

QUEENS DOMAIN CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTANTS



QUEENS DOMAIN, HOBART

Cultural Heritage Management Plan



Prepared by
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For

Hobart City Council

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The results, assessments and judgements contained in this report are constrained by the limited scope of historical research and by ground surface visibility conditions encountered at the time of inspection. Whilst every effort has been made to gain insight to known and/or potential heritage issues within the Queens Domain study area, Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd cannot be held accountable for errors or omissions arising from such constraining factors.

[Note: This document was submitted in December 2002, at which time provision was made for the later inclusion of Appendix 1 – Soldiers Walk Heritage Management Objectives].

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Boundary of study area —

Figure 1
Study Area

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Client & Project Details

In 1999 Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd were engaged by the Hobart City Council to prepare a Conservation management Plan for the Queens Domain, Hobart Tasmania. See Figure 1, opposite, for study area location.

Five key outcomes were sought by the Client. These were used to determine project deliverables. The various components of the study and their dates of completion are;

- Historical overview of the Queens Domain (stand alone report completed in March 1999 and subsequently published by the HCC in 2002);
- Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the Queens Domain (stand alone report completed in May 1999);
- Cultural landscape assessment of the Queens Domain (stand alone report completed in October 1999 and subsequently published by the HCC in 2002);
- Queens Domain interpretation opportunities (stand alone report completed in October 1999);
- Queens Domain draft policy & management guidelines (stand alone report completed in October 1999)

1.2 Authorship

This report was prepared by David Parham of Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd with assistance from Ian Terry (consultant historian). The document includes information from source documents prepared by David Parham, Ian Terry, Gwenda Sheridan (cultural landscape specialist), Paul Davies (heritage architect) and Steve Stanton (Aboriginal heritage officer).

2.0 OVER-ARCHING QDCHMP POLICIES

Note: The primary source from which the following summary is extracted is the Queens Domain Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Policy & Management Guidelines stand alone report. No action should be taken in respect of the summary without full reference to the primary source.

2.1 Conservation Policies

Policies are intended to guide land managers and planners in the appropriate management of the sites, features and historical landscape attributes that make up the Queens Domain at the turn of the 21st century. They should be read in conjunction with site specific management recommendations in the various source documents

2.1.1 Key Policies

- 1 Management of the Domain should take a holistic view of the entire reserve (incorporating all tenures) and its context within Hobart.
- 2 The principle and guiding use of the Domain should be for public passive recreation around the private grounds of Government House.
- 3 Aboriginal sites and landscape values should be protected and conserved in consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.¹
- 4 The Domain landscape should be managed as a Victorian Park.²
- 5 There should be no further alienation of the Domain.
- 6 There should be no further development outside currently utilised developed spaces.
- 7 The design of any new development within currently utilised, developed, spaces should not obscure existing viewfields to and from the Domain or assume prominence on the ridgeline.
- 8 Identified significant built heritage should be conserved in its existing form (or as set out in specific conservation plans or recommendations arising from this study).
- 9 Pedestrian access should be encouraged/reinforced. There should be no new road development on the Domain.
- 10 A more appropriate and consistent form of fencing and vehicle barrier should be introduced to replace round coppers log forms. This could be restricted as an initial stage to the historic precinct of the Carriage Drive, Powder Magazine and Gardens area, extending to the Cricket ground and later to the wider area. Design of fence and barriers should relate to historic forms (eg the iron fence to Government House or illustrations in photographs). For more sensitive areas, barriers should not be used and public vehicles removed.
- 11 The cultural heritage significance of the Domain should be interpreted.³

¹ Refer to QDCHMP - Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report.

² Refer to QDCHMP - Historical Landscape Assessment Report.

³ Refer to QDCHMP - Interpretation Opportunities Report.

3.0 PROPOSED PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENTS

The proposal, originally submitted by letter on 19 June 2000, was accompanied by hand annotated copies of relevant sections of both the City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982 and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 identifying the changes required to facilitate inclusion of the new zone. It works within current planning provisions under the City of Hobart Planning Scheme 1982 and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 without the need for wholesale changes to those provisions.

The suggested change is conceptual and should be confirmed with land use planning specialists and, where necessary, specialist legal opinion.

The proposed amendment creates a Domain Special Use Zone to cater for a wide range of activities and uses both current and desirable.

This would necessitate removal of the Domain from its current designation as recreation zone (see s5.14 City of Hobart Planning Scheme, 1982; p35) which is considered too general a category in that it allows for accommodation of utility services where necessary.

The preamble to existing special use zones could remain as stated in s5.15 (City of Hobart Planning Scheme, 1982; p36) and an additional zone created for the Domain with the wording suggested below:

The Domain precinct is the major open space related to central Hobart. It contains active and passive recreational facilities, cultural assets, historic landscape values and is one of the major defining elements at the edge of the city. The retention of existing open space, the recovery of alienated space and co-ordinated planning for the whole precinct are essential to conserve this amenity. While some further development is possible, as guided by site specific conservation policies, the precinct will generally be retained with its current uses. Development that adversely affects the high natural and cultural values of the precinct or that acts as a barrier to public access will not be approved.

4.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Note: No action should be taken in respect of the summary of Aboriginal heritage issues and recommendations presented in this report without full reference to the May 1999 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment stand alone report prepared by Steve Stanton.

4.1 Aboriginal Heritage Values Summary

Twenty-one Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the Tasmanian Aboriginal Sites Index (TASI) as being within the Queens Domain. The majority of sites are located along the River Derwent foreshore, however some extend inland. A zone of high cultural sensitivity has been defined from (and including) the foreshore to the 50 metre contour (see Figure 2). All sites are subject to the provisions of the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*. In addition to these site specific values, the remnant foreshore and the native grasslands, are considered culturally significant to the Aboriginal community. Management guidelines have been prepared to ensure that Aboriginal heritage values, including aspects of the landscape, are protected and conserved (i.e., some stabilisation is required) in consultation with the TALC.

4.2 Aboriginal Heritage Management Guidelines

- 1 That steps be taken to ensure that in future, Aboriginal sites and values of the Queens Domain are protected and managed in conjunction with the Aboriginal community, by ensuring the effective and proper involvement of the TALC in future management processes.
- 2 All future ground disturbing activities or physical works should avoid the areas of known sites, and any such activities which are proposed in the sensitive zone between the foreshore of the River Derwent and the 50 metre contour should be preceded by consultation with the TALC in order to determine if a physical assessment by an Aboriginal Heritage Officer is required prior to works being undertaken.
- 3 That steps be undertaken to ensure that issues related to ongoing impacts upon sites in the foreshore environment are addressed in conjunction with the TALC. In particular there is an urgent need for stabilisation of certain sites such as TASI 997 & 998, and for informal walking tracks to be closed off where sites are being impacted by such activities.
- 4 That native grasslands in the Queens Domain be maintained as an important Aboriginal cultural value which provides an association between the modified landscape today and the Aboriginal landscape which was sustained in the area for many thousands of years.
- 5 As contained under Section 14 (1) of the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975;

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister on the recommendation of the Director – (a) destroy, damage, deface, conceal, or otherwise interfere with a relic.

Accordingly, in the event that any Aboriginal sites are located during any surface, sub-surface or general landscape disturbances arising from works or other activities at the Queens Domain, then work must cease and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council and the Parks and Wildlife Service should be informed, in order to enable further assessment of the situation.

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5.0 POLICIES TO MANAGE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Note: The guidelines for management of the Queens Domain historical landscape are derived from detailed research undertaken by Gwenda Sheridan. This work has been subsequently published by the HCC.

5.1 Introduction

This study has shown that the Queens Domain is a complex cultural landscape of outstanding heritage significance (see part 2 report of the study). Although the larger Domain landscape comprises several smaller discrete landscape patterns, it is the sum effect of and interrelationship between these patterns which contribute to and determine the significance of the whole. For the purposes of this study the large spatial extent of the Domain has been divided into these smaller discrete landscapes. While holistic, co-ordinated management of the entire Domain remains a fundamental conservation objective, separation of its component parts facilitates an understanding of the evolution of the landscape and land use changes across the reserve.

Three major landscape pattern types are noted. These are:

- **The foreshore landscape**, which for this study extends from Macquarie Point to Cornelian Bay.
- **The Upper Domain— the Park landscape area of the Domain.** Originally the "natural" landscape constituted the entire study area but is confined for the purposes of this study to the northern area and other pocket areas includes all sections not included on the foreshore or in the southern Domain.
- **The Southern Domain.** A line drawn from Edward Street Glebe and behind the rear of the Aquatic Centre (or following the 30m contour) and thence to the shoreline marks the boundary of this area.

The other more discrete site specific landscapes include the:

- **Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens landscape.**
- **Government House landscape.**
- **Former Beaumaris Zoo site.**

The conceptual boundaries of these landscapes are shown in Figure 3.

Eleven major phases of activity which contributed to the evolution of the entire landscape and its various smaller discrete units emerge. These are:

- the open pre-colonial woodland almost certainly created by Aboriginal firestick farming
- the early colonial clearing at Pavilion Point and Macquarie Point
- the open grazed woodland of the Government Paddock, ostensibly for the Governor's private pleasure and profit but in reality for the entire populace to enjoy
- the development of quarries from the 1820s for excavating building stone and road building gravel
- strip development along the foreshore
- the development of more formal garden patterns at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and, later, Government House
- the appropriation of the open southern Domain for military and ceremonial purposes
- the development of pathways and carriage drives allowing both rich and poor to enjoy the Arcadian idyll offered by a large parkland close to the town centre
- the late nineteenth century management practices to develop a contrived yet apparently natural and picturesque park conforming to an imported Victorian Park ideal. This

includes broad scale landscaping and planting of exotic trees as specimens and in copses, avenues, pinetums and arboreta

- the creation of recreational and sporting facilities
- the development of lineal transport networks which were initially embraced but which later proved to degrade the overall park landscape and amenity

The most visible phase in the evolution of the Domain's cultural landscape was the late nineteenth century creation of a picturesque park inspired by the Victorian park ideal. This study recommends that all significant elements of the cultural landscape should be conserved and managed in accordance with the following policies. Elements which demonstrate the Victorian park are of particular importance.

5.2 Cultural Landscape Management Guidelines

5.2.1 Queens Domain Foreshore

- 1 No further intensification of use or fragmentation should occur along the Queens Domain foreshore.
- 2 The natural geometry of the foreshore should be (i) preserved and (ii) rehabilitated where appropriate, using locally provenanced indigenous shrubs and small trees.

Note; The foreshore is an area of high Aboriginal cultural sensitivity (refer to Figure 2), consequently, any plans to rehabilitate selected areas should be discussed at an early stage with the Aboriginal Heritage Section of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.

5.2.2 Upper Domain

1. Maintain the open woodland aspect and in particular the vistas through the trees of distant prospects in all directions.
2. Prohibit any expansion - out of currently developed, utilised spaces - of structured recreation facilities including carparking.
3. Prohibit any expansion - out of currently developed, utilised spaces - of structured recreation facilities including carparking.
4. Liaise with key stake holders on the ridge line to ensure that future landscaping around structured recreation areas is consistent with park ideals (e.g. some mass planting, some spaces, avoidance of corridor dense mono-type mass planting).
5. Prepare an arboricultural management plan for all exotic trees and arboreta in the Queens Domain (refer to Figure 4 for locations). The plan should;
 - include a report from a botanist expert in the identification of conifers to assess the significance of the collection of the Domain's *Coniferaceae*, and;
 - establish a co-operative approach with the RTBG (which has its foundations in history) to manage exotic trees, particularly those forming the Pinetum and the Crossroads Arboreta.
6. Retain the existing alignment and width of the historic carriage drives. Where the drives are not used as vehicular tracks they should be maintained for pedestrian use.
7. Prepare a strategy for the maintenance of heritage values associated with the Soldiers' Walk (refer to Appendix 1).
8. Proposals for future use of the former Beaumaris Zoo site should adhere to the site specific requirements articulated in the Back-Tracks Conservation Plan of 1996 and the over-arching QDCHMP policy (refer to Appendix 2 for an integrated summary of heritage conservation objectives for the site).
9. An area of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity has been identified between the River Derwent foreshore and the 50 metre contour on the Domain (refer to s2.0 & Figure 2). The latter takes in part of the eastern flank of the Domain hill. Any activities involving ground surface disturbance within this zone should be discussed at an early stage with the Aboriginal Heritage Section of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.

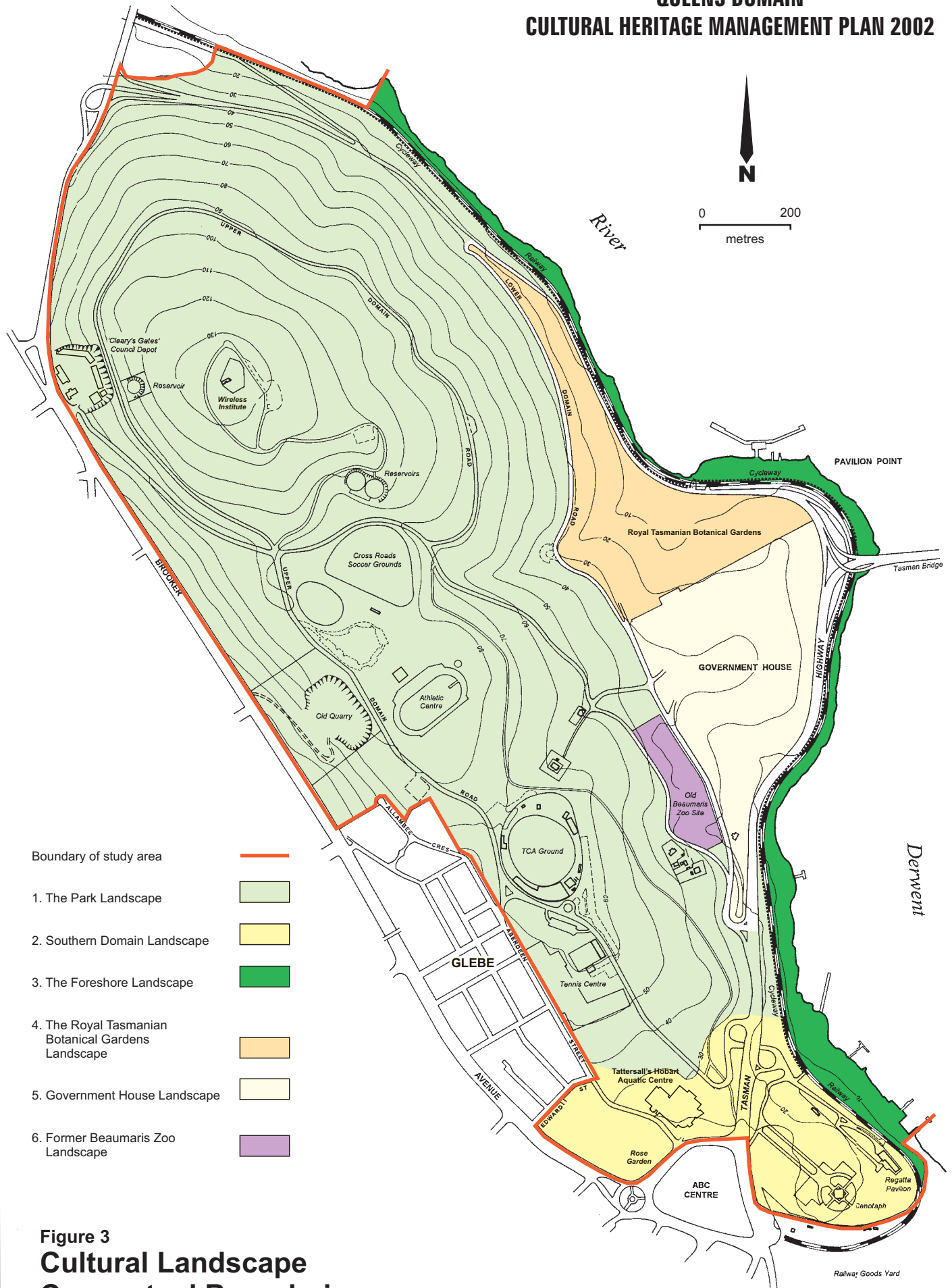
5.2.3 The Southern Domain

- 1 Encourage activities that are consistent with the traditional use of the space as a 'commons'; a pedestrian dominated space for all citizens.
- 2 The link between the Domain at the end of Davies Avenue and the Soldiers Walk should be reconnected to the Cenotaph and Macquarie Point. This should be achieved by lowering the Tasman Highway through this area and providing a broad landscaped overbridge that recovers the physical and visual connection of these two ceremonial areas.

