Hobart war memorial was chosen specifically for its conspicuous location which would make it a focal point for the city and constantly remind its citizens of the debt it owed to war veterans. The *Mercury* reported that it occupied:

a conspicuous position on the Queen's Domain, almost in line with Macquarie-street, and visible from most parts of the city . . . The memorial is particularly conspicuous from the harbour, from any part of which it is clearly visible. It is exactly above the centre of Macquarie-street, when seen from any point in that

²⁶ MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

²⁷ Memo 16 January 1985 — MCC16/2/371 71-001-002 vol 2.

²⁸ Memo 28 May 1996 — HCC: S14-050-03/003

²⁹ MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

³⁰ McKay & Allom, p. 10.

*street from Gore-street down to Hunter-street, Mount Wellington at the western end and the memorial at the eastern end adding splendour to that historic old street.*³¹

There have been several plans for landscaping the Cenotaph precinct since its construction. The architect's proposal for a 'simple type of lay-out surrounding the memorial, including an oval lawn, which would be suitable for public ceremonies' already alluded to was ignored and the setting was criticised in 1938. While calling the Cenotaph 'one of the most graceful and chaste in Australia, and a thing of beauty' Sydney architect, A.S. Hook, added that 'no effort had been made to improve its surroundings and it stands virtually in a paddock' (figure 4).³² The *Mercury* reported that there:

is no actual approach to the memorial which stands in an expanse of coarse grass within a small enclosure about 24 yards square. This enclosure is surrounded by a fence consisting of a single horizontal piece of wood near the top to which is nailed wire fencing, the height being about 20 in. Within the enclosure is a mixture of grass and clover, which appears to be kept cut, but weeds are visible among it.

On the east side of the Cenotaph the ground from the fence slopes rapidly for some 18 yards, and at the south-east corner stands a large lavatory painted a glaring yellow ochre. At the north-east corner a little further away is a German gun.

The side facing north has been roughly levelled and is covered with coarse grass thickly interspersed with weeds, while many bare patches are visible. The western side is mostly bare ground, with tufts of the same coarse grass. At the south-west [sic] corner are the remains of what was an old shot-oven long ago. It is a collection of tarred bricks, with a chimney stack rising above the ground level, and the roof just showing. Most of the structure is sunk below ground level, and the whole is enclosed by a wooden fence 2ft. in height. This building, which is very small, has nothing to recommend it beyond the fact that it is old, and once played an indirect part in the defences of Hobart. In itself it has no trace of architectural meaning, consisting of a pent roof and the walls. Its appearance suggests a tumble-down hut, and, although a relic of the past, it is more in the nature of an eyesore than a suitable adjunct to the Cenotaph.

*The whole area surrounding the memorial intended to perpetuate the memory of men who died for their country is desolate and without dignity. There is an air of unkemptness about it, and an atmosphere that suggests forgetfulness. One is reminded of old neglected churchyards, where only tombstones fitfully recall those who have gone.*³³

At this stage there were power lines passing in front of the Cenotaph to the Regatta grounds and a double row of trees to the south west (figure 5). At Council's behest Bernard Walker recommended the following actions:

- remove poles and electric cables from vicinity
- remove shot oven on NE side of Cenotaph,
- remove or camouflage ladies toilet at foot of bank to SE,

³¹ *Mercury*, 14 December 1925.

³² *Mercury*, 31 May, 1938.

³³ *Mercury*, 1 June, 1938.

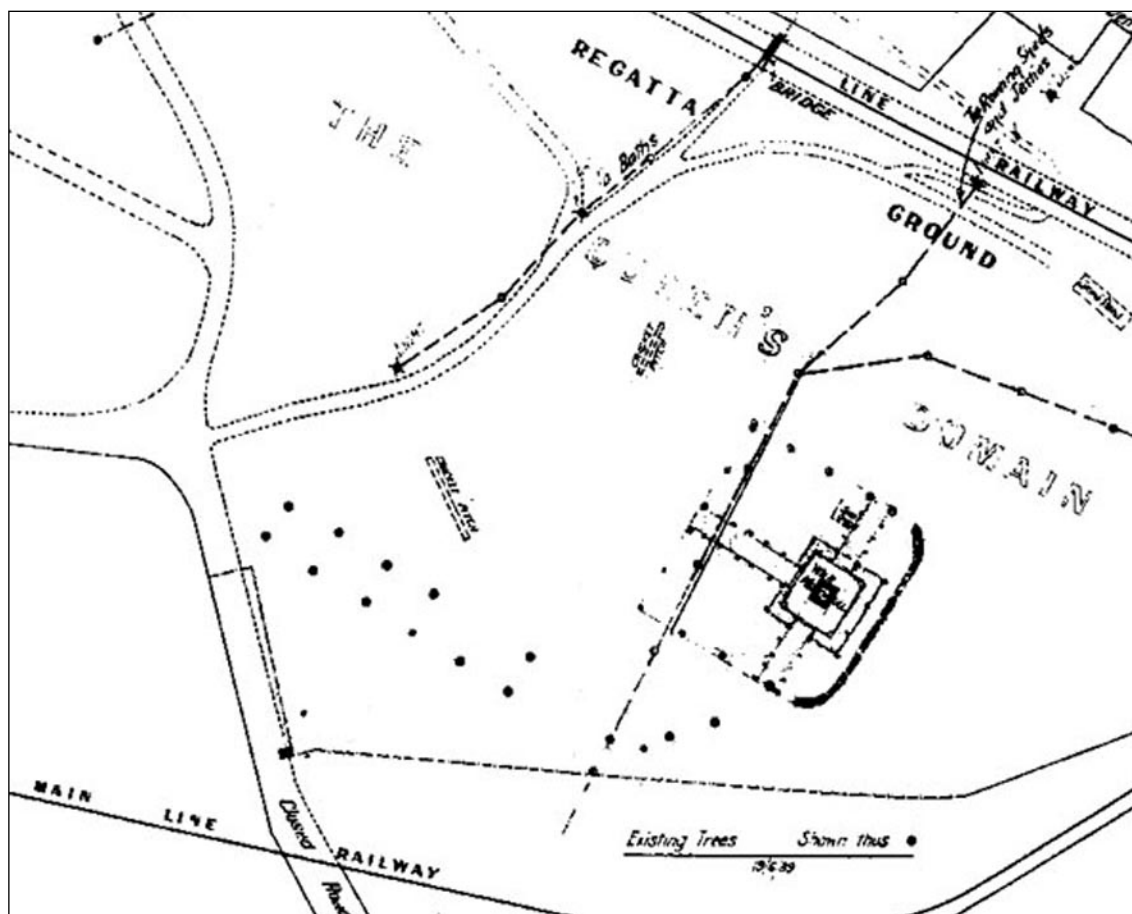


Figure 5. 1938-9 plan of the Cenotaph area showing the power lines crossing in front of the memorial, the rows of trees to the south west and Bernard Walker's proposed layout (AOT—MCC16/2/371 DR86/5 vol 1).

- complete stone kerb wall already begun on the immediate surrounds of the obelisk adding approach steps on the front, NE and SW sides,
- fill and level area between the walls and the Cenotaph and lay with grass lawn,
- plant area outside walls with suitable flowering shrubs and grass pathways accentuating the main approaches,
- level outer area and lay in grass lawns,
- plant sides of main approaches low growing, small and suitable conifers or small flowering trees and shrubs,
- define boundaries by planting small growing trees, and
- plant hedge of golden cypress (or other suitable hedge tree) on the SE boundary of the outer area to 'act as a foil to the view of the railway yards etc, leaving the view of harbour and river to be seen over the top of the hedge' (figures 5 & 6).

He added that the first three items on his list were essential before the others.³⁴ Figures 5 & 6 indicate that Walker's plans for the immediate Cenotaph precinct extended only to what is now roughly north western edge the parade ground in front of the memorial. Although Council agreed to the recommendations the outbreak of World War II in 1939 forestalled any action until it's cessation.

³⁴ Correspondence re Cenotaph 29 September, 1938 — MCC16/2/371 DR85/6, vol 1.