In the short term the visual connection of the two areas should be recovered by the continuation of the Davies Avenue alignment (without cars) to the edge of the Highway to reinstate the relationship of the memorials to the road edge and the reinstatement of the commencement of the Soldiers Walk with changed alignment to recover the original alignment and a change of material in the road surface to give pedestrians priority.

- 3 Retain and conserve the National Rose Society Garden.
- 4 Prohibit uses that further intensify, segregate and fragment the large open space of the southern Domain.
- 5 Monitor the condition of all memorials/monuments and carry out maintenance and any other requisite works in line with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999.
- 6 An area of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity has been identified between the River Derwent foreshore and the 50 metre contour on the Domain (refer to Figure 2). The latter takes in part of the eastern flank of the Domain hill. Any proposals involving ground surface disturbance within this zone should be discussed at an early stage with the Aboriginal Heritage Section of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.

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**QUEENS DOMAIN
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Figure 4
Cultural Landscape -
Arboreta

6.0 POLICIES TO MANAGE SIGNIFICANT PLACES

6.1 Introduction

This study has identified a number of individual place, sites, items and/or features of national, state or local significance which contribute to the Domain's overall significance. They range from built heritage to low level archaeological features (see Figure 5 for location) and demonstrate the major themes illustrating the Domain's historical development. These themes include:

- 1 early colonial history
- 2 convict labour
- 3 the evolution and practice of democratic principles in Tasmania
- 4 the history of governance in Tasmania
- 5 the development of formal parks and gardens
- 6 the development of organised sport and both active and passive recreation in Tasmania
- 7 the history of colonial and twentieth century military activities in Tasmania
- 8 the development of ceremonial spaces and of places for remembrance and contemplation
- 9 economic activity in Tasmania contributing to the development of the physical and economic environment existing in the twenty-first century
- 10 the development of education and of scientific enquiry

A descriptive inventory of items identified as significant is included in Appendix 3. This study recommends that all significant identified sites should be retained and conserved in accordance with the following policies to enhance the overall significance of the Domain.

6.1.1 *Cenotaph & Queens Battery*

- 1 The Cenotaph & Queens Battery remnants should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The Cenotaph & Queens Battery should be managed in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the 2001 conservation assessment.
- 3 The Cenotaph & Queens Battery should be interpreted to reveal their cultural heritage significance.

6.1.2 *John Colvin Stand*

- 1 The original fabric of the John Colvin Stand should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The John Colvin Stand could be returned to its original form if required and appropriate after preparation of a conservation assessment.
- 3 The Regatta Grounds, including the John Colvin Stand should be interpreted to reveal the significance of the Hobart Regatta to the State's history.

6.1.3 *Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel*

- 1 The Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel should be retained as a functional utility, and conserved.
- 2 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel. Any developments proposed for the Cenotaph, lower Collins Street, Hobart Port access areas should be assessed for their capacity to affect the structural integrity of the tunnel. In particular the effects of vibration should be evaluated.

6.1.4 Cattle Jetties & Site of Baths

- 1 The cattle wharf remnants and sandstone edging should be retained and conserved in any reworking of the waterfront.
- 2 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the cattle wharf and other historic fabric on the foreshore at Macquarie Point.
- 3 Other finishes, wall constructions are more recent and may be removed.

6.1.5 HMAS Huon

- 1 HMAS Huon should be retained and conserved.
- 2 New uses for HMAS Huon should retain a water focus.
- 3 The site should be managed in accordance with the recommendations of the Australian Construction Services conservation plan.

6.1.6 Domain Slips

1. The slipway should be retained in use and conserved.
2. Early buildings including the residence, storage buildings, two timber boatsheds should be conserved and used. If necessary the long storage building could be separated from the operation of the area and linked with other Domain uses if this facilitates its conservation.
3. Further research should be undertaken on this site and a conservation assessment prepared.

6.1.7 TCA Ground

- 1 The character of the c1900 form of the ground should be recovered to present the facility as a smaller scaled element in the landscape. To achieve this the following should be carried out:
 - the large steel shed should be removed as it is a major visual intrusion to the ground and the surrounding area.
 - the large roofed stands from the 1950-60 period should be removed with some of the seating areas retained as required.
 - the football club building should be reconfigured to a more appropriate form.
 - the additions to the small timber stand on the west should be removed and the stand conserved.
 - the residence should be conserved.
 - the main stand should be returned to its open verandahed form and the toilets at the rear removed and rebuilt in a more appropriate form.
 - the bowls pavilion should be conserved.
 - fencing should be reinstated in a small scale sympathetic form.
 - new buildings where required should be of matching scale to the c1900 grandstands.

6.1.8 Powder Magazine & Guard House

- 1 The Powder Magazine and Guard House should be retained and conserved.
- 2 A conservation plan should be prepared for the Powder Magazine.
- 3 A use allowing greater public access to the Powder Magazine and which allows the perimeter wire fence to be removed or breached should be developed.
- 4 Cleared areas should be maintained around the Powder Magazine to reflect its traditional setting.
- 5 Opportunities for interpretation of this building should be explored.

- 6 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the Powder Magazine residence to ensure its continued conservation.
- 7 Accretions to the rear of the guard house should be removed or rationalised to provide a view shed from Soldiers Walk in line with early views in illustrations. This may require removal of the wire enclosures, firewood piles, sandstone piles and some shedding.
- 8 Fencing appropriate to the construction of the guard house should be reinstated — it should be based on historic photographs to reinstate the Victorian form of the precinct.
- 9 The guard house should continue to be used as a residence.

6.1.9 Coastal Radio Station

- 1 The Coastal Radio Station should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The open setting of the Coastal Radio Station should be retained although the historic garden layout revealed in photographs and other research could be reinstated.
- 3 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the Coastal Radio Station.
- 4 The Coastal Radio Station should be interpreted to reveal its importance in the history of Australian wireless communication and in Antarctic exploration.

6.1.10 WWII Camp Remains

- 1 Surviving evidence of the Camp should be retained.
- 2 Benign neglect is an appropriate management strategy for the site.

6.1.11 Former Guard House — No. 1 Carriage Drive

- 1 The Former Guard House at No. 1 Carriage Drive should be retained and conserved.
- 2 Accretions to the rear of the house should be removed or rationalised to provide a view shed from Soldiers Walk in line with early views in illustrations. This will require removing the secure wire enclosures, firewood piles, sandstone piles and some of the shedding.
- 3 Fencing appropriate to the construction of the house should be reinstated around the site - it should be based on historic photographs to reinstate the late Victorian form of the site.
- 4 The house should continue to be used as a residence.
- 5 A conservation plan should be prepared for the house and grounds to ensure future long term management.
- 6 The former guard house should be interpreted to reveal its significance to Tasmanian history.

6.1.12 Beaumaris Zoo Curator's Cottage

- 1 The Beaumaris Zoo Curator's Cottage should be retained and conserved.
- 2 Accretions to the rear of the cottage should be removed or rationalised to provide a view shed from Soldiers Walk in line with early views in illustrations. This will require removing the secure wire enclosures, firewood piles, sandstone piles and some of the shedding.
- 3 Fencing appropriate to the construction of the cottage should be reinstated — it should be based on historic photographs to reinstate the interwar form of the site.
- 4 The cottage should continue to be used as residence.
- 5 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the cottage and grounds.
- 6 The cottage should be interpreted to reveal its association with the former Beaumaris Zoo.

6.1.13 Government House

- 1 Government House and its grounds (including significant outbuildings) should be retained and conserved.
- 2 Government House and its grounds (including significant outbuildings) should be managed in accordance with the recommendations of its existing conservation plan.

6.1.14 Botanical Gardens

- 1 A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for the RTBG.

6.1.15 ANM Wharf

- 1 The ANM Wharf should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The wharf requires urgent conservation and maintenance work.
- 3 Its long term management should be in accordance with the 1997 conservation assessment where the recommended policies are congruent with the policies for the Queens Domain outlined in this document.
- 4 The 1997 assessment should be reviewed and updated in accordance with the policies for the Queens Domain outlined in this document.

6.1.16 Powder Jetty

- 1 The Powder Jetty and its associated shore fittings should be retained and conserved.
- 2 An immediate conservation assessment should be prepared to facilitate urgent conservation and maintenance requirements.
- 3 A conservation plan should be prepared to plan the Powder Jetty's long term management.
- 4 The Powder Jetty should be interpreted to reveal its link to the Powder Magazine and nineteenth century Tasmanian history.

6.1.17 Philip Smith Building

- 1 The Philip Smith Building should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The Philip Smith Building should be managed in accordance with the recommendations of the 1996 conservation plan.

6.1.18 Domain House

- 1 Domain House should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The existing 1993 conservation plan for Domain House should be urgently reviewed and updated.

6.1.19 Monuments

- 1 All monuments on the Queens Domain not specifically covered in other policies should be retained and conserved. These include the R.D. Poulett-Harris Fountain, the Charles Meredith Fountain and the Boer War Memorial.
- 2 Conservation assessments should be urgently prepared for monuments to determine immediate and long term conservation requirements.
- 3 Monuments should be interpreted to reveal their cultural heritage significance.

6.1.20 Railway Box Culverts

- 1 All sandstone box culverts should be retained and conserved.
- 2 Conservation assessments should be urgently prepared to determine immediate and long term maintenance requirements (i.e., most were in need of repointing).

6.1.21 Carriage Drive Stone Culvert

- 1 The Carriage Drive stone culvert should be retained and conserved.

6.1.22 Quarries

- 1 Proposals for developments within quarries should be individually assessed to determine conservation requirements.

6.1.23 Coast Guard Shed

- 1 The Coast Guard Shed should be retained and conserved.
- 2 The Coast Guard Shed should be retained in its open setting addressing the river foreshore.
- 3 The Coast Guard Shed should continue to be used for water-based activities.
- 4 A conservation assessment should be prepared for the Coast Guard Shed to determine conservation requirements.

**QUEENS DOMAIN
CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2002**

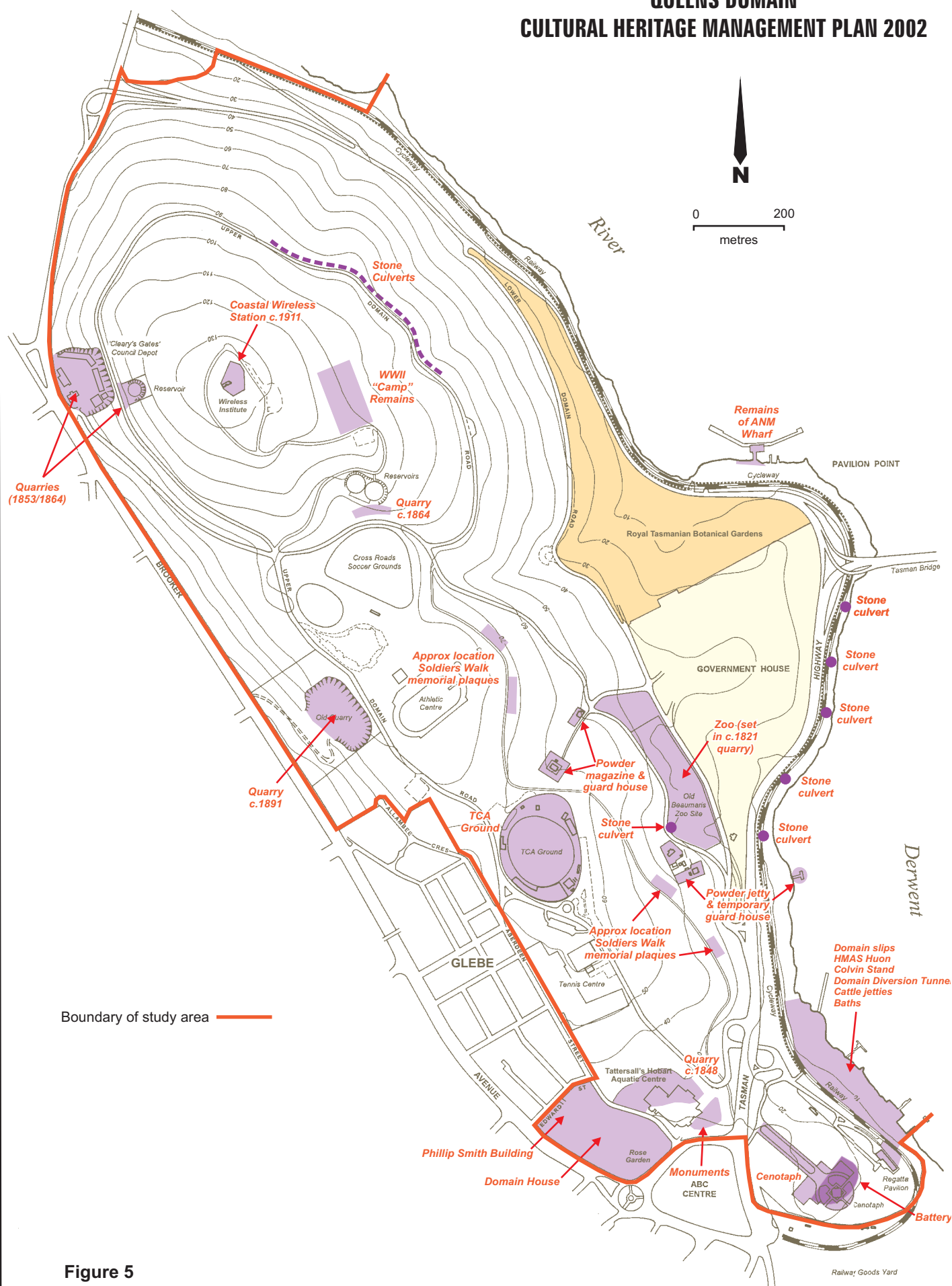


Figure 5 Heritage Items

7.0 INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES

7.1 Introduction

This study has identified high cultural significance for the Queens Domain as a whole and for a number of individual sites within the reserve. As the Domain is a highly popular public recreation area with apparently low public awareness of its specific heritage values it is important that those values be interpreted. Increased awareness arising from interpretation will assist in public appreciation of the reserve, in added economic value derived from it due to higher visitation and to improved protection of its heritage values.