In 1945 the Council's decided to implement Walker's plan and established a committee with representatives from Council, the RSL and the Hydro Electric Commission. Concerned at the prospect of avenues of trees near the Cenotaph the Regatta Association unsuccessfully argued that it had a strong interest in the area which had been a 'village green' for a hundred years.³⁵

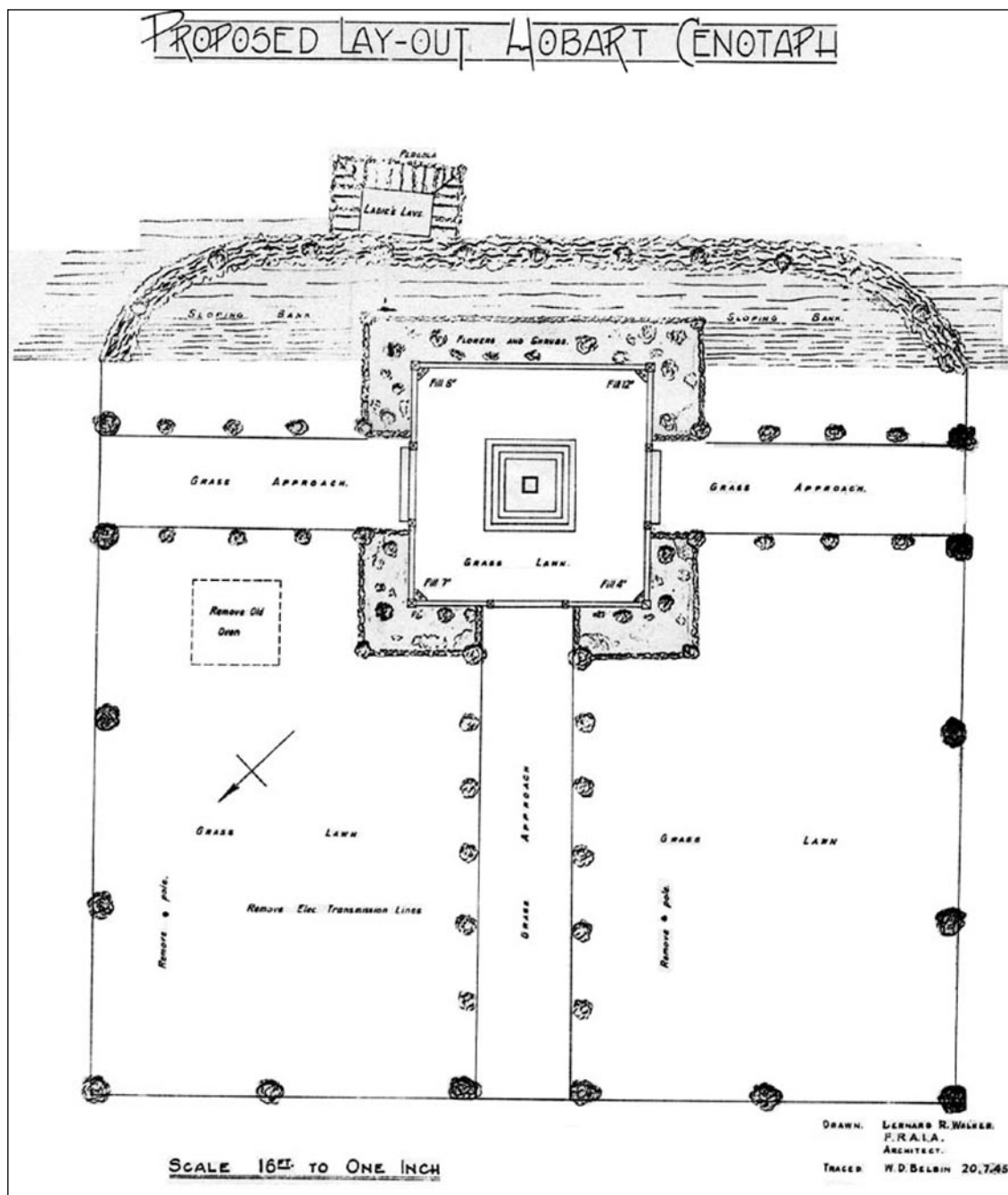


Figure 6. Bernard Walker's 1938 plans for the Cenotaph surrounds. Note the location of the hot shot oven to the north. This had been removed and filled in by 1946 (AOT—MC16/2/371 DR86/5 vol 1).

³⁵ Correspondence re Cenotaph 13 May 1945, 17 September 1945, 5 August 1947 and 6 April 1948 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 1.



Figure 7. Detail of mid 1930s photo showing the Cenotaph in its bare setting with cricket pitches, the rows of trees to the south west, the power poles crossing in front, the hot shot oven to the north, the women's toilet close to its eastern corner and the track leading towards Aberdeen St (AOT—NS892/32).

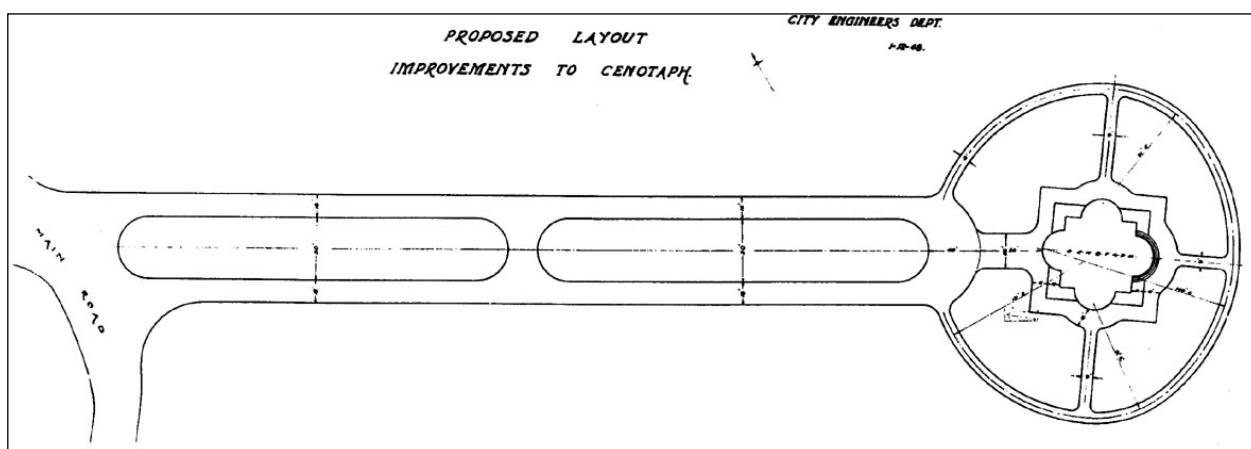


Figure 8. Proposed layout of Cenotaph in 1948 showing the twin approach avenues with lawn areas and the quatrifoil paving at the memorial's base Note that the approach avenue which is aligned to Davies Ave is not square with the Cenotaph itself (AOT—MCC16/2/371).