7.2 Themes

The following themes have been identified as the major themes to be interpreted in the Domain along with the most appropriate locations to interpret them. It is emphasised that interpretation of Aboriginal values and history within the reserve will require the consent and full participation of recognised representatives of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

Main Themes

Aboriginal occupation past and present

Government Domain

Domain and Democracy

Victorian Park

Civic Space

Location

Foreshore

Government House

Hollow or Regatta Grounds

Botanical gardens

Cenotaph/Walk

Subthemes

Recreation

Industry

Defence

Innovation

Engineering

Location

Beaumaris Zoo

Regatta Grounds

Pavilion Point

Slips

Quarry

HMAS Huon

Powder Magazine

Wireless station

Rivulet outlet

It should be emphasised that while the Domain is an ideal location to interpret past and present Aboriginal occupation of Hobart, such interpretation requires the consent and full participation of recognised representatives of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

7.3 Modes of Interpretation

Two major modes of interpretation present themselves in the Queens Domain. These are centralised visitor centres and self guided walks.

7.3.1 Centralised Visitor Centres

Centralised visitor centres require considerable long-term planning and expenditure in both initial capital outlay and subsequent operating costs. The dispersed nature of sites of cultural heritage significance within the reserve and the need to minimise impact to identified cultural and natural heritage values represent major constraints on any future development. Any future visitor centre development should not detract from any heritage values in the Domain.

The advantage of visitor centres is that they enable the story of the Domain to be told in a centralised location which can be easily accessed by all visitors who can then be directed to other recreational and interpretive opportunities which exist in the reserve. From a cultural heritage perspective, three sites have potential for visitor centres.

1. Beaumaris zoo: Most logical in that it is a large site and is located below Carriage Drive in a former quarry (and so does not dominate the landscape). It has the potential for creation of some parking on site and has seen several phases of development which relate to different periods of the Domain's history. It can provide a microcosm of the Domain's story. Its major weakness is that it lies in the middle of the proposed interpretive walk (see below).
2. Powder magazine: The strength of the powder magazine is that it is an important historical feature which is currently under-utilised and unappreciated. Its disadvantages are that it is relatively isolated and that there is little opportunity to provide carparking and access without compromising other heritage values. An interpretive centre located here would need to be small and probably unstaffed.
3. Domain House: Domain House has potential for a visitor centre as it is located at a 'gateway' to the Domain and is an important historic site within it. Installation of a visitor centre within the complex would reinforce the cultural utilisation of the site and assist maintenance of its future security in heritage terms. There is also some parking nearby although it is insufficient to cater for large numbers of visitors. The weakness of using part of the complex as a visitor centre is that unless it is contained within one of the landmark buildings on the site it may be 'difficult for visitors to located and access. The full extent of current usage of the complex was not investigated for this report. While it is the main campus for Adult Education in Hobart it is possible that some spaces within the complex may be under-utilised.

This report recommends that if a visitor centre is to be constructed on the Domain option 1 (Beaumaris Zoo) is the most appropriate from heritage and access points of view. A small static display in the powder magazine interpreting itself is seen as the most appropriate interpretive use for this site.

7.3.2 Self-Guided Walks

Apart from a visitor centre (as outlined above) the major interpretive opportunity for the Domain is to provide two interpreted walks. It is recommended that a brochure be produced to provide interpretation for the walk along the Soldiers Memorial Avenue, while signboards be placed along the Intercity Cycleway for the Domain Foreshore Walk. Both the recommended walks take approximately 30 minutes each way to walk.

7.3.2.1 Soldiers Memorial Walk

The main walk should be along the existing Soldiers Memorial Avenue which is an important historical feature in its own right. An interpreted walk would both rescue the Soldiers Memorial Avenue as an historic site and lead visitors past a number of other important historic features, such as the TCA Ground, 1 Carriage Drive and the Powder Magazine.

Currently the Avenue terminates on Carriage Drive opposite the Grasslands Walk which descends to the Botanical Gardens overflow carpark. At this point visitors could be presented with several options:

1. Return to the start of the Soldiers Memorial Avenue.
2. Continue around the former driver training road which had been marked out in 1862.
3. Continue down the Grasslands Walk to the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and then cross the Domain Highway and return to the Cenotaph on the second interpreted walk via the Intercity Cycleway.

The Soldiers Memorial Avenue walk has several possible starting points. These include;

- The Cenotaph which has ample parking. Secure and amenable pedestrian access across the Tasman Highway is required.
- The proposed visitor centre at the Beaumaris Zoo site, although this requires an uphill walk to the path.
- Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre which has ample parking and is located adjacent to the start of the Soldiers Memorial Avenue.

Currently the most logical starting point for an interpreted walk is the Aquatic Centre, although a change of parking regulations to allow parking for longer than the current two hours would be needed. The brochure should reflect this starting point.

7.3.2.2 Domain Foreshore Walk

The Domain Foreshore Walk could commence at either Pavilion Point or the Regatta Grounds. For visitors starting at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, secure pedestrian access needs to be provided across the Domain Highway while secure access across the Tasman Highway at the Cenotaph would allow visitors to complete a round trip using both walks.

Easy pedestrian access should be provided to the Powder Jetty, pending consultation with the Aboriginal community regarding potential impact to sites.

The foreshore walk should be interpreted using signboards as it is already a highly impacted area. Signboards would also add value to the cycleway for cyclists using the facility.

7.3.3 Signs and Brochures

The Domain's significance would be degraded if it numerous enamelled interpretation signs were to be erected on it. Printed brochures are recommended as a more appropriate interpretive tool for the Soldiers Memorial Avenue walk, while signboards are recommended for foreshore walk along the more highly impacted Intercity Cycleway.

It is noted that brochures have their own weaknesses which should be addressed. These include:

- Secure and accessible pick-up points — possible on-site locations include any future visitor centre, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, the Cenotaph carpark and the Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre. Off-site pick-up points include the Hobart Council Centre, the Hobart Visitor Information Centre and brochure exchange facilities at accommodation providers,.
- Potential litter problem of discarded brochures dropped on the Domain. Charging a nominal fee can help to minimise this problem.
- Ongoing maintenance costs of keeping brochures in print. Charging a nominal fee can help to defray future reprinting costs.

It is recommended that two brochures be produced. Both brochures should include maps of the Domain.

1. A general brochure on the Domain, in the format of the Parks and Wildlife Service Cultural Heritage Series brochures,
2. A brochure outlining an interpreted walk describing points of interest passed en route. Currently the most logical starting point for an interpreted walk is the Aquatic Centre. The brochure should reflect this starting point in its text.

7.3.3.1 Brochure for Soldiers Memorial Avenue Walk

After an initial introduction the following points of interest, marked on a map of the walk, can be described. Suggested stopping points could be appropriately marked along the track, although it is important that these be low key and unobtrusive. The use of sculptural forms created by artists would both provide such markers and add to the significance of the Domain.

- Introduction The Queens Domain is a fine example of a nineteenth century Victorian Park with Australian touches.
- Victorian Parks grew out of English eighteenth and nineteenth century landscape ideals which typified the country gentleman's estate. Parks and the gardens (also called the pleasure grounds) became common artifices with landscape designers such as J.C. Loudon and Joseph Paxton being influential. For those who could afford leisure time in an increasingly industrialised and regimented landscape, parks offered escape via circuitous carriage drives and promenades where sensitive citizens could gaze over a beautiful foreground to pleasing distant vistas across verdant fields, carefully designed "natural copses" and water features. They also provided sites for more structured recreation, civic commemoration and ritual.
- The management and landscape design of the Domain was influenced by these ideas from at least the 1840s when the reserve's potential as an urban lung for Hobart was recognised. Here poorer citizens could recreate under the watchful moral influence of their wealthier neighbours and be instructed by sublime Nature. The 1880s and 1890s saw the most intensive landscaping in the Domain with botanical gardens superintendent, Francis Abbott, overseeing the rehabilitation of quarries and the planting of pinetums of conifers and other exotic trees as well as of native trees under the influence of the Victorian park ideal. Within the Domain the botanical gardens and, later, the Beaumaris Zoo provided more manicured garden environments within the whole. The Soldiers Memorial Avenue with its winding design and unusual exotic trees fitted well to such park ideals.
- With the crenellated towers of Government House, the simple Georgian architecture of the Powder Magazine, the triumphant display of British progress symbolised by the railway line and the growing splendour of the TCA ground which catered for that most Victorian of sports, cricket, the Queens Domain was complete as a romantic playground on the edge of the city.
1. The Hollow. The site of the Tattersall's Hobart Aquatic Centre was a quarry in the mid-nineteenth century. Rehabilitated and planted with conifers in the 1880s it became a popular meeting place for Hobartians. Political meetings held there included anti-conscription rallies during World War I. The pines are part of the Domain's nationally significant collection of conifers.
2. War Memorials. The Soldiers Memorial Avenue was constructed in 1918 and planted with over 330 Himalayan Cedars memorialising 'Hobart's brave sons fallen in the battlefields of Europe and Asia' during World War I. The trees were planted by relatives of the fallen over several weekends. The Boer War Memorial was unveiled in 1905. Across the Tasman Highway, the Cenotaph is located on the site of a nineteenth century military parade ground and gun battery. The Queens Battery was demolished in 1925 to make way for the Cenotaph which was designed by local architectural firm, Hutchison and Walker after winning a design competition. The other memorial here is the drinking fountain raised to commemorate nineteenth century Premier and landowner, Charles Meredith.
3. Royal Visits The first Royal Visit in Tasmania was that of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1868. Perhaps the most spectacular visit was that of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall in July 1901. Thousands of Hobartians lined the road from the city to Government House and watched the royal party pass through the apple arch, a 10x8 metre arch covered in apple decorations which caused the Duchess to leave 'off her attentiveness to the crowd for a moment and cast admiring glances at the Arch, and when past it turn round to satisfy the pleasing sensations which it had apparently aroused'.

4. Houses. The two houses below are an important part of the Domain's history. The larger two storey house was originally a single storey stone guardhouse attached to a temporary gunpowder magazine. The second storey was added in the 1890s. The adjacent small cottage was built in 1923 to accommodate Mr Reid, the curator of the newly relocated Beaumaris Zoo.
5. Beaumaris Zoo The hollow to your right was the site of the Beaumaris Zoo which was relocated from Battery Point in 1923. It was constructed in a former 1820s sandstone quarry which provided stone for numerous Hobart buildings and housed a temporary powder magazine in converted convict barracks . The quarry was rehabilitated from the 1880s and a pleasure garden was created in accord with the Victorian park ideal. The zoo featured tea rooms and band concerts on Sundays. Its most famous 'resident' was the thylacine — the last known individual of which died there in 1936. The zoo closed in 1937 and during WWII was converted into a naval fuel depot.
6. Government House. Below to your right are the crenellated towers of Government House. In 1821 Governor Macquarie commended this site, with its 'agreeable degree of retirement', for the vice-regal residence. Despite attempts to construct it in 1826 and 1842, the house was not built until 1855-58 when William Porden Kay's Victorian Gothic style was adopted. Visitors were impressed—Anthony Trollope described it as the best vice-regal residence 'belonging to any British colony' and remarked that it 'lacked nothing necessary for a perfect English residence'. During World War II the Governor ordered that vegetables be grown in the adjacent paddock to assist the war effort, leading to its being called the 'Patriotic Paddock'.
7. TCA Ground The TCA Ground was the home of Tasmanian cricket from 1882 to 1987. Its spectacular location and Victorian grandstands and pavilions make it an outstanding example of a major Victorian sporting facility. Football and greyhound racing have also been held at the ground. Note also that the cedars here are the healthiest on the Soldiers Memorial Avenue. A searchlight battery was located on the ridge north of the ground in 1943 as part of Hobart's anti-aircraft defence system.
8. Powder Magazine. Opened in 1851 to replace the temporary magazine at the former convict barracks, H.M. Victoria Powder Magazine was a purpose built facility which stored gunpowder for military and civil purposes. It had walls two metres thick and was constructed without using iron to prevent disastrous sparks. A wide swathe was cleared around it to ensure security and minimise wildfire threats while the cottage below was built to accommodate the magazine guard. The magazine remained in use until 1972.
9. Carriage Drive. This road, called Carriage Drive, was constructed under Governor Eardley-Wilmot's orders in 1843-4 as a scenic carriage drive for 'the lover of the picturesque'. Along with Lower Domain Road (running above the botanical gardens) it helped make the Domain 'the lounge of the town'. They are among the oldest carriage drives in public parks in Australia.

This point marks the end of the Soldiers Memorial Avenue, although it formerly proceeded up the hill to the west before the lower Crossroads Oval was constructed in the 1960s.

From here you can continue to the north around the asphalt former driver training road, which was originally laid out in 1862 and affords spectacular views of the northern suburbs and Mt Wellington. The energetic could climb to the summit of Domain Hill and view the rather plain coastal wireless station which was erected in 1912 to provide radio communication with the Douglas Mawson Antarctic expedition.

To return to the starting point either retrace your steps or cross the road and continue down the Grasslands Walk to the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens before crossing the Domain Highway and walking back to the Cenotaph via the Domain Foreshore Walk.

7.3.3.2 Sample Text for Signboards for Domain Foreshore Walk

Initial signboards (placed at both ends of the walk) should introduce the walk giving access points, time to walk the track and location of toilets, kiosks etc. Subsequent boards should be located adjacent to the sites being interpreted. A sample text for the signs is included below. Appropriate photographs should be used to illustrate the signboards. The foreshore walk is the ideal location to interpret past and present Aboriginal activity in the Domain. Sample text has not been provided here, however, as interpretation of Aboriginal themes requires full consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community.

1. RTBG. Formerly John Hangan's farm the gardens were started in 1818 under Governor Sorell although there was little development until Governor Arthur appointed the first superintendent in 1828. A popular recreational site since the late 1820s the gardens have also played an important role in botanical research and in providing trees and shrubs for many of the state's finest parks and churchyards. In the mid to late nineteenth century the gardens were laid out as a pleasure garden according to the Victorian Parks ideal. Managed by the Royal Society of Tasmania from 1844 the gardens have been administered by a board of trustees in 1950.
2. Railway Station. The railway line between Hobart and Launceston was constructed by private interests in 1872-5 and reflected the confidence Victorians held in a technological future. A pedestrian promenade was provided along a seawall here in the late nineteenth century. The gardens railway station was located opposite its lower entrance gate and used until the suburban rail network was discontinued in 1974. The Intercity Cycleway linking Hobart and Glenorchy was constructed on one of the rail lines and opened in 1995.
3. Pavilion Point. The timber wharf is all that remains of a major bulk paper storage facility built by Australian Newsprint Mills in 1949-50 and demolished after considerable public controversy in 1995. Paper was transported here by barge from the Boyer paper mill and later trucked to the Hobart wharves for export. The storage shed was an integral element of the period of major industrial development which Tasmania experienced following World War II
4. Tasman Bridge. In 1943 the so-called floating bridge was built across the River Derwent to link Hobart's eastern and western shores. Designed by seminal Tasmanian engineer, Allan (later Sir Allan) Knight, it consisted of an arch of pontoons with an iron lift span near the western shore. An identical lift section can be seen spanning the Derwent at Bridgewater. The floating bridge frequently suffered substantial storm damage and was replaced by the current Tasman Bridge which opened in 1963. In 1975 the *Lake Illawarra* struck a concrete pylon of the bridge, resulting in the deaths of twelve people and its closure for two years.
5. Powder Jetty. Vessels tied up at the sandstone Powder Jetty to unload their cargo of gunpowder for the magazine. In the 1890s hulks were moored in the river off the jetty to store overflow gunpowder.
6. Slipyard. The first ships were built on the Domain foreshore in the 1830s and the slip constructed in the 1850s. A number of structures and buildings in the slipyard date from at least the 1890s. These include the cottage and the long vertical board storage sheds. The slipyards have been used to service fishing vessels, trans Derwent ferries and, in the late nineteenth century, ships in Hobart's whaling fleet.
7. HMAS Huon With the introduction of compulsory military training after Federation Tasmania's only naval drill hall was built at Macquarie Point in 1912-13. Buildings were added to the site in the 1920s. In 1942 it was named *HMAS Huon*, although after World War II naval activity at the base abated. In 1994 the base and its vessel, the *HMAS Argent* were both decommissioned.
8. Baths and Boatsheds. The Domain foreshore was a popular recreational site in the nineteenth century with rowing clubs and swimming baths. The baths, which served both a recreational and a hygienic purpose, continued to operate until the Olympic Pool was opened in the Hollow in 1958. The twin jetties, known as the cattle jetties, were first built in the 1850s and for many years were used to unload cattle being transported to the former abattoirs on Macquarie Point.

9. Regatta. The Royal Hobart Regatta has been held almost every year since Sir John Franklin founded it at Pavilion Point in 1838. One of Hobart's major festivals, Regattas have also seen the clash of democratic ideals and elitist politics. It has been held at Macquarie Point since 1856 when the Governor demanded its removal from Pavilion Point. The John Colvin Stand was erected in 1919-21.
10. Queen's Battery and Cenotaph. Where would you have sited the war memorial? The Cenotaph was erected in 1925, after much debate over its location, on the site of a temporary war memorial erected in 1916. A design competition was won by the local architectural firm, Hutchison and Walker whose obelisk was to be a landmark visible from throughout the city and suburbs. The Cenotaph was built on the site of the Queens Battery, a major element of Hobart's nineteenth century estuary defence network which was commenced in 1840. Other nineteenth century batteries which can be visited are the Kangaroo Bluff battery at Bellerive and the Alexandra Battery at Lower Sandy Bay. The site was also used as a military parade ground from the 1820s.
11. Hobart Rivulet. The Hobart Rivulet was diverted under the Regatta Grounds in 1911-16. The project, jointly undertaken by the City Council, the Marine Board and the Tasmanian Government, was a major engineering feat involving cutting a tunnel 24 feet wide by 14 feet high through rock to the outfall at Macquarie Point.

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APPENDIX 1 — SOLDIERS WALK HERITAGE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following is an extract from: **Austral Archaeology, June 2003. Soldiers Walk (Soldiers Memorial Avenue, Queens Domain, Hobart) – Heritage Conservation Guidelines. Unpublished report prepared for the Hobart City Council.** The extract has been edited to allow for inclusion in this format. Full and direct reference to the source document is a fundamental pre-requisite to any decision making process associated with the place.

The Soldiers Walk is an integral part of the Queens Domain cultural landscape. Consequently, any changes to form or extent has the capacity to impact upon a wider set of values. The following policies provide a framework which should be regarded as performance criteria for any future proposals for change.

OVER-ARCHING POLICIES (FROM THE QDCHMP)

[Proposed] Special Use Zone Statement

The Domain precinct is the major open space related to central Hobart. It contains active and passive recreational facilities, cultural assets, historic landscape values and is one of the major defining elements at the edge of the city. The retention of existing open space, the recovery of alienated space and co-ordinated planning for the whole precinct are essential to conserve this amenity. While some further development is possible, as guided by site specific conservation policies, the precinct will generally be retained with its current uses. Development that adversely affects the high natural and cultural values of the precinct or that acts as a barrier to public access will not be approved.

2.1. 2 Key Policies

- Management of the Domain should take a holistic view of the entire reserve (incorporating all tenures) and its context within Hobart.
- The principle and guiding use of the Domain should be for public passive recreation⁴ around the private grounds of Government House.
- Aboriginal sites and landscape values should be protected and conserved in consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.⁵

Comment: There are no known Aboriginal sites in the area traversed by Soldiers Walk. However, the site is located within a zone of high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity. Consequently, advice should be sought on management requirements in response to any proposed activities involving ground disturbance in the area identified as sensitive (i.e., the area between the River Derwent foreshore and the 50 metre contour – see Appendix 1). Statutory obligations apply in the event that Aboriginal cultural material is revealed during any works.

- The Domain landscape should be managed as a Victorian Park.⁶

Comment: The open 'park like' landscape which corresponds to the 19th century Victorian ideal, where changing vistas through trees to distant prospects was an essential element, should be maintained.

Soldiers Walk is a sympathetic element in the Victorian Park and is also related to other exotic arboreta within the Domain. Consequently, the horticultural and arboricultural requirements of exotic species associated with the Victorian park landscape should be considered in conjunction with that of native species.

- There should be no further alienation of the Domain.
- There should be no further development outside currently utilised developed spaces.

Comment: The extent of Soldiers Walk has been truncated by past development including construction of; the Tasman Highway (separating the Cenotaph from the rest of the Domain), the Aquatic Centre and the Cross Roads Oval/s. This has resulted in loss of trees and dedicated spaces.

- Pedestrian access should be encouraged/reinforced. There should be no new road development on the Domain.

⁴ That is, outside of currently utilised, developed spaces.

⁵ Refer to QDCHMP - Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report.

⁶ Refer to QDCHMP - Historical Landscape Assessment Report.

Comment: Soldiers Walk is an important pedestrian corridor within the Domain. Maintenance of this attribute is to be actively encouraged.

- The cultural heritage significance of the Domain should be interpreted.⁷

Comment: Provision should be made to interpret the history and significance of Soldiers Walk. An opportunity exists to link the Walk with a self guided pedestrian tour of the Domain.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Significance

According to the Australian Heritage Commission's Technical Publications Series No. 2 on Parks, Gardens & Special Trees, Avenues of Honour are peculiar to Australia. They are symbolic landscapes that reflect a certain egalitarianism (a dearly held trait of the Australian psyche) owing to the individual commemoration of a tree for a life regardless of station. The implementation of Soldiers Walk is indicative, at least in its genesis, of a populist or shared history albeit born of the tragedy of war. Whilst there has been a period of benign neglect, the renewed interest in this place and its symbolic associations (indicated by the formation of FOSW) are compelling evidence of the resurgence of community support and respect for the sacrifice made by Australians in war time. On this basis Soldiers Walk should be considered as culturally significant. For example, if it were nominated it would most likely satisfy criteria a, d, f and g for inclusion in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

First Principles

- 1 Trees differ from other inanimate cultural features in that they eventually grow old and die. In the intervening period their life cycle is determined by environmental factors. One of the fundamental principles associated with the management of Soldiers Walk is the need for a strategy to perpetuate, in particular, its ongoing function as a memorial.
- 2 To faithfully represent the philosophical intention of the concept, it is imperative that the number and identity of all those people commemorated be established so that they can be accommodated with a space and a corresponding number of trees in two rows astride a path (i.e., four rows of trees in total).
- 3 The variety of species comprising Soldiers walk (excluding the Blue Gums) provides an opportunity to introduce new species.
- 4 The addition of new species should not degrade the intended formal character of the walk. That is, new plantings should be as contiguous as possible and reinforce a unity of form, shape, texture and colour over the whole walk.
- 5 The start and end point of Soldiers Walk need to be established and reinforced.
- 6 Soldiers Walk should revert to its original title of Soldiers Memorial Avenue.
- 7 Any changes to the Queens Domain landscape are likely to excite public interest. Any future plans for Soldiers Walk should include a credible process of public participation, informed comment (i.e. the public should be given enough information first so that responses, ideas are developed within an appropriate context) and review.

⁷ Refer to QDCHMP - Interpretation Opportunities Report.

Actions List

- 1 Undertake/continue research to;
 - determine the number and identity of all those people eligible for commemoration in Soldiers Walk;
 - exhaust all avenues of information, and;
 - review (and validate) conclusions drawn from research prior to preparing and implementing any interpretation of the concept.
- 2 Carry out arboricultural research to determine appropriate replacement species. This should include reference to the following criteria;
 - no risk to act as a weed;
 - the ability to tolerate and thrive in Domain conditions with minimal ongoing support (i.e., without irrigation but acknowledging that water will need to be supplied during establishment);
 - symbolism;
 - longevity, and preferably;
 - a coniferous form including distinctive colour, shape and texture.
 - Carry out an arboricultural survey of the existing trees to determine which should be retained and which should be removed and replanted with replacement species. Incorporate the Burra Charter philosophy of replacing 'as many as necessary and as few as possible' in the parameters of the assessment to retain all viable living trees and to ensure the future of the avenue as a formal contemplative space with a clear unity.

Note: In respect of the trees, the definition of 'viability' is necessarily an arboricultural determination.
- 3 Remove the interplanted Blue Gums but retain the Italian Cypress trees which were planted as replacements in the same relative positions as the original trees.
- 4 In any strategy to re-establish Soldiers Walk consider the issue of 'synchronicity' (i.e., how the juxtaposition of existing and replacement choices will 'mesh' together as an Avenue).
- 5 Plan to retain the 'double row either side of a path' form of Soldiers Walk. This will probably be necessary in order to accommodate the numbers eligible for commemoration. In certain places closer plantings or a third row may be appropriate depending on numbers – one estimate suggests between 70 and 80 additional spaces will need to be found.
- 6 Establish a defined starting point for the Soldiers Walk. A logical point for the start would seem to be Aberdeen Street corner with re-establishment of species amongst others that have survived on either side of the path to the Aquatic Centre incorporating the Boer War Memorial.
- 7 Establish a defined end point for the Soldiers Walk. Several options present themselves, subject to a study to determine feasibility. The options in order of preference appear to be;
 - i Re-establish the link with the remnant trees (currently isolated) at the Crossroads by planting two rows either side of a path between the Crossroads oval/s, or;
 - ii Plant two rows either side of a path around the edge of the Crossroads oval/s, or;
 - iii Develop a combination route that re-establishes the historical link with the trees at the Crossroads and diverges to the road opposite Grassland Gully.
- 8 Interpretation of the site specific attributes of Soldiers Memorial Avenue should be integrated into a wider pedestrian trail that utilises the Soldiers Walk corridor to interpret other places of interest along the spine of the hill. Concepts for this are outlined in a report on Interpretation Opportunities prepared as part of the QDCHMP. The following principles should be used as a guide to preparation of site specific interpretation:
 - Interpretation for Soldiers Walk should be designed to be compatible with any wider concepts for interpretation of the Domain. Whilst certain aspects of site specific interpretation (i.e., unobtrusive, tree site plinths) may be able to be installed without wider reference, it is strongly recommended that an interpretation strategy for the whole of the

Domain be prepared to avoid the risk of ending up with a hotch-potch of interpretative media that devalue rather than enhance the visitor experience.

- Tree site interpretation should be unobtrusive and meaningful. Further, more detailed interpretation should be off site (e.g., at a site like Domain House, via a leaflet, or at strategic points along the Walk). If the latter is favoured, interpretation should not take the form of signs on boards or posts but should be designed using sculptural/artistic expertise.

Interpretation should be drawn from a validated history (see Action 1, above). Determination of accurate numbers and installation of interpretation at tree sites will make the 'box' plinths redundant. These could then be removed.

APPENDIX 2 — BEAUMARIS ZOO SITE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following is an extract from: **Austral Archaeology, June 2002. The Beaumaris Zoo Site, Queens Domain, Hobart: Heritage Conservation Objectives - Summary. Unpublished report prepared for the Hobart City Council.** The extract has been edited for inclusion in this format. In particular, key illustrations although cited have been left out. Full and direct reference to the source document and the Back Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) is a fundamental pre-requisite to any decision making process associated with the place.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

The former Beaumaris Zoo site is an integral part of the Queens Domain cultural landscape. Consequently, any development of the site has the capacity to impact upon a wider set of values. The following policies provide a framework which should be regarded as performance criteria for any concept/s for future use of the site.

Over-arching Policies (from the QDCHMP) [Proposed] Special Use Zone Statement

The Domain precinct is the major open space related to central Hobart. It contains active and passive recreational facilities, cultural assets, historic landscape values and is one of the major defining elements at the edge of the city. The retention of existing open space, the recovery of alienated space and co-ordinated planning for the whole precinct are essential to conserve this amenity. While some further development is possible, as guided by site specific conservation policies, the precinct will generally be retained with its current uses. Development that adversely affects the high natural and cultural values of the precinct or that acts as a barrier to public access will not be approved.

Key Policies

- Management of the Domain should take a holistic view of the entire reserve (incorporating all tenures) and its context within Hobart.
- The principle and guiding use of the Domain should be for public passive recreation around the private grounds of Government House.
- Aboriginal sites and landscape values should be protected and conserved in consultation with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.⁸

Comment: There are no known Aboriginal sites in the area occupied by the former Beaumaris Zoo. However, the site is located within a zone of high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity. Consequently, advice should be sought on management requirements in response to any proposed development involving ground disturbance in the area identified as sensitive (i.e., the area between the River Derwent foreshore and the 50 metre contour – refer to the source document for the sensitivity zoning plan). Statutory obligations apply in the event that Aboriginal cultural material is revealed during any works.

- The Domain landscape should be managed as a Victorian Park.⁹

Comment: The open 'park like' landscape which corresponds to the 19th century Victorian ideal, where changing vistas through trees to distant prospects was an essential element, should be maintained.

Many of the remnant exotic trees within the Beaumaris Zoo precinct date from the 1890s phase of landscaping. In company with trees planted during later phases, they form the pinetum, a belt of trees west of the RTBG and Government House grounds extending to Carriage Drive (refer to the source document for species identification within the Zoo precinct and for a plan showing the general extent of the pinetum). They are related to other arboreta within the Domain, which collectively represent an important focus of the Victorian park.

At site specific level, *Coniferaceae* plantings in the Domain may represent one of the best collections in the country and could even be internationally significant. The horticultural and arboricultural requirements of exotic species associated with the Victorian park landscape should be considered in conjunction with that of native species. A full inventory of all exotic species and an assessment of their arboricultural significance should be compiled to inform these actions.

⁸ Refer to QDCHMP - Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report.

⁹ Refer to QDCHMP - Historical Landscape Assessment Report.

The possibility of co-operative relationship with the RTBG in respect of identification and management of exotic species in the wider Domain (including the Beaumaris Zoo site) should be explored (for practical purposes and out of recognition for the role played by the RTBG in developing the Victorian park in the wider Domain).

- There should be no further alienation of the Domain.
- There should be no further development outside currently utilised developed spaces.

Comment: The former Beaumaris Zoo site is not currently utilised. Whilst development of the site is contrary to this policy, there is some scope for a sympathetic, low key use that will enhance public appreciation of and access to this section of the Domain which is currently off limits.

- The design of any new development within currently utilised, developed, spaces should not obscure existing viewfields to and from the Domain or assume prominence on the ridgeline.
- Identified significant built heritage should be conserved in its existing form (or as set out in specific conservation plans or recommendations arising from this study).

Comment: Specific reference to the Back-Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) is made below.

- Pedestrian access should be encouraged/reinforced. There should be no new road development on the Domain.

Comment: Implicit in this policy is the assumption that no new carparking will be constructed on the Domain.

- The cultural heritage significance of the Domain should be interpreted.¹⁰

Comment: Provision should be made to interpret all aspects of site history without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others (see later discussion under the sub-heading; Interpretation).

Site Specific Management (interpreted from Back-Tracks Conservation Plan) Significance

The assessment of significance in s4.1.2 of the Back-Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) is well researched and presented. The only area of departure between the conservation plan and the Queens Domain CHMP is the higher (i.e., national) level of significance assigned to the parkland elements of the site which were assessed in the earlier work as being of local significance in all respects. This higher level of significance is reflected in the over-arching policies outlined previously.