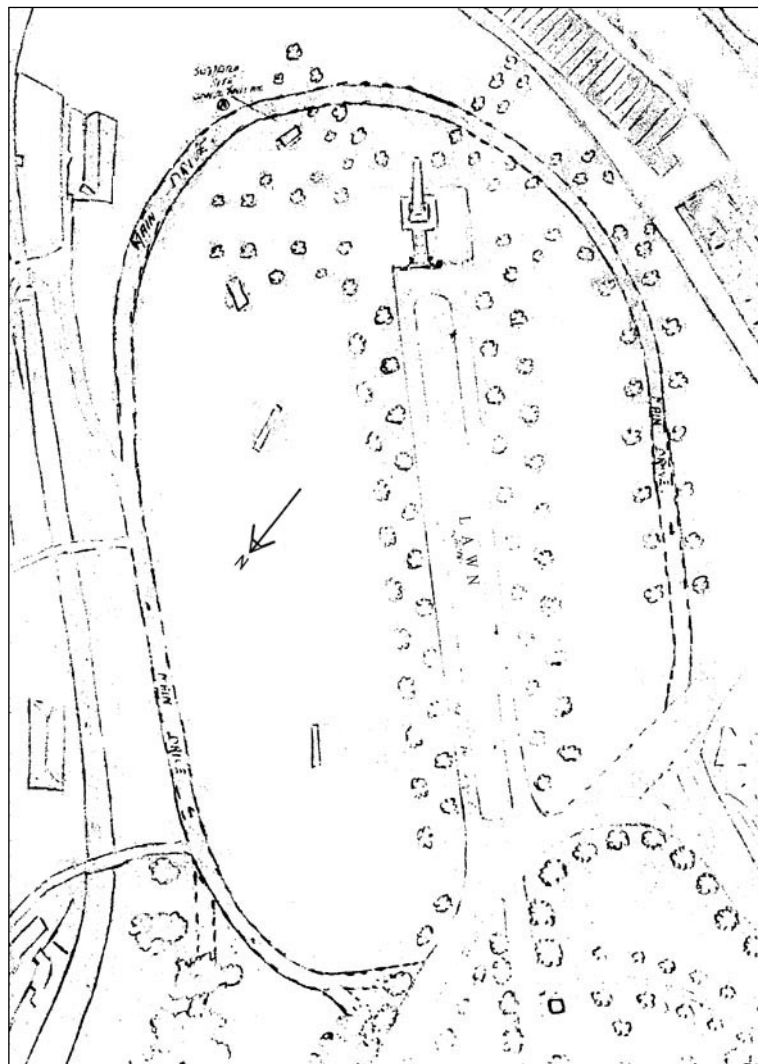


Figure 9. 1948 blueprint plan for the Second World War memorial at the Cenotaph showing the proposed tree plantings (AOT—MCC16/2/371 DR86/5 vol 1).

Further action was slow and after the RSL complained at the lack of progress the Council formed a citizens committee in 1948 to raise funds for proposed works. The Council and the RSL also agreed that the works would be considered the ‘public memorial to servicemen who fell during the second world war’.³⁶ The proposals were based somewhat on Walker’s 1938 plans although there were some variations. It entailed:

- extending the base in concrete with curved steps,
- setting aside an area for lawns and shrubs, with paths in a cross within a circle pattern, and
- providing a double approach roadway (later called Cenotaph Avenue) and lawns to the main road (figures 8 & 9).

Figure 9 indicates that double rows of trees were planned along the outer edges of the approach avenue with other trees on the bank to the east and south of the Cenotaph.

³⁶ Council Report of 11 November 1948 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 1.

The base was to be a quatrefoil concrete slab with semi-circular approach steps to each main face and raised pylons and blocks at corners of main square. It was to be carried out in poured concrete with artificial stone rendering to the pylons, corner blocks and coping. The slab was to be on nine inch brick fender walls with each slab poured separately.³⁷ Approach paths to the Cenotaph were to be gravel.

In total some 20 acres surrounding the memorial were to be landscaped and by the mid 1950s some 12,000 cubic yards of fill had been used to level the area.³⁸ Total cost of the work was estimated in 1948 to be £2065 for the base, £6000 for the approaches to the Cenotaph and £2400 for levelling, lawns and planting trees and shrubs. It was to be paid for by a public appeal.

Paving at the base of the Cenotaph and its steps was to be grey faced terrazzo, divided into sections with brass strips. The work was carried out by M. Rizzolo. Kerbing and guttering and lights were also to be installed along with three bronze plaques manufactured by Wunderlich Ltd to commemorate the navy, air force and army.³⁹

Despite the plans work was slow and had still not been completed by 1953. Work was hurried for Queen Elizabeth's 1954 visit although photographs taken in the mid 1950s reveal that planting the proposed avenues was still in the future (figure 10). The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh each planted trees near the base of the Cenotaph.⁴⁰ While it is not clear which these trees were they may have been the two Lombardy poplars to the obelisk's front.

The avenue was not planted until July 1960 (figure 12). At the same time the parade area in front of the Cenotaph was consolidated and gravelled.⁴¹ The planting of twenty-six Bhutan cypresses (*Cupressus toliurosa*) was complete by April (figures 13 & 14).⁴² By this time there were two sections of lawn 440 feet by 20 feet along each side of the approach drive.⁴³

This planting plan is interesting as it differs from the current layout. The plan shows seventeen trees to be planted along the north eastern side of the avenue and fourteen along the south western. It also shows eight plants on the lawn area between the avenues, in formal groups of three and two. A 1976 aerial photo reveals that this plan was indeed roughly adhered to although just eleven cypresses can be seen along either side of the avenue (figure 15). Six evenly spaced specimens remain along either side today. The plan shows shrubs planted around the corners of the obelisk terrace as well as trees on the sites of the Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*) and Holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*). Figure 16 also shows many of these plantings.

³⁷ Memo from City Building Surveyor's office, 22 July 1948 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 2.

³⁸ Notes on the Cenotaph in MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 2.

³⁹ Letter from Council 11 October 1949 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 2.

⁴⁰ MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 2.

⁴¹ Letter to Cenotaph Committee 30 September 1959 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3



Figure 10. Detail of mid 1950s photograph showing the Cenotaph on Regatta Day. Note the cars parked to the west and along the western approach avenue (AOT — 30/3092).



Figure 11. Cenotaph in the mid 1950s showing Cenotaph Avenue without lights and trees. The women's toilet has been removed and the parade ground is unpaved. Note also the road leading from the middle of the approach avenue to the John Colvin Grandstand (AOT — AA193/1049).

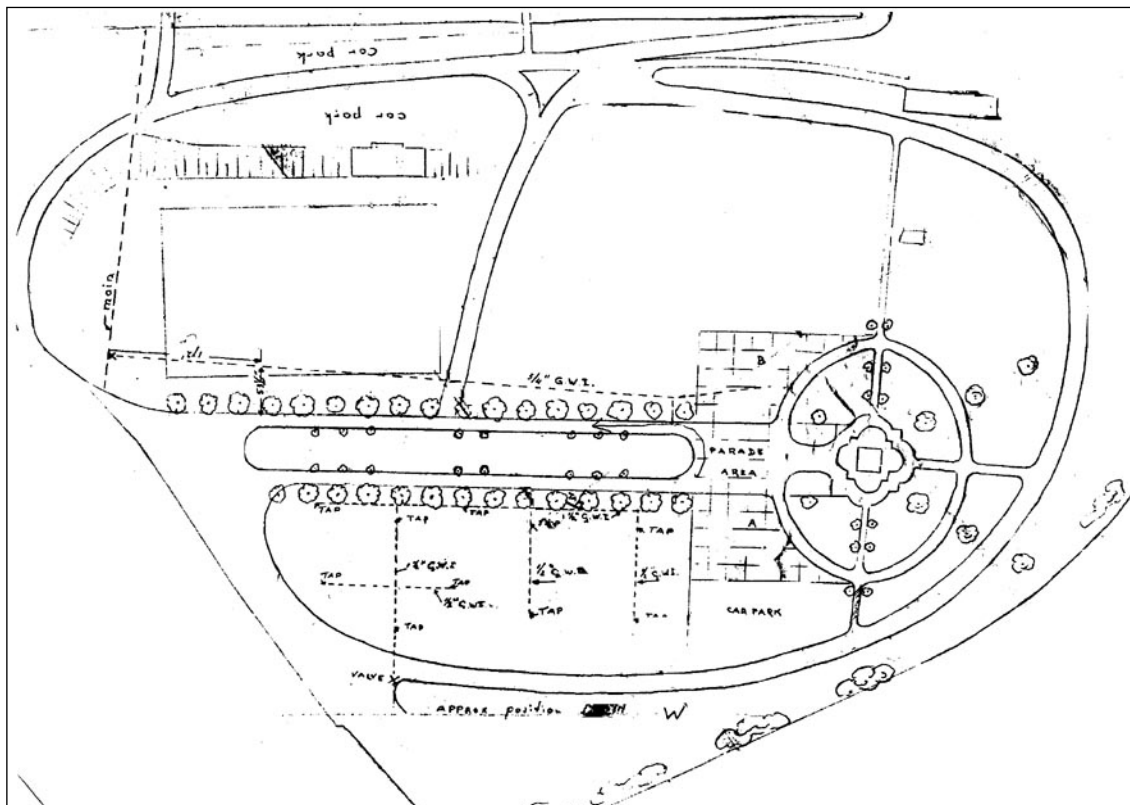


Figure 12. Detail of 1960 plan of plantings at the Cenotaph showing the layout of paths, carparking and roads. It shows the rows of plantings along Cenotaph Avenue, shrubs along the paths immediately surrounding the Cenotaph and other tree plantings recognisable in today's layout. Compare with figures 5 & 9 (AOT—MCC16/2/371).



Figure 13. The Cenotaph in the early 1960s showing the newly planted trees and the lights. Note also the prominent Lombardy poplar in front of the Cenotaph (AOT — AA193/1054).



Figure 14. Detail of photo of Cenotaph on Regatta Day 1962. It reveals that only the front two Lombardy poplars had been planted and that the circular path around the Cenotaph had not been completed at the rear (TMAG Q7538 — reproduced from Sheridan, p. 108).



Figure 15. Detail of 1976 aerial showing plantings along Cenotaph Avenue, the Lombardy poplars, Himalayan cedars to the south west and the shrubs around the obelisk terrace (DPIWE — run F527).

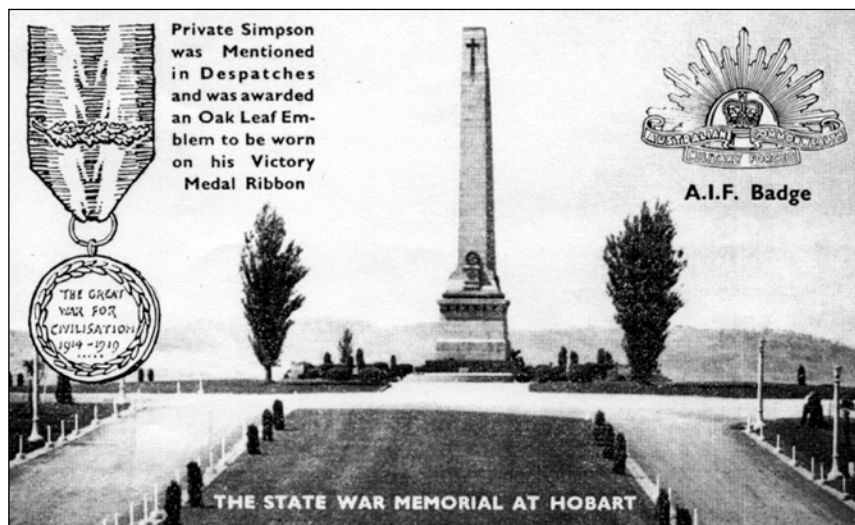


Figure 16. A c1965 school textbook photo of the Cenotaph showing the shrubs planted in the central lawn area of the avenue, the light standards, shrubs planted around the base of the Cenotaph and fences along the avenue perimeters (Brendan Lennard collection).

A seedling raised from a specimen of *Pinus halepensis*, the Aleppo or so called Lone Pine which is found on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey, was planted by two Legacy children in a ceremony on 26 August 1966.⁴⁴ By 1995 this had disappeared and the Lord Mayor, Alderman Doone Kennedy planted another specimen in 1995 although it had to be replaced in 1998 with a specimen kept at Angelsea Barracks.⁴⁵ Numerous self seeded specimens of this tree on the Domain are considered to be weeds.⁴⁶

By 1983 the Cenotaph had fallen into neglect, with the obelisk described as being ‘in appalling condition’.⁴⁷ A major refurbishment program carried out in 1983-4 included major changes to the landscape, including:

- removing existing plantings around the base of the obelisk and replacing them with a single species of low growing conifer (these were not subsequently planted),
- trees along the approaches to be replaced or interplanted (in fact the Bhutan cypresses appear to have been thinned to the current twelve at this time while the central lawn plantings appear to have been removed),
- cleaning the base of the obelisk and refurbishing the floodlights and flagpoles
- paving the approaches with concrete interlocking pavers.

Work on the 1980s refurbishment was completed by January 1989. It included the removal of the 1950s terrazzo and its replacement with concrete pavers as indicated above.⁴⁸ It also

⁴⁴ Letter to Council from Hobart Legacy 3 August 1966 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁴⁵ HCC: S14-050-03/005.

⁴⁶ Andrew Robert-Tissot, pers comm.

⁴⁷ Memo from City Engineer 2 August 1983 — MCC16/2/371 71-001-002 vol 1.

⁴⁸ Memo 5 February 1988 and letter from RSL 25 January 1989 — HCC: S14-050-03/003.

included the planting of Wellingtonias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) along Cenotaph Avenue as well as 93 wattles planted alongside them to provide shelter while they were young. The Wellingtonias are interesting as they complete in form the original 1948 planting plan for the approach avenues. They have not prospered in this location with many dying and not being replaced. As the world's tallest plant species they are likely to overpower the site if they did prosper.⁴⁹ The wattles were removed in 1999.⁵⁰

3.4.2 Lighting

By 1936 pillars had been erected to hold floodlights to illuminate the Cenotaph although the lights were improved over the ensuing decades.⁵¹ The 1948 proposals included lights along the approach avenue, although it was not until 1960 that Council ordered ten concrete light standards from Messrs Rietman Pty Ltd of Ormond Victoria (figure 17). The lights, with globes and metal galleries were installed in 1961.⁵² New light fittings later replaced the 1960 fittings. Floodlighting was improved in 1961 by raising the height of the lights while in early 1966 the incandescent lit crosses at the pinnacle of the obelisk were replaced with new galvanised iron crosses with neon tubes. They were said to 'make the Monument a spectacular feature and [to] be complementary to the new bridge lighting'.⁵³ Access to the interior of the obelisk to maintain these lights is gained via an in ground entrance south east of the base.

3.4.3 Other Proposals

Three proposals have been made for additions to the Cenotaph since 1980. These episodes indicate the seriousness with which Hobart City Council has taken its role as guardian of the Cenotaph and its cultural significance. In 1984 the Australian American Alliance proposed an addition to the Cenotaph in the form of two large memorials on its river side and linked by a semi circle of arches. The Council rejected the proposal in October 1984 after the City Architect noted that:

*The Cenotaph is a strong visual element from many areas of the City and is a major landmark within Hobart. The proposal would considerably alter the impact of the Cenotaph from the fine vertical form it currently presents. From many of the more important viewing points (ie the City area) the proposal would destroy the present symmetry of the Cenotaph as the proposed wall projects to the rear of the present memorial area.*⁵⁴

In rejecting the proposal the Council noted that 'as a matter of policy, it wishes to retain the existing outline of the Domain Cenotaph Memorial'.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ Andrew Robert-Tissot, pers comm.

⁵⁰ HCC: S14-050-03/06.

⁵¹ Minutes of the Reserves Committee, 19 February, 1936 — MCC 16/72/16.

⁵² Memos 24 May 1961, 9 January 1963 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁵³ Letter from Hydro Electric Commission 6 April 1965 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁵⁴ Memo from City Architect, 14 September 1984 — MCC16/2/371 71-001-002 vol 2.

⁵⁵ Letter to Ivan Bear of Australian American Alliance, 29 October 1984 — MCC16/2/371 71-001-002 vol 2.