Recommended Actions

A range of actions was recommended in the Back Tracks Conservation Plan (1996). These actions are summarised in table form below.¹¹

It is important to note that the recommended actions were broadly cognisant of a possible future use for the site as a public parkland. More detailed input including a full review should be undertaken to ensure that the conservation philosophy is effectively applied to any concept/s for future use of the site (see later comments under the sub-heading; Further Specialist Input – Design Review & Implementation).

The relative position of zoo era features is shown on a schematic plan prepared by Back-Tracks consultants based on information received during the conservation planning process (refer to the source document for a copy of the schematic plan).

¹⁰ Refer to QDCHMP - Interpretation Opportunities Report.

¹¹ Full and detailed reference to s4 of the Back-Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) is recommended. Table 1 identifies only those recommendations where retention 'in-situ' and/or substantive work is specified.

Table 1: Heritage Management Actions (all phases)

Feature Name	Recommended Action (abbreviated summary)
Cyclone type boundary fence	No significance (intrusive element) remove as/when appropriate. replace with more appropriate form (<u>not</u> t/pine logs) – selection of type to be informed by archival illustrations where possible.
Trees & other vegetation	Prepare an arboricultural management plan that recognises the importance of the trees as arboreta associated with, or sympathetic to, the Victorian park ideal and at species level. A weed control strategy is also required.
The [Polar] Bear Pit	Retain remnant structure. Remove rubbish in and around the enclosure. Stabilise the structure & address deterioration (adopt a philosophy of 'as much as necessary & as little as possible'). Remove hazards. Address drainage/sedimentation issues.
Black Bears Enclosure	Retain remnant strip footing. Avoid disturbance – otherwise no specific actions identified.
The Finch Cage	Retain & stabilise as much of the remnant structure as possible.
The Leopard Enclosure	Retain remnant structure. Carry out catch up maintenance to address drainage problems recorded at ground level and replace the guttering. Option to remove wooden frame & fibre-board lining east side. Leave cgi roof to protect interior.
The Elephant House	Outside current fenced boundary (north end). Rectangular, slight depression. Retain evidence. Avoid disturbance – otherwise no specific actions identified.
The Duck Pond	Retain & stabilise as a minimum. Option to refill pond, restore 'islands' and reconstruct bridge using archival information as a guide (will require a range of preparatory works) .
Ladies Retiring Rooms	Conserve structure, prepare Plan of Management that clearly identifies catch-up and cyclical maintenance actions.
Wooden Batten Fence & Zoo Entry Gates	Retain and maintain sound components, reconstruct failed sections to match, restore and re-hang zoo gates. Establish original (i.e., zoo era) colour from paint scrapings, match and paint.
Pathways (numerous – see Conservation Plan)	Retain evidence. Avoid disturbance – otherwise no specific actions identified.
Miscellaneous footings, edgings & stone alignments (numerous – see Conservation Plan)	Retain evidence. Avoid disturbance – otherwise no specific actions identified.
Artefact Scatter (20th century – zoo or naval phase))	Retain evidence. Avoid disturbance – otherwise no specific actions identified.

Nomenclature

The Back-Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) recommended the site be referred to as 'Beaumaris Gardens', the title adopted after the zoo was closed in 1937. While this is not inappropriate, it should be reviewed, taking into account wider historical information now available.¹² This name ('Beaumaris Gardens') has also been applied to a recent development in the vicinity of the original Beaumaris (Sandy Bay Road). Consequently, there is a risk of confusion between the two sites.

¹² Austral Archaeology & I. Terry, 1999. Historical Overview of the Queens Domain, Hobart – Queens Domain Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Part One). Hobart City Council Publication.

Interpretation

The site requires an interpretation plan. Ideally this would form a component of a wider brief for interpretation of the Queens Domain.¹³ At precinct level, the Back-Tracks Conservation Plan (1996) identifies features that are potentially suitable for interpretation, and provides indicative text.

Further Specialist Input – Design Review & Implementation

In light of the significance of the site and its setting, any plans for future use of the site should incorporate specialist expertise to ensure that conservation philosophies are appropriately applied in response to concept design/s. A multi-disciplinary approach involving cultural landscape, archaeological, interpretation and engineering expertise is justified based on the values represented and the specified conservation works.

Consultation

Any changes to the Queens Domain landscape are likely to excite public interest. Any future plans for the former Beaumaris Zoo site should include a credible process of public participation, informed comment (i.e. the public should be given enough information first so that responses, ideas are developed within an appropriate context) and review.

¹³ See concepts outlined in Austral Archaeology & I. Terry, 1999. Queens Domain Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Interpretation Opportunities. Unpublished report prepared for the Hobart City Council.

APPENDIX 3 — INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT SITES

No 1 CARRIAGE DRIVE, FORMER GUARD HOUSE

LOCATION No 1 Carriage Drive Queens Domain

PID 7110085
GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52705 525320
DATE c1830, 1890
LISTINGS HCC, NT, THR

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Colonial Regency, Victorian Tudor

DESCRIPTION An unusual and interesting residence built around a mid nineteenth century stone single storey house with a rear skillion extension with a c.1890 high Victorian upper floor and rear addition. the upper level is in the form of half timbering with rough cast panels, steep pitched corrugated iron roof and well detailed cantilevered upper floor to the front bay. The main front gable also cantilevers well past the wall line. The stone lower floor is simply detailed with dressed stone around the windows and at the corners. It does not use quoins. It has an uneven picked finish to the body of the walls. The window surrounds are classically detailed with scrolled supports to projecting stone lintels. The early house appears to be of fine detailing and is of high significance. The house sits on a stone base.

The verandah has been partially infilled with the removal of some timber detailing and a large glass skylight has been added in the verandah roof. The verandah appears to be contemporaneous with the original house. Several of the lower windows in the stone section of the house appear to have been bricked up and rendered when the upper floor was added to provide for fireplaces. A feature of the house is its decorative brick chimneys with dormers attached. An external brick oven is visible in the side wall of the skillion.

A mid to late twentieth century steel fire escape detracts from the appearance and setting of the house. The shed at the rear is in poor condition, but well detailed and is of high significance. It appears in 1890s photographs of the structure. The WC is also of probable significance.

The verandah has been partially infilled with the removal of some timber detailing and a large glass skylight has been added in the verandah roof. The verandah appears to be contemporaneous with the original house. Several of the lower windows in the stone section of the house appear to have been bricked up and rendered when the upper floor was added to provide for fireplaces. A feature of the stone section of the house appear to have been bricked up and rendered when the upper floor was added to provide for fireplaces. A feature of the house is its decorative brick chimneys with dormers attached. An external brick oven is visible in the side wall of the skillion.



A mid to late twentieth century steel fire escape detracts from the appearance and setting of the house. The shed at the rear is in poor condition, but well detailed and is of high significance. It appears in 1890s photographs of the structure. The WC is also of probable significance.

A more recent rear shed appears to be built over the stone foundations of an earlier structure. A flight of stairs requires further investigation.

It is noted that recent replacement fencing is unsympathetic to the house and its setting.

HISTORY

This house appears to have been built as a guard house for the temporary powder magazine which was located in the quarry below. It first appears in plans dated 1850 when the Victoria Powder Magazine was being planned. William Porden Kay recommended its retention after the closure of the earlier temporary magazine in 1851 for occupation by a police constable. The house was extended with the addition of a second storey in the 1890s and then subdivided into two flats in the 1950s.

CURTILAGE

The immediate curtilage is the property boundary as defined by the existing fencing. However its broader curtilage is the view-shed that encompasses it. It is also visually important to be able to view the building from various parts of the Domain without the intrusion of the rear later sheds.

CONDITION

Generally the house is in good condition but the nineteenth century rear shed is in poor condition and requires urgent conservation to prevent the loss of this potentially important structure.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The house and outbuildings are of high cultural heritage significance as they demonstrate early to mid-nineteenth century development of the Domain as a military space. The house is significant as one of the earliest surviving structures on the Domain.

Criterion B

The house is a rare example of a mid nineteenth century stone military building in Tasmania.

Criterion D

The house and site has the potential to yield information contributing to an understanding of the development and management of powder magazines in the colony.

The house is an excellent example of a house developed in several stages with vastly different styles which has been built to a high standard of detail and workmanship.

The building is important as one of the earliest structures in the Domain and for its strong visual contribution to the location and to Carriage Drive.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

LOCATION	Domain Road
PID	5671989
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52715 525366
LISTINGS	HCC, NT, RNE
DATE	1855-8, 1890
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Gothic
DESCRIPTION	<p>Reputed to be grander than any in Tasmania and perhaps the most pleasantly situated Vice Regal residence in Australia.</p> <p>Government House is a picturesque and asymmetrical two storey neo Gothic building of brown sandstone with white sandstone for quoins, window surrounds and mullions. The multi gabled facades are given interest by two storey bay windows, 3 towers (2 with castellated parapets) an Oriel window and numerous Tudor style chimneys. Magnificent interiors including main ballroom with high vaulted timber ceilings. Government House is situated in a twenty-five acre park site within the Queens Domain.</p> <p>The site includes a number of stone outbuildings including the 1840 Rosbank observatory.</p> <p>The site includes a substantial garden which are a large park designed as a setting for the house. They are located adjacent to the botanical gardens, overlooking the River Derwent. The expanse of gardens contains numerous stone outbuildings which reflect the stylistic theme of the main building. The garden contains visual features of a picturesque garden style which includes a mass of vegetation through which the Gothic style buildings project, a romantic natural style lake and enframed views across the Derwent. The garden contains many enclosed scenes of high visual quality. It is an area where formal public events are conducted.</p> <p>The estate which constitutes Government House, including the garden, is proclaimed and protected by the Government House Land Act 1964. The garden is not open to the public</p>
HISTORY	<p>Designed by William Porden Kay on foundations laid by Blackburn in the Elizabethan and Scottish Baronial style. It was built in 1855-8.</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The curtilage is the boundaries of the property as well as viewfields to and from Government House to protect its nineteenth century setting.</p>
CONDITION	<p>Government House and its grounds are in maintained condition with an ongoing program of conservation works.</p>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p>

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the evolution of British Imperial rule in Tasmania in the mid nineteenth century.

Criterion B

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it is the only gubernatorial main residence in Tasmania.

Criterion C

Government House has cultural heritage significance as the house and parts of the gardens have the potential to yield information about nineteenth century Tasmanian history, in particular the interplay between imperial rule and popular aspirations of independence.

Criterion D

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it is a fine example of a Victorian Gothic mansion set in extensive picturesque grounds.

The garden demonstrates the picturesque landscape style where from a distance the garden contributes to an image of mystery with a Gothic structure looming from a rocky foreshore and a mass of dark vegetation: from within it demonstrates a nineteenth century garden style with some formal spaces, a variety of plant species, axial views, enframed views, a formal terrace and a romantic style lake

Criterion E

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates a high degree of creative achievement.

The garden has significance for providing high quality scenery from the historic garden structure and the mature vegetation, and for providing a setting of period integrity for a building complex of high architectural merit.

Criterion F

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it has special meaning for the whole Tasmanian community as a symbol of vice-regal government in the state.

Criterion G

Government House has cultural heritage significance as it associated with all Tasmanian governors from Sir Henry Fox Young and with the prominent mid-nineteenth century colonial architect, William Porden Kay.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

National

COASTAL WIRELESS STATION

LOCATION	Upper Domain Road, Queens Domain
PID	5672068
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52600 525424
DATE	1912
LISTINGS	HCC, THR
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Vernacular
DESCRIPTION	<p>A simple weatherboard radio hut with a corrugated iron roof and two small skillion extensions to the sides. The site has two newer sheds adjacent —one timber with a skillion roof, the other metal clad with a pitched roof. Behind the metal clad shed is a concrete circular water tank. A radio mast is located adjacent to the sheds. A rolled top mesh fence encloses the open grounds surrounding the radio station.</p>
HISTORY	<p>The equipment for the station was brought to Hobart by Douglas Mawson's 1911-12 Antarctic expedition with the aim of establishing radio communication with Macquarie Island. The station and its adjacent 184 foot high radio mast was constructed by the Maritime Wireless Telegraph Company. was Operated by the Postmaster General's Department it became part of a national maritime safety network. AWA operated the station from 1922 to 1946 when the Commonwealth resumed control under the Overseas Telecommunications Act. The building was refurbished internally in 1973.</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The radio station occupies the crown of the hill and, apart from toilets, is the only structure in the area. Its curtilage includes the entire visual catchment of the hilltop area.</p>
CONDITION	<p>The radio station is in maintained condition.</p>



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The radio station is of cultural heritage significance as it formed an important part of the communication system between Antarctica and Australia during the 1911-12 Mawson Antarctic Expedition.

The radio station is of cultural heritage significance as it was one of the first radio stations in the country established to provide a comprehensive maritime safety network.

Criterion E

The radio station is of cultural heritage significance as it provided some of the first long distance radio telecommunication in Australia.

Criterion G

The radio station is of cultural heritage significance for its associations with the 1911-12 Mawson Antarctic Expedition.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

National

H.M. VICTORIA POWDER MAGAZINE AND GUARD HOUSE

LOCATION	Carriage Drive, Queens Domain
PID	5672025
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52674 525342
DATE	1851, magazine extended 1858, cottage extended 1902
LISTINGS	NT, HCC, THR, RNE
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Georgian
DESCRIPTION	<p>A very fine purpose built sandstone powder magazine situated within an enclosing stone wall with a shifting house attached on the outside of the wall. The building is divided into three parallel gable roofed pavilions with external doors and ventilation slots the only openings. The interior surfaces are lined in timber to a height of approx 2 metres and features no exposed nails or metalwork to prevent risk of spark. Apart from a corrugated asbestos roof which replaced an earlier slate roof the building is largely intact.</p> <p>The site includes the 1851 single storey guard house at the bottom of the curved avenue.</p> <p>This cottage is a stone, brick and timber residence with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The building was originally a small stone guard house the side wall of which can be seen on the south-west side. It has been extended in timber and brick by the addition of a new main facade, an extension to the east, a skillion section to the rear and a return verandah along the front and east side. The building was previously the guard house for the adjacent powder magazine.</p> <p>The cottage has stone sills to the brick areas and curved head brick window openings with timber windows. The front verandah, partially enclosed, sits on a stone base that appears to comprise recycled material. To the north east is a simple weatherboard clad store shed with gables and corrugated iron roof and louvre opening. A detached timber WC stands in the rear yard.</p> <p>The guard house's location in relation to the powder magazine, situated so that the magazine keeper had a view of the magazine, is an integral element of its setting and significance.</p>



HISTORY

This is the second magazine in the Domain, the first being located opposite Government House. The magazine was used to store gunpowder utilised for military and civic purposes. Plans were prepared in 1845 and convicts commenced construction in 1850 using stone from the nearby quarry. The location was selected because of the natural depression which provided added protection in the event of accidents. With the mining boom from the 1870s the magazine proved inadequate for storage and barges moored off the powder jetty in the 1880s and 1890s provided additional gunpowder storage. The magazine was closed in 1970.

The guard house was constructed concurrently with the powder magazine in 1851 and at a sufficient distance from it not to be at risk. Extension plans dated 1902 notes it was then the house of the magazine keeper rather than a guard house. The cottage has survived principally in its 1902 form to the present day and retains its important spatial relationship to the magazine.

CURTILAGE

The curtilage includes the visual catchment around the site and physically the original boundary down to the entry road. It is noted that the original road was not aligned straight and the curved road form is an important element of its interpretation and curtilage. In particular the curtilage is the area between the Upper Domain road and the magazine as illustrated on drawing P413/1/7 (see figure 33 of the historic report, p. 64).