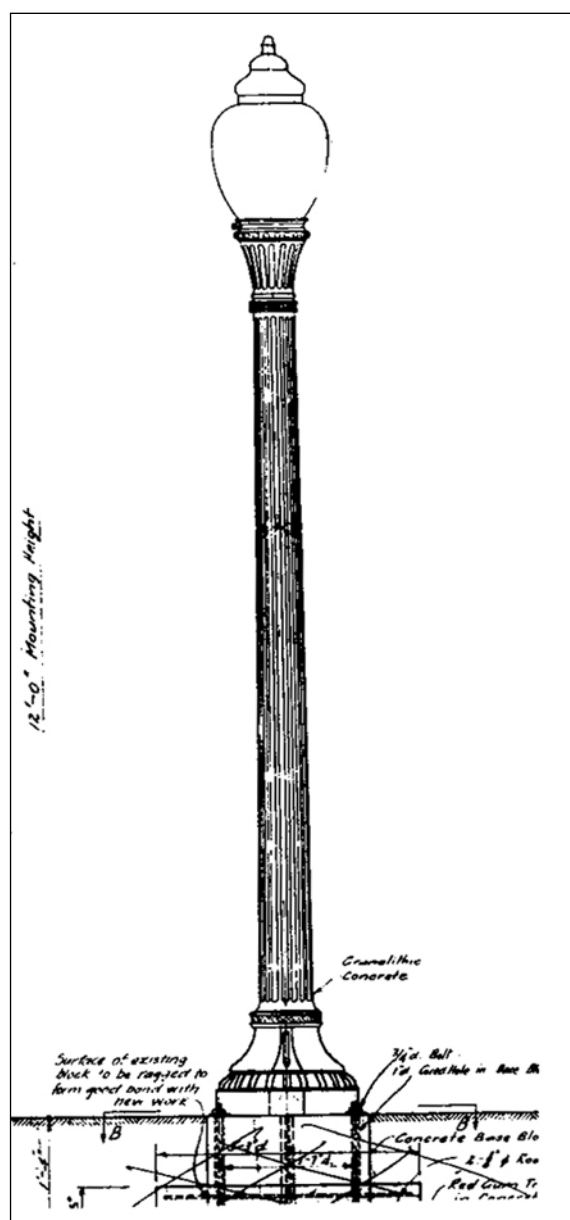


Figure 17. Light standards considered for Cenotaph Avenue. The standards chosen were similar although they have plain rather than fluted columns (AOT—MCC16/2/371).

In 1990 the Council rejected proposals that various service units be allowed to place unit insignia on the Cenotaph as it was seen as a memorial to all servicemen.⁵⁶ In 1997 a proposal to plant out a Korean War Memorial Avenue was rejected after Cultural Heritage Officer, Brendan Lennard, cautioned ‘against imposing any particular individual status upon the Cenotaph itself and its ancillary landscaping’. He argued that the Cenotaph itself is the dedicated memorial and that to place emphasis on other items such as memorial avenues ‘risks confusing the dignified elegance and simplicity of the site’.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ HCC—S14-050-03/004.

⁵⁷ Memo from Brendan Lennard to Andrew Robert-Tissot 10 January 1997 — HCC: S14-050-03/005.

3.4.4 Roads and Carparking

Cars became an increasing problem following World War II. Photographs from the 1950s show the Cenotaph surrounded by cars on Regatta Days while the area was also used to teach learner drivers. The twin approach avenue developed in the 1950s was accessed directly from the Tasman Highway and cars were able to drive right up to the new parade ground. The Cenotaph area was ringed by another road and was accessed from the north east from this ring road. Gravel carparks were developed on either side of the monument itself in 1969. (see figure 18).

By 1969 the RSL was concerned about the amount of car parking around the Cenotaph and parking was banned on Cenotaph Avenue.⁵⁸ At this time the twin avenues were used by heavy traffic accessing the railway yards. In February 1971 the Council's finance committee agreed to hotmix seal the carpark and footpaths around the Cenotaph, although by 1977 this was regarded as an inappropriate treatment for the area and pavers were recommended for the area.⁵⁹

Cenotaph Avenue, the parade ground and carparks were repaved with interlocking concrete pavers in the post 1983 works and the approach avenue closed to all traffic. The access from the north east was also closed as was direct access to the Tasman Highway when that road was widened in 1988.

The incremental intensification of traffic on the Tasman Highway since the opening of the Derwent River Floating Bridge in 1943 and the subsequent Tasman Bridge has divorced the Cenotaph from the rest of the Domain in general and the other associated war memorials in particular.⁶⁰

3.4.5 Helipad

The Cenotaph area has been used for many years as an emergency helipad. In 2000 it was described as 'probably the best area in and around Hobart to provide quick access and smooth egress to the State's main tertiary hospital'.⁶¹ The helipad is located on the former carpark north east of the obelisk.

3.4.6 World War II

A series of zigzag slit trenches were excavated in 1942 between the Cenotaph and the river. They provided air raid shelter for the 750 employees of the Henry Jones & Co. jam factory in Hunter Street and were typical of contemporary slit trenches.⁶²

⁵⁸ Memos re carparking 20 June, 26 September 1969, 30 September and 20 November 1969 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁵⁹ Memos re paving roads and footpaths 20 October 1971 and 29 November 1977 — MCC16/2/371 DR 85/6 vol 3.

⁶⁰ Terry, p. 57.

⁶¹ Letter from Southern Tasmanian Ambulance Service — HCC: S14-050-03/06.

⁶² Terry, p. 71.

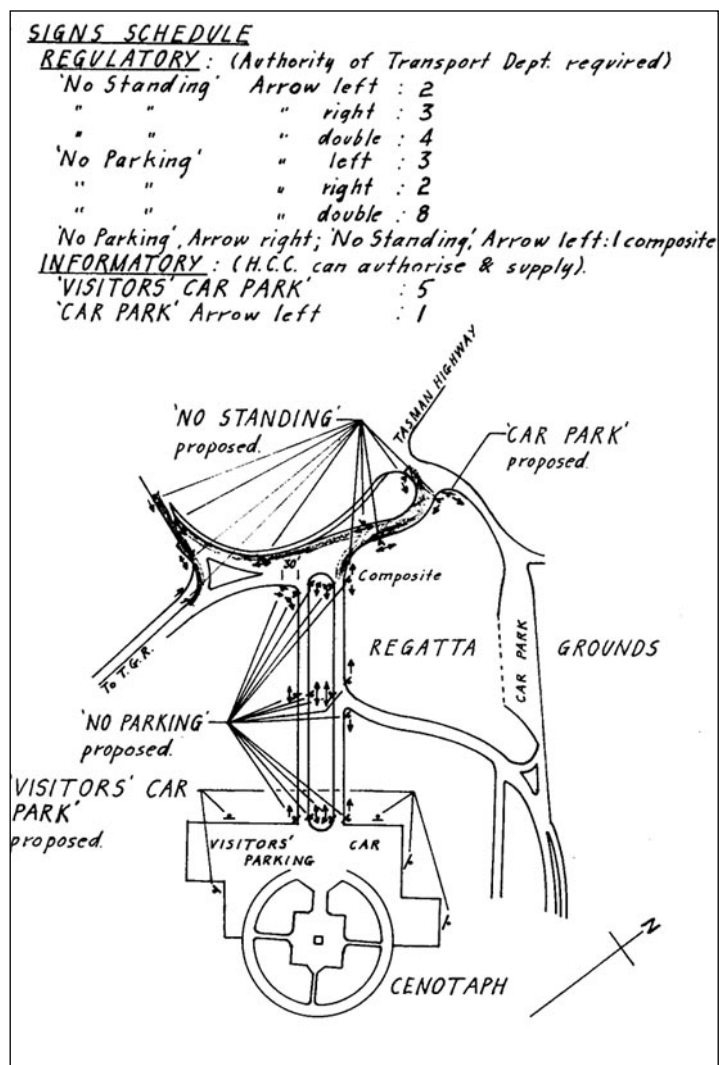


Figure 18. 1969 plan showing the surrounds of the Cenotaph and proposed road and carparking changes (AOT—MCC16/2/371).

4.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The Cenotaph was inspected on 8 and 9 January 2001. The following description is accurate for those dates.

4.1 Monument

The Cenotaph is a 24.4 metre high faced granite four sided stepped obelisk with chamfered corners set on a bluestone base of two steps (figure 19). It features:

- illuminated galvanised iron crosses at the peaks of the four faces,
- a bronze laurel wreath located above a protruding stone tablet on the main north western face,
- bronze inscriptions detailing the conflicts and campaigns in which Australians have served on the main north western face (figure 20),
- A string course approximately 3 metres above the steps with the bronze lettered words 'LEST WE FORGET' on the main north western face (figure 20),
- bronze plaques to the Royal Australian Navy, the Australian Army, the Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps and the Royal Australian Air Force, one on each of the four facades (figures 21-4), and
- other bronze decorative features above and below the string course.



Figures 19 & 20. Views of Cenotaph from the north showing corner post and curved steps and of the inscriptions on the main face of the Cenotaph.



Figures 21-24. Four plaques to four services on the Cenotaph.

4.2 Terrace and Paths

The Cenotaph is located on a quatrefoil terrace with mid grey concrete pavers with geometric dark grey patterns inlaid. It features a curved flight of two steps in front of each face which rise from paths of interlocking concrete pavers. There are flagpoles at the north eastern and north western corners and a concrete dais at the north western corner. Concrete posts with copings are at each of the four corners of the terrace. These are beginning to deteriorate and require conservation work (figures 25-6).

The terrace is surrounded by lawn areas with concrete posts similar to the terrace posts at the corners. These provide shelter and camouflage for floodlights located at each post. Four paths radiate from the square path at the Cenotaph's base to a circular path which encircles it (see figure 30). Sheridan has noted that this combination of a cross within a circle is the most symbolic of all elements — the cross symbolising universal archetypal Man while the circle symbolises totality and wholeness. Set within each other they symbolise paradise, that sacred space, something beyond what is known.⁶³

4.3 Cenotaph Avenue and Parade Ground

Cenotaph Avenue provides an impressive formal entrance to the Cenotaph (figure 27). It consists of two kerbed parallel roadways of interlocking light grey concrete pavers with a wide lawn median (figure 28). It is bordered with five lights located on concrete standards on either side and six Bhutan cypresses (*Cupressus toliuosa*) on either side. One of these is a small tree having been planted in 2000 to replace a burnt specimen. There are rows of Wellingtonias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) on the outside of each row of cypress. The Wellingtonias on the south western side are in fair condition while those on the north eastern side are stunted and many have died. 1.5 metre high green steel power boxes are also located among the trees on the north eastern side of the avenue. These intrusive elements provide power to stall holders during the annual Regatta Day in February. Cenotaph Avenue ends at a parade ground with identical paving in the centre. The large asymmetric former carpark areas on either side of the parade ground are paved with brown interlocking concrete pavers. A low barrier of iron bollards and chain separates Cenotaph Avenue from the parade ground (figure 29).

⁶³ Sheridan, p. 67.



Figures. 25 & 26 . Terrace corner post and paving with variable colours and damaged northern corner post.



Figure 27. View of Cenotaph showing twin approach avenue with central lawn, Bhutan cypresses, Wellingtonia, Lombardy poplars and lights.



Figures 28 & 29. Views of avenue and grey interlocking pavers and the cast-iron bollards in front of the parade ground.

Currently Cenotaph Avenue with its associated trees and lawns is bordered by two lines of stained timber posts, approximately 600mm high.

4.4 Plantings

There are a number of tree varieties planted within the Cenotaph precinct (see figure 30). Six Bhutan cypresses (*Cupressus toluosa*) stand on either side of Cenotaph Avenue (figure 31). All are mature trees apart from the second from the Tasman Highway on the northern side which was planted in 2000 to replace a burnt specimen. Rows of Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) stand outside the cypresses. On the southern side these have prospered to some extent although some have died and not been replaced (figure 32). They currently stand up to high metres high. The specimens on the northern side are much more sparse and are in very poor condition (figure 33).

Two large Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra 'Italica'*) stand in front of the Cenotaph within the grassed circle immediately surrounding it (figure 29). Another two stand outside the circle on the river side (figure 34). A single small Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) at either end of the paths to the north east and south west of the monument (figure 36), one large and one small Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) south west of the circle (figure 35) and a small enclosed Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*) at the edge of the parade ground on the west (figure 37).

Apart from these trees the dominant planting form is lawn.

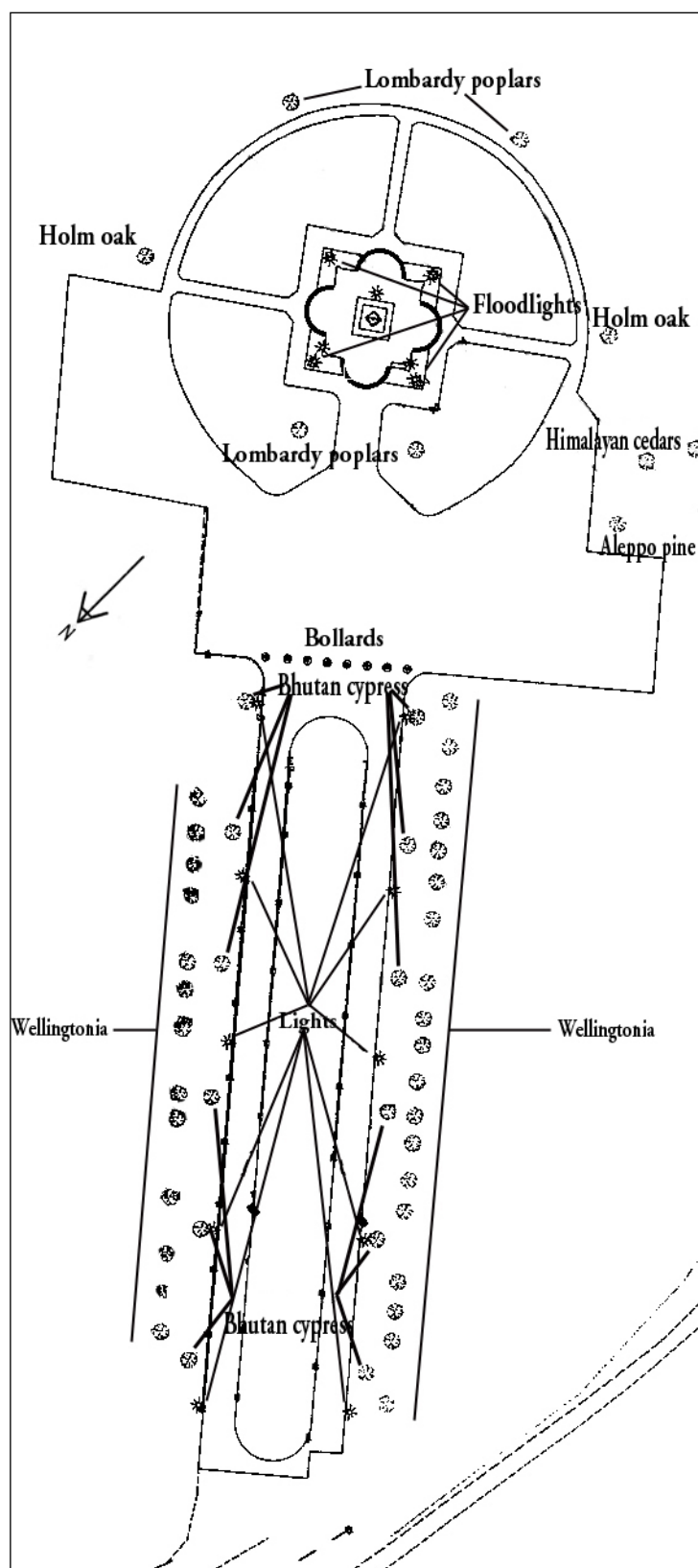


Figure 30. Plan showing tree and light locations



Figure 31. Row of Bhutan cypresses on northern side of Cenotaph Avenue. Note the small second tree which was planted in 2000 to replace a burnt specimen. Note also the Lombardy poplar at the end of the avenue.



Figure 32. *Sequoiadendron giganteum* in poor condition on northern eastern edge of Cenotaph avenue.
Note its relationship with the Bhutan cypresses.



Figure 33. *Sequoiadendron giganteum* in good condition on south western side of the avenue.



Figure 34. Lombardy poplars and Cenotaph from south. The eastern Holm oak is in the centre background.



Figure 35. Himalayan cedars south west of the Cenotaph with one of the larger Lombardy poplar in the background.



Figure 36. Holm oak to south west of Cenotaph.



Figure 37. Aleppo pine in hessian windbreak.

4.5 General Setting

The Cenotaph is a prominent feature sited in a large open area which is visible from many parts of Hobart and the River Derwent. It is a dominant landmark above the eastern end of Macquarie St providing one Hobart's most important surviving nineteenth century streetscapes a strong and satisfying focal point (figure 38). It is located at the southern end of the Domain and is enhanced by a formal entrance of twin paved avenues with exotic trees leading from the Tasman Highway.



Figure 38. View of Cenotaph looking down Macquarie St showing its prominence and streetscape importance.