CONDITION

The magazine and cottage appear to be in maintained condition. Fencing should be consistent with the early form of fencing for the site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The powder magazine and guard house are of cultural heritage significance as they demonstrates the development of substantial separate gunpowder storage facilities in mid nineteenth century Tasmania.

The magazine demonstrates the use of convict labour for public works.

Criterion B

The powder magazine is of cultural heritage significance as it is the best example of a mid nineteenth century purpose built gunpowder storage facility in Tasmania..

Criterion C

The powder magazine is of cultural heritage significance as it has the potential to yield important information about building and storage technologies of mid to late nineteenth century gunpowder storage facilities.

Criterion D

The powder magazine is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of mid to late nineteenth century gunpowder storage facilities.

The cottage is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Victorian Georgian cottage, extended at the turn of the twentieth century.

Criterion E

The powder magazine is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates an exceptional degree of technical achievement.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

National



TASMANIAN CRICKET ASSOCIATION GROUND

LOCATION Davies Avenue

PID 5671946

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52670 525325

DATE 1881, 1907

LISTINGS nil

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Not applicable

DESCRIPTION The Tasmanian Cricket Association Ground is a Victorian cricket ground featuring a playing oval, surrounded by a timber and mesh fence and the remnants of a greyhound racing track. The ground contains a number of grandstands dating from the 1880s to the 1950s. There are also a timber pavilion, a caretaker's cottage, memorial iron entrance gates erected in 1959, remnants of a greyhound racing track and sundry modern sheds and amenity blocks. These mid to late twentieth century structures are intrusive to the Victorian/Federation feel of the ground.

H.C. Smith Grandstand

The H.C. Smith Stand, which is the former TCA ground Members' Pavilion contains several sections, built between 1882 and 1907. The main 1907 section is face brick with good detailing and a half-gabled corrugated iron roof. Part of the upper deck has now been infilled. Directly behind and attached to the brick building is a single level timber Victorian building (the original Members' stand designed by Henry Hunter and built by William Cheverton) with excellent detailing. It has an enclosed verandah to the rear and a small concrete block skillion extension that detracts from the main building and should be removed in time. A staircase is located on the west side of the main pavilion. The whole building complex appears to be of high significance and is an excellent example of a late Victorian/Federation recreation building. It appears that a staircase has been removed from the east side of the building as several doors open to the side of the building well above ground level.



Weatherboard Pavilion

A c1890 weatherboard pavilion oriented away from the playing area. It features decorative timber detailing to the verandah and front facing gable and has a corrugated iron half gabled roof and a posted verandah to the front. It is oriented to an area now used for practice nets and most likely originally bowling ground or similar rather than the oval and is located well below oval level. The pavilion is situated on concrete piers and retaining wall, suggesting that it may have been relocated or restumped.

Weatherboard Grandstand

An open weatherboard tiered single level pavilion with skillion iron roof, probably built in c1881-1890. It is a well detailed and elegant but simple pavilion with minor alterations. It is in good condition have been recently restored The boarding is well detailed and the building is largely constructed on stumps, although the rear wall which stands on a later concrete retaining wall with toilets subsequently added underneath.

Weatherboard Shed

A small weatherboard pavilion with a corrugated iron gable roof dating to c1880-90 and located away from other pavilions. It is now used for storage and is in very poor condition. The building formerly had a hipped verandah to the front with three sets of French doors, all now missing. It is set on round timber stumps and demonstrates early construction techniques. It has been extended at the rear with a number of intrusive and poor quality sheds. Despite its deterioration the building is basically sound and requires urgent maintenance and stabilising.



Residence

A small c1890 weatherboard groundkeeper's residence with a corrugated iron hipped roof, a hip roofed verandah with timber posts and brackets and concrete flooring, and a later skillion added to the rear. There are also detached toilets at the rear. The cottage is a typical example of a plain Victorian workman's house and is related to an important group of recreation structures. The cottage is located on the northern side of the ground opposite the main grandstands and is set amongst large mature exotic trees.

The site includes significant moveable cultural heritage such as remnant stone pitch rollers. There are a number of mature exotic trees located within its grounds.

It also includes a number of other structures which are either intrusive or not significant. These include various late twentieth century sheds and two 1950s concrete stands. It is recommended that intrusive sheds be removed and replaced with more sympathetic structures and that the concrete stands, which are in poor condition be removed to recover the heritage value of the ground.

HISTORY

Although not fully developed into the TCA ground until 1882, it is possible that it was being used by 1867. While the Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association gained an annual lease for eight acres west of the powder magazine in 1873, it took another nine years for the ground to be prepared for play. A weatherboard members pavilion designed by Henry

	<p>Hunter was built by William Cheverton in 1881, a ladies pavilion and box for the Governor were also erected and by 1890 there were three pavilions and a caretaker's cottage at the ground. Football was also played at the ground for a number of years, and the STCA introduced tennis courts, skittle alleys, a bowling green and a cycling track. In 1900 it was described as 'not only a fine ground from a cricket point of view, but is probably the most picturesquely situated in the colonies'. A new members' pavilion was erected in 1907 after a brick front had been added to the old stand the previous year.</p> <p>The ground was further developed in the 1950s when concrete stands replaced two original weatherboard stands. Four years later new gates installed at the main entrance were named after STCA stalwart, K.E. Burn. The ground remained the headquarters of Tasmanian cricket until the late 1980s when it was transferred to Bellerive Oval. The ground was also used for many years as a greyhound racing track.</p>
CURTILAGE	The curtilage of the ground extends beyond its boundaries to the historical and visual setting within the Domain.
CONDITION	<p>The ground and some of its structures require urgent conservation work.</p> <p>It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared for the TCA Ground and its structures.</p>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The TCA Ground is of cultural heritage significance because it demonstrates the development of major sporting facilities in Tasmania in the late nineteenth century.</p> <p>The ground is significant as it demonstrates the evolution of representative cricket in Tasmania from 1882 to the 1980s.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i></p> <p>The TCA Ground is of cultural heritage significance as it is a rare intact example of a major Victorian/Federation sportsground.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The TCA Ground is of cultural heritage significance as it contains a very good group of Victorian/Federation recreation buildings and demonstrates the principal characteristics of a late Victorian sportsground.</p> <p><i>Criterion F</i></p> <p>The TCA Ground is of cultural heritage significance as it has social significance for several generations of Tasmanian sports people and spectators.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i></p> <p>The TCA Ground is of cultural heritage significance as it has a special association with the Tasmanian Cricket Association and the development of the sport with in the state.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	National

ROYAL TASMANIAN BOTANICAL GARDENS

LOCATION	Lower Domain Road
PID	5671970
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52695 525380
DATE	1818
LISTINGS	RNE, THR, HCC, NT
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	<p>Landscaped gardens in the Victorian style, laid out on the east facing slopes which overlook the River Derwent. The gardens include numerous significant built structures including the superintendent's residence, the gatehouse, the conservatory, the tea rooms, the tropical house, the floral clock, the Arthur and Eardley-Wilmot walls, the Syme fountain, a memorial to French explorers by Stephen Walker, the AMP Archway, wrought iron entrance gates and the Wombat One Shelter.</p>
HISTORY	<p>Development of the Government Gardens commenced in 1818 on land formerly farmed by John Hangan. Little development occurred until first Director was appointed by Governor Arthur in 1827.</p> <p>From an early date the gardens became a site for the research and propagation of indigenous Tasmanian flora as well as of exotic flora. Throughout the nineteenth century it supplied plant stock for numerous parks and churchyards throughout Tasmania.</p> <p>The gardens were administered by the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for Horticulture, Botany and the Advancement of Science from 1844 and then the Royal Society of Tasmania since 1848 when public access to them was encouraged. excisions from the gardens in 1872 for construction of the railway line and in 1948 for construction of the ANM bulk paper storage facility. The Royal Society continued to manage the gardens until 1950.</p>



CURTILAGE	<p>Curtilage of the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens extends beyond its boundary to include viewfields to and from it, particularly from the river.</p>
CONDITION	<p>The gardens are in maintained condition.</p>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they demonstrates the development of government sponsored horticultural institutions in nineteenth century Tasmania..</p> <p>The gardens demonstrate early scientific endeavour in the colony, particularly with regard to indigenous Tasmanian flora.</p> <p>The gardens and their history demonstrate philosophical conflicts between acclimatisation enthusiasts and indigenous flora and fauna enthusiasts in the nineteenth century.</p> <p>The gardens demonstrate the early history of the Royal Society of Tasmania and nineteenth century garden design philosophies.</p> <p>The gardens are also linked to numerous parks and churchyards throughout Tasmania as they supplied many plants to them in the nineteenth century plants.</p> <p>The gardens also demonstrate a range of social trends and land uses from pre-colonial times to the present.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they are rare example of an extensive and highly developed Victorian garden in Tasmania..</p> <p><i>Criterion C</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they have the potential to yield important information about nineteenth century garden design.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they are a fine example of mid-nineteenth century Gardenesque style.</p> <p><i>Criterion E</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they demonstrates an exceptional degree of creative achievement.</p> <p><i>Criterion F</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they have had a strong association with a wide range of the citizens of Hobart since the 1820s.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i></p> <p>The gardens are of cultural heritage significance as they have strong associations with numerous important historical figures, including Governors Sorell, Arthur, Franklin and Eardley-Wilmot, Lady Jane Franklin, and botanists and horticulturalists, William Davidson, R.C. Gunn, and Francis Abbott junior. They also have a strong association with the foundation and first century of the history of the Royal Society of Tasmania, a major colonial and state scientific and cultural body.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p>National</p>

BEAUMARIS ZOO CURATOR'S RESIDENCE

LOCATION No 2 Carriage Drive Queens Domain

PID 7110085

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52698 525325

DATE 1923

LISTINGS nil

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Inter War Californian Bungalow

DESCRIPTION One of a group of three residences on Carriage Drive, this is the more recent residence and is an excellent example of a Californian Bungalow style residence in intact form with good detailing and building form in a pleasant, but overgrown, setting.

The building comprises a series of face brick piers infilled with timber horizontal boarding below timber windows and rough cast panels above window level. The front gable has a projecting bay window with shingles above and below with a gentle bellcast at the base. The entrance porch is under the main gable and there is no separate front verandah.

The building sits on a stone base, has a corrugated iron roof and rough cast finish to the chimneys. The building is L shaped with gabled ends and an enclosed verandah on the north side. This verandah retains its original detailing.

A small shed with a hipped metal roof is at the rear of the building constructed of vertical dark stained timber planks with cover strips. Part of the building sits on a stone retaining wall,.

HISTORY The cottage was built in 1923 by Bucirde and Rig as the residence for the curator of the Beaumaris Zoo. Since closure of the zoo in 1937 it has remained in Council ownership and has survived largely in its planned form since that time.



CURTILAGE	The immediate curtilage is the property boundary, but the wider curtilage is its visual catchment and its visual connection with the zoo site.
CONDITION	Good
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The Beaumaris Zoo curator's cottage is of cultural heritage significance as it was an integral element of the Beaumaris Zoo, Hobart's best known zoological garden.</p> <p>The Beaumaris Zoo curator's cottage is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the now discontinued practice of providing accommodation for public employees adjacent to the workplace. The cottage's identifiable links with zoo remnants opposite reinforce this significance.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The cottage is of cultural heritage significance as it is an excellent and largely intact example of an Inter War California Bungalow, demonstrating the principal characteristics of the style.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i></p> <p>The cottage is of cultural heritage significance because of its associations with the former zoo complex and with the curator of the zoo.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	State

CENOTAPH

LOCATION Macquarie Point, Queens Domain

PID 5671946

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52735 525250

DATE 1925

LISTINGS NT, HCC, THR, RNE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Inter-War Stripped Classical

DESCRIPTION

A prominent monument on the site of a earlier gun battery with an impressive forecourt and driveway flanked by rows of trees. The monument is of granite and features a tapered square obelisk on a podium set on three steps. It commemorates Australian service men and women who have served in the Great War, the Second World War, the Korean War, the Malaysian Emergency, the Indonesian confrontation and the Vietnam War.

The surrounds have been recently altered by the removal of a stone fence and the introduction of new paving. The corner stones survive and the area has been infilled with a paved podium with semi-circular projections on each side. The level has been raised one step and unit paving introduced. A second fence line exists outside the stone corner posts, this hides lighting for the monument. These changes have been poorly designed and executed and detract from the integrity of the site and monument.

The site atop a small hill gives the Cenotaph landmark value and it is an important visual key from much of Hobart.

The site is bounded by and has been eroded by the construction of the Tasman Highway to the north and the railway cuttings near the water.



HISTORY

The Cenotaph is located on the site of an earlier temporary war memorial. Following prolonged public debate it was decided to erect a permanent memorial on the site and a design competition was won by prominent Hobart architectural firm Hutchinson & Walker selected. The Queens Battery was levelled and filled and the monument erected on the site by G.B. Edwards at a cost of £6,000. The site was not landscaped until after World War Two when the approach avenue was constructed. While the monument originally related to the Boer memorial and the soldiers walk they are now separated by major postwar road construction of the Tasman Highway.

CURTILAGE

The site is on the top of a small hill which gives the monument landmark value. The site is bounded by and has been eroded by the construction of the Tasman Highway and the railway cuttings near the water. The monument should be linked physically or visually to the main Domain area.

CONDITION

Good

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The Cenotaph is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the impact on Tasmanian society and history of major armed conflicts, particularly World War 1.

The Cenotaph is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the past importance of the Domain as a ceremonial space.

Criterion D

The Cenotaph is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of Interwar war memorials.

Criterion F

The Cenotaph is of cultural heritage significance because of its cultural and spiritual associations with the entire community. It demonstrates community responses to severe loss of life in armed conflicts.