4.6 Lighting

The Cenotaph features floodlights at the four corners of the square path at its base (figures 30 & 41). They are sited behind concrete corner posts similar in design to those on the terrace corners. There are also ten concrete light standards evenly spaced, five along each side of Cenotaph Avenue (figures 30, 39-40). These have smooth columns rising from fluted bases and capitals with Corinthian motifs. The lights themselves are modern flat round shades. The standards are mostly deteriorating with details eroding and severe cracking and chipping obvious in several.



Figures 39 & 40. Light standards at top of avenue. Note the severely damaged standard and the no parking sign.



Figure 41. Floodlight at Cenotaph.

4.7 Intrusive Elements

There are several intrusive elements in the precinct. These include:

- a faded No Standing sign adjacent to the light at the south eastern end of Cenotaph Avenue (figure 39),
- a recently erected no skateboarding sign adjacent to the Lombardy poplar north west of the obelisk. This sign inaccurately states that the Cenotaph was a memorial for Hobart citizens (figure 42).
- four 1.5m high green steel power boxes east of Cenotaph Avenue (figure 43).



Figure 42. No Skateboarding sign adjacent to Lombardy poplar.



Figure 43. Power box at north western end of Cenotaph Avenue.

5.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

This Statement of Significance has been prepared following an analysis and assessment of the various aspects of cultural significance relating to the place. It has been formulated with regard to the Burra Charter and the criteria set down in Section 16 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. The assessment procedure:

- allows comparison with other places,
- places the site in an historical context, and
- identifies key areas of value.

Significance can be embodied in:

- the actual fabric of the place,
- the setting and context of the place,
- the fitout and items within the place,
- the use and history of the place, and
- the records of its users and the memories and responses which are made to a place by its direct and associated users.

5.2 Significance Criteria

The criteria used in the following Statement of Significance are those set down in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. These criteria require that the place:

- (a) is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history;
- (b) demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage;
- (c) has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;
- (d) is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristic of a broader class of cultural places;
- (e) is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement;
- (f) has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;
- (g) has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

5.3 Discussion of Significance

The Hobart Cenotaph is one of numerous war memorials erected in Australia following World War I as a conscious statement of participation, grief, pride and nationalism. The war was a momentous event in Australia's early history as a federation giving rise to great sacrifice as well as community and political division. It also spawned the ANZAC tradition and the notion of the 'digger' as the embodiment of all Australian virtues. War memorials were erected to reflect these disparate ideas and to provide a focus for community grief, pride, commemoration and national identity. The history of the Hobart Cenotaph is typical of many in that it was erected after prolonged community debate over its siting and form with a competition held to find the best design. The memorial was paid for by public subscription.

Almost from its inception the Cenotaph was regarded by civic leaders as a state memorial rather than a memorial for Hobartians only. When dedicated it was called the first state

memorial to be unveiled in the country. With its conspicuous location it is a landmark from many parts of Hobart realising, visually at least, the designer's desire for a monument which would frequently catch the eye and remind passersby of the nature of individual sacrifice. In this landmark quality it surpasses most other memorials in the country.

Subsequent developments at the Cenotaph have increased its landmark qualities with landscaping in the 1950s and 1960s providing it with a more formal and dignified setting and the removal of cars from its vicinity in the mid 1980s emphasising its dignity. The post World War II landscaping of twin approach avenues and tree plantings has great significance as it was developed as a memorial to Tasmanians who served in World War II. Although this appears to have been forgotten by the time the landscaping was completed in 1961, its significance as a World War II memorial is not diminished.

The Cenotaph continues to be an important ceremonial place with numerous commemorative activities held there throughout the year and with its physical and symbolic integrity closely guarded by one of the nation's most prominent community groups, the RSL.

5.4 Statement of Significance

5.4.1 Cenotaph

The Hobart Cenotaph meets five of the seven criteria established by the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* for inclusion in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Criteria (a)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates and records Tasmanian's participation in World War I and embodies contemporaneous sentiments and attitudes.

It is also of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates and records Tasmanian's participation in subsequent conflicts and actions.

The terrace, circular and cross paths around the Cenotaph, lawns, parade ground, approach avenue, lights, Lombardy poplars and Bhutan cypress are of outstanding cultural heritage significance as a memorial to Australians who served in World War II.

Criteria (d)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a major post World War I obelisk form war memorial and so embodies the community's symbolic aspirations.

Criteria (e)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it is a fine example of a post World War I war memorial with landmark qualities in a prominent and conspicuous location.

Criteria (f)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it has special symbolic, spiritual, cultural and social meaning for the entire Tasmanian community, in particular returned service people and their families. It is place symbolic of national identity and sacrifice.

Criteria (g)

The Hobart Cenotaph is of historic heritage significance as it was designed by Bernard Walker, one Hobart's most prominent early twentieth century architects.

5.4.2 Cenotaph Elements

The following table provides significance ratings for the various elements within the site. Items assessed as having very high should be retained and conserved. Items with high significance should be retained and conserved unless no other option is available. Items with medium significance may be removed if removal does not compromise the significance of the remainder of the site. Items of low significance may be removed or replaced. Intrusive items should be removed or altered to reduce their intrusive qualities.

ELEMENT	SIGNIFICANCE RATING
Overall layout of paths, Cenotaph Avenue, terrace, tree plantings, lights and lawn areas	very high
Obelisk (including inscriptions)	very high
Terrace (including corner posts and curved steps)	very high
Terrace paving	low
Cenotaph Avenue	very high
Cenotaph Avenue paving	low
Parade ground	very high
Parade ground paving	low
Parade ground barrier	low
Lombardy poplars	very high
Bhutan cypress	very high
Holm Oak	high
Aleppo pine	high
Himalayan cedar	medium
Wellingtonia	low
Concrete light standards	high
Light fittings	low
Floodlights	low
Carparks (including helipad)	low
No Standing sign	intrusive
No Skateboarding sign	intrusive
Power boxes	intrusive

5.4.3 Setting and Context

The Cenotaph's location in a large very open setting close to the city centre and visible from many parts of the city and river is integral to its cultural heritage significance.

5.5 Queens Battery (including hot shot oven)

The Queen's Battery and hot shot oven meet five of the seven criteria for inclusion in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Criteria (a)

The Queen's Battery is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it demonstrates nineteenth century coastal defensive fortifications along the Derwent River and residents' fear of invasion.

Criteria (b)

The Queen's Battery is of historic heritage significance as it contains rare remnants of a nineteenth century coastal defensive fortification.

Criteria (c)

The Queen's Battery is of historic heritage significance as it has the potential to yield information critical to an understanding of Hobart's nineteenth century coastal defence fort system.

Criteria (d)

The Queen's Battery is of historic heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a nineteenth century coastal defensive fortification.

Criteria (e)

The Queen's Battery is of historic heritage significance as, along with the Martin Hot Shot oven, it demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement.

5.6 Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel

The Domain Diversion Tunnel meets five of the seven criteria for inclusion in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Criteria (a)

The Domain Diversion Tunnel is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it demonstrates early twentieth century concerns at urban flooding and contemporary mitigation techniques.

It is significant as it is important for an understanding of the development of Hobart and its principal watercourse.

Criteria (b)

The Domain Diversion Tunnel is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it is a rare example of a major early twentieth century diversionary tunnel.

Criteria (c)

The Domain Diversion Tunnel is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it has the potential to yield information critical to an understanding of early twentieth century hard rock tunnelling techniques.

Criteria (d)

The Domain Diversion Tunnel is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a major early twentieth century flood mitigation tunnel.

Criteria (e)

The Domain Diversion Tunnel is of outstanding historic heritage significance as it demonstrates a very high degree of technical achievement.

6.0 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

This section outlines opportunities, constraints and requirements which need consideration in formulating the conservation policies and their implementation strategy. It also identifies strengths inherent in the Place.

6.1 Constraints

6.1.1 Constraints and Requirements Arising from Significance

No development or activity should be allowed which detracts or compromises the significance of the Place and the culturally significant items identified in Section 5 should be conserved appropriately.

The place should be conserved in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

The place should be adequately interpreted to the public.