Criterion G

The Cenotaph is of cultural heritage significance because of its associations with the prominent early twentieth century Hobart architectural firm, Hutchinson & Walker.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State



BOER WAR MEMORIAL

LOCATION	Davies Avenue and Tasman Highway, Queens Domain
PID	
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52713 525224
DATE	1905
LISTINGS	nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	n/a
DESCRIPTION	<p>A square sandstone base with decorative detailing and surmounted by a bronze statue of soldier. The memorial is surrounded by a steel forged fence of decorative iron. The base has plaques on each side bearing the names of fallen soldiers and the details of the Boer War. It is located in an imposing position overlooking the entrance to Hobart and is a well detailed and executed monument.</p>
HISTORY	<p>The foundation stone of the Boer War Memorial was unveiled by the Duke of York before a large crowd in July 1901, The statue was cast by Benjamin Sheppard and was unveiled on 1 February 1905.</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The curtilage is in two parts—the immediate surrounding area requires an area extending from the Tasman Highway to adjacent developments to allow the memorial to be experienced in some remnant landscape setting. The broader view shed allows the structure to be seen against the backdrop of the Domain. The memorial should not be relocated even though its setting has been compromised.</p>
CONDITION	Good
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The Boer War Memorial is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the impact of the Boer War, the first major foreign conflict at which Tasmanians fought, on Tasmanian society.</p> <p>The Boer War Memorial is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the past importance of the Domain as a ceremonial space.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i> The Boer War Memorial is of cultural heritage significance as it is a rare Tasmanian example of a memorial to Boer War veterans/</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The Boer War Memorial is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of early twentieth century war memorials.</p>

Criterion F

The Boer War Memorial is of cultural heritage significance because of its cultural and spiritual associations with the entire community. It demonstrates community responses to severe loss of life in armed conflicts.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State



CHARLES MEREDITH DRINKING FOUNTAIN

LOCATION	Tasman Highway, Davies Avenue, Queens Domain
PID	
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52713 525224
DATE	1885
LISTINGS	Nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	n/a
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Charles Meredith drinking fountain is a squared sandstone obelisk with a drinking fountain on two sides, horse troughs on the other two sides and overflows running into lower troughs for dogs. The drinking fountains are clam shaped, the stone to the base is rock face with dressed margins and the obelisk is of dressed stone. The fountain is surrounded by cobble stone paving.</p>
HISTORY	<p>The drinking fountain was erected in memory of the prominent Tasmanian colonist and parliamentarian, Charles Meredith 1811-80. A public subscription to fund the fountain was commenced by his widow, the well known writer and artist, Louis Anne Meredith. Public drinking fountains and memorials to prominent citizens were common features of Victorian parks.</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The curtilage is in two parts—the immediate surrounding area requires an area extending from the Tasman Highway to adjacent developments to allow the fountain to be experienced in some remnant landscape setting. The broader view shed allows the structure to be seen against the backdrop of the Domain. The fountain should not be relocated even though its setting has been compromised.</p>
CONDITION	<p>The stonework is deteriorating and a significant conservation and maintenance program will be required in the medium term to repair the damaged fabric. Ideally the fountain should be made operational.</p>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The Charles Meredith Drinking Fountain is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates philosophies and practices of the Victorian Parks movement in Tasmania and former uses of the Domain.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i> The Charles Meredith Drinking Fountain is of cultural heritage significance as it is a rare surviving element of Victorian statuary in the Domain.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The Charles Meredith Drinking Fountain is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of Victorian statuary.</p>

Criterion F

The Charles Meredith Drinking Fountain is of cultural heritage significance because of its associations with the prominent colonist and politician, Charles Meredith and his equally prominent widow, the writer and artist, Louisa Meredith.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State



DOMAIN SLIPYARDS

LOCATION Macquarie Point

PID

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52730 525290

DATE c1850s

LISTINGS nil

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE n/a

DESCRIPTION

The Domain slipyards comprises a number of structures including three slips, a reclaimed wharf area, a residence, rows of timber storage buildings, two boatsheds (including one used by the sea scouts) and miscellaneous small items.

Residence

A c1890 weatherboard cottage which was probably occupied by the lessee of the slipyard. It features a corrugated iron hipped roof, two gabled extensions to the rear and smaller skillion additions. Recent alterations include replacement of the front verandah with concrete and removal of the front bay wall to create a garage accessed by a roller door. The remainder of the building appears to be intact. The building is now used as the slipyard office.

Storage Buildings

There are two long storage buildings of timber construction. The longer one is divided into three parts each separated by a brick wall. Construction is of timber frame and vertical boarding with cover strips and a gabled corrugated iron roof. Internal lining is the same. The rooms are small and regular each with a wide access door, small front window to one side and smaller rear window. The building had been built by 1890. The second storage building is a later weatherboard structure, also with a gabled corrugated iron roof and with similar door and window configuration. The buildings' size and arrangement suggest that they were constructed as storage areas. Conservation work on these buildings is required.



Sea Scouts Boatshed

A simple gabled roof weatherboard boatshed with a skillion addition to one side and a brick chimney to the rear. The shed appears to date from c1900 and is typical of contemporary boatshed facilities. The main wing only has a pedestrian access door with the boat access through the skillion. A timber boat ramp extends from this area to the water. The external waterfront to this area has been rebuilt.

Boatshed

Located adjacent to the sea scouts shed is a weatherboard boatshed with a gabled corrugated iron roof and a recent unsympathetic metal clad addition to the waterside. The original structure has three windows to the side facades and an access door to the rear. A loft door is located in the water facing gable. The shed is typical of c1900 utilitarian boatsheds and is an important element of the site.

Slipways

Although the existing slipways postdate the original structures they continue a tradition of boat building on the site and occupy the same locations as the early slips.

HISTORY

There has been shipbuilding and repair on the Domain's waterfront since at least the 1830s. The Domain slipyards date from Denison's 1849 grant of permission to Captain Goldsmith to build a patent slip subject to the navy and convict department having access to it at reduced rates. After the slip was completed in 1855 Goldsmith sold it to John McGregor who leased it to a number of shipbuilders over the next six decades—carpenters and shipbuilders lived in houses near the yards in the 1870s.

The Hobart Marine Board assumed control of the yards in 1914 and laid down a larger slip. The yards were again remodelled in the late 1920s to accommodate the new Hobart-Bellerive vehicular ferry. A small area set aside in 1900 for private yacht clubs is probably the site of the Sea Scouts boatshed. Buildings on that site prior to this may be the current structures.

CURTILAGE

The property boundary.

CONDITION

Varied, generally poor to fair.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is of high significance. The residence, storage sheds, boatsheds and slipways all contribute to the site and individually have high heritage value.

Criterion A

The Domain slip is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the development of shipbuilding on Hobart's waterfront in the mid to late nineteenth century and has important links to the whaling industry. existing nineteenth century structures demonstrate the layout and workings of a c1900 slipyard.

Criterion B

The Domain slip is of cultural heritage significance as it is a rare example of a largely intact c1900 slipyard.

Criterion C

The Domain slip is of cultural heritage significance as it has the potential to yield information about the workings of late nineteenth century slipyards.

Criterion D

The Domain slip is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of nineteenth century slipyards.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State



COAST GUARD SHED MACQUARIE POINT

LOCATION	Macquarie Point
PID	
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52747 525272
DATE	c1930
LISTINGS	nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Interwar vernacular
DESCRIPTION	<p>A small weatherboard structure fronting the water. It has a corrugated iron half gabled roof. Apart from a small addition for toilets at the northern end and apparent alterations to its windows the building is reasonably intact. It is built into the cut embankment created for the construction of the bathing sheds and facilities. The wide paved concourse in front of the building is on land reclaimed subsequent to its erection.</p> <p>An adjacent recent concrete block shed is of no significance.</p>
HISTORY	<p>This small remnant building is on the site of the former Derwent Rowing Club shed and was probably the club clubhouse.</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The waterfront extending from the rivulet to the north side of the slipways.</p>
CONDITION	Fair
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The coast guard shed is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the development of recreational structures on the Domain waterfront in the early twentieth century.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The coast guard shed is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of early twentieth century waterfront structures.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Local



ANM WHARF

LOCATION Domain Highway, Pavilion Point

PID

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52715 525411

DATE 1949-50

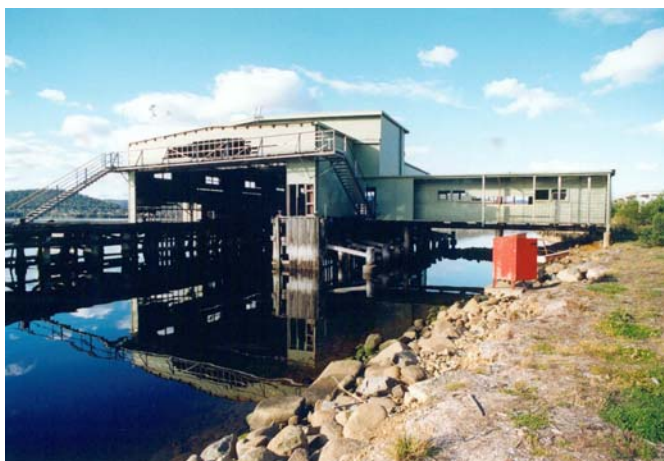
LISTINGS HCC, THR, RNE

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Postwar

DESCRIPTION An angled wharf and shed previously used by Australian Newsprint Mills (ANM) for unloading paper for storage in a now demolished storage facility. It is a steel framed and weatherboard structure with timber wharfage, offices, facilities, a large covered shed for paper handling and gantry cranes. The building has deteriorated significantly in the last few years with security removed and significant vandalism occurring. Urgent action is required to secure and stabilise the structure before it is substantially lost.

HISTORY The wharf formed part of an unloading and storage complex designed by Hutchinson & Walker and built in 1949-50 by J.H. Hurburgh for £50,000. The complex included the wharf and a large shed (now demolished) and was an important element in Tasmania's postwar industrial development. Paper was towed by lighter from the company's Boyer paper mill and was stored in the shed before removal to the Hobart wharves for export. The facility operated until 1989 and was subsequently used for boat building before the shed was controversially demolished in 1996. The wharf was retained for reuse for ferries although subsequently a small pontoon landing was constructed nearby.

CURTILAGE The area below the railway line extending from the adjacent rowing club sheds to the former botanical gardens railway station.



CONDITION	Poor. The wharf has been heavily vandalised with large scale removal of fabric and attempted arson. It requires urgent conservation work.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the development of major post World War II industries in southern Tasmania.</p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates industrial and transport processes utilised by a major mid to late twentieth century industry in Tasmania.</p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the use of the River Derwent as a key transport corridor in the mid to late twentieth century.</p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it has important links to other significant sites including the Bridgewater bridge, Boyer paper mill and forestry operations in the Florentine and Derwent valleys.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i></p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it the only surviving example of a major mid-twentieth century industrial wharf in the River Derwent.</p> <p><i>Criterion C</i></p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it has the potential to yield information about shipping and working practices of a major mid to late twentieth century industrial enterprise using water transport.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i></p> <p>The ANM wharf is of cultural heritage significance as it has special associations with ANM, a major mid to late twentieth century national company based in Tasmania.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	National

JOHN COLVIN STAND

LOCATION Regatta Grounds

PID

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52748 525260

DATE 1919

LISTINGS Nil

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Inter War Arts and Crafts

DESCRIPTION

A brick grandstand with a low pitched metal roof supported by steel rafters on timber posts and featuring wooden seating. The original 1919 stand was extended at both ends in the c1960s at which time the original roofline was also altered from a steep pitched roof to a shallower pitch. The original stand is well detailed with the use of truncated rendered columns, face brickwork and tapering column. It features a central ceremonial dais flanked by steps giving access to the stand. A number of memorial plaques are located on the lower wall of the stand, commemorating members of the Royal Hobart Regatta Association who had fought in various armed conflicts and John Colvin, long time honorary secretary to the association.

The stand has a c1960 brick toilet block to the rear, enclosed offices underneath and a shrubby garden area at the rear. The c1960s brick addition located at the northern end of the grandstand features a glassed-in area projecting to the rear of the stand as a metal clad structure. It appears to function as clubrooms or committee rooms.

The Colvin Stand is used as the main spectator viewing area for the annual Hobart Regatta. It is a dominant structure in the landscape of Macquarie Point.

HISTORY

The first Hobart Regatta was held at Pavilion Point under the auspices of Governor Franklin in 1838. It moved permanently to Macquarie Point in 1856.

The John Colvin Stand was built with Council assistance in 1919-21 and replaced an earlier pavilion on the site.



CURTILAGE	The curtilage of the John Colvin Stand includes viewsheds both to and from the structure.
CONDITION	The Colvin Stand is in fair condition only, with roofing and guttering requiring monitoring and possible replacement and broken windows in the northern extension needing replacement.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The John Colvin Stand has cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the evolution of the Regatta as an important event in Hobart's cultural life.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The John Colvin Stand has cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of an interwar public sporting spectator facility.</p> <p><i>Criterion F</i> The John Colvin Stand has cultural heritage significance as it social value as the venue of a major Hobart sporting and cultural event since 1919.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i> The John Colvin Stand has cultural heritage significance for its association with the Hobart Regatta which has been held since 1838.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	State



FORMER HMAS HUON

LOCATION Tasman Highway

PID

GRID REFERENCE

DATE 1913

LISTINGS THR, HCC

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Federation

DESCRIPTION A one to three storey complex of weatherboard and brick buildings with a variety of corrugated iron roof forms including a gabled roof with timber screen projecting to the river. There is an upper storey verandah with timber balustrading. There are boatsheds on the river front and potentially historic plantings within the grounds.

HISTORY The first buildings were erected in 1912-13 on part of land reserved in 1851 for a slipyard. With the introduction of compulsory military training which accompanied the disbanding of volunteers after Federation, regular force infrastructure was required throughout the state. Tasmania's only naval drill hall was built at Macquarie Point in 1912-13. Cadets and militia trained there and undertook routine maintenance of the boat. Buildings added to the site in the 1920s and in 1940 included a new mess and barrack. The base was named HMAS Derwent in 1939, then renamed HMAS Huon on 1 March 1942. After 1945 activity at the base abated and in 1968 the *HMAS Argent*, an Attack class patrol boat was commissioned and stationed at HMAS Huon. It was manned by naval reserves until 1994 when both vessel and base were decommissioned.

CURTILAGE The site's curtilage extends beyond its boundaries to views to it from the River Derwent and from the Queens Domain.

CONDITION Not assessed



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The former *HMAS Huon* Naval Depot is of historic heritage significance for the important role it has played in the development of Tasmania's defence system.

Criterion D

The former *HMAS Huon* Naval Depot is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Federation period naval base.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State

DOMAIN HOUSE

LOCATION Aberdeen St, Glebe

PID 5657626

GRID REFERENCE 5225 — 52680 525265

DATE 1848

LISTINGS RNE, THR, HCC, NT

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Old Colonial Gothic Picturesque

DESCRIPTION A large site containing a number of structures with high heritage significance. These include:

1. A stone Old Colonial Gothic Picturesque Gothic building built in 1848-9. Originally opened as a non-sectarian private high school, the building was extended in 1893, 1914 and 1916 in stone and stone and brick. It is parapeted with a corrugated iron roof of complex design with corner stone turrets and pinnacles. It features a grand central entrance, mullioned windows and buttressed corners. The building is a very fine early building of high heritage significance.
2. A brick building with central light and skillion on one side and end and small corrugated iron shed attached to the side. It is of high probable significance.
3. The pottery building, c.1970, single storey, brick with skillion additions. An average quality utilitarian building, probably of little significance.
4. A two storey classroom block with brick and stone detail and corrugated iron roof of probable significance c.1920.
5. The c1930 Electrical Engineering building — a two storey face brick Federation warehouse style building with some detail to rear corners. The building is of some significance. (number 6 on plan).
6. A 1940 brick three level brick building of possible significance. (number 7 on plan).
7. A c1890 weatherboard house with a corrugated iron roof and several adjacent several sheds. (number 8 on plan).
8. A single storey fibrous cement clad temporary building, c.1950, of little or no significance. (number 9 on plan).
9. The grounds feature retaining walls in face brick and stairs and garden elements mostly of high probable significance.



HISTORY	<p>Erected by a number of leading Hobart businessmen wanting to provide non-sectarian education. The school, known initially as Hobart High School, was constructed in 1848-9 on 4.5 acres excised from the Domain. Designed by Alexander Dawson it was praised by a contemporary critic as 'the architectural glory of Tasmania' whose Gothic styling reflected 'a symbol of the large mindedness, enterprise, and earnestness of purpose pertaining to those days of mental emancipation'. The allotment now encompassing the rose gardens was also leased to the trustees until 1885. By the late 1870s the school experienced financial difficulties and was taken over in 1885 by its rival, Christ College. Seven years later the site was leased to the recently formed University of Tasmania which occupied it after completing considerable repairs to the buildings. The university continued to operate on the site until its move to the new Sandy Bay campus was completed in 1962. Subsequently, Domain House, as the site became known, accommodated the Tasmanian School of Correspondence until 1967 and the Tasmanian School of Art from 1964-71 before assuming its current role as Hobart's principal Adult Education campus</p>
CURTILAGE	<p>The curtilage of the property extends beyond its boundaries to include views to it from the city and the Domain.</p>
CONDITION	<p>The condition of the buildings vary with some in good condition and some in need of urgent maintenance such as the chimneys on the university building which are in extremely hazardous condition. Reference should be made to the existing conservation plan for further details. A full maintenance assessment and program is urgently required.</p>
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> Domain House is of high historic heritage significance as it has been of central importance in the development of education in Tasmania since 1850. In particular it is significant as the first site of the University of Tasmania.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> Domain House is of high historic heritage significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of an Old Colonial Gothic Picturesque educational building.</p> <p><i>Criterion E</i> Domain House is of high historic heritage significance as it is a fine example of mid nineteenth century educational architecture.</p> <p><i>Criterion F</i> Domain House is of high historic heritage significance as it has important community associations derived from its 150 year history as an educational institution.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p>State</p>

PHILIP SMITH BUILDING

LOCATION	2 Edward St, Glebe
PID	
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52680 525265
DATE	1911
LISTINGS	THR, HCC, NT
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Gothic
DESCRIPTION	<p>A three storey Federation Gothic brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof featuring three parapeted gables projecting from the front of the building. The building is finely detailed with both intricate stone and brick work. Internally it contains design features which identify it as a model of Progressivist architecture for educational buildings.</p> <p>The site includes two tennis courts (now car park), a c1920 shelter shed and mature conifers on the Brooker Avenue frontage.</p>
HISTORY	<p>Erected in 1909-11 on one acre acquired from the university. The college was designed by progressivist architect, Rudolph Koch and named after Philip Smith, a Midlands grazier and MLC who had donated £1000 towards the establishment of a teacher training college in 1874. The three storey brick college, reflected contemporary thought on education and society in its design and syllabus. It closed in 1972 and, after a short tenancy by Rosny College, accommodated a teachers' resource centre until shortly before it was offered for sale in 1997. It is now a privately owned conference centre.</p>
CURTILAGE	The curtilage of the property extends beyond its boundaries to include views to it from the city and the Domain.
CONDITION	The former Philip Smith Education Centre requires urgent maintenance.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The Philip Smith Building is of high historic heritage significance for its historical and social associations with the development of teacher training in Tasmania.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The Philip Smith Building is of high historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Federation Gothic public building designed with progressivist ideals.</p> <p><i>Criterion F</i> The Philip Smith Building is of high historic heritage significance because it has important community associations derived from its eighty years as an educational institution.</p>

Criterion G

The Philip Smith Building is of high historic heritage significance because of its associations with the prominent early twentieth century progressivist architect, Rudolph Koch.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State

QUEENS BATTERY & MARTIN'S HOT SHOT OVEN

LOCATION	Macquarie Point, Queens Domain
PID	5671946
GRID REFERENCE	5225 — 52735 525250
DATE	1842
LISTINGS	THR
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Not Applicable
DESCRIPTION	The Queens Battery exists only in subsurface remains
HISTORY	<p>The first stages of the Queens Battery had been built by early 1842 in response to growing concerns about the defence of the colony. Subsequent development of the battery, which was named the Queens Battery in 1855, was limited to periods when particular threats were felt. In consequence it was not completed until 1865 when it comprised seven gun emplacements and the Martin's hot shot oven. The oven produced incendiary ordnance and was unique in Australia. Further fortifications were added in the 1880s when it was manned by voluntary artillerymen alongside a permanent unit. The battery was obsolete by Federation and was demolished in 1925 to make way for the Cenotaph. The hot shot oven was retained until it was covered over during post World War II landscaping of the Cenotaph.</p>
CURTILAGE	The site has the same curtilage as the Cenotaph.
CONDITION	The Queens Battery and hot shot oven exist only in subsurface remains
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The Queens Battery and Hot Shot Oven are of historic cultural heritage significance as they demonstrate colonial fears concerning possible invasion and the measures taken to protect the town of Hobart.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i> The hot shot oven is significant as contains the remnants of the only hot shot oven in Australia.</p> <p><i>Criterion C</i> The battery and hot shot oven site is significant as it is highly likely to yield important information about the construction and operation of a nineteenth century defensive battery and associated infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Criterion E</i> The hot shot oven is significant as it demonstrates a high and unique degree of technical achievement.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	National

POWDER JETTY

LOCATION	Tasman Highway
PID	Unknown
GRID REFERENCE	5225 —52736 525320
DATE	1873
LISTINGS	Nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	No applicable
DESCRIPTION	A small sandstone jetty approximately seven metres long and two metres wide. It is of dressed stone and rubble. The jetty is now in very poor condition and is deteriorating rapidly.
HISTORY	The powder jetty was constructed in 1873 to replace an earlier jetty which was declared unsafe.. The jetty was used to transport gunpowder between the powder magazine and ships. Originally it had a timber 'T' at the end of the jetty at which vessels would tie up to transfer the cargo. As the powder magazine became inadequate during Tasmania's late nineteenth century mining boom designated gunpowder boats moored off the jetty stored excess explosives. The 'T' was removed in c 1970 when the magazine was closed.
CURTILAGE	The curtilage includes the viewfields to and from the jetty from the Tasman Highway and from the foreshores north and south of the jetty.
CONDITION	The gunpowder jetty is in poor condition and requires urgent conservation assessment and repair.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The gunpowder jetty is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates the development of substantial separate gunpowder transportation and storage facilities in mid-nineteenth century Tasmania. Its significance is enhanced by its association with H.M. Victoria Powder Magazine as together the two form an easily identifiable and 'readable' system. The jetty has further significance as it demonstrates nineteenth century stone jetty building technologies and practices.</p> <p><i>Criterion B</i></p> <p>The gunpowder jetty is of cultural heritage significance as it is a rare surviving example of a sandstone nineteenth century jetty.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The gunpowder jetty is of cultural heritage significance as it is a fine example of a utilitarian stone jetty.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	State



R.D. POULETT-HARRIS FOUNTAIN

LOCATION	University Reserve
PID	5653625
GRID REFERENCE	5225 —52695 525257
DATE	1900
LISTINGS	Nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation
DESCRIPTION	An ornate granite monument with florid ornamentation, a rough granite plinth, smooth granite central pillar with inscription and columns rising to a richly decorated 'pinnacle'.
HISTORY	The monument was erected in 1900 to the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, rector of the Hobart High School (later the University of Tasmania and now Domain House) between 1857 and 1885. A waterless 'fountain', it became the butt of jokes on its construction.
CURTILAGE	The curtilage of the fountain is the University Reserve including the National Rose Garden., ensuring that unimpeded views are retained to and from the monument.
CONDITION	The monument is in excellent condition.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The R.D. Poulett-Harris Fountain is of cultural heritage significance as it demonstrates an aspect of park planning and infrastructure integral to the Victorian park ideal.</p> <p><i>Criterion G</i></p> <p>The fountain is of cultural heritage significance for its association with R.D. Poulett-Harris, an important figure in the development of educational institutions in Hobart in the nineteenth century.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Local



DOMAIN QUARRIES — VARIOUS

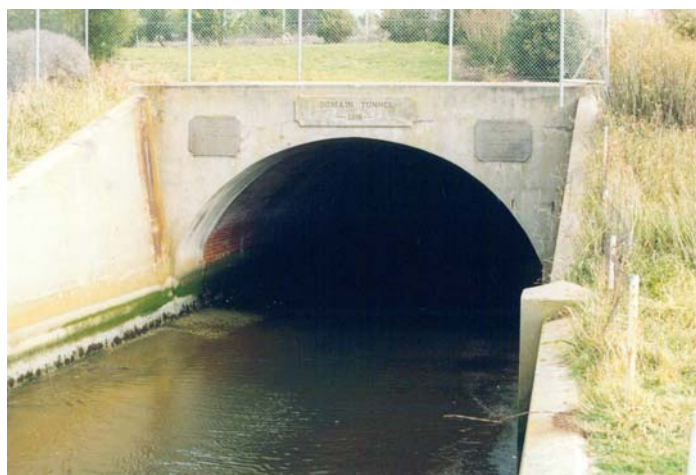
LOCATION	Queens Domain
PID	-
GRID REFERENCE	5225 - Beaumaris Zoo quarry 52703 525330 'The Hollow' quarry 52700 525273 Cleary's Gates quarry 52568 525423 Quarry opp Wellington St 52625 525354 Brooker Glebe quarry 52663 525275
DATES	
LISTINGS	Nil
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Not applicable
DESCRIPTION	A range of excavated rock faces of varying size and locations.
HISTORY	<p>Since 1821 there have been at least ten quarries within the Domain's boundaries, providing sandstone for building and dolerite gravel for road building.</p> <p>One of the earliest quarries was located in the later Beaumaris Zoo site where convict quarrymen were barracked on site. Together with other quarries located within the Government House grounds (and later converted to ponds) it yielded stone for the construction of Government House, buildings in the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and the 1851 powder magazine.</p> <p>The High School Quarry in the 'Hollow', now the site of the Tattersall Hobart Aquatic Centre, provided gravel for road building for many years from 1848. Although regarded as an eyesore the 'Hollow' became a popular recreational and meeting place in later years. Like many of the quarries concerted efforts were made to rehabilitate it from the 1880s when the Queens Domain Committee undertook an extensive landscaping and planting program.</p>



	<p>Other notable quarries were located Clearys Gates (lower est. 1853, upper est. 1864), opposite the lower Crossroads Oval (est. 1864), opposite the Penitentiary in Campbell Street (est. prior to 1860) and opposite Wellington Street, North Hobart (est. 1891).</p> <p>None of the quarries are currently worked.</p>
CURTILAGE	The excavated extent of the feature/s.
CONDITION	The quarries are robust features that appear to be in a relatively stable condition.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>Collectively the Domain quarries are of cultural heritage significance for their ability to demonstrate the exploitation of natural resources for public works.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The Domain quarries exhibit a range of characteristics that are demonstrative of the exploitation of resources for public works projects. The scale of exploitation is also indicative of advances in technology over time.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p>Beaumaris Zoo quarry - State</p> <p>'The Hollow' quarry - State</p> <p>Cleary's Gates quarry - Local</p> <p>Quarry opp Wellington - Local</p> <p>Brooker Glebe quarry - Local</p>

HOBART RIVULET DOMAIN DIVERSION TUNNEL

LOCATION	Macquarie Point
PID	-
GRID REFERENCE	5225 – 52760 525257
DATE	1916
LISTINGS	SCAZP
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	The tunnel directs the flow of water from the Hobart Rivulet underground from a twin culvert in Campbell Street, down lower Collins Street under the cenotaph hill to an outfall adjoining the north western boundary of the Port at Macquarie Point.
HISTORY	The Hobart Rivulet Domain diversion tunnel was constructed between c.1915 and c.1918/1922. It re-directed the flow of the rivulet from the earlier 'Gasworks Straits' diversion which broadly speaking is represented by the alignment of present day Evans Street. The Domain diversion tunnel is presently linked to the part of the earlier 1825 diversion known as the 'New Cut' which followed Collins Street. The tunnel with specifications of 24 ft wide x 14 ft high was a joint project of the city council, the Marine Board and the State government.
CURTILAGE	The corridor encompassing the subterranean tunnel from lower Collins Street to the outlet at Macquarie Point.
CONDITION	Not assessed.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A

The Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel is of high historic heritage significance for its association with the development of essential urban infrastructure, the history of the Hobart Rivulet and the pattern of development in the city of Hobart in general.

Criterion D

The Hobart Rivulet Domain Diversion Tunnel is of high historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of early 20th century subterranean engineering works resulting in a major piece of city infrastructure.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

State

RAILWAY CULVERTS

LOCATION	Along the railway line between Macquarie Point and Cornelian Bay.
PID	-
GRID REFERENCES	5225 – Culverts: 52720 525328; 52722 525338; 52731 525350; 52733 525360; 52736 525379; 52669 525448; 52664 525452; 52648 525467; 52653 525463. Wall: 52661 525455.
DATE	1872 -1875
LISTINGS	-
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	Nine box culverts were recorded along the railway line between Macquarie Point and Cornelian Bay. With the exception of the northernmost culvert (which was constructed of both sandstone and dolerite) all were constructed of dressed sandstone blocks. Judging by the materials it is likely that the culverts were part of the first stage of works (1870s). An associated section of sandstone retaining wall is located in the section adjacent to Cornelian Bay. The wall does not appear to be an original (.e., 1870 detail).
HISTORY	Land along the Domain foreshore was granted for construction of a railway in 1872 and was opened in 1875. A parallel line was opened in 1911.
CURTILAGE	5 metres either side of the rail line.
CONDITION	Most appear to be in fair to good condition.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i></p> <p>The railway culverts are of high historic heritage significance for their association with the construction of the Main Line Railway, the first rail link established between Hobart and Launceston.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i></p> <p>The culverts are of high historic heritage significance because of their ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of early railway infrastructure.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p>Culverts – State</p> <p>Wall – Local</p>



BLUESTONE CULVERTS

LOCATION	Upper Carriage Drive – NE Domain Hill
PID	-
GRID REFERENCE	Between 5225 – 52646 525428 & 52614 525451
DATE	c1890 - 1920+
LISTINGS	-
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	Several combination culverts comprised of concrete and blue stone (bonded with a lime mortar) and earthenware pipe drainage lines were noted on the north-eastern flank of the upper Carriage Drive. This road first appears on E.W.N. Butcher's map of 1887. The constructions appear to be a hybrid but the earliest components may relate to the early formation.
HISTORY	This road first appears on E.W.N. Butcher's map of 1887. It was probably constructed as a carriage drive as part of Francis Abbott's plans for the provision of recreational infrastructure in the wider Domain.
CURTILAGE	Nominally 5 metres either side of the road.
CONDITION	Most are altered (i.e., of hybrid construction but are in fair condition.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The culverts are have some heritage significance for their association with the establishment of the upper Carriage Drive in the latter part of the nineteenth century.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The culverts contain elements that although altered are broadly representative of road furniture attributable to the late nineteenth – early twentieth centuries.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Local



DRY STONE WALL & STONE CULVERT

LOCATION	Carriage Drive above former zoo site.
PID	-
GRID REFERENCE	5225 – 52700 525330
DATE	19th century (?)
LISTINGS	-
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	A sandstone dry stone retaining wall and culvert are located in a gully at the edge of the Carriage Drive formation on the hill above the former zoo.
HISTORY	Carriage Drive was conceived by Governor Eardley-Wilmot around 1843 and is one of the central features in the Park landscape.
CURTILAGE	Nominally 5 metres from the eastern margin of the road.
CONDITION	Good
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	<p><i>Criterion A</i> The retaining wall and culvert are of high heritage significance for their association with the establishment of Carriage Drive in the nineteenth century.</p> <p><i>Criterion D</i> The culvert is potentially representative of 19th century recreational Drive design as applied to Park landscaping.</p>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	State



WWII DEFENCE FORCE SITE

LOCATION	Upper Domain hill east of the Crossroads
PID	-
GRID REFERENCE	5225 – 52632 525417
DATE	1939-1945
LISTINGS	-
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	N/A
DESCRIPTION	A series of concrete building slabs are indicative of a former defence force installation (probably a small camp/training facility) on the eastern hillside of the Domain.
HISTORY	A number of defence force installations were developed on the Domain during World War II. These included workshops, camps, training facilities, searchlight batteries and air raid shelters.
CURTILAGE	The foundations are located in an area approximately 50m x 50m in extent.
CONDITION	Ruinous
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	The remains of the former defence force installation are of some heritage significance for the ability to demonstrate a local response to the threat of war on home soil.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Local