6.1.2 Legislative Constraints

The Cenotaph is subject to two Acts of Parliament and so is subject to a number of legislative requirements. These Acts are:

Aboriginal Relics Act 1975

Prohibits the destruction or disturbance of an Aboriginal site without the written approval of the Minister of Environment and Land Management.

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Requires that owners of properties entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register maintain the cultural significance of their property and gain approval from the Tasmanian Heritage Council before commencing works which affect identified cultural heritage significance.

6.1.3 Security

The Cenotaph is relatively isolated and is subject to potential and real vandalism. This has been highlighted in recent years with the burning of one of the Bhutan pines.

6.1.4 Consultation

The Cenotaph is one of Hobart's most important and symbolic cultural sites. Many people and groups within the community have invested significant amounts of symbolic and emotional energy into it and its integrity is fiercely guarded by the RSL. Any future actions in relation to the Cenotaph should take into account this deep community feeling with full consultation with appropriate stakeholder groups.

6.1.5 Visitors

The Cenotaph has a high visitation with particularly high peaks on the annual Regatta Day and Anzac Day. These peaks create potential maintenance problems due to unwitting wear and damage to significant fabric and vegetation.

6.2 Strengths and Opportunities

- The Cenotaph is a very conspicuous site of significant emotional and symbolic importance in Hobart. At the beginning of the twenty first century there is great community support for the maintenance and enhancement of the symbolic power of war memorials.
- It currently has a well defined formal setting. This setting could be further defined with appropriate plantings which adhere to the spirit of the 1938 and 1948 proposals.
- The Cenotaph has strong symbolic and historic links with the Boer War Memorial and the Soldiers Memorial Walk which, if physically reinstated, would enhance the profile and cultural heritage significance of all three. Physically relinking the three memorials would provide a logical and ideal location for the proposed memorial.
- The history of the building of the Cenotaph is interesting, largely unknown and tells important stories about the way Australians defined themselves in the first half of the twentieth century. This history could be interpreted with great emotional force. Care needs to be taken that any interpretation is low key and does not distract from the meaning of the Cenotaph itself. Interpretive media should not be located within the Cenotaph and avenue precinct itself.

7.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

7.1 Policy Discussion

Conservation policies for the Cenotaph must give clear direction to future conservation works and management protocols necessary to ensure the retention of its significance and its long-term preservation. The Cenotaph's significance and the opportunities and constraints outlined in Section 6 have been considered while preparing these policies. It is also noted that it is important to understand and respect the spirit of the ideas underlying the original plans of the proponents and designers of the Cenotaph.

7.2 General Conservation Policy

Policies The Cenotaph, Queen's Battery and Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel should be conserved in accordance with the principles set out in the ICOMOS Burra Charter.

A development plan which defines future development parameters and is based on the Cenotaph's identified heritage significance should be prepared for the precinct in consultation with recognised stakeholder groups.

There should be NO memorials to individuals, groups of individuals or units introduced at the Cenotaph as it was conceived as a memorial to ALL Tasmanians who served in World War I and subsequent conflicts and campaigns.

Any new memorials proposed for the Cenotaph area should have the approval of the recognised community stakeholder groups.

The open setting of the Cenotaph should be maintained.

The boundaries of the Cenotaph and Cenotaph Avenue precinct should be more defined based on the 1938 and 1948 planting plans.

No development of structures or plantings which detracts from the open setting or obscures the Cenotaph from any currently visible part of Hobart (including the eastern shore) should be permitted.

The public should continue to have access to the Cenotaph.

A cyclical monitoring and maintenance program for the Cenotaph and its associated significant landscape should be prepared and implemented.

An interpretation plan should be prepared and implemented for the Place.

Interpretive media should be unobtrusive and should be located outside the Cenotaph and Cenotaph Avenue precinct.

7.3 Management

Policies The overall management of the Place should remain with Hobart City Council. The Cultural Heritage Officer should be consulted prior to any future actions which make any changes to the Place.

The manager of the Parks and Landscape section should retain responsibility for day to day care and management of the Place, including the implementation of cyclical maintenance programs, monitoring the condition of fabric and appropriate conservation works, in consultation with the Cultural Heritage Officer.

7.4 Monument

Policies The obelisk with all its associated fabric should be retained and conserved.

Future inscriptions may be added to the obelisk to reflect future conflicts and service seen by Australian forces. Any additions or changes to the existing inscriptions should only be made after consultation with the appropriate community stakeholder groups.

7.5 Terrace and Paths

Policies The quatrefoil form of the terrace at the base of the Cenotaph with its steps and corner posts should be retained and conserved.

The existing paving on the terrace is of no significance and may be altered as long as the identified cultural heritage significance of other elements is not compromised.

The pattern of the square, radiating and circular paths in the immediate Cenotaph precinct with associated lawns, plantings should be retained.

Consideration should be given to reinstating low shrub plantings around the terrace and along the cross paths as proposed in 1938 and 1948 and subsequently undertaken. Further research will need to be undertaken to determine original and appropriate species.

7.6 Parade Ground and Cenotaph Avenue

Policies Future developments at the Cenotaph should be made with reference with the visions outlined in Bernard Walker's 1923 plans and 1938 proposals and the accepted 1948 proposals for a World War II memorial.

The original 1950s square parade ground should be retained.

The c1969 paved carparks at either side of the parade ground may be retained or removed as required. If retained different coloured paving to the parade ground paving should be retained to differentiate it from the parade ground.

The form of the twin approach avenue with associated lawns, light standards and Bhutan pines should be retained and conserved.

The outer rows of Sequoiadendron giganteum may be removed, although if so they should be replaced by an appropriate species to define the Cenotaph precinct as recommended in the 1938 proposals and the 1948 plan.

A policy for the replacement of damaged or dying trees should be developed so that the visual integrity of Cenotaph Avenue is maintained.

The existing paving on Cenotaph Avenue may be retained or replaced by appropriate paving if required.

7.7 Planting

Policies All significant trees should be retained and conserved.

Future planting schemes should be based on the principals of the 1938 and 1948 planting plans. They should strengthen the definition of the Cenotaph Precinct without blocking any viewfields to and from Hobart and the river.

7.8 Lights

Policies Floodlights may be removed or replaced as long as replacements are not more intrusive.

The Cenotaph Avenue light standards should be assessed, monitored and conserved. If replacement is necessary, replicas of existing standards should be sought or manufactured.

The Cenotaph Avenue light fittings may be retained although if replacements become necessary they should be replaced with replicas of the original fittings.

7.9 Artefacts and Subsurface Archaeological Resources

The significance of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological resources at the Place and the need to accord these resources the highest protection is recognised in the following policy. While it is recognised that enabling visitors to view subsurface resources would greatly increase the interpretive potential of the Queen's Battery, these remains should only be exposed with the consent of stakeholders and if adequate protection can be guaranteed.

Policies Any archaeological work, whether for research or as monitoring brief, is to be preceded by consultation with Aboriginal community representatives.

Any disturbance to or dealing with Aboriginal artefacts must be in accordance with the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.

Any redevelopment or upgrading of the Cenotaph monument and surrounds (including construction, landscaping, installation of services etc) should be designed to avoid impacting the remains of the Queens Battery site (refer to Figure 2 for extent).

Note: Plans to replace or upgrade existing elements of the existing Cenotaph monument in ground that has already been disturbed for the purpose (eg, replacement of pavers) need not be the subject of archaeological oversight or monitoring provided assurances are given that no new disturbance will occur.

Archaeological monitoring should occur where there is demonstrated to be no prudent and feasible alternative to creating new disturbance to the ground surface in the nominated area of archaeological sensitivity (Figure 2). Monitoring should be carried out by a heritage professional with historical archaeological expertise to ensure that the remains of the battery (known to be present just beneath the existing ground surface in places) are not impacted. This implies a degree of design flexibility to enable amendments to be made in the interests of protecting the battery remains where encountered.

Care should be taken to ensure that the construction or operational requirements of any new development on the cenotaph site will not affect (eg, through vibration) the structural integrity of the Queens Battery (as described in McIlroy, 1989) and/or the subterranean Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel.

7.10 Intrusive Elements

Policies Items assessed as intrusive elements should be removed or replaced by less intrusive items.

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